

tarsi short and partially clothed; *feet* small; *hind toe* short; *nails* moderately long and straight; *crown* decorated with several luminous colours.

Female.—Unknown.

272. DIPHLOGÆNA IRIS, Gould Vol. IV. Pl. 247.

Habitat. Andes of Bolivia, between Sorata and Illinani. The locality given me by M. Warszewicz is the province of Huancabamba au Cordilera Solaio, 9000 feet.

273. DIPHLOGÆNA AURORA, Gould Vol. IV. Pl. 248.

Hypochrysis Aurora, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 9.

Coeligena Warszewiczi, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 23.

Coeligena Warszewiczii, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 4, pl. 690. fig. 4526.

Habitat. Peru; locality the same as *D. Iris*.

Dr. Reichenbach's specific name of *Warszewiczi* must, I believe, give place to that of *Diphlogæna Aurora*, unless his name was proposed prior to the 12th of April, 1853, when I read my paper on this and other new species before the meeting of the Zoological Society of London, as reported in the 'Athenæum' of the 16th of the same month.

The form which appears to me to range next in point of affinity is that of *Clytolæma*. The two members of this genus, unlike their predecessors, which are from the Andes, are natives of the low countries,—one, the *C. rubinea*, being found in Brazil, and, so far as we yet know, confined to the most eastern parts of that country; the other, the beautiful *C. aurescens*, is an inhabitant of the forests of the upper part of the Rivers Madeira and Negro.

Genus CLYTOLEMA, Gould.

(Κλυτὸς, celebris, et λαίμῶς, guttur.)

Generic characters.

Male.—*Bill* straight and rather longer than the head; *wings* moderately long and pointed; *tail* rather short, and very slightly forked; *tarsi* partially clothed; *feet* strong; *hind toe* and *nail* shorter than the fore toes and nails; *crown* and *gorget* luminous.

Female.—Destitute of any fine colour.

274. CLYTOLEMA RUBINEA Vol. IV. Pl. 249.

Trochilus ruficaudatus, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. tom. vii. p. 370, tom. xxiii. p. 429.

Cyananthus rubineus, Jard. Nat. Lib. Humming-Birds, vol. ii. p. 146.

Heliodoxa rubinea, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 9, pl. 744. figs. 4706-9.

Calothorax rubinea, Burm. Th. Bras. ii. p. 340.

Habitat. The eastern portions of Brazil; common at Rio de Janeiro.

275. CLYTOLEMA? AURESCENS, Gould Vol. IV. Pl. 250.

Habitat. The forests bordering the Rivers Madeira, Upper Amazon, and Negro.

By some Trochilidists it may be thought that this species should form the type of a distinct genus; but after a careful comparison I believe that I have placed it in its right situation; at the same time I admit that there is some little doubt on the subject.

I next proceed to a group of birds of considerable size, with lengthened straight bills, and the plumage and markings of which render them very conspicuous—the prevailing colours being black and white, relieved by blue and other tints on the crown; they have small and very delicate feet, the colours of which are either rosy or white. I consider them to constitute a very distinct section of the Trochilidæ, and I have much pleasure in adopting for them the generic appellation of *Bourciera* proposed by the late Prince Charles Bonaparte. All the known species are from the Andes, over which they are spread from the southern part of Peru to the northern part of New Granada.

Genus BOURCIERA, Bonap.

As a typical example of the form, I commence with—

276. BOURCIERIA TORQUATA Vol. IV. Pl. 251.

Homophania torquata, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 79.

Habitat. Columbia. Common in the temperate regions round Bogota.