

INTRODUCTION.

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yet another character common, I believe, to the whole—that of the tail of the females being much larger and more lengthened than that of the males; the young males, too, have this organ much more prolonged than the adult males; they have all peculiarly sharp wedge-shaped bills, lengthened wings, and small feet. Judging from these points in their structure, I believe these birds to be endowed with the power of more rapid flight than any other members of the family.

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238. *HELIOTHRIX AURITA*
Trochilus leucocrotaphus, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. tom. vii. p. 374; Id. Ency. Méth. Orn. part. 2nde, p. 571.
Heliothrix aurita, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 13; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 11; Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 28.
Habitat. Northern Brazil, the banks of the Amazon, the Guianas, and Venezuela.

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239. *HELIOTHRIX AURICULATA*
Heliothrix auriculata, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 13; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 11; Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 28.
— aurita, jun., Burm. Th. Bras. tom. ii. p. 336.
Habitat. South-eastern Brazil.

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240. *HELIOTHRIX PHAINOLÆMA*, *Gould*
Heliothrix phaenoleuca, Hartl. Wieg. Arch. xxii. 2. p. 23.
— phainolaema, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 28, note.
Habitat. The banks of the Upper Rio Negro.

241. *HELIOTHRIX BARROTI*
Heliothrix purpureiceps, *Gould*
Heliothrix purpureiceps, Gould in Proc. Zool. Soc., part xxiii. p. 87.
— Barroti, Salvin in Ibis, vol. iii. p. 410.
— Barroti, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 13; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 11; Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 28, note.
Ornismya Gabriel, Delatt. Echo du Monde Savant, No. 45, Juin 15, 1843, col. 1070.
Habitat. Guatemala, Costa Rica, and the forests of New Granada bordering the Pacific coast, as far south as Ecuador; Esmeraldas (*Fraser*).

242. *HELIOTHRIX VIOLIFRONS*, *Gould*
Heliothrix Barroti
Habitat. Carthagena, or Veragua.

On receiving this bird from M. Warszewicz, I considered it to be referable to the *Heliothrix Barroti*, and accordingly figured and described it under that name. Subsequently I received another bird with a differently coloured crown, which, believing it to be new, I described and figured as *H. purpureiceps*, but I now find that the latter is the true *H. Barroti*, and that the former is a new bird; I therefore propose for it the distinctive appellation of *H. violifrons*.

Between the genera *Heliothrix* and *Petasophora* appears to be the proper situation for my genus *Schistes*; for to the former it is nearly allied in its wedge-shaped bill, and to the latter in the colouring of the tail. The three species known are all inhabitants of the Andes of New Granada and Ecuador. I have often thought that the white gular mark in *Schistes albicularis* is characteristic of immaturity; but this is by no means certain.

Genus SCHISTES, *Gould*.

(Σχίστης, findo.)

Generic characters.

Male.—Bill longer than the head, straight, wedge-shaped at the tip; wings moderately long and slightly rounded; tail rounded, the feathers broad; tarsi partially clothed; feet small; hind toe and nail shorter than the middle toe and nail.

243. *SCHISTES GEOFFROYI*
Schistes Geoffroyi, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 13.
Petasophora Geoffroyi, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 11.
Schistes Geoffroyi, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil p. 27
Habitat. The Andes of New Granada.

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