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ANDIGENA BAILLONI.

Saffron-coloured Hill Toucan.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

And. fronte, genis, gulâ, corporeque subtus præter femora croceis; uropygio coccineo.

Front and sides of the head, cheeks, throat and under-surface saffron-yellow; upper surface, wings, tail, and thighs yellowish olive; rump crimson; on the sides of the mandibles immediately in front of the orbit a broad mark of red gradually decreasing to a point about the middle of the bill; above and below the red mark the mandibles are pale greenish blue; their apical halves are greenish horn-colour, fading into white on the serratures; orbits red; irides lemon-yellow; feet greyish green, with yellowish soles; nails black.
Total length, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill, $3\frac{1}{4}$; wing, $5\frac{1}{4}$; tail, $7\frac{1}{4}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

L'Araçari Baillon, Levaill. Hist. Nat. des Ois. de Parad., tom. ii. p. 44. pl. xviii.

Ramphastos Bailloni, Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., tom. xxxiv. p. 283.—Ib. Ency. Méth. Orn., part iii. p. 1431.

Pteroglossus Bailloni, Wagl. Syst. Av., *Pteroglossus*, sp. 7.—Gould, Mon. of Ramph. pl. xx.—Gray and Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. ii. p. 403, *Pteroglossus*, sp. 10.—Bonap. Conspl. Gen. Av., p. 94, *Pteroglossus*, sp. 11.—Less. Traité d'Orn., p. 176, *Pteroglossus*, sp. 7.

—*croceus*, Jard. & Selb. Ill. Orn., vol. i. pl. vi.

Most of the travellers who have seen the members of this family in their native forests speak of the brilliancy of the colouring of their soft parts, not only of their orbits, bill and feet, but of the skin of various parts of their bodies, some being red, others blue, &c. As these colours fade immediately after death, the ornithologist of distant countries can have no idea, from the condition in which the specimens reach him, of the gay and brilliant hues which adorned them while living; and it is with no little study, research and trouble, that I have been enabled in this Second Edition to represent the denuded parts of these fine birds correctly. In no instance do these colours fade so entirely as in the species here represented; so great in fact is the difference of appearance between the living bird and the specimens in our Museums, that were we not aware of the changes that take place after death we should be very sceptical as to their being identical. The intensity of the colouring in the living bird also varies, being sometimes much greater than at others; this may be due to the peculiar state of the bird's health, but it is probable that it is most brilliant during the pairing and breeding-season. For a knowledge of the colouring of the soft parts of this species I am indebted to the kindness of the late Mr. John Natterer, who, when passing through London on his return to Vienna, after a residence of eighteen years in the Brazils, obligingly furnished me with drawings and full particulars as to the colouring of this and several other species of the Ramphastidæ.

As this bird is not characterized by the black head and throat and by the transverse bars on the breast, which are to be found in all the true *Pteroglossi*, and as its under surface is clothed with a hair-like plumage of a uniform tint like the members of the genus *Andigena*, I have, although it is a lowland species, considered its most natural situation to be in that division of the family. Its true habitat is the southern portion of Brazil, over which it is rather widely diffused: Mr. Natterer, who killed it on the high trees in the dense woods near Antonio Dias, on the 9th of November 1822, states that it was then beginning to moult, that it lives in pairs, and that the stomachs of those he examined contained berries.

Either the sexes differ very considerably in the form of the bill, or there exists two very distinct local varieties; some individuals having the bill narrow and attenuated, while in others it is short, deep and swollen. Could I detect any difference whatever in the colouring of the plumage, I should be inclined to regard them as two species, but at present must content myself with the remark above made, which will be sufficient to call the attention of naturalists and travellers, who may be visiting the native country of the bird, to the subject.

The Plate represents the bird of the natural size.