Tab. XIX.

PETROCINCLA CINCLORHYNCHA.

Petr. genis, dorso, alis caudâque nigris; pectore, abdomine, crisso, uropygioque rufis; capite suprà, jugulo, regioneque carpali alarum cano-lazulinis; maculâ alarum albâ.

Longitudo *corporis*, $6\frac{3}{4}$ unc.; *alæ*, 4; *rostri*, 1; *tarsi*, $\frac{7}{8}$; *caudæ*, 3.

This bird is rather less in size than the *Petrocincla saxatilis* of the European Continent. In the disposition of its markings it departs from the typical species of the genus, and appears to ally itself to that of *Phœnicura*. It is a rare species; and although it occurs among the mountains, whence we have received two specimens, it is not confined to them, but is found equally in the low lands, the collections of Colonel Sykes and Major Franklin containing several specimens. We have nothing more to add regarding its habits, except that, like the rest of its congeners, it frequents rocky and stony districts.

As all the specimens hitherto brought to this country have strictly resembled each other, we are led to conclude that there is no sexual difference in the colour of the plumage, though it is possible that only males have as yet been collected.

Its food is said to consist of various species of insects, to which most probably are added the berries and fruits of plants indigenous to alpine districts.

The top of the head, the occiput, the throat and shoulders, are of a beautiful lazuline blue; the cheeks and back black, as are also the wings, with a broad white bar across the secondaries. The tail is black, with a slight bloom of the same blue which occupies the head; the breast and the whole of the under parts, the rump and tail-coverts, are full bright rufous; the beak is black; the tarsi brown.

The Plate represents a bird of the natural size.