

rd, *R. Azaræ*,
stos ambiguus,
s prasinus and
group; unless
mphus sulcatus.
an; and if the
an any other.

27, added the
oldti. Subse-
of *Pteroglossus*
rythrorhynchus,
the *R. carinatus*
be a repres-
ified with any
en which had
ot unfrequent

M. Boissoneau has added to the list *Pteroglossus albivitta*; and

M. d'Orbigny *Pteroglossus cæruleocinctus*.

The Messrs. Sturm, in their German translation of the first edition of this work, have published two others, *Pteroglossus atrogularis*, and *Pt. Wiedi*.

The following are the species which I have had the pleasure of making known as additional members of the family:—

<i>Ramphastos brevicarinatus</i> .	<i>Pteroglossus Mariæ</i> .
— Inca.	<i>Andigena laminirostris</i> .
— <i>citreolæmus</i> .	— <i>hypoglaucus</i> .
— <i>osc ulans</i> .	— <i>cucullatus</i> .
— <i>culminatus</i> .	<i>Selenidera Nattereri</i> .
<i>Pteroglossus pluricinctus</i> .	<i>Aulacoramus Derbianus</i> .
— <i>pœciolosternus</i> .	— <i>castaneorhynchus</i> .
— <i>castanotis</i> .	— <i>hæmatopygus</i> .
— <i>erythropygus</i> .	— <i>cæruleogularis</i> .

The characters and figure of the *R. citreopygus* of my former edition were taken from a specimen at that time in the possession of Mr. Swainson, but which, with the remainder of his collection, is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. Upon again examining it, and with greater care than upon the former occasion, I find that it is made up of the head of *Ramphastos vitellinus* and the body of *R. erythrorhynchus*; consequently that name must be expunged from the list of the species of this family.

Having thus traced the discovery of the various members of this important group from the earliest period down to the present time, I now proceed to speak of their affinities, the countries they inhabit, and the extent of their range; as well as to give all the information I have been able to obtain respecting their habits and economy, duly acknowledging the sources whence it has been derived.

In some parts of their structure the Toucans much resemble the Hornbills; like them they are distinguished by the great development of the beak, by the scantiness of the plumage of the body, and by the rich colouring of the denuded parts of the skin; both are impatient of cold, and both seem especially adapted for a tropical or subtropical climate; both are said to incubate in the holes of trees, and they are, moreover, very much alike in their general habits and actions; even to the positions they assume while roosting, when both sit with the tail turned upward over the back. In the structure of their feet,