

four Fantee specimens, and we find these differences quite constant. Mr. Gould, also, to whom we have shown our new bird, agrees with us as to its being an undescribed species.

This beautiful Trogon is named after Miss Constance Ussher.

Fam. NECTARINIIDÆ.

2. PHOLIDORNIS RUBRIFRONS, sp. n.

♂ *suprà olivascenti-fuscus, pileo postico et tectricibus alarum ochraceo marginatis: dorsi plumis obsoletè olivaceo marginatis: remigibus et rectricibus fuscis, extùs olivaceo limbatis; fronte lætè coccineo: facie laterali pileo concolori, sed fulvo distincte maculatâ: subtùs omninò castaneus: rostro nigro: pedibus flavidis: long. tot. 4.0, culm. 0.45, alæ 2.0, caudæ 1.55, tarsi 0.65 poll. angl. et dec.*

♀ *omninò differt: supra brunnea, plumis indistincte ochraceo marginatis: fronte paullò rufescente tinctâ: subtùs lactescenti-alba, ubique brunneo ad apicem plumarum maculata.*

Of all the peculiar forms which Africa produces, the little *Pholidornis rushiæ* has always been considered one of the most interesting; and the discovery of a second species of this genus is a noteworthy addition to the African avifauna. The scaly character of the plumage, which forms a striking feature in *P. rushiæ*, is here only preserved in the female; the male of our new species is a most beautiful little creature, remarkable for its varied plumage, being chestnut underneath with a bright crimson forehead.

Fam. STRIGIDÆ.

3. HUHUA SHELLEYI, sp. n.

*H. maxima: suprâ brunnea, fasciis obscuris brunneis ubique transnotata: tectricibus alarum et scapularibus, collo postico et tectricibus supracaudalibus conspicuè fulvo transfasciatis: plumis auricularibus longissimis brunneis: facie fulvescente, setis rictalibus nigris, genis et regione auriculari brunneo variis, scapis albidis: remigibus caudâque brunneis, suprâ pallidè brunneo, subtùs fulvo transfasciatis: corpore toto subtùs fulvescente, latè albo, angustius nigro transfasciato: rostro flavido: long. tot. 23, alæ 16.5, caudæ 10.0, tarsi 2.9 poll. angl. et dec.*

The measurements will show the great difference in size between this new species and *H. leucosticta*, of which it may be considered

a gigantic edition. It much resembles the last-named Owl, which we have also received from Fantee, but is double the size at least; and the body underneath is more evenly barred with white, so that it does not show those great white blotches which induced Temminck to assign the name of *leucosticta* to its smaller representative. Mr. Gurney, who has seen our specimen, agrees that it is quite new to science.

This species is dedicated by us to Captain G. E. Shelley, with an ardent wish that the researches he is now prosecuting in the dangerous climate of Western Africa may be rewarded with the same success which has attended his well-known studies of bird-life in the less fatal and more accessible country of Egypt.

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XXIV.—*New and forthcoming Ornithological Works, &c.*

PERHAPS at no time since ornithology became a recognized science has so much activity been shown by ornithologists as at the present moment; for though there appears to be little movement in some countries which were once foremost in their contributions, these deficiencies are more than compensated by the energy displayed in others.

We propose to give a short account of some of the new publications that have come under our notice during the last few months, and also to announce to our readers a prospect of certain other works being shortly issued from the press. Besides these additions to ornithological literature, the works already mentioned in these pages have been making steady progress; and some, such as Sharpe's Monograph of the *Alcedinidæ* and Marshall's *Capitonidæ*, have been completed. At the same time the various journals of scientific societies open to such subjects abound with ornithological papers. As these latter are, or ought to be, in the hands of most of our readers, and as they will be referred to on a subsequent occasion, it is not our intention to draw special attention to them, but only to such publications as are not so readily accessible.

Several works on the birds of our own islands have recently made their appearance. The first number of a new edition of