

344. PYRRHOPHÆNA CERVINIVENTRIS, *Gould*.
Amazilia cerviniventris, *Gould* Vol. V. Pl. 309.
Pyrrhophæna cerviniventris, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 36, note.
Habitat. Mexico. In the neighbourhood of Cordova, according to M. Sallé.
345. PYRRHOPHÆNA CASTANEIVENTRIS.
Amazilia castaneiventris, *Gould* Vol. V. Pl. 310.
Habitat. New Granada.
346. PYRRHOPHÆNA RIEFFERI.
Amazilia Riefferi Vol. V. Pl. 311.
Ornismya amazili, Delatt. Echo du Monde Savant, No. 45, Juin 15, 1843, col. 1069.
Trochilus arsinoïdes, Sauc. in Mus. of Berlin.
Pyrrhophæna Riefferi, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 36.
 ———— *Dubusi*, Cab. et Hein. ib. p. 36.
 ———— *suavis*, Cab. et Hein. ib. p. 36, note.
Habitat. Southern Mexico, Guatemala, and along the Andes to Ecuador.
 Nearly thirty specimens are now before me from these various countries, among them M. Bourcier's type specimen of his *Trochilus Dubusi*, also specimens collected by Warszewicz in Costa Rica; and I see nothing to induce a belief that there is any specific difference between those found in Mexico, Guayaquil in Ecuador, or in any of the intermediate countries. I admit that differences occur both in size and in the fringing of the outer tail-feathers: generally speaking, they are darker in the Costa Rican and New Granadian specimens; but I have some quite as bronzy from those countries as the generality of specimens found in Honduras and Guatemala. These latter are the birds to which the term *Dubusi* has been applied.
347. PYRRHOPHÆNA BERYLLINA.
Amazilia beryllina Vol. V. Pl. 312.
Habitat. Southern Mexico. M. Botta found it at Orizaba, and M. Sallé at Cordova.
348. PYRRHOPHÆNA DEVILLEI.
Amazilia Devillei Vol. V. Pl. 313.
Saucerottia maria, Bonap. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1854, p. 255?
Chlorestes Mariae, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 695. fig. 4549.
Panychlora Mariae, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 49, note.
Amazilia Dumerili, Salv. Ibis, vol. ii. p. 270.
Habitat. Guatemala.
 Speaking of this species, which by some inadvertence he has called *A. Dumerili* instead of *A. Devillei*, Mr. Salvin says, "During the months of July, August, and September, one of its most favourite resorts was the western boundary of the Llaño of Dueñas, which, starting from the village and bounded to the eastward by the river Guacalate, extends, sweeping by the Volcan de Fuego, almost to the Hacienda of Capertillo, its southern extremity. Dispersed all over this plain is found, in groves, patches, and isolated trees, a Tree Convolvulus, bearing a white flower, and attaining an average height of about 25 or 30 feet. During the above months this elegant species might be seen in almost every tree, some feeding among the flowers, some settled quietly on a dead branch, uttering their low, plaintive, hardly to be called musical, yet certainly cheering song, others less peacefully occupied in a war of expulsion, driving out by vehement cries and more effectual blows the tenant of a tree, which in its turn wreaks vengeance on some weaker or unexpectant antagonist."—*Ibis*, vol. ii. p. 270.
349. PYRRHOPHÆNA VIRIDIGASTER.
Amazilia viridigaster Vol. V. Pl. 314.
Chlorestes viridiventris, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 699. figs. 4564-65.
Hemithylaca viridiventris, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 38.
Habitat. New Granada. Common in the neighbourhood of Bogota.
350. PYRRHOPHÆNA IODURA.
Trochilus iodurus, Sauc. in Mus. Hein.
Saucerottia iodura, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 8.