

and forked, the feathers narrow and unyielding; *tarsi* partially clothed; *feet* small; *hind toe* long; *nail* moderate; *face* luminous.

Female.—Unadorned.

259. EUGENIA IMPERATRIX Vol. IV. Pl. 234.

Habitat. Ecuador.

“Professor Jameson’s specimens of this fine bird were obtained in the neighbourhood of Auca, on the road to Nanegal, at about 6000 or 7000 feet elevation. They were feeding on the *Alstræmeria*, *Datura* not being found in that locality.”—*Jameson and Fraser* in *Ibis*, vol. i. p. 400.

The members of the genus *Helianthea*, distinguished by their star-like frontlets and luminous under-surfaces, appear to range next to the preceding. Three of them (namely, *H. typica*, *H. Bonapartei*, and *H. Eos*) are quite typical; but the *H. Lutetiæ* and *H. violifera* differ somewhat in their colouring, the lower part of the body of the two latter species not being luminous, while they assimilate in all other respects. Dr. Reichenbach’s separation of the *H. typica* and *H. Bonapartei* into a separate genus (*Hypochrysa*) cannot, in my opinion, for a moment be admitted.

GENUS HELIANTHEA, Gould.

(“Ἥλιος, sol, et ἄνθος, flos.)

Generic characters.

Male.—*Bill* long, straight and cylindrical; *wings* moderately long and powerful; *tail* of medium size and slightly forked when closed; *tarsi* extremely short and clothed with feathers; *feet* very small; *hind toe* the shortest; *forehead* and *under-surface* luminous.

Female.—Destitute of luminous colouring.

The members of this genus frequent the Andes for at least eight degrees on each side of the equator.

260. HELIANTHEA TYPICA Vol. IV. Pl. 235.

Trochilus porphyrogaster, Licht. in Mus. of Berlin.

Habitat. New Granada. Is exceedingly common in the neighbourhood of Bogota. A large race occurs near Pamplona.

261. HELIANTHEA BONAPARTEI Vol. IV. Pl. 236.

Hypochrysa Bonaparti, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 9; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 6, pl. 739. figs. 4683–84.

Trochilus chrysoyaster, Licht. in Mus. Berlin.

Habitat. New Granada. Examples frequently occur in collections from Bogota.

262. HELIANTHEA EOS, Gould Vol. IV. Pl. 237.

Habitat. Paramos da los Conejos, near Merida in Columbia.

263. HELIANTHEA LUTETIÆ Vol. IV. Pl. 238.

Habitat. Popayan and Ecuador. Professor Jameson and Mr. Fraser state that “This bird is found in the valleys of Lloa and Pelogalli, but not nearer Quito.”—*Ibis*, vol. i. p. 400.

264. HELIANTHEA VIOLIFERA, Gould Vol. IV. Pl. 239.

Habitat. “In provinç Chulimani au Cordilera” in Bolivia (*Warszewicz*).

GENUS HELIOTRYPHA, Gould.

(“Ἥλιος, sol, et τρυφή, luxuria.)

Generic characters.

Male.—*Bill* straight and of the same length as the head; *wings* rather long; *tail* long and forked; *tarsi* partially clothed; *feet* small; *hind toe* rather shorter than the middle one; *forehead* and *throat* luminous.

Female.—Destitute of luminous colouring on the throat.

The members of this genus, two in number, differ from those of *Heliangelus* in the absence of any band of white on the chest and in having a lengthened and deeply-forked tail.

265. HELIOTRYPHA PARZUDAKI Vol. IV. Pl. 240.

Ramphomicron dispar, Reich. Troch. Enum. p. 10.