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Publisher: Taylor & Francis
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Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 4

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah10>

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Published online: 16 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: J. Gould F.R.S. (1868) LII.—On some additional species of the genus Eutoxeres, Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 4, 1:6, 455-457, DOI: [10.1080/00222936808695729](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222936808695729)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222936808695729>

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fact by the discovery, in the Devonian strata of New Brunswick already mentioned, of an organism uniting the characters of both orders. With regard to the Coleoptera, he assumes that they were developed from the Orthoptera, and the Hymenoptera from the Neuroptera or Pseudo-Neuroptera.

The *Sugentia*, again, include three divisions:—*Hemiptera*, *Diptera*, and *Lepidoptera*. All these, Häckel supposes, originated from the Toroptera later than the Coleoptera and Hymenoptera, as their first palæontological traces are derived only from the Jurassic strata. The knowledge of *Eugereon*, however, on the other hand, makes him think it not improbable that the Hemiptera diverged from the Toroptera as early as the Primary periods. The origin of the Diptera and Lepidoptera he leaves in doubt, as, in consequence of the segregation (*Abgeschlossenheit*) of these two orders, no conclusions can be derived from probabilities about them.

With this I conclude my report upon this part of Häckel's remarkable book. I hope soon to be able to make some communications upon special embryological investigations and their general results, as this department is now being worked on several hands with particular predilection. At any rate, however, the satisfactory fact is to be proved that entomology, as well as morphology in general, has acquired a new and fruitful impulse from the Darwinian reform, and that it will be the fault of entomologists themselves if they do not assist in the construction of the new road.

LII.—On some additional Species of the Genus *Eutoxeres*.

By J. GOULD, F.R.S. &c.

I HAVE for some time past had reason to believe that the Humming-birds of this highly singular form comprised more species than the two already described (*Eutoxeres aquila* and *E. Condamini*); but it is only of late that I have acquired sufficient materials to justify my arriving at any satisfactory conclusion on the subject. At this moment I have before me three specimens of the true *E. aquila* from New Granada, seven skins of a bird from the neighbourhood of Quito, which I consider to be distinct from that species, and three from Veragua, which differ slightly from both.

E. aquila is the largest species of the genus, and is distinguished by the snow-white shafts of its tail-feathers, which doubtless show very conspicuously when the bird is on the wing and the tail widely spread; this character is found in every specimen I have examined, and, I believe, will prove

constant. The Quitan bird, like some of the *Phaëthorni*, is extremely variable in its markings: for instance, the tail, in some specimens, has the tips of the feathers white for nearly half an inch from the tip, in others for a quarter, in others, again, for an eighth; and I possess one in which the white tipping is absent, all the feathers being of a uniform olive-grey: but in no instance that I have seen does the white extend down the shaft as in *E. aquila*. On comparing the seven Quitan specimens with the Bogotan birds, I find that the striæ on the breast are black and white in the former and black and buff in the latter. I shall designate the Quitan bird *E. heterura*, with the following description:—

Upper mandible wholly black, under mandible yellow for two-thirds of its length from the base, the remainder olive-brown; crown of the head nearly black, each feather glossed with green at the tip; upper surface dull grass-green; tail olive-grey, in some instances tipped with sullied white; wings deep purplish black; under surface, from the throat to the vent, striated with black and buff, the buff becoming lighter on the centre of the abdomen; under tail-coverts brown, varied with black.

Total length 5 inches, bill 1, wing $2\frac{1}{8}$, tail $2\frac{1}{4}$, tarsi $\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. Ecuador.

The Veraguan bird is much more nearly allied to the Ecuadorian than the New-Granadian species, but possesses characters differing from both, and which, though slight, appear to be constant, none of the specimens I possess having the pure-white shafts of the New-Granadian *E. aquila*, or the uniformly-coloured tail of the Ecuadorian *E. heterura*, but having all the tail-feathers tipped with white; it moreover assimilates to this bird in size, as it also does in the buff colouring of the striæ of the throat and breast. For this Veraguan bird I propose the name of *Eutoxeres Salvini*, in compliment to a gentleman who assuredly deserves that a finer bird should bear his name; but as this species lives on that side of the Isthmus of Panama his labours whereon have been rewarded with such fruitful results, I embrace the first opportunity afforded me of testifying to the benefit he has conferred upon the branch of science to which we are both attached. It may be asked, and with some show of reason, if characterizing birds as distinct which present such trifling differences is not like splitting straws? to which I would answer, such differences not only exist but are as constant as the seasons which run their courses without variation, and it is well known to all who have studied the natural productions of the two Americas that their faunas, with but few excep-

tions, differ *in toto*. How these differences have been brought about is beyond our comprehension; but when we do find them, they ought assuredly to be made known.

The three species of *Eutoxeres* above described are on a par with *Phaëthornis Guyi*, *P. Emilæ*, and *P. yaruqui*, which every one now regards as distinct. Sufficient has been said to point out the specific peculiarities of *E. aquila*, *E. heterura*, and *E. Salvini*; it is therefore unnecessary to give a description of the latter.

The species of the genus *Eutoxeres* now known are:—

Eutoxeres Condamini. Habitat Archidona in Eastern Ecuador.

—— *heterura*. Hab. Central Ecuador.

—— *aquila*. Hab. New Granada.

—— *Salvini*. Hab. Veragua and Costa Rica.

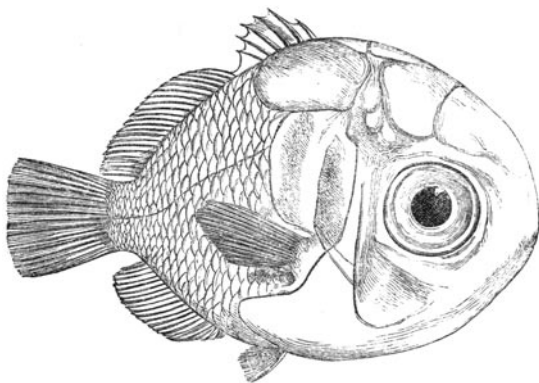
LIII.—*Additions to the Ichthyological Fauna of Zanzibar.*

By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

DR. KIRK has lately sent a collection of Fishes from Zanzibar to the British Museum; it contained the following new forms (besides several others previously not known to exist on that coast, viz. *Dules Bennettii*, *Rhynchichthys pelamidis*, *Brama orcini*, *Eleotris madagascariensis*, *El. fusca*, *Chromis mossambica*, *Exocætus nigripinnis*):—

Tholichthys osseus.

I propose this name for a fish which, although young, is



(Six times the natural size.)

evidently the type of a new genus, and appears to belong to
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