

September the localities of the various species of Humming-Birds are usually as follows. Among the trees on the south-eastern side of the lake" of Dueñas "are *Amazilia Devillei*, *Thaumastura henicura* (mostly females), *Campylopterus rufus*, *Heliomaster longirostris*, *Chlorostilbon Osberti* (in small number), *Cyanomyia cyanocephala*, and *Trochilus Colubris*.

"On the hill-side to the south-westward of the lake are great numbers of *Campylopterus rufus*, and among the willows close to the water the males of *Thaumastura henicura* congregate. About the Convolvulus-trees in the llaño at the foot of the volcano are found *Eugenes fulgens*, *Amazilia Devillei*, *Thaumastura henicura* (in small numbers), *Trochilus Colubris* (very commonly towards the end of September).

"Entering the first barranco that opens out into the plain, we meet with *Campylopterus rufus*, *Myiabeillia typica*, *Heliopædica melanotis*; and a little higher up, *Petasophora thalassina* and *Delattria viridipallens*. Of course, occasionally a species is found not in its place as here indicated; for instance, I have seen in the first locality a single specimen (the only female I have met with) of *Eugenes fulgens*, and another high in the volcano. I have also seen a single *Petasophora thalassina* out on the llaño. These localities must therefore be taken as only generally indicating the distribution of the species found about Dueñas."—*Ibis*, vol. ii. p. 263.

At the moment of printing these pages, I have received a very interesting letter from my friend the Hon. G. W. Allen, of Moss Park, Toronto, in which the following passage occurs respecting the *Trochilus Colubris*:—

"I wish you could have been with us last summer, you would have had an opportunity of watching your favourite Humming-Birds to your heart's content. I do not in the least exaggerate when I say that, during the time the horse-chestnuts were in flower, there were hundreds of these little tiny creatures about my grounds. While sitting in my library I could hear their little, sharp, querulous note, as the males fought like so many little bantam-cocks with each other. On one large horse-chestnut tree, just at the corner of the house, they swarmed about the foliage like so many bees; and as the top branches of the tree were close to my bed-room windows, every now and then one bird more bold than the rest would dart into the open window, and perch upon the wardrobe or the top of the bed-post."

It will be expected that, in a monograph of a group of birds which have attracted so much notice, some account should be given of their internal structure; and as our well-known bird-anatomist, T. C. Eyton, Esq., has paid much attention to the subject, and given a very clear description of the anatomy of the largest species of the family (the *Patagona gigas*) in Mr. Darwin's 'Zoology of the Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle,' I have much pleasure in transferring it to my pages:—

"Tongue bifid, each division pointed; hyoids very long, in their position resembling those in the *Picidae* (Woodpeckers); trachea of uniform diameter, destitute of muscles of voice; bronchia very long; œsophagus funnel-shaped, slightly contracted on approaching the proventriculus, which is small and scarcely perceptible; gizzard small, moderately muscular, the inner coat slightly hardened, and filled with the remains of insects; intestine largest near the gizzard; I could not perceive a vestige of cæca. Length of the œsophagus, including the proventriculus, $1\frac{3}{4}$, inch of the intestinal canal $3\frac{1}{2}$; length of the gizzard $\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $\frac{1}{3}$.

"Sternum with the keel very deep, its edge rounded and projecting anteriorly; posterior margin rounded,