

specimen, killed by M. Montes de Oca. This beautiful bird also bears a general resemblance in colour and markings to those immediately preceding, but is distinguished from all of them by its delicate light-green metallic crown. For this new species I propose the name of *pallidiceps*.

If this little section be found to be composed of four distinct birds, the species will stand thus:—*H. longirostris* of Trinidad and the adjacent portions of the continent; *H. Stuartæ* of Bogota; *H. Sclateri* of Costa Rica; and *H. pallidiceps* of Guatemala and Mexico.

288. HELIOMASTER SCLATERI, *Cabanis*.

Heliomaster Sclateri, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 54, March 30, 1860.

Habitat. Costa Rica.

289. HELIOMASTER PALLIDICEPS, *Gould*.

Habitat. Mexico and Guatemala.

Crown of the head shining pale green, much paler than in *H. longirostris*; chin black; gorget purplish red, separated from the ear-coverts by a distinct mark of white; upper surface bronzy green; two centre tail-feathers wholly green, the next on each side green tipped with black; the three outer feathers green at the base, then black, and a spot of pure white at the tip, the white spot becoming less from the outer one, until on the third it is a mere speck; wings purplish brown; chest and centre of the abdomen grey; flanks bronzy green; under tail-coverts pale green, tipped with white.

Total length $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches; bill $1\frac{5}{8}$; wing $2\frac{3}{8}$; tail $1\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi $\frac{1}{4}$.

“The white sides and the white spot on the back show very conspicuously as this bird rests on its perch.”—

Salvin in *Ibis*, vol. ii. p. 264.

290. HELIOMASTER CONSTANTI Vol. IV. Pl. 260.

Habitat. Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

291. HELIOMASTER LEOCADIE.

Heliomaster pinicola, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 261.

Trochilus Leocadiæ, Bourc. Ann. des Sci. Nat. de Lyon, tom. iv. 1852.

Habitat. Mexico.

Genus LEPIDOLARYNX, *Reichenb.*

This form, of which the single species known has received the above generic appellation, differs in many particulars from the preceding; the bill is less elongated and not so straight, while the tail is decidedly forked; independently of which, the gular mark is very different, the entire throat being luminous, while in all the species of *Heliomaster* the chin is black.

292. LEPIDOLARYNX MESOLEUCUS.

Heliomaster mesoleucus Vol. IV. Pl. 262.

Lepidolarynx mesoleucus, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 13.

Selasphorus (Lepidolarynx) mesoleucus, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 11.

Ornithomyia mesoleuca, Bonap. in Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1854, p. 251.

Heliomaster squamosus, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 53.

Calothorax mesoleucus, Burm. Th. Bras. ii. p. 339, 1.

Trochilus mystacinus, Vieill. MSS.

Habitat. Brazil.

Genus CALLIPERIDIA, *Reichenb.*

The *Calliperidia Angelæ* offers a still further departure from the true *Heliomasters*; for it has even a shorter bill than the last, while its tail is much more deeply forked. It is by far the finest species yet discovered. Its entire body is clothed in glittering colours, and the bird itself must be seen and examined to obtain an idea of its beauty. The female, on the other hand, has the under surface of the body smoky grey, differing in this respect from all the others.

293. CALLIPERIDIA ANGELÆ.

Heliomaster Angelæ Vol. IV. Pl. 263.