

æso-phagus as in other birds, to enter into the cavity of the breast: this channel of respiration continues its course outside of the breast, fastened by small membranous ligatures to the right side of the sternum, on a level with the top of this bone. When arrived at the extremity of the sternum, the tracheal artery bends, forms a cross, and returns near the top of the same bone, like a trumpet: and in this return it is attached to the other tube by small membranous fibres as far as the upper part of the sternum; passing lastly, above the right clavicle, it enters the cavity of the breast to inflate the lungs, the same as usually takes place in other birds. (See the plate, in which there is a dissected parrakoua engraved, in order that the reader may trace the involutions of the tracheal artery.)

The males alone, in this species, have this peculiarity of conformation; it is, in them, a general rule: the *marail* appears, however, to be an exception, if Bajou be not deceived in asserting that the female of this bird has the tracheal artery formed the same as the male.

The parrakoua, at Guiana, is found only in the forests at a small distance from the coasts, and never in the interior of the country. It
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