

INTRODUCTION.

feather-like; *wings* rather lengthened and concave; first and second primaries with the tips prolonged into a narrow spatulate form; the sixth and seventh primaries equal, and the longest; *feet* scansorial.

The members of this genus are more widely distributed over South and Central America than those of any other section of the family; for although it is in Brazil, and particularly in the forests clothing the delta of the Amazon, that the greater numbers exist, some of the species are found as far south as Paraguay; and one as far north as Mexico. The warmer forests, both on the eastern and western sides of the Andes, are equally tenanted by them.

The species are:—

1. Ramphastos Toco		Pl. I.
2. ——— carinatus		Pl. II.
3. ——— brevicarinatus		Pl. III.
4. ——— Tocard		Pl. IV.
5. ——— ambiguus		Pl. V.
6. ——— erythrorhynchus		Pl. VI.
7. ——— Inca		Pl. VII.
8. ——— Cuvieri		Pl. VIII.
9. ——— citreolæmus		Pl. IX.
10. ——— osculans		Pl. X.
11. ——— culminatus		Pl. XI.
12. ——— Ariel		Pl. XII.
13. ——— vitellinus		Pl. XIII.
14. ——— bicolorus		Pl. XIV.

For the Araçaris, Illiger's genus

PTEROGLOSSUS,

WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERS:—

Rostrum, amplum, tenue, cultratum, basi margine incrassato; *maxillæ* angulo frontali obtuso; *tomia* serrata; *nares* altiores et in *maxillæ* basi positæ; *lingua* mediocris, angusta, pennacea; *alæ* concavæ, breviores, secundum