

The Rev. Lansdown Guilding states that this species "sometimes deviates from its usual habits. In general it is remarkably wild, and soon disturbed. I once, however, saw a pair of these species almost domesticated, in the house of a gentleman whose kindness and humanity had brought round him many a lizard and winged pet. They built for many years on the chain of the lamp suspended over the dinner-table; and here they educated several broods, in a room occupied hourly by the family. I have been seated with a large party at the table when the parent bird has entered, and, passing along the faces of the visitors, displaying his glorious crest, has ascended to the young without alarm or molestation."—*Loudon's Mag. Nat. Hist.* vol. v. p. 570.

231. ORTHORHYNCHUS ORNATUS, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 206.

Habitat. One of the Windward Islands; but which of them, is unknown.

This species bears a general resemblance to the *O. cristatus*, but differs from that bird in being of a somewhat smaller size, and in having the basal two-thirds of the crest glittering green and the tip only blue; the crest is also longer and more elegant in form than that of *O. cristatus* or *O. exilis*. With the latter it never can be confounded, while the former may always be distinguished from it by the truncate form of the green portion of its crest. It is just possible that the birds represented on the 31st and 32nd plates of Lesson's 'Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux-mouches' may have reference to this bird.

232. ORTHORHYNCHUS EXILIS Vol. IV. Pl. 207.

Habitat. The Islands of Martinique, Nevis, St. Thomas, and St. Croix.

"After a careful examination of skins procured from St. Croix and St. Thomas," says Mr. Alfred Newton, "we refer them to the above-named species, though one of a male presents a slightly different appearance from the ordinary type, in having a narrow blue edging to the otherwise golden-green crest, and thus exhibiting an affinity to the closely-allied Blue-crest (*O. cristatus*) from St. Vincent and Barbadoes. The present bird has, we believe, hitherto been known only from Martinique and Nevis.

"I shot a female of this species at Southgate farm on the north shore of the eastern end of the Island of St. Croix, where much of the land, being out of cultivation, is chiefly covered with Casha bushes, interspersed with Manchioneel along the coast. I have been told that a Humming-Bird smaller than the ordinary one, and therefore probably of this species, has been seen in other localities; but it must be very uncommon. Of its habits I know nothing."—*Ibis*, vol. i. p. 141.

The Brazilian genus *Cephalapis* comprises two species, with lengthened ornamental crests terminating in a single plume, on which account they stand alone not only in their own family, but, so far as I am aware, among birds generally. The females are entirely devoid of this conspicuous character. I think it very probable that additional species of this form will be discovered when the natural productions of the interior of Brazil become better known.

Genus CEPHALEPIS, *Boié.*

233. CEPHALEPIS DELALANDI Vol. IV. Pl. 208.

Cephalapis Delalandii, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 12.

Orthorhynchus Delalandii, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 9.

Cephalolepis Delalandi, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 61.

Habitat. Southern Brazil.

234. CEPHALEPIS LODDIGESI, *Gould* Vol. IV. Pl. 209.

Cephalapis Loddigesii, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 12.

Orthorhynchus Loddigesii, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 9.

Cephalolepis Loddigesii, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 61, note.

Habitat. Minas Geraes and other parts of eastern Brazil.

Near to *Cephalapis* is the

Genus KLAIS, *Reichenb.*,

of which but one species is known. This singular bird, which has no ornamental crest, and but little fine colouring to recommend it to our notice, is a native of Venezuela and the hilly parts of New Granada. The females of this form are much less highly coloured than the males.