

dark bronze-green. Rump underneath the white band, sometimes dark purple-brown, sometimes coppery. Tail steel blue, with shafts pale brown upperside, and showy white underside. Wings purplish-brown. Bill black.

Total length, 4 in. Wing, $1\frac{5}{8}$. Tail, $2\frac{1}{4}$. Culmen, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Female.—Upperside golden-green. Rump and white band as in male. Throat and centre of abdomen black. A white line under the eyes from the bill to the breast. Breast blackish washed with metallic green feathers. Flanks golden-green. Two large white patches between the lower part of abdomen and flanks. Tail short, upperside steel blue with white tips, underside gray at base, then steel blue with white tips. Bill black.

I have united *Gouldia aequatorialis*, Berlepsch and Tacz, with this species, because the characters given by these authors are not peculiar to the specimens from Ecuador. I have several specimens from Veragua and from Columbia coloured exactly the same as those from Ecuador.

This species was discovered by Mr. Convers, a French naturalist, established years ago in Bogota. It was dedicated to him by Messrs. Bourcier and Mulsant.

61*. GOULDIA LÆTITIAE, Bourc. Ann. Soc. Lyon, 1852, p. 143.

Prymnacantha lætitiæ, Cab. and Hein. Mus Hein., 1860, t. iii, p. 64.

Mythinia lætitiæ, Muls. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mou., 1876, vol. iii., p. 245.

Letitia's Thorntail, Gould. Mon. Troch., vol. iii., p. 130.

La Mythinie de Letitiu, Muls. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mou., 1876, vol. iii., p. 246.

Habitat.—Bolivia.

Male.—Head and throat glittering pale grass green. Upper-surface coppery-brown; band across the rump white. A white patch beneath the green of the throat. Upper parts of abdomen and flanks bronzy-green. Lower portion of belly gray. Upper tail-coverts red changing to golden-green. Tail black, shafts rufous. Undertail-coverts golden-green bordered with black. Bill maxilla black, mandible flesh-color at base, rest black.

Total length, $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. Wing, $1\frac{1}{4}$. Tail, $1\frac{1}{2}$. Culmen, $\frac{2}{3}$.

Female.—Unknown

The above description was taken from Elliot's Classification and Synopsis of the Trochilidae.

GENUS XX. **Discura**, Reich. Aufz der Colib, 1853, p. 8.

Platurus, Less. Ois. Mouch, 1829, p. 22.

Ocreatus, Gould, P.Z.S., 1846, p. 86.

Discosura, Bon. Compt. Rend., 1850, vol. i., p. 84.

TYPE; *T. longicauda*, Gmelin.

Bill short, straight, converging near the tip to a slender point. Male brilliantly coloured on the forehead and throat. White or rufous band crossing the rump as in all the other species of the family. Tail deeply forked, the outermost rectrices bare of webs near their tips, and terminating in a spatula. Sexes unlike.

Habitat.—Guiana, Brazil.

62. DISCURA LONGICAUDA, Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1788, vol. i., p. 498.

Trochilus platurus, Lath. Ind. Ornith, 1790, vol. i., p. 317.

Mellisuga platura, Steph. Gen. Zool., vol. xiv., p. 242.

Trochilus bilophus, Tem. Pl. Col., No. 18, fig. 3.

Ornismya platura, Less. Ois. Mou., 1829, p. 136.

Ocreatus ligonicaudus, Gould, P.Z.S., 1846, p. 86.

Discosura longicauda, Bon. Consp. Gen. Av., 1850, vol. i., p. 84.

Discura, Sp. Salv. Ibis., 1885, p. 434.

Racket Tail, Gould. Mon. Troch., vol. iii., p. 126.

La Discure à raquettes, Muls. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mou., 1876, vol. iii., p. 250.

Habitat.—Guiana, Brazil.

Male.—Head, throat and breast shining grass-green, a small black spot on chin. Upperside bronzy-green, rump crossed by a white band. In the specimens from Guiana, this band is pale buff. Flanks golden-green, a few feathers beneath the metallic green feathers of breast, silvery-green. Abdomen dark brown, nearly black, washed with golden feathers, lower part and undertail-coverts pale buff with white patch near the thigh. Tail purplish-brown with buff shafts. Shaft of outermost ones bare of webs near the tip, and terminating with a black spatula.