

Genus CROSSODERA.

CHARACTERES GENERICI

Ut in Eurylaimo, at formâ graciliore, rostro angustiore et compressiusculo, alis brevioribus; caudâ elongatâ, et gradatâ.

EURLAIMUS (CROSSODERA) DALHOUSIÆ, James.

Frillnecked Eurylaimus.

Cross. capite nigro, notâ in vertice, alterâ in occipite, et tertiâ in mediis alis, splendide et metallicè cœruleis, penicillâ, elongatâ, et flavescenti-viridi, ad utrumque latus occipitis; facie lineâ flavescenti-viridi cinctâ; fimbriâ plumosâ flavâ albâ marginatâ a gutture tendente, collumque cingente; corpore intensè-viridi, alarum primariis nigrescenti-fuscis, reatricibus caudæ intermediis viridi lavatis; rostro nigrescenti-olivaceo, culmine marginibusque flavis tarsis brunnescenti-olivaceis.

Long. tot. 10 unc.; rostri, $1\frac{1}{2}$; alæ, $3\frac{1}{2}$; caudæ, $5\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, 1.

A large patch on the crown of the head, another on the occiput, and a third on the centre of the wing of fine metallic blue; the remainder of the head black, with the exception of a lengthened tuft on each side of the occiput of a yellowish green; a belt of feathers surrounds the face of greenish yellow; a full frill of yellow feathers edged with white extends from the throat and surrounds the neck; general plumage of the body fine deep green; quills blackish brown; two centre tail-feathers slightly washed with blue; bill blackish olive with the culmen and edges yellow; tarsi olive brown.

Eurylaimus Dalhousiæ, Jameson, in Edin. New Phil. Journ. vol. xviii. p. 389.

Royle, Ill. of the Botany, &c. of the Himalaya Mountains, pl. 6.

In the first volume of the Transactions of the Zoological Society of London, I published figures and a description of a new species of *Eurylaimus*, under the specific appellation of *lunatus*, and gave a detailed account by way of Synopsis of all the species then on record: since that period the present very beautiful species has been made known to us. The first specimen was brought home by the Countess of Dalhousie, and was soon after dedicated to that lady by Professor Jameson, a figure also from the drawing of a native artist has been published in Mr. Royle's Illustrations of the Botany, &c., of the Himalaya Mountains above quoted.

We have had opportunities of examining several specimens, all of which were from those elevated and productive regions the Himalaya Mountains.

It is unquestionably the most splendid species of the genus, and differs from all its congeners not only in the more brilliant colouring of its plumage, great elegance of its form, but its larger size, and in its lengthened and graduated tail. It possesses a beautiful frill of silky feathers, which nearly surrounds the neck; two tufts also spring from above each eye, which from the more lengthened form of these feathers give the bird the appearance of having horns. These differences from the type of the genus have induced me to assign this bird provisionally as the type of a new genus, which I have named *Crossodera*, the value of which will however depend upon future observations, and upon other specimens possessing similar characters being discovered.

Nothing whatever is known of the habits and manners of this species, but insects and berries doubtless constitute its natural food.

Habitat. The Himalaya and Nepaul.

The figure is of the natural size.