

- Chlorestes iodurus*, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 698. figs. 4560-61.  
*Hemithylaca iodura*, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 39.  
*Trochilus Aglaiae*, Bourc. Ann. Soc. Sci. Phys. et Nat. Lyon, 1846, p. 329? Id. Rev. Zool. 1846, p. 318?  
*Polytmus Aglaiae*, Gray & Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. i. p. 109, *Polytmus*, sp. 73?  
*Amazilius aglaiae*, Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av. tom. i. p. 71, *Amazilius*, sp. 11?  
*Saucerotia Aglaiae*, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 8?  
*Chlorestes Aglaiae*, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 4?  
*Hemithylaca Aglaiae*, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 38, note?  
*Habitat.* New Granada?

The specimen named *iodura* in the Museum of M. Heine at Halberstadt is different from the bird so called in the Museum at Berlin. The former has a glittering crown and light-lilac shining tail-feathers; while the latter has a dull-coloured crown, and the tail so nearly resembling that of *P. viridigaster* that I have no doubt of its being a young bird or a female of that species. On the other hand, I think M. Heine's bird is a distinct species, and I have therefore retained it under the term *iodura*.

## 351. PYRRHOPHÆNA CYANURA.

- Amazilia cyanura*, Gould . . . . . Vol. V. Pl. 315.  
*Hemithylaca cyanura*, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. p. 38, note.  
*Habitat.* Pacific side of Nicaragua; Realjo?

The *Erythronotæ* are nearly allied to the *Pyrrhophænæ*. As in that genus, the sexes are alike in their colouring. The species are much more circumscribed in their habitat, being almost confined to Venezuela and the countries immediately adjoining.

The oldest-known species, which I have called *antiqua*, appears to be subject to much variation in its colour and markings; but, as I stated in my account of that species, I have questioned the propriety of their separation until we are better acquainted with them.

## GENUS ERYTHRONOTA, Gould.

(Ἐρυθρὸς, ruber, et ὠστρος, dorsum.)

Generic characters.

*Male*.—Bill longer than the head, nearly straight or very slightly curved; wings moderately long; tail rather short and slightly forked; tarsi clothed; hind toe rather shorter than the middle one; claws short; throat and chest lively green.

*Female*.—Similar in colour.

## 352. ERYTHRONOTA ANTIQUA . . . . . Vol. V. Pl. 316.

- Cynanthus erythronotus*, Jard. Nat. Lib. Humming-Birds, vol. ii. p. 148.  
*Chlorestes erythronotus*, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 799. figs. 4562-63.  
*Hemithylaca erythronota*, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 37.  
*Habitat.* Trinidad, Tobago, and Venezuela.

The birds from Tobago are very much larger than those from Trinidad; and some of the specimens from Venezuela have the under tail-coverts wholly chestnut; I should have considered this indicative of another species, had I not found a similar variation in specimens from Trinidad.

## 353. ERYTHRONOTA FELICIE . . . . . Vol. V. Pl. 317.

*Habitat.* Venezuela.

The *O. Felicie* is admitted by the French Trochilidists to be distinct from *O. antiqua*, and as such I have kept it; at the same time it is extremely difficult to distinguish one from the other. In size they are as near alike as possible; but the former has a bluer tail, and the back and upper surface destitute of the fiery-red colouring observable in many specimens, but not in all, of the *O. antiqua*; the under tail-coverts, too, are frequently stained with violet.

I have a specimen of this bird, presented to me by M. Emile Parzudaki, of Paris, with the name of *Emile* attached. The bird was killed by him during his visit to South America.

## 354. ERYTHRONOTA EDWARDI . . . . . Vol. V. Pl. 318.

- Chlorestes Edwardsii*, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 698. figs. 4558-60.