

Hemithylaca Edwardi, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 37, note.

Habitat. Panama, Costa Rica, and Veragua.

I have specimens of this bird killed by Mr. Bridges near David, at an elevation of from 8000 to 10,000 feet, according to the label attached.

355. ERYTHRONOTA NIVEIVENTRIS, *Gould* Vol. V. Pl. 319.

Chlorestes niveiventris, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 700. figs. 4566-67.

Hemithylaca niveiventris, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 37.

Habitat. Panama and Veragua.

356. ERYTHRONOTA ELEGANS, *Gould* Vol. V. Pl. 320.

Habitat. Unknown.

This is a very elegant species, and quite distinct from every other known Humming-Bird. In its glittering light-green crown, throat, and chest it looks like a *Chlorostilbon*; but the form of its tail and some other characters ally it to the *Erythronotæ*, with which I have provisionally placed it.

The next natural section is that of *Saucerottia*, of which I am acquainted with three species distinguished from the *Erythronotæ* by their larger size, stouter bills, and by their more uniform dark-green colouring. All are confined to a comparatively limited area—namely, Costa Rica, Veragua, Panama, and the northern parts of New Granada.

Genus SAUCEROTTIA, *Bonap.*

357. SAUCEROTTIA TYPICA, *Bonap.*

Erythronota Saucerottei Vol. V. Pl. 321.

Habitat. New Granada.

358. SAUCEROTTIA SOPHIÆ.

Erythronota Sophieæ Vol. V. Pl. 322.

Habitat. Costa Rica, Veragua, and New Granada.

359. SAUCEROTTIA WARSZEWICZI.

Hemithylaca Warszewiczi, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 38.

Habitat. Banks of the River Magdalena.

As the *S. Sophieæ* differs from the *S. typica* in the richer blue colouring of its upper and under tail-coverts and tail, so does this species differ from the *S. Sophieæ* in having the tail and its coverts both above and beneath of a still richer and more violet blue. It is also of smaller size; and the green of its under surface is different from that of both, being purer and deeper. The examples in my collection were obtained by M. Warszewicz on the banks of the Magdalena.

The bird to which M. Bourcier has given the specific name of *cyanifrons* requires separation from the last three species, as much or more than they do from their predecessors the *Erythronotæ*. M. Cabanis's generic name of *Hemithylaca* having been applied to this group as a whole, subsequently to those of *Saucerottia* and *Erythronota*, I must either place his name in the rank of a synonym or adopt it for the present species, the only one of this particular form.

Genus HEMITHYLACA, *Cab.*

360. HEMITHYLACA CYANIFRONS.

Saucerottia cyanifrons Vol. V. Pl. 323.

Hemithylaca cyanifrons, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 39.

Habitat. New Granada.

Somewhat allied to the genera *Hemithylaca* and *Erythronota* is the isolated form constituting my genus *Eupherusa*. The single species known is a native of Central America. Contrary to what occurs among the *Erythronotæ*, the sexes differ very considerably in their plumage—a fact of which I was not aware when my plate of the species was executed.