

AULACORHAMPHUS ALBIVITTA.

White-banded Groove-bill.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Aul. rostro nigro, ad basin fasciâ albâ circumdato; culmine toto ad apicem usque laterumque mandibulæ superioris partes, citreis in viridiscentem transeuntibus; mandibulâ inferiore ante fasciam albam maculâ sanguineâ notatâ; gulâ albidâ.

All the upper surface and wings dark tinged with brown; on the crown and the nape of the neck grass-green; primaries brownish black, margined externally at the base with dark grass-green; tail deep grass-green, passing into blue towards the extremity, and tipped with rich chestnut; throat white in some, grey or bluish white in others; under surface pale grass-green, very slightly washed with blue on the breast, and with yellow on the flanks; around the orbits and down the sides of the neck bounding the white of the grey throat a line of blue; under tail-coverts rich deep chestnut; bill black, with the exception of the culmen and upper half of the upper mandible, which are greenish yellow, passing into purer yellow at the tip and the lower angle of the under mandible which is chestnut; on the sides of both mandibles at the base a broad band of straw-white; orbits red; feet greenish lead-colour.

Male.—Total length, $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches; *bill*, $3\frac{1}{2}$; *wing*, $4\frac{3}{4}$; *tail*, $5\frac{1}{4}$; *tarsi*, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Pteroglossus albivitta, Boiss. Rev. Zool. 1840, p. 70.—Sturm's Edit. of Gould's Mon. of Ramph. text.

——— *albivittatus*, Gray and Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. ii. p. 404, *Pteroglossus*, sp. 31.

——— *microrhynchus*, Sturm's Edit. of Gould's Mon. of Ramph.

Aulacoramphus albivitta, Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av., p. 96, *Aulacoramphus*, sp. 3.

This is one of the least of the family of Ramphastidæ yet discovered. It is a native of the Columbian Andes, and specimens occur in most of the collections sent from thence to this country. It differs from the *Pteroglossus prasinus* of Lichtenstein, to which it is nearly allied, in having a broad band of white down the sides of the base of the mandibles.

Considerable difference occurs in the size of the specimens, which is perhaps due to sex, the larger being the males, and the smaller the females.

The figures are of the natural size.

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