

PTEROGLOSSUS PLURICINCTUS, Gould.

Many-banded Araçari.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER

Mas.—*Pter. rostro ad basin lineâ elevatâ flavâ cincto; culmine et basi mandibulæ superioris, mandibulæque inferiore nigris; mandibulæ superioris lateribus aurantiaco-flavis, in flavescenti-albidum versus apicem transeuntibus; gutture gastræique fasciis duabus latis, nigris; gastræo anticè flavo, coccineo maculato, posticè et uropygio coccineis.*

Male.—Head, neck and chest black; upper surface, wings and tail dark olive-green; rump blood-red; across the abdomen two broad bands of black, the spaces between which are rich yellow blotched with red; lower part of the abdomen and under tail-coverts greenish yellow largely stained with blood-red immediately behind the second black band, especially on the sides; thighs brown; along the culmen a broad mark of black united to a mark of the same hue, which passes down the base and occupies the lower angle of the upper mandible, the sides of which are orange, passing into pale yellow at the tip; under mandible black; both surrounded at the base by a raised band of rich orange-yellow; irides brown; orbits grey; legs and feet pale green.

Total length, 20 inches; bill, $4\frac{3}{4}$; wing, $6\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $7\frac{1}{2}$; tarsi, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Female.—Differs in having the ear-coverts chestnut-brown.

Pteroglossus pluricinctus, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part III. p. 157.—Ib. Mon. of Ramph., pl. 15.—Ib. Sturm's Edit., pl. .—Gray and Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. ii. p. 403, *Pteroglossus*, sp. 4.—Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av., p. 94, *Pteroglossus*, sp. 4.

ONE among the many beneficial results to ornithological science consequent upon the increased intercourse which has of late years taken place between Europeans and the inhabitants of the Upper Amazon and the Rio Negro, has been the acquisition of numerous examples of this fine species; all of them, however, appear to me to have been prepared by the Indians, and I very much question if, up to this time, any one of our travellers have had more than a passing glance of the bird in its native wilds; it was not procured by Mr. Wallace during his sojourn in the Rio Negro, nor was my late friend John Natterer, who resided in the Brazils for eighteen years, more fortunate, all his specimens being also procured by the Indians. That he saw it alive we know from the following note appended to the account of this species in Sturm's translation of the first edition of this work :—

“I have never been so fortunate as to have a recent example of the *Pteroglossus pluricinctus* in my hands, but I have seen five or six together in a tree near Villa de Thomar in the Rio Negro, and readily recognized them with the assistance of a glass by their conspicuous bands; that it is found as far north as the Rio Padauri and Castanha Paraná on the Orinoco, I know from the circumstance of many skins having been brought to me by the Macunai Indians. Mr. Gould is in error when he states that I had ascertained the sexes of the specimens in the Vienna Museum by dissection, skins only having come into my possession.”

I have never seen examples of this bird among the numerous collections I have examined from the Andes, a nearly allied species, the *P. pæciloternus*, appearing to take its place in those parts of the country.

The figures are a trifle smaller than the natural size.