



RAMPHASTOS INCA, Gould.

Inca Toucan.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

Ramph. rostro nigro, in lateribus sanguineo obnubilato; culmine mandibulae superioris ad apicem, et latâ fasciâ basali flavis, hac posticè lineâ nigrâ, anticè lineâ coccineâ cinctâ; gulâ et pectore albis flavicinctis, hoc torque sanguineo infra succincto; tectricibus caudæ superioribus aurantiacis.

General plumage black; throat and chest white tinged with yellow, and bounded below by a band of blood-red; upper tail-coverts rich orange; under tail-coverts blood-red; bill black, with a patch of pale blood-red on the sides of the upper mandible near the base, with the culmen and point of the lower mandible yellow, and with a broad basal belt of the same colour, bounded posteriorly with a narrow line of black, and anteriorly with a narrow line of scarlet, the yellow clouded with olive-blue on the lower and the cutting edge of the upper mandible; orbits yellow, passing into yellow on their outer margins; irides brown; legs and feet bluish lead-colour.

Total length, 20 inches; bill, $5\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $9\frac{1}{4}$; tail, 7; tarsi, $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Ramphastos Inca, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part XIV. p. 68.—Gray and Mitch. Gen. of Birds, vol. iii. App. p. 19 (App. to p. 403).—Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av., p. 92, *Ramphastos*, sp. 2.

For a knowledge of this species we are indebted to Mr. Bridges, who brought a single specimen from Bolivia. It is nearly allied to *R. erythrorhynchus*, but differs from that species in having the greater part of the mandibles black; a mark of scarlet, almost triangular in form, occupying a small space on each side of the culmen only; and in having a faint line of scarlet posterior to the black colouring, which does not occur at all in the other species: the blood-red band on the breast, too, is broader and deeper coloured, and the white of the throat is more strongly tinged with yellow. A still greater distinction is, however, observable in the colouring of the upper tail-coverts, which in *R. Inca* are of a rich fiery orange, while in *R. erythrorhynchus* they are lemon-yellow. From all appearances, it is probable that the specimen brought by Mr. Bridges is a female; and if that be the case, the male, when discovered, will prove to be one of the most rich coloured species of the genus.

Mr. Bridges's specimen was procured in the elevated and dense forests at Chimorée in the country of the Yuracaras Indians in Bolivia; beyond this, I regret to say, nothing is known respecting it.

The figure is of the natural size.