

89. LAMPORNIS AURULENTUS Vol. II. Pl. 79.
Habitat. St. Domingo.

90. LAMPORNIS VIRGINALIS, *Gould* Vol. II. Pl. 80.
 Crown and all the upper surface bronzy green; wings light purplish brown; throat shining greenish wax-yellow; chest and centre of the abdomen black, passing into green on the flanks; upper tail-coverts brilliant bronzy green; two centre tail-feathers rich bronze, the remainder fine purple, margined and tipped with bluish black; bill black; feet dark brown.

Total length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill $\frac{1}{8}$; wing $2\frac{3}{8}$; tail $1\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi $\frac{1}{4}$.

Habitat. The Island of St. Thomas.

If I have led my friend, Alfred Newton, Esq., into an error, by causing him to state that the St. Thomas bird is identical with the *Lampornis aurulentus*, it was quite unintentional on my part. Since we made an examination and comparison of specimens of *L. aurulentus* from St. Domingo, with those, which we believed to be identical, from St. Thomas, I have received numerous other examples from the latter island, a careful consideration of which induces me to regard them as distinct; and as such, I have described them under the name of *Lampornis virginalis*. The difference between this new species and *L. aurulentus* is very marked: it is of much smaller size, and has a shorter, more square, and differently-coloured tail, the two centre-feathers being rich bronze instead of purplish black; the throat-mark is richer; the upper tail-coverts are very much finer and more brilliant; and the bill is shorter.

91. LAMPORNIS PORPHYRURUS Vol. II. Pl. 81.
Anthracothonax porphyurus, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 8, pl. 794. figs. 4849-50.
Lampornis porphyra, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 19.
Habitat. Jamaica.

This species differs from all its allies in the female and the young male assimilating to the adult male in the colour of the tail, which is quite contrary to what occurs in the females of the other species; unlike them also, the female of this species has a different and more beautiful gorget than the male. This is one of the anomalies which cannot be explained, inasmuch as in structure, in size, and other characters it is a true *Lampornis*.

The genus *Eulampis* now claims our attention. It is composed of four species, the distinguishing features of which are their luminous upper tail-coverts. These broad and glittering feathers, resembling plates of shining metal, have doubtless been designed for no special purpose connected with the habits of the bird, but for mere ornament; but such characters, trifling though they be, are of no little use in enabling us to group together nearly allied species. It will be recollected that in some genera—that of *Hypuroptila* for instance—the under and not the upper tail-coverts are extraordinarily developed; and many other instances might be cited of a similar development of other parts of the plumage, for which no other use but that of mere ornament can be conceived. The members of this genus differ from most others in the perfect similarity in the colouring of the sexes. So far as I am aware, they are all confined to the West Indian Islands.

Genus EULAMPIS, *Boié*.

92. EULAMPIS JUGULARIS Vol. II. Pl. 82.
Eulampis jugularis, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 17.
Habitat. The Islands of Nevis and Martinique.
93. EULAMPIS HOLOSERICEUS Vol. II. Pl. 83.
Anthracothonax holosericeus, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 9, pl. 793. fig. 4847.
Trochilus atrigaster, "Shaw," Cabanis.
Eulampis holosericea, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 17.
Habitat. Islands of Nevis? and Martinique?
94. EULAMPIS CHLOROLÆMUS, *Gould* Vol. II. Pl. 84.
Anthracothonax chlorolaimus, Reichenb. Troch. Enum. p. 9.
Eulampis chlorolaema, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 17, note.
Habitat. The Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix.