

PITTA CONCINNA, *Gould.*

Elegant Pitta.

Brachyurus vigorsi, Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av. i. p. 255 (1850, nec Gould).

Pitta concinna, Gould, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 65.—Wallace, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 485.—Schlegel, Vog. van Nederl. Indië, pp. 12, 32, pl. iii. fig. 1 (1863).—Id. Mus. Pays-Bas, *Pitta*, p. 10 (1865).—Id. op. cit., *Revue Pitta*, p. 14 (1874).

Pitta mathildæ, J. & E. Verreaux, Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1857, p. 303, pl. xi.

Brachyurus concinnus, Elliot, Monogr. Pittidæ, pl. x. (1863).—Id. Ibis, 1870, p. 416.

THIS species of *Pitta* was first published by me in 1857, when I described it from specimens obtained by Mr. A. R. Wallace in the island of Lomboek. It appears that it also inhabits the island of Sumbawa, as specimens from the latter locality were contained in the Leiden Museum many years before I described the bird as new, and one of these specimens was wrongly identified by Bonaparte as *Pitta vigorsi*, figured by me in the 'Birds of Australia.' Professor Schlegel, however, in his list of the Pittas in the Leiden Museum, has corrected the error of Bonaparte, which an examination of the specimen described by the latter enabled him to do, and has placed the species in its correct position. In the supplementary list of the Leiden Pittas, Professor Schlegel records two specimens from the island of Flores; so that its range is now known to include the three islands of Flores, Lomboek, and Sumbawa, to which it will probably be found to be confined.

The characters by which *P. concinna* may be distinguished are its small size and the tint of the brown on the head, which is much clearer than in *P. strepitans* and only extends as far as the occiput, where it is prolonged into a streak of bluish white.

I regret to say that nothing has been written respecting the habits of this bird; and I can only add that the name *concinna*, published by me, has a slight priority (only of a few days, according to Mr. Elliot) over the name *mathildæ*, given by MM. Verreaux in the same year.

The following is a copy of the original description:—

“Head, back of the neck, cheeks, chin, and stripe down the centre of the throat velvety black; from the nostrils over each eye a broad mark of deep buff, posterior to which is a narrower one of pale glaucous blue; back, tail, and wings dark grass-green; lesser wing-coverts and a band across the rump glossy verditer blue; primaries and secondaries black, the fourth, fifth, and sixth of the former crossed by a band of white near their base, and all the primaries tipped on the external web with olive grey; upper tail-coverts black; under surface delicate fawn-colour, becoming much paler where it meets the black of the cheeks and throat; centre of the abdomen black; vent and under tail-coverts fine scarlet; bill black; feet fleshy.

“Total length 6 inches, bill 1, wing 4, tail $1\frac{1}{2}$, tarsus $1\frac{3}{8}$.”

The figures in the Plate, representing the two sexes about the natural size, are drawn from the typical specimens, still in my possession.