

## ANDIGENA CUCULLATUS, Gould.

### Hooded Hill Toucan.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

*And. rostro flavo, nisi tertiâ parte apicali, et maculâ oblongâ utrinque ad basin mandibulæ inferioris, nigris; dorso, humeris, apicibusque tectricum alarum majorum aureo-oleagineis; uropygio autem et tectricibus caudæ superioribus viridi-flavis infectis.*

Crown of the head and occiput deep glossy black; at the back of the neck a broad crescentic mark of blue-grey; back, shoulders and tips of the wing-coverts golden olive, passing into the greenish yellow of the rump and under tail-coverts; greater wing-coverts, outer webs of the primaries and secondaries dark green, their inner webs brownish black; sides of the face and throat sooty black, gradually blending with the dark bluish grey of the under surface; under tail-coverts crimson; thighs chestnut; bill yellow, clouded with green for two-thirds of its length from the base and black for the remainder of its length, the under mandible with an oblong irregularly-shaped patch of black on each side near the base; feet greenish lead-colour.

Total length, 18 inches; bill, 4; wing, 7; tail,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; tarsi, 2.

*Pteroglossus cucullatus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part XIV. p. 69.—Gray and Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. iii. App. p. 19 (App. to p. 404).—Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av., p. 95, *Pteroglossus*, sp. 18.

This singular Toucan appears to have escaped the notice of every traveller in Bolivia, except Mr. Bridges; which is the more surprising, as the celebrated M. D'Orbigny and other French naturalists have collected extensively in that country:—I say surprising, because one can scarcely conceive how so remarkable a bird could have been unseen by them. Mr. Bridges found it in the forests of Cocapata, in the department of Cochabamba, and brought three specimens to this country, one of which is now in the British Museum, and the other two in that of the late Earl of Derby. Such, then, is all the information that is known respecting this fine Toucan; a Toucan, which differs from all its congeners in the dense and hairy character of its plumage, and in the absence of any distinct mark on the rump.

Much diversity occurs in the size of the three specimens above-mentioned, but they are precisely similar in colour: the one in the British Museum is the smallest of the three, and is doubtless a female.

The figures are of the natural size.