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LIST
OF THE
SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
IN
THE COLLECTION
OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

By G. R. GRAY, F.L.S., F.Z.S., etc.

PART III. SECTION II.
PSITTACIDÆ.

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LIST OF BIRDS.

Fam. II. PSITTACIDÆ.

i. PEZOPORINÆ.

1. CALOPSITTA.

Calopsitta, Less. Ill. de Zool. with t. 49 (1832).
Callipsittacus, Agass.

1. CALOPSITTA NOVÆ HOLLANDIÆ. The Crested Parrakeet.

Psittacus novæ hollandicæ, Gmel. S. N. i. p. 328.
Calopsitta Guy, Less. Ill. de Zool. t. 49, 50.
Leptolophus auricomus, Swains. Zool. Ill. pl. 112.
Palœornis novæ hollandicæ, Lear, Parr. pl. 27.
Gould, B. of Austr. v. pl. 45; Bourj. Perr. t. 11, 11a.

a, b. Australia.
c. Australia. Presented by Capt. Downs, R.N.
d, e. ———?
f—i. Northern Australia. Presented by J. R. Elsey, Esq., R.N.

Page 53.—14. **Eos torrida.**

*Eos (Chalcopsitta) torrida, G. R. Gr.*

$a—d$. New Guinea (Havre-Dorey). From Mr. Wallace's Collection.

* Total length 7½", wings 3½". Head and under part of the body carmine; the breast-feathers green at base, with some small streaks of bright yellow; crown and spot on the lower part of back purplish black; nape, back, wings, and base of tail-feathers green; sides of rump bright yellow; thighs green, streaked with bright yellow; knees purplish black; middle tail-feathers mostly carmine, with the tips yellow; lateral feathers green, with the inner web carmine and the tips bright yellow.

† Total length 10", wings 8½". Brownish black; crown, margins of the neck-feathers, a spot on the lower part of neck and another at the lower part of breast, middle of abdomen, and the inner webs of tail-feathers and quills, bright yellow, tinged with orange; lower part of back opaline white; thighs blood-red; greater wing-coverts, outer margins of quills and tail-feathers green, the latter tinged with yellow and blue in parts; sides of body and upper tail-coverts black; under tail-coverts deep purplish blue. In another specimen the orange-yellow is represented by blood-red or reddish-yellow, and is probably that of the adult bird. The young bird differs from the adults by the yellow being less prominent, while that on the inner webs of the tail-feathers is partly spotted; the ends of the tail-feathers are pointed, and the shafts also prolonged into very slender points: the last-mentioned character rather induces the supposition that the species named *Eos scintillatus* is that of a young bird, and probably the young of *E. rubrifrons*?