

SELENIDERA NATTERERI, Gould.

Natterer's Toucanet.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Mas.—*Sel. rostro rubro, ad apicem flavescenti-albido; lineâ culminali, maculâ ad latera utriusque mandibulæ, maculâque supra singularem serraturam viridi; serraturis albis.*

Male.—Head, neck, throat and breast black; ear-coverts pale lemon-yellow, passing into dull orange; at the nape a crescent of pale yellow; upper surface, wings and tail olive-green; tips of the six middle tail-feathers chestnut; flanks orange, passing into the chestnut of the thighs; under tail-coverts dull crimson; bill red; culmen light green; a patch on the side of each mandible near the base and a small irregular mark above each of the serratures dull dark green; serratures white; tips of both mandibles yellowish white; orbits dull deep green; irides crimson; eyelash blue; legs and feet dull green.

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

Female.—Head and neck reddish chestnut, under surface of a similar but paler hue; ear-coverts chestnut-yellow; the remainder of the plumage as in the male, except that there is only a faint tinge of the orange hue on the flanks.

Pteroglossus Nattereri, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part III. p. 157.—Gould, Mon. of Ramph., pl. 25.—Ib. Sturm's Edit., pl. —Gray and Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. ii. p. 404, *Pteroglossus*, sp. 21.

Selenidera Nattereri, Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av., p. 95, *Selenidera*, sp. 3.

IN the first edition of this Monograph, I remarked, that "although I have at all times endeavoured to avoid imposing a specific title on a new species, which did not convey some idea connected with its form and colouring, I have been induced to deviate from this rule in the present instance, from an earnest desire to pay a just tribute of respect to a most able naturalist, through whose personal exertions in the Brazilian forests for the long period of eighteen years, a vast collection has been transmitted to Vienna, the capital of that country by the munificence of whose government he was enabled to prosecute his researches." Shortly after this paragraph was written, myself and every lover of natural history had to lament the loss of this ornament to science; I, however, had the satisfaction of knowing that I had perpetuated the name of my friend by naming this species after him. At that time the specimens in the Imperial Museum, from which my figures were taken, were the only examples in Europe; in the interval which has elapsed, many others have come under my notice: I believe M. Natterer's specimens were collected on the Rio Madeira; Sir Robert Schomburgk brought numerous examples from the far interior of British Guiana; and Mr. Wallace observed it on the Upper Rio Negro; consequently the forests bordering the tributaries of the Upper Amazon, towards the Andes, may be considered the habitat of this fine species.

At present nothing whatever is known as to its habits and economy.

The Plate represents the two sexes of the natural size.