

Trochilus excisus, Licht. in Mus. of Berlin.

Thalurania eryphile, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 23.

Habitat. Eastern Brazil.

127. THALURANIA? WAGLERI Vol. II. Pl. 109.

Trochilus bicolor, Vieill. Ois. dor., tom. i. p. 75, pl. 36.

Coeligena Wagleri, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 3, pl. 702. figs. 4576-77.

Thalurania Wagleri, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 24.

Habitat. Brazil.

The three species constituting my genus *Panoplitæ* very closely resemble each other in size, in structure, and in the markings of their tails, but are very dissimilar in the colouring of their bodies. They are all inhabitants of the Ecuadorian Andes, and one of them (*P. flavescens*) extends its range as far north as Bogota. The most remarkable species of this form is the *P. Jardinei*, whose glittering upper surface is wonderfully brilliant.

Genus PANOPLITES, Gould.

(Πανοπλίτης, omnino armatus.)

Generic characters.

Male.—*Bill* strong, and a trifle longer than the head; *body* stout and thick-set; *wings* long and pointed; *tail* moderately long and square, the feathers broad; *tarsi* clothed and stout; *hind toe* strong, and of the same length as the middle one; *nails* short.

Female.—Very similar to the male in plumage.

128. PANOPLITES JARDINEI Vol. II. Pl. 110.

Panoplitæ Jardinei, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 75, note.

Habitat. Nanegal and other warm parts of Ecuador.

129. PANOPLITES FLAVESCENS Vol. II. Pl. 111.

Boissonneaua flavescens, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 11; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 8, pl. 787. figs. 4830-31.

Panoplitæ flavescens, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 74.

Trochilus Lichtensteini, Saucer. in Mus. of Berlin.

Habitat. Ecuador and New Granada.

130. PANOPLITES MATHEWSI Vol. II. Pl. 112.

Heliodoxa Matthewsii, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 9.

Boissonneaua Matthewsii, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 8, pl. 787. figs. 4832-33.

Panoplitæ Matthewsii, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 74, note.

Habitat. Ecuador.

Somewhat allied to the *Panoplitæ* are the members of the

Genus FLORISUGA, Bonap.,

all of which are remarkable for their large fan-shaped tails, and for having all the feathers of this organ white. The females are less strikingly coloured. One of the species, *F. mellivora*, enjoys a most extensive range; for it inhabits alike the low lands of Northern Brazil, Cayenne, Guiana, Trinidad, Venezuela, the temperate regions of New Granada, and Central America; the other two are confined to more limited areas. The *F. mellivora* and *F. atra* are among the oldest-known and the commonest of the Humming-Birds, there being no collection of any extent without examples of them.

131. FLORISUGA MELLIVORA Vol. II. Pl. 113.

Lampornis mellivora, Jard. Nat. Lib. Humming-Birds, vol. ii. p. 155.

Florisuga mellivora, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 14; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 12; Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 29.

Habitat. Brazil, Trinidad, New Granada, Bogota, and Guatemala.

132. FLORISUGA FLABELLIFERA, Gould Vol. II. Pl. 114.

Florisuga flabellifera, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 14; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 12; Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii.

p. 29, note.

Topaza flabellifera, Gray & Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. i. p. 110, *Topaza*, sp. 8.

Habitat. The Island of Tobago, and perhaps elsewhere.

"I am not able" [says Mr. Kirk] "to decide as to this bird being a native of Tobago. It is only to be met