another species to this form under the name A. gularis. Up to the present moment (July 1861) no second speci-

men of this bird has been sent to Europe: when we receive others, it may be necessary to institute a still further

II. Pl. 44. Campylopterus latipennis, Cab. in Schomb. Reis. Guian. tom. iii. p. 709. try I have Habitat. Cayenne and British Guiana. In my account of C. latipennis I have stated my belief that another species of that particular form would be found to inhabit Ecuador, as I have in my collection a specimen received direct from Quito which does not accord with C. latipennis nor with the bird I have called C. obscurus. The tipping of the two or three outer tail-feathers II. Pl. 45. of this Ecuadorian bird is about a quarter of an inch in length. Judging from the form of the shafts of the primaries, it appears to be a female or a young male; and had I not seen very many specimens of C. latipennis, I should have supposed it to belong to that species. The bill is a little longer than that of C. latipennis, and so also are the wings; as in that species, all the under-surface is pure grey, while the upper part of the body is uniform green. I believe that two specimens from the same country are in the Loddigesian collection. Provisionally, I ious when propose for this bird the name of C. Æquatorialis. de Fuego, 56. CAMPYLOPTERUS ÆQUATORIALIS, Gould. ing as five Habitat. Ecuador. e name of d Orizaba Habitat. Forests bordering the Lower Amazon. m a plant and then Platystylopterus rufus, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 11; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 8, pl. 788. figs. 4834-35. describing Habitat. Guatemala. e day very Mr. Salvin noticed that, during the first season of his residence in Guatemala, this species was so scarce h which I at Dueñas that he was induced to believe it to be an inhabitant of a higher district, especially as it was more numerous about Atitlan. The next year it was just as abundant, and, instead of being one of the rarest, was one an aërial of the most familiar species. He adds that the flowers of the Banana (Musa) were much resorted to by this bird. ers of the 59. Campylopterus hyperythrus, Cab. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Vol. II. Pl. 51. rings, and Campylopterus hyperythrus, Cab. in Schomb. Reis. Guian. tom. iii. p. 709. nger than Platystylopterus hyperythrus, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 11; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 8, pl. 789. figs. 4836-38. ended in Loxopterus hyperythrus, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 13. Habitat. The Roraima Mountains, in the interior of British Guiana. II. Pl. 46. Genus Phæochroa, Gould. (Φαιὸς, fuscus, et Χρόα, color.) Generic characters. Male.—Bill longer than the head, and slightly arched; wings large; the shafts of the first and second primaries slightly dilated; tail moderately long and square, or very slightly rounded; tarsi partially clothed; feet rather elieve the large; hind toe shorter than the middle toe; claws short. ving how 60. PHÆOCHROA CUVIERI. is really lavicencio, Aphantochroa Cuvieri, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 14. umstance Habitat. Venezuela, New Granada, Panama, and Veragua. they may Habitat. Vera Paz Mountains in Guatemala. per fig.). We next arrive at a genus characterized by a very sombre style of colouring. It will be seen that I have proposed the generic appellation of Aphantochroa for the Trochilus cirrhochloris of Vieillot. I have since added

ver fig.).