

Genus EUPETOMENA, Gould.

(Εὐ, benè, et πετομένη, volans.)

Generic characters.

Male.—Bill longer than the head, and slightly arched; wings moderate; shafts of the first two or three primaries bowed, dilated and flattened; tail long and deeply forked; tarsi partially clothed; feet rather small; hind toe shorter than the middle toe.

Female.—Similar to the male in plumage.

47. EUPETOMENA MACROURA.

Eupetomena hirundinacea. Vol II. Pl. 42.

Prognornis macroura, Reichenb. Aufz. der Col. p. 11; Id. Troch. Enum. p. 9, pl. 805. figs. 4873-75.

Eupetomena macroura, Bonap. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1854, p. 254.

Cynanthus macrourus, Jard. Nat. Lib. Humming-Birds, vol. ii. p. 149.

Eupetomena macrura, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 14.

Ornismya hirundinacea, Dev. Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1850, p. 214.

Habitat. Brazil, Cayenne, and the neighbouring countries.

M. Deville states that "this Humming-Bird sometimes accompanies the *Chrysolampis moschitus* into the fields, but generally prefers the neighbourhood of the river-banks, where the silky tufts of the *Ingæ* and the blossoms of the numerous *Lianes* suffice for its wants. It flies very rapidly, has a shrill cry, and is so fearless that it will settle within a few feet of the object which has alarmed it. It is found throughout the whole of Brazil all the year round, but appears to be most numerous in August, September, and October."

Genus SPHENOPROCTUS, Cab.

Of this form there are evidently two species—one inhabiting Mexico, and the other Guatemala. It has always been considered by Trochilidists that the 15th Plate of the Supplement to 'Lesson's Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux-mouches' represents one or other of them, but that he was in error in giving the interior of La Plata as its habitat. I have not been able to see Lesson's type; otherwise I could have ascertained to which of the two it has reference, or whether it is different from both. My figures were taken from Guatemalan specimens, and Lesson's plate would appear to have been taken from an example procured in the same country; consequently the term *Pampa* must be retained for the Guatemalan bird, while for the larger and stouter Mexican birds we must use Lichtenstein's name *curvipennis*.

48. SPHENOPROCTUS PAMPA.

Campylopterus Pampa, Less. Vol. II. Pl. 43.

Campylopterus pampa, Sclat. & Salv. Ibis, vol. i. p. 127; Salv. Ibis, vol. ii. p. 260.

Habitat. Guatemala.

49. SPHENOPROCTUS CURVIPENNIS.

Trochilus curvipennis, Licht. Preis-Verz. Mex. Thier. v. Deppe & Schiede (Sept. 1830), no. 32.

Sphenoproctus pampa, Cab. et Hein. Mus. Hein. Theil iii. p. 11.

Campylopterus pampa, Montes de Oca in Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1860, p. 551.

Habitat. Mexico.

This species differs from the preceding in its much larger size, and in the paler tint of its blue crown.

"The people of Coatepec, nine miles from Jalapa," says M. Montes de Oca, "give to this species the name of *Chupa-mirto fandanguero*, or Fandango Myrtle-sucker, apparently because it has a somewhat musical voice. It is the only Humming-Bird with which I am acquainted whose notes are sufficient to recognize it by in the woods: though rather monotonous, they are very pleasing. It is occasionally found in the neighbourhood of Jalapa, but it is more abundant at Coatepec. It inhabits the forest in the winter season, and generally feeds on the flowers of the high bushes called *Asasaretos*, which are then in full bloom, and densely covered with smooth emerald-green leaves, amongst which it is very difficult to be detected. Very few are to be seen in summer-time."