

## RAMPHASTOS CITREOLÆMUS, Gould.

### Citron-breasted Toucan.

#### SPECIFIC CHARACTER.

*Ramph. rostro nigro, vittâ latâ basali, et culmine olivaceo viridibus, hoc colore gradatim cum flavido apud apicem mandibulæ utriusque se commiscente; gulâ albâ; pectore citreo, vittâ splendidè coccineâ cincto; tectricibus caudæ superioribus citreis.*

General plumage black; throat and chest white, the latter washed with citron-yellow, which is deepest in the centre, whence it gradually fades into the white of the sides of the neck and throat; across the lower part of the breast a band of deep blood-red; upper tail-coverts sulphur-yellow; under tail-coverts deep blood-red, curving upwards at the sides and meeting at the base of the upper tail-coverts, inducing at first sight a belief that the upper tail-coverts are of two colours, blood-red and sulphur-yellow; bill black, with a broad basal and culmenal band of greenish yellow passing into pale yellow on the tips of both mandibles, and deepening into orange at the gape.

Total length, 21 inches; *bill*,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; *wing*,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; *tail*,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; *tarsi*,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ .

*Ramphastos citreolæmus*, Gould in Proc. of Zool. Soc., Part XI. p. 147.—Gray and Mitch.

Gen. of Birds, vol. ii. p. 403, *Ramphastos*, sp. 15.

————— *citreolaimus*, Bonap. Consp. Gen. Av., p. 92, *Ramphastos*, sp. 7.

An examination of the Prince of Massena's collection at Paris in 1843 afforded me an opportunity of giving a description of a species of Toucan I had never before seen. The only information I could obtain respecting this new bird, of which His Highness possessed a male and a female, was that it had been received in a collection from Santa Fé de Bogota in Columbia. In the interval that has since elapsed, the Prince's fine collection has been transported to North America, and now finds a resting-place in the extensive Museum of the Academy of Sciences at Philadelphia. Being desirous of instituting a more rigid examination of the species, and a more careful comparison of it with the allied members of the family than I was enabled to do when it first came under my notice, I applied to T. B. Wilson, Esq. of Philadelphia for another sight of it, and he has, with the utmost liberality, allowed it again to cross the Atlantic for this purpose. On re-inspecting it, I find that the conclusion I originally came to, as to its being a distinct species, is quite correct. It belongs to that section of the family, members of which are distinguished by broad culmenal marks, a feature more conspicuous in this than in any other species, the greenish yellow colour not being confined to the culmen alone, but occupying a considerable portion of the sides of the upper mandible also: the lower part of the breast is fine sulphur-yellow, passing into white on the throat and sides of the neck; the rump is fine sulphur-yellow, instead of passing into orange, as in *R. Cuvieri*, *R. culminatus*, and *R. osculans*; the bill is thick and swollen, as in the latter; but it is shorter, and on comparison will be found to present a different aspect.

The figures are of the natural size.