ACANTHORHYNCHUS SUPERCILIOSUS, Gould.

Fig. 1.

Ac. summo capite, corpore superiore, alis, caudaeque rectricibus sex intermedii cinerascenti-fuscis, rectricibus reliquis nigris albo ample terminatis; loro plumisque auricularibus nigrescenti-fuscis; gutture summo, genis, lineaque superciliaris albis, gutture colloque niti id et pallide castaneis, illius colore vittd alba infra circumdato, cui vittd nigra accedit; abdomen crissque pallide cinerascenti-fuscus; rostro pedibusque nigris.

Long. tot 5± unc.; rostri, 1 1/4; alae, 2 2/3; caudae, 2 1/2; tarsi, 3/4.

Crown of the head, all the upper surface, wings, and six middle tail-feathers greyish brown, the remainder of the tail-feathers black largely tipped with white; space between the bill and the eye, and the ear-coverts blackish brown; upper part of the throat, cheeks, and stripe over the eye white; throat and back part of the neck rich light chestnut brown, the chestnut of the former bounded below by a band of white, which is succeeded by another band of black; abdomen and under tail-coverts light greyish brown; bill and feet black.


Habitat. Australia: locality, Van Diemen’s Land.

ACANTHORHYNCHUS TENUIROSTRIS.

Fig. 2.

Ac. capite summo nitide viridescenti-nigro; loro, plumis auricularibus, lunula in utroque pectoris latere, primariis, rectricibus caudae sex intermedii nigris, rectricibus caudae nigris ad apicem albis; nuchae obscure rufae; secundariis, tectricibus ale majoribus, et uropygio tectricibus caudae cinerascenti-fuscis; guld, genis, et pectore albis, guld plumis in medio castaneis; abdomen, lateribus, crissque pallide at castaneis; rostro pedibusque nigris.

Long. tot. 6 unc.; rostri, 1 1/4; alae, 2 2/3; caudae, 2 1/2; tarsi, 3/4.

Crown of the head shining greenish black; space between the bill and the eye, ear-coverts, lunated band on the sides of the chest, primaries, and six middle tail-feathers black, the remainder of the tail-feathers black largely tipped with white; back of the neck rufous chestnut, passing into chestnut brown on the upper part of the back; secondaries, great wing-coverts, rump, and upper tail-coverts grey; throat, cheeks, and chest white, the first with a patch of chestnut brown in the centre; abdomen, flanks and under tail-coverts light chestnut brown; bill and feet black.

ACANTHORHYNCHUS DUBIUS, Gould.

Fig. 3.

Ac. summo capite, corpore superiore, alis, caudaeque rectricibus sex intermedii cinerascenti-fuscis, rectricibus reliquis nigris albo ample terminatis; loro plumisque auricularibus nigrescenti-fuscis; gutture summo, genis, lineaque superciliaris albis, gutture colloque niti id et pallide castaneis, illius colore vittd alba infra circumdato, cui vittd nigra accedit; abdomen crissque pallide cinerascenti-fuscus; rostro pedibusque nigris.

Long. tot 5 1/2 unc.; rostri, 1 1/2; alae, 2 3/4; caudae, 2 1/2; tarsi, 3/4.

Crown of the head dark greyish green; space between the bill and the eye, ear-coverts, lunated mark on the sides of the chest, primaries, and six middle tail-feathers blackish brown, the remainder of the tail black largely tipped with white; back part of the neck dull rufous; secondaries, greater wing-coverts, and rump grey; throat and chest greyish white; the former strongly tinted with rufous brown; abdomen and under tail-coverts rich light chestnut brown; bill and feet black.


Remark. Although I have given the name of dubius to this species on account of his close resemblance to Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris, I have but little doubt that it will ultimately prove to be distinct.

Habitat. Australia: locality, Van Diemen’s Land.

View This Item Online: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/172464
DOI: https://doi.org/10.5962/p.363626
Permalink: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/363626

Holding Institution
Museums Victoria

Sponsored by
Atlas of Living Australia

Copyright & Reuse
Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the Biodiversity Heritage Library, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org.