

"This bird," says Mr. Edward Newton, speaking of the Humming-Birds of St. Thomas and St. Croix, "breeds from the end of March to the end of June. It is an easy matter to find its nest; for on approaching within two or three yards of where it is, the bird, if it is on, is sure to fly at you, and then retreating, remains suspended a few seconds just above your head, when it darts off and perches on some dead twig, most likely on the very tree which holds its nest. It does not stay here long, but takes short flights into the air, returning to the same place and, when there, showing its impatience by a continual flirting, or rather twitching, of its wings. If you then retire, keeping your eye on the bird, it will presently dart straight on to its nest, leaving it, however, at the least movement on your part. This species is not particular as to the tree on which it builds, as I have found nests on the Silk-cotton, Mango, Manchioneel, and Avocado Pear (*Laurus persea*, Linn.). They are placed on a horizontal branch, from half an inch to two inches thick, and are composed of cotton or the down of a species of *Cactus*, studded on the outside with white Lichen or shreds of bark, the whole structure measuring nearly two inches across, and built at the height of from about five to fifteen feet from the ground, sometimes concealed by leaves, at others on an almost naked bough."—*Ibis*, vol. i. p. 140.

Mr. Newton informs me that the yellow of the base of the bill and gape of this bird shows rather conspicuously.

95. *EULAMPIS LONGIROSTRIS*, *Gould*.

In its size, general plumage, and style of colouring, this bird is very similar to the *E. chlorolemus*; but the much greater length and curvature of its bill will, I am sure, satisfy the most sceptical that it is quite distinct. I possess two examples of this, both of which are unfortunately in a very bad state of plumage. One of these was presented to me by my valued friend Sigismund Rucker, Esq., the other I obtained on the Continent; I could gain no information whatever as to its native locality. The average length of the bill in *E. chlorolemus* is three-quarters of an inch, while that of *E. longirostris* is nearly an inch and a quarter.

Habitat. Unknown.

There is scarcely a more isolated form in the family of Trochilidæ than that for which the generic name of *Lafresnaya* was proposed by Bonaparte in honour of the venerable Baron de Lafresnaye; and it gives me great pleasure to assist in perpetuating the name of a French nobleman, lately deceased, who devoted the leisure hours of a long life to the pleasing study of natural history.

Strictly confined to the Andes, one of the species is quite equatorial, the others fly several degrees further north. The males are very boldly coloured, the brilliant green of their throats and flanks being beautifully relieved by the velvety black of the abdomen. The females have none of these contrasted colours, their entire under-surface being spangled with green on a white or a buff ground. The species known are very much alike except in the colouring and markings of the tail,—one of them having the four outer feathers white tipped with purplish black, while the same feathers in another are buff tipped with bronzy brown, and the tail of the third is white tipped with greenish bronze.

Genus *LAFRESNAYA*, *Bonap.*

96. *LAFRESNAYA FLAVICAUDATA* Vol. II. Pl. 85.

Entima Lafresnayi, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 51.

Habitat. The high lands of New Granada. Common at Bogota and Popayan; and probably in the northern parts of Ecuador.

97. *LAFRESNAYA GAYI* Vol. II. Pl. 86.

Entima Gayi, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 51.

Habitat. Ecuador and Peru.

98. *LAFRESNAYA SAULÆ*.

Trochilus Saulæ, Bourc. Rev. Zool. 1846, p. 309.

Calothorax Saulii, Gray & Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. i. p. 110, *Calothorax*, sp. 3.

Lafresnaya Saulæ, Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av. tom. i. p. 68, *Lafresnaya*, sp. 3.

——— *Saul*, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 11.

Habitat. Unknown: supposed to be Popayan.