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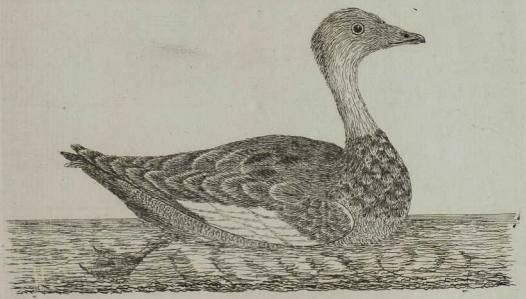
SUPPLEMENT. II.

to the

GENERAL SYNOPSIS

of

BIRDS.



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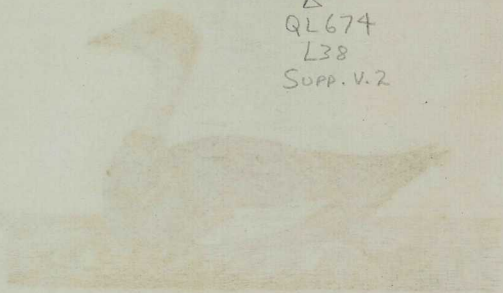

Pl. CXX.

Condur Vulture.

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SUPPLEMENT II.

BIRDS.

DIV. I. LAND-BIRDS.

ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

GENUS I. VULTURE.

N° 1. Condur V.	Var. A.
2. Californian V.	N° 8. Arabian V.
3. Cinereous V.	9. Secretary V.
4. Alpine V.	10. Bold V.
5. Aſh-coloured V.	11. Sociable V.
6. Bearded V.	12. Kolben's V.
7. King V.	13. Chagoun V.

Vultur Gryphus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 1.
Vultur Gryphus, *Encyclop. Brit.* v. xviii. p. 695. pl. DX. Mas.
—— Magellanicus, *Lever. Muſ.* v. 1. pl. 1. *fem.*
Vautour Condor, *Daudin. Trait. d'Ornithol.* ii. p. 8.
Condur Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 4.—*Id. Sup.* p. 1.

1. CONDUR V.

DESCRIPTION. TWO of theſe (ſuppoſed to be male and female) are in the *Leverian Muſeum*, collected by Mr. *Parkinſon*. The firſt is in breadth from the tip of one wing to that of the other, at leaſt ten feet. The head and neck are covered with cinereous down; on the crown of the head is a long carunculated membrane, like that of a cock,

a cock, which is irregularly indented at top; part of the throat is alſo bare, and a kind of pendulous pear ſhaped ſubſtance on the breaſt, in the manner of the *King Vulture*: the general colour of the plumage is black, but the lower part of the neck is ſurrounded with a white ruff, of a fine hairy ſubſtance: the leſſer wing coverts are wholly black; the middle ones have greyiſh white ends, forming a bar when cloſed; the greater ones are half black half white, divided obliquely; the three firſt quills are quite black, the ſecond quills greyiſh white, tipped with black: tail even, thirteen or fourteen inches long: thighs covered with longiſh feathers: legs ſtout, brown; claws blunt, black: bill ſtrong, moderately hooked; colour black, with a white tip; and noſtrils placed in a depreſſion at the baſe. When the wings are at reſt on the body, the middle of the back appears white; which circumſtance is obſerved by *Molina*, in his Natural Hiſtory of *Chili* *. He alſo ſays, the irides are of a red brown, and that the female is rather ſmaller than the male. Theſe birds make their neſts among the moſt inacceſſible rocks, and lay two white eggs bigger than thoſe of a turkey; they feed on dead carcaſes; and as there are no wolves in *Chili*, theſe birds ſupply the place of them, and at times prey on ſheep and goats, and even young calves, when they ſtray far from their dams; and theſe laſt they fall upon in flocks, firſt plucking out their eyes, and ſoon afterwards tearing them in pieces. The country people uſe every means to deſtroy this bird, ſometimes by a perſon covering himſelf with the hide of a newly ſkinned animal, and ſo managing, that when the Condur attempts to attack the hide, other perſons lying in readineſs come to the aſſiſtance of the firſt, and falling on the bird all at once, overcome the enemy; at other times, a dead carcaſe is put within a place encloſed with rails, and when the Condur has ſatiated himſelf with the fleſh, and unable to riſe freely, perſons are in readineſs to ſubdue him

* Fr. ed. p. 247.

by

by blows and every other means poſſible. The bird, however inactive on ſuch occaſions, is at other times of very quick flight, inſomuch as not unfrequently to ſoar to ſuch an height as to be out of the reach of human viſion. It is called by the inhabitants of *Chili* by the name of *Manque*; the biggeſt hitherto obſerved, meaſured full fourteen feet from the tip of one wing to that of the other when extended.

Californian Vulture, *Nat. Miſc.* v. 9. pl. 301.

2. CALIFORNIAN V.

DESCRIPTION.

IN ſize, this bird nearly equals the *Condur*. The general colour of the plumage is black; but the ſecond quills have whitiſh tips, and the wing coverts incline to brown: the wings when folded, reach beyond the tail: the head and neck are entirely bare of feathers, quite ſmooth, and of a duſky reddiſh colour: acroſs the front is a bar of duſky, and two others of the ſame on the hind head: the bill is of a pale colour: the lower part of the neck is ſurrounded with a ruff, compoſed of ſlender black feathers, of the ſtructure uſually ſeen in many of the genus: the under part of the body is covered with looſe downy feathers: the tail is even at the end: the legs black.

PLACE.

This bird was brought from *California*, by Mr. *Menzies*, and is now in the *Britiſh Muſeum:* it ſeems to have ſome affinity to the *Condur*.

Vultur cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 1. N° 2.—*Hiſt. Prov.* i. p. 337.
Vautour commun, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 16. xi.—*Id.* p. 18. 15.
Der Arrian Geyer, *Allg. Ueb. d. Veg.* I. i. p. 654. 24?
Cinereous or aſh-coloured Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 14.

3. CINEREOUS V.

IT has been obſerved to frequent the mountainous parts of *Germany*, deſcending into the plain in winter. The huntſman expects to be paid well for ſhooting theſe, as they attack ſheep, hares, goats, and even deer, being very troubleſome to the farmer, in picking out

the eyes of lambs, &c.: it is more tame than other birds of prey, and in courſe more eaſily deſtroyed *.

4. ALPINE V.

Vultur Percnopterus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 2.
Percnoptere, *Levaill. Voy.* (8vo.) i. p. 48.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 13. vii.
Alpine Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 12.—*Id. Sup.* p. 3.

SAID to be two feet in length; and ſome much larger: and that it is common in the *Pyrenæan* mountains; alſo in *Egypt* according to *Sonnini*. Mr. *Levaillant* obſerves, that they reſort to *Table Bay*, at the *Cape of Good Hope*; and not unfrequently a furious ſouth-eaſt wind obliges them to quit the mountains, and ſometimes beats them down into the ſtreets at the *Cape*, where they are knocked on the head with ſticks. M. *de la Peirouſe* † obſerves, that the male and female are different in colour; the firſt wholly white, the other brown, but only ſo in the adult ſtate; for when young and incomplete in plumage, they are often of a pale colour; above ſpotted yellow and brown, with the under parts yellow, and differing ſo materially from the old ones in external appearance, as to deceive the leſs experienced naturaliſt.

5. ASH-COLOURED V.

V. Leucocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 2. N° 4.
V. Angolenſis, *id.* i. p. 7. 17?—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 27. iii.—*Lev. Muſ.* N° iv.
Rachamah, *Bruce's Trav.* v. 5. t. in p. 163.
L'ourigourap, *Levaill. Oiſ.* p. 62. pl. 14.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 21. xviii.
Aſh-coloured Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 13.
Angola Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 18. 14.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS has been before deſcribed under ſeveral of the reſpective heads above quoted; but I think it not amiſs to add here, Mr. *Levaillant*'s account of it, who ſays, that it is about the ſize of a *female Turkey*; the whole front of the head much beyond the eyes, and

* *Bechſt. Muſ.* p. 55.
† *Neu. Abh. der Schw. Ac. der Wiſt, S.* 99.

taking

taking in the throat, is bare, and of a ſaffron colour: the bill long and ſlender, of a rather deeper colour, but blackiſh towards the point: the reſt of the neck, on the ſides, and behind, is covered with long ſlender feathers, but before, as far as the crop, it is ſcarcely more than downy; and the crop itſelf bare, and orange brown: the general colour of the plumage and tail, is dirty ruſous white, rather pale: the quills are moſtly black, but the ſecondaries are outwardly the colour of the reſt of the plumage: tail rather rounded in ſhape: legs yellowiſh brown.

The *female* exceeds the *male* in ſize, and differs chiefly in being leſs tinged with reddiſh; and the young birds have the whole of the naked parts about the head covered with a greyiſh down.

This ſpecies is generally ſeen in pairs, but does not unite in large flocks, like many of the vultures; indeed ten or twelve are often ſeen together about one carcaſe, but they have been brought there by common attraction, allured thereto by the ſmell, which though unperceivable to human ſenſation, attracts their infinitely more delicate organs at inconceivable diſtances. Said to build among the rocks, laying four eggs: are moſt frequent among the ſterile lands of *Karow* and *Camdeboo*; alſo in the Country of *Hottniqua*, though more rare; the ſame in reſpect to the neighbourhood of the *Cape:* is capable of being made tame; and there are few of the hordes in which one does not ſee a pair; and the natives ſeemed pleaſed with their company, as they ſerved to free them from every ſtinking thing which might otherwiſe annoy them. This natural tameneſs occaſions their being eaſy to ſhoot at, though, unleſs with a large ball, they are not eaſily killed. Their food ſeems general, all manner of carrion. Lizards, ſnakes, frogs, and even the excrements of beaſts do not eſcape them.

This ſeems to be the *V. de Norvege* of *Buffon* *, and in courſe his

* *Hiſt. Oiſ.—Pl. Enl.* 449.

Petit

Petit Vautour †, as alſo the *Sacre d'Egypte* of the ſame author ‡, to which I may add, the probability of its proving the *Angola Vulture* of *Pennant*, and the *Rachamah* of *Bruce*, which is common near *Cairo*, and if it ſhould not prove likewiſe a variety of the *V. de Malthe* §, it at leaſt correſponds with it in the ſhape of the bill, in which part the whole of the laſt-mentioned differ from other vultures. When, however, the deciſion of the *Vulture* genus into real ſpecies may take place, is not for us to determine; the variety among individuals, from different periods of life, as well as the different appearances of thoſe in a ſtate of confinement, to what the plumage has when at large, cannot fail to create no ſmall difficulty; added to that, very few travellers are naturaliſts in a ſufficient degree to diſcriminate one part of nature from another; beſides, the ſubjects in queſtion being moſtly extra-European, we cannot wonder at being ſo long in the dark: let us however attempt all we can, with the hopes of ſome future day being able to arrive at greater preciſion; nor let any writer be aſhamed of correcting his miſtakes the moment he may be poſſeſſed of better information.

Bruce obſerved theſe birds near *Cairo* in abundance, where it is a great breach of the police to kill one of them. Acording to Dr. *Shaw* it is a very tame ſpecies; and the Baſhaw is ſaid daily to diſtribute two bullocks among them, being eſteemed ſacred birds.

6. BEARDED V.

Vultur Barbatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 9. N° 5.
—— Barbarus, —————— 6?
Gypaete des Alpes, *Daudin. Orn.* ii p. 25. pl. x.
Niſſer Werk, *Bruce Trav. App. tab.* p. 155.—*Robert Jc.* pl. 2?
Bearded Vulture, Laemmergeyer, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 11.—*Cox's Travels in Switzerland* (8vo. vol. ii. p. 280.) *a figure of the head.*

DESCRIPTION.

THE bird quoted above, as deſcribed by Mr. *Bruce*, extends from wing to wing eight feet four inches, weighs twenty-two pounds, and is in length four feet ſeven inches. The crown and front are

† V. i. p. 164. ‡ 167. § *Pl. Enl.* 427.

bare

bare and bald; a ſtrong forked buſh of hair, divided into two at the point, ariſes from the lower jaw on each ſide: the thickneſs of the thigh little leſs than four inches: the legs remarkably ſhort, only four inches in length; and the thigh joint only ſix inches. The colour of the feathers of the back brown; of the belly gold colour.

From Mr. *Bruce*'s deſcription, although too conciſe by far, I am led to conclude that it is no other than our *Bearded Vulture*, or at leaſt a ſlight variety, which this author met with on the higheſt part of the mountains *Lamalmon*, not far diſtant from *Gondar*, the capital of *Abyſſinia*. It was a bold ſpecies, as it went ſo far as to take away part of the proviſion which Mr. *Bruce* and his company were regaling themſelves with on that ſpot. On moving the body of one of theſe after being ſhot, a duſt correſponding with the colour of the feathers both above and below, flew out in pretty large quantity; but this is not peculiar to this ſpecies: we have obſerved it in the *King Vulture* and ſome others, as alſo in the *White Cockatoo*.

7. KING V.

Vultur Papa, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 4.—*Spalowſk. Voy.* i. t. 2.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 6. pl. ix.

V. Sacra, or white-tailed Vulture, *Bartram's Trav.* p. 285.—*Damp. Voy.* ii. part ii. p. 67.

King Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 7. N° 3.

NEITHER this nor the Carrion Vulture are ſhy, for on one of the firſt being ſhot and winged, in ſeven or eight days it fed freely, and became tame. I experienced this myſelf, in reſpect to the laſt; I have had one which was brought from *Jamaica*, running about my garden, perfectly tame, where it lived throughout the whole ſummer, and was killed by a cold froſty night, which came on unexpectedly.

VAR. A. Le Roi des Vautours varié, *Levaill. Oiſ.* 1. pl. 13.

THIS ſeems a variety from age, having many black feathers mixed among the white ones on the neck and upper parts: hence Mr. *Levaillant* ſuppoſes, that theſe birds are black or duſky whilſt young, and change to the pure white or cream-colour, as they approach the adult ſtate; and indeed *Dampier* mentions, that ſome are all over white, but the feathers look as if they were ſullied, with bald heads and necks like the reſt, and adds, we never ſee above one or two of theſe together; and ſeldom a great number of black ones without a white one among them *.

8. ARABIAN V.

Vultur Monachus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 5. N° 9.
Le Chincou, *Levaill. Oiſ.* p. 53. N° 12.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 12. vi.
Der Einſiedlergeyer, *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog.* i. 5. 655. 25.
Vautour Moine, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 15. ix.
Arabian Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 8.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is nearly of the ſize of the *Sociable Vulture*. The bill is ſtout; the baſe half pale, the reſt duſky black: the whole face beyond the eyes, chin, and hind head, covered with a black down: on the crown behind, is an elevated tuft of a grey brown colour, in ſhape like a ſwan-down puff; below this, the neck is naked and white, giving the appearance of a white ring; the reſt of the neck is cloathed with feathers, the upper ones of which are long and narrow, forming a kind of ruff; but the whole of the neck is bare on the fore part, as alſo the crop, which at times is large and round: irides whitiſh: the plumage of the body for the moſt part is plain brown; but the quills and tail are nearly black: legs whitiſh; claws black: ſuppoſed to meaſure from the tip of one wing to the other,

* I ſuſpect that the *Vultur Sacra*, or *White-tailed Vultur* of *Bartram*, is the above ſpecies, and his *Black Vulture* the *Carrion Vulture*.

nine feet. In a ſtate of reſt, eſpecially after a full meal, it draws its head into the ruff, with the bill reſting on the crop, in which ſtate it appears a ſhapeleſs maſs of feathers. It was alſo obſerved, that this bird never folded its wings on the tail, but always ſuffered them to hang down careleſsly on each ſide. Mr. *Levaillant* ſays, that this bird comes from *China*; however, we have little doubt of its proving no other than the *Vultur Monachus* of *Linnæus*, our *Arabian Vulture* *, exceedingly well expreſſed in *Edw.* pl. 290; alſo ſufficiently characterized in *Gerini*, under the name of *Vultur Leporarius* †.

PLACE. *M. de la Peirouſe* ‡ obſerves, that it is found in the ſame places with his *Arrian*, which I take to be the *Cinereous Vulture*; but is more ſcarce: the colours of the plumage are not far different, being brown for the moſt part, but the neck leſs naked: and it differs likewiſe in the head being elevated on the top: the cere and feet incline to red.

9.
SECRETARY
V.

Vultur ſerpentarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 8. N° 21.
Le Mangeur de Serpens, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 103. pl. 25.
Meſſager reptilivore, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 30. i.
Secretair, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 328. t. 17.
Ibis, *Gent. Mag.* xxxix. t. p. 568.
Snake-eater, *Phil. Tranſ.* v. lxi. p. 55. t. 2.
Secretary Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 20. pl. 2.—*Id. Sup.* p. 4.

DESCRIPTION. *LEVAILLANT* obſerves, that the creſt feathers are ten in number, the loweſt the longeſt; the ſhorteſt four inches only, and that this bird not only preys on ſnakes, &c. but all oviparous quadrupeds: its claws, on account of its being oftener on the ground than other birds of prey, become leſs ſharp than is commonly ſeen, and will not ſerve to

* *Syn.* i. p. 8. N° 4. † Vol. i. pl. ix.

‡ *N. Schrift. Abh.* B. 3. S. 100.—Another is alſo mentioned, called *Der Miſſgeyer*, which is whitiſh: head with the knob and cere ſaffron-colour: legs blueiſh and naked, known by the name of *Aſſmock*.

graſp its victim; on which account it makes uſe of its wings, with which it beats whatever it attacks with great violence; this it has the power to do, by means of a bony protuberance at the bend of the wing, enabling the bird to ſtrike moſt deſtructive blows with that part; and it is with their wings that they defend themſelves againſt venomous ſnakes, by ſometimes oppoſing one wing and ſometimes the other, whereby they evade the bites of thoſe which might otherwiſe prove mortal, till the enemy being tired with its efforts, or bruiſed nearly to death with blows, becomes an eaſy prey. Young turtles and lizards alſo bear part in the food of the *Secretary Vulture*; and even graſshoppers and other inſects are at times not rejected by it. Theſe birds are not unfrequently kept tame, and in this ſtate no food comes amiſs to them: if young birds are offered, they take them by the bill foremoſt, and ſwallow them whole. One of thoſe which *M. Levaillant* killed, had twenty-one young turtles, eleven ſmall lizards, and three ſnakes in his ſtomach: like other birds of prey, it is obſerved to bring up the undigeſted parts of its food, in the ſhape of round pellets. In pairing time, two males will often be found fighting for a female in a violent manner. Theſe birds make a flat kind of neſt, like that of an eagle, full three feet in diameter, lined with wool and feathers, in ſome high tuft of trees, and often conceal it ſo effectually as not eaſily to be found. The female differs in that ſhe inclines more to grey, with a ſhorter creſt, and the two middle tail feathers ſhorter than thoſe of the male.

10. BOLD V.

DESCRIPTION.

THE ſize of this bird is uncertain: the bill is pale yellow, with the tip black: the plumage wholly of a deep brown; but the ſides of the head are bare as far as the eyes, and ſomewhat beneath them, and the colour of theſe parts very pale: the quills and tail are of a darker colour than the reſt of the body, being nearly black: the ſhins are covered with feathers quite to the toes; fleſh colour dotted with black.

This

This is a native of *New Holland*; but although the ſize of it is uncertain, we may ſuppoſe it not to be one of the ſmalleſt, and certainly is a fierce ſpecies, as it is ſaid to kill the *Pottogorang*, and even to attack the natives themſelves; who know it by the name of *Boora-morang*. PLACE.

11.
SOCIABLE V.

L'Oricou, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 36. pl. 9.—*Daudin. Orn.* i. p. 10. iii.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a very large ſpecies of vulture, and meaſures ten feet from wing to wing extended: the bill is moderately hooked, and of a pale brown; cere horn colour: irides cheſnut brown: head and neck naked, of a fleſh colour, beſet with a few ſtraggling browniſh hairs; throat blackiſh: the general colour of the plumage is dark brown on the upper parts, the feathers with paler edges; at the back of the neck a ruff of pale brown; ſome long looſe feathers of the ſame colour mixed with white, hang over the breaſt, and continue to the vent; into theſe the bird frequently draws down his head in a ſtate of indolence or reſt: the thighs are covered below the knees with ſoft whitiſh down, as are all the under parts of the body: the tail is ſomewhat cuneiform: legs covered with brown ſcales; claws very moderately hooked, and black.

PLACE.

It frequents the mountainous parts of the interior of the *Cape of Good Hope*; never ſeen near the *Cape* itſelf, but particularly in the *Namaqua Land*, as well as another ſpecies, and chiefly among the *European* plantations.

Builds among the rocks; lays two, ſeldom three, white eggs; pair in October, and hatch in January; never builds in a tree, nor indeed does any other true Vulture. The pairs ſeem to be in amity one with another, as three or four neſts have been found by the ſide of each other, in an hollow of a rock: the eggs are not ill flavoured when eaten. The *Natives* moſtly call this bird *Ghaip*. The *Dutch*

coloniſts call it black *Carrion Bird*; to diſtinguiſh it from the next ſpecies, which is of a pale colour, and which they call *Stront-jager*, by which name, as alſo *Stront-vogel*, or *Aas-vogel*, the coloniſts call all kinds of Vultures; ſaid only to be found about the confines of *European* plantations.

12. KOLBEN's V.

Le Chaſſe-fiente, *Leveill. Oiſ.* i. p. 44. pl. 10. *Daudin Orn.* i. p. 15. x.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is not quite ſo big as the laſt, but is greatly more common: the bill is pale lead colour; irides deep brown: the head and neck bare of feathers, or covered with a few ſcattered hairs, and of a pale dirty yellow: round the lower part of the neck is a pale coloured ruff of looſe feathers, common to many of the genus: the plumage for the moſt part is a pale tawny yelloviſh or Iſabella colour: the quills and tail black; and the quills reach almoſt to the end of the tail: the male is ſmaller than the female. If we compare this with the *Alpine Vulture*, the colour is greatly different, and the wings are ſhorter in proportion in this laſt bird, nor has it the heart-ſhaped ſpot on the breaſt, ſeen in the *Alpine Vulture*; beſides, a bare inſpection of the two figures will detect the difference.

PLACE.

This ſpecies is found in every part of *Africa* through which Mr. *Levaillant* traverſed, on the contrary, the *Sociable Vulture* is only met with in the confines of the *European* plantations. Both of them, however, paſs under the name of *Stront jager*. This ſpecies frequents the rocks or the high mountains, which cover the point of *Africa*, from the *Cape Town* to *Falſe Bay*, from thence it ſpreads itſelf all around wherever food is to be found, feaſting on every kind of offal, and approaching near to habitations, and even the ſtreets of the *Cape*, in queſt of it, as well as crabs and other ſhell-fiſh; and not unfrequently on land turtles, which it ſwallows whole, alſo locuſts, &c.

13.
CHAUGOUN
V.

Le Chaugoun, *Levaill. Oiſ.* p. 50. pl. 11. *Daudin. Orn.* i. p. 14. viii.
Bengal Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* 1. p. 19. pl. 1. *Id. Sup.* p. 3. 16.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, ſcarcely ſo large as our *King Vulture*: Bill duſky horn colour, but yellowiſh at the bend: the head and neck can ſcarcely be called bare, but they are only covered with ſcattered hairs, and are of a blueiſh fleſh colour: the crop is prominent, and covered with fine ſilky black feathers: the plumage in general duſky brown, but the feathers of the under parts have a white line, as well as thoſe on the thighs: a large white ſpot appears on each ſide the breaſt, but unleſs the wings are lifted up, cannot be ſeen: the head and hind part of the neck are covered with gloſſy, duſky-white feathers, but the lower part blending with a ruff of a ſoft downy ſtructure: the greater quills and tail are black, but the ſecondaries are bordered with ruſous brown: wings and tail nearly of equal length when cloſed: the legs are pale brown, or fleſh colour; and the middle toe nearly double the length of the others.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Bengal*, where it goes by the name of *Chaugoun*.

This ſeems clearly to be a variety of my *Bengal Vulture*, if not the ſame bird.

GENUS

Genus II. FALCON.

N° 1. Vulturine Eagle.
2. Martial E.
3. Occipital E.
4. Cinereous E.
5. Tharu F.
6. Tiger Falcon.
7. Courland F.
8. Glaucous F.
9. Deſtructive E.
10. Noiſy E.
11. Short-tailed F.
12. Bacha F.
13. Maritime F.
14. Booted F.
15. Sclavonian F.
16. Margined F.
17. Tachard F.
18. Creſted Indian F.
19. Chicquera F.
20. Iceland F.
Var. A.
21. Notched F.
22. Swallow-tailed F.
23. Black-winged F.
24. Kite.
25. Paraſite F.
26. Hobby Buzzard.
N° 27. Buzzaret.
28. Pondicherry E.
29. Piſcivorous E.
30. Blagre E.
31. American Buzzard.
32. Honey Buzzard.
33. Raniverous F.
34. Ruſty F.
35. Teſtaceous F.
36. Javan F.
37. Goſhawk.
Var. B.
38. Creſted Goſhawk.
39. Mauduit's F.
40. Guiana Goſhawk.
41. Rufous-bellied F.
42. Northern F.
43. Black and White Indian F.
44. Chanting F.
45. Long-legged Henharrier.
46. Axillary F.
47. Bohemian F.
48. Keſtril.
Var. C.
Var. D.
49. Rufous-backed K.
50. Orange-legged Hobby.
51. Greater

N° 51. Greater Hobby.
52. Red-legged H.
53. Dwarf F.
54. Black-thighed F.
55. Jackal F.
56. Defert F.
57. New Holland Sparrowhawk.
58. Speckled Sp.
N° 59. Sonnini's F.
60. Black-eyed F.
61. Radiated F.
62. Winking F.
63. Rufty and Grey F.
64. Pacific F.
65. Lunated F.
66. Fair F.

Le Caffre, *Levaill. Oif* i. p. 28. pl. 6.
Aigle Vautourin, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 53. xxi.—*Levaill. Voy. (Fr. ed.* 8vo.) i. p. 255.
Niffer Tokoor, Black Eagle, *Bruce's Trav. App.* t. p. 159?

1. VULTURINE E.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Golden Eagle*, but has the bill very ſtrong; the claws are moderate, and not greatly curved, in this approaching to the Vulture genus: the general colour is deep black; but the head is cloathed with feathers: the wings when cloſed, reach eight inches beyond the end of the tail; the end of which is uſually damaged from rubbing on the rocks on which it perches: the ſhape of the tail is rounded, the outer feathers being much ſhorter than the others: the legs are covered three-fourths of the length with feathers, and are of a dirty yellow: the bill pale yellow, with a duſky blueiſh baſe: irides cheſnut brown.

PLACE.

This ſpecies inhabits *Caffraria*, but is rare, and feeds principally on dead carcaſes, which cauſes it to ſmell horridly offenſive: from the length of wing, it riſes from the ground with difficulty: ſaid to build among the rocks; will attack ſheep, and devour them on the ſpot, except it has occaſion to bring any part to its young, in which caſe it carries it in the claws; in this differing from the true Vulture, which diſgorges the nutriment it ſupplies to the young from the throat. The natives of the *Cape of Good Hope* call it *Stront Vogel*, (dung-bird), or *Aas Vogel* (carrion bird).

I greatly

I greatly ſuſpect this bird to be the ſame with the *Black Eagle* of Mr. *Bruce*, alluded to above, the chief difference of which, is the latter having the feathers of the head elongated into a creſt of a conſiderable length, which it carries erect. Mr. *Bruce*'s bird is alſo bare from the bill quite to the eyes, and yellow, in this greatly approaching to the Vulture genus, and may fairly be ſaid to form a link between the two. It was met with in the year 1770 at *Dinglebor*, among a cloud of *Vultures* and other birds of prey, which follow the army in *Abyſſinia*, and was ſtruck down by ſome of theſe, by which means it came under Mr. *Bruce*'s inſpection.

2.
MARTIAL E.

Le Griffard, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. pl. 1.
Aigle Griffard, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 38. ii.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the ſize of an *Eagle*, and weighs from twenty-five to thirty pounds: the male meaſures from the tip to tip of the wings extended, ſeven feet and an half, and the female one foot more. The bill is moderately curved, and of a pale colour: irides bright hazel: the general colour of the plumage is brown; the edges of the feathers paler, with the ſame mixture of white about the nape of the neck; the under parts nearly white: quills black, reaching three-fourths of the way on the tail at leaſt; ſome of the leſſer ones are barred with black and whitiſh: tail even at the end, marked as the ſecond quills: legs feathered to the claws, which are pale as the bill.

PLACE.

This is an inhabitant of *Africa*, frequenting the *Great Namaqua*, about the twenty-eighth degree of latitude, chiefly the parts uninhabited by whites: is a courageous bird, preying on antelopes, hares, &c. is in its turn attacked by crows and vultures, in order to deprive it of its prey, though ſeldom with ſucceſs: moſtly ſeen in company with its mate, and builds a large flat neſt, of large ſticks and twigs, on the tops of high trees, of ſo compact a ſtructure, as to enable any one to ſtand upon it firm, without breaking through, ſuch an one

ſerving for ſeveral years; it is lined with dried leaves, moſs, and other ſoft materials: it alſo has been obſerved to make the neſt on an appropriate rock, but when any tree of a proper ſize, ſtands ſingly in its neighbourhood, it is always preferred: the female lays two white eggs. This bird may be heard very far off, making a very ſharp cry, mixed at times with rough and mournful tones. It is an high flier, mounting ſometimes to ſuch an height as ſcarcely to be ſeen.

Le Huppard, *Levaill. Oiſ.* 1. pl. 2.
Aigle Huppard, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 40. iii.

3. OCCIPITAL E.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is leſs in ſize than the laſt: the bill is pale blue: the general colour of the plumage duſky reddiſh brown, the under parts paler: the middle of the outer webs of the greater quills is white, forming a patch on the wing: the baſe of the tail mixed brown and white, but the end is plain dark brown, and rounded in ſhape: quills black, reaching to near the end of the tail: on the hind head is a creſt of feathers ſix or ſeven inches in length, hanging down behind in a graceful manner. The legs are covered with pale yellow ſhort down, quite to the toes, which are yellow.

PLACE.

This is found in *Caffraria* and *Hottniqua Land*; is content with ſmaller game than the laſt, ſuch as hares and partridges; flies with rapidity, the male and female moſtly together; makes the neſt on trees, lining it with wool and feathers, and lays two eggs, ſpotted with red brown: it is fierce towards its prey, but is ſometimes attacked by troops of crows, which not only drive it from the neſt, but even deſtroy the eggs, or the young it contains: it has a plaintive cry, which it utters at intervals. The female differs from the male in being bigger, in having a ſmaller creſt, more white on the thighs, and ſome ſpots of white about the eyes, and top of the head.

4. CINEREOUS E.

Falco Albicilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 9. 2. Var.?
Cinereous Eagle, *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 33. 8.—*Id. Sup.* p. 11?

DESCRIPTION. THIS is of a large ſize: the bill is large and black: legs the ſame: the general colour of the plumage deep brown, but the under parts are much paler, and the wings much darker than the reſt: the rump and tail are very pale aſh-colour, nearly white.

PLACE. This inhabits *New Holland*, and from its make and ſhape ſeems nearly allied to the *Cinereous Eagle*.

5. THARU F.

Falco Tharus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 16. N° 24.—*Molin. H. Nat. Chil.* p. 234.—*Id.* (*Fr. ed.*) p. 244.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 41. v.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is the ſize of a large fowl: the bill whitiſh, in form like that of the common eagle: the plumage of the male is whitiſh, marked with black ſpots: on the head is a ſort of crown compoſed of long black feathers, of which thoſe ſituated outwardly are longeſt: the quills and tail are black: legs yellow and ſcaly, and the claws hooked.

PLACE. The female is ſmaller than the male, of a grey colour, with only a ſmall creſt on her head. This ſpecies inhabits *Chili*; makes a neſt in the higheſt trees, compoſing it of ſticks twined together, on which it heaps up a conſiderable bed of wool, feathers, &c. The eggs are five in number, white, ſpotted with brown. It feeds on living as well as dead animals, although it is not ſeen to purſue after its living prey, but ſeizing them by lurking and catching them unawares. The male advances with a ſtiff neck and an air of gravity, and when it cries, which it often does very forcibly, it draws its head back towards the rump, with the bill upright. The name at *Chili* is *Tharu*.

F. tigrinus,

F. tigrinus, *Beſch. Vog. Kurl.* S. 10. 11 —1 Taf. 2.
Der getiegerte Falke, *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog.* i. S. 676.

6.
TIGER
F.

THIS is the ſize of the *Golden Eagle*, if not bigger: the cere is blue: irides and legs yellow: head, neck, and breaſt pale brown, but the upper part of both are black; the crown appearing in fine ſtreaks: the reſt of the upper parts are dull brown: quills black: greater wing coverts black brown, paler: tail dull brown, croſſed with three narrow diſtinct bands: beneath, from the breaſt, white, marked with ſome light brown ſpots on the thighs, and under part of the wings, in manner of a tiger. This was a male. It ſeems like one figured by *Friſch*, t. 76.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Courland*, whereabouts it breeds; and is a ſpecies equally fierce, agile, and beautiful; it approaches farm houſes, and is a dreadful enemy to the grous tribe, and hares, on which it feeds.

PLACE.

Der Rothlichweiſſe Falke, *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog.* i. *Zuſaſs.* S. 676. 120.—*Beſch. Vog. Kurl.* S. 10. 12. a. und 13. b.

7.
COURLAND
F.

THIS is ſomewhat ſmaller than the laſt: cere, irides, and legs yellow: general colour of the plumage reddiſh ſmutty white: but the back, wings and tail, are dull brown; and the ends of the wings paler: the head, neck and breaſt, are marked with longiſh dull brown ſpots: the feathers which hang over the thighs ruſty brown, for the ends of each feather having an oval ſpot of that colour, and being confuſedly mixed together, give that appearance: the tail croſſed with four paler bands: this is the female: the male agrees nearly in colouring, but is one-fourth ſmaller in ſize.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Courland*.

PLACE.

8. GLAUCOUS F.

Falco Glaucopis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 26. N° 25.—*Merrem. Ic. Av.* ii. p. 25. t. 7.
Aigle de Gottingue, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 59. xxix.

DESCRIPTION. THE length of this ſpecies is twenty-one inches and a quarter: the bill is glaucous: inſide of the mouth and tongue roſe colour: irides yellowiſh; cere the ſame: the general colour of the plumage is brown, but the head and nape are of a yellowiſh white, ſtreaked with brown, and the forehead marked with creſcents of brown; and the breaſt wholly of that colour: the thighs are ſhort, covered with downy feathers, and the ſhins half cloathed with yellowiſh feathers: the quills are black: the tail reddiſh brown above, dirty white beneath, croſſed with ſix black bands.

PLACE. Inhabits the mountain *Dranſberg*, near *Göttingen*, in *Germany*.

9. DESTRUCTIVE E.

Aigle Deſtructeur, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 60. xxxii.
Grand Aigle de la Guiane, *Mauduit Encyc. Meth.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a large ſpecies, being in length three feet two inches: the bill is pretty much curved, but chiefly ſo at the end, and of a horn colour: the top and ſides of the head are duſky grey; the feathers of the hind head are grey, very long, and of different lengths, forming a creſt; the tip of the longeſt grey: neck grey: the body is black, banded above with greyiſh: the ſhoulders grey and black mixed: breaſt and belly greyiſh white: quills black, reaching two thirds on the tail, which is alſo black mixed with grey on the upper part, but nearly white on the under, with a duſky bar at the tip: the ſhins are covered with white feathers tranſverſely banded with black: toes naked yellow.

The male is ſmaller, and of more lively colours.

PLACE. Inhabits *Guiana*, and is a powerful ſpecies, ſaid to prey on the ſloth, and other quadrupeds, as well as pheaſants.

Le

Le Blanchard, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. pl. iii.
Aigle Blanchard, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 45. xi.

10. NOISY E.

THIS is about one-third as big as the *Martial Eagle*, being ſmaller in ſize than moſt eagles, and more elongated: the plumage is white, ſoft, and ſpotted with black brown: the tail barred with black; but the female is more mixed with browniſh yellow, eſpecially on the wing coverts: the male has the feathers on the hind head elongated into a creſt, in which the female is not deficient, though conſiderably ſmaller; but in bulk, ſhe exceeds the male by one-third: the irides and legs are yellow: the bill is pale; the claws black: the tail is rather long, and the wings reach about one half way thereon. DESCRIPTION.

It flies well, and its chief prey is wood pigeon, from which it firſt tears the feathers; it frequents foreſts, and prefers the largeſt trees: it likewiſe feeds on a ſmall ſpecies of antelope, called by the *Hottentots Nometjes*. Its cry conſiſts of ſeveral ſharp ſounds, quickly repeated, ſomewhat ſimilar to *Cri-qui-qui-qui-qui*, and when perched on a tree, will ſpend whole hours in repeating this, though in a tone of voice ſeemingly weak in proportion to the ſize of the bird: it builds on high trees: the female lays two white eggs, about as big as thoſe of a turkey, but more round: the male and female ſit by turns. It has only been found in the country of the *Hottniquas*. MANNERS. PLACE.

Le Bateleur, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 31. pl. 7 and 8.
Aigle ecaudé, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 54. xxii.

11. SHORT-TAILED F.

THIS is the middle ſize between the *Sea Eagle* and *Oſprey*: the head, neck, and all beneath, are of a deep black: back and tail deep rufous: ſcapulars duſky, varying with the light to blue grey; leſſer wing coverts pale Iſabella colour: quills black within, edged outwardly DESCRIPTION.

outwardly with ſilvery grey: the bill and legs are duſky; baſe of the bill yellowiſh, cere large: the tail in this bird is characteriſtically ſhort, and half hidden by its coverts; irides deep brown: while young, the general colour is brown, paleſt on the head and neck, with the edges of all the feathers light coloured: the female is one-fourth bigger than the male. It builds in trees, lays three or four white eggs. The young are ſo unlike the old one, that were it not for the ſhort tail, they might be miſtaken for a different ſpecies, and are more like the female in every ſtage: the male is not complete in its plumage till the third year's moult.

MANNERS. Theſe feed on all ſorts of carrion, yet will attack young antelopes, alſo lurk about inhabited places, for the ſake of attacking any ſick

PLACE. ſheep. It is moſt common about *Queer Boom*, near *Lagoa Bay*; very common in all the country of *Hottniquas* and *Natal*, quite to *Caffraria*. The male and female always ſeen in company; rarely in troops, except many pairs are invited to the ſame repaſt. The name given this bird by Mr. *Levaillant*, aroſe from its flapping the wings in a ſingular manner while in the air, ſo as to be heard at a great diſtance, and this repeated from one to the other as if at play, or rather as if to amuſe the ſpectators below, as buffoons do on a ſtage. It is known to the inhabitants by the name of *Berg-haan* (mountain cock) but perhaps not ſufficiently diſtinguiſhable, as they call ſo all birds of prey, particularly eagles.

12. BACHA F.

Le Bacha, *Levaillant, Oiſ.* i. p. 68. pl. 15.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 43. ix.

DESCRIPTION. THIS in ſize and reſemblance is not unlike our common *Buzzard*, but rather more elongated: the general colour dirty brown, the wings and tail deepeſt: the bill is lead colour; cere yellow: the crown of the head black, and the feathers at the back part of it elongated into a creſt, of which the feathers are half black half white, the ends

ends being black, and at times is ſpread out horizontally like a tail: at the bend of the wing, and beneath it on the ſides, the feathers are marked with roundiſh white ſpots: the tail is duſky, croſſed in the middle with a broad rufous white band; the very tip almoſt white: the legs are oker yellow; claws black. The female as uſual is larger than the male.

PLACE. It frequents only the barren and ſultry parts of the country of the *Grand Namaquas*, and from thence to the tropic of *Capricorn*; it preys chiefly on the *Klipdas*, or *Cape Cavy* *, though it is obliged at times to take up with lizards, &c. It is obſerved to watch the Cavy for three hours together, with the head between the ſhoulders, in an immoveable poſture, and the moment it obſerves the animal iſſue from its retreat, ſprings ſuddenly upon it, and devours it with great apparent ferocity. It however ſometimes miſſes of its prey, in which caſe it utters a kind of lamentation, ſomewhat ſimilar to the words *houi-hi-hi*, thrice repeated, and immediately afterwards changes its place, in order to watch as before; this ſeems abſolutely neceſſary, for the plaintive cry of this bird, added to its fruitleſs attempt to ſeize on its prey, does not fail to alarm and frighten all the cavies into their lurking places, not to appear again for ſome hours.

It is a ſolitary bird, except in the breeding ſeaſon, and then only ſeen in pairs; this is about the month of *December*, and after rearing two or three young ones, they again return to a ſolitary life: the neſt is among the rocks, compoſed of a bed of moſs and leaves, ill put together: it is a very ſhy and fierce ſpecies.

13. MARITIME F.

Falco maritimus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 20. 35.—*Lichtenb. Mag. für das neuſte auf der Phyſ.* iv. 2. 6.

DESCRIPTION. THE ſhort account we can obtain of this bird, informs us, that it is four feet two inches in breadth, and ſeventeen inches

* Hyrax Capenſis. Cavia Capenſis *Lin.*

in

in length; that the bill is yellow, as well as the cere: the body and end of the tail white: legs of a reddiſh and whitiſh colour mixed.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſea coaſt of *Java*, feeding on carcaſes and fiſh.

14. BOOTED F.

F. pennatus, *Ind. Orn.* p. 19. 34.
La Buſe Gantée, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 79. pl. 18.—*Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 163. cxxxv.
Booted Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 75. Var.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſeems to vary very little from our *Booted Falcon*, met with in the territory about the *Cape of Good Hope*, particularly inhabiting the foreſts of the *Hottniquas*. This variety ſeems to have a leſs mixture of white in the plumage: it frequents the woody parts, diſtant from habitations, and lives ſingly; is a bold bird, more ſo than ſome others; is quick in flight, and often ſeizes partridges. Mr. *Levaillant* likens it to a ſpecies he has ſeen in *Lorraine*, in *France*, which is very probable, as we alſo have the bird in ſome of the counties of *England*.

15. SCLAVONIAN F.

F. Sclavonicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 26. 54.—*It. Peſegan.* p. 29.
Buſard Eſclavon, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 166. cxxxviii.

DESCRIPTION: INHABITS *Sclavonia*, and is of the ſize of a fowl: the bill is blue black; cere and legs yellow: plumage teſtaceous, marked with black ſpots: head and neck moſt inclined to white: legs woolly, quite as far as the toes, of a dull yellow colour, ſpotted with duſky: the rump and vent are whitiſh, marked with ſcattered ſpots of brown and dull yellow: the tail white from the baſe to the middle, towards the end brown; in ſome croſſed with five duſky bands. I ſuſpect that this may poſſibly prove a variety of our *Booted Falcon*.

16. MARGINED F.

F. Marginatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 26 [55.—*It. per Peſegan.* p. 28.

DESCRIPTION. THIS inhabits *Sclavonia*, and is of the ſize of the laſt: the cere is blue; the legs yellow: the plumage mixed brown and ferruginous above, and ferruginous with oval brown ſpots beneath: tail feathers

feathers marked on both ſides of the ſhaft with duſky and white bands: quills brown, croſſed with dull bands: the tip ferruginous white.

Le Tachard, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 82. pl. 19.
Buſe Tacharde, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 104. cxxxvi.

17. TACHARD F.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the leaſt of the buzzard kind, as far as relates to bulk of body, but has a longer tail in proportion: bill duſky; cere brown: irides deep reddiſh brown: the head is greyiſh brown, with here and there ſome irregular whitiſh ſtreaks: the under parts are greyiſh yellow, with a mixture of brown blotches: the upper parts of the plumage are deep brown, with the edge of each feather paler: the tail is deep brown, banded with black, beneath greyiſh white, with obſcure bands; the feathers of it equal in length: the feathers of the thighs reach below the knees, but not at all to the toes, as in the *Booted Falcon*: the legs are mottled brown; toes dull ferruginous.

PLACE.

This was ſhot on the banks of the river of *Lions*, in the *Giraffe* country, in *Africa*, among the *Kaminiquas*, who did not know the bird, and as Mr. *Levaillant* never ſaw another, he ſuppoſes it to be a rare ſpecies.

F. cirrhatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 36. Var. A.
Le Faucon huppé, *Levail. Oiſ.* i. p. 121. 28.
Faucon huppé, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 118. xci.

18. CRESTED INDIAN F.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, were it not for ſize, ſeems to be coloured moſt like the *Peregrine Falcon*; but the male is no bigger than a common pigeon, and the female one-fourth larger: the general colour of the plumage is ſlate colour, or greyiſh blue: the top of the head furniſhed with long feathers, which are conſiderably darker, inclining to brown, alſo the hind part of the neck, and a long patch of the

ſame over each jaw, as in the *Peregrine:* the under parts from the chin, and reſt of the ſides of the neck, are dirty white, but the belly and thighs are marked with tranſverſe black ſtreaks: the quills are duſky brown, and reach beyond the tail, which is croſſed with ſeven or eight ſtreaks of the ſame; the extreme points of the feathers white: the bill is pale, with the tip duſky; the under mandible is not only ſingularly notched, but is as it were cut off ſquare at the end: the legs are yellow.

This ſpecies inhabits the lakes and borders of the ſea, and rivers, which abound in fiſh, on which it feeds, as well as crabs and ſhell fiſh, which it eaſily breaks to pieces in the bill: it is ſeen too to fly after gulls, terns, and even the albatros's, all of which give way to him; and it is probable that the true reaſon is to oblige thoſe birds to reſign up the prey they have taken. This bird makes the neſt on the rocks, when it frequents the neighbourhood of the ſea, otherwiſe on the trees near the rivers: lays four ruſous white eggs. The male and female ſit in turns, and the young brood often remains with the parents till they have occaſion to breed in their turn.

Mr. *Levaillant* ſuppoſes this to have ſome relation to the *Tanas* of the *Senegal* negroes, according to *Adanſon*; but it is much ſmaller, beſides, the ſingularity of the under mandible being cut off ſquare, is not noticed by him, and which could not ſurely have eſcaped his obſervation had he ſeen it, therefore probably is not preciſely the ſame; nor can it be the *Tanas* of *Buffon* *, as it neither correſponds in colour nor creſt, only in manners, as being fond of fiſh, which is not uncommon to many other ſpecies.

* Pl. Enl. 476.

Le Chicquera, *Levail. Oif.* i. p. 128. pl. 30.
Faucon Chicquera, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 121. xciii.

19. CHICQUERA F.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is probably a further variety of the laſt, as it correſponds as to the general diſtribution of colour, though it has not the leaſt appearance of a creſt: the bill, however, in ſingularity, exactly correſponds with it as to formation, and nearly ſo in colour; the upper mandible has a double notch, and the under truncated before: the top of the head and hind part of the neck are rufous, and a tinge of the ſame appear about the baſe of the bill, and bend of the wing; but the upper parts of the body and wings in general are blue grey, mottled with darker ſpots: the tail much the ſame as to colour, and croſſed near the end with a broad band of duſky black: the tips of all the feathers very pale, nearly white: legs and irides yellow: the under parts in general are white, but the breaſt, belly, thighs, and vent, are croſſed with ſmall duſky ſtreaks: the quills when cloſed reach two-thirds on the tail, the end of which is rounded.

PLACE.

This Mr. *Levaillant* ſuppoſes has not been figured before. He bought it in a collection from *Bengal*, where it is ſaid to be called *Chicquera*.

F. Gyrfalco, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 32. 68.
Iceland Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 71. 51. *B. deſc.* 2.

20. ICELAND F.

ABOUT *Caſan*, are caught the beſt and largeſt falcons in the world, which are purchaſed by the *Turks* and *Perſians*. The *Tartars* alſo fly them at antelopes and hares *.

F. incertus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 32. 70.—*Muſ. Carlſ.* ii. *tab.* 26.

VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is probably a variety of the *Gyrfalcon*, and is found in *Sweden*, where it is not very common: the bill is black: irides

* See *Bell's Trav.* i. p. 18.—*Act. Zool.* 2. p. 216. *& ſeq.*

yellow: legs saffron colour: the head, back, and wing coverts cinereous brown, each feather ferruginous on the outer margin: the chin, throat, and breast ferruginous; the shafts of the feathers black: tail cinereous, with a dusky tip; near the base three bands of brown.

21. NOTCHED F.

F. bidentatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 38. 90.
Notched Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 34. 110.

DESCRIPTION. IN a specimen which lately passed under my observation, the pale bars of the tail are narrow; the tail rounded in shape: under wing coverts plain white: the wings reach more than two-thirds on the tail: the first quill feather shorter by an inch and a half than the second, but the third is the longest of all.

22. SWALLOW-TAILED F.

F. furcatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 22. 41.
Milan de la Caroline, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 152. cxxiii.
Forked-tailed Hawk or Kite, *Bartram. Trav.* p. 286.
Swallow-tailed Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 60. 42.—*Nat. Misc.* vol. vi. pl. 204.

THIS species comes into *Georgia* in summer, feeds on snakes, the larvæ of wasps, and other insects; is much on the wing, and tears off the nests of wasps, which are found hanging on the branches of trees, as it flies; it stays during the breeding time, departing in autumn. I observe in a drawing sent to me from *Georgia*, that the cere is blue; irides reddish orange: it varies in having the under parts of the body inclining to dirty yellow, and the white on the wing less conspicuous, or wholly wanting.

DESCRIPTION.

23. BLACK-WINGED F.

Le Blac, *Levaill.Ois.* i. p. 147. pl. 36 and 37.
Milan Blac, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 152. cxxiv.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the female *Kestril:* top of the head, back of the neck, body, wings, and tail, more or less pale ash colour: wing feathers fringed round the ends with white: the tail has a slight tinge of rufous, is a trifle

a trifle forked in ſhape, and the feathers fringed at the ends with white; the under part of it white: ſides of the head, and all beneath white: the feathers of the thighs are ſilky and delicate, and reach almoſt to the toes: the eye is ſituated in a bed of blackiſh, which continues betwixt it and the noſtrils: irides orange: bill black: legs ſhort and yellow: the wing coverts are wholly black; but the quills are the ſame colour with the back.

The *female* chiefly differs in being bigger, and the colour of the plumage leſs diſtinct. The young birds have ſuch parts as are white in the adult inclined to ruſous, eſpecially on the back feathers, with a large portion of ruſous in the middle of the breaſt, and the top of the head.

MANNERS. These birds build between the forks of trees, lining the neſt with moſs and feathers, and lay four or five white eggs.

PLACE. This ſpecies is found throughout all the *African* coaſt, from *Duyven-Hoek* to *Caffraria*, and in the interior in *Camdeboo*, and the borders of *Swarte-Kop* and *Sondag*; is always perched on high buſhes, where it may be ſeen afar off by its pure white under ſide. Its cry is piercing, and it repeats it often, eſpecially in flying. It ſeems to feed principally on inſects, ſuch as graſhoppers and mantes; but Mr. *Levaillant* has not ſeen it kill ſmall birds, however, it attacks crows, kites, and ſhrikes, and drives them from its haunts. It is a wild bird, and difficult to be ſhot. It is obſerved to ſmell of muſk, which its ſkin retains, even after prepared for the cabinet. It is ſaid alſo to have been killed in *Barbary*, as alſo in *India*.

Mr. *Levaillant* thinks this has ſome affinity with the *Swallow-tailed Falcon*, which makes its chief food inſects.

F. Milvus,

24. KITE.

F. Milvus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 20.
Kite, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 61. 43.—*Id. Sup.* p. 17.

THIS is ſaid to be moſt frequent in the temperate and well inhabited parts of *Ruſſia*, more ſcarce in *Sibiria*, but does not venture far to the north; about *Lake Baikal* not uncommon, but none beyond the *Lena*. This bird frequents ſheep downs in the breeding ſeaſon, eſpecially thoſe which are ſkirted with wood, but in winter delights in the neighbourhood of towns watered by rivers, where it has been obſerved to ſweep off dexterouſly any offal floating on the ſurface: will lay as far as four eggs, ſome of which are of a pure white, and others much ſpeckled. This bird, as well as other birds of prey, drives away the young as ſoon as they are able to ſhift for themſelves. It has been obſerved to me, that a *female* kite will weigh two pounds and ten ounces, and the egg two ounces and a half, ſo that ſeventeen eggs would but juſt exceed the weight of the bird; but the raven is ſo diſproportionate as to require forty-eight to anſwer the ſame purpoſe *.

25. PARASITE F.

Le Paraſite, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 88. pl. 22.
Milan Paraſite, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 150. cxxii.

DESCRIPTION. THIS by many may be eſteemed only a variety of our *Kite*, but Mr. *Levaillant* aſſures us, that it differs materially in having the tail leſs forked, and in being of ſmaller ſize: the bill yellow inſtead of black, which the common kite has, and the cere blueiſh inſtead of yellow; however the legs in both are yellow: irides brown hazel: the general colour is that of tanned leather: the middle of each feather darkiſh; the under parts more inclined to cinnamon colour:

* *Col. Montagu.*

cheeks

cheeks and throat whitiſh: moſt of the feathers have a blackiſh line down the ſhaft: tail brown, banded with deeper brown.

This is common throughout *Africa*, eſpecially in *Ceffraria* and *Grand Namaquas*; called at the *Cape Kuykendief*, which alſo is the name the *Dutch* give the common *Kite*. It builds both in trees and rocks, lays four eggs, ſpotted with rufous: the young have the end of the tail nearly even, which alſo takes place with the *European* ſpecies, and Mr. *Levaillant* ſuppoſes the *Black Kite* * to be no other than a young bird. This is a very bold ſpecies. PLACE.

Le Buzon, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 86. pl. 21.
Buſard Buſon, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 168. cxlii.

26. HOBBY BUZZARD.

SIZE of the *Hobby*: the bill is horn colour, covered at the baſe with a deep yellow cere: the legs are alſo yellow: the head and neck are duſky to appearance; but the baſes of the feathers are white: the upper parts of the body and wings are rufous and black, irregularly mixed: the greater quills duſky; the ſecondaries the ſame, outwardly rufous: the tail is even at the end, black, having a narrow band of white about the middle of it, which according to the figure, ſeems compoſed of white ſpots; the very tip alſo white: all the under parts are pale rufous, croſſed with dark markings: thighs the ſame, but not feathered beyond the knees: this differs from the *Buzzaret*, in not having the quills reach beyond one-third of the tail, whereas in the *Buzzaret* the wings and tail are equal: the bill is by much more broad and ſhort than in that bird. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*, and ſeems in many things greatly allied to my *Spotted-tailed Hobby* †. PLACE.

* Pl. Enl. 472.
† *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 106.

Le

27. BUZZARET.

Le Buſeray, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 84. pl. 20.
Bufard Buſerai, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 168. cxli.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Marſh Buzzard:* the bill black; cere lead colour: the head and neck ruſous white, mixed with brown, the laſt deepeſt on the back part of the neck: the back and wings are ruſous brown, or cheſnut, more or leſs ſpotted or ſtreaked acroſs with duſky black: the tail barred with the ſame, but the baſe of it inclines to ruſous yellow, towards the end duſky; the wings when cloſed reach to the end of it: the belly and thighs are light ruſous, marked with tranſverſe bands of black brown: quills black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne*, and is ſuppoſed to be the ſame bird which *M. Mauduit* mentions in the *Encyclopedie Methodique*, by the name of *Buſard Roux de Cayenne.*

28. PONDICHERRY E.

F. ponticerianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 23. 46.
Oiſeau Brame, *Eſſ. Philoſ.* p. 55.
Aigle de Pondichéry, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 55. xxiii.
Pondicherry Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 41.

PLACE. THIS is not unfrequent on the coaſt of *Malabar* and *Coromandel*, where it is called *Tchil* and *Kuerouden*, but not of ſo generous

DESCRIPTION. a nature as to be trained for falconry. The figure of the *Garroora*, is a bird, which is frequently found in the temples of the God *Viſhnou*, immediately in front of his image, and ſometimes ſitting on a ſerpent with ſeveral heads: this is a large brown kite, with a white head: the *Brachmans* at ſome of the temples of *Viſhnou*, accuſtom birds of t is ſpecies to come at ſtated times to be fed, and call them to their meals by ſtriking a braſs plate *.

A bird ſeemingly of this laſt kind is found in *New Holland*, in

* *Sketches of the Hindoos*, 8vo. 1790.

which

which the head, neck, and belly are pure white, without any ſtreaks: the reſt of the body of a dull ruſt colour. It is called *Girrenera*: part of its food conſiſts of eggs, as the ſtomach of one was found full of *egg ſhells*.

Le Vocifer, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 17. pl. 4.
Aigle Vocifer, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 65. xxxv.
—— Nonette, *Gaby, Voy. in Nigritie.*

29. PISCIVOROUS E.

THIS bird is the ſize and make of the *Oſprey*, and greatly reſembles it in manners: extends from wing to wing eight feet: the bill is lead colour: the legs yellow: irides red brown: the head, neck, breaſt, and ſcapulars, are pure white edged with brown; on the breaſt a few black brown ſpots: the tail of a pure white: the reſt of the plumage is ruſty brown, ſtreaked with dingy black; the leſſer wing coverts more inclining to ruſt colour: quills black, croſſed on the outer webs with fine rufous and black lines: lower part of the back and rump, mixed black and dirty white: between the bill and eye, a yellow ſkin barely covered with hairs: the lower part of the belly and thighs deep rufous, feathered only to the knees: the wings when cloſed reach to the end of the tail. The female is more dull in colour. DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies inhabits the more inward parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, about ſixty or eighty leagues up the country; moſt common about *Lagoa Bay*. The coloniſts at the *Cape*, call it *Groote Viſ-vanger*, or *Witte Viſ-vanger*, as it feeds on fiſh, deſcending upon them into the water after the manner of the *Oſprey*, retiring to a rock to eat it; ſuppoſed alſo now and then to feed on young antelopes, as the bones of one have been found in the neſt; alſo on the great lizard, common in the *African* rivers. The male and female are rarely ſeen apart; they build on the tops of trees, or on the rocks, and lay two PLACE.

or three white eggs, bigger than thoſe of a turkey. By ſome it is called the *Crying Eagle*, as it flies high, and frequently utters loud cries, and may be heard far off; is very watchful, and difficult to ſhoot, and it has been known that to obtain one, a ſportſman has been obliged to remain concealed for three days under a turf covering, before he could obtain a ſhot. It ſeems to be a variety of the *Pondicherry Eagle*.

30. BLAGRE E.

Le Blagre, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 23. pl. 5.
Aigle Blagre, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 70. xxxvii.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE and habit of our *Oſprey*: the head, neck, and parts beneath, are gloſſy white, but the top of the head, and hind part of the neck incline to brown: leſſer wing coverts and tail pale grey brown, and the end of the laſt white: the great quills are duſky black; ſecondaries are outwardly like the reſt of the wing: the feathers for the moſt part very rigid: bill browniſh: iris deep brown: legs yellow; claws black.

PLACE. This ſpecies is found in the dry internal parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, but only on the borders of rivers, where it frequents for the ſake of the fiſh, which it takes in manner of the *Oſprey*, by plunging in after them; its ſight ſeems very piercing, as it will frequently deſcend at once, from a height in the air where it is ſcarcely viſible, into the water after its prey.

31. AMERICAN B.

F. borealis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 25. 50.
Falco aquilinus, cauda ferruginea, Great Eagle Hawk.—*Bartram Trav.* p. 286.
American Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 50.

DESCRIPTION. THE iris of this bird is browniſh yellow: cere and legs yellow: thighs of a ſulphur colour. It is called in *Georgia*, the great *Red-tailed Hawk*; is ſaid not to be very common; is much on the wing, and very ſhy, therefore very difficult to be ſhot.

F. apivorus,

F. apivorus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 25. 52.
Honey-Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 52.—*Id. Sup.* p. 14.

32. HONEY B.

THIS is found in open countries, in *Ruſſia* and *Sibiria*, where woods are near, and plenty of ſmall *Lizards*, which are commonly met with in its gizzard on diſſection; not only ſo, but likewiſe *Caterpillars*, both ſmooth and hairy: builds a large ſhallow neſt of twigs, lined with dead leaves, upon a tall ſlender beech, as obſerved by Mr. *White**. The egg was ſmaller than that of the *Common Buzzard*, leſs round, dotted at each end with ſmall red ſpots, and ſurrounded in the middle with a broad bloody zone.

Le Grenouillard, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 95. pl. 23.
Buſard Grenouillard, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 170. cxliv.

33. RANIVOROUS F.

DESCRIPTION.

AT firſt ſight it ſeems moſt like the *Moor Buzzard*, being much of the ſame ſize and ſtature, but differs in colour, for the upper part of the body is pale umber colour: the cheeks and throat are covered with whitiſh tender feathers, each marked with a longitudinal brown band: the under part of the body light brown, ſlightly mixed with white on the breaſt and lower belly: on the upper part of the breaſt, and leſſer wing coverts, a few white ſpots: thighs and under tail coverts ruſt colour: wings brown; tail the ſame, even at the end, but croſſed with bars of deeper brown; the wings when cloſed reach two-thirds on the tail: irides grey brown: legs ſlender, yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits chiefly the marſhy parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it preys on frogs, whence the name of *Kikvors-vanger*, or frog-catcher, but it alſo preys on young water-fowl.

It makes the neſt among the reeds, with ſtalks and leaves of aquatic plants, and lays three or four eggs, which are quite white.

* *Hiſt. Selb.* p. 107.

In the ſame places have been met with, another, which appeared ſtill more like the *Moor Buzzard*, as well as a third, quite black, with the rump entirely white.

34. RUSTY F.

Falco rubiginoſus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 27. 6.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill is black: legs yellow: the head wholly of a whitiſh yellow; cheeks ruſty: body above brown, beneath yellowiſh white, with an irregular ruſty-coloured ſpot on the breaſt: quills brown, with the outer edges hoary, within brown, with ſeveral white bands: tail brown, croſſed with four teſtaceous bands.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sclavonia*.

35. TESTACEOUS F.

Faucon teſtacé, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 125. ci.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Goſhawk*: length twenty-one inches: bill blueiſh: cere, irides, and legs yellow: the head, and all the upper parts of the bird, are teſtaceous brown: the ſhafts of the feathers blackiſh: throat and fore part of the neck nearly white, inclining to teſtaceous on the breaſt; from thence to the vent reddiſh brown: the vent itſelf white: quills duſky, ſpotted on the inner webs with white: tail brown above, and pale beneath, where it is croſſed with five indiſtinct duſky bands.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Java*: it was firſt obſerved perched on a rock, ſeizing on ſuch ſmall birds as paſſed by within reach of him, and was by chance killed by a ſtone thrown at him.

36. JAVAN F.

F. Javanicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 27. 58.—*Lichtemberg. Magaz.* iv. 2. 8.

DESCRIPTION. THE cere is black, but the middle of it is yellow: the head, neck, and breaſt cheſnut: the back brown: legs yellow. Inhabits *Java*, and is found chiefly on the ſea coaſts, feeding on *fiſh*.

The

The ſlight account which we are enabled to give of this bird, will not enable us to ſay whether it is the ſame with the preceding ſpecies.

37. GOSHAWK.

F. Palumbarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 29. 65.
Autour commun, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 71. 39.
Goshawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 58.—*Id. Sup.* p. 16.

BREEDS in *Scotland:* the young one is very different from the adult, and it is not at all clear that the *Falcon Gentil* of *Br. Zool.* N° 50, is not the *Goſhawk* in its firſt feathers. In *Germany*, it is not an uncommon ſpecies in the foreſts, where it is ſtationary, preying on various kinds of large and ſmall game; among others *geeſe*, hence perhaps has ariſen the name of *Gooſe Hawk* or *Goſhawk:* ſaid to be found in numbers on the *Azores* iſlands, and by ſome ſuppoſed to have given a name thereto, as *azor* in the *Spaniſh* tongue ſignifies a *Goſhawk*. The *American* ſpecies weighs three pounds and a quarter, and meaſures twenty-one inches in length.

VAR. B.

Var. A. Der Weiſſe Stockfalke, *Allg. U. d. Vog. Zuſatz.* S. 662.—*Decouver. Ruſſ.* 3. p. 303.
Falco Lathami, Autour blanc, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 73. 39. Var. C.

DESCRIPTION.

A Large white variety, mottled with brown and yellow, is ſometimes found about the *Uralian* mountains, and the eaſt part of *Siberia*; and both in *Germany* as well as *Kamtſchatka* individuals are found of a pure white, without mixture; one of theſe, with a grey tinge on the back, was ſhot in *Thuringia*, in the autumn.

38. CRESTED GOSHAWK.

L'autour huppé, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 114. pl. 26.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 77. xlv.
Aigle moyen de la Guiane, *Encycl. Meth. (Mauduit.)*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS and the *Common Goſhawk*, according to *M. Levaillant*, are the only two Goſhawks known: the preſent one is one third bigger than our *European* ſpecies; and independant of the difference of

of colours, has a tuft of long black and white feathers ſpringing from the hind head: the crown is black: hind part of the neck deep ruſous: the upper part of the body and wings are brown, but deepeſt on the wing coverts: chin and throat white: the reſt of the under parts dirty ruſous white, with irregular black ſpots, and a line of black on each ſide of the neck, between the ruſous and white: thighs barred or chequered with black and white, and feathered almoſt to the toes: the bill is pale blue, with a yellow cere: legs dull yellow: tail banded brown and black.

PLACE. This inhabits *Cayenne.*

39. MAUDUIT F.

Autour de Mauduit, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 73. xl.
Grand autour de Cayenne, *Mauduit, Enc. Meth.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is two feet in length: the bill and cere black: the eye-lids, and ſkin between the bill and eye covered with hairs: nape aſh colour: the feathers with black ſhafts, and ſtreaked with white: cheeks white; from behind the eye to the hind head a black ſtreak: the hind head furniſhed with a long creſt: the upper part of the body black brown: middle of the wing barred with cinereous grey: belly white, barred with ruſous brown: ſhins covered with feathers, ruſous and white, in rings: tail long, banded alternately with four bands of black and grey; the wings when cloſed reaching about half way thereon: toes yellow.

The *female* is bigger, and wants the creſt, and the colours in general more dilute.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne.*

40. GUIANA GOSHAWK.

Autour de la Guiane, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 78. xlvi.
Petit Aigle de la Guiane, *Mauduit, Enc. Meth.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is twenty-two inches in length, and the plumage in general entirely white, except the quills and the tail: the feathers of both of which are banded chequerwiſe with grey and black, ſo that the

colours

colours on each ſide the ſhaft oppoſe each other: the hind head is creſted; one of the feathers, which is much longer than the reſt, is marked with a ſpot of black near the end: the wing when cloſed reaches two thirds on the tail.

This inhabits *Guiana*. PLACE.

Epervier à ventre roux, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 86. liv.—*Mauduit, Encycl. Meth.* 687. col. 1.

41. RUFOUS BELLIED F.

SIZE of the common *Sparrowhawk*, and has a bill as in that bird: the head is cinereous brown, paler at the nape: throat whitiſh in the middle, banded on each ſide with rufous: the upper parts of the body deep brown, the under rufous: the vent feathers inclining to white: legs yellow; claws black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*. PLACE.

Falco hyemalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 35. 78. Var.
Faucon à croupion blanc, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 110. 78.
Northern Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 79. Var.

42. NORTHERN F.

THIS is ſixteen inches in length: bill brown; cere greeniſh; irides yellow: head aſh colour, each feather browniſh in the middle, and ferruginous on the ſides, moſt inclining to the laſt at the hind head: cheeks pale aſh colour: orbits and chin whitiſh: neck aſh colour, inclining to brown behind, and to ferruginous on the fore part: back cinereous brown: rump white: breaſt ferruginous, more or leſs mixed with whitiſh: belly and thighs white, marked with ferruginous, each feather having two or three heart-ſhaped ſpots upon it: tail brown above, beneath pale, with dull duſky bars: legs yellow. DESCRIPTION.

This was killed in *Carolina*, by Mr. *C. Boſe*; it ſeems clearly a Var. of my *Northern Falcon*. PLACE.

F. melanoleucus,

43. BLACK and WHITE INDIAN F.

F. melanoleucus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 36. 85. Var.
Le Tchoug, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 133. pl. 32.
Epervier pie, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 85. 51.
Black and White Indian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 81.—*Id. Sup.* p. 20.—Young bird.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſeems greatly allied to the *Hen-harrier*, for in ſize it correſponds as well as ſhape: the bill is black: the head, neck, back, and wings are moſtly of a deep brown; but the back part of the head inclines to black, with a mixture of white at the back part of the neck, and wing coverts: the greater quills are duſky, the ſecondaries partly duſky white: all the under parts from the breaſt, the belly, thighs, vent, rump, and tail are white; but the tail, which is nearly even at the end, inclines a little to rufous grey, and the two middle feathers of it have a ſort of brown creſcent on the tips: the legs are long and yellow: this appears to be a bird not come to its adult plumage, on account of the mixture of white among the feathers.

PLACE. This ſpecimen came from *Bengal*, where it is known by the name of *Tchoug*; is thought alſo to be a native of the *Cape of Good Hope*, as Mr. *Levaillant* ſaw a bird of this kind paſs over his head, in which the head and neck were black, and rump and under parts were white: this was probably our *Black and White Falcon* in its perfect plumage.

44. CHANTING F.

Le Faucon chanteur, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 117. N° 27.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 116. lxxxviii.

DESCRIPTION. THIS beautiful ſpecies is the ſize of the *Common Falcon*, and the plumage in general of a very pale lead or dove colour, but the top of the head and ſcapulars are much darker, inclining to brown; and

and the under parts from the breaſt are pearly grey, croſſed with numerous blueiſh grey markings: the quills are black: the tail is greatly cuneiform, the outer feather being ſhorter by one-third than the middle ones; it is of a duſky colour, but the very tip of the feathers are white, and all but the two middle ones are croſſed with white bands: the bill and claws are black; the legs and cere orange, and the iris deep red brown: the *female* is bigger than the *male* by one-third, but does not differ from that ſex materially in colour, except in ſome parts, eſpecially the cere and legs, being paler.

This bird imitates the *Hen-harrier* in colour, but independent of other points in which it differs, I do not find that it has any appearance of the ruff-like collar round the lower part of the head. It is found chiefly in *Caffraria*, and the neighbouring country, as *Karow* and *Camdeboo*. In breeding time, the male is remarkable for its ſong, which it makes every morning and evening, and like the *Nightingale*, not uncommonly even the night through; it ſings in this loud tone for more than a minute, and after an interval begins anew; during its ſong, it is ſo regardleſs of itſelf that any one may approach; but in the intervals of quiet it is ſo wary as to take flight at the leaſt ſuſpicion; ſhould the markſman ſhoot the male, the female will ſoon fall under his gun, as in the attachment to him, and calling every where with the moſt plaintive voice, it is ſo continually paſſing within gun ſhot, that it is no difficult matter to ſhoot it; but in caſe the female ſhould be ſhot firſt, the male does not teſtify ſo much attachment, for retiring to the top of ſome diſtant tree not eaſily approached, it does not ceaſe to ſing, but becomes ſo wary as to fly intirely away from that neighbourhood on the leaſt alarm. The female is ſaid to make the neſt between the forks of trees, or in buſhy groves, and to lay four white round eggs: this ſpecies preys on partridges, hares, quails, moles, rats, &c. and for its ſize, ſeems a very deſtructive ſpecies.

PLACE.

MANNERS.

45. LONG-LEGGED HEN-HARRIER.

L'accli, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 130. pl. 31.
Sous-buſe acoli, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 176. eli.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird, in reſpect to ſize and colour, greatly reſembles the *Hen-harrier*, but ſeems to ſtand higher on the legs: the under parts from the breaſt, croſſed with fine duſky lines or ſtripes, ſomewhat in the manner of the *Chanting Falcon*, though not ſo numerous or delicate; one likewiſe at firſt ſight might ſuppoſe it to be the ſame bird on a larger ſcale, did not the great diſproportion of length of legs at once ſhew the difference: the tail is pale grey, and likewiſe pretty long, even at the end, and not graduated as in that ſpecies: quills duſky black: reach two-thirds on the tail: the bill is blueiſh; cere red, as is the ſkin round the eyes: irides and legs yellow.

PLACE. This frequents the cultivated parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, and not unfrequently the ſandy deſerts; many of them about places in which the laſt is never ſeen. In the interior it is only obſerved about the rivers *Swarte-kop* and *Sondag*; it is called *Witte-Valk* (White Falcon) and *Leeuwerk-Vange* (Lark Catcher.) The male and female are ſeen uſually together; make their neſt in the buſhes; lay four dirty white eggs, oval in ſhape, whereas thoſe of the *Chanting Falcon* are nearly round.

46. AXILLARY F.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE and ſhape of the *Hen-harrier*, and not unlike it in colour, but differs eſſentially, as the wreathed feathers round the lower part of the head are not conſpicuous: the bill is black: legs pale yellow; claws black: the plumage on the upper parts is pale cinereous blue; the under whitiſh: over the eye a long irregular narrow ſtripe of black; a large long patch of black alſo occupies the whole of the inner part of the wing when cloſed: the quills are black, and reach to the end of the tail, which is rather rounded in ſhape, and of a moderate length.

Inhabits

Inhabits *New Holland*, but is not very common. The ſpecimen from which the above deſcription was taken, was caught alive, and kept for two months, being fed with ſmall birds, fiſh, &c. PLACE.

F. Bohemicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 43. 100.
Maeuſe-habicht Miſſilauce, *Joſ. Mayer. Bohm. Abh.* vi. p. 313. 47. BOHEMIAN F.

THIS is more than a foot in length: the gape of the mouth, irides, and legs yellow: the upper parts of the plumage aſh-coloured; beneath white: the orbits white: tail long: the legs ſomewhat ſhort, furniſhed with feathers below the knees: five of the outer quills black on the outer margin. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of *Bohemia*, feeding on mice: is chiefly obſerved of evenings. It has been ſuppoſed that this bird may prove only a variety, if not the ſame as the *Hen-harrier* *. PLACE.

F. Tinnunculus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 41. 98.—*Spalowſk. Veg.* 3. t. 3.—*Briſ. Orn.* i. p. 393. 27.
F. Niſus, *Setp. Veg.* 3. pl. 117.—*Scop. An. Nat. Add.* p. 10.
Keſtril, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 94. 79.—*Id. Sup.* p. 25. 48. KESTRIL.

I Think that this is the bird which in *India* is called *Chouee*. I have ſeen a bird, ſeemingly a *Keſtril*, among ſome *Chineſe* drawings, which was called *Maw-iing*, which ſignifies Speckled Bird, or ravenous. The word *Maw*, means *Bracbet* or *Broken*, as the face after the ſmall-pox. In the ſame collection, I obſerved another called alſo *Mawing*, but this had the breaſt croſſed with numerous bars like the *Sparrow-hawk*. DESCRIPTION.

* *Bechſtein.*

48.
KESTRIL.
VAR. C.
DESCRIPTION.

Epervier des alouettes, *Brif. Orn.* i. p. 379. 22?

SOME few years ſince, I received the following bird, which was ſhot in *Surrey:* it was fourteen inches long: the bill pale, with a black tip: cere and legs yellow: the forehead over the noſtrils white: head grey, ſtreaked with black; under the eye a black mark like a whiſker: back rufous brick-colour; at the tip of each feather a ſpot of black: rump pale aſh: all the under parts of the body pale rufous white, ſtreaked with black down the ſhafts: thighs the ſame, with here and there a ſpot of black: chin and vent nearly white: wing coverts croſſed with black bars: quills duſky; within barred with reddiſh white: tail pale rufous aſh-colour, barred on each ſide the ſhafts with black; thoſe on the inner webs moſt complete, and all the feathers marked at the ends for an inch, with a bar of black, but the very tips quite pale. This I judge may prove merely the bird alluded to above, noticed by *Briſſon*; and probably no other than a young male of the *Keſtril*, in the firſt year's plumage.

48.
KESTRIL.
VAR. D.
DESCRIPTION.

Falco brunneus, der Braunrothe Falke, *Allg. U. d. Veg.* I. i. *Zuſaſs.* S. 679. 127. —*Teſ.* 2. f. 1. *Mannch.*—f. 2. *Junges.*

THIS in plumage ſeems not unlike the *Keſtril*, but as big as the *Hooded Crow*, being fourteen inches long, and two feet broad: the bill is blue; the cere yellow: the ground colour of the plumage is a ſort of ruſty yellow, croſſed with brown bars, as in the *Keſtril:* the under parts paler, with perpendicular *ſtriæ:* tail croſſed with lines of black, and deeply tipped with black at the end.

The young bird is not greatly different, but the croſs ſtreaks of blackiſh are edged with white on the upper parts, the under not unlike the firſt; but the end of the tail is tipped with black in a leſs degree.

This

This bird is ſaid to inhabit *Thuringia* in the breeding ſeaſon, and appears as a bird of paſſage, as it is not ſeen in winter; it makes the neſt as late as *May*, whereas the reſt of the birds of prey build theirs in *March* and *April*. PLACE.

I much ſuſpect that the above deſcribed are no other than the *Keſtril*, which is known to wear the female plumage for ſome length of time; and to ſay the truth, very many of the Falcon genus have ſo mixed an appearance in their plumage, partaking both of male and female, as to appear to the leſs informed naturaliſt as a diſtinct ſpecies.

Le Montagnard, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 144. pl. 35.
Creſſerelle Montagnard, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 135. cix.

40. RUFOUS-BACKED KESTRIL.

AT firſt ſight this bird has greatly the appearance of the male *Keſtril*; but on compariſon with that bird, in reſpect to ſize and make, it will be found to differ in many particulars: it is a little bigger: the bill is black; cere and legs yellow: the head rufous, inclining to brown at the nape: the back rufous, marked with creſcents of black: tail pale rufous, croſſed with ſeveral brown bands: chin white: under parts of the body pale rufous, ſtreaked with duſky ſpots down the middle of each feather; but the lower belly, vent, and thighs are the ſame, on a pale grey ground: quills black above, beneath barred with white; all the under wing coverts rufous white, with duſky ſpots: tail almoſt even at the end, or rather rounded, and the quills reach to about the middle of it. The *female*, as in other birds of prey, a little exceeds the male in ſize. DESCRIPTION.

It is very common in various parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, and its neighbourhood; called there *Rooye-Valk* (Red Falcon) or *Steen-Valk* (Stone Falcon); alſo ſeen in moſt parts of *Africa*, eſpecially mountainous PLACE.

mountainous and rocky ſituations; it reſides in the ſame place the whole year: feeds on ſmall quadrupeds, lizards, and inſects; makes its neſt among the ſharp rocks, unſheltered, compoſed of dry twigs and graſs carelefly put together; lays commonly ſix, ſeven, and even eight eggs, intirely of a deep rufous, like its own plumage; is a fierce and daring bird, ſetting up a noiſe like *cri-cri*, many times repeated, on the ſight of any perſon, eſpecially during the time of incubation, or when it has young ones.

50. ORANGE-LEGGED HOBBY.

Falco Subbuteo, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 47. 114. Var. ?
Falco ruſipes, der rothfuſſige Falke, *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog.* ii. *Zuſatz.* S. 677. 122.—*Beſch. Vog. Kurl.* S. 19. 27.—*Taf.* 3 & 4.—*Pl. Enlum.* 431.

DESCRIPTION.

M. BESEKE here mentions two hawks, about the ſize of a *Keſtril*, ſhot together late in the ſpring. The one ſuppoſed to be the male wholly black, but the great wing feathers and under parts of the body blackiſh lead colour: thighs, vent, and under tail coverts fine red brown: eyelids, the bare ſpace round them, the cere and legs, of a brick red: bill half yellow, half blueiſh.

The one ſuppoſed to be the *female* had many things in common with the other, but was larger: head and neck plain whitiſh yellow, or fox colour: eyes placed in a patch of brown: throat as far as the breaſt whitiſh yellow, as are the thigh coverts, vent, and under the tail: the ſhoulders duller fox-coloured yellow, waved with black; upper part of the body pale brown, with dull aſh-coloured and black waves: tail croſſed with nine ſmall black bands.

This ſeems to approach very nearly to a ſingular variety of the *Hobby*, figured in the *Pl. Enluminées*, if not the ſame bird.

Falco Subbuteo major, der Groſſe Baumfalke, *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog.* i. *Zuſaſ.* p. 660. 29. Taf. i.—*Id. Naturg. Deutſch.* ii. S. 315. 19.

51. GREATER HOBBY.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird ſomewhat reſembles the *Hobby*, but is as large as a *Raven*; in length nearly eighteen inches, breadth three feet: the bill an inch and an half long, horn colour: cere and legs yellow: iris pale yellow: head and neck black brown; cheeks black: back and wing coverts blackiſh blue, croſſed with obſolete dull brown, aſh grey, and reddiſh grey bands: chin, fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breaſt duſky reddiſh white, banded with dull brown, appearing on the breaſt as oval marks: quills blackiſh, marked on the inner webs with eight or more pale grey oval ſpots; on the tail twelve alternate dull brown and aſh grey bands.

The *female* almoſt one-third bigger than the *male*, and the colours not ſo well defined; ſhe wants alſo the black on the cheeks, and the breaſt and neck are plain ſmutty white.

PLACE.

This ſpecies inhabits the pine foreſts of *Germany*, preying on grous, hares, and ſmall birds. It may by ſome be miſtaken for a variety, but Mr. *Bechſtein* aſſures us that it is a diſtinct ſpecies.

Le Gabar, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 136. pl. 33.
Epervier Gabar, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 87. lvi.

52. RED-LEGGED F.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the ſize of the *Sparrow-hawk*, and the wings, as in that bird, do not reach much beyond the rump: the bird is however a trifle ſtouter than the *Sparrow-hawk*, and the tail rather ſhorter: the head, neck, and upper part of the body and wings are grey brown: upper and lower tail coverts white: quills duſky, banded beneath tranſverſely, and the ſecondaries tipped with white: tail even, banded darker and lighter brown, beneath the ſame with black and white: all from the chin to the breaſt, the colour is blueiſh grey,

from thence to the vent, duſky white, croſſed with light brown bands: the bill is black: cere and legs fine red: irides yellow. The *female* as uſual one-third bigger than the *male*.

PLACE. Theſe are found only in the interior parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, on the borders of the river *Swarte-kop* and *Sondag*, alſo about *Karow*, *Camdeboo*, and other parts; but not near the *Cape* itſelf: ſuppoſed to lay about four white eggs, as big as thoſe of our *Sparrow-hawk*; it hatches in *September*.

53. DWARF F.

Le Minule, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 140. N° 34.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a ſmall bird of prey, being even leſs than the *Merlin*; it has the ſame proportion as the *Sparrow-hawk*, but on a leſs ſcale: the bill is black: cere and legs yellow: irides yellow orange: all the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail are brown; the under parts white, with a few ſmall brown ſpots on the throat; but the breaſt marked with larger, which increaſe in ſize as they approach downwards, becoming at laſt bars acroſs the belly and thighs: the quills reach a ſmall way beyond the baſe of the tail, which is even at the end, the greater ones banded with white on the inner webs; the ſecondaries much the ſame, with broader: under wing coverts rufous ſpotted with white: the tail feathers are brown, with obſolete darker bands, but the bands are whitiſh on the inner webs.

MANNERS. This is a bold ſpecies, generally preying on ſmaller birds, but in defect of theſe on *Graſshoppers*, &c. drives the *Shrike* totally away from their quarters, and even many birds of prey larger than themſelves, even *Buzzards* and *Kites*: male and female moſt times together; build on trees, the neſt of flexible twigs intermixed with moſs and leaves without, and wool and feathers within, and lay five eggs, ſpotted with brown near the ends: the *female* almoſt twice the ſize

of

of the *male*; but the plumage nearly the ſame: was ſo bold as to take away a bird from the table where Mr. *Levaillant* ſate preparing others.

Le Faucon à culotte noire, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 126. pl. 29.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 120. xcii.

54. BLACK-THIGHED F. DESCRIPTION.

THIS is ſomewhat bigger than a pigeon: the bill is ſingularly formed in reſpect to the under mandible, as in the *Creſted Indian Falcon*, lead coloured, with a yellowiſh cere: the plumage on the upper parts of the body and wings is grey brown, with a darker ſtreak down the middle of each feather: the throat is white: the reſt of the under parts very pale ruſous, with daſhes of dark brown, principally down the ſhafts: the thighs are black: the quills and tail dark coloured; and the wings when cloſed reach two-thirds of the way thereon; the tail in ſhape rather rounded: the legs are yellow: irides hazel brown.

PLACE.

This ſpecies frequent the *Grand Namaquas*. *M. Levaillant* killed three in the action of feeding on a leveret, at the ſame time rouſed another ſomewhat larger, which was ſuppoſed to be a *female*. He was informed, that this bird is not uncommon on *Sneeuw-bergen* (ſnow mountain) where it is called *Klyne berg-haan* (little cock of the mountain) but by this name they call all the middle ſized birds of prey, and the ſmaller ones by the name of *Valk* or Falcon.

Le Rounoir, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 73. pl. 16.
Buſe Jakal, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 161. cxxxiii.

55. JACKAL F. DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the ſize of our *Buzzard*, but comparatively more bulky, and the tail ſhorter in proportion: the bill is duſky: cere and legs yellow: iris deep brown: the colour of the plumage is moſtly duſky brown: from the chin is a mixture of white, which changes on the breaſt to ruſous: the quills are duſky, banded with

paler at the baſe, and the ſecondaries mixed outwardly with white: tail deep rufous, with a ſpot of black near the end of each feather; the two outer ones only banded with duſky: beneath all is rufous grey. The *female* differs in being larger, and the red on the breaſt not ſo high coloured.

PLACE. This ſpecies is moſtly ſeen about habitations of the coloniſts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it is known by the name of *Jakals-Vogel* (Jackal Bird) on account of the cry imitating the voice of that quadruped; called alſo *Rotter-Vanger* (Rat-catcher); it is not ſhy, being ſeen every where following the leſſer kinds of vermin, as rats, moles, and the like, and like the *Buzzard* in *Europe*, is eſteemed an uſeful ſpecies; it is cowardly, inſomuch, that even the *Fiſcal Shrike* will occaſionally put it to flight.

It inhabits chiefly the thick groves which ſurround the houſes, and in the thickeſt part of them makes the neſt of twigs and moſs, lined with feathers: lays three or four eggs, ſometimes only two, which are generally hatched, as the neſt is rarely deſtroyed, from idea the natives entertain of the utility of this ſpecies.

56. DESERT F.

Le Rougri, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 77. pl. 17.
Buſe des deſerts, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 162. cxxxiv.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſmaller than the laſt, and leſs robuſt in proportion, but has a longer tail: the bill, cere, and legs are yellow: irides reddiſh: the reigning colour of the plumage is ferruginous or rufous, paler beneath, with the chin to the breaſt and vent very pale grey, nearly white; the quills are black; the reſt of the under parts are rufous as above, but paler, and ſtreaked ſparingly with duſky: the tail is like the back above, but greyiſh beneath, marked with ſome tranſverſe obſolete bands.

The *female* is a triſle bigger than the *male*, and is leſs diſtinct in the colours.

It

It is less frequent about the inhabited parts than the *Jackal Falcon*, being only seen in the dry and uncultivated spots. It lives however on the same kind of food: its cry not unlike the *European Buzzard*. The male and female are mostly seen together, and they make the nest in the same kind of places, and of nearly the same materials. PLACE.

57.

Falco Nisus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 44. 107. Var *β*.
Sparrow-hawk, *Gen. Syn.* p. 99 85. Var. C. N. HOLLAND SPARROW-HAWK.

LENGTH eighteen inches; in appearance not unlike the *Sparrow-hawk*: bill pale blue: irides and legs yellow: the top of the head is ash colour; hind part of the neck rufous: back and wings dark ash colour, nearly black: breast and belly dirty white, crossed with numerous pale rufous bars: tail long, marked with several pale bars; wings short, reaching only to the base of it. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Holland*. PLACE.

58.

Le Tachiro, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 100. pl. 24.
Epervier Tachiro, *Baudin. Orn.* ii. p. 9. 58. SPECKLED SPARROW-HAWK.

THIS is little inferior in size to our *Goshawk*: the head and neck are varied with white and rufous, with spots of brown black: breast white, mixed with rufous: above the plumage is dull brown for the most part, beneath white, shaded with rufous, marked with crescent-like spots of brown: the quills have white tips: the tail is as long as the body, brown above, crossed with deeper bands, beneath white, with broad blackish bands; the quills reach to about the middle of it: the bill is blueish: legs yellow: irides topaz colour: the *female* less bright in colour. DESCRIPTION.

This frequents only the deep forests, which border *Queer Boom*, and in those of *Hottniqua Land*, and makes the nest between the forks of the branches of the great trees, formed of small twigs and moss; PLACE.

has three young at a time: ſuppoſed to feed on ſmall birds without diſtinction, but nouriſhes the young with graſshoppers; has a piercing note like *Cri, cri,* often repeated. The eggs are white, marked with rufous ſpots.

59. SONNINI's F.

New ſpecies of Hawk, *Sonnin. Trav.* (*Engl. ed.*) ii. p. 52.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eleven inches and an half: bill very hooked, full an inch long: cere and legs yellow: irides orange: the tail nearly even, but the outer feathers rather longeſt, though not perceivably forked unleſs expanded: the length of it four inches eight lines, and the wings when cloſed reach eight lines beyond it: the firſt quill feather ſerrated outwardly *: legs covered with feathers on the fore part almoſt to the toes: the forehead and under parts are white; above the eye and anterior angle of it, covered with ſlender black feathers: body, head, and upper wing coverts aſh coloured, tipped with grey, the ſhafts black: the two middle tail feathers white, mingled with aſh colour: the reſt white within, and light grey without.

PLACE. Inhabits *Egypt,* where it is commonly ſeen ſuſpended in the air over the rice fields, like the *Keſtril,* and is ſometimes ſeen to perch on date trees, but never obſerved on the ground.

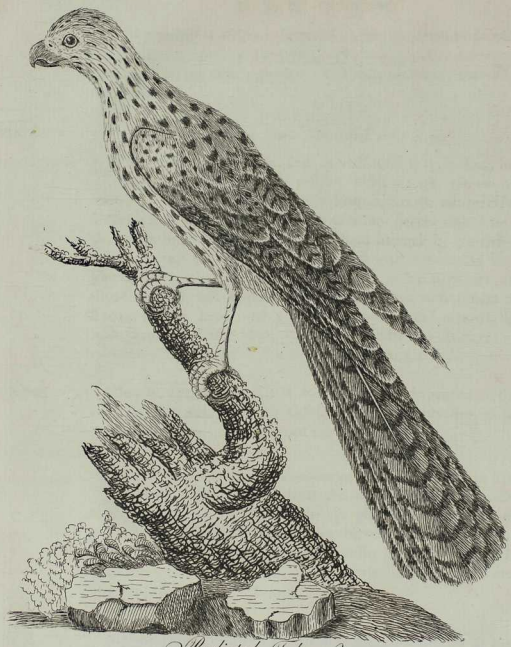
60. BLACK-EYED F.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is about thirty-four or thirty-five inches in length: the bill is black; pale about the noſtrils: legs pale red: the head and neck are aſh colour: the eye placed in a triangular rufous patch, but immediately round the eye black: the back, wings, and tail, which laſt is rather long, are of a duſky brown: round the lower parts of the neck, and all beneath, ferruginous, croſſed with numerous fine lines of a blueiſh aſh colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland.*

* This circumſtance, added to the ſhins being feathered before, and the black feathers half round the eye, inclines us to think the bird allied to the *Owl* Genus.

Pl. CXXI.



Radiated Falcon?

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh & Sotheby York Street. Covent Garden.

61.
RADIATED F.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies is twenty-two inches long, and four feet broad from the tip of one wing to that of the other: the bill is black: the cere and ſpace round the eye pale blue: irides brown: the plumage in general of a fine ruſt colour, ſpotted and ſtreaked all over with black, but croſſed on the head and neck with fine lines of the ſame: wings and tail brown, marked with blackiſh or duſky bars: the tail is very long, with eight or nine black bars, the wings reaching to the middle of it: the legs are blue; claws long, black, and ſharp.

PLACE.

This inhabits *New Holland*, but is probably a ſcarce ſpecies, only one having been met with, which was found nailed to the ſide of a barn.

62.
WINKING F.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Ringtail*; length eighteen or nineteen inches: bill pale, with a black point: irides yellow: the general colour of the plumage is a deep chocolate brown, ſpotted with ruſty white on the lower part of the neck behind, and on the axillaries of the wings: the quills are obliquely, and the tail feathers tranſverſely barred with the ſame: the under parts as far as the breaſt, dirty yellowiſh white, with ſhort duſky ſtreaks: legs covered to the toes with pale aſh-coloured feathers.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, but no hiſtory annexed, further than that it has a wonderful faculty of contracting and dilating the iris; and that the native name is *Goora-a-Gang*.

63.
RUSTY and GREY F.

Falco diſcolor, *Act. Soc. N. H. de Paris*, i. pl. 1. p. 911. 4.
Der bunte Falke, *Allg. U. d. Vog.* ii. S. 680. 128.

DESCRIPTION.

THE ſize of this bird is not mentioned; but the deſcription obſerves, that the upper parts of the plumage are duſky grey; the under breaſt, belly, and thighs, duſky ruſt colour: the under wing coverts and thoſe of the tail white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

64.
PACIFIC F.
DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is from ſixteen to eighteen inches: the bill, legs, and irides yellow: the head and moſt part of the neck are white, but the reſt of the plumage in general is brown, blotched on the back with dark ſpots, and marked on the belly (which is paler than above, and inclining to yellow) with black ſtreaks. The tail is long, even at the end, croſſed with ſeven or eight oblique black bars: the quills are alſo barred as the tail, with the ends black.

PLACE.

This was met with in *New South Wales*, and probably is not a numerous ſpecies, as only one has been ſhot, though others have been now and then ſeen.

65.
LUNATED F.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies is twelve inches long: the bill is blue: legs yellow: the forehead buff colour: all the upper parts of the plumage are brown, as alſo the wings and tail: the throat and under parts of the body buff yellow, paſſing upwards in the ſhape of a creſcent on each ſide under the eye, and again below this, but not ſo far: the breaſt is marked with numerous brown ſpots: thighs croſſed with fine brown lines: the tail long; the wings reach about half way thereon.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, and was taken in *March*. The native name is *Goo-roo-wang*.

66.
FAIR F.
DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this ſpecies is about twelve inches: the bill is pale brown: legs and irides yellow: head, neck before, and all beneath, white: the crown of the head, and middle of the belly pale blue: back, wings, and tail brown: the bend of the wing browniſh blue, occupying in an oblique manner above half the coverts.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, but neither name nor manners are recorded. Another, very ſimilar, was ſpotted on the nape with black; the back paler: rump pale duſky blue: tail tipped with pale colour; all beneath white, but not tinged any where with blue.

GENUS III. OWLS.

* EARED OWLS.

No. 1. Great-Eared Owl.
2. Long-E. O.
3. Short-E. O.
4. Marſh-E. O.
5. White-fronted O.

* * WITH SMOOTH HEADS.

6. Snowy O.
7. Ermine O.
8. White O.
   Var. A. Javan O.
9. Falconine O.
10. Variegated O.
11. Faſciated O.
12. Supercilious O.
13. Georgian O.
14. Boobook O.
15. Spectacle Owl. Var. A.
    Var. B.
16. Bare-legged O.
17. Booted O.
18. Tengmalm's O.
    Var. A. Dwarf O.

* EARED OWLS.

1. GREAT-EARED O.

Str. Bubo, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 51. 1.—*Muſ. Lev.* tab. 5.
Le Grand Duc, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 160. pl. 40.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 208.
Great-eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 116. 1.—*Id. Sup.* p. 40.

DESCRIPTION.

IT is obſerved, that this bird ſees better in the day than any other of the genus, as it is frequently obſerved preying on its game in full day light. It ſeems to be a ſpecies univerſally ſpread over both the old and new continents, as *M. Levaillant* met with it in *Africa*, as alſo the *Long-eared Owl*, and *Scops*, on the borders of the *River of Elephants*, but ſmaller, and having a greater degree of black in the plumage.

2. LONG-EARED O.

Str. Otus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 53. 7.
Moyen Duc, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 166.
Long-eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 121.—*Id. Sup.* p. 42.

DESCRIPTION. IN one of theſe which fell under my obſervation, the weight was eight ounces and a half; the length twelve inches and a half; breadth thirty-four inches: the horns, ſo called, conſiſt of nine feathers each; thoſe in front are the ſhorteſt, and the fifth the longeſt, and when they all lie in their places, there appears a black broad ſtripe, edged with yellow outwardly, within croſſed with three or four bars of a darker ſhade. It is found in the neighbourhood of the *Cape of Good Hope*, as well as in other parts of *Africa*.

PLACE.

3. SHORT-EARED O.

Str. brachyotos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 55. 11.
Str. Ulula, mas. & fem. *Sepp. Vog.* i. t. p. 63?
Str. Arctica, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iii. t. 51?
Duc à courtes oreilles, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 216.
Short-eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 124. 9.—*Id. Sup.* p. 43.

CAPTAIN Dixon brought over two ſpecimens of this bird from *Sandwich Iſlands*. It is found alſo in the *Orkney Iſles*, where it is ſaid to neſtle in the ground *.

From the almoſt impoſſibility of diſcovering any one feather longer than the reſt in dead ſpecimens, added to the ſimilarity of this bird to the *Hawk Owl* of *Edwards*, or at leaſt one ſent to me under that denomination, I ſuppoſe them both to be but one and the ſame bird; be this as it may, they are known by the name of the *Short-eared Owl* in *England*; and ſufficiently common on the *American* continent. In reſpect to the received opinion of its having the capability of erecting a ſingle feather of the crown at will, the fact is much to be doubted;

* Arct. Zool. Pref. xxv.

indeed

indeed it has a ſort of tuft or ſeries of ſeveral feathers running backwards, and ſpringing out of a yelloviſh line above each eye, which goes over the crown of the head, and theſe tufts the bird erects moſtly in a quieſcent ſtate, never much more than a quarter of an inch in height, and never ſo much as to be perpendicular; when alarmed, they are ever depreſſed *.

In one of theſe ſhot near me in *February* 1792, I obſerved the elongated feathers above mentioned very clearly, and from this am perſuaded, that this bird having in his power to erect a ſingle feather only, has no foundation.

I think not improper here to remark, that the *Tawny Owl* of Mr. *Pennant*, if it has yellow irides †, I never met with, and except it may hereafter prove the *Short-eared Owl*, in ſome one ſtage of its life, I know of no ſuch bird in *England*: our brown *Wood Owls* have dark or blueiſh irides, and one ſex of theſe inclines more to reddiſh tawny than the other, differing alſo in weight; therefore till convinced to the contrary, I am of opinion that the *Tawny Owl* ſhould be eraſed from our calendar, unleſs we allow it to be the ſame bird with the *brown* ſpecies ‡.

* *Col. Montagu.*

† I once received from my late friend Mr. *Pennant*, a drawing of what he called the *Tawny Owl*, but it had yellow irides.

‡ "*M. Buffon* a fait tres gratuitement deux ſpecies de la *Hulotte* & du *Chathuant*; "tandis que très certainement ſon *Chathuant* n'eſt que la *Hulotte*, dans ſon jeune age, "obſervation dont je ſuis très certain, ayant elevé plus de dix nichées de ces oiſeaux. "On voit que *Friſch*, a eu grande raiſon de regarder l'un de ces oiſeaux comme une "ſimple varieté de l'autre, malgré des pretendues caractères par leſquels *Buffon* pre-"tend les diſtinguer." *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 164. Note (1.)

4. MARSH O.

Strix paluſtris, Die ſumpfeule, *N. G. Deutſch.* 2. 344.—*Allg. U. d. Vog.* i. *Zuſatz.* S. 683. 16. B.—*Gr. Muſ.* S. 82.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is as big as a *Crow*, and not far from nine inches long: the bill brown blue; tip and edge yellow: legs hairy; claws black: the upper part of the plumage is white, grey, and brown mixed; but in the head and ſhoulders the white predominates: the ears conſiſt of ſix feathers; about the neck is a kind of yelloviſh ring, marked with coffee-coloured ſpots: the under parts of the body are reddiſh grey, on the ſides ſtreaked with cheſnut brown, and ſome ſmaller croſs ſtreaks: thighs ſerruginous, with dull tranverſe lines: quills grey, with coffee brown ſpots, making four croſs ſtripes; the tail has five bands made up in the ſame manner: in ſome ſpecimens the ear feathers conſiſt of three or four feathers only.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits *Pomerania*, *Heſſe*, and *Thuringia*, where it is called by ſome the *Moor Fowl*, being found in the peat marſhes among the high graſs; it lays four white eggs, the ſize of thoſe of a pigeon, and feeds chiefly on field or other mice.

5. WHITE-FRONTED O.

White-fronted Owl, *Nat. Miſc.* pl. 171.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Little Owl*; length eight inches: general colour of the plumage on the upper parts brown: the circle of feathers round the eyes dark, fringed at the back part with white; between the eyes, and over the bill and the chin white; the under parts from thence yellow buff: acroſs the breaſt a pale brown band; on the wing coverts a ſpot or two of white: the firſt five quills marked with a white ſpot on the outer, and the ſecond quills with the ſame on the inner margins: the firſt quills ſerrated on the outer edge the whole length; the ſecond quill the ſame half way from the tip: tail marked as the quills: legs feathered: bill black: toes duſky.

This was brought from *Quebec*, by *General Davies*, in 1790; and with it another much ſmaller, which he had in his poſſeſſion alive; it differed in being more duſky, and the circles of the face not fringed on the back part, otherwiſe ſo like, as to be ſuppoſed merely differing in age or ſex: the general obſerved to me, that this bird frequently erected two feathers over the eye; but although I inſpected the ſpecimens very narrowly, I could not obſerve any feathers longer than the reſt, which circumſtance is alſo noticed in reſpect to the *Short-eared Owl*.

* * With Smooth Heads.

6. SNOWY O.

Str. nyctea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 57. 20.—*Scelig. Veg. Th.* 3. *Taf.* 17.—*Spalowſk. Veg.* 2. t. 2.
Strix arctica capite lævi, &c. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 285.
Chouette Harfang. *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 188.
Snowy Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 132. 17.—*Id. Sup.* p. 45.

Description.

FOUND ſometimes in *Saxony*, *Heſſe*, and *Thuringia*, in *Germany*. From its preying on hares, among other things, it has probably acquired the name of *Harfang*. In ſummer it is marked with dull pale browniſh ſpots, but in winter as white as ſnow.

The *Kalmucs* are ſaid to pay divine honours to this ſpecies, and augur good or ill luck, according to the bird tending in its flight to the right or left.

In *Lapland*, it is found uſeful in deſtroying numbers of the *Lemmings*: the inhabitants of *Hudſons Bay* make theſe birds ſupply part of their food, eating their fleſh when cooked, and drinking the broth made with it.

Place.

Bartram obſerves, that it arrives in *Penſylvania* in autumn, from the north, and continues through the winter, departing in ſpring, and that they ſometimes continue their journies as far ſouth as *Carolina*.

7.
ERMINE
O.

La Chouette blanche, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 174. pl. 45.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 190.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird, from the authority of Mr. *Levaillant*, appears to be diſtinct from either the *Snowy Owl* or *Wapacuthu*; neither can it be a white variety of our *Great E. O.* as it is entirely earleſs; beſides, the comparative meaſurements of various parts will ſhew at once, that it ought to ſtand alone as a ſpecies; in ſize it is ſmaller than the *Snowy Owl*, and of a more ſquat form than that bird: the head too is much larger in proportion: the tail is ſhort, and the wings exceed it in length when cloſed ſome inches, whereas in the *Snowy Owl* the tail is pretty long, and the wings do not reach more than half way thereon: the legs in the ſpecies here treated of are very ſhort, and ſo completely covered with feathers, as nearly to hide the claws: the whole plumage is ſnow white, with exception to a few ſcattered ſpots of black on the wing coverts and quills: the bill, which is nearly hid in the face feathers, and the claws, are black.

It is uncertain from whence this bird came, but a ſpecimen is in the collection of *M. Raye de Breukelerward*, at *Amſterdam*.

8.
WHITE
O.

Str. flammea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 60. 28.
L'Effraie, *Levaill. Oif.* i. p. 164.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 197.
White or Barn Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 138. 26.—*Id. Sup.* p. 46.

PLACE.

THIS is very common at the *Cape of Good Hope*, but in defect of barns, out-houſes, and old buildings, it is conſtrained to make the neſt among the rocks, in the hollows of which it lays ſeven or eight white eggs, on a neſt compoſed of a few twigs and dried leaves. The natives call it *Doodvogel* (Bird of Death) and the other kinds of owls *Uylers*, by which name they call all night-birds.

Var. A. Str. Javanica, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 64. 39.—*Dr Wurmb. apud Licht. Mag.* iv. 2. 10.

8.
VAR. A. JAVAN O.

THIS is ſaid to have an aſh coloured body, here and there ſpotted with white and black; beneath dirty white, with a tinge of rufous, and ſpotted with black. It inhabits *Java*. By the deſcription, it ſeems too like our *Barn Owl* to admit of a controverſy, eſpecially as this bird has been already found in moſt parts of the world, both on the old and new continent.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Le Choucou, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 151. pl. 38.
Chouette Choucou, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 186.

9.
FALCONINE O.

THIS kind of owl ſeems, like the *Hawk Owl**, a ſpecies approaching not a little to the *Falcon* genus, it is however clearly an owl, and muſt be ranked as ſuch: the plumage on the upper part of the body a pale grey brown, inclining to rufous on the crown of the head and back of the neck, and on the wing coverts are a few ſpots of white; the greater quills are like the reſt of the wing, with whitiſh tips, and reach when cloſed about half way on the tail; which is cuneiform in ſhape, and grey brown; all but the two middle feathers are marked on the outer web with tranſverſe white lines, ten or twelve in number: the inner and all the under ſide of it intirely white, like other owls: the ſides of the face and the eyes in part ſurrounded with a ruff of hairy feathers, covering the noſtrils; theſe are white, as are alſo all the under parts of the body from the chin, moſt delicately pure: the thigh feathers hang over the legs quite to the toes, and the legs themſelves covered with ſhort briſtly feathers: the bill is ſmall, and legs are black; irides yellow: the toes placed two and two, or three and one, at the will of the bird.

DESCRIPTION.

* *Edwards*, v. ii. pl. 62.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits various parts of *Africa*, where the people in the country of the *Hottniquas*, call it *Nagt-valk* (Night Falcon); it does not appear till twilight, and from this circumſtance, and its flying rapidly, not eaſily ſhot.

Mr. *Levaillant* caught two of them by chance in a net, for he had in vain before attempted to ſhoot them: the *female* is rather ſmaller, and the white of the under parts leſs pure.

10. VARIEGATED O.

Le Choucouhou, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 157. p. 39.
Chouette Choucouhou, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 187.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is the ſize of the *Long-eared Owl*, but is leſs bulky, and ſtands higher on its legs: the circles of the face round the eyes are white, with duſky markings: chin white; but the plumage in general is brown in various ſhades, with a mixture of white, and on the under parts of the body irregularly barred brown and white: the legs are covered with downy grey feathers: the tail banded duſky brown and rufous white, cuneiform in ſhape; and the wings when cloſed reach two-thirds thereon: the bill is black: irides yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Africa*, met with in the neighbourhood of the *Orange* river, and *Grand Namaquas:* ſuppoſed to prey of evenings; for although it has been ſeen in the day, it has been only when the ſmall birds have ſurrounded it as an object not uſually met with. The *female* is ſomewhat larger than the *male*, but differs very little in the plumage, except that ſhe has leſs white about her, and the irides of a paler yellow.

11. FASCIATED O.

Le Huhul, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 167. pl. 41.
Chouette Huhul, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 190.
Chouette de Cayenne, *Manduit Encyc. Meth.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is about the ſize of our *Brown Owl:* the bill and legs yellow: the general colour of the plumage of the head, neck, and body is duſky, croſſed with white bars, which are broadeſt on the

the under parts; but the head is only dotted with white: the wings are brown, croſſed on the coverts with fine lines of white: quills plain, reaching when cloſed to the middle of the tail: the tail itſelf is cuneiform and long, each feather croſſed with three narrow white bands, which do not exactly correſpond on each ſide the ſhaft: legs feathered to the toes with duſky and white feathers.

Inhabits *Cayenne*, and appears to be a new ſpecies; by a label applied to the leg of the ſpecimen, it was called *Chouette de Jour*, hence it ſhould appear to be a bird that takes its prey in the day, which ſome of the *Owl* tribe are known to do. PLACE.

12. SUPERCILIOUS O.

La Chouette à aigrettes blanches, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 170. pl. 43.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 207.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Long-eared Owl:* the bill yellow: the upper parts of the head and body, wings and tail, rufous brown, with a few ſpots of white on the two laſt: the under parts from the chin dirty white, tinged more or leſs with rufous, with a few duſky ſpecks, and the feathers of the knees covering the ſhin almoſt to the toes; the ſhins themſelves clothed with fine hairs: above the eye paſſes an arch, conſiſting of a ſeries of looſe white feathers, over the ears on each ſide of the neck; theſe are longer than the reſt, but not capable of being erected as in the great and other *eared Owls:* the tail is ſomewhat cuneiform, and the wings when cloſed reach to about the middle of it.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits *Guiana*, but is not very common in our cabinets; one ſpecimen, however, filled a place in the collection of our late friend and correſpondent *M. C. G. D'orcy*, and *M. Levaillant* mentions two others, one in the collection of *M. Mauduit*, and another in his own.

13. GEORGIAN O.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Barn Owl:* length ſixteen inches and a half: bill yellow: the plumage on the upper parts of the bird is brown, banded with yellowiſh: throat and breaſt pale brown, croſſed with whitiſh bands: belly yellowiſh white, marked with longiſh red brown ſtreaks: thighs and legs woolly, whitiſh or very pale in colour, varied with ſmall blackiſh ſpots: quill and tail feathers brown, croſſed with four or five white bands.

PLACE. I met with this ſpecimen in the collection of Mr. *Humphries*, ſaid to have come from ſeveral miles within *South Georgia*, in *America*.

14. BOOBOOK O.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Brown Owl*, and at firſt ſight ſomewhat reſembles it, eſpecially on the upper parts; but marked with yellow ſtreaks on the head, and with ſpots of the ſame on the back: the chin and throat are yellow, ſtreaked and ſpotted with rufous: belly ferruginous, with pale irregular ſpots and markings: thighs and legs covered with yellow downy feathers, marked with black: toes of a browniſh red: the bill is ſmall and duſky.

PLACE. This inhabits *New Holland*, where it is known by the name of *Boobook*.

15. SPECTACLE O.

VAR. A.

Str. perſpicillata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. 24?
La Chouette à collier, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 169. pl. 42.—*Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 193.
Spectacle Owl, Var. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 5. pl. 107.

DESCRIPTION. THE whole head in this bird is deep rufous, with a white throat, which colour paſſes between the eyes, and over them as an eyebrow; whereas in that figured in the *Gen. Synopſis, Sup.* pl. 107, the whole head is white, with a large rufous patch, in the middle of which

which the eyes are placed: the band acroſs the breaſt is the ſame in both, and in reſpect to the reſt of the colours, they agree ſufficiently, as to ſuppoſe them mere varieties, if not ſexual differences of the ſame bird.

Mr. *Levaillant*'s ſpecimen was killed at *Surinam*. It appears to be a variety of the *Spectacle Owl*, and the following no doubt a variety alſo of the ſame bird.

Str. perſpicillata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. 23.
Var. B. La Chouette à maſque noir, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 172. pl. 44.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 192.

15.
VAR. β.

THIS ſeems to be our *Spectacle Owl* for a certainty, differing from the ſpecimen in the *Lev. Muſeum*, merely in wanting the ruſous bar acroſs the breaſt; but the large dark patch, in which the eyes are placed, ſeems abſolutely black, whereas in our ſpecimen it was merely dark red brown; added to this, that the whole of the under parts from the chin are nearly white, having below the bar, the belly inclined to yellow; we may therefore ſuſpect that the two were of different ſexes, or of different periods of age.

DESCRIPTION.

This is ſaid to have come from *Cayenne*, from whence we are certain the *Leverian* one was brought; as to the *Collared Owl* we cannot eſteem it otherwiſe than a further variety of our *Spectacle Owl*, ariſing from age or ſex.

PLACE.

Chouette nudipède, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 199.

16.
BARE-LEGGED O.

THIS is ſeven inches in length: the plumage is fulvous brown on the upper parts, with a white ſpot on each ſide of the neck, and other ſpots of white on the wing coverts: the under parts of the body are white, with a longitudinal lyre-ſhaped brown ſpot on each feather: legs long, naked, and brown; claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

The young birds are rufous, the belly more white, as the ſpots at that age are leſs conſpicuous.

PLACE. This inhabits *Porto Rico* in *America*, alſo at *Cayenne*.

17. ROOTED O.

Chouette Phalenoide, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 206.

DESCRIPTION: THIS ſpecies meaſures ſix inches in length: the bill is black: the general colour of the upper parts of the plumage is fulvous; the under wing coverts marked with ſix white ſpots: the cheeks are white: the under parts of the body varied with rufous and white: the wings reach to the end of the tail, which is ſhort: the ſhins are covered with feathers, as well as the toes, and are of a rufous colour; claws blackiſh.

PLACE. Inha bits the iſland of *Trinidad*, in *America*.

18. TENGMALM'S O.

Strix Tengmalmi, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 64. 42.—*Act. Stockh. Ann.* 1783, *trim.* i.—*Arct. Zool. Supp.* p. 60.
Chevechette de Tengmalm, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 205. 29. Var.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is the ſize of a black-bird: the bill duſky, tipped with white: from its corners to each eye, is a line of black; the irides yellow; the circlet of feathers round the eyes is white, mixed with duſky: head grey, ſtriped with white, and ſurrounded with a duſky circle, ſpotted with white and duſky: primaries duſky, barred with white: breaſt and belly white, varied irregularly with duſky marks: tail above of a duſky grey, ſtriped with white: toes feathered to the claws, grey, with pea-ſhaped ſpots of white.

18. VAR. A. DWARF O.

La Chevechette, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 176. pl. 46.
Chouette Chevechette, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 205.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is inferior in ſize to the *Little Owl*, though ſomewhat correſponding in plumage: the bill is yellow, and covered at the baſe with hairs, which ſtand forwards upon it: the ground-colour of the

the bird is dull brown, with ſpots of white, on the head, wings, and tail more numerous, and ſmaller on the forehead and ſides of it: the throat, neck, belly, and under tail coverts are white, ſpotted with brown; moſtly brown on the breaſt: the feet are feathered to the claws: the tail is pretty long, and the wings ſhort in proportion, as they ſcarcely reach beyond the baſe of it. This character is ſufficient to diſtinguiſh it from the *Little Owl*, in which the wings and tail are equal in length.

The native ſoil of this ſpecies is unknown. This and the laſt deſcribed are varieties only of each other.

ORDER II. PIES.

GENUS IV. SHRIKE.

N° 1.	Collared Shr.	N° 12.	Robuſt Shr.
2.	Red-backed Shr.	13.	Erect Shr.
3.	Magpie Shr.	14.	Frontal Shr.
4.	Woodchat.	15.	Yellow-bellied Shr.
5.	Hook-billed Shr. Var. A.	16.	Ruſty Shr.
6.	Jocoſe Shr.	17.	African Shr.
7.	Senegal Shr.	18.	Muſtachoe Shr.
8.	Barbary Shr.	19.	Cruel Shr.
9.	Tyrant Shr.	20.	Supercilious Shr.
10.	Clouded Shr.	21.	Cape Shr.
11.	Dubious Shr.	22.	Hottniqua Shr.

1. COLLARED Shr.

Lanius collaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 69. 10.
Le Fiſcal, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 35. pl. 61. 62.
Collared Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 163. 7.

IN my Supplement, I ſuppoſed the *Ferruginous Shrike* * to be the *Canary Biter*, or *Fiſcal Bird*, of the *Cape of Good Hope*; but I am inclined to think it to be the collared ſpecies.

Thunberg, in his travels †, ſays, "*Fiſcal* and *Canary Byter* were the appellations given to a black and white bird (Lanius Collaris) which was common in the town, and every garden there ‡; it is a bird of

* P. 51. N° 8. † 1. p. 293.

‡ I am aware that more than one or two birds go by the name of *Canary Byter* at the *Cape of Good Hope*.

prey, though ſmall, its food inſects, ſuch as beetles and graſs-hoppers, which it not only caught with great dexterity, but likewiſe when it could not conſume them all, it would ſtick them on the pales of farm yards, till it had occaſion for them. It alſo caught ſparrows and canary birds, but did not devour more of them than the brains."

Mr. *Levaillant* aſcertains likewiſe this laſt fact, and gives a figure of the young as well as the adult bird. He adds alſo, that it is found in *Senegal*, and in all the interior parts of *Africa*, and that it is not a variety of our *Great Shrike*, differing in the quills, of which this laſt has fifteen marked with white, in the *Collared Shrike* only ſeven; alſo in the *Great Shrike*, the tail feathers are twice as broad as in the *Fiſcal*.

PLACE.

Lanius Collurio, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 69. 11.—*Spalowſk. Veg.* 2. tab. 5.
Pie-griefche rouſſe, Darnegas, *Hiſt. Prov.* ii. p. 335.
L'Ecorcheur male, & de jeune age, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 50. pl. 69.
Red-backed Skrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 167. 25.—*Id. Sup.* p. 52.

2.
RED-BACKED Shr.

THIS is common in *Egypt*, and called there *Dagnouſſe*, caught in large numbers alive in nets, and are ſold alive, as well as all thoſe birds which the law forbids to be ſtrangled, and which muſt not be uſed for food till they have been bled; but as theſe ſhrikes are very vicious, and cruelly nip the fingers, the bird catchers take care to tie together the two ends of their beak, with one of their feathers*; they are alſo frequently met with in *Africa*, about the *Cape of Good Hope*, and other parts.

PLACE.

* *Sonnini, Trav.* iii. p. 319.

3. MAGPIE Shr.

Lanius picatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 73. 20.
La Pie Piegrieſche, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 33. pl. 60.—*Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 246.
Lanius Leverianus, Leverian Shrike, *Lew. Muſ.* t. 59.
Magpie Shrike, *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 192. 49.—*Id. Sup.* p. 54.

PLACE. IF the native place of this bird had not been already aſcertained to be *South America*, we might have brought the authority of Mr. *Levaillant* to confirm it, who as well as Sir *Aſhton Lever* received a ſpecimen from *Cayenne*.

4. WOODCHAT.

Lanius rutilus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 70. 12.
La Pie-grieſche rouſſe, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 46. pl. 63.
Woodchat, *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 169. 17.

IN *England*, this bird is certainly very uncommon; moſt authors ſuppoſe it to be a different ſpecies from the *Red-backed Shrike*, whilſt others eſteem it as only a variety. I have only ſeen one bad ſpecimen, which is in the *Leverian Muſeum*, but Mr. *Levaillant* obſerves, that it is met with in *Senegal*, and not uncommon at the *Cape of Good Hope*, eſpecially the interior parts of it, and that ſuch birds as are brought from thence do not eſſentially differ from the *European* one.

PLACE.

5. HOOK-BILLED Shr. Var. A.

Lanius curviroſtris, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 72. 15.
Hook-billed Shrike, *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 171. 19. Var. A.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies extends farther than generally imagined, as it has been found in *New Holland*; it differs in having the whole top of the head black, below the eye on each ſide; but the baſe of the bill on the forehead is white.

Lanius jocoſus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 73. 22.
Chineſe Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 655. Var.
Fighting Shrike or Bulbul, *Penn. View of Hindoſtan*, 2. p. 261.—*Orient. Collect. for Jan.—Jan.* 1797, *plate in ditto.*
Bolbol, *Le Brun, Trav. (Engl. ed.)* t. 95. f. 1.

6. JOCOSE Shr.

THE *Chineſe Nuthatch* ſeems to be the ſame bird as this, as both have a ſimilar name; called in Mr. *Pigou*'s drawings, *Cow Kee Quan*, or High-hair Hat, the people comparing it to a *Chineſe* woman's head dreſs or hat, which is compoſed of horſe hair added to their own.

Pennant obſerves, that it has probably a moſt harſh note, notwithſtanding which it has gained the name of *Bulbul*, or *Nightingale*. This is called *Fighting Bulbul*, being trained to combat for the amuſement of the natives.

PLACE. The *Fighting Bulbul*, is ſaid to be enamoured of the roſe. *Captain Dixon* had two of theſe, *male* and *female*, bought at *Canton*, which were alive off the *Cape of Good Hope*, but periſhed by neglect in hard weather. They would eat *rice*, but were fondeſt of *Cock Roaches*, which they were principally fed with.

DESCRIPTION. I ſaw one of them in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, full nine inches long: four or five briſtles at the baſe of the bill; bill and legs brown: the colour of the plumage brown above, beneath very pale; a pointed long creſt on the head: rump white: vent and under tail coverts crimſon: tail long, all the feathers tipped with white. This came from *Guzurat*, in *India*. With the laſt, I alſo ſaw another of only ſeven inches in length: head black at top, and creſted: plumage above of a darker brown than the laſt, all beneath white: under the eye, the vent, and under tail coverts crimſon: rump as the back; tail feathers ſhorter than the laſt, and not tipped with white; the bill was alſo ſmaller, with a ſlight notch at the tip.

7. SENEGAL Shr.

Lanius Senegalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 74. 24.
Le Tchagra, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 81. pl. 70. f. 1. 2.
Senegal Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 162. 6.

DESCRIPTION. THE deſcription given in the *Gen. Synopſis*, accords intirely with the bird in queſtion: the *female* is rather ſmaller than the *male*, and the top of the head is not black, in other things it agrees with the *male*, except in the colours being leſs brilliant; whilſt young both ſexes are cinereous brown, but paler than in adult age, and the white inclines to rufous.

PLACE. This is found at the *Cape of Good Hope*, about the river *Gamtoos*, and from thence to *Caffraria*, alſo at *Senegal*, for it ſeems to be the ſame with that called by *Buffon*, in the *Planches Enluminées*, *Pie grieſche à tête noire du Senegal* *, it is ſaid to make the neſt among the buſhes, and to lay as far as five eggs ſpotted with brown.

8. BARBARY Shr.

Lanius barbarus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 79. 45.
Le Gonolek, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 78. pl. 69.
Barbary Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 173. 23.

DESCRIPTION. THE *female* is rather ſmaller than the *male*; the crown of the head only is yellow, with a tinge of green, and the red on the belly leſs brilliant.

In one preſented to the *Britiſh Muſeum*, by Mr. *Schotte*, the whole plumage is black, except the crown and thighs, which are yellow; but the belly red: this appears to me to be a young *male*.

PLACE. Mr. *Levaillant* met with the *Gonolek* at the *Cape of Good Hope*, in the country of the *Great Namaqua*, but it does not appear to be very common. The individuals ſeen by him, did not appear to have any

* N° 479.

particular

particular note, nor could the food be exactly determined, but in three which he opened were found the remains of insects.

Lanius Tyrannus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 81. 53.—*Bartram's Trav.* p. 287.
Tyrant Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 184. 37.

9. TYRANT Shr.

IN a letter from Mr. *Abbot*, of *Georgia*, he observes the following circumstance: "A *Tyrant Shrike* having built its nest on the "outside of a large lofty pine, I was one day considering how I "should procure the eggs, when viewing the nest, I perceived a "*Crow* alight on the branch, break and suck the eggs, and displace "the nest, appearing all the while unconcerned, notwithstanding "both the cock and hen continued flying at, and striking it with "their bills all the while, but as soon as the crow had completed "the robbery it departed. The eggs are flesh coloured, prettily "spotted at the larger end with dark pink, and a few black spots."

10. CLOUDED Shr.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE uncertain: bill large and blueish: lore ferruginous: head, hind part of the neck, and sides beneath the eye brown; back and wings the same: under parts of the body not unlike the upper, but clouded with white: tail longish: legs dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

11. DUBIOUS Shr.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches: bill and legs yellow; general colour of the plumage dusky ash: the tail is cuneiform, the two middle feathers three inches and a half long, and the shortest or outmost two inches; but what most beautifully distinguishes this bird from others is, that all the feathers of the rump, and some of the upper tail coverts, have a dash of fine crimson at the ends, for one third of

an inch in length, in appearance like the ſingular feathers in the wing of the *Waxen Chatterer*, but on a near inſpection, are not of an horny texture as in that bird, for the webs are perfectly diviſible.

I met with this bird at Mr. *Thompſon*'s, in *Little Saint Martin's Lane, London*; but without any hiſtory of its manners or country annexed.

12. ROBUST Shr.

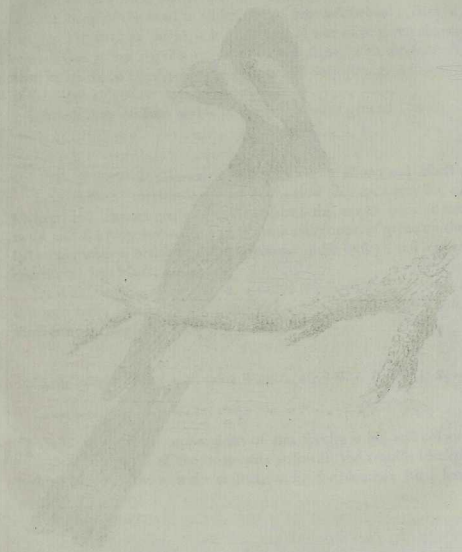
DESCRIPTION. THIS is a large ſpecies, being full twenty-one inches in length the bill is ſtrong and black: legs lead colour: the plumage in general that of the *Cinereous Shrike*; but the head and the whole of the neck as far as the breaſt are black: the under parts of the body the ſame as the upper, but very pale, nearly approaching to white: quills black: the tail in colour like the body, croſſed near the end with a broad bar of black, but the very end of it is nearly white.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*, and from its ſize ſeems to approach greatly to the *Falcon* genus.

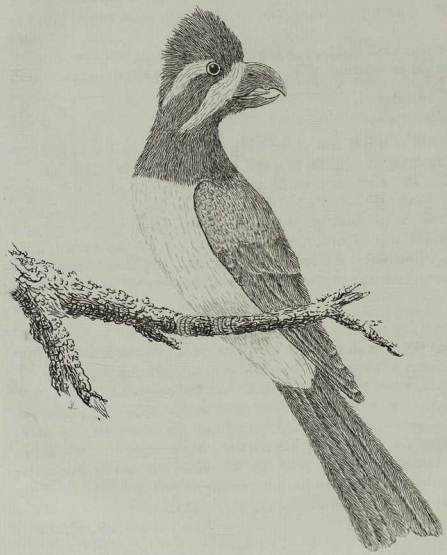
13. ERECT Shr.

DESCRIPTION. THE ſize of this bird is by no means determined, as it has come under our inſpection no otherwiſe than by means of a drawing: both mandibles ſeem curved towards each other, of a moderate ſize, and yellow, but no perceivable notch in either: the head and hind part of the neck are black: the crown very full of feathers, which when carried erect, appears highly creſted: the plumage of the body is pale green above, and white for the moſt part beneath; but the breaſt and belly incline to yellow: the tail rather long, and duſky, and ſome of the outer feathers very pale: quills duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*.



Pl. CXXII.



Frontal Shrike-variety.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh. Sotheby & Son York street. Covent Garden.

14.
FRONTAL
Shr.

DESCRIPTION.

HEAD and neck black, the firſt creſted; from the noſtrils to the back of the head a white ſtreak, broadeſt behind; ſides of the jaw the ſame as far as it is black: body fine olive green above, beneath fine yellow: quills brown; tail the ſame, with the feathers more or leſs tipped with white: bill black, and very ſtrong, as in many of the *Groſbeak* genus: legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, and is in the collection of general *Davies*.

15.
YELLOW-
BELLIED
Shr.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the great *Cinereous Shrike:* bill rather ſtrong and black: head creſted: the whole of the head below the eyes very full of feathers, and appears creſted; colour black: the upper parts of the body and tail ruſty brown, but with ſome reflections of green on the laſt: chin white: breaſt and belly yellow: quills duſky; tail rather cuneiform: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is called *Weebong*; but it is not a common bird; is a bold and fierce ſpecies, as it drives all the ſmaller birds from its neighbourhood.

16.
RUSTY
Shr.

Lanius rubiginoſus, der roſtfarbenen Wurger, *Allg. Ueb. d. Voz.* 1. i. *Zuſaſ.* S. 696.

Lanius ferrugineus, *Act. de la Soc. d'Hiſt. Nat. de Paris*, vol. i. p. 1. p. 911.

DESCRIPTION.

THE whole of the upper parts of this ſpecies is full ruſt colour; the under parts of the body pale yellowiſh red: quills blackiſh within: the forehead a trifle creſted, and ruſt-coloured: hind head and cheeks ſpotted.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

17. AFRICAN Shr.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches: bill black; crown the ſame; forehead white, paſſing in a line beneath the eye on each ſide, to the hind-head; hind part of the neck, and from thence to the rump, black, more or leſs ſpotted or mixed with white; but the feathers of the back in general have the ends white, margined with black: wings black; on the middle of the coverts a large triangular rufous white patch; ſome of the middle ſecondary quills are outwardly marked with the ſame, making, when the wings are opened, a longitudinal patch: under parts of the body white, ſtreaked with ferruginous on the ſides, breaſt, and belly: tail black; two or more of the outer feathers white at the ends, and the outermoſt of all white on the middle of the outer margin: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Africa:* communicated by Mr. *Walcot*.

18. MUSTACHOE Shr.

La Pie-griefche rouge à plaſtron blanc, *Levail. Oiſ.* ii. p. 55. pl. 65.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is nearly the ſize of a *Blackbird:* the length about ten and an half or eleven inches, of which the tail, which is long and cuneiform, occupies full half: the bill and legs are duſky: the head, hind part of the neck, back, ſcapulars, and wings in general brown black: the throat and under parts of the body are of a fine red, growing yellowiſh or much paler on the vent, not unlike in colour thoſe parts in the *Barbary Shrike*, which it alſo approaches in the ſize and ſhape of the bill; acroſs the breaſt is a broad bar of white, as alſo a kind of ſtreak or whiſker of white on each under jaw, from the gape of the bill: the tail is greatly cuneiform in ſhape, the longeſt or middle feather being five inches long, and the outer one an inch and three-quarters, the intermediate ones leſſening in equal proportions; the whole of the tail is compoſed of ten feathers, of a lively red plain co-

lour, paler on the under parts; two of the middle quills have the outer webs red, forming a ſtreak on the wing; and the wings when cloſed reach a very little way beyond the baſe of it.

This is ſaid to have been brought from one of the iſles of the *South Seas*. In ſome ſpecimens, the ſtreak on the wing is white inſtead of red, perhaps owing to difference of ſex. PLACE.

Le Pendeur, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 58. pl. 66. 1.

19. CRUEL Shr. DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Woodchat:* length nearly ſeven inches: the crown, nape, hind neck, back, and rump, are fine blue grey; ſides of the head, taking in the eye, the throat, and before as far as the breaſt, black; from the gape, paſſing over the eye, is an arch of white bounding the black, as far as the middle of the neck; from the ſame ſprings another, paſſing down on each jaw to meet the firſt, and including a black ſpace between them: the wings are black: the belly, thighs, and vent are white: the four middle tail feathers are of equal length, and black throughout; the others unequal in length, the outer one being very ſhort, theſe are partly white partly black, and the wings reach ſcarcely beyond the baſe of it: bill and legs black.

This is ſaid to come from *India*, and to feed on inſects, ſticking thoſe it has not immediate occaſion for on a thorn, in the manner of our *European* ſpecies: by the colours, one may juſtly ſuppoſe it to be a *male* bird. PLACE.

Le Rouſſeau, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 60. pl. 66. f. 2.

20. SUPERCILIOUS Shr. DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about the ſize of the *Woodchat*, and at firſt ſight might be miſtaken for the female of that bird*: the top of the head and neck, back, rump, and wing coverts are ruſous: from the fore-

* See Pl. Enl. 31. f. 1.

head

head over the eye, paſſes a white band, and through the eye, from the corners of the mouth, a black one; the under parts are all rufous white: the quills are black, edged outwardly with rufous: the tail is cuneiform; rather more ſo than in the *Woodchat*; the two middle feathers of it are wholly, the others on the outer web rufous: the bill and legs are duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Java*, in the neighbourhood of *Batavia*, and is in the collection of *M. Levaillant*.

21. CAPE Shr.

Le Brubru, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 85. pl. 71. f. 1. 2.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is about five inches and a half in length: the bill is black; irides brown: the top of the head, and hind part of the neck are black; the reſt of the upper parts the ſame, with a mixture of white: from the forehead, a white line paſſes over the eye towards the hind head: the under parts are white, but the ſides under the wings ferruginous; on the wings is a patch of white: the four middle tail feathers are black, the others more or leſs tipped with white, and the outer one wholly ſo on the outer margin.

The *female* is not unlike the *male*, but thoſe parts which in that ſex are white, in her are more or leſs inclined to ferruginous, and the black of a browniſh hue.

PLACE. It inhabits various places of the interior of the *Cape of Good Hope*, eſpecially the great river; often in flocks, except in the ſeaſon of incubation, at which time it is ſeen only in pairs; makes the neſt on the *Mimoſa* trees, compoſed outwardly of moſs and fine roots, within with wool and feathers; lays five whitiſh eggs, ſpotted with brown.

22.
HOTTNIQUA
Shr.

Le Cubla, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 89. pl. 72. f. 1. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is full ſix inches in length: the general colour of the plumage black, except the under parts from the chin to the vent, the rump, and an oblique bar on the wing coverts, all of which are white: the tail is a triſle rounded in ſhape, black, and all the feathers tipped with white: the bill and legs are duſky: irides yellow: the *female* is ſmaller than the *male*, though much the ſame in colour, but on the whole is inclined to browniſh or duſky.

PLACE.

Theſe birds are found in ſmall flocks in the foreſts of *Hottniqua Land*, and from thence along the eaſtern coaſt of *Africa*, where they feed on inſects, and the pupæ of them, which they ſearch for in the crevices of the barks of trees. They ſeparate into pairs during the time of incubation, build in thorny buſhes, making the neſt of moſs and ſmall roots, and lay five or ſix eggs. The note expreſſes the two ſyllables *chá, chá*; for the moſt part is a very ſhy ſpecies.

GENUS V. PARROT.

* WITH UNEVEN TAILS.

N° 1. Hyacinthine Maccaw.
2. Tabuan Parrot.
Var. A.
Var. B.
3. Pennantian P.
Var. A.
4. Jonquil P.
5. Carolina P.
6. Pale P.
7. Jaguilma P.
8. Nonpareil P.
9. Alexandrine P.
10. Ground P.
11. Pacific P. Var. D.
12. Crimſon-fronted P.
13. Small P.
14. Turcoſine P.
15. Red-ſhouldered P.
N° 16. Orange-winged P.
17. Black-necked P.

** WITH TAILS EVEN AT THE END.

18. Bankſian Cockatoo. Var. A.
Var. B.
Var. C.
19. Creſted Cockatoo.
20. Varied P.
21. Sparrow P.
22. Chili P.
23. Gerini's P.
24. Pileated P.
25. Thecau P.
26. Vernal P.
27. Purple-tailed P.
28. Levaillant's P.

* WITH UNEVEN TAILS.

1. HYACINTHINE MACCAW.

Pſitt. Hyacinthinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 84.
Hyacinthine Maccaw, *Lever. Muſ.* p. 99. pl. in do.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS rare ſpecies is the ſize of the *Blue Maccaw*, length two feet four inches: the bill is very large and black; the head blue: the body very deep blue, inclining to violet: the quills and tail are violet blue,

blue, with a tinge of green on the margins: the legs duſky aſh colour: the orbits and chin are both deſtitute of feathers, and of a yellow colour: the tail ſhaped as in the *Blue Maccaw*, but not much more than half the length.

This is in the collection of Mr. *Parkinſon*, to whom it was given after death by lord *Orford*; it is by no means aſcertained from whence it came, but as all the other *Maccaws* are of *American* origin, it may not unreaſonably be preſumed that the ſame country gave birth to this ſpecies. PLACE.

Pſitt. Tabuenſis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 88. 19.
Pſitt. atropurpureus, Pompadour Parrot, *Lev. Muſ.* pl. in p. 142.
Tabuan Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 214. 16. t. 7. 2. TABUAN P.

THE one deſcribed in the *General Synopſis* is a *male*: the *female* is moſtly green: the head, neck, and under parts are olive brown: belly red; rump blue: the upper ſurface of the tail is green, the under duſky. DESCRIPTION.

In *Cook*'s laſt voyage, *Parrots* are ſaid to have been ſeen at *Tongo Taboo*, ſomewhat ſmaller than the common grey ones: theſe are of an indifferent green on the back and wings: tail blueiſh: the reſt of a ſooty or chocolate brown; ſurely Captain *Cook* muſt have ſeen very indifferent ſpecimens, as the green is *particularly* vivid, and the purple, though deep, is by no means ſooty. PLACE.

Pſ. Tabuenſis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 88. 19. *β*.
Tabuan Parrot, *Phill. Voy.* t. p. 253. 2. Var. A.

THIS is twenty-four inches in length: bill brown; the upper mandible tinged with red: head, neck, and all the under parts bright ſcarlet: back and wings fine green: on the lower part of the neck behind, between that and the back, a creſcent of blue: tail long DESCRIPTION.

and cuneiform, moſt of its feathers of a deep blue: legs aſh coloured: on the upper part of the wings a narrow line of a fine ſaxon green colour.

The *female* is generally green, but the fore part of the neck inclines to olive brown: the belly alone is crimſon, and the rump blueiſh: tail green above, beneath duſky.

PLACE. This inhabits *New Holland*, and is a remarkable variety, if indeed it be one; it differs firſtly, in having thoſe parts, which in the former are deep purple, of a moſt beautiful crimſon; it has in common with the other, the blue creſcent behind the neck, and the blue rump; but differs materially in having a vivid oblique pale blue-green band near the bend of the wing; both the wings and quills are wholly green, without any mixture of blue on the edges; and in the *female* the tail is alſo green, but the creſcent at the back of the neck is wanting.

2.
VAR. B. Tabuan Parrot, *White's Journ.* t. p. 168. 169?

PLACE. IN *New Holland* is obſerved a *Parrot* very ſimilar, which we may poſſibly ſtrain a point in ranking as a variety, as all the drawings which I have ſeen convey the idea of an even ended tail; in ſeveral, the pale vivid ſtreak on the wings is not conſpicuous: the rump blue, but the blue at the baſe of the neck behind is wanting.

One ſaid to be a *female*, was green, with a pale blue rump; beneath from the breaſt crimſon; but between the breaſt and belly only patched with crimſon: no creſcent at the back of the neck: wings and tail wholly green: the native name of this bird ſaid to be *Wellat*. It ſeems to me not improbable that ſome of the above deſcribed, may hereafter prove birds in incomplete plumage.

Pl. CXXIII.

Jonquil Parrakeet.

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Pſitt. Pennantii, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 90. 26.
Pſitt. elegans, ——— p. 89. 23?
Pſitt. glorioſus, Splendid Parrot, *Nat. Miſc.* pl. 53.
—— ſplendidus, Splendid Parrot, *Lev. Muſ.* pl. p. 27.
Beautiful Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 217. 28?
Pennantian Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 61.—*White's Journ.* pl. in p. 174. 175. *male and female.*

1. PENNANTIAN P.

DESCRIPTION.

THE *male* has been already deſcribed in the *Supplement* to my *Synopſis*, and I am almoſt certain that the *Beautiful Lory* does not materially if at all differ therefrom.

The *female* has the upper parts of the neck and body greeniſh: top of the head red, and a patch of the ſame under each eye: chin and throat blue: lower part of the neck and breaſt red, as alſo the rump and vent: middle of the belly duſky green: tail dark blue, fringed with cheſnut: ſhoulders blue; the reſt of the wing the ſame, but darker. In ſome drawings which I ſaw from *New Holland* is one of theſe, differing only in not having the blue on the chin and throat.

Pennantian Parrot, *Phill. Bot. Bay*, t. p. 154.

3. VAR. *A.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is of the ſame ſize, and ſixteen inches in length: bill horn colour; head, neck, the under parts and rump crimſon: back feathers black, margined deeply with red: inner wing coverts black, the outer pale blue, making an oblique band on the wing: quills and tail duſky, edged with blue; the three outer feathers of the laſt from the middle to the tip hoary blue: legs grey.

4. JONQUIL PARAKEET.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches and a half: general colour of the plumage fine jonquil yellow, paler beneath: crown of the head and cheeks crimſon: a largiſh ſpot of the ſame at the bend of the wing next the

ſhoulder: the tail is half as long again as the bird itſelf, and greatly cuneiform; the two middle feathers pale buff colour, the others more or leſs yellow, moſt ſo neareſt the baſe: the quills are pale yellow, with the inner webs very pale: round the neck, juſt beneath the crimſon, is a collar of white, or very pale, changing to greeniſh at the hind head: the bill and legs are fleſh colour.

PLACE. This was alive in the poſſeſſion of Miſs *Hunter*, of *Greenwich*; called *Toto Parakeet*, ſaid to come from the *Ramghur Hills*, in the province of *Bahar*, in the kingdom of *Bengal*. I am indebted to General *Davies* for the above.

5. CAROLINA P.

Pſitt. Carolinenſis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 93. 33.
Parrot of Carolina, *Bartram. Trav.* p. 286.—*Gen. Syn.* i. p. 227. 29.—*Id. Sup.* p. 59.
Orange-headed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 304. 111. Var.

BARTRAM obſerves, that theſe birds never reach ſo far as *Pennſylvania*, which is ſingular, being a bird of ſuch rapid flight, as it could eaſily perform the journey in ten or twelve hours from *North Carolina*, which abounds with all the fruits they delight in.

I have already obſerved in my Supplement, that the *Orange-headed Parrot* and this are the ſame; and Mr. *Bechſtein* ſuppoſes that *Friſch*'s bird tab. 52. is probably the *female*.

6. PALE PARAKEET.

Pſitt. pallidus, Pale Parakeet, *Nat. Miſc.* pl. 258.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is about eight inches in length, and has a moderately cuneiform tail: the bill and legs are pale: the general colour of the plumage pale yellow: the quills more or leſs of a roſe coloured dirty white, in ſome lights tinged with green.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*.

Pſittacus Jaguilma, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 96. 40.—*Molin. Chil.* p. 228.—*Id.* (*Fr. edit.*) p. 237.

7. JAGUILMA P.

SIZE of a *Turtle:* the plumage wholly green, except the tips of the quills, which are brown, and the orbits fulvous: tail very long, and cuneiform. DESCRIPTION.

It inhabits *Chili*, in *South America*; moſt frequent in the plains ſituated between the 34th and 35th degrees of latitude. It is a very clamorous ſpecies, and often met with in inconceivably large troops, ſo as to obſcure the light of the ſun, making great havoc among the cultivated lands, feeding on the buds of trees, and herbs; happily, their arrival on ſuch ſpots is rarely till after the end of harveſt, for they often tear up plants with the bill, to the root itſelf. Multitudes are deſtroyed yearly, without appearing to diminiſh their numbers: the peaſants mounted on horſeback, with a pole in their hands, ride into the middle of a flock, ſettled on the ground, and before they are able to eſcape, kill great numbers: their fleſh is ſaid to be extremely delicate, and in courſe is preferred to every other. PLACE.

Nonpareil Parrot, *Nat. Miſc.* pl. 93.—*New Holland Birds*, pl. 2.

8. NONPAREIL P.

SIZE of the *Pennantian Parrot:* bill duſky horn colour: head, ſides, and fore part of the neck and breaſt crimſon: vent and under tail coverts crimſon: the lower part of the breaſt mixed crimſon and yellow; belly yellow, changing to yellowiſh green towards the vent: the chin, and all the feathers ſurrounding the lower mandible, white: the middle of the nape behind black and dull green, with a few ſmall ſpots; hind part of the neck and back, as far as the middle, green, each feather marked with a large ſpot of black, or rather the feathers are black, with green margins: lower half of the back DESCRIPTION.

back and rump pale green: ſhoulders black: leſſer wing coverts pale blue; beneath deep blue: greater quills duſky, with the outer margins deep blue: the ſecondaries edged with pale green, like the feathers of the back; all the greater quills except the outer one, and ſix or ſeven of the inner ſecondaries marked with a tranſverſe pale yellow ſpot about the middle, on the inner web: tail blue; the two middle feathers of one colour, the others have the ends pale and nearly white.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is a common ſpecies.

9. ALEXANDRINE P.

Pſitt. Alexandri, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 97. 46.—*Spalowſk. Voy.* 3. *tab.* 8.
Dourra, *Sonnini, Trav.* (*Engl. ed.*) v. 3. p. 83.
Alexandrine Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 234. 37.

DESCRIPTION. IN *Spalowſki*'s figure, the ring round the throat is very broad, with no red on the wings or breaſt.

PLACE. *Sonnini* affirms that this ſpecies is brought in numbers from *Nubia* to *Cairo*, and that its *Arabian* name is *Dourra*.

10. GROUND PARROT.

Pſittacus formoſus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 103. 60.
Ground Parrot, *Lev. Muſ.* p. 249. t. 53.—*Nat. Miſc.* vol. 7. pl. 228.—*Zool. of N. Holland*, p. 9. pl. 3.
Black-ſpotted Parakeet of Van Diemen's Land, *D'Entrecaſteaux's Voy.* ii. p. 47. pl. x.

DESCRIPTION. IN ſize this is rather ſmaller than the *Pennantian Parrot:* the bill and legs are black: the general colour of the plumage green on the upper parts, each feather banded with black and yellow: the crown and nape are marked with numerous longitudinal black ſtreaks: the forehead fine orange colour, nearly ſcarlet; all beneath the body the plumage is yellow, croſſed with numerous waved blackiſh bands: the under part of the wing cinereous grey, with a pale broad

broad yellow ſtripe: the two middle tail feathers are green, marked with ſeveral oblique bars of black; the others yellow, barred in the ſame manner; and all the feathers towards the ends growing paler, and without bars: the tail is very cuneiform in ſhape.

This is a moſt elegant and beautiful ſpecies, inhabiting *New South Wales*, and other parts of *New Holland*, where it is known by the name of *Goolingnang*: it is found in tolerable plenty; but rarely if ever ſeen except on the ground, and particularly in moiſt places: the legs and toes are more ſlender than uſual in this genus, and the claws more ſtraight. It is not known to perch on trees like other parrots, but conſtantly ſeen to riſe from among the graſs, and to alight therein again almoſt immediately.

PLACE.

Pſitt. pacificus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 104. 65. Var. .. 11.
Pacific Parrot, *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 252. 56. Var. PACIFIC PARROT. VAR. D.

IN this the bill and legs are black: the fore part of the head crimſon; under each eye a large patch of the ſame, and another on each ſide of the rump; but the general colour is deep green, the under parts paler: the five firſt quills are duſky, and both wings and tail duſky beneath. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *New Zealand*. PLACE.

Pſitt. auſtralis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 104. 66. 12.
Crimſon-fronted Parakeet, *Nat. Miſc.* vol. 3. t. 87. CRIMSON-FRONTED P.

THIS is the ſize of the *Pacific Parrot*; length nine inches: the bill is brown, with a red tip: general colour of the plumage deep brown: forehead as far as the crown, and the baſe of the bill all round, fine crimſon; from the eye on each ſide deſcends a large patch of the ſame: the hind parts of the crown and the back part of the neck half DESCRIPTION.

half way fine blue, with here and there a yellow ſtreak, ſhoulders of the wings yellow: legs duſky.

PLACE. This inhabits *New South Wales*, and has great affinity to the *Pacific Parrot*. In the *Naturaliſts Miſcellany*, the forehead only is crimſon, and a ſtreak of the ſame below the eye: the ſhoulders are not yellow.

A bird which appears to be a variety, is among the drawings of *A. B. Lambert*, Eſquire, which came alſo from *New Holland*. In this the crimſon patch below each eye is much larger, with the addition of a yellow ring round the neck, at the bottom of the blue nape.

In another collection I have ſeen one which differs further in having the lower part of the neck behind reddiſh inſtead of yellow: the ſhoulders acroſs the wings tinged and mixed with red, and the ſides of the breaſt reddiſh; the whole of the nape is olive brown: the tail feathers red at the baſe within: this variety is in the poſſeſſion of General *Davies*. I have likewiſe ſeen it in another collection.

13. SMALL PARAKEET.

Pſittacus puſillus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 106. 71.—Small Parakeet, *White's Journ.* t. p. 262.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is nearly the ſize of the *Guinea Parakeet*, and under ſeven inches in length: the bill duſky, ſurrounded at the baſe with crimſon: body olive green, paler beneath: tail the ſame; but the inner webs at the baſe are crimſon: legs blue.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales:* in ſome, the baſe of the tail is yellowiſh inſtead of red; it is found in great numbers all over the country about *Sydney Cove*, and has a bruſh-like tongue, well adapted to extract honey from the flowers of the trees, with which almoſt every flower of the country abounds.

Mr. *Bechſtein* mentions a variety* which had the whole of the face crimſon: the upper part of the body dull green, beneath paler; each feather of the tail is crimſon within, with the end yellowiſh; at the bend of the wing is a red ſpot. Mr. *Bechſtein* ſuſpects this to be the *male*, and that the one in *White's Journal* may poſſibly be the other ſex.

Turcoſine Parakeet, *Nat. Miſc.* v. 3. pl. 96.

14. TURCOSINE PARAKEET. DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Creſted Parakeet:* bill black: the upper parts of the plumage are green, and the two middle tail feathers; the two next have a little yellow at the tips, which increaſes in all the others, as they are more outward, till the two outmoſt are perfectly yellow; the tail itſelf being greatly cuneiform: the head is pale blue; hind head browniſh, the back part of it inclining to cheſnut: the whole of the wing is blue, but the coverts are paler and brighter than the reſt; at the inner bend of the wing is a long crimſon patch: legs pale brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, but is a rare bird; is obſerved not to fly far at a time, and never ſeen but in pairs, and oftener on the ground than on trees. The above deſcribed from the drawings of Mr. *Lambert:* one of theſe, in the collection of General *Davies*, has four of the middle tail feathers green without, and duſky within, the outer one wholly yellow, except juſt at the baſe; the next black half way, from thence to the end yellow; the third black within, green without, with a yellow tip.

* Der Kleine Sittich mit halbrothen Schwanze.—*Allg. Ueb. d. Vog.* 1. i. *Zuſatz.* S. 704.

15. RED-SHOULDERED PARAKEET. DESCRIPTION.

Red ſhouldered Parakeet, *White's Journ.* t. p. 263.—*Phil. Voy.* t. p. 269.

SIZE of the *Guinea Parakeet:* length ten inches and a half: general colour of the plumage green, paler beneath: the whole face and throat are crimſon, mixed with yellow round the eye: top of the head, outer edge of the wing, and ſome parts of the middle deep blue: ſhoulders of the wings, and beneath them blood red: greater quills duſky, fringed outwardly with yellow: tail greatly cuneiform, of a cheſnut red at the baſe, and dull blue at the end: bill and legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales.*

16. ORANGE-WINGED PARAKEET. DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is about ſeven or eight inches in length: the upper parts of the plumage are darkiſh green; the crown inclining to blue: cheeks beneath the eye pale aſh colour: quills very dark: ſhoulders of the wings, and all beneath orange: bill pale: legs red.

PLACE. This inhabits the *Braſils*, or at leaſt ſuppoſed to do ſo, as it was brought into *England* by one of the ſhips trading to the *South Sea* whale fiſhery, and is in the collection of General *Davies.*

17. BLACK-NECKED P. DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Alexandrine Parrot:* bill and legs black: general colour of the plumage green: forehead and orbits of a lemon colour: chin, throat, and breaſt black; the lore is white, and a white line on each ſide of the neck, between the green and the black: belly duſky green: quills and tail black: the leſſer quills wholly, and the edges of ſome of the others, are blue.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Braſils.* The deſcription taken from a drawing at General *Davies's.*

** With Tails even at the End.

18. BANKSIAN COCKATOO. Var. A.

Pſitt. Bankſii, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 107. 76. β.
Bankſian Cockatoo, *White's Journ. tab.* p. 139.

Description. THIS is ſomewhat ſmaller than the one deſcribed in the *Synopſis:* in length twenty inches: the bill lead coloured; the head moderately creſted, black; the feathers of it varied with yellow: throat and neck yellow: ſides of the neck mixed white and black: body and wings wholly black: the two middle tail feathers black; the others have the baſe and ends black, but the middle crimſon, banded with black, as in the firſt deſcribed, and is found in the ſame places.

18. Var. B.

Pſitt. Bankſii, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 107. 76. γ.
Bankſian Cockatoo, *Phill. Voy. tab.* p. 166.

Description. THIS is twenty-three inches in length: bill as in the laſt, the baſe of it hid in the feathers: head, neck, and under parts of the body dull brown, margined on the crown and nape with olive: the body above, the wings, and tail gloſſy black; all but the two middle feathers of the laſt crimſon in the middle, but not banded with black.

18. Var. C.

Funereal Cockatoo, *Nat. Miſc.* vol. vi. pl. 186.

Description. THIS is rather larger than the common or firſt deſcribed, and differs chiefly in having the four middle feathers of the tail of a yellow buff colour, marked with numerous black ſpots inſtead of bands.

Other Varieties. I Suſpect that this bird differs exceedingly, as I find many varieties among the drawings from *New Holland*, where it is known by the name of *Karratt*.

The *first* is black, except a large yellow patch under each eye: the base of all but the two middle tail feathers buff, dotted with black: bill and legs pale, not common.

Second variety has no yellow patch beneath the eye: tail feathers from the base to near the tip plain crimson: bill and legs brown; this is most common.

Thirdly, without the yellow patch under the eye; but the black plumage sprinkled with yellow dots: the tail crimson, barred with black, just as in the *Supplement* to my *Synopsis*.

Fourthly, the yellow patch under the eye composed of pale streaked feathers: side tail feathers deep buff yellow, mottled with brown: fore part of the neck and breast marked with pale yellow buff crescents.

Fifthly, seems a compound between the two last, being both spotted on the wings, and waved beneath: the tail barred above with crimson, and beneath with yellow buff colour.

19. CRESTED COCKATOO.

Psittacus galeritus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 109. 80.
Crested Cockatoo, *White's Journ. tab.* p. 237.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Dunghill Cock*, and two feet three inches in length: the bill is moderate in size, and black: the general colour of the plumage white: the orbits covered with feathers, those of the forehead elongated into a crest; they are ten or twelve in number, brimstone coloured, about seven inches in length, and pointed at the tips; behind this the crown is bare: the tail is even at the end, eight inches long; the feathers sulphur coloured at the base: legs dusky.

PLACE. This inhabits *New South Wales*, and is by some persons thought to be only a variety of the *lesser White Cockatoo*, which I find to be common in *China*, where it is called *Jing-wos*, signifying the bird which talks other men's words.

Pſittacus varius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 112. 90.—*Maerter, Phyſ. Arb.* i. 2. p. 48.

20.
VARIED P.

THIS is a little more than five inches long: the bill and legs yellowiſh: the general colour of the plumage varied with brown and blue: the cheeks, chin, and throat whitiſh: quills and tail dull brown, with the outer margins blue.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *South America*.

PLACE.

Pſittacus fringillaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 112. 92.—*Maert. Phyſ. Arb.* i. 2. p. 47.

21.
SPARROW P.

SIZE of a *Sparrow*; length ſix inches: bill and legs pale yellow: general colour green: head blue: cheeks, chin, throat, and a ſpot on the belly pale ſanguineous; belly itſelf violet: the tail feathers have the inſides and tips yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *South America*.

PLACE.

Pſittacus chorœus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 112. 93.—*Molin. Chil. (Fr. ed.)* p. 237.

22.
CHILI P.

THE general colour of this bird is a fine green, beneath cinereous grey, with the tail of a moderate length: the orbits are fleſh coloured.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Chili*; has the ſame manners, and lives on the ſame food as the *Jaguilma* parrot, and is ſaid to talk remarkably well.

PLACE.

Pſittacus Gerini, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 119. 112.
Pſ. braſil. viridis capite albo. *Ger. Orn.* i. p. 95. t. 109.

23.
GERINI's P.

SIZE and habit of the *White-headed Parrot*: bill and legs pale: head almoſt wholly white: body green: leſſer wing coverts, ſome of the middle quills, and tail feathers red.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Braſil*.

PLACE.

24. PILEATED P.

Psitt. pileatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 115. 123.—*Scop. Ann. Hist. Nat.* i. p. 32. N° 32. —*Gen. Syn.* i. p. 294. Note *.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the size of a *Missel Thrush:* bill horn colour, base of it brown: forehead and crown red; *cheeks* naked: general colour of the plumage green: *quills* and tail blue on the outer edges; the last yellow at the tip: *rump* yellow green.

M. Scopoli suspects it may be a variety of the *Golden Crowned Parakeet*, yet does not mention whether the tail is even or not at the end.

25. THECAU P.

Psittacus cyanolyseos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 127. 134.—*Molin. Chil. (Fr. ed.)* p. 235.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, according to *Molina*, is larger than a *Pigeon:* the head, wings, and tail are green, spotted with yellow: back, throat, and belly yellow: tail even at the end.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Chili*, and known there by the name of *Thecau*; is a numerous species, and does much injury to the corn, often flying in vast troops, and when settled, have a centinel on a tree, who gives the alarm on the approach of any one, from hence it is very difficult to shoot. It breeds in the holes of rocks, laying two white eggs in the most inaccessible craggy parts; from the tops of these, the inhabitants let themselves down by ropes, to take the eggs and young birds, which are thought excellent, and sell at a good price, eight of them fetching about three *French* sous; if robbed of their young, they lay a second and even a third time, rarely a fourth. It is easily tamed, and learns to speak well.

26.
VERNAL P.

Pſittacus vernalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 130. 147.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* ii. 29.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is five inches and a half in length: the bill reddiſh: general colour pale green: wing coverts deep green: quills graſs green: rump ſanguineous: tail above ſanguineous, beneath blue: legs pale.

It is uncertain from whence this bird came.

27.
PURPLE-TAILED P.

Pſittacus purpuratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 132. 150.
Purple-tailed Parakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 315. 121.—*Nat. Miſc.* i. pl. 16.

DESCRIPTION.

SEVERAL of theſe have been brought into *England*, from *Cayenne*, which differed greatly from each other in ſize; ſome of them had the purple tail feathers green for one fourth of an inch from the tip, and the two middle feathers daſhed with purple down the ſhafts.

28.
LEVAILLANT'S P.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Aſh Coloured Parrot*: general colour green in various ſhades, on the bend of the wing, and the thighs fine aurora colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits the internal parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, found frequently at *Koks Kraal* river, at which place numbers of them come to drink.

Genus VIII. CHANNEL-BILL.

BILL large, convex, cultrated, furrowed or channelled on the ſides, with the tip bent.

Nostrils round, naked, placed at the baſe of the bill.

Tongue cartilaginous, bifid at the end.

Toes placed two before and two behind.

Tail conſiſting of ten feathers. At preſent we are acquainted with only one ſpecies belonging to this genus.

N. HOLLAND CHANNEL-BILL.

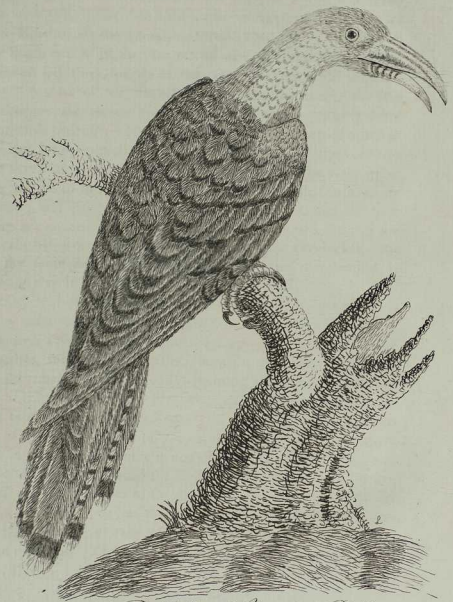
Sc. Novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 141. 1.[1]
Pſittaceous Hornbill, *Phil. Bot. Bay*, t. p. 165.
Anomalous Hornbill, *White's Journ.* t. p. 142.

Description.

THE ſize of this bird is nearly that of a *Crow*, and the total length is twenty-ſeven inches: the bill from the gape to the point three inches and an half, or rather more *; it is very ſtout at its baſe, and curved its whole length; the upper mandible hooked at the point; the upper part is narrow, ridged, and the ſides are channelled; at the baſe, cloſe to the ſetting on of the feathers, the noſtrils are placed; theſe are round, and the edges of them ſurrounded with a naked red ſkin, which continues on each ſide, between them and the eye, and alſo ſurrounds the eye itſelf, but the bare parts are moſt conſiderable above the eye: the tongue is three-fourths the length of the bill, thick at the baſe, from thence to the end flat and cartilaginous, and bifid at the end: the head and neck are of an aſh coloured grey; the under parts of the body the ſame, but paler: back and wings blueiſh

* The few I have ſeen have differed much in the proportionate ſize of the bills, but I do not recollect any one with ſo ſmall a bill as in that figured in *White's Journal.*

aſh



New Holland Channel Bill.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801 by Leigh. Sotheby & Son. York Street. Covent Garden.

aſh colour; the end of each feather tipped with black: the quills are much the ſame, but darker; and the inner webs, as they approach the baſe, are very pale. The firſt quill feather is ſhorter by three inches and three-fourths than the ſecond, and the ſecond full an inch ſhorter than the third, which is the longeſt of all; and the wings when cloſed, cover full three-fourths of the tail. The tail itſelf is cuneiform, and conſiſts of ten feathers, of a deep aſh colour; the two middle feathers are eleven inches long; the outer ones only ſeven inches and three quarters. Near the end of all the feathers is a bar of black, which takes up moſt ſpace in the middle ones; the very tips of all for about an inch, are white: the margins of the inner webs, from the middle to the baſe, in all but the two middle feathers, are barred black and white; the feathers over the thighs, and the vent and under tail coverts, barred with the ſame, but paler: the legs are ſhort, meaſuring from the heel to the toe joint only two inches; the toes of the ſame length, and placed two before and two behind, as in the *Toucan*; their colour is blueiſh black.

This bird inhabits *New Holland*, where it is called *Goe-re-e-gang*; it is not very common, and firſt appears about *Port Jackſon* in *October*; is ſeldom ſeen unleſs mornings and evenings, ſometimes ſeven or eight together, but oftener in pairs: both on the wing, and when perched, they make a ſtrange loud ſcreaming noiſe, not unlike that made by a common cock and hen, when they perceive a hawk or any other bird of prey hovering over them. They probably come to this part of *New South Wales* only to breed, after which they depart elſewhere in *January*, but where is not aſcertained. In the crops and gizzards of ſeveral, were found the ſeeds of the *red-gum* and *peppermint* trees, which is believed to be their principal food, and ſuppoſed to ſwallow them all whole, as the pericarpium or capſule has been found in the ſtomach; exuviæ of ſome beetles have alſo been found, but not in quantity. The tail, which is not far ſhort of the length

PLACE.

of the body, is ſometimes diſplayed like a fan, and gives it on flight, or when ſitting, a very majeſtic appearance. The natives know very little of its habits, haunts, &c. however, they conſider its appearance as an indication of wind and blowing weather, and that its frightful ſcream is through fear, as it is not a bird of very active or quick flight. The pupil of the eye appears uncommonly clear. It cannot eaſily be tamed, for Mr. *White* obſerves, that he kept a wounded one two days alive, though he could get it to eat nothing, but bit every thing that approached it very ſeverely.

GENUS IX. HORNBILL.

N° 1. Abyſſinian H.
2. African H.
N° 3. Indian H.
4. Crimſon H.

Buceros Abyſſinicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 143. 4.—*Meyer, Ueb. der Neueſt. Zool. Entd.* S. 117.
Abba Gumba, Erkoom, *Bruce's Trav.* v. 3. p. 102.— *& App.* t. p. 169.
Abyſſinian Hornbill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 347. 4.

1. ABYSSINIAN H.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is fully deſcribed by Mr. *Bruce*, who ſays the total length is three feet ten inches, breadth ſix feet; breadth of extended wings twenty-two inches: the bill is ten inches long, of which the horn meaſures three inches and an half: the plumage in general is ſooty black: the large wing feathers are ten in number, and milk white: on the neck are ſeveral protuberances, as in the *Turkey Cock*, of a light blue colour, changing red on various occaſions: the eye is reddiſh or dark brown; eyelaſhes long, eſpecially the upper.

PLACE. This bird is found in *Abyſſinia*, generally among the fields of *Taff*, feeding on green beetles, which frequent that plant; it has a putrid ſmell, which has occaſioned a ſuppoſition of its feeding on carrion: in the eaſtern parts it is called *Abba Gumba*, but in the language of *Tigré*, on the weſt ſide of the *Tacazzi*, it is called *Erkoom*. It has been ſeen with eighteen young ones, and runs on the ground for the moſt part, but when raiſed flies both ſtrong and far.

MANNERS. It builds in large thick trees, and when it can near churches; has a covered neſt like that of a magpie, but four times as large as an eagle's, placing it firm on the trunk, without endeavouring to make it high from the ground, the entry always on the eaſt ſide. On the

frontiers of *Semnara* and *Raas el feel*, it is called *Teir el Naciba*, or Bird of Deſtiny.

2. AFRICAN H.

Buceros africanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 143. 5.
Der africaniſche Hornvogel, *Allg. Urb. d. Vog.* i. S. 287.—*Id. Zuſaſs.* S. 716.
African Hornbill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 348. 5.

M. BECHSTEIN obſerves, that Mr. *Geoffroy* the younger, ſuppoſes this and the foregoing to be one and the ſame bird *.

3. INDIAN H.

Buceros Hydrocorax, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 144. 7.
Indian Buceros, *Aſiat. Reſearches*, vol. iv. p.
Indian Hornbill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 351. 7.

IT is obſerved in the *Aſiatic Reſearches*, by Lieutenant *Charles White* that the name of this bird is *Dhanéſa*, that it feeds on the *Nux Vomica*, and the fat of it is highly eſteemed by the natives.

4. CRIMSON H.

DESCRIPTION.

NEITHER the ſize of this bird is known, any more than the place it inhabits: the head ſeems full of feathers, and a trifle creſted: the upper part of it even with the eyes, and between them and the bill black; the reſt of the plumage a fine crimſon: acroſs the back and ſhoulders a band of white: the bill is longer from the gape, than from thence to the back of the head; the colour of it black or duſky, except at the baſe, where it is ſurrounded with white, and juſt at this diviſion the noſtrils are placed; the bill is ſtout, running to a point at the tip, and a trifle curved for one-third of its length: the legs are the colour of the bill: the tail is cuneiform, and pretty long, as the quills reach juſt beyond the baſe of it.

* See *Act. d'Hiſt. Nat. de Paris*, v. i. p. 1. his definition is, "B. niger, remigibus majoribus albis, roſtro nigro cornu arrorſum aperto, mas gutture rubro, femina cœruleo."

I met

I met with this bird among ſome drawings belonging to Mr. *Smith*, moſt of which were of *Indian* birds. I am greatly at a loſs where to place it, for if the drawing is exact, it does not exactly tally with any of the known ſpecies, except the *Wreathed Hornbill* * of *Dampier*, ſuppoſing the wreathed parts to be ſmoothed off, and in this caſe it has a greater curve at the tip. It ſeems a curious bird, but I have not met with any one who has ſeen an original ſpecimen.

* This is well figured in *D'Entrecaſteaux's Voyage*, ii. p. 304. pl. xi.

GENUS X. BEEF-EATER.

AFRICAN BEEF-EATER.

Buphaga Africana, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 147. 1.
Pic-bœuf d'Afrique, *Levaill. Oif.* pl. 97.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 294. pl. 22.
African Beef-eater, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 359. i. tab. 12.

HITHERTO we have heard of this bird only as a native of *Senegal*; but *M. Levaillant* aſſures us that he has met with it in the country of the great *Namaquas*, near *Caffraria*, and that it coincides much with the *Starling* in point of manners, forming itſelf into ſmall troops, of a dozen or more in each, alighting on the backs of oxen, antelopes, and other quadrupeds, where by preſſing the elevated part of the hide of the animal, containing the larve of the *oeſtrus*, it forces it out, to the great relief of the animal, enjoying itſelf a delicate repaſt. Beſides theſe, the bird is ſaid to feed on various kinds of inſects. It has a ſharp kind of cry, by no means approaching to any thing like what may be termed a ſong.

GENUS XI. ANI.

Crotophaga varia, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 149. 3. VARIEGATED ANI.
Crotophagus varius indicus, *Ger. Orn.* iii. p. 54. tab. 192.

THIS is the ſize of the *Leſſer Ani*, and eleven inches in length: the bill is black, leſs ſtrong than in the common ſpecies: head, fore part of the neck and breaſt black: the middle and greater wing coverts and tail black; the reſt of the body fulvous, inclining to rufous: legs yellow brown. It is not ſaid from whence this bird came, but we are informed that it was alive for ſome time at *Verſailles*, where it went by the name of *Indian Pie*, and a drawing of it ſent to *Florence*, from which *M. Gerini* copied his figure. DESCRIPTION.

GENUS XI*. PLANTAIN-EATER.

BILL ſtout, triangular, the upper mandible elevated at the baſe above the crown; both mandibles dentated on the edges.

NOSTRILS in the middle of the bill.

TONGUE entire, and ſtout.

TOES placed three before and one behind.

VIOLET PLANTAIN E.

Muſophaga violacea, Muſafreſſer, *Schr. der Berl. Geſell.* ix. S. 16. taf. 1. Royal Cuckow, *Lev. Muſ.* pl. in p. 167 ?

DESCRIPTION.

THIS curious and hitherto non-deſcript bird, is nineteen inches in length, of which the tail is ſix inches and one-third: the bill from the tip to the gape is one inch and an half, and very ſingularly ſhaped, eſpecially the upper mandible, being nearly triangular, loſing its attachment at the back part, where it is elevated, and hangs over the crown; the colour of the bill is yellow, growing red towards the end, and the edges of both mandibles are dentated; the tongue not unlike that of a *Parrot* in ſhape: irides brown: the top of the head is purple: lore violet: beneath each eye is a line of white; eye-lids purple: the neck, breaſt, and body violet; wings the ſame: the prime quills purple in the middle: the tail longiſh, cuneiform, obtuſe, the ſame colour as the quills †: legs duſky black, and very ſtrong.

PLACE.

This beautiful bird is found on the plains near the borders of rivers,

† *M. Iſert* ſays the tail conſiſts of nine feathers only, which might be the caſe with his ſpecimen, but as we know no bird in which the tail feathers are not even in number, I ſhould ſuſpect that this bird alſo may have at leaſt ten feathers, or even more.

Violet Plantain-eater.

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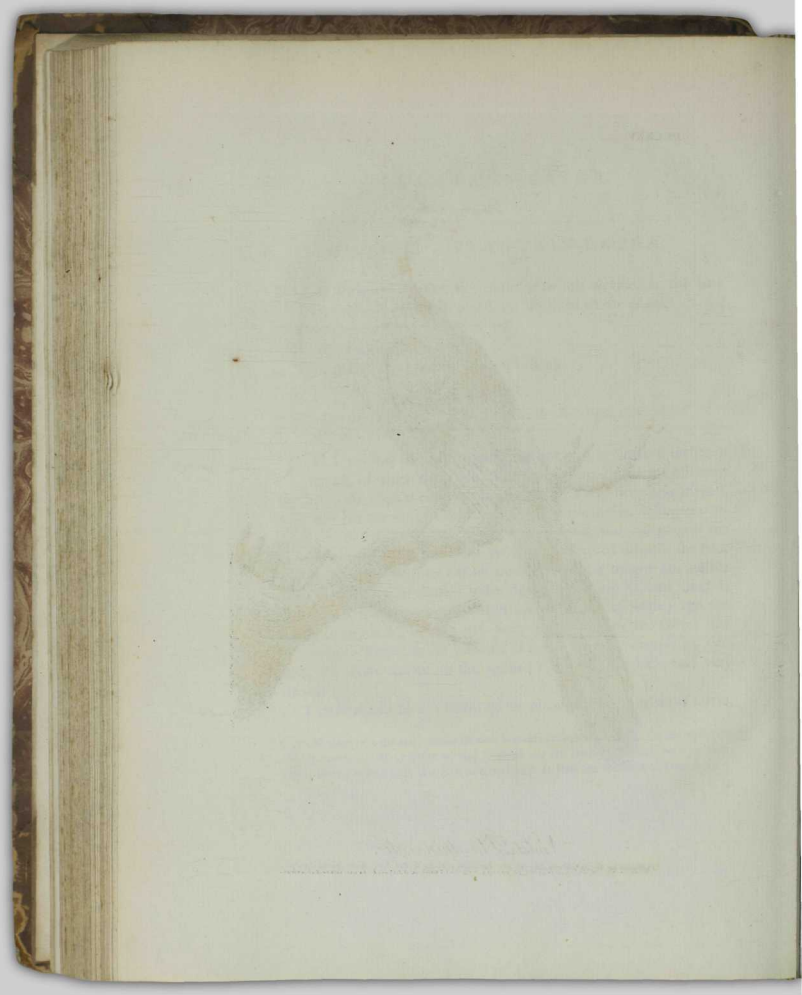


in the province of *Acra*, in *Guinea*, and is ſaid to live principally on the fruit of the *plantain* †; is very rare, for notwithſtanding every pains he could take, *M. Iſert* was not able to obtain more than one ſpecimen.

I have ventured to aſſimilate this with the *Royal Cuckow* of the *Leverian Muſeum*, as it ſeems to agree in every point, except the diſpoſition of the toes, which in that figure are placed two before and two behind. This however may be reconciled, by ſuppoſing the bird capable of placing the toes in the two different poſitions at will, a circumſtance obſerved likewiſe in reſpect to the *Touraco*: however, the aſſertion of *M. Iſert*, that the toes were ſituated as his figure repreſents, ought to weigh with us, eſpecially as he ſeems to be the only one who profeſſes to have ſeen the bird.

† Muſa paradiſiaca & ſapientum.

GENUS XIII. CROW.

N° 1. Raven.
2. South Sea R.
3. Carrion Crow.
4. Rook.
5. Hooded Cr.
6. White-breasted Cr.
7. Jackdaw.
8. Steller's Cr.
9. Blue Cr.
10. Cinereous Cr.
11. Rufous Cr.
12. Red-billed Cr.
13. Magpie.
14. Senegal Cr.
N° 15. Alpine Cr.
16. Red legged Cr.
17. Hermit Cr.
18. Short-tailed Cr. Var. G.
19. Black-faced Cr.
20. Caledonian Cr.
21. Variable Cr.
22. Blue and White Cr.
23. Black and White Cr.
24. White-cheeked Cr.
25. Rufous-bellied Cr.
26. Changeable Cr.
27. Wattled Cr.

1. RAVEN.

Corvus Corax, *Ind. Orn.* 1. p. 150. 1.
—— carnivorus, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 286.
—— calvus seu Loripes, *Ger. Orn.* 2. tab. 143. Var.
Corvus clericus, *Muſ. Carlſ.* pl. 2. Var.
Grand Corbeau, *Levaill. Oiſ.* pl. 51.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 224. 1.
The common Raven, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 367. 1.

DESCRIPTION. THE one figured by *M. Sparrman*, in the *Muſ. Carlſ.* differed from the common ſpecies, merely in having the chin white.

This ſpecies is found in *Egypt*; a few ſmall flocks appearing about *Roſetta* in *February* only. Theſe mix freely with the flocks of *Crows*, remaining on the ground with them, round inhabited places *. It has

* *Sonnini's Trav.* (Engl. ed.) 2. p. 239.

been

been observed to me †, that a *female raven* weighs two pounds ten ounces, but the *egg* scarcely seven drams, so that forty-eight of them would only make up the weight of the bird. The egg of the *Cuckow* is less disproportionate, requiring only thirty-eight to equal the parent in weight.

PLACE. *Levaillant* found that of which he gives a figure, in *Saldanha Bay*, at the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it not unfrequently unites in large flocks, attacking young antelopes, and likewise killing them: that the *male* and *female* are generally together, making the nest in the clefts of rocks, as well as in old buildings. This is certainly a variety only of our *Raven*, differing merely in being bigger, and the bill a trifle more bent.

Var. C. Corax Crucirostra, Corbeau Bec croisé, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 226.

THIS is only a variety, with the two mandibles crossing each other; an accidental circumstance merely, and which is not unfrequently seen in other birds.

2. SOUTH SEA R.

Corvus albicollis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 151. 3.
Corbeau Vautourin, *Levail. Ois.* pl. 50.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 227. pl. xiv.
Corvus torquatus, *Spalowsk. Veg.* 3. tab. 10.
A kind of Raven, *Bruce's Trav. App.* p. 152.
South Sea Raven, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 75.

DESCRIPTION. MR. *Levaillant* is certain that it is a distinct species; he observes, that it is rather less than a *Raven*, and is eighteen inches in length, with a cuneiform tail, and the wings are three inches longer: it is strongly characterised by a white patch at the nape of the neck, added to a white mark separating the sides of this white patch, and encircling the neck; this stripe is itself not very apparent, being

† *Colonel Montagu.*

formed by a ſingle row of white feathers, or rather half white, the outer border being only viſible: the feathers of the throat are forked; the beards extending beyond the ſhafts, and leſs black than the reſt of the plumage: irides brown or hazel.

PLACE. Mr. *Levaillant* found this every where in his *African* travels, but particularly among the great *Namaquas*, and in *Swarte-Land*, but leſs common at the *Cape of Good Hope* itſelf. The *female* is leſs than the *male*; the white on the neck leſs extended, the black leſs gloſſy, more inclined to brown: it is a bold bird, attacking young lambs and antelopes, alſo feeding on carrion.

I obſerved a figure of this among Mr. *Bruce*'s drawings; the bill elevated not unlike that of the *Ani*: ſhoulders of the wings browniſh: tip of the bill white. Mr. *Levaillant* thinks it a link between the *Crow* and *Vulture*, and that it is not a bird of paſſage.

3. CARRION CROW.

Corvus Corone, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 151. 4.—*Sepp. Veg.* 3. t. 15.
Corvus maritimus, Rook, *Bartram's Trav.* p. 286?
Corneille Corbine, *Daudin. Orn.* ii p. 223.—*Hiſt. Prov.* i. p. 486.
Carrion Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 370. 3.

THE manners of this ſpecies are well known; but a ſingular anecdote of one of theſe has come to my knowledge, atteſted by Mr. *Edwards*. In *March* 1783, a *Crow* was obſerved to build a neſt on the vane of the top of the Exchange at *Newcaſtle*, and the more remarkable, as the ſpindle on which the neſt was conſtructed, being fixed to the vane, moves with it, and it appeared very ſingular to view it in windy weather, when the neſt in courſe turned round to every point of the compaſs. A ſmall copper-plate was engraven with a repreſentation of the circumſtance, of the ſize of a watch paper; and ſo pleaſed were the inhabitants with it, that as many of them were ſold as produced to the engraver the ſum of ten pounds.

Birds of the *Crow* genus are ſaid to be ſo numerous about *Aſtrachan*,

chan, that could any one find out the means of deſtroying them, it would be doing very great ſervice.

Corvus frugilegus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 152. 5.—*Sepp. Veg.* 3. *tab.* 103.—*Bartram. Trav.* p. 286?
Corneille du Cap, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 11. N° 52.
Corneille Freux, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 229.
Rook, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 372. 4. 4. ROOK.

IT is ſaid that there are no *Rooks* in the iſland of *Jerſey*, although crows and magpies are not unfrequent; nor is it certain that *Jays* inhabit that iſland *; yet we are certain that *Rooks* migrate into *France* from this country. This ſpecies is apt to vary in colour, like the *Crow*, as two white ones are mentioned by Mr. *White*, in his Hiſtory of *Selborne* †.

Mr. *Levaillant* met with theſe at the *Cape of Good Hope*, but obſerves, that they differ only in the noſtrils not being bare of feathers, as obſerved in *Europe*. This probably ariſes from ſome difference in their manner of feeding, for the young *Rooks* have the noſtrils well covered with briſtles, and in proportion as they root with their bills into the ground, the briſtles are rubbed off, and at laſt the roots themſelves are deſtroyed, the noſtrils remaining bare for ever after. PLACE.

Corvus Cornix, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 193. 7.—*Sepp. Veg.* 3. tab. 106.
Corneille mantelée, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 231.
Hooded Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 153. 5. 5. HOODED CR.

THIS ſpecies changes place according to the ſeaſon in this country, breeding in the more northern parts; I do not hear of their doing ſo more ſouthward than *Northumberland*; they approach the ſouth about the middle of *October*, are common in the ſummer about

* *Col. Montagu.* † P. 42.

the

the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, where they breed on all ſorts of trees; are indiſcriminate feeders, living on both carrion and ſhell fiſh, alſo will eat at times *Cranberries*, and other mountain berries. I have alſo been informed, that in the ſtomach of one were found ſeveral ſmall ſhells and horſe beans.

6. WHITE-BREASTED CR.

Corvus dauuricus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 154. 8.
Corneille à ſcapulaire blanc, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 14. pl. 53.
Corvus ſcapulatus, Corneille à ſcapulaire, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 233.
White-breaſted Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 376. 6. pl. 15.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is figured in the *Planches Enluminées*, but the wings are there too ſhort, for they reach three-fourths of the way on the tail: the *female* is ſmaller than the *male*, and the colours leſs vivid: are found at the *Cape of Good Hope* in plenty; make the neſt in trees or buſhes not well cloathed with leaves, and lay five or ſix green eggs ſpotted with brown. The *Hottentots* hold this bird and ſome others of the crow kind in great eſtimation, being of ſingular uſe in picking out inſects from the backs of oxen, with which they are ſometimes ſo covered as to be in danger of loſing their lives. In one of theſe, ſuppoſed to have come from *China*, I obſerved the belly and under parts to be black, and I have no doubt of its being found in *Abyſſinia*, as I obſerved a figure of one among the drawings of Mr. *Bruce*.

7. JACKDAW.

Corvus Monedula, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 154. 11.—*Sepp. Vog.* 3. t. 113.
Choucas commun, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 233.
Jackdaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 378. 9.—*Id. Supp.* p. 78.

I Have obſerved that this bird will frequently make the neſt in rabbit burrows, and in the *Iſle* of *Ely*, for want of ruined edifices, in which it moſt delights to build, it ſometimes makes the

neſt in the *chimnies*; on an occaſion of this ſort, a fire was once lighted on a hearth below, which had not been uſed for ſome time, at laſt the materials of the neſt above took fire, and were in ſuch quantity, that it was with the greateſt difficulty that the houſe itſelf could be preſerved from the flames.

8. STELLER'S CR.

Corvus Stelleri, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 158. 20.
Pica glandaria cærulea, &c. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 170.
Geai de Steller, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 248.
Steller's Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 387. 21.

DESCRIPTION.

I judge this to be the one mentioned in *Bartram*'s Travels, of an azure blue colour; no creſt or tuft of feathers on the head; ſaid not to be ſo large as the blue *Jay* of *Virginia*, but equally clamorous; found in clumps and coverts in the ſpace between the lower trading houſe and *Rock Point*.

Dr. *Pallas* mentions it as being ſhot by Mr. *Steller*, when *Bering*'s crew landed upon *America*.

9. BLUE CR.

Corvus cyanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 159. 21.
La Pie bleue à tête noire, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 28. pl. 58.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 236.
Corvus cyanus, blue Magpie, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 694.—*Gen. Syn.* i. p. 394. 30.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies migrates from the *Mongolian Deſarts* and *China*, only into that part of the *Ruſſian* dominions which lies to the ſouth of *Lake Baikal*. The figure in *Levaillant*'s work ſeems to have the feathers of the hind head elongated into a pointed creſt, and the whole of the head below the eyes and the chin black: the body is blue grey beneath, more blue above, wings and tail fine blue: tips of the ſecond quills white: tail very long and cuneiform, conſiſting

ſiſting of twelve feathers, all of them white at the ends: bill and legs black. This came from *China*, but Mr. *Levaillant* is not aware or is ſilent in reſpect to its being the one mentioned by Dr. *Pallas*.

10. CINEREOUS CR.

Corvus Canadenſis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 160. 23.
Geai du Canada, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 250.
Cinereous Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 389. 23.

DESCRIPTION. THE weight of this bird is two ounces and a half; length ten inches and a half; breadth fifteen inches: ſaid to live among the pines of *America*; in pairs at all times of the year; are deteſted by the natives: the young fly in *May*.

11. RUFOUS CR.

Corvus rufus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 161. 28.
Pie rouſſe, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 31. pl. 59.—*Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 245.
Rufous Crow, *Gen. Syn. Supp.* p. 84.

DESCRIPTION. THE length of this in *Levaillant*'s plate is nearly eleven inches: head and neck aſh colour: back, ſcapulars, rump and belly rufous; the two laſt pale, inclining to orange: middle of the wing greyiſh white: quills black, and reach juſt beyond the baſe of the tail, which is long and cuneiform, the general colour of it pale grey; the ends of the feathers black, more ſo in proportion as the feathers are outward, ſo that the two middle ones are grey nearly the whole of their length; at the end of each a rufous grey ſpot: bill greyiſh horn colour: legs yellowiſh, ſaid to come from *Bengal*.

12. RED-BILLED CR.

Corvus erythroryncho, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 161. 29.
La Pie bleue, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 24. pl. 57.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 240. t. 15.
Red-billed Jay, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 390. 24.

DESCRIPTION. THE deſcription in the *Gen. Synopſis* of birds, gives every idea of the bird ſufficient to diſcriminate it from others of its genus; but

but in reſpect to the tail feathers, they are faultily expreſſed in the *Pl. Enluminées*, for inſtead of being as there repreſented, of a moderate length, and ſcarcely more than rounded in ſhape at the end, the fact is, that the tail is full half as long again as the whole of the reſt of the bird; this we can teſtify from a fine ſpecimen in the *Leverian Muſeum*, in which the tail is fully as cuneiform in its ſhape as in the *Magpie*; each of the feathers being blue, with the ends black, and ultimately marked with an oval ſpot of white at the tip. Mr. *Levaillant* alſo has remarked the ſame circumſtance,

Corvus Pica. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 162. 32.
Pie commune, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 237.—*Hiſt. Prov.* i. p. 487.—*Hiſt. Alspp.* p. 69.
Magpie, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 392. 29.—*Id. Sup.* p. 80.

13. MAGPIE.

PLACE.

IT has been obſerved, that no greater numbers of this bird are ſeen than in the temperate and ſouthern latitudes of *Ruſſia*; it is common all over *Sibiria*, and even in *Kamtſchatka*; it was met with alſo in the adjacent iſlands by *Steller*.

In *Clayton*'s account of *Virginia*, it is obſerved that neither *Jackdaw* nor *Magpie* are there, and that they prize a *Magpie* full as much as we do the *Red Bird*. Many varieties of this bird have been noticed, and others continually fall under obſervation; I obſerved at the late Mr. *Charles Boddam*'s, of *Bull's Croſs*, one of a dun colour, with white wing coverts: breaſt and belly white; this was eleven years old.

One ſhot at lord *Temple*'s at *Stow*, now in the *Leverian Muſeum*, is almoſt white, longitudinally ſtreaked with black: tail white, ſtreaked with black at the ends; added to theſe, a magpie's neſt was found ſome years ſince in *Somerſetſhire*, in which were four young, three of them had the bills white; the reſt of the body, tail, and legs cream colour: the fourth of the natural colour.

14. SENEGAL CR.

Corvus Senegalenſis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 163. 33.
Le Piapiac, *Levaill. Oiſ* ii. p. 17. pl. 54 —*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 239.
Senegal Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 394. 31.

PLACE.

THIS *M. Levaillant* found in *Africa*, far diſtant from the great *Namaquas*; it agrees with that in *Pl. Enluminées*, 538, but has a far longer tail. Mr. *Levaillant* called it from its cry, which is truely expreſſive of its name; it perches on high trees, ſometimes twenty together: the males have the longeſt tail, more graduated than in the *European Magpie*, than which it is more ſlender. It builds on the tops of high trees, defends the neſt entirely with thorns, only leaving one opening; lays from ſix to eight white eggs, marked with ſome ſpots of brown, biggeſt at the large end; is ſeen in the inward parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, but rarely if ever at the *Cape* itſelf. Mr. *Levaillant* mentioned a ſingularity in one of the tail feathers having two ſhafts coming out of one quill, one of them entirely without webs, but whether a mere *luſus naturæ*, or common to the ſpecies in general, he had not an opportunity of obſerving.

15. ALPINE CR.

Corvus Pyrrhocorax, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 165.
Crave des Alpes, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 252.—*La Peirouſe, neu. Schow. Abh. B.* 3. S. 104.
Alpine Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 381. 11.

PLACE.

LA Peirouſe obſerves, that this ſpecies is found in the higheſt *Pyrenean Alps*, deſcending at the end of the year into the vallies and meadows. The diſtinguiſhing character by no means to be drawn from the colour of the legs, as they differ at different ages, for in ſome they are black, in others orange coloured, and in old birds quite crimſon: the colour of the plumage is duſky black: the bill

bill is yellow, and bent, but not pointed as in the *Corniſh Chough* or *Hermit Crow*.

Corvus Graculus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 165. 41.
Crave Coracias, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 253.
Red-legged Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 401. 39.

16. RED-LEGGED CR.

PLACE.

HASSELQUIST obſerved this bird in the fields of lower *Egypt* during the months of *September* and *October*; ſaid to be common about all high rocks of the ſouth latitude of *Sibiria*, alſo about *Mount Caucaſus*, and the mountains of *Perſia*, and that in the firſt year the bill and legs are black.

The eggs are longer than thoſe of the *Jackdaw*, of a cinereous white, marked with irregular duſky blotches.

Corvus Eremita, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 166. 42.
Crave huppé, ou Sonneur, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 254.
Der Alpen Rabe, *N. G. Deutſch.* B. 2. S. 470. taf. xvii.
Wood Crow from Switzerland, *Borowſk. Nat.* pl. 71. 5. B.
Hermit Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 403. 41.

17. HERMIT CR.

DESCRIPTION.

THE figure in *Borowſki*'s work, which ſeems to been taken from *Albin*, is bare about the head, and the creſt begins at the nape, continuing to the lower part of the neck, falling off to nothing at top and bottom, but the feathers of it very long in the middle of the neck: the eye is ſurrounded with black.

The figure in *Gerini*'s work is ſaid to be this bird, but it ſeems to have a longer bill, and no doubt ought rather to be referred to the *Corniſh Chough*.

Turdus trioſtegus, *Muſ. Carlſ. Faſc.* iv. tab. 84.

18. SHORT-TAILED CR. VAR. G.

DESCRIPTION.

IN this the bill is yellowiſh, with brown edges: the head and nape ruſty green, with three longitudinal black ſtreaks: the upper

parts of the body and wings green for the moſt part: ſhoulders, rump, and tail greeniſh blue: the greater wing coverts and quills black, on the latter a bar of white: throat, breaſt, belly, thighs, and legs pale ruſt colour: vent roſe colour, inclining to white under the tail, which is very ſhort, and moſtly black, with the end of a gloſſy blue.

M. Thunberg is ſaid to have brought this variety from ſome of the *Eaſt India* iſlands: ſize of our Var. C.

19. BLACK-FACED CR.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Jay:* bill ſtout and black; tongue rounded at the end: the face and throat black: the plumage on the upper parts is blueiſh aſh colour for the moſt part; beneath paler: quills blackiſh, with pale edges: tail ſix inches and a half long, and duſky brown, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white: legs duſky blue.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is called *Kai-a-lora*; ſaid to be a bird of prey. I am obliged to Mr. *Lambert* for the above deſcription; among his drawings I likewiſe obſerved another which had a ſtouter bill, the head black much beyond the eyes, and the plumage rather of a darker hue, and the tail feathers not tipped with white.

20. CALEDONIAN CR.

Magpie of New Caledonia, *D'Entrecaſteaux's Voy.* ii. p. 226. pl. 35.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twenty inches: head black, feathers of it ſilky and diſtinct, round the eye ſomewhat bare; all the neck white, and in the middle of the belly a little of the ſame: the general colour of the plumage otherwiſe black: the bill is black and ſtout, the end of it for one third yelloviſh, and ſlightly notched: tail very cuneiform, the two middle feathers eleven inches long, the next on each ſide nine, diminiſhing regularly to the outer ones, which meaſure no more than three inches and a half: legs duſky.

Inhabits

Inhabits the woods of *New Caledonia*. I ſaw a ſpecimen of this at Mr. *Thompſon's*, *Little Saint Martin's Lane*.

PLACE.

21.
VARIABLE CR.

THIS is a large ſpecies, but the true ſize not certain, as the drawing from whence this deſcription is taken did not identify it: the bill is ſtrong, ſeemingly leſs than in the *Crow*, though characteriſtic of that genus: the plumage duſky brown, with reflections of blue and reddiſh in different lights: bill and legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

This was met with in *New Holland*, and was the only one of its kind ſeen there. Mr. *Lambert*.

PLACE.

22.
BLUE AND WHITE CR.

THIS ſpecies is ſmaller than a magpie: bill and legs duſky brown: irides brown: from the middle of the crown, the nape, back of the neck to the middle of the back, the greater part of the wings, and the end of the tail for one third, of a deep blue; the reſt of the plumage white: quills towards the ends brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; known by the name of *Karrock*. It ſeems much allied to the *Thruſh* genus, as it has not any briſtles covering the baſe of the bill; it is eſteemed a rare ſpecies.

PLACE.

23.
BLACK AND WHITE CR.

THIS is about twenty inches in length: the bill and legs duſky black: irides blueiſh: the chin and throat, the middle of the greater quills, the rump, vent, and middle of all but the two centre tail feathers, are white: the reſt of the plumage black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; probably changes place in different ſeaſons, as it is chiefly met with in *May*.

PLACE.

24. WHITE-CHEEKED CR.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE uncertain: bill duſky; legs pale: the head is tufted, or rather fuller of feathers than the reſt of the body, and is, as well as the neck, breaſt, and belly, black: the feathers of the chin and breaſt margined with white; on the ear a white patch: back, wings, and tail olive green: quills dull ruſt colour: the ſhape of the tail cuneiform; the outer feathers tipped with white.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*, and at firſt ſight ſeems to reſemble ſomewhat the *White-eared Jay*, but differs in not having the forehead whitiſh, nor does the white patch come ſo near the eye as in that bird; beſides, the ſhape of the tail is cuneiform in the preſent deſcribed, but in the *White-eared Jay* it is ſimply rounded at the end.

25. RUFOUS-BELLIED CR.

La Pie à culotte de peau, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 20. pl. 55.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is about the ſize of a *Blackbird*, but differs in having a cuneiform tail, which is half as long again as the bird: the whole of the plumage is gloſſy black, with a tinge of blue in ſome lights; but the feathers of the belly, thighs, and vent, are of a fleſh colour, or pale rufous, and the vent rather inclines to brown: the bill and legs are black.

PLACE. This bird is figured from one in the collection of *M. Ray de Breukelerward*, of *Amſterdam*, and ſaid to have been brought from one of the *South Sea* iſles. It ſeems to have ſome affinity to the *Senegal Crow*, from its ſhape and cuneiform tail: the bill is not ſo ſtrong in proportion as in the *Magpie*, but more approaching to that of the *Thruſhes*. In this ſingle ſpecimen, were obſerved only eight feathers in the tail, and on the moſt minute inveſtigation, no traces of more could be found; if it be really the caſe with others of the ſame ſpecies, as may be known hereafter, it is, we believe, a ſingular occurrence, as although frequently more, we do not at preſent know any bird which has fewer than ten feathers in its tail.

Le Temia, *Levaill. Oif.* ii. p. 22. pl. 56.

26. CHANGEABLE CR.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about the ſize of our *Song Thruſh* in the body, but rather longer in proportion: the general colour of the plumage is black, and the texture of the feathers fine, delicate and ſoft; but thoſe round the baſe of the bill, as far as the eye and chin, are ſtiff and ſhort, appearing more like black velvet, and thoſe on the reſt of the body, in different reflections of light, are gloſſed with green and purple; thoſe of the tail above, ſeem gloſſed with green, the four middle ones wholly ſo, but the others only on the outer webs; the tail is greatly cuneiform, and contains ten feathers; the four middle ones or longeſt are of equal length, and longer than the reſt of the body; the others leſſen till the outer ones are very ſhort: the bill and legs are black, and perhaps may be allied to the *Crow* genus, however, the bill in ſhape is greatly ſimilar to that of the *Beefeater*, and the bird may not unlikely be poſſeſſed of the ſame manners.

PLACE.

This was ſent from *Batavia*, to Mr. *Temminck*, of *Amſterdam*, but it is by no means certain that this was its native country.

Pie à pendeloques, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 246. pl. xvi.

27. WATTLED CR.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fifteen inches: bill black, ſlender, and a little elongated: the general colour of the plumage browniſh grey: the feathers at the top of the head and neck edged with whitiſh; on the cheeks a little downy, at the bottom of which ariſes a cylindrical caruncle, ten lines in length, hanging on each ſide of the neck; throat white; fore part of the neck, and under parts of the body dirty white, the middle of each feather daſhed with browniſh: on the middle of the belly a patch of fine yellow: quills tipped with white: tail greatly cuneiform, each feather tipped with white; legs greyiſh yellow; claws browniſh grey, ſharp, crooked, and ſtrong.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Zealand*.

GENUS XIV. ROLLER.

N° 1. Bengal R.
2. Docile R.
3. Noiſy R.
4. Striated R.
5. Piping R.
6. Crimſon R.
7. Hairy R.
8. Red-breaſted R.

1. BENGAL R. VAR.

Cor. Bengalenſis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 168. 2. Var.
Rollier tacheté, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 258.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Common Roller*; length thirteen inches: bill black; head rufous, with a whitiſh mixture in the face: the general colour of the plumage is rufous, tinged with dirty green on the back, and inclining to red beneath, marked with a longitudinal white ſtripe on each feather: wings dull pale green: quills ſky blue: tail rufous brown, pretty long, and the feathers of equal lengths: legs duſky.

PLACE. A ſpecimen of this bird is in the Muſeum at *Paris*, brought from *Senegal*, by *M. Geoffroy de Villeneuve*. It has been alſo killed in *Caffraria* by Mr. *Levaillant*. It is probably a young bird of the *Bengal Roller*.

2. DOCILE R.

Coracias docilis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 172. 17.—*S. G. Gmelin, It.* iii. p. 378. t. 42.—*Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 266.

DESCRIPTION. THE ſize of a *Jackdaw*: bill and legs yellow; the bill is rather bent, feathered on the ſides, and the under part at the baſe covered with white feathers: eyes black, round them dull grey, behind and beneath them whitiſh, with a ſlight mixture of red; the upper parts of the head, neck, and breaſt are much the ſame; belly and vent cheſnut

cheſnut brown: the nine firſt quills are half white half black; the reſt wholly black: tail black, with the tip white.

Inhabits *Perſia*, and has obtained its name from imitating words and actions of thoſe around, ſuch as crying, laughing, and ſuch like.

Coracias ſtrepera, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 173. 21.
Reveilleur de L'Iſle Norfolk, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 267.
Corvus graculinus, White-vented Crow, *White's Journ. Bot. Bay*, tab. p. 251.

3. NOISY R.

LENGTH nineteen inches; ſize ſomewhat bigger than a *Jackdaw*: bill two inches and three quarters long, curved at the point, with a ſlight notch at the very tip; colour black; noſtrils elongated, oval: the irides are orange: the general colour of the plumage is black; the feathers about the head ſhort and ſtiff: the firſt quill feather is half the length of the fifth, which is the longeſt of all; the firſt ſix quills are white at the baſe, producing when cloſed a white patch on the wing: vent, and baſe of all the tail feathers white: the tail is eight inches long, even at the end, and the feathers pointed at the tips, marked on the inner web with white, except the two middle ones, which are wholly black*: the wing when cloſed reaches more than half way on the tail: the legs are ſtrong, feathered rather below the heel; hind toe very large and ſtrong. DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies is very numerous at *Norfolk Iſland*, and is very clamorous, eſpecially of nights; called a *Magpie* by our ſailors, perhaps on account of the colours, added to the ſimilarity of voice. It is a very fooliſh bird, running after any perſon, and ſuffering itſelf to be knocked down with a ſtick. PLACE.

* In the engraved coloured plate of this bird, in *White's Journal*, all the tail feathers have white ends, whereas the two middle ones are black the whole of their length.

4. STRIATED R.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH fifteen inches: bill flesh colour; tongue bristly at the end: plumage on the upper parts olive green, marked on the back with fine streaks of black, inclining to ash colour on the cheeks: the under parts of the body white streaked with black: lesser wing coverts black, edged with pale grey; the rest, as well as part of the quills, are pale grey, almost white: quills black: tail pale ash colour, and pretty long: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*.

5. PIPING R.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is eighteen or nineteen inches long: bill two inches or more, straight, except at the point of the upper mandible, which is bent; the colour blue, the tip black: general colour of the plumage deep black, except the nape, wing coverts, and some of the greater quills at the base, rump, vent, and base of all the tail feathers for two-thirds of the length, which are white, but the end of the tail is black, as is the whole of the outer feather on the outer web: legs dusky slate colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*, where it is known by the name of *Tarra-war-nang*; it has a soft note, not unlike the sound of a well-toned flute; it preys often on small birds.

6. CRIMSON R.

Crimson Roller, *Lew. Mus.* tab. in p. 63.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Crow*: bill red: the whole plumage crimson, inclining to pompadour red, but somewhat deeper: the tail is even at the end, of the same colour as the rest of the plumage, but darker; the under part of it dusky black; quills of this last colour: legs dusky.

PLACE. This most beautiful species inhabits *Cayenne*; a fine specimen is in the collection of Mr. *Martyn*, of *Great Marlborough Street*; that from

which the figure in the *Leverian Muſeum* was engraven, was taken from a painting in the collection of the late *M. G. D'Orcy*, communicated by Colonel *Woodford*: this ſeems to differ in ſome degree, for the feathers of the crown are elongated, ſo as to make it appear ſomewhat creſted, and the quills and tail are ſaid to be wholly black.

7.
HAIRY R.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill and legs in this bird are duſky blue; the whole of the neck, breaſt, and belly teſtaceous brown, ſtreaked with white, and the feathers rather looſe and elongated: back and wing coverts green brown, edged with blue and changeable red: quills deep blue: tail long, even at the end, and like the quills in colour: above the eyes a ſtreak of white, and beneath them a dark one.

A drawing of this bird is in the collection of Colonel *Woodford*.

8.
RED-BREASTED R.

Red-breaſted Roller, *Lev. Muſ.* tab. in p. 199.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is nearly the ſize of a *Common Crow*: the bill is ſtrong and black: the general colour of the plumage is alſo black, ſlightly gloſſed with blue on the back and wings: the fore part of the neck and breaſt are bright ſcarlet, inclining to crimſon, changing to ferruginous at the lower part: the tail conſiſts of twelve feathers, and is ſlightly cuneiform: legs black.

PLACE.

The above deſcription taken from a ſpecimen in the collection of the late Mr. *Bailey*, dealer in curioſities in the *Haymarket*, who informed me that it came from *South America*.

GENUS XV. ORIOLE.

N° 1. Cheſnut and Black Or.
2. Leſſer Bonana Or.
3. Olive Or.
N° 4. Golden Or.
5. Carthagena Or.

1. CHESNUT and BLACK OR.

Oriolus caſtaneus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 181. 25.
Carouge varié, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 334.
Cheſnut and Black Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 437. 24.

DESCRIPTION.

IN a letter from Mr. *Abbot*, of *Georgia*, in *America*, he obſerves, "the *Cheſnut* and *Black Oriole* is not common in theſe parts; the "bird you deſcribe as its hen, I eſteem another ſpecies; but con- "ſidering what you remark about the *Baltimore* and other young "birds, I believe it to be a young cock of the ſecond ſummer; "they ſing loud, and but little different from your No. 24: "the ſize, colour, bill, and legs agree, and the ſpots and ſhades "differ in different birds, having all the appearance of moulting "and becoming like the former, but the hen is quite a different "bird, having no cheſnut about her: the young birds are all like "hens, which is the caſe with ſeveral of this country."

MANNERS.

The neſt is built in the beginning of *May*, in the fork of the top ſprigs of *Sweet Gum*, curiouſly woven with the ſmall twigs of a plant like green hay, and lined with wool: the eggs are of a very pale or whitiſh blue, marked or ſtreaked round the larger end with dark brown.

I very much rely on the opinion of Mr. *Abbot*, who is an excellent obſerver, and am inclined to think from what he ſays, as well as what has been hinted to me from my friend General *Davies*, that theſe

these birds vary exceedingly before they arrive at mature plumage, for in one pointed out by this last gentleman to me as a female, the chin and throat were black: head mottled green and black, in the manner of the *Pewit Gull*, before its final change into deep black: wings brown, with a rufous bar: under parts of the body pale yellow, but the middle of the belly inclined to rufous: the tail dark olive green, with the two middle feathers nearly black.

Oriolus Xanthorus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 181. 26.
Carouge cul jaune, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 384.
Leſſer Bonana Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 438. 25.

2. LESSER BONANA OR.

DESCRIPTION.

IF the bird figured by *Briſſon*, and that of *Edwards* be the ſame, the laſt is by much the biggeſt, as appears by the *Leverian Muſeum*, which contains ſpecimens of both. In *Briſſon*'s bird the lore and chin only are black, but in that of *Edwards*, the fore part of the head, chin, throat, and the wing coverts have a large portion of white: the yellow parts in *Briſſon*'s bird are very full and bright, but in that of *Edwards*, of a greeniſh yellow.

Oriolus olivaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 186, 41. Var.
Icterus caſtaneus, Troupiale chatain, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 353.
Cayenne Olive Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 447. 39.

3. OLIVE OR. VAR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Olive Oriole:* bill black: head, neck, and general colour of the plumage fine velvet black: throat, breaſt, belly, back, rump, and vent fine gloſſy cheſnut: belly and thighs duſky: wings and tail black: greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming a tranſverſe band of that colour: legs black.

The *female* is of a colour leſs deep, inclining to brown above, and to rufous beneath, with the vent feathers grey.

M. Daudin received the above from *Cayenne*, with the *Olive Oriole*,

Oriole, to which it ſeems to be allied at leaſt, if not that bird in any of its changes of plumage: ſaid to make the neſt of a plain rounded hemiſpherical ſhape, of dried roots and fibres, and commonly many neſts are found on the ſame tree.

4. GOLDEN OR.

Oriolus Galbula, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 186. 45.
Galbula Aldrov. *Ger. Orn.* iii. t. 307. 308. 309.
Golden Oriole, *Nat. Miſc.* viii. pl. 285.—*Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 449. 43.—*Id. Sup.* p. 89.

IN *Sepp*'s plate, the neſt ſeems compoſed of pale moſs mixed with feathers, and faſtened round the divarication of a bifid branch. In the firſt plumage the *males* and *females* reſemble each other: they ſeem to inhabit the greater part of the old continent; *Ruſſel* * found them at *Aleppo*, in autumn, where they are uſed as food; *Somini* † obſerved them migrating through *Egypt*, and in doing this they take up fifteen days, during which they are caught for food; is certainly the *Mango Bird* of *India*, as Mr. *Macneil* ‡ found it in great plenty in the iſland of *Salſet*, and ſays the notes are plaintive and melodious, though ſimple: it is probably the bird called at *Malabar* by the name of *Magnakli*; ſaid to be entirely yellow, except the wings, which are black §.

5. CARTHAGENA OR.

Coracias cartaginienſis, *Scop. An. Hiſt. Nat.* i. p. 40.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the common *Oriole:* bill black; head the ſame; throat white: breaſt, belly, and rump yellow: wings and tail rufous, ſpotted with black; a white ſtreak paſſes from the baſe of the upper mandible on each ſide to the nape: back varied rufous and brown.

PLACE.

Scopoli found this in the *Emperor* of *Germany*'s menagerie at *Vienna*, to which place it was brought from *Carthagena*, in *South America*, by *Cl. Jacquin*. It was an unquiet and clamorous bird.

* *Hiſt. of Aleppo.*
† *Trav.* (Engl. ed.) iii. p. 318.
‡ *Archæol.* viii. p. 252.
§ See *Bartholomeo's Voy. to India*, (Engl. ed.) p. 224.

GENUS XVI. GRAKLE.

N° 1. Paradiſe Gr.
2. Creſted Gr.
3. Egyptian Gr.
4. Abyſſinian Gr.
5. Green Gr.
6. Black-headed Gr.
7. Pied Gr.
8. Blue-eared Gr.

Gracula triſtis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 190. 3.
Gracula grillivora, Martin acridophage, *Daud. Orn.* ii. 285.
Paradiſe Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 458. 3.

1. PARADISE Gr.

DESCRIPTION.

WE believe that this bird varies greatly: in a ſpecimen from *India*, in poſſeſſion of General *Davies*, the whole ſpace on each ſide of the head, from the gape, through the eye, and much beyond it, was bare; the whole of the head otherwiſe cloathed with greeniſh black feathers; but the chin, and fore part of the neck to the breaſt, were aſh colour: the reſt of the bird as before deſcribed in the *General Synopſis*. In this work *, it is mentioned from *M. Buffon*, that the inhabitants of the iſland of *Bourbon* having imported ſome of theſe birds for the purpoſe of deſtroying the *Graſshoppers*, the birds increaſed ſo faſt, that after having deſtroyed the inſects, they attacked not only the fruits, but young *Pigeons*, and became a greater ſcourge than the *Graſshoppers* had been before. We learn, however, that this aſſertion is not preciſely the fact, and moſt likely *M. Buffon* had been miſinformed; for *M. Dupleſſin*, who gave it as his opinion, that theſe birds might be uſeful to be introduced into that part of *Spain* ſituated towards *Africa*, by way of deſtroying the *Locuſts* there, had been many years reſident in the iſland of *Bourbon*, where he had ſeen thoſe birds introduced, that indeed they have been much multiplied in that iſland, but ſo far from themſelves being conſidered as a nuiſance, the laws for their preſervation are ſtill in force.

* *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 459.

2.
CRESTED Gr.

Gracula criſtatella, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 192. 8.
Quiſcale criſtatelle, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 320.
Creſted Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 464. 7.—*Id. Sup.* p. 90.

DESCRIPTION. ONE of theſe, or very like, is in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, which came from the *Mahratta* country in *India:* the forehead is moderately creſted: length of the bird nine inches and a half: bill and legs yellow: the plumage is brown, but the head and neck are black; the laſt inclining to duſky: the greater quills are white, but black towards the tips: ſecond quills like the back: under tail coverts white: tail black, more than three inches in length; the feathers of it decreaſing in length a trifle towards the middle: the ends of all the feathers are white, but the two middle ones the leaſt in proportion, being only tipped with white.

3.
EGYPTIAN Gr.

Gracula Atthis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 192. 10.
Quiſcale Atthis, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 321.
Egyptian Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 466. 9.

DESCRIPTION. THE only repreſentation I have ſeen of this, is among the drawings of the late Mr. *Bruce:* the colour of the plumage is green, but on the ears, the axillæ, and under parts, a purpliſh blue: tail blue green: bill and legs black.

PLACE. This is ſaid to inhabit *Abyſſinia*, where it is known by the name of *Warâa* *.

4.
ABYSSINIAN Gr.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt: bill black: irides ſtraw colour: head deep aſh colour: body green, ending in a point on the breaſt: beneath the body dull ferruginous orange: legs black.

PLACE. Found in *Abyſſinia*, with the laſt ſpecies, to which it ſeems greatly allied.

* *Sonnini* calls it *Egyptian Raven.* See *Trav.* (Engl. ed.) ii. p. 239. Note *.

5.
GREEN
Gr.

THIS is ſomewhat leſs than one foot in length: general colour pale dull green: the chin mottled, duſky and brown: the under parts of the body from the breaſt whitiſh, with a few duſky ſtreaks; wings and tail duſky, the firſt edged with white, the laſt even at the end, tipped with white: the bill is ſtout, a little bent at the point, and of a horn colour; tongue half the length of the bill, pointed at the end: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is ſaid to be a rare bird. PLACE.

It is with no little difficulty that we have been able to fix limits to the genus of *Grakle*, more eſpecially to thoſe which inhabit *New Holland*: and to ſay the truth, great uncertainty has ariſen in reſpect to other genera alſo, not only in regard to *birds*, but *quadrupeds*, as well as other claſſes. It is true, that whenever any difficulty preſents itſelf, it may often be obviated by creating a new genus, and many perſons are of opinion, that this is the only way to aſcertain the place any individual ought to hold in the ſyſtem; but although it may be allowed in ſome inſtances, it ſhould be in ſuch only where neceſſity may make it unavoidable: a far better way being in our opinion rather to ſtrain a trifling point, than burthen the memory by forming numerous new genera. On this account, I venture to enumerate the following ſpecies, reſerving to others the full right of differing in ſentiment:

6.
BLACK-
HEADED
Gr.

LENGTH nine inches: bill yellow, a trifle bent, and ſtouter at the baſe than is uſual in the *Thruſh* genus, though not greatly diſſimilar: the forehead is white, but the reſt of the head black: the throat, whole of the neck, and all beneath are white, but inclining to blueiſh in ſome parts: the back, and all the wing coverts, without exception, are fine pale blue grey, with a trace of white acroſs the lower part of DESCRIPTION.

the laſt: the quills are duſky, edged with pale ruſt: tail three inches in length, blueiſh aſh colour, ſome of the outer feathers inclining to pale grey near the ends: legs longiſh, ſcaly, of a pale yellow oker colour; claws duſky and ſtout.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*. I am indebted to General *Davies* for the knowledge of this ſpecies, having been brought from *Port Jackſon*, by Governor *King*.

7. PIED Gr.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ten inches: bill formed as in the laſt, and yellow: forehead, chin, and throat white; alſo a trace of the ſame from the nape on each ſide of the neck to the bottom of it; the reſt of the head and neck are black, coming forwards on the breaſt as a broad bar: the back, ſecond quills, and all the outer edge of the wings, as alſo the whole of the prime quills, are black, with a tinge of blue in ſome lights; the reſt of the feathers of the wing white, and when the wing is cloſed, giving the appearance of two white bars connected in the middle: the under parts from the breaſt are white: tail white, the feathers pretty nearly equal in length; near the end a bar of black: legs dull ſlate colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*, with the laſt ſpecies.

8. BLUE-EARED Gr.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eleven inches and a half: bill, forehead, crown of the head, and ſides of the cheeks, black: chin, throat, and breaſt lead colour: under the cheeks, ſides of the neck, and all beneath from the breaſt, white: at the back part of the head a creſcent of white: hind part of the neck, ſhoulders, back, wings, and tail, yellowiſh green: quills dark brown, with yellow margins; towards the ends grey: round the eyes a bare ſpace of a bright blue colour: legs blue black; claws black and crooked.

Inhabits *New Holland:* brought from *Botany Bay*. I am obliged to General *Davies* for the above deſcription.

GENUS XVIII. CURUCUI.

The Leverian Trogon, *Lev. Muſ.* p. 175. pl. p. 177. LEVERIAN C.

THE bill in this bird is lead colour, paler at the tip: head, neck, and breaſt fine deep violet blue: wings black; quills edged with white: back blueiſh green, with a tinge of gold colour: the upper tail coverts ſilky, of a deep lucid blue green: tail black, with a greeniſh caſt; the feathers ſquare at the ends, the middle ones ſlightly tipped with black; the two outer ones on each ſide gradually ſhorter, black, obliquely edged and tipped with white: belly white, with a very ſlight reddiſh tinge or buff colour: legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *South America*; in ſize about that of the *Violet-headed Curucui*, to which it very nearly approaches, and may poſſibly, on future enquiry, prove to be a mere variety or ſexual difference of that bird. PLACE.

GENUS XIX. BARBET.

GERINI's B.

Bucco Gerini, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 207. 29.—*Ger. Orn.* ii. p. 51. t. 181.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Thruſh*: length nine inches: bill black, ſtout: crown of the head blue, ſpotted with black in the middle; beneath the eyes, the cheeks, and fore part of the neck for half way, black: quills black: hind part of the neck, as far as the beginning of the back, and moſt part of the belly and vent, rufous red.

The native place of this bird is quite uncertain; I have only met with it in the engravings of *M. Gerini*, who calls it a *Woodpecker*; but the bill is large, and more like that of the *Barbet*, hence I have ventured to rank it in that genus.

GENUS XX. CUCKOW.

N° 1. Common C.
2. Cupreous C.
3. Gilded C.
4. Honey C.
5. Long-billed Rain C.
6. Touraco C.
7. Noiſy C.
8. Blue-headed C.
9. Pheaſant C.
10. Tippet C.
11. Fan-tailed C.
12. Gloſſy C.
13. Abyſſinian C.

* WITH FOUR TOES.

1. COMMON CUCKOW.

Cuculus canorus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 207. 1.
Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 509. 1.—*Id. Sup.* p. 98.—*Phil. Tranſ.* vol. lxxviii. p. 219.—*Jenner.*

WE have ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe that the egg of the *Cuckow* is not generally known, for ſome authors † tell us that it weighs full a quarter of an ounce; that it is not laid in the neſt of another bird, but between the roots of old trees on the ground; that the eggs are two in number. It is clear from this deſcription, that it can mean no other than that of the *Goatſucker*.

Such is the caſe likewiſe in reſpect to that figured in *Sepp*'s plate of the *Cuckow* ‡, and cannot by any means be miſtaken. The egg of the *Cuckow*, however, is ſcarcely half as large as either of the figures above alluded to, and in ſize is more diſproportionate to the bird than any, except the *Raven*. The *Cuckow*'s egg weighs rarely ever more

† *Naturforſch*, xiv. p. 49.—*Beſch. d. Berl. Geſ.* iv. t. 18. f. 1.
‡ *Sepp. Veg.* p. 117. tab. 62.

than

than fifty grains *, and the bird itſelf barely four ounces, ſo that thirty-eight of ſuch eggs will about make up the weight of the parent, whereas the *Raven* weighs two pounds ten ounces, and the egg not quite ſeven drachms, ſo that forty-eight are required to equal the weight of the bird.

The *Cuckow* is ſuppoſed to lay a great number of eggs, for in one diſſected by my friend Mr. *Lamb*, there were not only two eggs in the ovary, one of them juſt on the point of being laid, the other about half the ſize, but beſides, a vaſt number of ſmall ones; and in reſpect to food, the ſtomach contained not only ſmall caterpillars, but ſmall ſeeds likewiſe. Similar obſervations, as well as others of much import, may be obtained, by conſulting Dr. *Jenner*'s excellent Eſſay on the ſubject, in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* above quoted.

2. CUPREOUS C.

Cupreous Cuckow, *Lev. Muſ.* pl. in p. 159.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE nearly that of a *Lark*, but of a longer and more delicate form: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body are of a bright copper colour, with a metallic ſplendour, being gloſſed with gold and red tinge of copper: the feathers are of a rounded ſhape, and are ſo diſpoſed as to reſemble ſcales: the belly and thighs are of a beautiful jonquil yellow: the tail is ſlightly cuneiform; one or two of the exterior feathers marked at the tip with a triangular ſpot of white: bill and legs black.

PLACE. This bird is ſuppoſed to have come from *Africa*, and is in the *Leverian Muſeum*: in general ſhape and appearance, it is ſomewhat allied to the *Gilded Cuckow*, but differs much in its colour, and in having the tail longer in proportion.

* Not unfrequently as low as forty-four grains; Dr. *Heyſham*: from forty-three to fifty-five grains; *Jenner*.

Cuculus auratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 215. 27.
Le Didric, *Levaill. Voy.* (Fr. ed. 8vo.) i. p. 234.
Gilded Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 527. 23.

3. GILDED C.

THIS Mr. *Levaillant* found about *Koks Kraal*, inwards from the *Cape of Good Hope*, and properly remarks, that it is undoubtedly the fineſt bird of the genus. It ſings continually, perched on the extremities of large trees, and utters with varied modulation the ſyllables *di-di-didric*, as diſtinctly as can be written; hence he has named it *Le Didric*.

Cuculus Indicator, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 218. 35.
Coucou indicateur, *Levaill. Voy.* (Fr. ed. 8vo.) i. p. 253. Var.
Honey Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 533.—*Id. Sup.* p. 101.

4. HONEY C.

THE cock, deſcribed by *Sparrman*, has the neck encircled with a black ring *; according to *Levaillant*, it is ſaid to be larger than the common *Cuckow*, very tame, and not afraid to come near him, and that the *Hottentots* held it in great veneration †. He likewiſe adds, that nothing was found in its ſtomach on diſſection but wax and honey, not a veſtige of any inſect: the ſkin ſo remarkably thick, as when freſh ſcarcely to be pierced with a pin, a wiſe proviſion againſt the ſtings of the inſects which he is to encounter: the neſt is in the hollow of trees, which it climbs like the *Woodpecker*, and it hatches its own eggs; from hence the manners ſeem to be totally diſtinct from the *European Cuckow*.

DESCRIPTION.

Cuculus Vetula, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 218. 36.
Long-billed Rain Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 535. 32.

5. LONG-BILLED RAIN C.

MR. *Abbot*, long reſident at *Savannah*, in *Georgia*, obſerved to me, that the *Rain Cuckow*, is not unfrequent about *Burke* country,

* See *Sparrm. Voy.* (12mo. ed.) ii. p. 142. called there *Capiſtrum*.
† Called by the Cape farmers, *Honey Bird*, *Barrow's Trav.* p. 321.

and

and that it ſits on its own eggs: the neſts of theſe birds not uncommon, he having procured three or four of them; one diſcovered by himſelf, was built in the fork of a ſmall oak, made of ſticks lined with moſs, and over that dead *Hiccory* bloſſoms: the eggs were five in number, of a rough blue colour, but not deep, and found complete about the latter end of *April*.

6.
TOURACO.
C.

Cuculus Perſa, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 222. 49.
Touraco, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 545. 46.

M. LEVAILLANT, in his travels *, obſerves, that numbers of *Touracos* are in the country of *Hottniquas*, but are difficult to ſhoot, perching only at the extremities of the higheſt branches of trees, out of gunſhot, and rarely ſuffer any one to come near enough: feeds on fruits, but not on inſects, and is eaſily caught alive by ſnares baited with ſuch fruits as are in ſeaſon; in another place he talks of having killed many *Flycatchers* and *Touracos*, which when fricaſſeed, were ſuperior to the *Pintado* or *Partridge* †.

7.
NOISY
C.

Coucou Criard, *Sen. Voy.* (Fr. ed. 8vo.) ii. p. 6.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſaid to be wholly of a brown black colour, having nothing otherwiſe remarkable.

PLACE. Inhabits the inner part of the *Cape of Good Hope*, in the country of *Gonaquois*, where it is known to the *Europeans* by the name of *Criard*, being a very noiſy ſpecies, and may be heard at a great diſtance. The note conſiſts of divers ſounds, very diſtinct, and it paſſes whole hours in ſinging without interruption, by which the ſportſman is led to the place where it is.

* (Fr. ed. 8vo.) Vol. i. p. 106.—ii. p. 7.

† We beg leave here to notice an error in our 2d vol. of Synopſis, p. 531. wherein the three paragraphs from line 16, ſhould have been placed after *Touraco*.

8.
BLUE-HEADED C.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is about nine inches in length: the bill ſomewhat bent, of a pale blue colour: the upper part of the head, taking in the eyes, the ſides and back of the neck, deep blue, inclining to blackiſh: the reſt of the upper parts pale brown, dotted on the back with white, and marked with narrow bars of the ſame acroſs the wings and tail, which laſt is rather long, nearly even, being a very trifle rounded at the end: the under parts are wholly white, tranſverſely marked with narrow duſky lines: the throat and fore part of the neck incline to orange: legs blueiſh, very ſtout, and ſcaly.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*: Mr. *Lambert* informs me, that the above was the only one of the kind ſeen there by Mr. *White*, but that one of a ſimilar form and ſize, of a gloſſy black colour, was taken at the ſame time, and it was then ſuppoſed that theſe two only differed in ſex.

9.
PHEASANT C.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a beautiful ſpecies, and is in length from ſixteen to eighteen inches: the bill, head, neck, and all beneath are of a fine black: the whole of the back and wings varied with rufous, yellow, brown, and black, ſomewhat ſimilar to a *Pheaſant* or *Woodcock*: the tail is long, and barred elegantly with the ſame colour: the legs are duſky black; the toes placed two before and two behind, as in other *Cuckows*, but the hind claws are pretty long, and leſs hooked than the fore ones, reſembling in this the *Egyptian Cuckow*, which however differs materially in colour, as in that bird the back and wings are plain rufous, and the tail, though long and cuneiform, is wholly black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, known there by the name of *Pheaſant*.

10.
TIPPET
C.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is nearly twelve inches long: the bill brown, rather ſtout, and a trifle curved at the point: the upper parts of the body are dull green, the under white: the crown full of feathers, and as far as the eyes on each ſide black; on the ſides of the neck, the black comes forward, and almoſt meets in the middle, giving the appearance of a cloak or tippet: ſides under the wings yellowiſh: thighs marked with a few ruſty ſpots: quills black: tail very ſhort, the outer margins of the feathers marked with white ſpots: legs duſky blueiſh white, dotted with black: irides orange.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is a rare bird.

11.
FAN-TAILED
C.

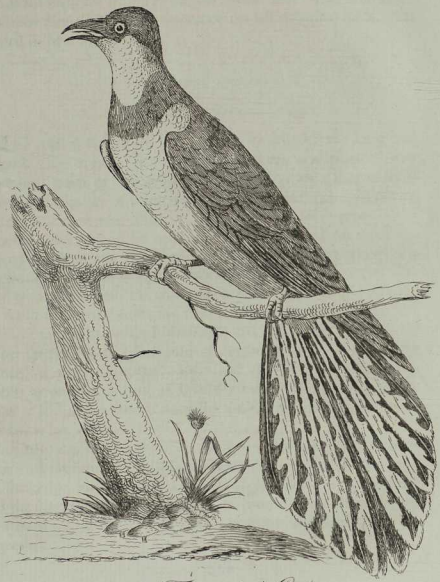
DESCRIPTION. THIS elegant bird is about the ſize of a *Song Thruſh*, and ten inches in length; the tail occupying at leaſt one third: the bill is black, ſomewhat bent at the tip: the upper parts of the body are duſky black, coming forwards on the breaſt, and encircling it as it were with a creſcent: the cheeks and throat are ferruginous buff; ſides of the breaſt the ſame, but the middle of it and the belly are pale oker yellow: the tail is greatly cuneiform; the two middle feathers black; the others the ſame on the outer webs, but barred on the inner with alternate black and white: the wings when cloſed reach rather beyond the middle of the tail: legs yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*.

12.
GLOSSY
C.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE uncertain: general colour above rufous, inclined to purple; beneath duſky white, croſſed with ſeveral broad bars of a gloſſy or browniſh copper colour: tail of a moderate length, and barred

Pl.CXXVI.



Fan tailed Cuckow.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801 by Leigh, Sotheby & Son York Street Covent Garden.

with the ſame beneath: the bill is pointed, and duſky; the tongue ſharp at the end, the length of the bill: irides blue: legs brown.

Inhabits *New Holland:* for ſeveral of the laſt deſcribed birds, I am indebted to Mr. *Lambert.* PLACE.

* * WITH THREE TOES ONLY.

13. ABYSSINIAN C.

Bee Cuckow, Moroc, *Bruce's Trav. App.* t. p. 178.

THIS bird is ſaid to be ſeven inches in length: the head and neck plain brown; at the baſe of the beak a number of very ſmall hairs: inſide of the mouth and throat yellow; tongue ſharp pointed, and capable of being drawn to almoſt half its length out of the mouth: eye-brows black; bill pointed, a trifle bent: irides duſky red: fore part of the neck light yellow, darker on the ſides, reaching nearly to the ſhoulders: breaſt and belly dirty white: the wing feathers are moſtly tipped with white: the tail has twelve feathers, of equal length, the ends tipped with white: thighs covered with feathers half way down the legs, which are black: the toes are only three in number, placed two before and one behind. DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies inhabits ſuch parts of *Abyſſinia* where honey is chiefly produced as revenue, as *Agou*, *Goutto*, and *Beleſſen*. It feeds on bees, but kills more than it eats, as numbers are found ſcattered on the ground. It makes a ſort of ſnapping noiſe, when catching the bees, otherwiſe it has no note. PLACE.

This Mr. *Bruce* ſuppoſes to be the *Cuckow* of *Lobo*, who attributes to this bird the faculty of diſcovering honey. He ridicules Dr. *Sparrman*, for giving an account of a ſpecies of *Cuckow* to which he attributes the ſame faculty; but theſe two are very clearly different birds, therefore Mr. *Bruce*'s criticiſms on Dr. *Sparrman* muſt in courſe fall to the ground.

GENUS XXII. WOODPECKER.

N° 1. Chili W.
2. Leſſer ſpotted W.
3. Bank W.
4. Cape W.
N° 5. Yellow-headed W.
6. Guinea W.
7. Mahratta W.

1. CHILI W.

Picus lignarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 224. 2.—*Molin. Nat. H. Chili*, (Fr. ed.) p. 215.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is ſcarcely as large as a *Blackbird*; it has a red-creſted crown, and the body is banded with blue and white: the bill is ſo ſtrong, as not only to enable the bird to make holes in decayed trees, but even in living and ſound ones, in which it makes the neſt. It is ſaid from this laſt circumſtance to deſtroy many fruit-bearing trees.

PLACE.

Inhabits the kingdom of *Chili*.

2. LESSER SPOTTED W.

Picus minor, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 229. 15.
Leſſer ſpotted Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 566. 14.—*Id. Sup.* p. 107.

IT has been hinted to me, that there is every reaſon to believe that this bird does not reſemble the female parent, till after it has thrown off the neſtling feathers, as in four or five young ones brought to an intelligent naturaliſt at various times, all of them had red crowns; however, this matter could not be aſcertained by diſſection. The egg of this bird and that of the *Wryneck* are ſo alike, as to be miſtaken for each other, but differs in weighing leſs by about four grains.

We are now pretty certain that the *Middle Woodpecker* is only the young of the *Greater Spotted Woodpecker*, both ſexes having the whole of the crown red during their imperfect ſtate of plumage.

Picus Pitius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 234. 26.
Le Pitico, *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 216.

3. BANK W.

THIS ſpecies is about the ſize of a *Pigeon:* the plumage brown, ſpotted with white. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Chili:* it is ſaid not to make the neſt, as others of the genus, in the hollows of trees, but in thoſe of the elevated banks of rivers, and to lay four eggs: the fleſh is much eſteemed by the natives. PLACE.

Picus capenſis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 237. 37. *β.*
Cape Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 586. 34.

4. CAPE W.

IN this variety, the head, neck, and under parts are pale grey; back and wings greeniſh olive brown: crown, rump, and belly crimſon: wings and tail duſky: bill and legs black. DESCRIPTION.

I obſerved this among Mr. *Bruce*'s drawings, as an *Abyſſinian* bird; and the name it is there known by is *Wye-wa.*

Picus iſterocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 241. 49.
Yellow-headed Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 595. 46.

5. YELLOW-HEADED W. Var.

LENGTH ſix inches and an half: chin and throat ſpotted with pale red; the under parts from thence to the vent duſky white, croſſed with irregular browniſh ſtreaks; otherwiſe reſembles the *Yellow-headed Woodpecker.* DESCRIPTION.

I am indebted for the above to a drawing taken by General *Davies*; the ſpecimen ſuppoſed to have come from *Cayenne.*

Picus altivolans ex Guinea, *Gen. Orn.* ii. p. 49. t. 173.

6. GUINEA W.

THIS is a doubtful ſpecies, nor from the drawing is it quite certain whether it is not a *Jacamar:* the bill is longer than uſually ſeen in *Woodpeckers,* colour of it black: crown and chin blueiſh green: DESCRIPTION.

body

body dull red, inclining to brown on the back: ſides of the neck mixed with yellow: wings and tail dull blue; quills brown: legs pale.

PLACE. This was ſaid to inhabit *Guinea*, met with only among the drawings of *M. Gerini*.

7.
MAHRATTA W.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is rather larger than the leaſt ſpotted ſpecies: the head yellow brown, on each ſide the nape white: the body on the upper parts is black, with large ſpots of white: rump white: the chin and all the under parts pale brown, with darker ſtreaks down the middle of each feather: middle of the belly red: quills and tail black, ſpotted with white, three ſpots on each tail feather on the outer margin.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Mahratta* country in *India*; deſcribed from a ſpecimen in the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

GENUS XXIV. KINGSFISHER.

N° 1. Great brown K.
2. Coromandel K.
3. Little Indian K.

Alcedo gigantea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 245. 1.
Great brown Kingsfiſher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 609. 1.—*Phill. Voy.* pl. in p. 287.—*White's Journal*, pl. in p. 137.

1. GREAT BROWN K.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS inhabits *New Holland*, where it is called *Googo-ne-gang*; is not numerous, and never ſeen but ſingly; feeds on inſects, worms, and ſometimes ſeeds. The note like a laugh: the flight is ſlow and ſhort: ſometimes varies in having a little white in the middle of the wing.

Alcedo Coromanda, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 252. 19.
Coromandel Kingsfiſher, *Ind. Zool.* (4to.) p. 73. 9.

2. COROMANDEL K.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Blackbird:* bill and irides reddiſh: the head, hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, are of a reddiſh lilac colour, gloſſed with violet: the quills are much the ſame outwardly, but of a yellowiſh rufous colour within: on the rump is a perpendicular ſtreak of blueiſh white: throat white: the reſt of the under parts light rufous: legs reddiſh.

PLACE.

Inhabits the coaſt of *Coromandel.*

3. LITTLE INDIAN K.

Alcedo Bengalenſis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 254. 25.
Little Indian Kingsfiſher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 631. 21.

DESCRIPTION. IN *Voſmaer's Monogr.* 1768, t. iv. are two *Kingsfiſhers*, which ſeem to belong to this or the blue-headed ſpecies, both are rufous yellow, more or leſs, but one of them has a blue back: ſize of our *European* ſpecies.

Among the drawings of my late friend *Frederick Pigou*, eſquire, I obſerved a bird of this ſort called *Taaou-yu-tchin*, ſignifying a catcher of fiſh: this is greeniſh grey, has a white patch under the ear: the under parts of the body dull red: ſecond quills blue: tail duſky: bill red brown: legs lead colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *China*.

GENUS XXV. NUTHATCH.

N° 1. Carolina N.
2. Leaſt N.
3. Orange-winged N.

1. CAROLINA N.

Sitta Carolinenſis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 262. 3.
Grey black-capped Nuthatch, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 287.

DESCRIPTION.

IN a manuſcript of the late Mr. *Hutchins*, relating to the birds and quadrupeds of *Hudſon's Bay*, I find one deſcribed, which ſeems to be clearly this: the length is five inches; weight two drams troy; breadth ſeven inches and an half: bill black; head, throat, and breaſt gloſſy black: belly mottled with black, orange, and white: back dun black, with faint orange ſtreaks: near the junction of the wings, are long feathers of a bright orange, not unlike a ſhoulder-knot, which paſs down on the ſides and end on the thighs, where they are pale: leſſer wing coverts black; the greater are brown, tinged with red: quills brown; vent white: the two middle tail feathers are brown, the two next with an orange ſpot on the outer web; the other ſix are orange tipped with brown: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*.

2. LEAST N.

Sitta Puſilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 263. 5.
Leaſt Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 651. C.—*Id. Sup.* p. 118.

DESCRIPTION.

FROM the ſame ſource as the laſt, I derive the following account of a ſmall *Nuthatch*, weighing five penny-weights, five inches long, and ſeven broad: the bill ſhort, black, triangular, with fine hairs:

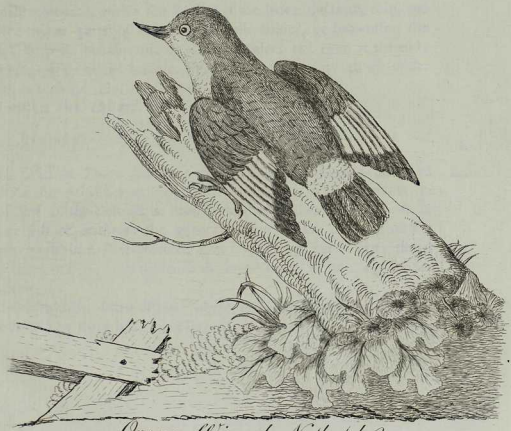
irides dark blue: head brown, inclining to aſh colour: throat duſky white: back and ſcapulars greeniſh brown; on each ſide of the breaſt a broad ſpot of yellow: belly and vent duſky white: thighs tinged with yellow: leſſer wing coverts dull green, the greater inclining to black: quills black, the outer margin greeniſh, inner web paler: the four middle tail feathers black; the others pale yellow, with the ends for nearly one-third tipped with black: legs black.

PLACE. This bird inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*, where it is known by the name of *Keebe min nuc ca ha mauka ſhiſh*; it builds its neſt in the willows, lays four eggs, and hatches the end of June: it is migratory, and derives its name from being remarkably voracious of berries, which it carries to ſuch exceſs, as to be always attacking other ſmall birds who are feeding near it.

3. ORANGE-WINGED N.

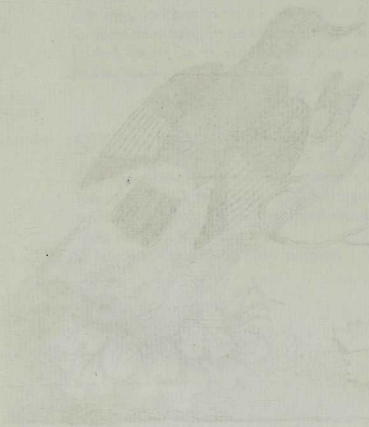
DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Surinam Nuthatch:* general colour of the plumage on the upper parts dull aſh colour, the under blueiſh white; rump and upper tail coverts of this laſt colour: quills and tail brown: the baſe of the quills, for two-thirds of the length, are orange colour; all but the two middle tail feathers tipped with duſky white: bill brown: irides reddiſh: legs lead colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*. Mr. *Lambert*.



Orange-Winged Nuthatch.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh, Sotheby & Son. York Street Covent Garden.



GENUS XXVI. TODY.

N° 1. Yellow-bellied T. 2. Red-breasted T.

1. YELLOW-BELLIED T.

Todus flavigaster, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 268. 15.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Brown Tody:* length six inches: bill short, broad, and pale coloured, with a few bristles at the base: the head, chin, and all the upper parts of the plumage ash colour, or brownish; the wings deepest, but the middle of them paler: tail even at the end; the wings when closed reach to about the middle of it: all the under parts, except the chin, are yellow: legs dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland.*

2. RED-BREASTED T.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Yellow Hammer:* the bill is stout and broad, furnished with some bristles at the base: the tongue bifid, the points on each side of the cleft are a little divided or feathered: the crown is rather full of feathers: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts is a slate-coloured grey: wings and tail brown: throat and breast orange, from thence to the breast nearly white: legs slender and dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales,* where it is not plentiful, at least not above two or three have been seen of the kind.

GENUS XXVII. BEE EATER.

N° 1. European B. E.
2. Red-winged B. E.
3. Yellow-tufted B. E.
4. Wattled B. E.
5. Knob-fronted B. E.
6. Superb B. E.
7. Eaſtern B. E.
8. Blue green B. E.
9. Hooded B. E.
N° 10. Golden-winged B. E.
11. Black-eared B. E.
12. Black and yellow B. E.
13. Blue-cheeked B. E.
14. Chattering B. E.
15. Cowled B. E.
16. Variegated B. E.
17. White-fronted B. E.
18. Red-throated B. E.

1. EUROPEAN B. E.

Merops apiaſter, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 169. 1.—*Voſm. Monog.* 1768. p. 6.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 494.—*Schrift. d. Berl. Geſellſch.* iii. S. 194. *(Schrank.)*
Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 667. 5.—*Id. Sup.* p. 119.

DESCRIPTION. THE *male* has the forehead to the middle of the crown green; the reſt of the head, back of the neck, upper part of the back, wing coverts, fine rufous; lower part of the back yellowiſh: ſhoulders and leſſer wing coverts green: quills and tail green.

In the *female*, only the forehead is yellow green; crown rufous: the reſt of the upper parts browniſh green; in other things, both are alike, except the two middle tail feathers, which exceed the reſt more in the male than the female.

PLACE. The *Bee-eater* is common in *Egypt**, where it is called *Melïno-orghi*, (Bees Enemy) and is eaten for food.

MANNERS. At the *Cape of Good Hope*, this bird is called the *Gnat-ſnapper*, as obſerved by *Kolben* †, who adds, that the note is not ſo fine as that of

* *Sonnini's Trav.* iii. p. 318.

† *Hiſt. Cape*, ii. p. 154.

a *Tit-*

a *Titmouſe*, and that it is a guide to the *Hottentots*, by directing them to the honey, which the bees lay up in the clefts of the rocks.

The *Bee-eater* has been obſerved at *Mattiſhal*, in *Norfolk*, in a flock, about twenty in number; and one of them ſhot by the reverend *George Smith*, which was exhibited to the *Linnæan Society*. This flock paſſed near the above place in *June*, and again, on their return in *October* following, 1793, but in reduced numbers.

2. RED-WINGED B. E.

Merops erythropterus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 274. 15.
Red-winged Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 681. 14. pl. 31.

DESCRIPTION.

I HAD an opportunity of examining ſeveral of theſe which were in the poſſeſſion of *J. Walcot*, eſquire; one of which he added to my collection. The general length ſix inches and a quarter: the tail a trifle forked; the two middle feathers of the ſame colour as the back; all the others reddiſh orange, with duſky ends; the outer feathers, as well of the tail as of the wings, greeniſh brown outwardly: the ſecond quills and wing coverts alſo the colour of the back: through the eye, and paſſing under it, is a black ſtreak; chin and throat yellow; beneath theſe a triangular ſpot of black; from thence to the vent rufous bay: legs weak and brown.

3. YELLOW TUFTED B. E.

Merops faſciculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 275. 19. 7.
Yellow tufted Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 683. 18. Var.—*Dixon's Voy.* p. 357. pl. 19.

VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

IN this variety, the plumage did not differ from the general colour; but the ends of all the tail feathers were white.

VAR. B.

DESCRIPTION.

AMONG theſe birds, I have remarked another variety, which differed in having the tail feathers wholly black, and the ſides under the wings rufous.

4. WATTLED B. E.

Merops carunculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 276. 20.
New Holland Bee-eater, *Phill. Bot. Bay*, t. p. 164.
Wattled Bee-eater, *White's Journ.* t. p. 144. *male.*—*Id.* p. 240. *female.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies is from fourteen to fifteen inches in length: in the *male*, the bill is black; noſtrils pervious, but covered in part with a membrane; crown duſky: at the gape of the mouth a ſilvery band: behind the baſe of the under jaw, an elongated caruncle, of an orange colour, hanging down as in the *Cock:* the body is brown on the upper parts, the ſhafts of the feathers whitiſh: quills and tail duſky; the laſt cuneiform in ſhape; the outer quills are white at the tips: the tail feathers are all of them more or leſs tipped with white: legs browniſh; the outer toe connected to the middle at the baſe.

The *female* is ſaid to be ſtouter of the two, more brilliant in plumage, and the bill more curved: the tail ſhorter: it is deſtitute of a wattle; but the feathers on the chin are dark, long, and hang diffuſely.

At General *Davies's* is one of this ſpecies, which differs; it is ſmaller, twelve inches long; the whole bird appears brighter, and more ſtreaked with white down the ſhaft, ſwelling out into a ſpot at the tip of each feather: no ſilvery band at the gape. It appears to be a young bird. In a full grown *male*, in the ſame collection, the middle of the belly is yellow.

Theſe birds probably differ greatly among each other, for in Mr. *Lambert's* collection of drawings, I remarked one which had the top of the head and hind part of the neck black or duſky, the reſt pale brown or duſky aſh colour, each feather margined with whitiſh, and a few daſhes of white on the back of the neck and back; top of the head, taking in the eyes, black: the under parts of the body are paler than the upper, with a few obſcure markings: the bill is black: legs

pale ferruginous: a red caruncle on each ſide of the chin, as in the former.

The above inhabit *New Holland*, eſpecially the ſea ſhores, and are pretty numerous: they chatter much, and are bold to a great degree, for when other birds, even larger and ſtronger than themſelves, approach, they drive them away. Their chief food is inſects, but they likewiſe are very fond of ſucking the honey from the different kinds of *Bankſia*. They are known to the natives by the name of *Googwar-neck*, which word much reſembles the kind of note they are inceſſantly chattering. PLACE.

5. KNOB-FRONTED B. E.

Merops corniculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 276. 21.
Knob-fronted Bee-eater, *White's Journ.* pl. p. 190.

SIZE of a *Miſſel Thruſh:* length fourteen inches: bill one inch and a half long, rather bent downwards; colour pale brown, with a duſky tip; noſtrils oval, placed in an hollow, and the feathers come forwards to near the middle of the bill to meet them: the tongue briſtly at the end: on the forehead is a blunt ſhort eminence, like the rudiment of an horn: the colour of the plumage on the head is whitiſh, ſtreaked with brown, and the feathers are ſhort: ſides round the eye brown: upper parts of the body brown, with olive brown margins: quills and tail darker than the reſt; the firſt quill only half the length of the ſecond: the under parts of the body are pale: the chin, breaſt, and belly duſky white: tail even at the end, and about ſix inches long, the ſhafts and tips of the feathers whitiſh: the wings when cloſed reach half way on the tail: legs brown; the ſegments near the toes rough and ſcaly; outer and middle toe joined at the baſe; hind claw very long and ſtout. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Holland*, and is a ſingular ſpecies. That figured in *White's Journal* is an exact repreſentation. This was firſt brought into *England* by Sir *Joſeph Banks*. PLACE.

6.
SUPERB
B. E.

Superb Bee-eater, *Nat. Miſc.* pl. 78.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is nearly nine inches in length: the bill black: general colour of the plumage red: the forehead, all round the eye, and throat blue: rump blue: the two middle tail feathers are longer than the reſt, and the parts which exceed the others are black.

This is in the *Britiſh Muſeum*. Dr. *Shaw* ſeems to think it allied to the *Braſilian Bee-eater*, in which opinion I readily join him.

7.
EASTERN
B. E.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Red-winged Bee-eater*: the general colour dull green: the feathers rather full: quills red but not bright; the outer edges of them dull green, with black tips: tail green; the two middle feathers produced beyond the others, where they are narrow and black, as far as they exceed them.

PLACE. This ſpecies is in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, ſaid to come from the *Mahratta* country in *India*.

8.
BLUE GREEN
B. E.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches: colour of the whole plumage blue green, with a deeper gloſs, appearing black in ſome lights: legs black.

The native place of this is uncertain.

9.
HOODED
B. E.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH from nine to ten inches: bill yellow, curved, and rather ſtout; tongue twice the length of it, and fringed at the tip: front of the head whitiſh; acroſs the crown of the head black, which colour paſſes through the eyes on each ſide to the throat; the reſt of the head whitiſh grey and duſky, in fine tranſverſe lines: belly dirty white, croſſed with clouded duſky lines: upper parts of the

the body pale lead coloured brown: lower belly and vent white: the ſix outer quills browniſh; the firſt very ſhort; the others incline to brown; but ſix or ſeven of the middle ones are of a greeniſh yellow in the middle, on the outer webs, and the tips greeniſh yellow: tail rounded, of a pale greeniſh lead colour, with a dirty white tip: legs yellow brown.

Inhabits *New Holland*. In the collection of General *Davies*.

PLACE.

10. GOLDEN-WINGED B. E.

LENGTH uncertain, ſuppoſed about twelve inches: general colour brown: the ſhafts of the feathers very pale: greater quills darker than the others, four or five of the outer ones have the middle part for two-thirds of a golden orange; the ends white: tail greatly cuneiform, brown, conſiſting of twelve feathers, all but the two middle ones tipped with white: bill and legs black: tongue briſtly at the end.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; feeds chiefly on flies and other inſects, as well as by ſucking honey from the various kinds of *Bankſia*, &c. The natives name it *Goo-gwar-ruck*.

PLACE.

11. BLACK-EARED B. E.

THIS ſpecies is about ſeven inches long: the bill of a moderate ſize, and the legs brown: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is pale rufous brown; beneath duſky white, ſpotted on the lower belly, vent, and thighs with black: behind the eye is a broad ſtreak of black ending in a point: quills black: tail duſky.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

PLACE.

12.
BLACK and
YELLOW
B. E.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Song Thruſh:* general colour of the plumage black, but the feathers of the breaſt, back, and belly, are margined with golden yellow: the wing coverts are not far different, but the greater ones have the ends more or leſs of that colour, as are the outer margins of the quills, though the ends of them are for the moſt part tipped obliquely with black: the bill is black: legs pale brown; though in ſome the bill and legs are both of a duſky colour: from the bill a greeniſh ſtreak runs through the eye, which is broader in the middle, and in ſome ſpecimens deſcends on the lower jaw; the feathers which compoſe this ſtreak are ſhorter than the others, and ſomewhat rigid: the tail is cuneiform; the two middle feathers black, fringed at the ends with yellow; the others yellow: vent plain yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland.* From the drawings of Mr. *Lambert.*

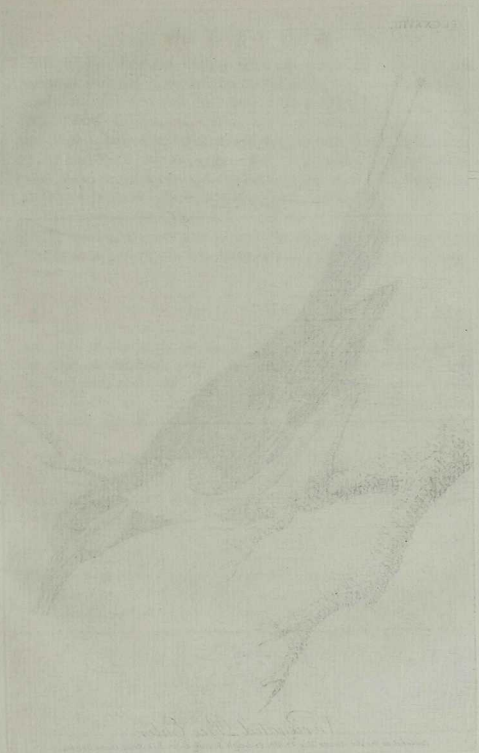
13.
BLUE
CHEEKED
B. E.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſixteen inches: bill black; tongue briſtly at the end: the upper part of the body, wings, and tail are brown: the top of the head, taking in the eyes, nape, and back part of the neck, black; throat and fore part of the neck the ſame; the ſides of the neck between theſe, from the gape, and all the under parts, white: the eye ſurrounded with a blue patch, lengthening behind to the ears: bill black: tail even at the end: legs ſcaly, blue.

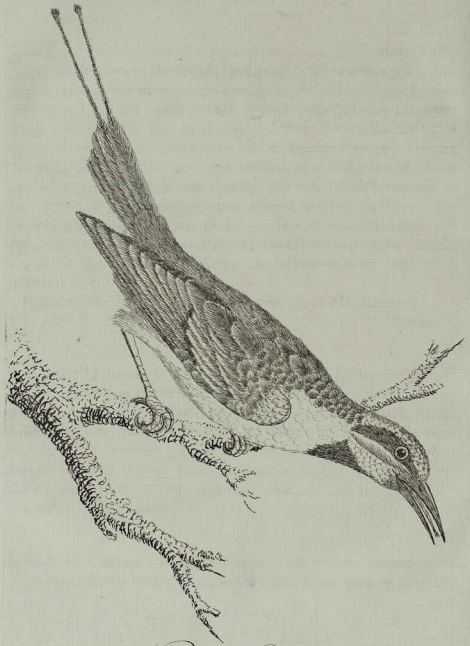
PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland.*

14.
CHATTERING
B. E.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Thruſh:* length ten inches: bill yellow; tongue briſtly at the end, and longer than the bill: the upper parts of the body pale



Pl. CXXVIII.



Variegated Bee Eater.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh. Sotheby & Son. York Street. Covent Garden.

pale brown: forehead duſky: neck and under parts white, a little mottled with duſky, moſt ſo on the throat and breaſt: thighs barred duſky and white: acroſs the crown of the head black, paſſing on each ſide behind the eye, and bending down on each ſide below the ears; within this, behind and cloſe to the eye, a round ſpot of yellow: the wings are black, but the greater part of the prime quills are yellow, with duſky or black ends: the tail is long and cuneiform, the feathers duſky, tipped with white: legs ſtrong and yellow.

This bird inhabits *New South Wales*, and is ſaid to be a noiſy chattering ſpecies, inſomuch as to give the alarm in the manner of the *Jay*, ſo as to prevent the ſportſman getting a ſhot at the *Pattegorang*. PLACE.

15. COWLED B. E.

THIS is a large ſpecies: the bill ſtout and bending, colour black; tongue very briſtly at the end, appearing like a bruſh: the head and part of the neck are black, and covered with a ſort of down: the nape at the back part is elongated with a kind of briſtly tuft: the hind parts of the neck and back are brown, the firſt mottled with a paler colour; the under parts white, marked on the chin and throat with duſky ſagittal ſtreaks: quills and tail dark brown: legs duſky blue. DESCRIPTION.

This is found about *Port Jackſon*, in *New Holland*, in *January*. The hind head projecting, and being of a black downy texture, giving the reſemblance of a cowl or hood, has occaſioned it to be called a *Friar*. The natives call it *Wergan*. PLACE.

16. VARIEGATED B. E.

THIS is ſomewhat bigger than the *Red-winged Bee eater:* the bill black: legs duſky: top of the head and nape dull orange, the middle of the feathers darker; through the eye from the baſe of the bill a broad black ſtreak, continuing a good way beyond it, and DESCRIPTION.

ending in a point; beneath this a ſtreak of pale blue: chin orange yellow: on the throat a triangular patch of black; from thence to the belly, the parts are yellow, but the belly itſelf, the thighs, and vent are blueiſh white: the back part of the neck and wing coverts are green: back mixed green and browniſh orange; lower part of it and rump blue: the middle part of the wing has ſome ſeries of feathers green, with fulvous margins, and others wholly fulvous: quills green outwardly and black within; the ſecond quills edged with yellow: the two middle tail feathers prolonged to double the length of the others, as in ſeveral of the genus, the additional part being very narrow, and furniſhed with very ſlender webs, the colour of them blue; the other feathers of the tail cheſnut.

This is ſaid to be the *male* bird; I met with it in the collection of General *Davies*. In Mr. *Lambert*'s collection of drawings, I obſerved one of theſe which I ſuſpect to be the other ſex. In this the forehead to the middle of the crown is blue, the nape only being dull orange, which laſt colour alſo occupies the chin: the black through the eye, the blue beneath, and patch on the throat, the ſame as in the other; the back browniſh green: rump blue: the two middle tail feathers as in the other: the reſt black: the wing coverts like the back; the reſt of the wing varied not unlike the other, but leſs brilliant.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*, where it is known by the name of *Dee-weed-gang*.

17. WHITE FRONTED B. B.

DESCRIPTION. THE *male* is about eight inches in length: bill brown; tongue longer than the bill: the back and wings are of a fine rufous, but the forehead and all the under parts are white; the feathers of the latter marked down the ſhafts with a black line, as are alſo the rufous feathers above: between the bill and eyes, ſides of the head, the

the crown and nape, wholly black: ſides of the body under the wings marked with five dark blueiſh bands: quills and tail pale blue, marked outwardly on the edges with white ſpots, within darker; the tail even at the end, or a trifle rounded, the wings reaching thereon to about the middle: legs yellow brown.

The *female*, or one ſuppoſed to be ſo, was brown on the back and wings, and dirty yellowiſh white beneath, with daſhes down the ſhafts, as in the *male*: the forehead is brown and white ſpotted; the reſt of the head brown, where in the *male* it is black: the tail ſeems ſhorter than in the *male*, and appears in the drawing to be wholly ſpotted with dirty yellow and brown, or rather dirty yellow, with the brown ſpots in bars: bill and legs as in the *male*.

I am obliged to General *Davies* for the above deſcriptions, having made drawings of them from ſpecimens in the poſſeſſion of Captain *King*, which were brought from *Port Jackſon*, in *New South Wales*. PLACE.

18. RED-THROATED B. E.

Red-throated Bee-eater, *Nat. Miſc.* 9. pl. 337.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE a trifle leſs than the common ſpecies: general colour on the upper parts black: the forehead fine blue, paſſing a little way over the eye; behind the eye a patch of the ſame: the fore part of the throat and neck of a fiery red: rump blue, marked with ſpots of black: belly clouded blue and black: ſome of the quills and tail feathers have blue edges; the baſe of the greater quills ferruginous, forming a patch of that colour on the wings; the wings when cloſed reach but little beyond the baſe of the tail, which is even at the end, or nearly ſo.

Inhabits *Sierra Leona* in *Africa*. PLACE.

GENUS XXIX. CREEPER.

N° 1. African Cr.
2. Poliſhed Cr.
3. Fulvous Cr.
4. Sugar Cr.
5. Cinereous Cr. Var. A.
6. Red-backed Cr.
7. Ignoble Cr.
8. Undulated Cr.
9. New Holland Cr.
10. New Caledonian Cr.
11. Red-ſpotted Cr.
12. Peregrine Cr.
13. Gartered Cr.
14. Cupreous Cr.
15 Blue-throated Cr.
16. Wren Cr.
17. Green-winged Cr.
18. Crimſon-bellied Cr.
N° 19. Leona Cr.
20. Mahratta Cr.
21. Black-eyed Cr.
22. Slender-billed Cr.
23. Dirigang Cr.
24. Chirping Cr.
25. Mellivorous Cr.
26. Black-headed Cr.
27. Sanguineous Cr.
28. Cochineal Cr.
29. Hoary Cr.
30. Yellow-winged Cr.
31. Agile Cr.
32. Cærulean Cr.
33. Yellow-eared Cr.
34. Red-rumped Cr.
35. Black-fronted Cr.

1. AFRICAN CR. VAR.

Certhia afra, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 286. 18. Var. ♂.
Trochilus varius, *Gmel. Syſt.* i. p. 492.—*Mouet. Phyſ. Arb.* i. 1. p. 75.
Certhia bifaſciata, *Spalowſk. Veg.* 3. tab. 22.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is four inches and an half long, and about the ſize of the thumb: bill and legs black: the general colour of the plumage green gold; the under parts browniſh white: the quills are pale brown; upper tail coverts blue green: tail an inch and a half

long, brown, gloſſed with green; all of the feathers, except the two middle ones, whitiſh at the ends: acroſs the breaſt two bands, the one of blue, the other ſanguineous. In *Spalowſki*'s figure of this bird, a blue band croſſes the middle of the crimſon one.

Certhia polita, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 287. 19.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iii. t. 59.

2. POLISHED CR.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is five inches long: the crown, ſhoulders, and leſſer wing coverts purple, gloſſed with gold: upper part of the throat and neck black, beneath theſe violet purple; beyond this is a deep purple band, ſeparating the above-mentioned parts from the belly, which is duſky brown: at the bend of the wing, a tuft of yellow feathers: tail black; the outer feathers ferruginous on the outer margins and tips: bill and legs black.

Certhia fulva, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 287. 20.—*Maert. Phyſ. Arb.* i. 1. p. 76.

3. FULVOUS CR.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is rather more than five inches long: bill and legs horn colour: the plumage for the moſt part fulvous: quills and tail feathers black above, and browniſh beneath: tail about two inches in length.

PLACE.

Inhabits *South America*; and is ſaid to be of the ſize of a *Finch*.

Certhia aſiatica, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 288. 22.

4. SUGAR CR.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about four inches in length: bill and legs black: general colour of the plumage deep blue: wings deep brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*, where it is called *Sugar-eater*. From the drawings of Major *Roberts*.

5. CINEREOUS CR. VAR. A.

Certhia cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 289. 25.
Cinereous Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 721. Var.

IN the *Leverian* collection is one of theſe birds, which I ſuſpect to be a *female*, or young bird not attained the perfect colours: the plumage above mottled brown, beneath cinereous white: the ſhoulders of the wings, one or two of the ſecond quills, and the rump, green: the long tail feathers wanting: bill and legs black.

6. RED-BACKED CR. VAR. A. DESCRIPTION.

Certhia erythronotos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 290. 28.
Red-backed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 132. Var.

THIS variety has the head and upper part of the body ſcarlet, the under aſh colour: bill, legs, wings, and tail black. From the collection of drawings of Colonel *Woodford*.

7. IGNOBLE CR. DESCRIPTION.

Certhia ignobilis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 294. 42.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iii. t. 56.

SIZE of a *Starling*: length eight inches: the bill is yellowiſh: upper parts of the plumage ſooty brown: wings brown with black ſhafts: the under part of the body aſh coloured, marked with longitudinal elliptical white ſpots: tail and legs black.

Native place unknown.

8. UNDULATED CR. DESCRIPTION.

Certhia undulata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 295. 43.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* ii. t. 34.

THIS is about ſeven inches long: the upper parts of the plumage ſooty aſh colour; the under undulated tranſverſely, blackiſh and white: quills ſoot colour, margined with cinereous olive: under part of the tail cinereous: bill brown: legs black.

Native place unknown.

Certhia Novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 296. 49.
New Holland Creeper, *White's Journ.* tab. p. 186. *male.*—*Id.* p. 297. *female.*

9. NEW HOLLAND CR.

DESCRIPTION.

THE *male* of this ſpecies is ſeven inches long: the bill obſcure, with a pale tip: noſtrils covered with a membrane: the plumage in general black, ſtreaked on the neck and breaſt, belly and ſides, with black and white: quills and tail fringed on the outer webs with yellow; tail rounded; the two outer feathers white within at the tips: legs pale.

The *female* has the colours leſs vivid, but not unlike the *male*; it has not the white markings on the front of the head and over the eye, but on the cheeks only: the back and breaſt are plain black: belly black, ſtreaked with white: ſcapulars brown, ending in a point half way on the back: the yellow on the wings and tail inclines to olive.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; chiefly ſeen there in *January*: known by the name of *Balgonera*.

10. NEW CALEDONIAN CR.

Certhia incana, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 296. 50.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE very ſmall: colour browniſh: the neck and quills inclining to hoary.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Caledonia*. From the MS. of Mr. *Anderſon*.

11. RED-SPOTTED CR. VAR.

Certhia cruentata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 296. 51.
Red-ſpotted Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 736. 40. Var.

AMONG ſome fine drawings in the collection of Mr. *Lambert*, I obſerve one nearly the ſame with this, but inſtead of being white beneath, it is pale blue; alſo another not far different; in this the under parts are white, but the eye is placed in a patch of black.

PLACE.

Both theſe inhabit *New Holland*.

12. PEREGRINE CR.

Certhia peregrina, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 297. 54.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE ſmall: general colour of the plumage olive: wings and tail duſky, acroſs the wings two pale bars: the under parts are yellow as far as the belly: tail a trifle forked; the inner webs of the two outer feathers white.

The *female* like the *male*, but paler.

In the collection of Mr. *Parkinſon*.

13. GARTERED CR.

Certhia armillata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 298. 55.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* ii. t. 36.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches: bill black: the upper parts of the plumage emerald green, the under greeniſh white: vent yellowiſh: wings black: ſhoulders gloſſy blue or ſapphire colour; beneath the wings yellow, with the outer margins and tips black: quills black, the inner margins yellow: legs yellowiſh: the rump ſpeckled with ſapphire colour, and the lower part of the thighs ſurrounded with the ſame at the joints.

PLACE. Inhabits *Surinam*: is apt to vary in having here and there a feather more or leſs inclined to blue, and in ſome ſpecimens a band of black paſſes from the bill through the eye, and adjoining to it a line of yellow.

14. CUPREOUS CR.

Certhia ænea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 300. 68.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iv. t. 78.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill in this ſpecies is rather ſtout and black: head, neck, ſhoulders, belly, thighs, and vent green, gloſſed with gold and copper: breaſt and back marked with a ſeries of gilded blueiſh ſpots: wings duſky foot colour: tail black, tinged with gloſſy blue: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Weſt Indies*.

15. BLUE-THROATED CR.

Certhia gularis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 300. 69.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iv. t. 79.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL black: throat, fore part of the neck and breaſt gloſſy blue; lower part of the breaſt, belly, vent, ſides, and thighs yellow: from the gape a yellow ſtreak paſſes beneath the eye on each ſide of the neck, dividing it into two parts; the upper, with the top of the head, nape, and back, are cinereous brown, as alſo the wings and the rump: under wing coverts pale yellow: quills foot colour: tail black; the two outer quills marked with white at the tip and outer edges as far as the middle, and thoſe adjoining have the tips whitiſh.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Martinico*.

16. WREN CR.

Certhia trochilea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 300. 70.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iv. t. 80.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Willow Wren:* bill brown, beneath yellowiſh; plumage above brown and greeniſh olive mixed, beneath yellowiſh duſky white: under wing coverts very pale yellow: firſt quills ferruginous, the others very dark, with the outer edges only inclining to ferruginous: tail black: legs pale.

PLACE.

Inhabits *America*, but what part uncertain.

17. GREEN-WINGED CR.

Certhia prafinoptera, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 300. 7.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iv. tab. 81.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL and legs black: top of the head, nape, back, lower part of the breaſt, and ſides black: throat, fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breaſt purple, wings wholly of a gloſſy changeable green: tail greeniſh brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Surinam*.

18. CRIMSON-BELLIED CR.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches and a half: bill black: head, neck, and breaſt of a moſt brilliant amethyſtine purple, mixed on the breaſt with vermilion red, forming a kind of bar thereon: belly black: vent and under tail coverts gloſſy purpliſh blue: the upper part of the neck, leſſer wing coverts, back, rump, and upper tail coverts moſt brilliant green gold; the reſt of the wings and tail greeniſh black; two or three of the outer feathers fringed on the outer margins with green gold: on each ſide of the breaſt, under the wing, a tuft of fine yellow: wings black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Africa*. It ſeems to approach very near to the *Certhia Polita* of the *Carſonian Muſeum*.

19. LEONA CR.

Leona Creeper, *Nat. Miſc.* x. pl. 369?

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches: bill and legs black: head, hind part of the neck and back green gold: chin, throat, and breaſt purpliſh black: the belly and vent pale brimſtone or yellow: quills duſky: tail gloſſy blackiſh ſteel colour: under the wings a tuft of yellow feathers as in the laſt, but paler.

Brought from *Africa* with the laſt, and communicated by *Thomas Wilſon*, eſquire, who obligingly furniſhed me with ſpecimens of both; this is about one third ſmaller than the former, and has many things in common with it, but whether it differs therefrom in ſex or age only, wants further inveſtigation.

20. MAHRATTA CR.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches: bill and legs black: general colour of the body violet purple: wings duſky brown: tail duſky black, but the two middle feathers are entirely, and the outer edges of all the

Slender-billed Creeper.

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the others are violet: on each ſide of the breaſt under the wing is a tuft of yellow feathers, as in ſome others of this genus.

Inhabits the *Mahratta* country in *India*, and is in the *Britiſh Muſeum*; it ſeems allied to the *Aſiatic Creeper*, *Ind. Orn.* N° 22. PLACE.

21. BLACK-EYED CR.

THIS is more than ſeven inches in length: the bill one inch long, curved half way from the point, and black: legs brown: the tongue longer than the bill, and fringed at the point: the plumage on the upper parts is mottled brown: the forehead, lore, and all the under parts are white; before the eye, between that and the bill, begins a black band, which paſſes through the eye, growing broader, after which it narrows to a point, and ends on each ſide of the breaſt. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales:* ſaid to be fond of honey, and alſo to feed on flies: in a ſecond of theſe birds, the forehead differs in not being white, but the lore is black, paſſing under and a little way beyond the eye. PLACE.

22. SLENDER-BILLED CR.

LENGTH rather more than ſix inches: bill one inch and a quarter long, very ſlender, and moderately curved; tongue longer than the bill, and fringed at the end: the crown of the head is black, taking in the eyes on each ſide, and paſſing in a broad band quite to the breaſt: the back, wing coverts, and rump are pale ſlaty grey: quills and tail black, the laſt ſomewhat cuneiform: the chin is very pale ruſous, and from that to the breaſt white; the ruſous colour ſurrounded with a creſcent of black, with the horns pointing upwards. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, and is a beautiful ſpecies. PLACE.

23. DIRIGANG CR.

DESCRIPTION. IN ſize this ſpecies ſomewhat exceeds our *Common Creeper:* plumage above pale olive or greeniſh brown; beneath white, inclining to duſky on the belly: on the forehead and crown are a few ſhort, tranſverſe, black lines: under the eye a patch of yellow, and behind it another of a reddiſh colour: at the bend of the wing a few pale ſpots: bill and legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*, where it is called a *Woodpecker*, from hence we may ſuppoſe it to frequent and run up and down trees in the manner of that bird. The native name is *Dirigang*.

24. CHIRPING CR.

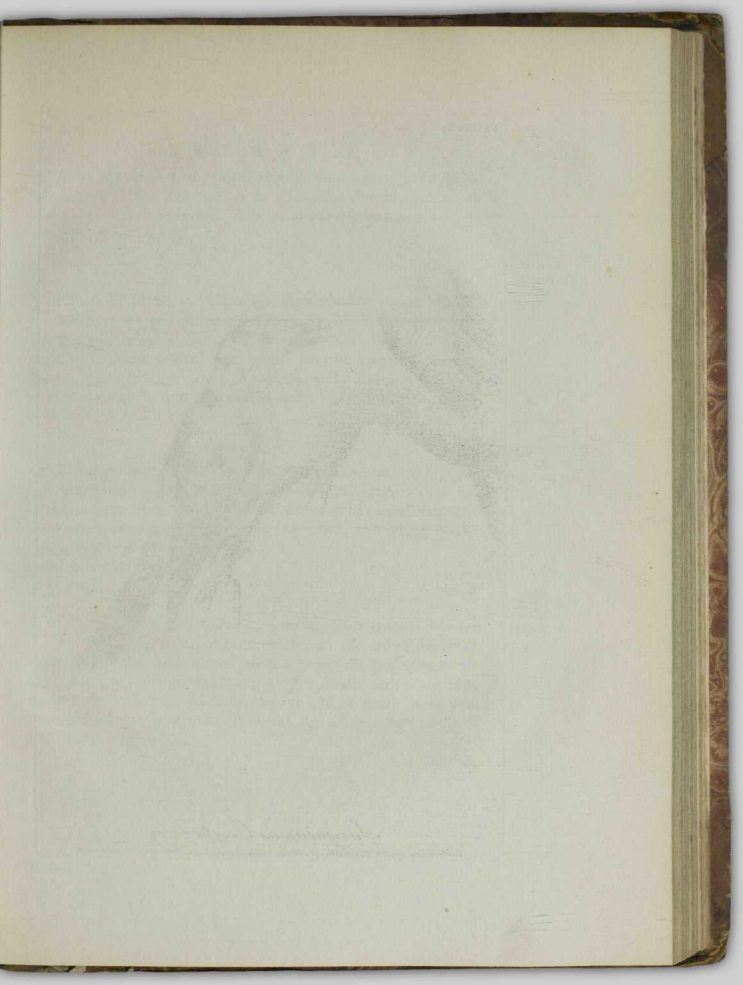
DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Nightingale:* general colour pale green, inclining to brown on the back, and to pale yellow beneath: quills and tail duſky: thighs duſky, barred with white: bill ſlender, black: tongue briſtly at the end: legs brown: irides blue.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*; and has a chirping kind of note.

25. MELLIVOROUS CR.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Miſſel Thruſh:* the bill moderately curved and black: tongue briſtly at the tip: general colour of the plumage black, marked on moſt of the feathers with ſlender creſcents of white, and with ſhort ſtreaks of the ſame: the axillary coverts have pale edges, and the margins of ſome of the quills the ſame: ſeveral of the greater wing coverts are longitudinally marked with rufous: on the rump a few white markings: the ends of the tail very pale, nearly white.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*, and is called *Goo-gwar ruck*; is a numerous ſpecies, ſeldom ſeen but near the ſea ſhore, eſpecially about where the natives reſort; is a lively bird, conſtantly in action, in ſuck-



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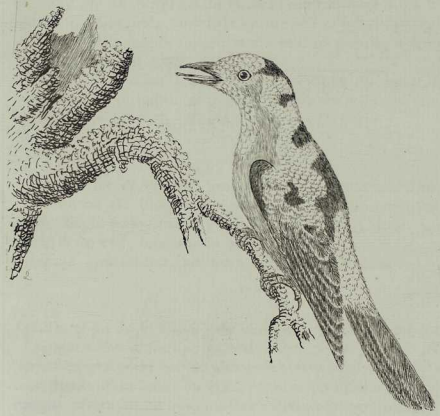

Sanguineous Creeper.

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ing honey, taking flies, or contending with other birds; two or three of these will often rout a flock of *Blue-bellied Parrots*, with which genus they are often engaged. For the above information I am indebted to Mr. *Lambert*.

26. BLACK-HEADED CR.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH six inches: bill dusky; tongue bristly: top of the head, and from the base of the upper mandible, black, passing through the eye, and below it some way on each cheek: hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail pale green, but the wings and tail are brown, with pale edges: chin, sides of the neck, and fore part of it, as well as the under parts of the body, dusky white: legs pale brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

27. SANGUINEOUS CR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *White Throat:* all the upper parts of the bird crimson, marked here and there, except on the hind head, with a few irregular large black spots: chin and throat white: breast and belly dirty pale brown: quills black, edged with white: bill and legs black: tongue bristly at the end.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

28. COCHINEAL CR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Red-spotted Creeper:* general colour crimson, but the under parts from the breast are white; on the red of the breast six black spots: a large spot of black occupies the beginning of the back, a second below it, besides some other smaller ones of the same on the rump: through and round the eye a black streak of an oval shape and pointed: wings and tail black; the last very short: bill and legs black: tongue bristly.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*; ſeen only in the ſpring, and is a rare ſpecies.

29. HOARY CR.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches: body ſlate coloured above, white beneath, inclining to roſe coloured purple on the breaſt: quills and tail duſky: bill ſtout and black; tongue briſtly: on the wing coverts a few markings of white: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*.

30. YELLOW-WINGED CR.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeven inches: bill black; tongue briſtly: head, neck, and back pale ſlate colour, inclining to yellow on the rump; beneath whitiſh, with a few narrow lines on the breaſt: on the ears a yellow ſpot, below it a patch of black: quills duſky, the greater ones from the baſe to two-thirds of the length yellow: the two middle tail feathers duſky, the others of a pale yellowiſh colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*; with this is another, perhaps differing in ſex: the plumage is pale cinereous grey above, and pale yellowiſh white beneath: vent ſpotted with ferruginous: quills as in the laſt, but pale ferruginous inſtead of yellow: both of theſe continually obſerved in the action of catching flies.

31. AGILE CR.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches: bill black; tongue briſtly: top of the head, nape, and hind part of the neck black; the reſt of the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail brown: under parts white: the white and black join each other on the ſides of the neck irregularly: legs blue black.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*; is an active ſpecies, feeds on honey and flies, in the manner of ſeveral others of this genus.

32.
CŒRULEAN
CR.

SIZE of the *White Throat:* bill a triſle curved, but ſlender as in the *Warbler* genus, colour duſky: the plumage on the upper parts is pale brown; beneath pale fleſh colour: fore parts of the neck pale blue grey: quills and tail duſky: legs duſky.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales.*

PLACE.

33.
YELLOW-
EARED
CR.

SIZE of a *Hedge Sparrow:* length ſix inches: bill and legs black: tongue briſtly: irides dirty pale red: the plumage on the upper parts of the body pale dirty brown; beneath white: below the ear an oval ſpot of a fine yellow colour, and above it a ſmaller one of black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales.*

PLACE.

34.
RED-RUMPED
CR.

SIZE uncertain: bill and legs black: tongue briſtly: the plumage on the upper part of the body is pale brown; beneath duſky white: rump crimſon: on the ſide of each jaw three or four daſhes of crimſon: outer part of the quills and tail duſky; ſome of the outer feathers of the laſt pale or nearly white at the end.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; ſaid to be very rare.

PLACE.

35.
BLACK-
FRONTED
CR.

THE body in this ſpecies is green on the upper parts, and yellow beneath: the forehead and cheeks black: tail cuneiform.

DESCRIPTION.

In the *Leverian Muſeum*; from whence unknown.

GENUS XXX. HUMMING BIRD.

N° 1. Ekeberg's H. B.
2. Chili H. B.
3. Mango H. B.
4. Gilt-crested H. B.
5. Orange-faced H. B.
6. Blue-headed H. B.
7. Great H. B.

* WITH CURVED BILLS.

1. EKEBERG'S H. B.

Trochilus capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 303. 6.—*Lin. Mantiss.* 1771. p. 525.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Swallow:* general colour green gold: quills black; the wing coverts nearest to them margined with glossy blue: tail feathers even at the end, except the two middle ones, which are three times the length of the others; colour of them all black, margined at the base with glossy green: vent black, marked with shining blue spots.

PLACE. This is said to inhabit the *Cape of Good Hope,* for which we have the authority of *M. Ekeberg*; it has however never fallen to our lot to meet with any one of the genus which came from that place.

2. CHILI H. B.

Trochilus galeritus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 304. 10.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 127. 2.

DESCRIPTION. THIS species is rather less than a *Wren:* the bill is somewhat bent: the general colour of the plumage green gold: head crested; the crest radiated with purple and gold: the under parts of the body are fire colour: quills and tail brown, varied with gold.

PLACE. Inhabits *Chili.*

Trochilus Mango, *Ind. Oed.* i. p. 307. 20.
Mango Humming Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 758. 18.—*Id. Sup.* p. 135. 8.

3.
MANGO
H. B.

WE have before related a circumſtance of the poſſibility of keeping *Humming Birds* alive for ſome time, by means of ſugar and water *; but this was in their own country and climate. In addition to this, we have been informed, on undoubted veracity, of the following fact: a young gentleman, a few days before he ſet ſail from *Jamaica* to *England*, was fortunate enough to meet with a female *Humming Bird*, ſitting on the neſt and eggs, when cutting off the twig, he brought all together on board the ſhip; the female became ſufficiently tame, ſo as to ſuffer itſelf to be fed with honey, and during the paſſage hatched two young ones; however, the mother did not ſurvive long, but the young were brought to *England*, and continued alive for ſome time in the poſſeſſion of Lady *Hamond*. Sir *H. Engleſield*, Baronet, and Colonel *Sloane*, both witneſſes of the circumſtance, informed me that theſe little creatures readily took honey from the lips of Lady *Hamond*, with their bills: one of them did not live long, but the other ſurvived at leaſt two months from the time of its arrival. I am not poſitively certain that it is the ſpecies I have here arranged it under; but I am inclined to think ſo, from the above gentlemen comparing it with the figure of the bird pointed out to them, and eſpecially as it is the moſt common ſpecies found in that iſland.

4.
GILT CRESTED
H. B.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, being only two inches and an half in length: the general colour green: the top of the head furniſhed with a gloſſy gilded green creſt: quills and tail black.

* *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 771. Note §. *Barnab. Trav.* p. 17. Note *.

The *female* is greeniſh brown above, and whitiſh beneath, with duſky ſpots on the breaſt.

The neſt is chiefly compoſed of pappoſe down, as in the major part of this genus. I am indebted to Colonel *Woodford* for this deſcription.

5. ORANGE-FACED H. B.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is about three inches and a quarter long: the bill black, three quarters of an inch in length, nearly ſtrait, being only a trifle bent juſt at the tip, the colour of it white: the head feathers a little elongated at the hind part: the general colour of the plumage is duſky, inclining here and there to blue: belly wholly duſky: between the bill and eye an orange ſpot; chin orange, and the outer margins of the wing of the ſame colour the whole of its length: tail blue above, orange beneath: legs black.

From the drawings of Colonel *Woodford*; from whence it was brought uncertain.

* * WITH STRAIT BILLS.

6. BLUE-HEADED H. B.

Trochilus cyanocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 319. 63.—*Moliu. Chili,* (Fr. edit.) p. 227.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſaid to be the ſize of a walnut, but the tail is three times the length of the body: the bill is ſtrait, pointed, and of a whitiſh colour: the head is of a gilded blue: the back gloſſy green: the belly yellowiſh red; the feathers of the wings blue varied with purple.

PLACE. Inhabits *Chili.*

Trochilus maximus, *Muſ. Leſk.* N° 76. T. ii. N° 2.
Der groſste Kolibri, *Allg. U. d. Vog.* i. Th. 2. S. 737.

7.
GREAT
H. B.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this ſpecies is about eight inches: the bill is ſharp, and half as long again as the head: the plumage is gloſſy: the crown, quills, and tail blueiſh: hind part of the head, back, breaſt, rump, and wing coverts greeniſh gold: the throat white as ſnow: vent ruſt colour; tail pointed and blackiſh.

Native place uncertain.

ORDER III. PASSERINE.

GENUS XXXI. STARLING.

N° 1. Perſian St. N° 3. Dauurian St.
2. Magellanic St.

1. PERSIAN ST.

Sturnus moritanicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 325. 11.—*S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. p. 174.—*Pall. n. Nord. Beytr.* iv. p. 52.
Etourneau more, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 302.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is about the ſize of the *Skylark:* the tip of the bill is black: general colour of the plumage aſh colour: fore part of the head and the throat mixed with white: the belly ſpotted with rufous.

PLACE. Inhabits the alpine parts of *Perſia*; makes the neſt in the hollows of rocks, and lives on inſects.

2. MAGELLANIC ST.

Sturnus Loyca, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 325. 12.
——— militaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 323. 4?—*Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 305.
Magellanic Stare, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 7.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the common *Starling:* general colour mixed brown and whitiſh: breaſt crimſon: *female* pale grey; breaſt crimſon, but of a much paler colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *Chili*; makes the neſt in the hollows of the earth, lays three grey eggs, varied with brown; ſaid to ſing ſweetly, is eaſily tamed, and eſteemed much by the natives, who entertain ſome ſuperſtitious ideas in reſpect to its ſong, but likewiſe value it on account of the beauty of its feathers, with which they form aigrettes. It may poſſibly be

a variety of our *Magellanic Stare*; but no mention is made of the crimſon lore, or ſpots on or near the eyes.

Sturnus Dauuricus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 325. 13.—*Pall. Act. Stock.* 1778. iii. p. 198. Etourneau de la Daourie, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 302.

3. DAUURIAN ST.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about ſix inches in length: the bill black, rather ſhorter and more bent than uſual in the genus: irides brown; before and over the eyes a white ſtreak: general colour of the body violet black; beneath cinereous white: the head and nape blueiſh white; on the crown of the *male* a violet black, ſtripe, which is brown in the *female:* the wing coverts black gloſſed with green: quills black; the two inmoſt white at the tip, the reſt outwardly are tipped with white: tail ſomewhat forked; the coverts of it violet; the feathers of the tail greeniſh black: legs blue black.

PLACE.

Inhabits in the willow beds of *Dauuria*, feeding on both vegetables and inſects; lays three eggs, of a ferruginous colour, tinged with blue.

GENUS XXXII. THRUSH.

N° 1. Song Thr.
2. Penrith Thr.
3. Red-legged Thr.
4. New Zealand Thr.
5. Thenca Thr.
6. Chili Thr.
7. Ceylon Thr.
8. White-rumped Thr.
9. Ethiopian Thr.
10. Minute Thr.
11. Reſtleſs Thr.
12. Black-eyed Thr.
13. Doubtful Thr.
14. Dilute Thr.
15. Guttural Thr.
16. Harmonic Thr.
17. Port Jackſon Thr.
N° 18. Praſine Thr.
19. Volatile Thr.
20. Blue-cheeked Thr.
21. Brown-crowned Thr.
22. Lunulated Thr.
23. Sooty Thr.
24. Black-browed Thr.
25. Fly-catching Thr.
26. Blue-headed Thr.
27. Maxillary Thr.
28. Frivolous Thr.
29. Sordid Thr.
30. Short-winged Thr.
31. Yellow-bellied Thr.
32. Punctated Thr.
33. Aſiatic Thr.

1. SONG THR.

Turdus muſicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 327. 2.—*Ger. Orn.* iii. pl. 290. 291. 292. Throſtle, or Song Thruſh, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 18. 2.—*Bolton's Brit. Birds*, pl. 5. 6.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is known in ſome parts of *Hampſhire* by the name of *Storm-Cock*, as is alſo the *Miſſel Thruſh*; is a more hardy bird than the *Redwing*, which in hard froſt is obſerved firſt to ſuffer from it; and in defect of other food, both this and the *Miſſel Thruſh* are known to live on the roots of *Arum*, which they break from the ground with their bills, as well as ſhell ſnails, miſſeltoe, and ivy berries.

In

In *Ray*'s letters, page 137, a bird is mentioned by the name of *Heath Throſtle*, taken from the *Epitome of Huſbandry*, the author of which firſt noticed it. Mr. *Ray* ſuppoſes it to be the *Ring Ouzel*, as that bird is called *Heath Throſtle*, in *Craven*; be this as it may, the late Mr. *Lewin* ſhewed me a pair of thruſhes ſimilar to the *Song Thruſh* in colour, but they were darker, and the tail ſeemed rather ſhorter; theſe were ſhot near *Dartford* in *Kent*; I remember to have made ſome remarks upon theſe birds at the time, but having miſlaid them, I cannot venture here to ſay more on the ſubject.

2. PENRITH OUZEL.

SIZE ſuperior to the common *Water Ouzel:* head, wings, upper part of the body, and tail duſky: chin and throat white, at the bottom of the laſt a bar of duſky: breaſt, belly, and thighs white, with ſhort black ſtreaks pointing downwards, more numerous towards the lower belly and thighs: vent ruſty yellow, croſſed with bars of black: legs ruſty yellow. DESCRIPTION.

This is ſaid to be found about *Penrith*; given to Mr. *Pennant*, by Miſs *Calvin* *. PLACE.

Turdus Plumbeus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 334. 29.
Le Thili ou Chili, *Melin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 230.
Red-legged Thruſh, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 33. 29.

3. RED-LEGGED THR.

THE *male* of this ſpecies is wholly black, and has a cuneiform tail; under the wings a large ſpot of yellow.

The *female* is grey, paler on the under parts; between the bill and eye a black patch: chin white, with black markings, ſometimes wholly black: tail feathers duſky, the four outer ones white at the tips: bill, eyelids, irides, and legs orange red. DESCRIPTION.

* I took the above account out of the late Mr. *Pennant*'s notes, of a journey from *Downing* to *Aſton Moor*, in which is painted a figure of the bird. Mr. *Pennant* thought it to be a new ſpecies.

PLACE. This ſpecies inhabits *Chili:* makes the neſt of twigs by the river ſides, mixed with mud, and lays four eggs. Its ſong is excellent, but the bird does not bear confinement. It is a very numerous ſpecies, occaſioned perhaps by its fleſh being unſavoury, and therefore not ſought after.

4. NEW ZEALAND THR.

Turdus auſtralis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 338. 43.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iii. t. 69.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Song Thruſh:* bill and legs black: the general colour of the plumage is duſky black: breaſt and belly white, but the baſe of the feathers are black.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Zealand.*

5. THENCA THR.

Turdus Thenca, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 339. 46.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 231.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Mocking Thruſh:* bill, irides, and legs brown: general colour of the plumage cinereous, ſpotted with brown and white: breaſt and belly pale grey: quills and tail white at the ends.

PLACE. Inhabits *Chili:* makes a cylindrical neſt, a foot long, defended on the outſide with thorns, within lined with wool and feathers, with a ſmall entrance on one ſide; lays four white eggs ſpotted with brown. It poſſibly may hereafter prove a variety of the *Mocking Thruſh.*

6. CHILI THR.

Turdus curæus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 342. 53.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 232. *(Le Curieu.)*

Quiſcale du Chili, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 318.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Blackbird:* bill rather angular, black, a trifle turning up at the end: plumage wholly black and gloſſy: tail cuneiform and long.

This is a very common bird in *Chili*, ſinging well, and imitating the notes of other birds, hence often kept in cages; attacks other birds, picking out their brains; alſo feeds on ſeeds and worms: con-

gregates with *Starlings:* makes a neſt of twigs and fibres, mixing it with mud, and lining it with hair; the eggs are three in number, of a blueiſh white: the fleſh is not good eating, being black.

Turdus Zeylonus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 349. 80.—*Spalowſk. Veg.* tab. 5.
Le Bacbakiri, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 65. pl. 67. f. 1. 2.
Ceylon Thruſh, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 62. 73. 7. CEYLON THR.

MR. *Levaillant* confirms what has been before mentioned in the *Gen. Synopſis*, that this ſpecies is not uncommon at the *Cape of Good Hope*, and that it there goes by the name of *Bacbakiri*, and adds, that in ſome of the cantons it is called *Jentje-bibi*, and *Coüt-Coüit*, from ſome of its notes imitating thoſe words; it is alſo called by others *Geele Canari-byter*, or *Yellow Canary-eater*; that it is not only commonly ſeen at large, but frequently comes into the gardens at the *Cape*.

We learn that both *male* and *female* have the black creſcent on the breaſt, but in the *female*, the creſcent and the reſt of the colours of the plumage are leſs vivid; alſo that the young birds of both ſexes do not obtain it till of mature age, in which caſe we can eaſily ſuppoſe our *Orange-headed Thruſh* may prove to be a young bird of this rather than a diſtinct ſpecies.

The *male* and *female* are for the moſt part obſerved together, and make the neſt among the thick buſhes, and the hen lays four or five eggs, which both ſexes ſit upon by turns, and the young continue in ſociety with the parents till the ſpring following.

Turdus bicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 350. 84.
Turdus bicolor, Stourne Spreo, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 311.—*Levaill. Oiſ.* pl. 88. 8. WHITE-RUMPED THR.
White-rumped Thruſh, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 64. 75.—*Thunb. Trav.* ii. p. 48.

MR. *Thunberg* obſerves, that this bird is known at the *Cape of Good Hope*, by the name of *Spreuw*, and that it very frequently accompanies the larger cattle and ſheep, "mornings and evenings,

" picking the inſects, which dropping from the buſhes upon the " animals, and biting deep into their ſkins, ſtick very faſt to them, " and occaſion them great pain;" that it is a ſhy bird, and makes the neſt in the ſides of rivers and brooks, and digs holes in the banks: they are obſerved alſo to feed on ripe grapes, and flying in great flocks, not unfrequently do much damage to the vineyards; however, by ſuch kind of food the fleſh is rendered very delicate: theſe birds do not always make the neſt in banks, but ſometimes in old ruined buildings, or holes of decayed trees, at others rob the ſwallows of their neſt; the eggs are five or ſix in number, greeniſh ſpotted with brown.

This we are inclined to believe is the *Locuſt-eating Thruſh* mentioned by Mr. *Barrow**, as the chief if not the only food, appears to be *Larvæ* of the migratory *Locuſts*, following the troops of theſe wherever they are. He obſerves that the bird is gregarious, making the neſt in vaſt numbers together, not greatly different from the *Sociable Groſbeak*, appearing as one large neſt, big enough for a *Vulture*; which circumſtance he obſerved at *Sneuwberg*, on a clump of low buſhes: on examination, the neſt was found to conſiſt of a number of cells, each of which was a ſeparate neſt, with a tube that led into it through the ſide; and of ſuch cells, each clump contained from ſix to twenty, and one roof of interwoven twigs covered the whole, like that made by a *Magpie*: moſt of them had young birds, generally five. The eggs are of a blueiſh white, with ſmall faint reddiſh ſpecks.

9. ETHIOPIAN THR.

Turdus æthiopicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 357. 110.
Le Boubou, *Levaill. Oiſ.* ii. p. 73. pl. 68. f. 1. 2.
Ethiopian Thruſh, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 78. 103.

DESCRIPTION. THE *female* is a trifle leſs than the *male*: the parts which are black in the laſt are in the former browniſh, and the under parts almoſt intirely fulvous, except the throat, which is rufous white, and

* *Travels into South Africa*, p. 256.

the

the bar acroſs the wing inclined to rufous at the back part: whilſt young, the *male* appears like the *female*, but the *female* wants the bar of white on the wing coverts, many of which are bordered with rufous.

In the ſouthern parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, this ſpecies is very numerous as far as *Caffraria*. The note of the *male* expreſſes the words *Bou-bou*, and that of the *female Cou-ï*. They make the neſt among the thorny buſhes, laying four or five eggs. PLACE.

Turdus minutus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 363. 136. *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iii. t. 68.

10. MINUTE THR. DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, being leſs than four inches in length: the bill and legs are brown: general colour of the plumage ruſty brown, beneath inclining to aſh colour: chin whitiſh: two or three of the prime quills are duſky, the others black, but ferruginous in the middle; many of the ſecondaries tipped with ferruginous, and the reſt wholly of that colour: the four middle tail feathers are black, the reſt ferruginous.

11. RESTLESS THR. DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Song Thruſh*: length eight inches, in ſhape ſomewhat ſlender: the bill three quarters of an inch long, and curved at the point, colour black; tongue ſharp: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is black, on the under white: tail a very triſle rounded at the end: legs black.

Inhabits *New Holland*, ſaid to be a reſtleſs ſpecies. PLACE.

12. BLACK-EYED THR. DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches: bill ſtout, ſlightly curved; tongue briſtly at the tip: the crown of the head and under parts of the body are yellow: the forehead mottled with duſky: nape, wings, and tail ruſty brown, the two laſt margined with yellow: from the gape ſprings a black ſtreak growing broader, ſurrounding the eye, and

and deſcending on each ſide below it, growing more narrow; juſt within at the bottom part is a ſmall ſpot of yellow: tail moderately long; the wings reach only to the baſe of it: bill and legs browniſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*.

13. DOUBTFUL THR.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH nine inches: bill one inch long, blueiſh: tongue briſtly at the end: plumage blueiſh black, beneath white: quills and tail brown, the laſt rather long: legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*, and is a bird of a dull unintereſting appearance.

14. DILUTE THR.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill in this ſpecies is ſtraight and blueiſh: the head, neck, and rump are pale blue grey: back and wings pale brown: the under parts of the body blueiſh white: tail duſky pale brown: legs blueiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*.

15. GUTTURAL THR.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Ceylon Thruſh*, and ſomewhat reſembles it in figure: the head is black, reaching forwards as far as the breaſt, but the chin is white, and the nape inclines to yellow: back and wings green: breaſt, belly, and vent yellow: bill and legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*; not unfrequently ſeen at *Port Jackſon* in the winter months.

16. HARMONIC THR.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH nine inches: bill and legs horn colour: plumage on the upper parts pale brown, on the under whitiſh, with a ſlender brown line down the ſhaft of each feather: wings and tail duſky black.

Inhabits

Inhabits *New Holland:* called from its note, which is harmonious, the *Port Jackſon Thruſh*, but ſeems different from the following one, which goes by that name in *White*'s Voyage. PLACE.

Port Jackſon Thruſh, *White's Voy.* pl. in p. 157.

17. PORT JACKSON THR.

THE top of the head in this bird is blueiſh grey; from thence down the hind part of the neck and the back, the colour is a fine chocolate brown: the wings and tail are lead colour; the edges of the feathers pale; the tail itſelf pretty long, and even at the end: all the under parts from chin to vent are duſky white, except the middle of the neck juſt above the breaſt, which inclines to chocolate: the bill is of a dull yellow: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

This is ſaid to inhabit the neighbourhood of *Port Jackſon*, in *New South Wales*. PLACE.

18. PRASINE THR.

SIZE of a *Song Thruſh:* bill duſky, both mandibles ſomewhat curved: general colour of the plumage pale ſlaty blue, marked on the wing coverts with black; the inner part of the quills is alſo black: chin white: belly dirty pale yellow oker colour: below each ear a large oval patch of black: the tail is wholly black: legs duſky yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; met with in the month of *December*. PLACE.

19. VOLATILE THR.

LENGTH nine inches: ſhape ſlender: bill rather ſlight and black: the head, neck, upper parts of the body and tail are black; the under parts of the body white: tail long, and even at the end, and the wings when cloſed reach to the middle of it: legs ſlender, duſky. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits various parts of *New Holland*, and is not uncommon; obſerved in company with another of the *Groſbeak* genus, to hover frequently PLACE.

frequently about two feet from the ground, making ſudden darts at ſomething, which on more minute attention was found to be a ſort of worm, which this bird by a chirping note and tremulous motion of the wings, with the tail widely expanded, ſeemed to faſcinate or entice out of its hole in the ground. The account adds, that the bird itſelf is in its turn frequently faſcinated by a *Snake*; but this circumſtance we have reaſon to ſuppoſe is not peculiar to this ſpecies, as we find it recorded of other birds.

20. BLUE-CHEEKED THR.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Miſſel Thruſh:* length twelve inches: plumage above pale green; beneath pure white: the eye placed in the fore part of an oval patch of blue: quills dull ruſt colour: tail rounded or ſlightly cuneiform: bill and legs ſlate colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is rare: has a ſingular whiſtling note, and is often ſeen purſuing ſmaller birds.

21. BROWN-CROWNED THR.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is about ſix inches long: bill pale blue: legs black: back and wings black; but the quills are edged with white: the chin is black, from thence to the vent white; but the ſides of the body next the wings, and the crown of the head, are brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*; frequently ſeen about *Port Jackſon*, in *New South Wales*.

22. LUNULATED THR.

DESCRIPTION SIZE of a *Miſſel Thruſh*, but of a ſtouter make: bill black, rather bent towards the tip: legs pale, inclining to yellow: tongue ſhort, briſtly at the end: the plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail are brown; beneath from the chin to the vent white, every where marked with creſcents of black: tail ſhort.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*.

23.
SOOTY THR.

SIZE of the *Song Thruſh:* bill pale, in ſhape much like that of the common *Thruſh*; tongue ſharp at the tip: the general colour of the plumage is dark greeniſh brown: chin, and fore part of the neck pale grey; the breaſt marked with large duſky ſpots: tail even at the end: legs yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Holland.* PLACE.

24.
BLACK-BROWED THR.

SIZE of the laſt: plumage in general pale olive brown, paler beneath; wings and tail darkeſt: the crown of the head appears remarkably flat, riſing ſcarcely above the level of the bill; between the noſtrils and eye, the parts riſe into a ſort of yelloviſh creſt, margined above with black; behind the eye a roundiſh crimſon ſpot, edged with black: bill and legs red. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, where it is known by the name of *Dilbong:* deſcribed from a drawing of Mr. *Lambert.* PLACE.

25.
FLY-CATCHING THR.

SIZE of a *Song Thruſh:* length ten inches: bill bent a triſle at the tip, and brown: legs brown: the head and ſides of it beneath the eye, hind part of the neck and back blueiſh black: chin and all the under parts white: wings and tail brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, called there *Bana-will-will*; ſaid to feed on *flies* and *inſects.* PLACE.

26.
BLUE-HEADED THR.

SIZE of the laſt: bill ſtout, blue; tip black: the top of the head even with the eyes deep blue: back, wings, and tail brown; the quills darkeſt, tipped with white: the under parts of the body from DESCRIPTION.

the chin yellowiſh white, croſſed with many fine lines of black next the wings: tail rounded, the outer margins of all the feathers marked with triangular ſpots of white: legs blue.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales:* manners and name unknown.

27. MAXILLARY THR.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt: crown of the head black, paſſing between the bill and eye on each ſide, and ending in a large patch below the jaw: hind part of the neck dull blue: back, wings, and tail brown, with a tinge of greeniſh bronze on the ſhoulders, mixed with black and green: all the under parts of the body pale blueiſh white: tail even at the end; the tips of all the feathers of it white: the bill has both mandibles ſlightly curved, and brown: irides orange: legs yellow.

PLACE. Met with at *Port Jackſon*, in *New Holland*.

28. FRIVOLOUS THR.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the others: bill black: legs lead colour: the upper parts of the body and wings brown; beneath white, inclining to rufous on the ſides of the neck and breaſt, and to yellow on the ſides under the wings: forehead and half the crown mixed cinereous and white: quills ſomewhat paler, and the tail darker than the reſt of the plumage; the laſt rather ſhort.

PLACE. Found with the former at *Port Jackſon*.

29. SORDID THR.

DESCRIPTION. THIS has a ſtrong bill, of a pale blue colour: the plumage in general is greeniſh aſh: wings and tail black; on the outer edge of the wing a long ſtreak of white; the tips of all but the two middle tail feathers white; the wings long, reaching almoſt to the end of the tail.

PLACE. Inhabits various parts of *New Holland*.

10.
SHORT-WINGED THR.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH about ten inches: general colour of the plumage pale brown, inclining to aſh colour beneath, and a little mottled on the breaſt: the tail is cuneiform, and pretty long, but the wings are remarkably ſhort, ſcarcely reaching to the rump: the bill and legs are duſky: at the gape and before the eyes a few black briſtles: irides blueiſh.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, and is chiefly ſeen on the ground, or at moſt taking very ſhort flights, being unable to accompliſh long ones, from the ſhortneſs of the wings.

11.
YELLOW BELLIED THR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Miſſel Thruſh:* bill pale red; tongue briſtly: legs pale red: head, hind part of the neck and ſides of the breaſt duſky black: back and wing coverts greeniſh brown: breaſt and belly olive yellow: chin, fore part of the neck and vent white: quills olive brown; the leſſer ones barred with black: tail olive above and pale beneath: at the back of the neck are tranſverſe black marks, and between that and the ſides of the breaſt a few ſagittal marks.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales:* is migratory, coming in the ſpring for the purpoſe of incubation, and departing in autumn.

12.
PUNCTATED THR.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies has the upper parts pale brown, ſpotted with black: the fore part as far as the breaſt ſlate colour, from thence reddiſh white: ſides over the thighs and vent marked with ſhort black ſtreaks: over the eye a white ſtreak: the chin is white; below this on each ſide is a rufous patch reaching behind the eye: quills and tail duſky: bill black: legs yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*. For the deſcription of ſeveral of the above, I am indebted to my friend Mr. *Lambert*, and for many to real ſpecimens from time to time brought into this kingdom, now in poſſeſſion of Mr. *Wilſon*, and others of my friends, but unfortunately in either caſe with little or no hiſtory of their manners annexed.

33. ASIATIC THR. DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Nightingale:* length near ſix inches: bill and legs black: the head, juſt including the eye, and all the upper parts of the body and wings, are black; but the greater quills are edged with yellow, and the leſſer have white margins: the greater wing coverts have white ends, making when cloſed a bar on the wing; above this is a ſhorter bar of white: all the under parts are yellow: tail duſky, inclining to olive green.

In the collection of *General Davies*, who ſuppoſed it to come from *China*, as he met with it among other preſerved birds from that part of the world.

GENUS XXXIII. CHATTERER.

N° 1. Carolina Ch.
2. Cupreous Ch.
N° 3. Yellow Ch.
4. Crested Ch.

Ampelis Garrulus, *Ind Orn.* i. p. 364. 1. β.
Crown Bird or Cedar Bird, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 288.
Chatterer of Carolina, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 93. 1. A.

1. CAROLINA CH.

MR. *Bartram* obſerves that this bird is to be ſeen in little flocks or flights, in all the regions from *Canada* to *New Orleans*, on the *Miſſiſippi*, but how much farther ſouth and ſouth-weſt not certain. The longeſt period of their appearance in *Pennſylvania*, is in the ſpring, and firſt of *June*, at the time when the early cherries are ripe; alſo in the autumn, when the *Cedar berries** are in perfection; and they generally arrive in large flocks.

PLACE.

The late Mr. *Tunſtall* informed me, that here and there one of theſe had not only the waxen appendages to the quills, but that three or four of the tail feathers were tipped in the ſame manner: the ſame circumſtance happens alſo in the one which inhabits *Europe*; as in a bird of this kind ſent to me by Dr. *Heyſham*, killed in *Northumberland*, one of the wings had eight appendages, the other ſeven, and five of the tail feathers were tipped in a ſimilar way; but the ſex of this bird could not be aſcertained.

* *Juniperus Americana.*

2. CUPREOUS CH.

Ampelis cuprea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 366 8.
Coninga cuprea, *Merrem. Ic. Av.* p. 5. t. 1. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Red Chatterer*, with a correſponding bill, and at firſt ſight not unlike that bird: the general colour is olive; the feathers gloſſed with copper and orange bronze at the tips: the crown is red; cheeks orange; the breaſt and belly ſanguineous, gloſſed with green on the margins. On comparing it with the *Red Chatterer*, we further find that the feathers of the head and neck are ſmaller and ſtiffer than the others; thoſe on the cheeks curled, on the ears full and long; and the wings are longer, for they reach above a quarter way on the tail, which is rounded at the end: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Surinam*.

3. YELLOW CH.

Ampelis lutea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 368. 13.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iii. t. 70.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches and a half: bill black; at the gape a ſpot of white: the body above is olive brown; beneath yellow, growing white towards the vent; rump yellow: the two middle tail feathers are black, tipped with yellow, the others duſky yellow: the legs are black.

We are not told from whence the above came: the bill is a trifle bent, but very ſharp at the tip, appearing more like that of an *Oriole* than a *Chatterer*.

4. CRESTED CH.

Ampelis criſtata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 368. 14.—*J. F. Miller*, Ill. t. 15. C.

DESCRIPTION. IN this the head is creſted: the back red: the cheeks and belly white: wings and tail black.

PLACE. Inhabits *America*.

GENUS XXXV. GROSBEAK.

N° 1. Grenadier Gr.
2. Hudſonian Gr.
3. Sociable Gr.
4. Philippine Gr.
5. Sumatran Gr.
6. Caffrarian Gr.
7. Faſciated Gr.
8. Praſine Gr.
9. Sunda Gr.
N° 10. Aſh coloured Gr.
11. Ferruginous Gr.
12. Frontal Gr.
13. Muſtachoe Gr.
14. Blue-winged Gr.
15. Faſcinating Gr.
16. Black-lined Gr.
17. Nitid Gr.

Loxia orix, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 376. 17. Var.—*Spalowſk. Veg.* i. tab. 31 ?—*Ger. Orn.* iii. t. 323.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 377.
Grenadier Groſbeak, Var. *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 120. 16. Var.

1. GRENADIER GR.

IT may be obſerved, from viewing the different figures of this bird, that it varies greatly. In one of theſe ſaid to come from *Senegal*, the black on the chin was wanting; the tail ſhort and brown, and the tail coverts ſo long as to entirely hide the tail from view: and in another from the ſame place, the ſame circumſtance of the length of tail coverts occurred; the black on the belly mixed with white, and the colour by no means of a deep red, but a fiery orange.

Mr. *Thunberg* obſerves, that theſe are ſeen at the *Cape of Good Hope* in immenſe flocks, near the rivers, and make the neſt among the reeds; and that the eggs are perfectly green: the hen always grey; but from *July* to *January* the blood-red feathers of the male gradually appear; they are ſaid firſt to devour the bloſſoms of the wheat, and afterwards the corn itſelf*.

This ſpecies is ſaid to be gregarious, and build their neſts in large ſocieties †.

* *Thunberg's Trav.* ii. p. 14. † *Barrow's Trav.* p. 243.

2. HUDSONIAN GR.

Loxia Hudſonica, *Ind. Orn* i. p. 379. 28.
Bouvreuil de la Baye d'Hudſon, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 416.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches: bill ſhort, thick, and brown: plumage above deep brown, but the feathers moſtly margined with rufous; the greater and middle wing coverts tipped with the ſame, producing a bar on the wing: breaſt and belly white, marked with long brown daſhes: the middle of the belly and vent white: tail a trifle forked: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay*; known there by the name of *Attic-koom-a-ſhiſh*.

3. SOCIABLE GR.

Loxia ſocia, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 381. 35.
Tiſſerin republicain, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 397.
Loxia, *Paterſon's Cap.* p. 133. t. in p. 126.—*Bird and neſt.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Bulfinch:* length five inches and a half: bill and lore black: the general colour of the plumage ruſous brown; beneath yellow: region of the ear yelloviſh: tail ſhort: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits the interior parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, building in vaſt numbers, in one ſociety, on the *Mimoſa Trees*, uniting their ſeveral neſts under one common roof; and it is ſaid that not fewer than 800 or 1,000 form together one community; not perhaps that this circumſtance happens in one year, for they are obſerved to add to the ſize of the neſt from year to year, till the tree, unable to bear any further addition of weight, neceſſarily falls beneath its load, when the birds are in courſe conſtrained to ſearch a new place of abode. Mr. *Paterſon*, on examining one of theſe, found many entrances, each of which formed a regular ſtreet, with neſts on both ſides, at about two inches diſtance from each other. The material with which theſe birds build, is called *Boſhman's Graſs*; and the ſeeds of it ſaid to be their principal food; but the wings and legs of inſects have been likewiſe obſerved in the neſts.

M. Daudin

M. Daudin ſuppoſes the *Totty Greſbeak* * to be a variety, which I muſt leave for further inveſtigation.

This ſpecies not only is obſerved to make the group of neſts on the *Acacia Trees*, but likewiſe on the *Aloë Dichotoma*, which grows to the ſtature of a tree of no inconſiderable ſize; for Mr. *Barrow* † mentions the circumſtance of one which had ſteps cut out on its trunk, to enable a perſon to climb up to obtain the neſt of theſe birds.

Loxia Philippina, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 380. 32. PHILIPPINE GR.
Tiſſerin des Philippines, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 394.
Baya, Berbera, &c. *Aſiatic Reſearches*, ii. p. 109.—*Bartolomeo's Voy. to the Eaſt Indies* (Engl. ed.) p. 226.
Philippine Groſbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 129. 30.

WE are inclined to think that this is the bird called *Baya* in *India*, ſaid to be larger than a ſparrow, having a yellow brown plumage, yellowiſh head and feet, light coloured breaſt, and a conic very thick beak; and that it is the moſt docile of all birds, perching on its maſter's hand; that it builds the neſt chiefly on the higheſt trees, eſpecially on the *Palmyra* or *Indian Fig Tree*, preferring ſuch as hang over the water; the neſt is of graſs, ſhaped like a bottle with a long neck, and ſuſpended at the ends of the branches, the entrance from beneath; it is ſaid to uſually conſiſt of two or three chambers: ſuppoſed to feed among other things on fire flies, as the remains are found in the neſt; is ſo docile as to fetch and carry like a dog at command; it lays many eggs reſembling pearls, when boiled the white is tranſparent, and the flavour of them excellent; it has a lively note, but is rather what may be called chirping than ſinging; much the ſame account is given by *M. Bartolomeo*, in the work above quoted, who adds, that theſe birds chiefly frequent the cocoa-nut trees, in which alſo the greater part of their neſts were obſerved. DESCRIPTION.

* *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 156. † *Travels in South Africa*, p. 393.

5. SUMATRAN GR.

Loxia hypoxantha, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 384. 44.—*Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 429.—*Muſ. Carlſ.* iii. t. 71.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Yellow Hammer:* the bill and legs are of a pale colour: irides rufous: the general colour of the plumage of the upper parts is yellowiſh green: the forehead and all the under parts yellow: wings duſky black, with yellow margins: tail black alſo, even at the end, and the margins of the feathers yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits the rice fields of the iſland of *Sumatra*, from whence a ſpecimen was brought, and continued alive for ſometime in the collection of *Count Carlſon*.

6. CAFFRARIAN GR.

Loxia Caffra, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 393. 78.—*Act. Stock.* 1784. p. 289.
Fringilla Caffra longicauda, *Spalowſk. Veg.* iii. t. 42. *fem?*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Bulfinch:* bill cinereous brown: general colour of the plumage black; with a tail longer than the body, and ſometimes of double the length: the quills are brown margined with white: wing coverts white: ſhoulders crimſon: legs grey.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope:* at certain ſeaſons the *male* is grey, but the *female* is continually of that colour: ſaid to build in marſhy places *. I ſuſpect this bird to be the ſame as my *Orange-ſhouldered Bunting*, but as I do not find the bird any where figured, I cannot aſcertain the circumſtance; perhaps the one above referred to in *Spalowſki* may prove the *female*.

Mr. *Thunberg*, in his travels †, talks of a bird called *Langſtaart*, which is found in the marſhes and low fields about *Sea Cow River*; likens it to a goldfinch in its red velvet or ſummer dreſs; but diſ-

* Mr. *Barrow* ſays the neſt is curious, compoſed of graſs, plaited into a round ball, faſtened between two reeds; the entrance through a tube, the orifice of which is next the water: thought to be polygamous; for although thirty or forty neſts are often in one clump of reeds, never more than two *males* are ſeen amongſt them. *Barrow's Trav.* p. 244.

† Vol. ii. p. 64.

fering

fering in that the tail was longer than the body: in winter the cock is grey, as the hen, who has not a long tail, is all the year round. Its ſlow flight, on account of the length of its tail, make it not only eaſy to ſhoot, but in rainy or windy weather may almoſt be caught with the hands; there is little doubt but that this and the foregoing are the ſame.

Loxia faſciata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 395. 87.—*Nat. Miſc.* ii. pl. 56.—*Gen. Orn.* iii. tab. 358. f. i. *fem.* P.
Faſciated Groſbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 156. 80.—*Id. Sup.* p. 154.

7. FASCIATED GR.

HAVING an opportunity of examining both ſexes of this bird, I obſerved that in the *male*, the chin and throat were of a ſilvery whiteneſs: breaſt and belly pale cinnamon colour; middle of the belly cheſnut: quills black, with the ſecondaries tipped with pale cinnamon: tail black; all but the two middle feathers have a ſpot of white on the inner web at the tip, but on the outermoſt the whole of the inner tip is white. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs in being every where paler, and in wanting the crimſon band on the throat; the under part wholly pale cinnamon colour, and the white at the tips of the tail feathers leſs conſpicuous.

Loxia praſina, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 396. 91.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iii. t. 72. 73.
Bouvreuil praſin, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 422.

8. PRASINE GR.

SIZE of a *Siſkin*: the *male* is olive green; beneath yellowiſh grey: the rump red, as alſo a feather or two on the belly: the legs yellow: tail rounded, black; the two middle feathers red above; the others the ſame on the outer margin. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is olive brown, beneath yellow grey: the rump dull red: quills cinereous, eight of the ſecondaries whitiſh on the anterior margins and tips: the tail feathers black tipped with white: the bill in both black.

Inhabits the iſland of *Java*; found in the rice fields. PLACE.

9. SUNDA GR.

Loxia Javenſis, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iv. t. 89.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Bullfinch:* general colour greyiſh brown: top of the head black; from the chin, the under parts are paler than the upper, and the belly and thighs white: quills black; the ſecondaries brown, with ferruginous margins: tail black: legs pale yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sumatra* and *Java.*

10. ASH-COLOURED GR.

Loxia cinerea, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iv. t. 88.

DESCRIPTION. THIS may be ranked among the larger ſized *Groſbeaks:* the bill is ſtout, and very pale: the plumage above cinereous brown: belly nearly white: the head has the feathers elongated into a creſt at the back part: the tail is pretty long, and rounded in ſhape; the feathers black, margined outwardly with white: the legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Malacca, Sumatra, Java.*

11. FERRUGINOUS GR.

Loxia ferruginoſa, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iv. t. 90. 91.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *White-headed Groſbeak,* which it much reſembles: general colour of the body ferruginous: crown, nape, and ſides of the head white; baſe of the bill, chin, and throat black: on the belly before the thighs a large ſpot of black: quills black: tail dull ferruginous: bill ſtout and cinereous: legs black.

The *female* is of a general brown colour, paler beneath, or pale aſh colour: quills black, more or leſs edged with ferruginous: bill and legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Eaſt Indies.*

Bengali à front pointillé, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 445.

12. FRONTAL GR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Amaduvade:* bill pale grey; at the forehead and corners of the mouth a few ſerrated black feathers, each tipped with white: upper part of the head and neck pale rufous, of the body cinereous grey, the edges of the feathers paler: throat and under parts of the body white: legs and claws pale grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Senegal*, from whence ſeveral have been brought alive to *Paris*.

Bengali myſtacin, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 446.

13. MUSTACHOE GR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Wren:* length under four inches: bill reddiſh brown, with a black tip: head, and upper parts of the neck reddiſh brown; above the eye a ſtreak of bright red, and another of the ſame at the corners of the mouth: throat and fore part of the neck pale grey: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail brown, inclining to olive; beneath whitiſh grey: legs fleſh colour: claws grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cochin China*.

14. BLUE-WINGED GR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Bunting:* length ſeven inches: general colour cinereous brown: round the baſe of the bill as far as the eyes conſiderably darker: wings wholly of a deep blue, but the baſe of the outer quills white, forming a long white ſpot on the outer edge of the middle of the wing: tail the ſame, but paler than the wings; the ends of all the feathers white: bill and legs blue.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; found at *Port Jackſon*. From a drawing by General *Davies*.

15. FASCINATING GR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Bullfinch*, but longer: the plumage on the upper parts in general duſky black, inclining to brown; the under white: one or more of the outer tail feathers white: bill and legs duſky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland:* at *Port Jackſon* is called the ſmaller faſcinating bird, having the manners exactly of the *Faſcinating Thruſh*.

16.
BLACK-LINED GR.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a ſmall *Linnet:* general colour grey, paler beneath, croſſed every where with numerous ſlender lines of black; between the bill and eye black, ſurrounding the eye, and ending in a point juſt behind it: the bill is ſtout, and of a fine crimſon colour: the lower part of the back and rump are alſo fine crimſon: legs pale brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*, where a ſingle ſpecimen was met with in *May*; called *Weebong*.

17.
NITID GR.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt, but ſtouter in the body: the general colour of the plumage pale olive brown above, and duſky white beneath, croſſed every where with ſhort abrupt curved lines of black: quills and tail brown, marked with ſeveral bands of a darker colour: the bill, irides, lower part of the back and rump are crimſon: legs yellowiſh.

Found in the ſame place and at the ſame time as the laſt.

18.
WAX-BILL GROSBEAK.

Loxia aſtrild, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 376. 75.
Waxbill Groſbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 152. 71.

THE amazing flocks of this ſpecies may in ſome degree be conceived, from the circumſtance of ſixty-three having been ſhot at one diſcharge of a ſmall fowling-piece *.

* *Barrow's Trav.* p. 373.

Pl. CXXXI.

Nilid Grosbeak.

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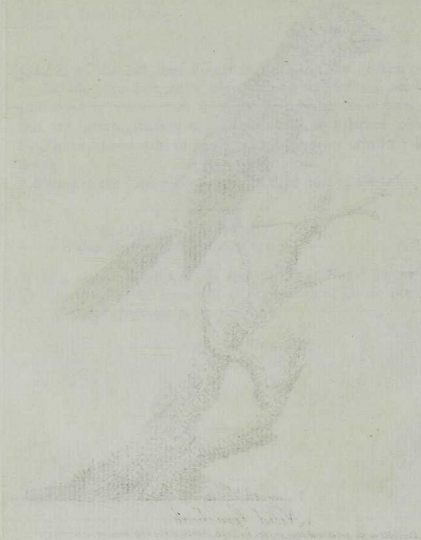


GENUS XXXVI. BUNTING.

N° 1. Yellow-winged B.
2. Cirl B.
3. Crimſon B.
4. Baden B.
5. Ruddy B.
6. Ruſtic B.
7. Dwarf B.
8. Painted B.
9. Varied B.
10. Coloured B.
11. Daurian B.
12. Yellow-browed B.
13. Luteous B.

1. YELLOW-WINGED B.

Emberiza chryſoptera, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 401. 9.
Yellow-winged Bunting, *Portlock's Voy.* pl. in p. 35. *Male and female.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Yellow Bunting:* bill brown: plumage on the upper part of the body reddiſh brown: ſides of the head quite round the eye, the chin, and fore part of the neck white; at the lower part a bar of reddiſh brown like a collar: breaſt yellowiſh, from thence to the vent duſky white: the leſſer wing coverts yellowiſh; the reſt of the wing as the back, the edges of the feathers yellowiſh: tail as the back, but the two outer feathers on each ſide yellow: legs yellow. This is the *male:* the *female* is not greatly different, but the leſſer wing coverts are pale aſh colour: ſides of the head, chin, and throat duſky white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Falkland Iſlands.*

2. CIRL B.

Emberiza Cirlus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 401. 10.—*Gen. Orn.* iii. t. 349. 1. & 2?
Cirl Bunting, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 190. 26.

THE *Cirl Bunting* has not we believe hitherto been aſcertained to be a *Britiſh* ſpecies: Colonel *Montagu* has however been fortunate enough to detect it laſt year in *Devonſhire,* in the month of *February,*

February, ſince which he has met with ſeveral of both ſexes, and conjectures that this ſpecies breeds in thoſe parts; it cannot be wondered how the circumſtance may till now have eſcaped the obſervations of the naturaliſt, the *female* being extremely like that ſex of the *Yellow Bunting*, ſo as to deceive almoſt any one. In a letter from the late Mr. *Hudſon*, he ſays: I am convinced that I ſaw in *Devonſhire*, in pretty good plenty, the *Ember*. *Cia* or *Fooliſh Bunting*, and which might before then have been miſtaken for the hen of a *Yellow Bunting*; but on my relating this to Colonel *Montagu*, he ſays he has never met with it, which he moſt likely muſt have done had it inhabited thoſe parts, and where the Colonel has reſided himſelf for a long time paſt.

3. CRIMSON-BELLIED B.

Emberiza coccinea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 410. 34.—*Naturforſch.* xiii. p. 199. *(Sanders.)*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Yellow Hammer:* the bill, head, eyes, and a ſmall ſtreak beneath the bill are black: hind head and tail black gloſſed with blue: the upper parts of the body are ſilvery grey, the under crimſon: vent white: on the wings a ſpot of white.

PLACE. Inhabits the woods of *Baden*, in *Germany*, feeds on hemp ſeeds.

4. BADEN B.

Emberiza Badenſis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 411. 39.—*Naturforſch.* xiii. p. 198. *(Sanders.)*

DESCRIPTION. THIS has much affinity to the *Olive Bunting*; is almoſt a ſpan long, and in breadth rather more: the bill is black, beneath it yellowiſh, in the middle of the upper mandible a ſingle ſtout indentation; noſtrils covered with feathers: the general colour of the plumage is olive ſtreaked with duſky, beneath paler: throat orange: breaſt ſtreaked with duſky: legs yellowiſh: found at *Baden* with the laſt ſpecies.

Emberiza rutila, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 411. 40.—*Pall. It.* iii. p. 698. 23.

5. RUDDY B.

SIZE of the *Yellow Hammer:* general colour rufous, with a ſanguineous tinge; beneath brimſtone coloured: wings rufty grey. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the willows on the borders of the *Onon*, in *Sibiria*, towards the borders of *Mongolia*, but is a rare ſpecies. PLACE.

Emberiza ruſtica, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 413. 51.—*Pallas reiſe*, iii. p. 698. 21.

6. RUSTIC B.

SIZE of the *Reed Sparrow:* the head is black, marked with three white bands, one down the crown, the two others above each eye: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts like that of a ſparrow; the under white: the nape and ſhoulders are ferruginous: the throat marked with teſtaceous dots: the two outer tail feathers obliquely tipped with white. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the willow beds of *Dauuria*, moſt frequent in *March*. PLACE.

Emberiza puſilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 414. 54.—*Pallas reiſe*, iii. p. 697. 20.

7. DWARF B.

THIS is ſcarcely ſo big as a *Siſkin*; in general colour not unlike the laſt: on the head and ſides of it five teſtaceous bands, the intermediate ſpaces between which are black: throat ſpotted. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the rivers, and the larch grounds, among the torrents of the *Dauurian Alps*. PLACE.

Emberiza Ciris, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 416. 61.
Linaria Ciris, or Painted Finch, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 289.
Paſſer braſilienſis, *male and female*, *Gor. Orn.* iii. t. 344. 1. 2.
Painted Bunting, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 206. 54.—*Id. Sup.* p. 159.

8. PAINTED B.

MR. *Bartram* obſerves, that the ſong of this bird is remarkably low, ſoft and warbling, exceedingly tender and ſoothing; that it is not ſeen north of *Cape Fear*, in *North Carolina*, generally about ten

miles from the ſea coaſt, or perhaps twenty or thirty miles at fartheſt, and for the moſt part near the banks of great rivers, in the fragrant groves of oranges.

9. VARIED B.

Emberiza mixta. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 416. 62.—*Amæn. Acad.* iv. p. 245. 20.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Siſkin:* the general colour of the plumage grey: the bill is thick, and of a pale colour: the grey colour is ſo mixed with blue, that in ſome lights this laſt colour appears predominant: the region of the ears, throat, breaſt, and bend of the wing blue green: the belly is white, but the baſe of the feathers is brown: thighs grey, intermixed with blueiſh feathers: legs pale.

PLACE. Inhabits *China.*

10. COLOURED B.

Emberiza fucata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 419. 73.—*Pall. reiſe*, iii. p. 698. 22.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Fooliſh Bunting:* the general colour above is like that of a *Sparrow*; but the crown and part of the nape hoary aſh-colour; the ſhafts of the feathers brown: the neck white, with a circle of brown ſpots on the throat, and a round rufous ſpot on the ears.

PLACE. Inhabits the rivers *Onon* and *Ingoda*, in *Ruſſia*, on the banks of which it is found plentifully; firſt met with in *April.*

11. DAUURIAN B.

Emberiza ſpodocephala, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 419. 74.—*Pall. reiſe*, iii. p. 698. 29.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Reed Bunting:* plumage like that of a *Sparrow*, with the under parts yellowiſh: the head and neck hoary aſh colour: face round the bill black.

PLACE. Found ſparingly about the torrents of the *Dauurian Alps* in ſpring.

12.
YELLOW BROWED B.

Emberiza chryſophrys, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 419. 75.—*Pall. reiſe*, iii. p. 698. 25.

DESCRIPTION.

THE general colour of this ſpecies is not unlike the laſt: the crown is black, over the eye a yellow ſtreak; a white band from the middle of the crown to the nape.

PLACE.

This is found in the ſame places as the laſt: from our want of better information concerning this ſpecies, we dare not poſitively affirm that it is not ſomewhat allied to the *White-crowned Bunting* *.

13.
LUTEOUS B.

Emberiza luteola, *Muſ. Carl. faſc.* iv. t. 93.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies on the upper parts is reddiſh brown, with markings of darker brown; beneath more or leſs yellow: rump greeniſh brown: quills and tail brown, with pale margins: bill brown: legs pale yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*; the above brought from *Coromandel*.

* *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 200.

GENUS XXXVII. TANAGER.

N° 1. Silent T. N° 3. Rude T.
2. Yellow-fronted T. 4. Showy T.

1. SILENT T.

Tanagra silens, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 432. 42.
Tanagre de la Guiane, *Pl. Enl.* 742.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeven inches: bill black: general colour of the plumage green, but the head and under parts are hoary; ſides of the head black; over the eyes a ſtreak of white: throat white; beneath this a curved bar of black: ſhoulders yellow.

PLACE Inhabits the thick woods of *Guiana:* is a ſolitary bird; oftener found ſitting on the ground, than perched on a tree; and by no means endowed with a ſong.

2. YELLOW-FRONTED T.

Emberiza flavifrons, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iv. t. 92.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Rufous-headed Tanager:* bill and legs black: crown, hind head, and beginning of the nape blue; but the feathers are brown at the baſe: the forehead yellow: the reſt of the plumage green, but inclining to yellow on the throat: quills and tail duſky black.

Its native place is not mentioned, but we ſuſpect it to be *South America*; and that it is very probably the young bird, or a *female* of the one we have compared it with above.

Tanagra rudis, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iv. tab. 94.

3.
RUDE T.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about eight inches in length: bill cinereous brown: the top of the head, nape, and between the ſhoulders, black brown: back and rump ruſty brown: breaſt, belly, and vent, ruſo-ferrugi-nous: wings and tail duſky; the laſt rather long: legs cinereous.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Coromandel Coaſt*, in the *Eaſt Indies*.

Tanagra ornata, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iv. tab. 95.

4.
SHOWY T.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Sayacu:* the upper parts of a browniſh green; the under pale grey: the head of a pale blueiſh violet colour; the leſſer wing coverts not unlike the back; the middle ones tipped with yellow, making a bar on the wing; the reſt browniſh green: quills black; the outer margins greeniſh yellow: tail not unlike the quills: bill and legs duſky grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Eaſt Indies*.

GENUS XXXVIII. FINCH.

N° 1. Red-crowned F.
2. Swamp F.
3. Rofy F.
4. Crimſon-headed F.
5. Pine F.
6. Foreſt F.
7. Bearded F.
8. Chili F.
9. Sharp-tailed F.
10. Georgian F.
11. Red Pole F.
12. White-headed F.
13. Sultry F.
14. Nitid F.
15. Temporal F.

1. RED-CROWNED F.

Fringilla ruticapilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 438. 14.—*Muſ. Carſ. faſc.* ii. tab. 44.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill in this bird is brown; the plumage on the upper parts of the body of the ſame colour: crown and hind head reddiſh, margined before and on the ſides with black: face and cheeks white, dotted with black: chin ferruginous; breaſt ferruginous aſh colour; belly and vent aſh colour: tail black.

2. SWAMP F.

Fringilla iliaca, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 438. 15.—*Merrem. ic. av.* p. 37. t. 10.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Starling*; length nearly ſeven inches: bill and legs yellow: cheeks white: body above greyiſh olive, the feathers tipped with black; beneath white; breaſt ſpotted with grey brown: rump and tail rufous; the laſt even at the end, and grey beneath.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*. I have ſeen this brought both from *Georgia* and *Hudſon's Bay*; at the former it is rare; at the latter called *Great Sparrow*, *Swamp*, or *Wilderneſs Sparrow*.

Fringilla roſea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 444. 33.—*Pall. It.* iii. p. 699. 26.

3. ROSY F.

SIZE of the *Brambling:* the back is grey and browniſh, mixed with a general tinge of roſe colour: face white: wings and tail duſky, externally margined with roſe colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits among the willows about *Uda* and *Selenga*, in *Sibiria*; but not common. PLACE.

Crimſon-headed Finch, *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 257.

4. CRIMSON-HEADED F.

THIS has a crimſon head and breaſt, the firſt faintly marked with duſky ſpots; ſpace behind each eye duſky: back, wing coverts, primaries, and tail black, edged with crimſon: belly white, tinged with red. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New York*; arrives there in *April*; is very frequent among the red cedars, and ſhifts moſt nimbly around the ſtems. The *Crimſon-headed Finch*, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 271. 29. ſeems to be a further variety. PLACE.

Fringilla Pinetorum, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 445. 40.—*Lepech. It.* ii. p. 188.

5. PINE F.

THIS is teſtaceous, inclining to rufous above, beneath yellow; on the breaſt a tranſverſe ferruginous band. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the pine foreſts of *Sibiria*. PLACE.

Fringilla ſylvatica, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 446. 41.—*Lepech. It.* ii. t. 7. f. 2.

6. FOREST F.

THE head of this bird is faſciated; the body mixed grey and black: breaſt and belly hoary. DESCRIPTION.

Found with the laſt. PLACE.

7. BEARDED F.

Fringilla barbata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 456. 76.—*Le Sia*, *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 227.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE and habit of the *Canary Bird*: the bill is white at the base, towards the tip black: head black and velvety: body yellow, with a slight tinge of green: wings variegated with green, yellow, red, and black: tail brown: from the chin hangs an elongated tuft of black feathers, like a beard, which in very old birds reaches to the middle of the breast.

The *female* is wholly grey; the wings spotted with yellow; but is destitute of the chin beard-like feathers; and has not the least song.

PLACE. Inhabits the mountainous parts of *Chili*, next the sea; builds in trees, making the nest of straw and feathers: the eggs are only two in number. The flesh is accounted savoury, and is therefore in much estimation.

The *male* is often kept in a cage for the sake of its song, and it is said also to be a mimic of others. The *Spaniards* call it *Jilguero*, or *Goldfinch*, which it somewhat resembles in colour.

8. CHILI F.

Frigilla Diuca, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 456. 77. *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 229.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is rather larger than the last: the general colour blue, with the throat white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Chili*; chiefly about dwellings; sings remarkably well, especially about sun-rise; it seems much allied to, if not the same as the *White-throated Grosbeak* *.

9. SHARP-TAILED F.

Fringilla caudacuta, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 459. 85.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is four inches and an half in length: bill and legs pale: iris dark brown: general colour of the plumage mottled brown and pale rufous; the last chiefly at the edges of the feathers: the

* *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 115. 10.

throat

throat is pale rufous, and a ſtreak of the ſame over the eyes; the lower part of the neck behind rufous, but darker than the throat: tail even at the end; but the tips of the feathers run off to a ſharp point.

Inhabits the internal parts of *Georgia*, in *America*. I met with this at Mr. *Humphries*'s, among other ſpecimens brought from thence. It was entitled *Spotted Groſs Sparrow*. PLACE.

10. GEORGIAN F.

Fringilla Georgiana, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 460. 86.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſix inches: bill duſky: irides brown: head brown, full of feathers: middle of the back duſky brown; the under parts are white: chin and throat grey; beneath the jaw a divaricated ſtreak of black: the leſſer wing coverts are rufous, and the quills and tail feathers are rufous on the outer edges: legs brown.

Found in the ſame places as the laſt. PLACE.

11. REDPOLE F.

Fringilla cannabina, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 458. 82.—*Bolton's Br. Birds*, pl. 29. 30. Greater Red-headed Linnet or Redpole, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 304.

I HAVE been long inclined to think the poſſibility of the *Common* or *Grey Linnet*, as it is called, and the *Redpole*, proving only one ſpecies; and in this I am encouraged by that excellent obſerver Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, as well as by Colonel *Montagu*, both of whom have hinted their ſuſpicions in reſpect to this fact; the way to account for it is, to ſuppoſe that the *Common Linnet* is not complete in reſpect to the red of the forehead, till the end of the ſecond year at ſooneſt, yet is capable of breeding in the firſt ſpring after being hatched. I have obſerved in the *male* of the *Grey Linnet*, the head feathers to appear externally like the reſt of the upper parts, but on lifting them up, a tinge of red was very manifeſt. One of theſe birds brought to me in the month of *January*, was ſeemingly in its change, for the feathers of

the forehead were apparently grey, but on lifting them up with a pin they were fine crimſon in the middle. As to the red on the breaſt, it is well known that it is only to be ſeen at certain ſeaſons; and if the bird be kept in a cage, it entirely loſes it, ſo as never to return during confinement.

12. WHITE-HEADED F.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Bulfinch*: head, neck, and under parts from the breaſt white, marked on the ſides and under the wings with a long patch of black, charged with numerous white ſpots; acroſs the breaſt a broad bar of black communicating with the black on the ſides: before the eye a creſcent of black: tail ſhort and black: the upper part of the back, the wings, and tail, are rufous brown; the lower part of the back and rump crimſon; the bill alſo is crimſon: legs pale brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*. From the drawings of General *Davies*.

Among the drawings of Mr. *Lambert*, I find a bird greatly correſponding with the above, and which may not unlikely prove different only in ſex: the bill and legs are the ſame: the head, inſtead of white, is pale aſh colour: back, wings, rump, and tail, ſimilar to the other, but rather more pale; but the creſcent of black on the upper part of the breaſt is the ſame, joining with the black on the ſides in the ſame manner, and the ſides marked with the ſame white ſpots; the under parts from the breaſt white.

13. SULTRY F.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches and an half: bill duſky: general colour of the plumage fine pale rufous brown; the under parts are plain, but on the upper, each feather is ſtreaked down the middle with duſky black, eſpecially the crown, where the ſtreaks are very broad and diſtinct: tail even at the end: legs pale yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Mahratta* country in *India*.

White-headed Finch.

Published as the Act directs May 30 1801 by Leigh, Sotheby & Son, York Street Covent Garden.

14.
NITID
F.

SIZE of a *House Sparrow:* the bill pale red: legs yellow: plumage above, including the tail, pale aſh colour; the under parts white, but the ſides next the wings incline to yellow: quills dull ferruginous yellow: over the eyes a black band, paſſing down a little way on the ears in a broad patch. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales.* PLACE.

15.
TEMPORAL
F.

SIZE uncertain: bill and legs reddiſh brown: crown of the head blue grey: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail pale brown; all the under parts white: from the bill a dull crimſon ſtreak ariſes, growing broader at the back part, and forming on the cheeks an oval patch: rump crimſon. DESCRIPTION.

Several drawings of birds probably allied to this, have come under our obſervation: in one of them, the bill is crimſon, a broad ſtreak of the ſame over the eye, and the rump and vent crimſon alſo: the crown rather full of feathers: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage and tail green; beneath greeniſh white, with a ſlight reddiſh tinge on the breaſt: tail ſhort:—in another, the bill was pale red; the ſtreak over the eye and the rump crimſon: tail ſhort, as in the other: the plumage above greeniſh brown; beneath cinereous white. For theſe I am indebted to the drawings of General *Davies*; and in thoſe of Mr. *Lambert*, I have remarked a third, in which the upper parts were green; the under greeniſh white: bill, ſtreak over the eye, and rump, crimſon; but differed from the others in having the tail much longer.

All theſe ſaid to inhabit *New South Wales.* PLACE.

Genus XXXIX. PLANT-CUTTER.

BILL conic, ſtrait, ſerrated on the edges.
Nostrils oval.
Tongue ſhort, obtuſe.

* With four Toes.

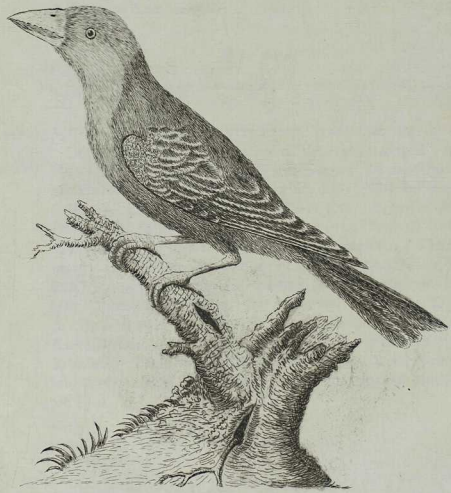
1. CHILI
Pl. C.

Phytotoma Rara, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 466. 1.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 234.
Phytotome du Chili, ou Rara, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 366.

Description. SIZE of a *Quail:* bill very ſtrong, pointed at the tip, half an inch long, indented like a ſaw on the edges: tongue very ſhort, blunt: irides brown: the back is duſky grey; the under parts paler: tail of a moderate length, rounded at the end: quills and tail feathers ſpotted with black. The foot conſiſts of four toes, three before and one behind; the hind toe much ſhorter than the forward ones.

Place. Inhabits *Chili*, where it is far from uncommon. The voice is rough, and the bird at intervals utters the words *Ra, Ra,* very diſtinctly: its food is vegetables, perhaps preferring the parts next the root, for with much pains, it digs about and cuts off the plants with its bill, as it were with a ſaw, cloſe to the ground; from this circumſtance, it does much injury to the gardens, and is deteſted by the inhabitants. Theſe birds build the neſt in high trees, well cloathed with leaves, and in unfrequented places; the eggs are white, ſpotted with red.

Pl. CXXXIII.



Abyssinian Plant-cutter.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh. Sotheby. & Son. York Street. Covent Garden.

* * WITH THREE TOES.

Loxia tridactyla, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 397. 93.
Le Guiſo Balito, *Buf. Oiſ.* iii. p. 471.
Phytotome d'Abyſſinie, *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 366. 2.
Three-toed Groſbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 471.

2.
ABYSSINIAN
PL. C.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the common *Groſbeak*; length about ſix inches: bill brown: the head and fore part of the neck red; the reſt of the plumage black; about the ſhoulders browniſh, with a tinge of green: the greater wing coverts appearing as black ſcales, margined with white, ſlightly tinged with olive: tail a trifle forked: legs brown, with only three toes, two placed before and one behind.

This is the deſcription given by *M. Daudin*, from a drawing ſent him figured from a *Nubian* ſpecimen: it ſeems, however, to differ a little from that deſcribed by *Buffon*, for that bird is ſaid to be black, with not only the head and fore part of the neck of a beautiful red, but that colour prolonged in a narrow band quite to the vent: wing coverts brown, edged with white; and the quills edged with green. *M. Buffon* deſcribed his from Mr. *Bruce*'s drawings done in *Abyſſinia*, where it is ſaid to be a ſolitary ſpecies, living on the kernels of almonds, the ſhells of which it eaſily breaks with the bill.

GENUS XL. FLYCATCHER.

N° 1. Ferruginous Fl.
2. Melodious Fl.
3. Yellow-eared Fl.
4. Yellow-tufted Fl.
5. Red-bellied Fl.
6. Paradiſe Fl.
7. Defart Fl.
8. Cat Fl.
9. Particoloured Fl.
10. Javan Fl.
11. White Fl.
12. Cambaian Fl.
13. Southern Fl.
14. Supercilious Fl.
N° 15. Black crowned Fl.
16. Rufous-fronted Fl.
17. Crimſon-bellied Fl.
18. Black-cheeked Fl.
19. Muſtachoe Fl.
20. Roſe-winged Fl.
21. Coach-whip Fl.
22. Black-breaſted Fl.
23. Hooded Fl.
24. Roſe-breaſted Fl.
25. Grey Fl.
26. Soft-tailed Fl.
27. Orange-rumped Fl.

1. FERRUGINOUS FL.

Muſcicapa ferruginea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 477. 41.—*Merrem. Ic. Av.* p. 19. t. 6.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Goldfinch*; five inches and an half long: bill black, depreſſed at the baſe, with cheſnut edges: general colour grey brown; beneath yellowiſh white: throat white: wings black; the margins of the quills ferruginous: tail ſhort and black; the wings reach to the baſe of it.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*.

2.
MELODIOUS FL.

Muſcicapa Aedon, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 478. 42.—*Pall. reiſe*, iii. p. 695. 11 *.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Reed Thruſh:* above ferruginous brown; beneath yellowiſh white: tail cinereous brown, pretty long; the two middle feathers equal in length, the outer are much ſhorter.

PLACE.

Inhabits the rocky and ſunny places in *Dauuria*, where it is not uncommon: ſings ſweetly, and even in the night, in manner of the *Greater Nightingale*, to which it is not inferior in melody, and fully ſupplies the place of that bird; the *Nightingale* not being found in *Sibiria*.

3.
YELLOW-EARED FL.

Muſcicapa Novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 478. 43.
Yellow-eared Flycatcher, *White's Journ.* pl. in p. 161.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Martin*; length ſeven inches: bill broad at the baſe, and yellowiſh: general colour of the plumage brown; whitiſh beneath: belly quite white: behind the eyes, and beneath them, a ſtreak of yellow, growing broader at the back part: tail pretty long, and the middle feathers of it rather ſhorter than the others.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

4.
YELLOW-TUFTED FL.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is conſiderably larger than the *Hedge Sparrow:* bill and legs black: tongue briſtly at the tip: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts is olive green: the crown, and all beneath, from the chin, yellow: through the eyes, from the gape, a large patch of black; at the back part of which, on the ears, a tuft of yellow, which tuft conſiſts of feathers longer than the others: the outer tail feathers yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is called *Darwang*, and is a common

ſpecies. The *Engliſh* named it, as well as the laſt, the *Yellow-eared Flycatcher:* is ſaid to feed principally on honey, which it obtains from the flowers, by means of its feathery tongue: makes the neſt on the extreme pendent branches of low trees or ſhrubs, and by this means eſcapes the plunder of various ſmaller quadrupeds, who are unable to reach the neſt with ſafety. Whether this is allied to the laſt, I will not take upon me to aſcertain.

5. RED-BELLIED FL.

Muſcicapa erythrogaſtra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 479. 50.—*Nat. Miſc.* xlix. pl. 147.
Red-bellied Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 343. pl. 50.

THESE birds are obſerved to be more numerous in *Norfolk Iſland*, than in *New South Wales*; and ſeem to vary much.

DESCRIPTION. In one from *Port Jackſon*, in the drawings of General *Davies*, the head, neck, back, and wings, are ſlaty black: quills and tail black: chin and throat the ſame, but paler; on the forehead a white ſpot: breaſt purpliſh or deep red lake colour: belly and vent white.

In another, the forehead is not white; inſtead of which is a white ſtreak over the eye: the chin is white: the general colour is black, as in the others: breaſt and belly crimſon: vent white: tail rather ſhorter than in common. The native name *Booddang*.

In a third variety, there is an oblique ſtreak of white on the wing; and moſt of the outer tail feathers white. I have alſo ſeen this ſame vary with the tail feathers wholly black.

In a fourth, the plumage is black above; beneath wholly deep crimſon: forehead, juſt over the bill, white: on the wing coverts ſome motlings of white.

A further variety has the general colour of the upper parts duſky or cinereous black: the chin, fore part of the neck, and breaſt, crimſon: ſpot over the forehead, an oblique broad longitudinal ſtreak on the ſhoulders of the wings, and all the belly and vent white. This came from *Port Jackſon*, and was communicated by General *Davies*.

Muſcicapa Paradiſi, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 480. 54.
Paradiſe Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 345.

6.
PARADISE FL.

DESCRIPTION.

I Suſpect the *Sifuil Boulboul* and *White Nightingale*, ſo called in *India*, to be this bird: it is white; the head creſted, and mottled a little about the ſides and creſt with black: the tail pretty long*: vent red: bill like that of a *Thruſh*; that and the legs black. Another of theſe had the creſt black, and the vent red; no red about the eye: it was called *Full Doon*, or *Entire*, or *Full Tail*, as the tail is pretty long.

PLACE.

Both theſe from *India*.

Dr. *J. R. Forſter*, in his notes on *Bartolomeo*'s Voyage to the *Eaſt Indies*, wonders that this author could aſſert that the *Bird of Paradiſe* exiſted at *Malabar*†; but this point is without difficulty cleared up, when we know that it is one of the names which the *Paradiſe Flycatcher* is known by in *India*.

Muſcicapa Deſerti, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 478. 44.—*Muſ. Carſ. faſc.* ii. t. 47.

7.
DESERT FL.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Long-tailed Titmouſe*: bill yellowiſh: legs black: general colour of the plumage duſky ruſt colour: wings and tail black; the laſt half as long again as the body.

PLACE.

Inhabits the deſerts of *Africa*; met with between the river *Heui* and the ſpring *Quamodacka*.

* The tail of this, in a drawing which came under my inſpection, appeared to be forked; but I have not obſerved this circumſtance in real ſpecimens which I have yet ſeen.

† See a tranſlation of this work by *William Johnſton*, 8vo. 1800. p. 224. Note *.

8. CAT FL.

Muſcicapa Carolinenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 483. 64.
Cat or Chicken Bird, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 288.
Cat Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 353. 54.

THIS breeds in *Pennſylvania*; I have likewiſe received it from *Georgia:* it is ſaid to be very little inferior in ſong to the *Mocking Bird*; but as an imitator of others, it far exceeds it, for it repeats the melodious and variable airs from inſtrumental muſic: it will alſo often imitate the notes of chickens, and eſpecially their cry when in diſtreſs, inſomuch as frequently to put the mother into a great fright when no danger is nigh: is an early ſongſter, often beginning before day-break; feeds on both inſects and fruits; comes in the ſpring, and breeds there, making the neſt in coppices and in gardens, near habitations: the irides are dark brown.

9. PARTI COLOURED FL.

Muſcicapa dichroa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 490. 94.
——— bicolor, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* ii. pl. 46.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is eight inches in length: bill and legs duſky: the general colour of the plumage cinereous above, and yellow oker coloured beneath: wing coverts hoary on the margins: tail about the ſame length as the body; the feathers of it oker coloured and cinereous.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſouthern parts of *Africa*.

10. JAVAN FL.

Muſcicapa Javanica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 490. 95.—*Muſc Carlſ. faſc.* iii. pl. 75.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Spotted Flycatcher:* bill and legs black: feathers on the upper ſurface duſky, with ferruginous margins; beneath, on the forepart of the neck, a bar of black; over the eye a line of white: tail pretty long, rounded at the end; the four middle feathers wholly black; the others black, with the ends white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Java*.

11. WHITE FL.

Muſcicapa alba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 490. 96.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iii. pl. 74.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is wholly white, the head a little tinged with brimſtone: tail long, as in the *Wagtail*; from this circumſtance, the ſlenderneſs of bill, and make of the whole bird, it would appear rather to belong to that genus than to the *Flycatcher*.

PLACE. Found at *Stockholm*.

12. CAMBAIAN FL.

Muſcicapa Cambaienſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 490. 97.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Black-capped Flycatcher:* bill depreſſed, broadiſh, duſky, with a few hairs at the baſe: the colour of the upper parts of the body is black, with a yellowiſh green tinge on the back; beneath fulvous yellow: wing coverts white at the ends, from whence ariſes a double band of that colour on the wing: legs blueiſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cambaia:* deſcribed from a ſpecimen in the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

13. SOUTHERN FL.

Southern Motacilla, *White's Journ.* pl. in p. 239.

DESCRIPTION. THIS rather exceeds the *Cinereous Flycatcher* in ſize: bill and legs pale brown: the general colour of the plumage is cinereous brown on the upper parts and tail; the under a fine yellow: over the eye a ſtreak of yellow, and a double trace of the ſame behind it: the chin and vent paler than the reſt of the under parts.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*. The ſpecimens vary; ſome of them have the crown, hind part of the neck, and back, blueiſh brown: wings brown; the edges of the quills whitiſh: the traces above and beneath the eye white; and the ends of the two middle tail feathers white: the crown ſeems alſo fuller of feathers. I ſuſpect that theſe two differ only in ſex.

14. SUPERCILIOUS FL.

Muſcicapa ſuperciliosa, *Muſ. Carſ. faſc.* iv. pl. 96.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Small Thruſh:* the upper parts of the head, taking in the eyes, neck, back, and wings, are dark brown; from the noſtrils, over the eyes, a broad ſtreak of white: chin and throat ferruginous; from thence to the vent fine pale aſh colour: the tail rounded at the end; two middle feathers like the back, the others ferruginous, with the inner margins and tips brown: bill black, with a pale brown baſe: legs pale brown.

15. BLACK-CROWNED FL.

Muſcicapa meloxantha, *Muſ. Carſ. faſc.* iv. pl. 97.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *White Throat:* bill black: general colour of the upper parts of the plumage duſky aſh: crown and forehead black: wing coverts black, with the tips and margins yellow: the under parts from chin to vent yellow: quills black, edged with yellow: tail ſhort, rounded, black; all the feathers tipped with white, but the outer one has the end for nearly a fourth of the length of that colour: legs duſky.

The native places of the two laſt are not aſcertained.

16. RUFOUS-FRONTED FL.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Nightingale*, but more ſlender: the crown of the head, back of the neck, the wing coverts, and half of the tail, and under parts of the body from the breaſt, pale brown: the forehead, middle of the back, and baſe of the tail are of a deep rufous, inclining to red: chin, fore part of the neck and breaſt yellowiſh white; ſpotted on the ears and breaſt with black: on the middle of the neck before, a large patch of black: tail rather long, and in a ſmall degree cuneiform: bill and legs pale brown.

Crimson-bellied Flycatcher.

Published as the Act directs May 5th. 1801. by Leigh. Sotheby. & Son. York Street. Covent Garden.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, where it is known by the name of *Burril:* has hitherto only been met with in *November*.

PLACE.

17.
CRIMSON-BELLIED FL.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH five inches and a half: bill and legs pale brown: plumage olive brown above; but from the baſe of the bill to the middle of the crown, taking in the eye, black, and paſſing backwards into a point on the ears: the chin and ſides of the neck are white: breaſt and belly deep crimſon: the wings are black; but the quills are white half way from the baſe: tail longiſh; the two middle feathers wholly black; the others the ſame half-way from the baſe, the reſt of the length white: the wings reach one third on the tail.

Inhabits *New South Wales:* ſpecimens of this ſpecies are ſcarce.

PLACE.

18.
BLACK CHEEKED FL.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *White Throat:* plumage above brown; beneath pale yellow, growing white towards the vent: crown of the head black, and a broad ſtreak of the ſame occupies the ſides of the cheeks, beginning beneath each eye: the quills are darker than the reſt, ſome of them edged with yellow: tail longiſh: bill black: legs blueiſh.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; met with there in *July*.

PLACE.

19.
MUSTACHOE FL.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH from eight to nine inches: bill ſlender; black: legs black: tongue fringed at the tip: general colour of the plumage pale green; but the under parts from chin to vent greeniſh yellow; the laſt moſt conſpicuous on the chin and breaſt: from the gape ſprings a black band, which grows broader, and paſſes under the eye to the hind head, where it is fringed with yellow.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*; is a pugnacious bird, attacking others, eſpecially the ſmaller *Parakeets*.

20. ROSE-WINGED FL.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Nightingale*: bill and legs brown: general colour of the plumage brown; beneath white: the feathers of the crown ſeem looſe, giving the appearance of a creſt, and ſpotted with black: the middle of the outer quills, and the four middle tail feathers, from the baſe to three-fourths of the length, are roſe colour, the laſt marked with a few black ſpots.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*.

21. COACH-WHIP FL.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Thruſh*: general colour of the plumage ſlaty black: chin and throat croſſed with fine lines of duſky white: the feathers of the crown are long, and can be erected into a creſt: tail ſlightly cuneiform: bill ſtout, black: legs ſlender, black: irides blue.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*; native name *Djou*. It has a long ſingle note, not unlike the crack of a coachman's whip, hence called the *Coach-whip Bird*; it appears a lively ſpecies, and menacing in its manners; for erecting the creſt, it gains a formidable appearance, which it takes the advantage of in contending with other birds, eſpecially *Parakeets*, about the right of extracting honey from the flowers; it is not a common ſpecies.

22. BLACK-BREASTED FL.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is rather more than eight inches long: bill brown; legs black: the head, taking in the eyes, the nape, and ſides of the neck, are black, continuing in a band on the breaſt; within this, the chin

chin and throat are white: the upper parts of the body are greeniſh yellow; the under yellow: wings black; but the coverts are edged with yellow: the tail black, with a yellow tip.

This ſpecies is found at *New South Wales*, in *April*. PLACE.

23. HOODED FL.

BILL and head black; the laſt full of feathers: general colour of the plumage clouded black; but the under parts are white: the whole of the wings and tail are black; but the leſſer quills are fringed with white: legs duſky. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*. PLACE.

24. ROSE-BREASTED FL.

THE upper parts of this bird are pale brown; the under pale: breaſt roſe colour, inclining to carmine; on the wing coverts a few pale ſpots: the bill is brown, rather long, and bent towards the point: irides blueiſh: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*. PLACE.

25. GREY FL.

THIS is nearly the ſize of a *Sparrow*: bill rather broad, furniſhed with a few briſtles at the baſe, and black: the upper parts of the body and wings are pale ſlaty grey; beneath from chin to vent pale yellow: quills and tail duſky black: legs pale browniſh fleſh colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*. PLACE.

26. SOFT-TAILED FL.

Soft-tailed Flycatcher, *Lin. Trans.* iv. p. 240. pl. 22.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH from bill to rump three inches: bill browniſh black; baſe furniſhed with ſtrong briſtles; noſtrils low down on the bill: the general colour of the plumage ferruginous, but the feathers of the upper parts of the body and wing are ſtreaked down their middle with browniſh black; the middle of the belly nearly white: over the eye, ariſing at the baſe of the bill, is a pale blue ſtreak: throat and fore part of the neck of the ſame blue colour: the feathers of the rump are ſoft, long, and ſilky: wings ſhort, ſcarcely reaching to the baſe of the tail: the quills are duſky, edged with ferruginous: the tail is four inches or more in length; the ſhafts very ſlender and black, the webs on each ſide conſiſting of minute ſlender hairy black filaments, placed at diſtances, and diſtinct from each other, as in the feathers of the *Caſſowary*: legs pale brown.

The *female* is like the *male* in colour, but wants both the blue ſtreak over the eye, and the chin and throat are of the ſame colour as the reſt of the under parts.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*; being found about *Sidney* and *Botany Bay*, in marſhy places, abounding with long graſs and ruſhes, which afford it an hiding place, and where, like the *Bearded Titmouſe*, it is ſuppoſed to make the neſt; when diſturbed, its flight is very ſhort, and is found to run on the ground with great ſwiftneſs; feeds on ſmall flies and other inſects. The name it is known by in the country is *Merion Binnion*, or *Caſſowary Bird*; we are indebted to General *Davies* for the above notices concerning this ſingular bird, which is well repreſented in the *Linnæan Tranſactions*.

27.
ORANGE-RUMPED FL.

THE head and neck in this ſpecies are pretty full of feathers, and black: back and rump orange colour or reddiſh; all the under parts of the body are white, marked with ſeveral longiſh ſtreaks of black on the breaſt: wings and tail brown; the feathers of the laſt have the webs much ſeparated and diſtinct from each other, as in the *Soft-tailed Flycatcher*: legs pale brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; and is an active ſpecies, frequently carrying the tail erect, and expanding the ſame at the moment it ſprings from a branch on its prey. PLACE.

GENUS XLI. LARK.

N° 1. Sky L.
2. Dusky L.
3. Yeltonian L.
N° 4. Dixon's L.
5. Ferruginous L.

1. SKY L.

Alauda arvensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 49.
Sky Lark, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 368. 1.

SOME of these birds will measure as far as eight inches in length, and even more.

I find that the custom paid at *Leipsic* for *Larks*, amounts to 12,000 crowns per annum, at a *Groschi*, or 2 ½ pence sterling, for every sixty *Larks*. The quantities may seem prodigious, but the fields appear to be covered with them from Michaelmas to Martinmas; that they do not all breed here is manifest, from the sudden appearance of such vast flocks. But this is not confined to *Germany*; for we are informed, that the same circumstance happens about *Cairo*, in *Egypt*, in respect to *Larks*, as they come to that place about the beginning of *September*, and continue for some days; during which, they are taken in vast quantities in nets, and esteemed for eating. They are supposed to come from *Barbary*, and are called in *Egypt*, *Asfour Dsjebali*, or *Mountain Birds* *.

* *Sonnini's Trav.* ii. p. 347.

Alauda obſcura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 494. 7.
Alauda pantherana, *Gerin. Orn.* iv. pl. 375. f. 1.
Spipola paluſtris, *Gerin. Orn.* iv. t. 388 f. 1?
L'alouette pîpi, *Pl. Enl.* 661. f. 2.
Sea Lark, *Walcot's Birds*, ii. N° 191.
Duſky Lark, *Lewin's Birds*, iii. pl. 94.
Rock Lark, *Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 41. *(Montagu)* pl. ii. f. 3. the egg.

2. DUSKY L.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies rather exceeds ſeven inches in length; and weighs from ſix to ſeven drams: the bill is ſlender, three-fourths of an inch long, duſky, with a darker point: the plumage on the upper parts of the bird duſky greeniſh aſh colour; the middle of each feather darker: fore part of the neck and breaſt mottled duſky white and browniſh aſh colour: the chin, and fore part of the neck, duſky white; and the middle of the breaſt is like the fore part of the neck, but paler: belly duſky yellowiſh white: the wings are much the ſame colour as the back, but edged with a paler colour: the four firſt prime quills are nearly of equal lengths, the ſecond a trifle longeſt; the ſecond quills almoſt even with the firſt at the ends: tail full three inches long, even, of much the ſame colour as the quills; the outer feather has all the outer web and half the inner cinereous white; the next whitiſh at the tip: legs brown; hind claw crooked, no longer than the toe, which is the ſame length as the outer one before.

This, till within a few years paſt, has not been ſufficiently diſcriminated. I ſaw it firſt among the preſerved birds of the late Mr. *Leman*, where it was marked as a ſingular variety *. Mr. *Walcot* and Mr. *Lewin* afterwards found it in the marſhes of *Kent*; and Colonel *Montagu* likewiſe met with it in more places than one, in ſimilar ſituations. This gentleman obſerves, that it is only to be ſeen on

* I ſuſpect it to be the variety of the *Titlark*, in *Br. Zool.* fol. pl. P. i.

the ſea ſhores, or at leaſt a little more than a quarter of a mile from the ſea water, and eſpecially in rocky ſituations, at leaſt no where except in places where the tide occaſionally covers. It makes the neſt in the tufts of graſs on the ſhelves of rocks, &c. by the ſea ſide, where it is rarely to be got at without the help of a ladder. The neſt is made of dry graſs, marine plants, and a little moſs, lined with finer graſs, and a few long hairs. The eggs of a dirty white, ſpotted with brown, moſtly ſo at the larger end. This ſpecies is not obſerved to aſſociate in large flocks like other *Larks*, only three or four having been ſeen together. Marine inſects ſeem to be its principal food. The note is a very inſignificant one, being very rarely more than a chirp, not unlike that of a *Graſshopper*. For a fuller account, conſult *Linn. Tranſ.* iv. p. 41. &c.

3. YELTONIAN L.

Alauda Yeltonienſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 496. 16.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lvii. p. 350. *(Forſter.)*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Starling:* bill cylindric, ſtrait and pointed; baſe black, with the tip very pale; tongue bifid: the colour of the plumage is black, varied on the head, back, and ſhoulders with rufous: the ſixth quill has the outer margin white; the two middle tail feathers are rufous, the others like the reſt of the plumage: the hind toe pretty ſtrait, and larger by much than the others.

PLACE. This inhabits the neighbourhood of the *Volga*; found about the lake *Yelton:* that it is gregarious, and very fat in *Auguſt*, at which time it is of a moſt exquiſite flavour.

4. DIXON'S L.

Alauda Novæ Zealandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 497. 19. *ß.*
Cinereous Lark, *Portlock, Voy.* pl. in p. 37.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Titlark*; length ſix inches: bill and legs black: the upper parts of the body aſh colour; the under very pale aſh colour,

lour, inclining to white towards the vent: quills and tail black; the outer edges of the quills, and the outer tail feathers white.

This inhabits *New Zealand*: deſcribed from Captain *Dixon*'s drawings; and except in being leſs, ſeems greatly allied to the *New Zealand Lark*. PLACE.

Alauda Gorenſis, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iv. pl. 99.

5. FERRUGINOUS L.

THE bill in this bird is brown; the crown, nape, and beginning of the back, duſky, the feathers margined with ferruginous: back and rump deep ferruginous; chin and under parts ferruginous, but the throat and breaſt have each feather ſtreaked with duſky: belly much the ſame, but the ground nearly white: vent white: quills very pale on the margins: the feathers of the tail have the margins nearly white; but the middle ones are ferruginous brown, and the outermoſt towards the end obliquely white, marked with a triangular ſpot of white at the tip: legs pale. DESCRIPTION.

GENUS XLII. WAGTAIL.

N° 1. White W.
2. Dauurian W.
3. Hudſonian W.
4. Black-crowned W.
5. New Holland W.

1. WHITE W.

Motacilla alba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 501. 1.—*Ger. Orn.* iv. pl. 385. 1.
White Wagtail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 395. 1.

FROM various obſervations made by my friends and myſelf, it appears clear that there is very little if any diſtinction of ſex in adult birds of this ſpecies; neither ſex gains the black about the head and throat the firſt ſeaſon after hatching; but as ſpring comes on, both ſexes gradually obtain it, and both again loſe it after incubation; not perhaps wholly, for in old birds ſome traces are viſible at moſt times, and under this maſk have been deſcribed as different birds. This circumſtance likewiſe happens in reſpect to the *Grey Wagtail*, which is only met with in the ſouthern and weſtern parts of *England* in the winter months. I ſaw one of them at the edge of a rivulet in my garden, *September* 28 of the laſt year, but they do not often appear before *October*. That both ſexes have a black throat, I am well informed, and more or leſs tracing of it may be obſerved before their departure towards the north in ſpring, where they breed. However authors may multiply this genus, we have certainly no more than three in *England*; viz. the *White Wagtail*, common almoſt every where at all ſeaſons; the *Grey Wagtail*, inhabiting all the ſouthern counties the winter half of the year, departing northward as ſpring approaches; and the *Yellow Wagtail*, which is not obſerved any where except in the ſummer ſeaſon.

Motacilla melanopa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 503. 5.—*Pal. It.* iii. p. 696. 16.

2. DAUURIAN W.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies has the habit of the *Yellow Wagtail*, but is not ſo large; the legs alſo are ſmaller: the general hue is blueiſh aſh colour above, beneath yellow: lore and throat black: over the eye a ſtreak of white, beginning at the gape: the three outer tail feathers are white, except the outer margin, which is black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the eaſtern borders of *Dauuria*.

Motacilla Hudſonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 503. 6.

3. HUDSONIAN W.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ſix inches: bill pretty ſhort, yellowiſh brown; legs the ſame: plumage above brown, the feathers margined with ferruginous: chin and throat pale ferruginous, ſtreaked with duſky: breaſt, belly, and vent duſky white: quills duſky; ſecond quills edged with ferruginous: tail three inches long; the outermoſt feather white; the next to it on each ſide white, with the inner margin brown; the third duſky, with a ſlender ſtreak of white down the middle; the others plain duſky: the tail even at the end.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudſon's Bay:* the name it is there known by is *Puck-i-tow-o-ſhiſk*.

4. BLACK-CROWNED W.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our *Wagtail:* bill and legs yellow: crown of the head black: back and wings red brown; the under parts of the bird white, inclining to orange on the breaſt: the quills are black: tail long, ſomewhat cuneiform; the middle feathers a little pointed; colour of all of them red brown half way from the baſe; from thence to the end yellowiſh.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; but is a ſcarce bird.

5. NEW HOLLAND W.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE and habit of our *Grey Wagtail:* bill and legs black: tongue briſtly at the tip: the general colour of the plumage above pale blue; beneath pale yellow: the quills and tail are black; the laſt remarkably long: the baſtard wing is ſmall, and of a reddiſh white.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales.*

GENUS XLIII. WARBLER.

N° 1. Nightingale.
2. Greater Pettichaps.
3. Leſſer Pettichaps.
4. Sardinian W.
5. Rufous-crowned W.
6. Wood Wren.
7. Yellow Wren.
8. Leſſer White-throat.
9. Graſshopper W.
10. Dartford W.
11. Prothonotary W.
12. Plata W.
13. Black Poll W.
14. Cowled W.
15. Indigo W.
16. Louſiana W.
17. Mediterranean W.
18. Ferruginous W.
19. White-collared W.
20. Long-billed W.
21. Shore W.
N° 22. Caſpian W.
23. Black-backed W.
24. Perſian W.
25. Cambaian W.
26. Guzurat W.
27. Aſiatic W.
28. Yellow-vented W.
29. Streaked W.
30. Terrene W.
31. Black-cheeked W.
32. Rufous-vented W.
33. Gold-bellied W.
34. Ruddy W.
35. Chaſte W.
36. White-tailed W.
37. Crimſon-breaſted W.
38. Ruſty-ſided W.
39. Swallow W.
40. Variable W.
41. Flame-coloured W.
42. Dwarf W.

Sylvia Luſcinia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 506. 1.—*Gerin. Orn.* iv. pl. 400. f. 1. and 2. Nightingale, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 408. 1.

1. NIGHTINGALE.

IN *Lower Egypt*, at leaſt in the moſt eaſtern part of that quarter of the globe, the *Nightingale* is very common; alſo in the iſlands of

the *Archipelago*, at the period of their emigration *. In ſome parts of *Germany* are alſo great numbers, for we are told, that they are found in vaſt abundance in the wood of *Roſendahl*, near *Dreſden*; in which neighbourhood *Larks* alſo are in ſuch amazing quantities, as to furniſh a conſiderable revenue to the crown †.

It has not eſcaped the writers on this ſubject, that the *males* and *females* of ſome birds, for inſtance, *Chaffinches*, ſeparate for a time into different flocks, each flock conſiſting of one ſex only; but my ingenious friend Colonel *Montagu* hints to me, that the males of all the *Warblers* come firſt, and if the weather ſhould afterwards prove cold, with the wind at Eaſt or North, all communication is cut off between the ſexes till the wind changes, frequently for a fortnight or more; but if the weather is warm, with a South or Weſt wind, the females follow the males in a few days. The arrival of the females may be foretold by the ſinging of the males: if they are very vociferous, the females may be immediately expected; if, on the contrary, none will appear, for both are actuated by the ſame cauſe; the ſame ſtimulus that occaſions the ſong in one, gives the other locomotion to ſeek its mate; and from this cauſe no doubt it is that more males of the *Nightingale* are taken than females.

2. GREATER PETTICHAPS.

Motacilla hortenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 507. 3.
Ficedula cinerea major, Bigia, *Gen. Orn.* iv. t. 395. 1?
Die Baſtardnachtigale, *Naturf.* 27. S. 59. 1. (*Beckſtein.*)
Greater Pettichaps, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 413. 3. ſect. 2d.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies weighs about five drams; the length nearly ſix inches: the bill a triſle broader at the baſe than the common *White-throat:* irides duſky yellow: the upper parts of the bird in general, light brown, inclining to olive green: quills and tail edged

* *Sonnin. Travels*, ii. p. 51. 52. † 6,000 dollars. *Keyſler.*

with

with the ſame: below the ears a daſh of aſh colour: throat, neck, and upper part of the breaſt, dirty white, inclining to dull buff colour: lower part of the breaſt, belly, and under tail coverts white; beneath the wings buff: legs duſky. When in fine plumage, an obſcure ſtreak of pale or yellowiſh colour appears over the eye.

In one of theſe, from Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, I obſerved the tongue to be jagged at the end; the length was five inches and three quarters, in breadth eight inches and three quarters. This was a female. Colonel *Montagu* met with it in *Gloucesterſhire*; but remarks, that he has never ſeen it in *Cornwall*, notwithſtanding he has been long reſident there. I have met with it in more than one place in *Kent*, and have heard of it in *Berkſhire* and other parts, but believe it to be no where exceedingly common. The *males* of this ſpecies come generally the laſt week in *April*, the *females* a few days later. It builds in thick buſhes or hedges, compoſed of dried fibres, ſome wool, and a little green moſs outwardly; within ſometimes lined with horſe-hair. The eggs generally four in number, weighing each thirty-ſix grains; colour a dirty white, marked with browniſh ſpecks, pretty numerous, and running frequently together at the larger end.

In ſong, this bird is little inferior to the *Nightingale*, either in melody or variety. Some of its notes are ſweetly and ſoftly drawn, others are quick, lively, loud, and piercing, but reaching the diſtant ear without inharmonious diſcord.

Mr. *Beckſtein* thinks the ſong to be even more varied than that of the *Nightingale*, burſting into various kinds of modulation as it proceeds, and at times warbling like the *Houſe Swallow*; and obſerves that it is found in *Sweden* and *Germany* throughout, departing thence the latter end of *Auguſt*.

Its general food appears to be inſects, which it ſearches for under the leaves, but will frequently come into gardens, when in the neighbourhood of its haunts, making free with fruits likewiſe. The young

are obſerved to remain in the neſt till they are grown very large, and almoſt as well feathered as the parents.

3. LESSER PETTICHAPS.

Sylvia Hippolais, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 507. 4.
Motacilla Fitis, *Naturf.* 27. S. 50. 5.
Leſſer Pettichaps, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 413. 3*.
Chirping Willow Wren, *White's Selborne*, p. 45.

THIS has been ſufficiently deſcribed before in the *Synopſis*. It ſometimes comes before the 20th of *March* †, but is in general before the 1ſt of *April*, departing before the end of *September*; and is perhaps as early as any migrant, if we except the *Wryneck*: the weight is about two drams; length five inches; breadth eight inches: the firſt quills ſhorter than the ſecond, and the two middle feathers rather ſhorteſt.

We believe this bird to be every where pretty common; but it has not been obſerved in *Guernſey*, although the *Willow Wren*, a much more ſcarce bird, is there in plenty.

This ſpecies is perpetually ſinging, or rather chirping: the notes ſeemingly like the words *Twīt, Twīt, Twīt, Twīt, Twīt*, haſtily and delicately repeated, or as Mr. *Beckſtein* calls it *Fit*; and from whence he has derived his name.

4. SARDINIAN W.

Sylvia melanocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 509. 7.—*Cett. Ucc. Sard.* p. 215.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſaid to be ſmaller than the *Blackcap*, but very like it; of a greeniſh aſh colour above, and grey beneath: crown black, and a red band over the eyes.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sardinia*: has very little of a ſong.

† I once heard it on the 14th of March.

Sylvia moſchita, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 509. 8.—*Cett. Uc. Sard.* p. 215.

5. RUFOUS-CROWNED W. DESCRIPTION.

THIS is lead colour, with a rufous crown.

Inhabits *Sardinia:* the eggs of the *Cuckow* ſaid to be frequently laid in the neſt of this bird. There is little doubt but *M. Cetti* has unneceſſarily made two ſpecies of this and the laſt, as they appear to be no other than the *male* and *female Blackcap*.

6. WOOD WREN.

Regulus non criſtatus major, *Brif. Orn.* 3. 482. A.—*Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 550. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 164.—*Ray's Letters*, p. 108.
Motacilla Sibilatrix, Das Laubvolchen, *Naturf.* 27. p. 47. 4.
Larger, not creſted Wren, *Will. Orn.* (Engl. ed.) p. 228.—*Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 514. C.
Larger Yellow Wren, *White Selb.* p. 55.
Sylvia Sylvicola, Wood Wren, *Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 35.—*Id.* vol. ii. p. 245. pl. 24.

DESCRIPTION.

I HAVE ever had my doubts of this bird being a variety of any ſpecies before deſcribed; but it is to my friends that I am indebted for fixing it as a diſtinct ſpecies. It is indeed not greatly differing in colour from the *Willow Wren*; but is of a more elegant make, and the colours infinitely brighter. The length is five inches and an half; the weight two drams forty-two grains: the bill is horn colour: irides hazel: noſtrils furniſhed with briſtles: upper parts of the body in general yellow green: throat, cheeks, and under part of the ſhoulders yellow; breaſt paler yellow: belly and vent a moſt beautiful ſilvery white: over the eye a ſtreak of yellow: feathers of the wings moſtly browniſh, with green margins outwardly, and inwardly whitiſh: tail rather forked, duſky brown, edged with green: legs horn colour.

The female caught on the neſt weighed three drams.

This is a migratory ſpecies, the males as uſual coming firſt, and as Colonel *Montagu* obſerves, there is a greater diſtance between the

arrival

arrival of the two ſexes than in any other bird, being often a week or ten days between. Firſt obſerved the very end of *April:* are oftenеſt ſeen in coppice woods of oak or beech, about eighteen or twenty years growth; on the top of the moſt lofty of which, it may be found uttering a kind of ſibilous note, during which it expands the wings, and moving them in a ſhivering or fluttering manner. Some have compared the note to that of the *Bunting*, but more ſhrill; it has alſo other kinds of notes, which may be compared to that of the *Marſh Titmouſe*, or the ſpring note of the *Nuthatch*. The place of reſidence will ever detect it, as it is not to be met with in hedges or buſhes, but in woods only. It makes the neſt on the ground, beneath the ſhade of trees, conſtructing it of dry graſs, dead leaves, and moſs, lined with finer graſs, and a few long hairs; in ſhape oval; the entrance near the top, like thoſe of the *Yellow Wren* and *Pettichaps*, but materially different, as thoſe birds line the neſt with feathers. The eggs weigh from eighteen to twenty-two grains, are white, ſprinkled all over with ruſt-coloured ſpots, and in ſome the markings are confluent *. They are generally ſix or ſeven in number; and the young are hatched in thirteen days †.

7. YELLOW W.

Sylvia Trochilus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 550. 155.
Aſilus, Small Yellow Bird, *Raii Syn.* p. 80. A. 10.
Aſilus, Le Pouillot, ou Chantre, *Briſ.* iii. 479. 45.
Der Weidenzeiſig, *Naturforſch.* 27. S. 54. 6.
Muſicapa Cantatrix, Green Wren, *Bartram. Trav.* p. 288.
Yellow Wren, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 512. 147.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, if we except the *Gold-creſted Wren*, is the ſmalleſt of our *European* birds: ſeldom meaſures more than four inches and a quarter in length, and the breadth ſix inches and three quarters; the

* In *Lin. Tranſ.* iv. tab. 2. f. 1. is the repreſentation of it.
† Mr. *Beckſtein.*

tail

tail somewhat less than two inches: the plumage above is brownish green, the head darkest, and most inclined to green towards the tail: over the eyes a dusky yellowish streak: beneath, the body dusky white, tinged lightly on the sides of the neck and breast with red: knees greenish grey: tail even at the end; and the quills dusky, with pale edges: legs pale.

The *female* differs very little from the *male*, except in being paler; but in the young birds, the tinge of green is more conspicuous than in the adult, and in this state somewhat approaches in colour to the *Wood Wren*, which is above an inch longer, besides differing in other particulars. This sometimes appears in the last week in *March*, but more frequently not till the first in *April*; and this circumstance alone will distinguish both this and the *Lesser Pettichaps* from the *Wood Wren*, which seldom appears before the end of the last-named month.

8.
LESSER WHITE-THROAT.

Sylvia Sylviella, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 515. 24.
Motacilla longirostra, Der Spitzkopf. *Naturf.* 27. S. 43. 2.
Lesser White-throat, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 185. pl. 113.

THIS is sufficiently described in our former Supplement, so as to make any thing further on that head unnecessary. Mr. *Beckstein* makes the length of its bill, a characteristic distinction, and it certainly is a trifle more so in proportion than in the *Reed Wren*, *Willow Wren*, or *Lesser Pettichaps*; but it appears even greater than it really is, from the face itself being a trifle prolonged. It both hops and flies well, and may be observed at times sitting with its bill upright, continually opening and shutting it, and harshly uttering the words *aetsch atsch**. I must not omit, that a few years since I received this very bird from *Sweden*, under the name of *Motacilla Curruca*; but whether it is the same or not with what goes by the name of *Kruka* in that country, and is described under that head in the

* *Beckstein.*

Fauna Suecica *, can ſcarcely be determined. I have in another place † given ſome reaſons for ſuppoſing it to be the *Mot. Sylvia* of *Linnæus*; but whether I may have been right in that conjecture, or that it is the *Mot. Curruca* of that author, or diſtinct from either, I leave others to determine.

9. GRASSHOPPER W.

Sylvia locuſtella, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 515. 25.
Ficedula pectore fuſco, *Gorin. Orn.* iv. t. 393. 2?
Fauvette tachetée, *Pl. Enlum.* 581. 3.
Grasshopper Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 429. 20.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Reed Wren*; the weight three drams, ſometimes more: length rather more than ſix inches; expands ſeven inches and an half: the bill is ſlender; the upper mandible duſky, the under whitiſh, with a duſky tip: over the eye in the male is an indiſtinct trace of buff colour: the upper parts of the plumage not unaptly reſembles the *Sedge Warbler*; but the tail differs, for it is cuneiform in a conſiderable degree, the two middle feathers being full two inches and an half long, and much pointed at the tips; the outer one only one inch and a quarter, and rounded at the ends, the intermediate ones decreaſing in ſharpneſs, in proportion as they are more outward: the firſt quill is ſhorter than the ſecond; the under parts of the body are plain dull white, inclining to duſky ruſous on the breaſt; over the thighs, the vent, and under tail coverts, dull white, with a duſky ſtreak down the ſhaft: the tail feathers viewed obliquely, appear to

* N° 247. In this work, *Linnæus* ſays, "extima (rectrice) margine interiore "alba,"—in the *Syſtema Naturæ*, he writes, "extima (rectrice) margine tenuiore "alba," no doubt meaning that the margin of the *inner* web is white. Yet adds at the end of the deſcription in the *Fauna Suecica:* "Rectrices fuſcæ, ſed margine ex- "exteriore longitudinaliter alba," which is the caſe in our bird, at leaſt the outer web is very pale, approaching to white.

† Supplem. p. 186.

have

have eleven or twelve undulated bars of a darker hue acroſs them, but in full light, ſuch appearance vaniſhes: legs one inch long, and yellow.

The *Graſshopper Warblers* come to us about the 17th of *April:* they frequent commons for the moſt part, and are met with there among the buſhes and furze, but are exceſſively ſhy, and keep conſtantly in the middle of the buſh; like others of the genus, the males arrive firſt, and are to be ſeen on the top of the ſpray, emitting a kind of grinding note, but at ſome times has a very agreeable kind of warble; and the male is ſaid ſometimes to entertain its mate with a ſong of nights, when the weather is mild and favourable. The neſt is of an elegant ſtructure, and the egg of the ſize of the *White Throat*'s, not quite ſo round; of a delicate blueiſh white, or pale blue.

This ſpecies is ſaid to be found in *America* *. PLACE.

10. DARTFORD W.

Sylvia dartfordienſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 517. 31.
Curruca ſepiaria, *Gerin. Orn.* iv. t. 391. f. 2?
Dartford Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 435. 27.—*Id. Sup.* p. 181.—*Lewin's Birds*, vol. iii. pl. 106.

THIS ſpecies is ſufficiently known, or at leaſt nothing can be added to the deſcription of the bird; but I am indebted to Colonel *Montagu* for ſome further knowledge of its hiſtory and manners. This gentleman found it in tolerable plenty among the furze, near *Penryn, Cornwall.* The bird he firſt ſhot, was the 27th of *September* 1796, and proved to be a young one, juſt beginning to throw out the ferruginous feathers on the breaſt; it had loſt all the tail feathers but three, and the young ones were grown about half an inch: the irides were yellowiſh, and the orbits dull orange: the baſtard wing was not white, but the edge of the wing beneath whitiſh; from hence

* General *Davies.*

it did appear to him, that theſe birds probably breed in the parts adjacent. The Colonel continued to ſhoot theſe at various times till *Chriſtmas*, after which none were ſeen: the laſt he killed was from a furze buſh covered with ſnow: he is inclined to believe that they are full as common as the *Stone Chat*, for notwithſtanding he ſaw and heard ſeveral every time he was out with the gun, they proved ſo ſhy, that it was impoſſible to procure many good ſpecimens, nor can we be always ſure of ſhooting them at all. The above would appear to bring ſome proof of their breeding thereabouts, or at leaſt to make us ſuppoſe, that if migratory, they might be found in the ſame parts at ſtated ſeaſons; but ſtrange as it is, notwithſtanding the ſtricteſt ſearch, they have not been met with from the above period to the preſent time, nor can their movement be at all accounted for; it is not probable that after *Chriſtmas*, with ſnow upon the ground, they would be inclined to move northward, nor could they go to the ſouth, except they paſſed the channel, which at that time of the year does not ſeem a likely circumſtance.

11. PROTHONOTARY W.

Sylvia protonotarius, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 542. 128.
Parus aureus alis cæruleis, Blue-winged Yellow Bird, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 290?
Prothonotary Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 494. 123.

DESCRIPTION. IN addition to the former deſcription of this bird, I find that the four middle tail feathers are black, the outer one white on the inner web, except at the tip, which, as well as the whole of the outer web, is black; the next on each ſide the ſame; the third differs only in having the white occupying leſs ſpace; the fourth wholly black, except a ſpot of white on the middle of the inner web.

PLACE. I am indebted to Mr. *Abbot*, of *Georgia*, for the above, who informs me that it inhabits that province, but that it is a very rare ſpecies.

Sylvia Platenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 548. 149.
Avis a Corarao, *Ger. Orn.* iv. tab. 400. f. 1.

12. PLATA W.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Common Wren*; but the tail is a trifle longer: the general colour of the plumage varied with rufous, white and black: the head and upper part of the neck ſtreaked longitudinally: the under parts of the body from the chin white: ſides inclined to ferruginous: the quills and tail croſſed with ſeveral darker bands: that figured by *Gerini*, was rufous above, white beneath: wings and tail duſky black.

Sylvia ſtriata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 527. 67.
Black Poll Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 460. 65.

13. BLACK POLL W.

DESCRIPTION. IN the *female*, the crown is the ſame colour as the reſt of the upper parts of the plumage; the double band on the wings leſs conſpicuous, and the ſpot at the tip of the tail feathers much ſmaller than in the *male*.

Sylvia cucullata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 528. 72.

14. COWLED W.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is greeniſh above; beneath white: forehead and cheeks black: tail cuneiform.

I met with this in the *Leverian Muſeum*; and is probably a variety of the *Hooded Warbler*, or not very far different.

Motacilla Cyane, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 541. 122.—*Pall. reiſe.* iii. p. 697. 18.

15. INDIGO W.

DESCRIPTION. DR. *Pallas* informs us that this bird is the ſize of the *Ruby-throat Thruſh*: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts is deep blue; beneath white: from the bill to the wings a ſtreak of black: outer tail feathers white.

PLACE. This is found in the ſpring, about the extreme boundaries of *Dauuria*, between the rivers *Onon* and *Argun*; but is a ſcarce bird.

16. LOUISIANA W.

Sylvia Ludoviciana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 548. 150.
Motacilla Caroliniana, Great Wren, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 289.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is bigger than the *Common Wren*; length five inches: bill ſtouter and longer, and a trifle curved; colour pale brown, with the tip and under mandible pale: top of the head deep brown, inclining to cheſnut down the middle: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, undulated acroſs as in the *Common Wren*; under parts buff colour: chin and belly nearly white: ſides of the head mottled pale brown and whitiſh; over the eye a pale ſtreak, paſſing on each ſide of the neck to the lower part of it; and beyond the eye pale brown and whitiſh mixed; beginning of the back deep brown, nearly black, dotted with white: legs long, ſtout, and brown.

Deſcribed from a ſpecimen in the collection of Mr. *Francillon*.

Mr. *Bartram*'s bird is ſaid to have the throat and breaſt of a pale clay colour.

17. MEDITERRANEAN W.

Sylvia mediterranea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 551. 156.
Motacilla corpore ex fuſco virideſcente, pectore ferrugineo, *Haſſelq. Voy.* 286. 5.

DESCRIPTION. THE upper mandible in this bird is a trifle curved at the tip: general colour of the plumage greeniſh brown; beneath ferruginous; fore part of the neck and breaſt fulvous.

PLACE. Inhabits *Spain*.

18. FERRUGINOUS W.

Sylvia gularis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 160.—*J. T. Miller*, tab. 30. C.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ferruginous above, and white beneath, with the wings and tail black.

PLACE. Inhabits *South America*.

19. WHITE-COLLARED W.

Sylvia Tſchecantſchia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 161.—*Lepech. It.* ii. p. 186.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is duſky above, and ferruginous beneath: the head is black; the nape whitiſh; back black: a collar, and an oblong ſpot on the wings, both white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sibiria.*

20. LONG-BILLED W.

Sylvia Kamtſchatkenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 162.
Long-billed Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 420. O.

DESCRIPTION. THE upper parts of the plumage are olive brown: forehead, cheeks, and chin, pale ferruginous: the bill long.

PLACE. Inhabits *Kamtſchatka.*

21. SHORE W.

Sylvia littorea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 163.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is dull green above, yellow white beneath: quills and tail duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſhores of the *Caſpian Sea:* lives on worms; and is a ſinging bird.

22. CASPIAN W.

Sylvia longiroſtris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 164.—*S. G. Gmelin. It.* iii. p. 98. t. 19. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION. THE upper parts in this ſpecies are aſh colour; the under black: the bill long.

PLACE. Inhabits the mountains bordering on the *Caſpian Sea.*

23. BLACK-BACKED W.

Sylvia ochrura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 165.—*S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. p. 178.—*Pall. N. Nord. Beytr.* iv. p. 56.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Nightingale:* bill brown: eye lids naked: crown and nape cinereous brown; lower part of the laſt and the back black: rump

rump and vent cinereous and white mixed: throat and breaſt gloſſy black: belly yellow: legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits the mountainous parts of *Perſia*.

24. PERSIAN W.

Sylvia Sunamiſica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. 166.—*S. G. Guel. It.* iv. p. 181. 182. —*Pall. N. Nord. Beytr.* iv. p. 60.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Blue-breaſted Warbler*: general colour rufous aſh: chin and throat black: breaſt and belly pale rufous; the feathers with white tips: wing coverts and quills white on the outer margins and tips: the two middle tail feathers are brown; the others fulvous: the vent is white; and a line of white paſſes over the eye towards the nape.

PLACE. Inhabits the rocky parts of the *Alps* of *Perſia*.

25. CAMBAIAN W.

Sylvia Cambaienſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 554. 172.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Nightingale*: bill black: plumage duſky brown above; gloſſy black beneath: bottom of the belly and vent dull rufous: wing coverts white: tail three inches long, even at the end: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits the kingdom of *Guzurat*. In the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

26. GUZURAT W.

Sylvia Guzurata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 554. 173.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Yellow Wren*; length four inches and an half: bill and legs pale brown: body above dull green; beneath white: crown cheſnut: quills and tail brown, with green margins: tail rounded.

PLACE. Inhabits the kingdom of *Guzurat*, in *India*.

Sylvia aſiatica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 554. 174.

27. ASIATIC W. DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Nightingale:* bill duſky, furniſhed with a few hairs at the baſe: head and neck black; lore and chin white: the body above brown; beneath yellowiſh, with a few ſpots of white on the breaſt: tail three inches and three quarters in length, cuneiform; all but the two middle feathers, from the middle to the ends of a pale colour.

This varies in having the forehead, ſtreak over the eyes, and all the under parts white, and ſuch of the tail feathers as are pale in the former, are in this quite white.

Found in the ſame places as the two laſt. PLACE.

28. YELLOW-VENTED W. DESCRIPTION.

THIS is pale brown above, beneath dull white: under tail coverts yellow: irides red: bill and legs brown.

Inhabits *New South Wales:* met with in *January*. PLACE.

29. STREAKED W. DESCRIPTION.

SIZE and ſhape of an *Hedge Sparrow:* bill black; legs duſky: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are not greatly different from that bird, but incline on the rump to ruſt colour: all the under parts are white, with ſagittal ſtreaks of black: the top of the head is black, marked with the ſame figured ſtreaks of white, and the upper parts of the body with ſimilar black ones; from the noſtrils, through the eye, and ſome way behind it, paſſes a ferruginous ſtripe: tail looſely webbed, and brown.

Inhabits *New South Wales* in *July*; is ſaid to ſing remarkably well. PLACE.

30. TERRENE W.

DESCRIPTION. THE general colour of this bird is greeniſh yellow, inclining to brown, but paler beneath: quills black: the ends of the tail feathers pale aſh colour: bill and legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*; not uncommon at *Port Jackſon:* it is a bird of ſhort flight; not ſo often ſeen on trees as on the ground; in this agreeing with the *Wagtails*.

31. BLACK-CHEEKED W.

DESCRIPTION. BIGGER than a *Sparrow:* bill and legs duſky: tongue briſtly at the end: upper parts of the plumage reddiſh brown; the under duſky white: cheeks black; in the middle of the patch the eye placed; through the eye an irregular ſtreak of fine yellow, which is ſeen alſo beneath the eye, but not above it: chin blue grey.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales:* is a lively ſpecies, and is ſuppoſed to live principally on honey, as thoſe birds whoſe tongues are jagged at the end are found to do.

32. RUFOUS-VENTED W.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is about one-third bigger than the *Blue-throated Warbler*, which it ſomewhat reſembles: bill and legs duſky: tongue bifid at the tip, and feathered on the ſides: plumage above ſlaty grey, coming forwards on each ſide of the neck, and forming on the breaſt a bar or creſcent, at which part it inclines to blue: above this the chin and fore part of the neck are white: breaſt, belly, thighs, and vent, rufous: tail even at the end.

PLACE. Found with the laſt deſcribed.

33. GOLD-BELLIED W.

SIZE of the laſt: bill ſlender; both that and the legs duſky black: the head, hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail pale aſh or ſlate colour; wings and tail darkeſt: rump yellow: all the under parts golden yellow; but from the chin to the breaſt deepeſt: between the bill and eye, and juſt round the latter, black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the ſame places as the former ones.

PLACE.

34. RUDDY W.

THIS is a trifle larger than the *Red-breaſt:* the bill is ſlender and duſky: irides hazel: legs yellow: the plumage above browniſh aſh colour; beneath wholly ferruginous, inclining to yellow: wings and tail brown; the laſt rounded in ſhape.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales.*

PLACE.

35. CHASTE W.

THE upper parts of the plumage is ferruginous brown; beneath yellowiſh white; clouded on the breaſt with pale blue, and on the ſides with ferruginous: over the eye an irregular duſky brown ſtreak: tail dull pale yellow, blotched down the middle with ſpots of brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Found with the laſt.

PLACE.

36. WHITE-TAILED W.

THIS is brown above; beneath blueiſh white: quills black; acroſs the middle of them a patch of white: tail longiſh; all but the two middle feathers white: legs lead colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales:* not unlike the *Dirigang Creeper* in colour, but is clearly diſtinct from that bird.

PLACE.

37. CRIMSON BREASTED W.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE uncertain: bill and legs brown: plumage above blue; beneath white: fore part of the neck and breaſt fine crimſon.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*.

38. RUSTY-SIDED W.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Wren*: bill duſky: legs pale: the greater part of the head and wings, lower part of the back, and all except the two middle tail feathers green: hind part of the neck, the beginning of the back, and the two middle tail feathers blue grey; under parts of the body whitiſh, but the ſides of it are ferruginous: between the bill and eye a narrow ſtreak of black.

PLACE. Found with the laſt.

Sylvia Hyrundinacea, *Nat. Miſc.* iv. pl. 114.

39. SWALLOW W.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a ſmall ſpecies: all above the plumage is black; from the chin to the breaſt fine crimſon; from thence to the vent white, divided down the middle with a broad black ſtreak: the vent and under tail coverts orange.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſame places as the laſt, of which it is probably a variety.

40. VARIABLE W.

DESCRIPTION. BILL black: legs pale brown: plumage above brown, clouded with purpliſh red; beneath blueiſh white: the two middle tail feathers brown; the others purpliſh red, tipped with white.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*.

41.
FLAME-COLOURED W.

Motacilla flammea, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iv. tab. 97.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS elegant little bird is the ſize of a *Wren:* the bill, legs, wings, and tail, are black: the head, neck, and back, a beautiful pale orange or flame colour: eyes black: tongue furniſhed with two hairs at the end: the belly pale grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Palm Trees* of *Java.* Dr. *Sparrman* ſays there are ſeven prime quills, nine ſecondaries, and ten tail feathers; but in the *Warbler* genus we find in general not fewer than twelve.

42.
DWARF W.

Motacilla Puſilla, *White's Journ.* t. p. 257.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about the ſize of the *Superb Warbler:* the upper parts of the plumage brown; pale beneath, with a band of brown towards the tip of the tail: bill and legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales:* has evidently ſome affinity with the ſpecies to which it is compared above; but the tail is not cuneated, being even at the end.

GENUS XLIV. MANAKIN.

N° 1. Superb M.
2. Picicitli M.
3. Miacatototl M.
4. Speckled M.
5. Supercilious M.
6. Cærulean M.
7. Long-tailed M.
8. Crimſon-throated M.

1. SUPERB M.

Pipra ſuperba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 556. 4.
Manacus ſuperbus, *Pall. Spic. faſc.* vi. pl. iii. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Blue-backed Manakin:* bill black: general colour of the plumage deep black; but the crown of the head has the feathers pretty long, forming a creſt of a glowing red colour: back between the wings pale blue: prime quills brown: tail ſhort, compoſed of ten feathers: legs yellowiſh.

This ſeems to differ very little from the *Blue-backed Manakin.*

2. PICICITLI M.

Pipra Picicitli, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 559. 16.
Avis Picicitli Tetzcaquenſis, *Fern. N. Hiſp.* p. 53. cap. CC.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a ſmall ſpecies: general colour cinereous: head and neck black: on the ſides of the head a white ſpot, in which the eyes are placed, which proceeds on each ſide to the breaſt.

PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico*; appears there after the rainy ſeaſon; is deſtitute of a ſong; will not bear confinement; is eſteemed as good food: not known where it breeds.

3. MIACATOTOTL M.

Pipra Miacatototl, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 560. 19.—*Fernand. Hiſt. N. Hiſp.* p. 30.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is black, with white feathers intermixed: belly pale: wings and tail beneath cinereous.

PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico*; is ſeen frequently perched on the *Maize* plants; affects

affects the cooler ſituations; is accounted good food. Both this and the laſt are of a doubtful genus.

Speckled Manakin, *Nat. Miſc.* pl. 111.

4. SPECKLED M.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE ſmall; and the different ſpecimens vary conſiderably: the bill black: legs brown: the whole top of the head and back of the neck black, marked with pale ſpots: back and wing coverts browniſh yellow, with the middle of each feather dark brown: the outer edge of the wing, the quills, and tail black, ſpotted with white; all the under parts of the body yellowiſh white, with a tinge of red on the breaſt: lower part of the back dull yellow: rump crimſon.

In another, only the top of the head is black, ſpotted with white: hind part of the neck blue grey. In both, the forehead, and between the bill and eye, are yellowiſh, and in the laſt-mentioned, the yellow appears to paſs through the eye, and is juſt ſeen at the back part of it.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*. I am indebted to the pencil of General *Davies* for theſe deſcriptions, taken from ſpecimens in the poſſeſſion of Captain *King*. Theſe ſeem to have ſome affinity to the *Striped-headed Manakin*.

5. SUPERCILIOUS M.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Speckled Manakin:* bill and legs brown: general colour of the plumage above pale reddiſh cheſnut; beneath dirty yellowiſh white: over the eye a whitiſh mark, bounded above with black: quills brown: tail ſhort, black; the two middle feathers dotted on the ſides, and the others at the ends, with white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*.

6.
CÆRULEAN
M.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the laſt: bill and legs brown: tongue jagged at the end: plumage on the upper parts of the body blueiſh: crown, quills, and tail duſky black; under parts of the body yellowiſh white.

Native place uncertain.

7.
LONG-TAILED
M.

Long-tailed Manakin, *Nat. Miſc.* vol. v. pl. 153.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Blue-backed Manakin:* the general colour of this bird is a fine blue: the whole crown of the head crimſon: wings black: two middle tail feathers elongated to a point three quarters of an inch beyond the reſt: the plumage, eſpecially about the neck, is gloſſed with green: bill brown: legs of a pale colour.

Native place not mentioned.

8.
CRIMSON-
THROATED
M.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Gold-headed Manakin:* the upper parts of the plumage blueiſh black: chin, throat, fore part of the neck and vent crimſon: belly white: bill pale: legs duſky.

I met with a ſpecimen of this bird in the collection of General *Davies*, who informed me it came from the iſland of *Huaheine*. In ſtature and appearance it is not unlike our *Crimſon-vented Manakin*; but whether at all allied to that bird muſt remain for future inquiry.

GENUS XLV. TITMOUSE.

N° 1. Crimſon-rumped T.
2. Creſted T.
3. Alpine T.
N° 4. Indian T.
5. Knjaeſcik T.

Parus peregrinus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 564. 4.—*Muſ. Carlſ.* ii. p. 48. 49.
Crimſon-rumped Titmouſe, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 539. 4.

1. CRIMSON-RUMPED T.

DESCRIPTION.

IN the *male*, according to the figure in *Muſ. Carlſ.* the head, neck, and back, are aſh colour: between the bill and eye, and under the laſt, duſky black: fore part of the neck and breaſt high orange colour; rump the ſame: bill and vent whitiſh: under part of the wings pale brimſtone; above black; but the baſes of ſome are orange, making a ſpot on the wing: the four middle tail feathers are black, the reſt black as far as the middle, from thence to the ends orange: the *female* has the upper parts the ſame aſh colour as the *male*, but paler: the whole of the under parts are duſky white: rump orange: ſpot on the wing the ſame, but paler: tail as in the male, but more of the feathers are tipped with orange: bill and legs in both black.

This is a doubtful ſpecies, and is ſo like the *Flammeous Flycatcher* in ſome of its changes (for we have ſeen ſeveral varieties of that bird) that it has been with difficulty that we have kept it apart therefrom.

Parus criſtatus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 567. 14.
Creſted Titmouſe, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 545. 12.

2. CRESTED T.

WE have heard of this ſpecies being plentiful in ſome parts of *Scotland*, eſpecially in the pine foreſts, from whence I have received a ſpecimen, now in my poſſeſſion.

Parus alpinus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 569. 21.—*S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. p. 171.—*Pall. N. Nord. Beytr.* iv. p. 49.

3. ALPINE T.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE and ſhape of the *Long-tailed Titmouſe:* the feathers on the upper part of the body are black, margined with aſh colour; beneath pale rufous, ſpotted with black: a white line from the baſe of the bill, running towards the nape: quills black: tail the ſame, a trifle forked in ſhape; the outmoſt feather marked with a cuneiform ſpot of white at the tip.

PLACE. Inhabits the higher parts of *Perſia*; and lives on inſects.

4. INDIAN T.

Parus indicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 572. 29.—*Muſ. Carſ. faſc.* ii. tab. 50.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Greater Titmouſe:* bill and legs brown: forehead duſky; the reſt of the upper parts of the plumage cinereous: chin and throat duſky white: breaſt, belly, and vent, ferruginous: wing coverts duſky black, with cinereous margins: quills and tail duſky; the laſt a trifle forked.

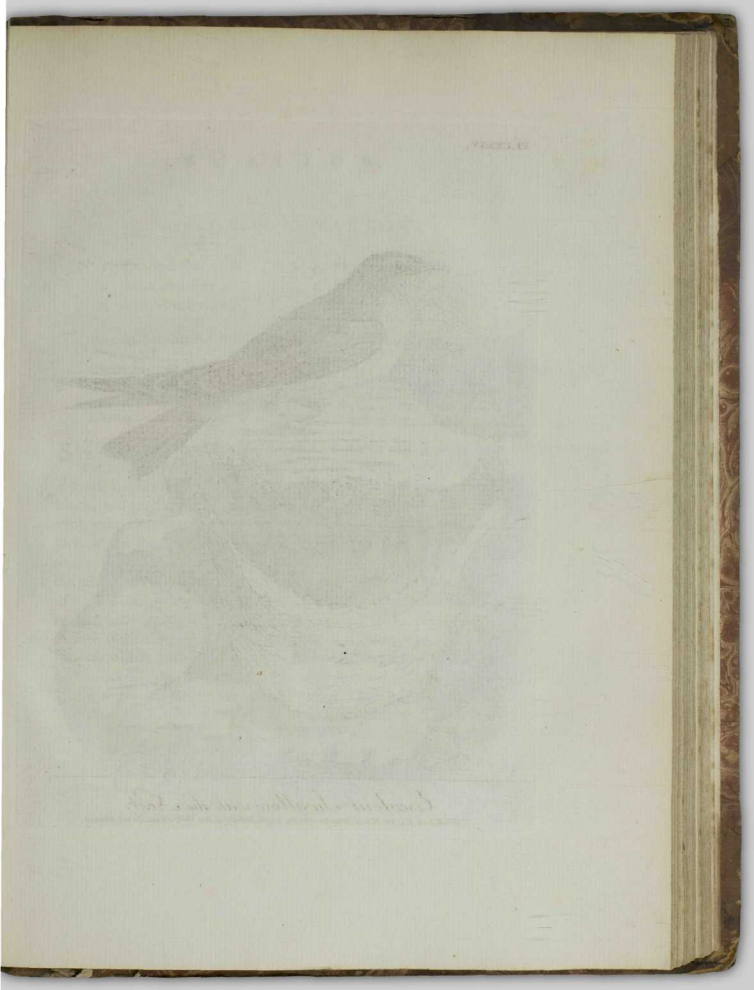
PLACE. Inhabits *India.*

5. KNJAESCIK T.

Parus Knjaeſcik, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 572. 30.—*Lepech. It.* i. p. 181.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is white, with a livid coloured collar; a ſtripe of the ſame through the eyes, and a continued ſtripe on the under parts of the body.

PLACE. Inhabits the oak foreſts of *Sibiria.*



Esculent Swallow with the Nest.

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GENUS XLVI. SWALLOW.

N° 1. Eſculent Sw.
2. Aculeated Sw.
3. Needle-tailed Sw.
N° 4. New Holland Sw.
5. Javan Sw.

Hirundo eſculenta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 580. 26.—*Olear. Muſ.* tab. 14. fig. 2 and 6. *(the neſt.)*
Chineſiſche Felſen Schwalbe, *De Vries*, S. 279.
Small Grey Swallow, with a dirty white belly, *Emb. to China*, i. p. 288.—*Id.* ii. p. 5.
Eſculent Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 578. 28.

1. ESCULENT SW.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Sand Martin:* length four inches and a half: from the tip to tip of the wings expanded, full eleven inches: the bill is ſmall and black; gape wide: general colour of the plumage duſky black, and gloſſy above; all the under parts from the chin to the vent pale aſh colour: the wings are very long, meaſuring from the joint of the ſhoulder to the end of the quills, four inches and a half; and when cloſed, exceeding the end of the tail by at leaſt one inch: the tail is rather forked, all the feathers rounded at the ends, and all of a plain duſky black colour; the three outer feathers on each ſide are one inch and three quarters long, and of nearly equal lengths, but the three interior ſhorten by degrees as they approach inwards, the two middle ones being no more than one inch and a quarter: the legs are duſky, and bare of feathers.

We are inclined to credit, with Sir *George Staunton**, the poſſibility of more than one ſpecies being concerned in making the much eſteemed neſts; but in caſe it be not ſo, the bird formerly ſuppoſed

* *Emb. to China*, i. p. 290.

to be the fabricator of the neſts in queſtion, muſt be totally diſtinct from the one here deſcribed, as that is repreſented ſmaller than a *Wren*, with a white belly, and white ſpots on the end of the tail *, but no ſuch marks are to be found in our ſpecies.

It is far from improbable to ſuppoſe, that even more than the two ſpecies above hinted may be concerned. *Willughby*, *Ray*, *Klein*, and ſome others, call their bird *particoloured*, the meaning of which is by no means clear. *De Vries*, ſpecifically as large as a *Swallow*, and black †; and Sir *George Staunton*, in his ſhort deſcription, ſays, ſmall grey *Swallows*, with bellies of a dirty white; but he obſerves, they were ſo ſmall, and flew ſo quick, that they eſcaped the ſhot fired at them. The way to reconcile theſe differences muſt be left to future obſervers.

The ſpecimen from which the figure is taken, is now with its young in my collection, preſented to me by Sir *Joſeph Banks*, having been ſent to him from *Sumatra*.

I have alſo been enabled to give a figure of the neſt, being not only furniſhed with an accurate drawing of one, but likewiſe the neſt itſelf, from Mr. *Hay*, junior, of *Portſea*.

2. ACULEATED SW.

Hirundo Pelaſgia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 581. 30.—*Bartram's Trav.* p. 290.
Aculeated Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 583. 32.

THIS Mr. *Bartram* calls the *Houſe Swallow*, becauſe it builds in chimnies, in the ſame manner as our *Chimney Swallow* does in *Europe*; which laſt is alſo found in *America*. He obſerved vaſt flights not only of this, but the *Bank Martin*, paſs northward from *Carolina* and *Florida*, towards *Pennſylvania*, where they breed in ſpring, about

* Deſcribed by *M. le Poivre*, and taken up by *Briſſon* and *Linnæus*, and afterwards by *M. Buffon*.—See alſo *Gerin. Orn.* iv. t. 411. fig. 2. In all theſe figures, the wings reach no farther than the rump.

† "Men find int Konighryck Tanquin, des gelycks op de Küſt van Coromandel "Seekere Soort von Swarte Vogelen ſo groot als eene gemeene Swaluw."

the middle of *March*, and likewiſe in *September* and *October*, on their return ſouthward.

3. NEEDLE-TAILED SW.

THIS is twice the ſize of the laſt, though in many things not unlike: the bill is broad and flat, and the claws ſtrong: the general colour is duſky, with a gloſs of green on the wings and tail, and the inner wing coverts mixed with white: the forehead is white, and the throat nearly ſo, being very pale: the tail feathers furniſhed at the ends with projecting points, as ſharp as a needle.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; met with in moſt plenty in *February*; and among other inſects, obſerved to feed on a large locuſt, which at that ſeaſon is very common.

PLACE.

4. NEW-HOLLAND SW.

SIZE of the laſt: general colour duſky brown, and without any tinge of green on the upper parts: throat and rump blueiſh white: the tail feathers run to a point, but are deſtitute of the needle-ſhaped proceſſes at the tips.

DESCRIPTION.

It is found with the laſt, and report affirms it to be the *female*; but it may be doubted, becauſe in the *American* ſpecies, both ſexes have the tails alike.

PLACE.

5. JAVAN SW.

Hirundo javanica, *Muſ. Carlſ.* iv. tab. 100.

A Trifle leſs than the *Chimney Swallow*: bill flat, pointed, black; noſtrils oval; gape wide; tongue bifid: wings longer than the tail: the body above blueiſh black, gloſſy: forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck ferruginous: breaſt, belly, rump, and under part of the wings, pale aſh colour: quills black: tail even at the end; the two middle feathers plain black, the others the ſame, marked with a white ſpot on each: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Java*; makes the neſt in the earth.

PLACE.

GENUS XLVII. GOATSUCKER.

N° 1. Bombay G.	N° 5. Great-headed G.
2. New Holland G.	6. Gracile G.
3. Banded G.	7. Fork-tailed G.
4. Strigoid G.	8. Leona G.

1. BOMBAY G.

Caprimulgus aſiaticus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 588. 16.
L'Engoulevent à collier, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 186. pl. 49.
Bombay Goat-ſucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 195. 16.

DESCRIPTION. THIS, by *M. Levaillant*, is likened to our *European* ſpecies in ſize, and differs not in deſcription from the *Bombay Goatſucker* above referred to, except in having the white on the throat broadening out on the ſides into fine yellow orange.

The *female* is ſaid to be ſmaller; and the white on the throat inclines to rufous, but without the accompanying orange feathers ſo conſpicuous in the *male*; and the ſpot on the tail rufous inſtead of white. It is in the orange ſtreak being a continuation of the white one on the throat, that this bird differs from our *Bombay* ſpecies, in which it is not ſeen; and may ariſe from different periods of age.

PLACE. This is found in the inward parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, but not at the *Cape* itſelf; is well known on the borders of the *Gamtoos*, in *Hottniqua Land*, eſpecially towards the bay of *Lagoa*, or *Blettenberg*; called there *Night Owl*; feeds on inſects, eſpecially beetles, which it takes from the ground, as it does others in flying, ſwallowing them whole, like the reſt of this genus.

They pair in *September*; lay two white eggs on the ground, ſometimes in a hedge; the male and female ſit by turns: if the eggs are diſturbed,

disturbed, take them to another place in their bills; make a horrid noise for an hour at least after sun-set, and before sun-rise, so as to disturb the neighbouring inhabitants; and in fine nights, sometimes the whole night through.

Caprimulgus Novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 588. 18.
Crested Goat-sucker, *Phill. Bot. Bay*, t. p. 270.—*White's Journ.* t. p. 241.

2. NEW-HOLLAND G. DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nine inches and a half: general colour of the plumage on the upper parts brown, mottled and crossed with obscure bars of white: quills plain brown, but the edges of four or five of the outer ones dotted with dusky white: the tail rounded in shape, or slightly cuneiform; the two middle feathers five inches long, the outmost four; the two middle ones crossed on both webs with twelve dusky white bars, dotted with brown; but the others only on the outer webs: the under parts of the body mostly white; but the throat, breast, and sides are marked with narrow dusky bars: bill black; inside of the mouth yellow; sides of it furnished with bristles, as in many of the genus; besides which, at the base of the bill, before the eyes, are ten or twelve stiff bristles, barbed sparingly on each side, and standing erect, so as to represent a crest: the legs are pale yellow: the toes long and slender: claws black, but not pectinated.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland:* no account has been hitherto learned of the manners, further than that it appears about our settlement at *Port Jackson*, in *March*.

In some drawings in possession of Mr. *Lambert*, I observed one very similar, though smaller; but does not seem to differ sufficiently to require a separate description.

3.
BANDED
G.

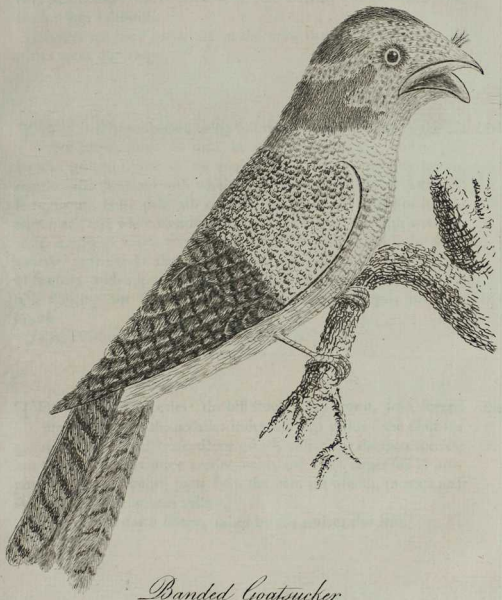
DESCRIPTION. THE ſize of this bird is not certain, but ſuppoſed to be ten or eleven inches long: the bill is black, not very large, and bent; and the gape exceedingly wide, as uſual in the genus: the irides orange or yellowiſh: the head is full of feathers, and of a dirty fleſh colour; the reſt of the neck and under parts of the body not much different, with a ferruginous tinge: under the eye, on the ſides of the neck, and beneath the wings, croſſed every where with broken duſky lines and other markings: the crown and back part of the neck are black, coming forwards on each ſide in a curved point over the eye: acroſs the nape is a band of black, ending on each ſide about the middle of the neck, where it divides into two parts: the back and wings are duſky blue, powdered with black: quills duſky, edged and ſpotted with duſky ruſt colour: tail duſky, with dull pale ferruginous ſpots on each ſide of the webs of the feathers; in ſhape ſomewhat forked: legs reddiſh fleſh colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*, where it is called by the *Engliſh*, *Muſquito Hawk*, a name, it muſt be remarked, the *Goatſucker* of *North America* is known by: moſt frequent in *July*.

4.
STRIGOID
G.

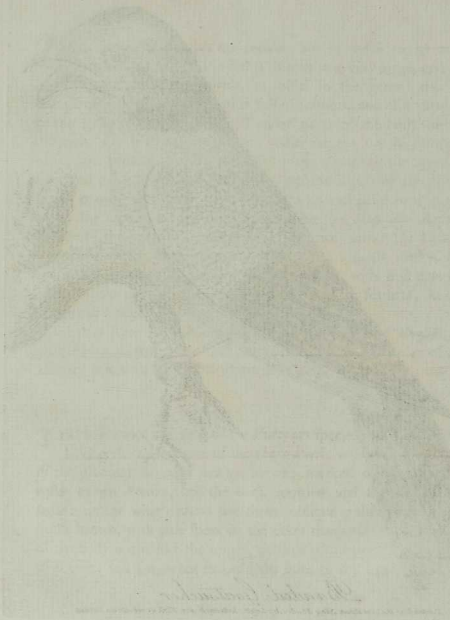
DESCRIPTION. THIS is twice the ſize of the *European* ſpecies; and at a diſtance having the appearance of the *Short-eared Owl*: the general colour of the plumage is ruſty brown above; marked on the head with ruſty brown ſtreaks, and the back mottled and ſtreaked with the ſame: on the wing coverts are three oblique paliſh mottled bars: quills brown, with pale ſpots on the outer margins: the under parts of the body not unlike the upper, marked with narrow ſagittal ſtreaks of brown: tail ſomewhat forked; the ſides of the head, through the eye,

Pl.CXXXVI.



Banded Goatsucker

Published as the Act directs May 30.1801, by Leigh. Sotheby & Son. York street. Covent Garden.



eye, pale brown; above the eye, a pale clouded whitiſh ſtreak: bill black: legs yellowiſh.

Inhabits the ſame parts, and at the ſame time with the laſt: the native name *Bir-reagel*. PLACE.

5.
GREAT-HEADED G.

THIS is a large ſpecies, being full thirty inches in length: the bill very ſtout, more ſo than in any other ſpecies; colour pale brown: general colour of the plumage dull black or duſky brown, mottled and ſtreaked with whitiſh and ruſt colour: breaſt pale dull ferruginous: belly pale aſh colour: the quills are barred or ſpotted with black and white alternate, the tail the ſame; on both webs the white tranſverſe mark being bordered above with black; in ſhape rounded at the end: the head and neck are remarkably large and full of feathers, with a ſeries of longer feathers ariſing at the baſe of the bill, ſtanding up like a creſt: irides yellow: legs pale yellowiſh brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*, with the others. PLACE.

6.
GRACILE G.

THIS is a large ſpecies: the bill ſtout, pale brown, with ſeveral erect briſtles at the noſtrils: irides and legs yellow: the plumage above is mottled and ſtreaked, not greatly unlike our *European* ſpecies, but ſeems to be of a more ſlender make, and has a larger tail in proportion: all the under parts from the chin are whitiſh, mottled and ſtreaked with ferruginous yellow. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; called by the natives *Poo-book*. PLACE.

7.
FORK-TAILED G.

Engoulevent à queue fourchue, *Levaill. Oiſ.* i. p. 178. pl. 47. 48.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a very large ſpecies, exceeding in length every other yet recorded; for it meaſures from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, twenty-ſix inches: the body does not exceed the ſize of the *Brown Owl*; but the neck and the tail make two-thirds of the general length: the bill is black, much bent, and when the mouth is cloſed, appears very ſmall; on the contrary, the gape is aſtoniſhingly large; the upper mandible has a ſingular kind of notch about the middle, into which the under one ſhuts, whereby the union of the two becomes moſt complete: the plumage is not far different in colour from that of the *European* ſpecies, being compoſed of a mixture of black, brown, rufous, and white; but the moſt conſpicuous character is the enormous length of tail, which is greatly forked in ſhape, the middle feathers not being more than half the length of the outer ones: the legs are yellow.

PLACE.

A *male* and *female* of theſe were by chance procured by Mr. *Levaillant*; they had taken their abode in a hollow decayed tree, which had fallen by the ſide of the river of *Lions*, in *Great Namaqua Land*, in the interior of the *Cape of Good Hope*. It makes a noiſe ſounding ſomewhat like *Gher, r, r, r, r,* in this not greatly differing from the *European* ſpecies.

8.
LEONA G.

Caprimulgus macrodipterus, *Afzelius Deſcr. Sierra Leon.* tab. in D°.
Leona Goat-ſucker, *Nat. Miſc.* 8. pl. 65.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſingular ſpecies is about the ſize of the *European* one, and not far different from it in the general markings: the length from the bill to the end of the tail is eight inches and a quarter; but the

the remarkable circumſtance belonging to it, is the having a ſingle feather ſpringing out of the middle part of the coverts of each wing, full twenty inches in length: this continues as a plain unwebbed ſhaft for fourteen inches and three quarters, having a few ſolitary hairs on the inſide only, from thence it expands into a broad web for the remaining five inches and a quarter of its length. This part is mottled, not unlike the darker part of the reſt of the plumage, and croſſed with five duſky bars: the web or blade has almoſt the whole of its breadth on the inner ſide, being there more than one inch broad, but very narrow on the outer part of the ſhaft: the legs are ſmall.

Inhabits *Sierra Leona*, in *Africa*; ſeveral of them have been brought into *England*: one of which was added to my collection by *Th. Wilſon*, Eſquire. PLACE.

ORDER IV. COLUMBINE.

GENUS XLVIII. PIGEON.

* WITH MODERATE TAILS.
N° 1. Bronze-winged P.
2. Brown P.
3. Egyptian P.
4. White-faced P.
5. Pied P.
6. Waalia P.
7. Southern P.
8. Pale P.
9. Surat P.
** WITH LONG TAILS.
10. Bantamese P.
11. Black-winged P.
12. St. Domingo P.

* WITH MODERATE TAILS.

1. BRONZE-WINGED P.

Columba Chalcoptera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 604. 39.
Bronze-winged Pigeon, *Phill. Bot. Bay*, t. p. 162.—*White's Journ.* t. p. 146.—*Lew. Muſ.* p. 227. t. 53.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Common Pigeon:* bill and legs red: the general colour of the plumage is cinereous brown on the upper parts; on the under cinereous, with a tinge of red on the breaſt: on the middle of the wing a large patch or rather double bar of beautiful reſplendent copper bronze, varying in different lights to red and green, ariſing from each of the middle coverts, having a large oval ſpot of bronze on the outer webs near the ends; ſome of the adjacent feathers have alſo ſimilar ſpots, but in a leſs degree, and making no part of the large patch: the tail conſiſts of ſixteen feathers; the two middle ones brown;

brown; the others dove colour, croſſed with a bar of black near the ends: the forehead in ſome ſpecimens is buff colour, nearly white, with the chin the ſame, paſſing beneath the eye: in others, the whole of the face is brown, with a dark ſtreak through the eye.

This inhabits *Norfolk Iſland*, alſo various parts of *New Holland*, and no where more frequent than in the neighbourhood of *Sidney Cove* and *Botany Bay*; more eſpecially in ſandy and deſert tracts; is only ſeen from *September* to *February*, and at that time very numerous; and chiefly in pairs. They make a neſt either in the ſtump of ſome low tree, or on the ground; lay two white eggs in a very ſlight neſt, and hatch in *November*: are obſerved to feed chiefly on a fruit like a cherry, the ſtones of which have been found in quantities in their ſtomachs. The places they frequent are eaſily known, as they make a loud kind of cooing noiſe, which at a diſtance may be miſtaken for the lowing of a cow. The name it is known by, in *New Holland*, is *Goad-gang*, and by the *Engliſh*, *Ground Pigeon*, being unable to take long flights, and ſeen chiefly on the ground or low trees; called by ſome alſo *Bruſh Pigeon*. PLACE.

Columba brunnea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 603. 38.

2. BROWN P.

THE bill and legs in this ſpecies are blood red: the crown, upper part of the neck, back, and wing coverts, red brown: breaſt, fore part of the neck, and rump, gloſſy green. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Zealand*. PLACE.

Columba Ægyptiaca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 607. 49.—*Forſk. Faun. Arab.* p. 5. 15.

3. EGYPTIAN P.

THE bill is black: head fleſh colour, with a tinge of violet: orbits naked, and blueiſh: the feathers of the throat are cuneiform, black, divided at the tips into two ſlender lobes, which diverge, are truncated at the ends, and of a ruſty fleſh colour: back cinereous: DESCRIPTION.

breaſt violet fleſh colour: belly and thighs whitiſh: wings chiefly brown: the two outermoſt tail feathers are cinereous at the baſe, in the middle black, the reſt white; the two next on each ſide cinereous at the baſe, black in the middle, and whitiſh at the very tip; the fifth on each ſide brown, with a duſky middle; and the two middle ones wholly brown: legs fleſh colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *Egypt*; moſtly ſeen about houſes: whether this is the moſt common ſpecies which frequents thoſe parts is not ſaid; but *Savary* * informs us, that in *Egypt*, *Pigeons* are more numerous than in any other country whatever, being in ſuch vaſt flights as to darken the air; and this ſeems credible, as every hamlet, every town, as we are told, forms one vaſt pigeon houſe.

4. WHITE-FACED P.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is much larger than our *Turtle*: the bill and legs reddiſh: face and ſides of the head, as far as the eyes, white: before each eye a triangle of black, and behind a crimſon ſpot: crown and hind head pale aſh; and the reſt of the neck duſky: upper part of the body and wings dull green; ſome of the inner quills ferruginous: beneath from the breaſt white; ſides of the breaſt next the wings black: ſides of the body marked with a double ſeries of black ſpots.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*: native name *Goad-gang*.

5. PIED P.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the laſt: bill and legs the ſame: the whole of the face, reaching beyond the eyes, white: the general colour of the plumage greeniſh black on the upper parts, which colour wholly ſurrounds the neck; and below this, coming forward on each ſide irregularly on the breaſt, but not meeting thereon; from that part where

* Letters on *Egypt*. Let. 31.

the

the black ſurrounds the neck, the under parts are white, but the ſides of the body near the wings, and the vent, marked with ſeveral ſpots of black: the tail is black, tipped with white.

This ſeems greatly allied to the laſt, perhaps differing only in ſex or age. Both of them were ſeen at *Port Jackſon*, in *New Holland*, in *December*. PLACE.

Waalia Pigeon, *Bruce's Trav.* iv. p. 282. 290.—*Id. App.* tab. p. 186. 6. WAALIA P.

THIS is leſs than the *Common Blue Pigeon*, but larger than the *Turtle Dove*: the general colour is green, inclining to olive: head and neck darker and leſs lively than the reſt: the pinion of the wing is of a beautiful pompadour colour; the outer edge of the wing narrowly marked with white: tail dirty pale blue; below the tail ſpotted brown and white: thighs white, ſpotted with brown: belly of a lively yellow: the bill is a blueiſh white; noſtrils large: irides dark orange: legs yellowiſh brown; feet large. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits the low parts of *Abyſſinia*; perches on the higheſt trees, ſitting quietly during the heat of the day; flies, high, and in vaſt flocks; frequents moſtly a ſpecies of beech tree, on the maſt of which it ſeems chiefly to live. In the beginning of the rainy ſeaſon, in the *Kolla*, they emigrate to the ſouth and ſouth weſt, and are frequently ſo extremely fat, as to burſt on their falling to the ground. Mr. *Bruce*, from whom the above account is taken, obſerves, that it is the fatteſt and beſt of all the *Pigeon* kind; yet the *Abyſſinians* will not taſte the fleſh, holding it in abhorrence. The name *Waalia*, given to it by Mr. *Bruce*, is from the bird being frequently met with there, and lies due north weſt from *Gondar*: it ſeems greatly allied to the *Pompadour Pigeon* *. PLACE.

* *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 624.

7.
SOUTHERN
P.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Turtle*; length ten inches: general colour of the plumage deep reddiſh brown; a little paler on the breaſt; from thence all beneath is pale reddiſh white: the eye is brown, placed in a bare blueiſh white ſkin: the bill black, a triſle bent at the end; the noſtrils apparent, but not protuberant: the quills are deep brown: on the leſſer coverts, three or four marks of blackiſh purple: tail ſhort, cuneiform, the feathers rather pointed at the ends; the two middle feathers black brown, with a bar of black about three quarters of an inch from the end; the others brown, but white for about one inch next the tip, the two colours joining in a lunular form; the outer feathers white on the outer web the whole of its length: legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland:* I ſaw a ſpecimen of this at Mr. *Swainſon*'s. It ſeems to be much allied to the *Martinico Pigeon*, or its variety.

8.
PALE
P.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill and legs in this bird are brown: the general colour of the plumage greeniſh white: the head and neck inclining to aſh colour: the greater quills are plain; but the reſt marked irregularly with black on each ſide the ſhafts: the two middle tail feathers are duſky, the others very pale or whitiſh: the outer edge of the wings and the quills are duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland.*

9.
SURAT
P.

Columba Suratenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 609. 55.
La Tourterelle de Surate, *Sonn. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 179.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Collared Turtle:* bill black: irides and legs red: the general colour of the plumage is grey: the upper part of the neck black; the nape white: back part of the neck faſciated with

rufous: the wing coverts cinereous grey, with the ſhafts of the feathers black.

Inhabits *India*. PLACE.

** WITH LONG TAILS.

10. BANTAMESE P.

Columba Bantamenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 615. 77.—*Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iii. t. 67.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is a ſmall ſpecies, not exceeding in ſize the *Wryneck:* the bill is black: the legs red: the plumage is on the upper parts hoary aſh colour, the under whitiſh, marked on the back, wings, and breaſt, with waved black creſcents: the tail is cuneiform, the length of the body, and conſiſts of fourteen feathers; the ſix middle ones are black, the reſt white towards the tips.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *Java*; exceedingly common near *Bantam*, in the palm woods of which it fills the ears of the neighbouring inhabitants with its pleaſing melancholy notes.

11. BLACK-WINGED P.

Columba melanoptera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 615. 78.—*Molin. Chili* (Fr. ed.) p. 215.

DESCRIPTION. WE have no other deſcription of this ſpecies, further than that it has a wedged tail, a blueiſh body, and the quills black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Chili*.

12. ST. DOMINGO P.

Columba dominicenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 615. 79.
Tourterelle de St. Domingue, *Pl. Enl.* 487.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is in length eleven inches: bill black: legs red: the body above cinereous grey, ſomewhat undulated on the back: a few duſky ſpots on the wings: breaſt vinaceous: forehead, throat, ſides of the head, and from thence a collar under the nape, white; a black ſpot on the crown of the head; a band of the ſame colour from the noſtrils, paſſes beneath the eye, and grows broader behind; on the middle of the neck, a collar of black: the vent is white: tail grey; the feathers all tipped with white.

PLACE. Inhabits the iſland of *St. Domingo*.

ORDER V. GALLINACEOUS.

GENUS LII. PINTADO.

N° 1. Guinea P. N° 2. Egyptian P.

1. GUINEA P.

Numida Meleagris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 621. 1.
Guinea Pintado, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 685.—*Id. Sup.* p. 204.

DR. *Sparrman* ſays, he found theſe birds in great plenty in the inner parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*; and Mr. *Levaillant* * gives much the ſame account; but adds, that being frightened from the trees, they run a good way, and on their attempting to take wing again, are often caught in numbers by the dogs, without firing a ſhot; the dogs firſt frighten them, by barking at the roots of the trees, where they ſometimes rooſt by hundreds of evenings.

They are likewiſe very common on the mountains in the iſland of *Hinzuan* or *Johanna* †.

2. EGYPTIAN P.

Meleagris ægyptiaca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 622.—*Gen. Orn.* ii. p. 80. tab. 232.

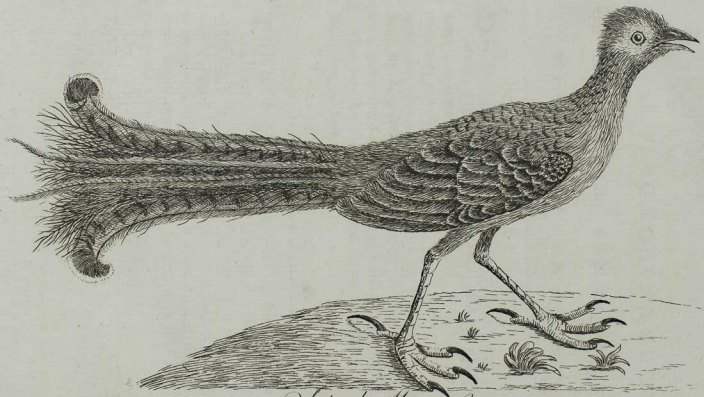
DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this bird is pale red: legs blueiſh black: the head and neck rufous, and very thinly beſet with hairs; the feathers on the top of the head long, ſtanding upwards as a creſt; on each jaw a folded rugoſe ſkin, of a pale blue colour, but not enough elongated to be called a wattle: the body is black, marked with blueiſh ſpots, much larger than in the *Creſted* ſpecies, of which it may perhaps only prove a variety.

This deſcription was taken from a living ſpecimen in the aviary at *Verſailles*, in 1728.

* *Levaill. Voy.* i. p. 195. (Fr. ed. 8vo.) † *Aſiat. Reſearch.* ii. p. 86.

Pl. CXXXVI*



Superb Menura?

Published as the Act directs May 30, 1801, by Leigh, Sotheby & Son, York Street, Covent Garden.

GENUS LIII*. MENURA.

BILL ſtout, conico-convex, a trifle naked at the baſe.

NOSTRILS oval, placed in the middle of the bill.

TAIL long, conſiſting of ſixteen looſe webbed feathers; the two middle ones narrow, exceeding the others greatly in length; the outer one on each ſide growing much broader, and curved at the end.

LEGS ſtout, made for walking.

SUPERB M. DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſingular bird is about the ſize of a *Hen Pheaſant*; the total length from the point of the bill to the end of the longeſt tail feathers is more than three feet and a half: the bill, from the tip to the beginning of the feathers at the baſe, is one inch and a quarter, but to the gape about half an inch more; it is nearly ſtraight, except towards the end, where it is ſomewhat curved; the noſtrils are a longiſh oval ſlit, placed beyond the middle part, where it is depreſſed; round the eye ſo little furniſhed with feathers, as to appear nearly bare: the head of the *male* is ſomewhat creſted: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts brown: the greater part of the wing inclining to rufous: the fore part of the neck, from the chin to the breaſt, inclines alſo to rufous, but the reſt of the parts beneath are of a browniſh aſh colour, paler towards the vent: the tail conſiſts of ſixteen feathers, and is of a ſingular conſtruction, being chiefly compoſed of looſe webbed feathers, much reſembling thoſe ſpringing from beneath the wings of the greater *Bird of Paradiſe*, but the vanes are placed at a quarter of an inch diſtance each; theſe feathers are twelve in number, and more than two feet in length; beſides theſe are, firſtly, two ſlender feathers which take riſe from the centre of the tail above, and reach conſiderably beyond the ends of the others, and curve towards the end, they are fully webbed on the outer ſide, but on the inner only furniſhed with ſhort vanes, one eighth of an inch long; and laſtly, the exterior feather on each ſide is ſingularly conſpicuous, in length ſomewhat ſhorter than any of the others, but the webs fully connected throughout, at the baſe about

an inch wide, gradually increaſing from thence to the extremity, where it is full two inches broad, and conſiderably curved; the outer web is pale brown, and narrow; the inner very broad, inclining to grey, but from the middle to the edge fine rufous, marked with ſixteen curved marks ſeemingly of a darker colour, but on cloſe inſpection are perfectly tranſparent; the end of the feather duſky black, fringed all round with white: the thighs are covered with feathers quite to the knees: the legs ſcaly and rough, furniſhed with ſtrong claws, curved much like thoſe of a *Fowl* or *Turkey*: the colour of both bill and legs is gloſſy black.

I find a ſecond ſpecimen of this bird in the *Britiſh Muſeum*, ſuppoſed to be the *female*, but I ſuſpect it to be a young bird. In this the looſe webbed feathers are only ſo from the middle to the ends, being the reſt of their length cloſely connected as in other birds, and not only the exterior feather has the creſcents, but the next to it likewiſe on each ſide, though much leſs diſtinct. In this the two ſlender middle tail feathers were wanting, whether accidental or not could not be determined. Since my penning the above, I have been favoured by Mr. *Thompſon*, of *Saint Martin's Lane*, with the inſpection of ſpecimens of both *male* and *female*; the former ſeemed to anſwer to the firſt deſcription; the latter is in compariſon a very plain bird: it is not at all creſted, and thirty-five inches long from bill to tail, which is cuneiform in ſhape; the longeſt feathers being nineteen inches long, the outer eleven inches; all the feathers as perfectly webbed as birds in general: the colour of the plumage is deep brown: belly inclining to aſh colour, but the quills and tail are darker than the reſt: the quills reach about two inches on the baſe of the tail.

PLACE. The above curious bird inhabits *New Holland*, where it is ſaid to be rare; as yet we know only of five ſpecimens having arrived in *England*, nor have we been able to obtain any account of its manners, or name it is known by among the natives. It may be ſuſpected that the bird rather affects to be upon the ground, in the manner of our poultry, as the manifeſt wearing of the ends of the claws ſeem to juſtify; not but in all probability theſe birds may perch on trees of evenings occaſionally, as is uſual in many of the gallinaceous tribe.

GENUS LIV. PHEASANT.

N° 1. Superb Ph. N° 2. Fire-backed Ph.

Phaſianus ſuperbus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 628. 2. Var.—*Lin. Mantiſſ.* 1771. p. 526. Var.
Phaſianus varius, *Nat. Miſc.* 10. pl. 353.
Superb Pheaſant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 709. 2. Var.

1. SUPERB PH. VAR.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is of the ſize of a ſmall *Cock:* the bill and legs yellow: it is furniſhed with a creſt and wattles, which laſt occupy almoſt as much ſpace as in the *Turkey:* on the neck are hackles, as in the *Cock,* of a dark green, with pale edges: the feathers over the ſhoulders are long and black, edged with cheſnut: the breaſt and under parts black: the rump furniſhed with long black hackles, with pale edges: the tail of a dark ſhining green, with the long ſickle-ſhaped feathers hanging on each ſide, as in the domeſtic *Cock:* the quills are brown: on each leg is one ſpur behind, at the uſual place.

This was ſhewn to me by Mr. *Humphries,* a collector of curious ſubjects in Natural Hiſtory; but he was able to give no account of it, further than that it was ſuppoſed to have come from *India.*

In a drawing ſhewn to me by Colonel *Woodford,* the feathers of the neck were blue, edged with yellow: leſſer wing coverts golden yellow; the reſt of the wing orange tawny: vent white: rump hackles black, with deep yellow edges: quills and tail deep blue, with two ſickle feathers on the ſides, as in the common *Cock:* bill and legs yellow, with one ſpur behind.

2. FIRE-BACKED PH.

Fire-backed Pheaſant of Java, *Emb. to Chin.* i. p. 246. pl. 13.—*Nat. Miſc.* 9. pl. 321.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a common *Fowl:* the bill long, pale in colour, and pretty much curved, yet leſs ſo than in the *Impeyan Pheaſant:* the face and ſides of the head, much beyond the eyes, covered with a bare rugoſe ſkin, as in others of the genus, and hanging in a kind of wattle on each ſide the throat: the general colour of the plumage black, with a gloſs of blue in ſome lights: the feathers at the back part of the head much lengthened into a ſort of creſt: the lower part of the back ferruginous, varying into a bright fiery orange colour in different reflections of light; this ſurrounds the belly, and is much of the ſame colour, but without the brilliancy of orange as above: the feathers of the neck and breaſt are rounded at the ends, and appear diſtinct and ſcaly, as in the common *Turkey:* the tail of the ſame colour as the body: legs ſtout, ſcaly, each furniſhed with a long and ſtout ſpur, ſharp at the end; the colour pale like that of the bill.

The above was preſented to Sir *George Staunton* at *Batavia*; but whether indigenous to *Java* or not, is far from certain.

The tail was mutilated, ſo as to make it impoſſible to aſcertain of what length it had been originally.

GENUS LVI. GROUS.

N° 1. Hybrid Gr. N° 2. Gooto Gr.

Tetrao hybridus, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* i. t. 15?
Hybrid Pheaſant, *White's Nat. Calend.* pl. in p. 65.

1. HYBRID GR.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, from the appearance in the plate, is certainly more allied to the *Grous* than the *Pheaſant* genus; and does not ſeem to differ materially from that in the *Carlſonian Muſeum*. Did not Mr. *White* in another place * expreſsly ſay, that the *Black Grous* was at the time of his writing extinct at *Selborne*, we ſhould have no heſitation to pronounce it a mixed breed between that bird and the *Pheaſant*; however, the fact is not impoſſible, as the *Black Grous* ſtill remains in ſeveral parts of *Hampſhire*. This bird weighed three pounds three ounces and a half: the back, wings, and tail pale ruſſet, curiouſly ſtreaked, ſomewhat like the upper parts of a *Hen Partridge:* the tail blunt and ſquare at the end: head, neck, and breaſt, gloſſy black; ſome of the feathers edged with pale yellow: round the eye a bare ſcarlet red ſpace; the bill ſtout and black, as in the *Black Grous:* legs pale brown, totally bare of feathers; claws black.

This was ſhot at large in a coppice in the *Holt*, a ſeat belonging to Lord *Stawel*.

* *Hiſt. of Selborne*, p. 16.

2.
GOOTO GR.
DESCRIPTION.

Gooto, *Bruce's Trav.* i. p. 80. 241.

MR. *Bruce* ſays, that a bird like a *Partridge*, and better than a *Pigeon*, is common in the deſarts of *Africa*: he gives, however, but an imperfect deſcription of this ſpecies, if diſtinct from thoſe already known: he deſcribes it as being of different colours in different places: that of the deſarts of *Tripoli* and *Cyrenaicum* very beautiful; that of *Egypt* ſpotted white like a *Guinea Fowl*, but upon a brown ground, not a blue one, as the latter is. About *Tor*, very ſmall, and coloured like the back of a *Partridge*; but indifferent food, as all of them are. Mr. *Bruce* expreſsly ſays, this is not of the ſame kind as the *Partridge*, as the legs and feet are covered with feathers, and has but two toes before. It feeds on inſects.

Mr. *Garnet*, in his Tour through the Highlands of *Scotland*, mentions, that on account of the different temperatures of the air of the mountain *Benlomond*, the perpendicular height of which is ſaid to be 3,262 feet, that the *Plovers* abound near the middle of the mountain, *Grous* a little higher, and near the top *Ptarmigans*, which were remarkably tame.

GENUS LVII. PARTRIDGE.

N° 1. Cape P.	N° 7. Californian Quail.
2. Ceylon P.	8. Kakerlik P.
3. Aſiatic P.	9. Cambaian P.
4. Crowned P.	10. New Holland Quail.
5. Common P.	11. Caſpian P.
6. Common Quail.	12. New Holland P.

* WITH FOUR TOES, FURNISHED WITH A SPUR BEHIND.

Perdix Capenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 643. 1.
Cape Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 756.

1. CAPE P.

THERE are many reaſons to ſuppoſe this bird and the *Senegal Partridge* to be not far diſtant in ſpecies, though we by no means are able to confirm it. It may however be obſerved, that both inhabit *Africa*. The firſt ſuppoſed to be the *male*, the latter the *female*, in incomplete plumage: our bird has two ſpurs, the lower one of which is ſtout and ſharp; the *Senegal Partridge* has likewiſe two, but both of them blunt, a circumſtance not uncommon in female birds, both of the *Partridge* and *Pheaſant* genus.

What the *Partridges* were which Mr. *Levaillant* talks of finding at the *Cape*, we are not able to affirm. He merely ſays, they were as big as *Pheaſants*, and of three kinds, and in ſuch quantities as to ſerve them as ordinary food; and they put them by ſcores into the pots, in order to make ſoup of them *.

* *Levaill. Voy.* i. p. 97. (Fr. ed. 8vo.)

2. CEYLON P.

Tetrao Ceylonenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 644. 3.
Ceylon Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 758.

IN the only deſcription extant of this bird, the ſize is not mentioned; but having ſeen drawings of the *female*, both in Lady *Impey*'s drawings, and thoſe of Mr. *Middleton*, it appears to be at leaſt as big as a *Fowl*.

3. ASIATIC P.

Perdix aſiatica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 649. 20.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is ſix inches in length: the bill ſhort, obtuſe, brown; the lower mandible pale: head and throat yellow brown: the upper parts of the body varied with rufous yellow and brown, here and there mixed with black: beneath whitiſh, each feather marked with two black bands: towards the vent, the colours are leſs diſtinct: quills rufous yellow, variegated with brown: legs reddiſh, furniſhed with a blunt ſpur at the back part, about the middle.

PLACE. Inhabits *India*; common in the *Mahratta* country.

** WITH LEGS DESTITUTE OF A SPUR.

MALE.

4. CROWNED P.

Columba criſtata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 596. 10.
Phaſianus criſtatus, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iii. t. 64.
Uncommon Bird from Malacca, *Phil. Tranſ.* lxii. p. 1. t. 1.
Le Roloul de Malacca, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 174. t. 109.
Violaceous Partridge, *Nat. Miſc.* vol. iii. pl. 84.
Leſſer crowned Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 622. 10.

FEMALE.

Tetrao viridis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 650. 22.
Green Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 777. 21. t. 67.

BOTH the above birds have been before deſcribed in the reſpective places above referred to, as birds not only different in ſpecies, but of a different genus. Later obſervations however have proved

to us that they are one and the ſame bird, differing only in ſex, and that in general both have the hind toe not furniſhed with a claw. That it is ſo in *Sonnerat*'s bird, both the figure and deſcription teſtify; and it ſeems ſufficiently clear alſo, that Dr. *Badenach* meant the ſame in his deſcription of the bird in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* *, although his draughtſman has figured it with a back claw; but it cannot be denied, that now and then an individual may have a claw: for in the one deſcribed by us from the *Leverian Muſeum*, it was the caſe, and the legs faſhioned ſo exactly like thoſe of a *Pigeon*, added to the attitude of the bird being different from the uſual one of any of the genus, as to induce us to call it a *Pigeon*. In a collection of living birds at *Exeter Exchange*, ſome few years ſince, was one of thoſe alive, which had every gait and appearance of a *Partridge* or *Quail*: but to put the matter beyond all doubt, we have had the point cleared up by the examination of three ſpecimens of the *male* ſent to *England* in ſpirits from *Sumatra*, all of which wanted the back claw: and as an additional proof, Sir *Joſeph Banks* ſome time ſince produced to me two ſpecimens of theſe birds ſent to him as *male* and *female*; henceforth therefore, the ornithologiſt will do right in conſidering the *Leſſer crowned Pigeon* and *Green Partridge* as differing in ſex only.

Perdix cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 645. 9.—*Gerin. Orn.* iii. t. 249. 250. 251.—*Sepp. Vog.* ii. p. 185. tab. 96. 97.

5. COMMON P.

IT is generally ſuppoſed that the *female Partridge* differs from the *male* in wanting the horſe-ſhoe mark on the breaſt. We have however been informed, that this is by no means the caſe, from the obſervations of our friends. The *male* certainly obtains the horſe-ſhoe on the breaſt before the *female*; but in the *female*, after the

* Pedes tridactyli, fiſſi, incarnati, ſubnodoſi; digitus poſticus reliquis craſſior, brevior, truncatuſque, vol. lxii. p. 2. tab. 1.

firſt

firſt year, ſome marks of it begin to appear, gradually increaſing, till it is nearly as conſpicuous as in the *male*; hence it is no uncommon thing to hear ſportſmen affirm their having killed or taken ſeveral male birds together, led no doubt to this ſuppoſition from external appearance only. I have been informed by Colonel *Montagu*, that having killed nine old birds at the end of *September*, which appeared all to be males, he had the curioſity to open them, when four of them proved to be *females:* and this gentleman farther obſerved to me, that the ſexes were without much difficulty diſtinguiſhed by their head, that of the *female* being paler, particularly about the bill and ears, and that the major part of ſuch birds as have the horſe-ſhoe mark on the breaſt leſs bright, are more likely to turn out *females*.

6. COMMON QUAIL.

Perdix coturnix, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 651. 28.—*Gerin. Orn.* iii. pl. 243. 244. Common Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 779.—*Id. Supp.* p. 222.

WE are told that no country has more quails than the *Crimea* *; theſe birds during the fine weather are diſperſed, but aſſemble at the approach of autumn, to croſs the *Black Sea*, over to the ſouthern coaſts, whence they afterwards tranſport themſelves into a hotter climate; the order of this emigration is invariable: towards the end of *Auguſt*, the quails in a body chuſe one of thoſe ſerene days, when the wind blowing from the north at ſun-ſet, promiſes them a fine night; they then repair to the ſtrand, take their departure at ſix or ſeven in the evening, and have finiſhed a journey of fifty leagues by break of day. Nets are ſpread on the oppoſite ſhore, and the bird-catchers waiting for their arrival, take tithe of the emigrants,

* Memoirs of the *Baron de Tott.*

being

being an eſteemed food*. We are told by Sir *William Hamilton* †, that great quantities of theſe birds occaſionally viſit the iſland of *St. Stefano*, which has only *Hawks* and a kind of large *Gull* for its general inhabitants; but that in the month of *May*, great flights of *Quails* arrive there from *Africa*, ſpent with fatigue, and many of them fall an eaſy prey to the *Hawks* and *Gulls*. *Quails* preciſely the ſame with ours, are alſo ſaid to be met with both at *Robben Iſle* and the *Cape of Good Hope* ‡.

It is not uncommon to find twelve eggs or even more in one neſt; but I have known two inſtances, in both of which the number of eggs was twenty. In another place, the bringing *Quails* to *London* from *France*, for the uſe of the table, is mentioned; the time of their being ſent over is ſometime in *May*; and a late friend of mine § had once an intent of purchaſing a quantity of them to turn out on his eſtate, in hopes of their breeding, till he was aſſured that the whole of thoſe exported from *France* were *males*, which are taken by imitating the cry of the hen.

Californian Quail, *Nat. Miſc.* 9. pl. 345.
Creſted Partridge of New California, *La Peroufe, Voy.* i. p. 201?

7. CALIFORNIAN QUAIL.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is rather larger than our *Common Quail*: the bill is lead coloured: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, is pale cinereous brown; this colour comes forward on the breaſt on each ſide in a broad band, where it inclines to blueiſh aſh colour; the back part of the neck ſpeckled

* Not ſo in the time of *Pliny*, as they were then condemned as unwholeſome. See *Pliny, Nat. Hiſt.* lib. 18. cap. 23.
† *Phil. Tranſ.* vol. 76. p. 372.
‡ *Levaill. Voy.* (Fr. ed. 8vo.) i. p. 62.
§ Mr. *Tunſtal.*

with dull cream colour: from the crown ſprings a tuft, compoſed of ſix long duſky feathers, which are capable of being carried erect: the forehead is dull ferruginous; behind this, about the eyes, the chin, and throat, duſky black; behind the eye is a dirty cream coloured ſtreak, and a creſcent of the ſame bounds the black of the throat all round the lower part: the belly from the breaſt is dirty ferruginous yellow, marked with ſlender creſcents of black: over the thighs, beneath the wings, ſome long duſky feathers, marked with a yellow ſtreak down the middle of each: the tail is rather long, and ſomewhat cuneiform in ſhape: the legs ſhort, and of a lead colour.

The *female* differs chiefly in wanting black on the head, and having the colours in general leſs diſtinct.

PLACE. Inhabits *California*, whence it was brought by Mr. *Menzies*. The ſpecimen is in the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

8. KAKERLIK P.

Perdix Kakerlik, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 655. 42.—*Falk. It.* iii. p. 390.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Pewter Pigeon*: the bill, eyelids, and legs in this bird are crimſon: the breaſt cinereous, and the back undulated with white and cinereous.

PLACE. Inhabits *Bucharia*, *Chiwa*, and *Songoria*; and is a gregarious ſpecies.

9. CAMBAIAN P.

Perdix cambaienſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 655. 44.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches: bill ſhort, ſtout, and pale: the body wholly of a yellowiſh ruſous colour above, but paler beneath; each feather clouded with a deeper colour: the legs yellow; the hind toe without a claw.

PLACE. Inhabits *India*; found in the kingdom of *Guzurat*. A ſpecimen of this is in the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

10. NEW HOLLAND QUAIL.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeven inches and a half: bill blue black: general colour of the plumage mottled cheſnut, marked with zigzags of black, and dots of the ſame, with a line of white down each ſhaft, as in the *Quail:* the under parts of the body buff, with black zigzags as above: the chin pale and plain; down the middle of the crown a ſtreak: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland.*

Perdix Caſpia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 655. 43.
Tetrao Caſpius, *Gmel. Lin.* p. 762.—*Gmel. reiſe,* iv. S. 67. t. 10.

11. CASPIAN P.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of a *Common Gooſe:* bill olive brown: noſtrils, eyelids, and orbits, bare and yellow; eyes black: legs yellow, not feathered, nor furniſhed with ſpurs: general colour of the plumage cinereous grey, ſpotted with brown: ends of the quills, and part of the tail white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Ghilan,* in *Perſia.*

* * WITH THREE TOES ONLY.

12. NEW HOLLAND P.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of our *Quail,* or at leaſt between that and the *Partridge:* the bill is horn colour: plumage on the upper parts of the body ſomewhat like our *Partridge,* marked with large triangular ſpots of black, which ariſes from the middle of each feather being of that colour: the forehead, and round the eyes, ſpotted with ſmall dots of white: fore parts of the neck and breaſt pale aſh colour: on the ears a blueiſh ſpot; from thence on each ſide of the neck, pale duſky red or ferruginous: belly, thighs, and vent, dull white: quills black: the legs pale yellow, furniſhed with only three toes, all placed forwards.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales;* met with in *July:* ſaid to have the habits of our *European Quail.*

GENUS LIX. BUSTARD.

N° 1. Chili B. N° 2. Arabian B.

1. CHILI B.

Otis Chilenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 658. 2.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 241.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is larger than the *Great Buſtard* of *Europe:* the bill and legs ſimilar to the ſame parts in that bird: the colour of the plumage is for the moſt part white; but the crown of the head and the forward part of the wings are grey; and the quills black: the tail conſiſts of eighteen white feathers, and is rather ſhort: the legs are furniſhed with three toes placed forwards, beſides which is a fourth, ſituated a little way up behind.

PLACE. It inhabits the plains of *Chili*, in *South America*, called there *Piuquen*; moſtly met with in flocks, and feeds on herbage. It does not begin to pair before it is two years old: the *female* lays ſix white eggs, about as big as thoſe of a *Goose:* is found to be eaſily made tame, for many perſons of the country have domeſticated it, in manner of other poultry. As we have not ſeen this bird, nor even a figure of it, we are conſtrained to follow the name given by *Molina*, who ranks it with the *Buſtard*; but from the circumſtance of the back toe, we are not clear that hereafter, on our further inveſtigation, it may with more propriety occupy ſome other ſituation.

2. ARABIAN B.

Otis Arabs, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 659. 4.—*Gerin. Orn* iii. t. 266.
Wilde Pauw, Wild Peacock, *Barrow. Trav.* p. 139.
Arabian Buſtard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 801. 3.—*Id. Sup.* p. 226.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is ſaid to meaſure ſometimes as far as three feet and a half in length, and to expand from the tip of one wing to the other as much as ſeven feet, and that it is nearly as large as the *Buſtard:*

Buſtard: the feathers of the neck are long, very thick, and looſe, like thoſe of a domeſtic fowl, of a bright chefnut colour on the upper part, and an aſh coloured blue under the throat and on the breaſt: the feathers of the back undulated with black and brown lines: the belly white: tail feathers from ſixteen to twenty in number, marked acroſs with alternate bars of black and white.

PLACE.

It is generally met with in the neighbourhood of farm houſes of the internal parts of the *Cape of Good Hope*, and Mr. *Barrow* thinks might be eaſily domeſticated; the fleſh exceeding good, with an high flavour of game.

ORDER VI. STRUTHIOUS.

GENUS LX. DODO.

Didus ineptus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 662. 1.
Cygnus cucullatus, Dodo, *Grew. Muſ.* p. 60. *laſt Paragr.*—*Nat. Miſc.* vol. iv. pl. 143. *the leg.*—*Id.* vol. v. pl. 166. *the head.*
Dodar from the Iſland of Mauritius, *Muſ. Tradeſc.* p. 4.
Hooded Dodo, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 1. pl. 70.

NO fewer than three ſpecies of this genus have been enumerated by authors, but all of them do not reſt upon the ſame authority as the *Hooded* one, of which ſeveral have been formerly met with in the iſland of *Mauritius*, from undoubted teſtimony of authors *. *Edwards*'s figure of it, which is confeſſedly the beſt, was copied from a picture drawn from the living bird brought from *St. Maurice's Iſland*. Dr. *Grew*, who enumerates the leg of one of theſe among other treaſures of the *Britiſh Muſeum*, ſufficiently deſcribes this part, but it is to Dr. *Shaw* that we owe a figure of it, being the very one mentioned by *Grew*; and beſides, has alſo favoured the world with the head of the bird in queſtion, which, with a leg of the ſame, now exiſts in the *Aſhmolean Muſeum* at *Oxford*; but if we miſtake not, a ſpecimen of the whole bird muſt have been in the muſeum of *John Tradeſcant*, as ſuch an one is recorded under the name of *Dodar*, as compoſing part of that curious man's collection at *South Lambeth* †. In a late hiſtory of

* Compare notes on theſe birds in *Journ. de Phyſique*, t. xii. p. 154 & ſeq.

† The *Muſeum Tradeſcantianum* was publiſhed in 1656. As to the iſland of *Mauritius*, where theſe birds are ſaid to be found, it went by the name of *Cerne* or *Swan*

of the *Iſland of Mauritius* *, we are told that " it is no longer found " in the *Iſle of France*, *Bourbon*, *Rodriguez*, or *Sechelles*, and muſt " now be placed among thoſe ſpecies which have exiſted, but have " been deſtroyed by the facility with which they were taken. No " hope can now be entertained of finding them, but on the ſhores of " uninhabited iſlands."

iſland, before the *Dutch* took poſſeſſion of it in 1598, as the ſailors found thereon a great number of white fowls without tails, which on that account they took to be *Swans*. Surely theſe birds could mean no other than our *Dodo*; and if they are now extinct it is no wonder, ſince their extreme difficulty of moving from place to place muſt have rendered them an eaſy prey to any one who might chuſe to knock them at head.

* *Hiſt. of Mauritius*, by *Charles Grant, Veſct. de Vaux*, 4to. 1801.

GENUS LXI. OSTRICH.

OSTRICH.

Struthio Camelus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 663. 1.
Black Oſtrich, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 6.

DR. *Sparrman** is of opinion that the *male* and *female Oſtrich* ſit upon and hatch the eggs by turns; for in one of his journies, he frightened a male from a neſt, which he found made only on the bare ſand, on which the eggs lay ſcattered and looſe; theſe were eleven in number, from another fourteen were brought to him, and ſeveral left behind, from whence he concludes, that from ſixteen to twenty may be the uſual quantity. Theſe circumſtances happened in *December*.

Thunberg† affirms, that a male *Oſtrich* makes a neſt with three or four females, which together lay twenty or thirty eggs, on which they ſit by turns, in a hole made with their feet in the ſand, and that if any one take away the eggs, never lay again in the ſame place; and if the eggs are diſturbed only, they break them to pieces with their feet. Theſe birds are very deſtructive to the farmers, doing much damage to the corn, as they come in flocks to eat the ears of the wheat, ſo that nothing but the bare ſkin itſelf is left behind. The fleſh is far from good, yet the *Hottentots* eat it; but the eggs are reliſhed both by the coloniſts and others, though not eſteemed ſo good as hens eggs.

Dr. *Sparrman* obſerves, that the ſhell weighs eleven ounces, is ſix inches and a half deep, and holds five pints and a quarter, liquid meaſure; the weight of the freſh egg does not greatly exceed this.

* *Voy.* ii. p. 120. & ſeq. † *Trav.* v. ii. pp. 10. 53. 142.

Theſe

Theſe eggs may be ſeen ſuſpended under the vaulted roofs not only of the *Mahometan* moſques, but alſo of the *Greek* and *Cophtic* churches, and could not fail of being eſteemed a beautiful ornament every where, if the difficulty of procuring them was greater.

Mr. *Barrow* thinks, that among the very few polygamous birds that are found in a ſtate of nature, the *Oſtrich* is one: a male is generally ſeen with two or three, and frequently as many as five of the females, which lay their eggs in one neſt, to the number of ten or twelve each, which they hatch all together, the male taking his turn of ſitting on them; between ſixty and ſeventy eggs having been found in one neſt; the time of incubation ſix weeks: for want of knowing the *Oſtrich* to be polygamous, an error reſpecting this bird has ſlipt into the *Syſtema Naturæ*, where it is ſaid, that one female lays fifty eggs *. The circumſtance alſo of ſmall oval ſubſtances, the ſize of peas, of a pale yellow colour, and very hard, being found in theſe, is mentioned by Mr. *Barrow:* in one egg he found nine, and in another twelve of ſuch ſtones †.

* *Barrow's Trav. in South Africa*, p. 94. † *Id.* ib.

GENUS LXII. CASSOWARY.

NEW HOLLAND C.

Struthio Novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 665. 2.
Southern Caſſowary, *Nat. Miſc.* vol. iii. pl. 99.
New Holland Caſſowary, *Phill. Voy.* pl. in p. 271.—*White's Journal*, pl. p. 129.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large bird, meaſuring more than ſeven feet in length: the bill is black: the plumage for the moſt part brown and grey mixed; paler on the under parts: the head differs greatly from that of the *Common Caſſowary*, being covered with feathers; nor has it any helmet or riſing protuberance whatever, as in that ſpecies: the feathers however about the head and neck are of a hairy texture, and the fore part of the chin and throat nearly deſtitute of any, ſo as the purple colour of the ſkin may be ſeen through them: the long ſpines obſervable in the wings of the common ſort are here wanting, but inſtead of them are real wings, though of ſo ſmall a ſize as to be uſeleſs for flight; they are covered with feathers like the reſt of the body, and when the bird is quite at reſt, are ſcarcely diſcernible therefrom: the legs are duſky and ſtout, in colour not unlike thoſe in the other ſpecies, but are greatly indented or ſerrated at the back part; the three toes placed in the ſame manner, all forwards: ſo far the external appearance of the bird; internally it is ſaid to differ from every other ſpecies, particularly in having no gizzard, and the liver ſo ſmall as not to exceed that of a *Blackbird*, yet the gall-bladder was large and diſtended with bile: the crop contained at leaſt ſix or ſeven

pounds of graſs, flowers, and a few berries and ſeeds: the inteſtinal canal ſix yards long: the heart and lungs ſeparated by a diaphragm, and bore a tolerable proportion to the ſize of the bird.

Inhabits *New Holland*, where it is not uncommon, being frequently ſeen by our ſettlers there; but is exceedingly ſhy, and runs ſo ſwiftly, that a greyhound can ſcarcely overtake it. The fleſh ſaid to be very good, taſting not unlike young tender beef. A fine ſpecimen of this bird is in the collection of the late Mr. *John Hunter*. PLACE.

GENUS LXIII. RHEA.

BILL ſtrait, depreſſed, ſomewhat rounded at the tip.

WINGS uſeleſs for flight.

Lower part of the THIGHS bare of feathers.

LEGS furniſhed with three toes forward, and a knob behind inſtead of a back toe.

AMERICAN RHEA.

Rhea Americana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 665. 1.
Le Chenque, *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 241.
Nhanduguacu, *Will. Orn.* 150. § II.
American Oſtrich, *Encycl. Brit.* xvi. p. 205. pl. 437.—*Nat. Miſc.* pl. 72.—*Gen. Syn.* v. p. 23 *.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird, notwithſtanding it is ſufficiently common in the ſouthern parts of *America*, has ſo far eſcaped the reſearches even of later naturaliſts, as to render it at beſt but an obſcure ſpecies. The deſcription in *Willughby* is not amiſs, but although *Faulkner*, *Wallis*, and other voyagers ſaw them in the greateſt plenty in *Patagonia*, it ſo happened, that a full grown ſpecimen has never to our knowledge been brought to *England*. The author who has moſt noticed it is *Molina*, who, in his hiſtory of *Chili*, deſcribes it nearly thus: it is rather leſs than the common *Oſtrich*; when ſtanding, the head is elevated from the ground about the height of a man: the neck is two feet eight inches long: the head ſmall, rounded, and covered with feathers: eyes black; eyelids ſupplied with eye-laſhes: the bill ſhort and broad, not unlike that of a *Duck*: legs the length of the neck, furniſhed

Pl. CXXXVII.

American Rhea?

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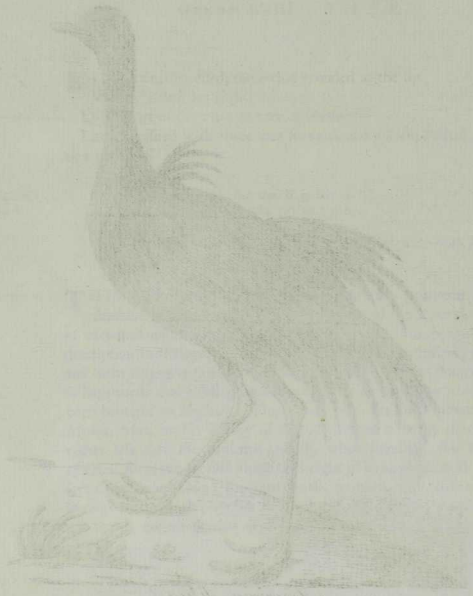

furniſhed with three toes placed forwards, and the rudiment of a fourth behind: tail compoſed of ſhort feathers of equal lengths, ſpringing from the rump: the wings ſtretch from tip to tip no leſs than eight feet; but, on account of the want of unity of the webs of the feathers, are uſeleſs in flight, hanging over and hiding the tail: the general colour of the plumage on the back and wings is dull grey, otherwiſe white; but ſome individuals are wholly white, and others black, which may be eſteemed as varieties.

This bird is found in various parts of *South America*, but no where more plentifully than in the neighbourhood of lake *Nahuelguapi*, in the valley of the *Andes*. It is ſaid to live on fruits; is a voracious ſpecies, and like the *Oſtrich*, ſwallows indiſcriminately any thing offered to it; but its choſen food appears to be flies, which it catches with peculiar addreſs; it defends itſelf with the feet; whiſtles like a man, when it calls its young: lays from forty to ſixty eggs on the bare ſand, of ſuch a ſize as to contain about two pounds of liquid each. The feathers are made much uſe of by the *Indians* for every purpoſe, where either ornament or ſhade is required. We believe that no other ſpecimen has yet been in *England*, beſides that in the *Leverian Muſeum*, which appears to be about an half-grown bird, and from which the figure we give of it has been taken. PLACE.

DIV. II. WATER BIRDS.

ORDER VII. WITH CLOVEN FEET.

GENUS LXVI. JABIRU.

N° 1. American J.
2. New Holland J.
N° 3. Senegal J.

1. AMERICAN J.

Mycteria Americana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 670. 1.
American Jabiru, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 22. pl. lxxv.

WE beg leave here to expunge the *Jabiru-guacu* and *Nhandbu-apoa* of *Ray* and *Willughby*, as well as the *Touyouyou* of *M. Bajon* *. We have before had our doubts in reſpect to this matter, and further obſervations oblige us to reſtore them to their place in a diſtinct genus, noticed above under the name of *Rhea*. The reſt of the ſynonyms quoted on this occaſion may ſtand, as alſo the figure given of it in the *Gen. Synopſis*, pl. 75.

2. NEW HOLLAND J.

New Holland Jabiru, *Linn. Tranſ.* v. p. 34. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies meaſures, from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws, full ſix feet: the bill is a foot long; neck fifteen inches; thighs ten inches: legs almoſt the length of the bill: the upper mandible of which is nearly ſtrait, or but juſt ſenſibly curved upwards;

* *Mem. ſur Cayenne.*

the

Pl. CXXXVIII.

New Holland Jabiru.

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the under rather more ſo; the colour of both black: the chin is for a little way bare of feathers, and of a reddiſh colour: irides yellow: the head is pretty full of feathers, and with about half the neck is black, with a tinge of green in ſome lights, in others of purpliſh: the middle of the wing coverts, and ſecondary quills, as well as the middle of the back, are greeniſh black; and the tail alſo is of the ſame colour: the reſt of the plumage white: the whole of the leg and bare parts above the knee are of a fine red; the toes furniſhed at the end with pale coloured claws, ſhaped not unlike thoſe of the human ſpecies.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*. The deſcription and figure which we have given of the bird, is taken from a ſpecimen in the *Leverian Muſeum*, drawn for me by my friend and relation, Mr. *Shaw*, of *Great James Street*. Among the drawings of Mr. *Lambert*, is a repreſentation of one apparently the ſame, in which the ſkin beneath the lower mandible and throat is of a fine crimſon, and ſaid to be capable of great diſtention: head and half the neck browniſh black, with a variable green and copper gloſs; between the bill and eye, grey: the general colour of the plumage of the lower part of the neck, the body, and wings, is white, except on the ſhoulders, which appear blackiſh, with the ſame bronzed hue as the head and half the neck: the tail is black. I apprehend, that from the difference between the two birds, they are of oppoſite ſexes. Mr. *Lambert* informs me, that only two have yet been met with, but are now and then ſeen on the muddy banks of the harbour of *Port Jackſon*, ſearching for fiſh, when the tide is out, on which, no doubt, they principally live.

3. SENEGAL J.

Senegal Jabiru, *Lin. Tranſ.* v. p. 32. pl. 3. *the head.*

DESCRIPTION. THE length of this bird, from the bill to the end of the claws, is ſix feet two inches: bill itſelf thirteen inches; neck fifteen inches; body twelve inches; the naked part of the thighs eleven inches, the feathered part four inches; knee joint one inch; leg thirteen inches and a half; the middle toe is five inches and a half, the two outer ones four inches and a half, all ſlightly connected at the bottom: the upper mandible is very pale for three inches from the gape; the under the ſame, for about one inch and a half, then begins a bar of black for about three inches; from thence to the tip the colour is reddiſh, increaſing in depth to the end, where it is of a deep vermilion: on each ſide of the baſe of the upper mandible, is a large ſemioval and ſemitranſparent ſpace, which, at its back part, is continued upwards in a curved direction acroſs the fore part of the eye: over the noſtrils, a bare flattened part, ſomewhat in the manner of the *Coot*, and other birds of that tribe: beneath the baſe of the bill, juſt at the beginning of the feathery part, are two very ſmall pear ſhaped pendant wattles, adhering by very ſmall necks: the head and neck are black; ſcapulars black, with pale bottom, and fifteen inches in length; the remainder of the bird white: the wings and tail both wanting: the legs are very long, and the thighs, to a diſtance nearly equal to that of the leg itſelf, quite bare: the whole leg and thigh black, except that round the knee, as well as round each joint of the toes, is a pale band or zone. The whole length of the leg and thigh is coated with hexagonal longitudinal ſcales.

PLACE. This appears to be quite a new ſpecies, approaching ſomewhat to the *New Holland Jabiru*, yet differing from it in ſeveral particulars. We are indebted for the deſcription of it to the *Linnæan Tranſactions*, in which it is fully deſcribed by Dr. *Shaw*, from a ſkin of one ſent to him by the Rev. Mr. *Rackett*. Said to inhabit *Senegal*.

GENUS LXIX. HERON.

N° 1. Demoiſelle H.	N° 11. Red-creſted H.
2. Crane.	12. Thula H.
3. Indian Cr.	13. Blue-headed H.
4. Brown Cr.	14. Common H.
5. Caledonian H.	15. Variegated H.
6. Obſcure H.	16. Lacteous H.
7. Bittern.	17. Brown H.
8. Little B.	18. White-fronted H.
9. Sguacco H.	19. Spotted B.
10. Black-breaſted H.	20. Pacific H.

Ardea Virgo, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 673. 2.
Ciconia Numidica, *Gerin. Orn.* iv. tab. 435? 436.
Demoiſelle Heron, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 35.—*Linn. Tranſ.* iv. p. 105. pl. x. f. 4. *the windpipe.*

1. DEMOISELLE H.

THIS elegant ſpecies has been ſufficiently deſcribed before, as far as relates to external appearance; but the ſingularity of the windpipe is, we believe, not ſo generally known; it does not, as in the generality of birds, go ſtrait forwards into the lungs, but firſt enters a cavity in the keel of the breaſt-bone, for about three inches, when it returns, after making a bend forwards, and then paſſes into the cheſt *.

* See *Pitfield's Mem.* pl. p. 204.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lvi. p. 210. pl. xi. f. 5.—*Linn. Tranſ.* iv. p. 105. pl. x. f. 4.

2. CRANE.

Ardea Grus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 674. 5.—*Gerin. Orn.* iv. t. 415.
The Crane, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 40. 5.—*Archæol.* ii. p. 172.—*Linn. Transf.* iv. p. 107. pl. xii. f. 4.

THE ſcarcity of this bird as a *Britiſh* ſpecies, has been before noticed, for it is only now and then, at long intervals, in the preſent times, that it is at all met with in theſe realms. Hiſtory however informs us, that they were formerly in great numbers, and ſerved up by dozens at feaſts. As far as relates to myſelf, I have only been able to aſcertain three which have been met with in this iſland; viz. one ſhot near *Cambridge*; a ſecond met with on the *Kentiſh* coaſt, communicated by Mr. *Boys*; and a third, on the ſhores of the *Medway*, mentioned to me by Sir *William Biſhop*, in *January* 1794. The ſtructure of the windpipe in this bird is ſingularly curious, ſomewhat in the manner of the *Wild Swan*, but is doubly reflected, as may be ſeen in the figure above referred to in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, as alſo in thoſe of the *Linnæan* Society.

I am informed that the *Grue du Japon*, which is eſteemed as a variety, has ſomewhat ſingular in the ſtructure of the trachea; which ſome future obſervations may probably confirm. The crown of this bird ſeems to vary, for in the fine drawings of Lady *Impey*, both the crown and fore part of the neck are black, body and wings white; the incurvated feathers on the rump aſh coloured, tipped with black.

In ſome drawings in poſſeſſion of the late Mr. *Pigou*, the crown is red; and from thence called *Chu-ting-nock*, *Chu-ting* ſignifying a red crown, and *Nock*, the name of the bird.

3. INDIAN CR. VAR. B.

Ardea Antigone, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 674. 4. Var.
Indian Crane, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 38. 4.—39. 4. A.

DESCRIPTION. THIS differs from the others, in having the bill and fore part of the crown yellowiſh: lore, and ſpace round the top of the neck, bare, and crimſon: irides pale orange: chin and throat beſet with

black briſtles: general colour of the plumage dull pale blue: quills and tail black: legs and bare part of the thighs black, dotted with white.

Inhabits *New South Wales*. PLACE.

Ardea canadenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 675. 7.
Grus Freti Hudſonis, *Gen. Orn.* iv. t. 416.
Great Savannah Crane, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 199. 218. 291.
Brown Crane, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 43. 7. 4. BROWN CR.

THIS is a ſhy ſpecies. Mr. *Bartram* relates the mode of hatching their eggs, of which the *female* lays only two at a time, which are very large, long, and pointed at one end, of a pale aſh colour, powdered or ſpeckled with brown: they form their neſts by chooſing a tuſſock, and there collect together a rude heap of dry graſs, or ſuch like materials, nearly as high as their belly is from the ground, when ſtanding upon their feet: on the top of this they form the neſt, of fine ſoft dry graſs. When they cover their eggs to hatch them, they ſtand over them, bearing their bodies and wings upon the eggs; in this imitating the *Flamingo*, and perhaps many other long-legged water birds. The *male* is frequently ſeen to traverſe backwards and forwards, as if upon the watch; but we are not informed whether he ſits on the neſt in turn or not; ſome perſons will eat the fleſh, but it is more eſteemed when made into ſoup, and is then thought to be excellent.

Ardea caledonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 679. 15.
Caledonian Night Heron, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 55. 5. CALEDONIAN N. H.

THIS bird, with very little variation, is found in *New Holland:* the bill and legs are brown: general colour of the plumage a cheſnut brown, paler on the fore part of the neck: belly white: on the DESCRIPTION.

breaſt, and each ſide the back, towards the tail, below, the plumage is very downy, appearing of a ſilky texture.

This is clearly very little different from the *Caledonian ſpecies*; and we have even doubts, whether this laſt is not a mere variety of the common *Night Heron*, which has been met with in almoſt every part of the globe yet known, not excepting our own kingdom, as we have known the circumſtance to have happened three times at leaſt in our memory.

6. OBSCURE H.

Ardea obſcura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 679. 16.—*It. Poſg.* p. 24. t. ii.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE and habit of the *Bittern*: the bill rather bent, and of a blackiſh green: on the hind head a dependent creſt of one feather: forehead, crown, and nape, dull cheſnut: back and wing coverts the ſame, with a gold green gloſs: neck behind ferruginous cheſnut; before, with the breaſt and belly, cheſnut, ſpotted longitudinally with white and ferruginous: quills dull cheſnut, tipped with white: tail cheſnut: legs ſhort, greeniſh.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sclavonia*. In compliance with our wiſh of deſcribing every thing poſſible, we have retained the above as a diſtinct ſpecies; yet we will not be poſitive that it is really ſo, eſpecially as the *Night Heron* is ſo ſubject to vary in the different ſtages of life; hence on future inveſtigation, perhaps, the *Common*, *Jamaica*, *Caledonian*, with the laſt deſcribed, will be found to conſtitute only one ſpecies.

7. BITTERN.

Ardea Stellaris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 680. 18.—*Gen. Orn.* iv. t. 432.
Bittern, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 56. 17.—*Id. Sup.* p. 234.

MUCH has been ſaid concerning the ſingular kind of noiſe this bird makes at certain times: which we believe to ariſe from a looſe membrane, which can be filled with air, and exploded at pleaſure.

ſure. I am informed by a friend, that he has diſſected ſeveral, and clearly obſerved a looſe membrane at the divarication of the trachea, capable of great diſtention, and it is no doubt by this ſingular conſtruction, that the bellowing kind of noiſe is made *; another of our correſpondents † mentions his having found, during the froſt in winter, a *female Bittern*, which had in its ſtomach ſeveral warty *Lizards* perfect, and the rudiments of ſeveral *Toads* or *Frogs*, which were probably taken out of the mud, under ſhallow water, in the ſwamp where it was ſhot. The *Lizards* were not differing from thoſe in our waters in ſummer, having the fin on the tail.

Ardea minuta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 683. 27.
Little Bittern, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 65. 66.—*Id. Sup.* p. 235.

8. LITTLE B.

ONE of theſe was ſhot on the river *Avon*, near *Bath*, in the winter of 1789.

We already have recognized it as a ſpecies belonging to many parts of *Europe*, though very rarely coming into *England*; and that it is found in *Aſia*, more particularly in *Arabia*. We likewiſe find it to be an inhabitant of *New Holland*, at leaſt a trifling variety of it, differing merely in having five or ſix longiſh black ſpots down the fore part of the neck. This is found in the marſhes and other moiſt ground about *Port Jackſon*, in *December*. Its native name is *Duralia*.

* Mr. *Lamb.*—*Willughby* mentions the circumſtance of the looſe membrane, but ſeems not ſufficiently aware of its being the cauſe of the noiſe which this bird makes.

† Colonel *Montagu*.

9.
SGUACCO H.
VAR.

Ardea comata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 687. 39. γ.
Ardea comatæ ſimillima, *It. Poſeg.* p. 24.
Sguacco Heron, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 74. 39. Var. β.

DESCRIPTION. THIS has a white bill tipped with black: the head not creſted: forehead and hind part of the neck duſky teſtaceous white; the feathers margined with black: tail feathers white, the two middle ones pale teſtaceous at the tips: the rump, belly, and thighs white. We ſuſpect this to be a variety or ſexual difference from the *Sguacco Heron*.

One of the common ſort was ſhot at *Boyton*, in *Wiltſhire*, by Mr. *Lambert*, in 1775.

10.
BLACK-BREASTED H.

Ardea torquata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 688. 42.—*Miller Illuſtr.* t. 36.

DESCRIPTION. THE colour of the plumage in this bird is brown on the back and upper parts: the hind head creſted, and black: neck and belly dirty white: breaſt black, marked with yellowiſh creſcents.

PLACE. Inhabits *South America*.

11.
RED-CRESTED H.

Ardea erythrocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 688. 43.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 214.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is about the ſize of the *Common Heron*: the general colour of the plumage white: from the head ſprings a long creſt of a red colour, which reaches quite to the back.

PLACE. Inhabits *Chili*.

12.
THULA H.

Ardea Thula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 688. 44.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 214.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is wholly white, with a large creſt of the ſame colour.

PLACE. This inhabits *Chili*, where it is known by the name of *Thula*.

Ardea cyanocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 688. 45.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 214.

13. BLUE-HEADED H.

THE bill in this bird is black: the head and back blue: wings black, edged with white: belly yellowiſh green: tail green: legs yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies is found in *Chili*, with the three former ones.

PLACE.

Ardea cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 691. 54.—*Ger. Orn.* iv. t. 421? 427. 428. Common Heron, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 83.

14. COMMON H.

THE circumſtance of this ſpecies building in ſocieties has been before noticed: theſe are for the moſt part in tall trees, but likewiſe in high cliffs over the ſea. In this kingdom, we may mention a few of theſe *Heronries*, as they are called; viz. a conſiderable one at *Penſhurſt Place*, in *Kent*; at *Hutton*, the ſeat of Mr. *Bethel*, near *Beverley*, *Yorkſhire*; in *Gobay Park*, on the road to *Penrith*, near a rocky paſs, called *Yew-cragg*, on the north ſide of *Ullſwater*; but we believe none more conſiderable than that at *Creſſi Hall*, ſix miles from *Spalding*, in *Lincolnſhire*. In the northern parts, where *Eagles* frequent, they are often frightened from their neſts, and the *Crows* not unfrequently watch opportunities of ſtealing the eggs. It is not only in *England* that the two long feathers of the creſt of the *male* of this bird are valued, but every where throughout the *Eaſt*. *Chardin* mentions that the *Perſians* catch the *Heron*, and after depriving the bird of the long feathers, ſuffer it to depart *; in another place † we are alſo told, that theſe feathers form a part of the *Perſian* crown or bonnet. It is mentioned by *Thunberg* ‡, that this ſpecies and the *Blue Heron* are both found in the *Velooren Valley*, inward from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

* *Trav.* p. 82.
† *Trav.* 2. p. 143.
† *Coronat. of Solyman the Third*, p. 40.

15. VARIEGATED H.

Ardea variegata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 692. 56.—*Scop. Ann. Hist. Nat.* i. p. 88. 120.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is of a ferruginous colour, ſpotted with brown; beneath paler: throat white: forehead black: thighs rufous; legs brown.

This was in the collection of Count *Turrian*, and probably is a mere variety of the *Great Heron*.

16. LACTEOUS H.

Ardea Galatea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 696. 68.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 214.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill in this ſpecies is four inches long, and yellow: the head is ſomewhat creſted: the plumage in general as white as milk: the neck is two feet and a half in length: the legs fully as long, and of a beautiful crimſon colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *Chili*.

17. BROWN H.

Ardea fuſca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 700. 83.
Le Heron brun, *Buf. Oiſ.* 5. p. 381. *Pl. Enl.* 858.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is two feet and a half long: the bill brown: legs yellow: the head furniſhed with a moderate creſt hanging down behind, and of a duſky colour: the upper part of the neck, body, and wings, are duſky brown; beneath white, ſpotted on the breaſt with longiſh ſtreaks of brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne*.

18. WHITE-FRONTED H.

Ardea Novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 701. 88.
White-fronted Heron, *Phill. Voy.* pl. p. 163.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is about half the ſize of the *Common Heron*, being twenty-eight inches in length: the bill is four inches long, and black; baſe of the under mandible yellowiſh: lore and orbits naked, and of a greeniſh

a greeniſh colour: the body on the upper parts is blueiſh aſh colour: crown of the head black, and the feathers elongated: the forehead, cheeks, chin, fore part of the neck, as far as the middle, white: quills and tail blueiſh black: the feathers of the breaſt are elongated, and hang down in a graceful manner; theſe, with the belly and thighs, are of a ruſous cinnamon colour: back covered with long ſlender feathers, which fall over the tail, and conceal about half its length: legs yellow brown.

Inhabits *New Holland:* the ſpecimen above deſcribed met with at *Port Jackſon.* PLACE.

19. SPOTTED H.

THIS at firſt ſight appears not unlike the *Little Bittern:* the bill is duſky green; the under mandible yellow at the baſe: round the eye bare, and of a greeniſh aſh colour; irides yellow: the general colour of the plumage is pale brown above, ſpotted on the back and wings with white: quills pale ferruginous, with paler ends: under parts of the body duſky white: legs duſky green. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales.* Manners unknown. PLACE.

20. PACIFIC H.

THE ſize of this ſpecies is uncertain, though we believe it not to be a ſmall one: the bill is of a moderate ſize, and horn coloured; the upper mandible ſomewhat curved, the lower ſtraight; tongue the length of the bill: irides pale red: the head and neck dull white, marked on the fore part of the latter with duſky ſpots; behind the eye a duſky mark: back and wings duſky, with a green and copper gloſs: breaſt, belly, thighs, and vent, duſky white; the feathers margined with duſky, giving a leafy appearance. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits the ſea-ſhores in various parts of *New Holland,* where it goes by the name of *Bulla-ra-gang*; but is not a common ſpecies. PLACE.

GENUS LXXI. CURLEW.

N° 1. Common C. N° 2. Crying C.

1. COMMON C. VAR. DESCRIPTION.

Numenius arquata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 710. 1. Var.
Common Curlew, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 119. 1.—*Id. Sup.* p. 243. Var.

A Bird of this kind has been brought from *New Holland*; it ſeems to differ chiefly in having the bill conſiderably larger in proportion, and the ground colour of the plumage dull ferruginous, inſtead of brown: bill black: irides yellow: legs dull blue.

2. CRYING C. DESCRIPTION.

Ephouſkyca, Crying Bird, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 145. 291.

SIZE of a large domeſtic *Hen:* bill five or ſix inches long, and arched downwards; ſquare at the bottom; colour duſky green: the eye large, placed high in the head, and very prominent: the neck is long and ſlender: all the body above and beneath of a dark lead colour, every feather edged or tipped with white, which makes the bird appear ſpeckled: tail very ſhort, the middle feather the longeſt, the others on each ſide ſhorten gradually, of the colour of the reſt of the bird, only ſomewhat darker; the two outermoſt perfectly white, which the bird has a faculty of ſtirting out on either ſide, as quick as a flaſh of lightning, on being diſturbed: the legs are long, and bare of feathers above the knee, and of a black or dark lead colour.

This

PLACE.

This ſpecies, if it be really diſtinct, inhabits the ſwamps of the *Muſquito River*, and the lakes of *Florida*, as well as *Georgia*, and called by the *Indians*, *Ephouſkyca*, which ſignifies *Crying Bird*. Mr. *Bartram* calls this an *Ibis* *; but as he does not mention its being bare on any part of the head or throat, we may ſafely rank it with the *Curlew* genus, for he ſeems himſelf undetermined where to place it in the ſyſtem.

* *Tantalus Pictus.*

GENUS LXXII. SNIPE.

N° 1. Great Sn.
2. Godwit. Var.
N° 3. Courland Sn.
4. New Holland Sn.

1. GREAT SN.

Scolopax paludosa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 714. 3.
——— major, *ibid.* 4.
——— Gallina, *Sepp. Vog.* 3. t. 127.
——— media, *Ger. Orn.* iv. p. 446.
——— atra, *ibid.* 450?
Savanna Woodcock, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 133. 3.
Great Snipe, *ibid.* 4.

DESCRIPTION. WEIGHT eight ounces and a quarter: length from the bill to the end of the tail twelve inches; to the end of the toes ſixteen inches: bill two inches and three quarters *, black; the under mandible pale half way from the baſe: the top of the head brown, mottled with rufous; down the middle a clay coloured line; ſides of the head pale clay colour, ſpeckled with brown: through the eye, from the bill, a dark brown ſtreak, and a paler one curving round the under mandible: hind part of the neck, half the back, and ſcapulars, chocolate brown, the feathers ſtreaked on the ſides with clay colour, and barred with ferruginous; the lower part of the back brown, croſſed with numerous greyiſh white lines: tail coverts pale rufous clay colour, barred with black brown, and ſo long as to cover the tail for two thirds of its length: the tail when ſpread out is rounded at the end; the eight middle feathers are duſky for three fourths of the

* I have ſeen one in which the bill was four inches long, and another in which it was more than three inches.

length

length from the baſe, the reſt of the length rufous, croſſed with two or three bars of black; but the four middle feathers are deep rufous, and the two on each ſide very pale; the two outermoſt feathers on each ſide wholly white and black in alternate bars: the wing coverts black brown, ſpotted with rufous white; reſt of the wing duſky black; every feather but the greater quills tipped with white: beneath the wings beautifully croſſed with white and duſky bars: the fore part of the neck is the ſame as behind: the breaſt, belly, and vent, croſſed with numerous duſky bars, inclined to a zigzag ſhape on the ſides: legs pale blueiſh brown, and bare above the knee for half an inch.

PLACE. This is a rare ſpecies, and has not been met with more than three times to my knowledge, nor does it appear to be at all plentiful in this kingdom, a circumſtance which will apologize for deſcribing it ſo fully, from a recent one now in my collection, ſhot in *Suffolk, September* 1792. I have ſeen this very ſpecies more than once brought from *South America*, and have every reaſon to ſuppoſe that the *Savanna Woodcock* and this bird form together but one ſpecies.

2.
GODWIT.
VAR. A.

Scolopax Ægocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 719. 16.
——— Belgica, *Gmel. Sin.* p. 663. 39.
Ruſticola, of Grutto, *Sepp. Vog.* pl. 28. p. 53.
La grande Barge rouſſe, *Pl. Enl.* 916.
Barbary Godwit, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 255.—*Gen. Syn.* v. p. 145. 14. A.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird is about ſixteen inches in length: bill nearly four inches long; duſky orange, with a black tip: head and neck as far as the breaſt ferruginous: crown ſpotted with duſky; from the noſtrils through the eye, duſky white: belly, thighs, and vent, white; the breaſt mottled with a few duſky ſpots: back duſky brown, the margins of the feathers ferruginous: the tail is even at the end, and the baſe of all but the two middle feathers are white, as are alſo the tail coverts: legs long and black.

The *Godwit* ſeems to vary much; in ſome, the under coverts and ſides have black markings, in others plain: the rump alſo is more or leſs white, as alſo the baſe of the outer tail feathers, otherwiſe black: great ſimilarity appears to be between this and the *Red Godwit*; but from the rarity of both in this kingdom, it is to be feared a clear diſcrimination between theſe will not ſoon be effected.

3. COURLAND SN.

Scolopax curonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 724. 37.—*Naturf. Geſch.* vii. p. 462.

DESCRIPTION.

THE very ſhort deſcription we are able to obtain of this ſpecies, ſays, that it is ſpotted with grey, with duſky wings and bill; the lower part of the under mandible crimſon from the baſe to the middle; and the legs brick coloured.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Courland*.

4. NEW HOLLAND SN.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL ſtrait, large at the baſe, the upper mandible dilating a little at the point, and twice the length of the head: colour of the plumage above brown, mottled ſomewhat in the manner of a *Woodcock*: ſides of the head and the neck duſky white: back of the neck marked with brown ſtreaks, and clouds of the ſame: on the ſides next the wings, a few clouded creſcents: bill and legs pale yellow: irides blue.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.

GENUS LXXIII. SANDPIPER.

N° 1. Green S.
2. Equeſtrian S.
3. Selninger S.
4. Faſciated S.
5. Sibirian S.
6. Black-headed S.
7. Quebec S.
8. Wattled S.
9. Brown-eared S.

Tringa ochropus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 729. 12.
——— glareola, *Ind. Orn.* 730. 13.—*Lin. Tranſ.* i. p. 128. pl. xi.—*Id.* ii. p. 325.
Green Sandpiper, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 170. 12.—12. *β.*
Wood Sandpiper, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 172. 13.

1. GREEN S.

THIS ſpecies varies greatly at different periods of life; but from late obſervations, we are inclined to belive that the above-mentioned, with the ſeveral ſynonyms referred to under their reſpective heads, unite in forming only one ſpecies.

This ſpecies inhabits *America* as well as *Europe*, but is ſmaller, and meaſures one inch and a half leſs in length; it differs ſomewhat in markings, but ſcarcely ſufficient to make mention of. One of theſe was brought from *Quebec* by General *Davies*. PLACE.

Tringa equeſtris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 730. 14.
Calidris viperino coloris, *Ger. Orn.* iv. t. 468.
Le Chevalier commun, *Buf. Oiſ.* vii. p. 511.—*Pl. Enl.* 844.

2. EQUESTRIAN S.

THIS is twelve inches long: bill duſky: legs pale grey: the body above rufous grey, clouded with brown: ſides of the head, fore part of the neck and breaſt white, clouded with paler brown; on the ſides DESCRIPTION.

sides of the head are minute specks of the same: chin, belly, thighs, vent, and rump, white: the two middle tail feathers rufous brown, with black bands; the others plain pale rufous brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Europe*; sometimes on the shores of *England*, but rarely *.

3. SELNINGER S.

Tringa maritima, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 731. 18.—*Brun. Orn.* p. 54. 182.
Sea Sandpiper, *Linn. Transf.* iv. p. 22. pl. 4.
Selninger Sandpiper, *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 431. E.—*Gen. Syn.* v. p. 173. 15.

WE have the authority of Mr. *Markwick* to rank this among the *British* species. A flock of about ten or twelve being met with on the sea coast near *Bexhill*, the 8th of *December* 1796, of which two were shot. I have likewise been informed, that several specimens have at times been killed on other coasts, in hard winters; and that they vary much at different periods of life, as the *Stint*, *Dunlin*, and others of this genus, which circumstance has we fear been the occasion of multiplying the number of species unnecessarily: possibly this and the striated *Sandpiper* are one and the same bird.

4. FASCIATED S. DESCRIPTION.

Tringa fasciata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 738.—*F. G. Gmel.*—*It.* ii. p. 194. t. 26.

IN this bird, the bill, crown, hind head, a streak through the eyes, and the belly, are black: the forehead and the tail, which is rounded in shape, are white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Astrachan*.

5. SIBIRIAN S. DESCRIPTION.

Tringa Keptuschca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 738.—*Lepech. It.* ii. p. 229.

THIS has an ash coloured body, a black crown, a dusky belly, growing rufous towards the bottom.

PLACE. Found in the marshes of *Sibiria*.

* Five shot at *Sandwich* this spring, with pale orange legs. Mr. *Boys*.

6.
BLACK-HEADED S.

Tringa atra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 738.—*Naturf.* xiii. p. 193.

DESCRIPTION.

THE head and neck in this are black: back and wings pale brown, mixed with black: breaſt and belly cinereous: rump cinereous, undulated with white and black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the banks of the *Rhine*.

7.
QUEBEC S.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Song Thruſh*; length nine inches: bill nearly one inch and a half long, and ſlender; the baſe reddiſh, the reſt of its length black: general colour of the plumage duſky plumbeous aſh colour: the feathers on the back margined with aſh colour; of the wing coverts and breaſt, with greyiſh white: the three firſt quills duſky, with white ſhafts; three of the inner ones juſt fringed with white at the tips; the two or three next white, marked with aſh colour on the outer web; then follow two or three almoſt wholly white; the reſt plain duſky: the four middle tail feathers duſky, the others pale aſh, fringed at the edges and tips with white: between the bill and eye, and the chin, duſky white, mottled: fore part of the neck plain aſh colour: belly white; ſides of it, cloſe to the wings, marked with a few duſky ſpots: the thighs are (contrary to the uſual nature of the genus) covered with feathers quite to the knees, and even below the joint: legs ſhort, and of a pale yellow colour.

PLACE.

This was brought from *Quebec*, by General *Davies*.

8.
WATTLED S.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is at leaſt nineteen inches in length: the bill pale: irides yellow: the crown and nape are black: ſides of the head, and round the eye, furniſhed with a carunculated yellow membrane, hanging down on each ſide, in a pointed wattle: the neck and all beneath

is white; but the ſides of the breaſt next the wings are black: back and wings olive brown, with a tinge of ruſt colour: the quills and end of the tail black; but the very tip of the laſt is fringed with white: the bare part of the legs above the knee, and a ſmall ſpace below it, is of a roſe colour; the reſt black, with roſe coloured ſegments: at the bend of each wing a ſtout yellow ſpur, ſomewhat bent.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*; is ſometimes met with in the flats going to *Parramatta*, but is not a common bird. It ſeems to be a ſpecies between the *Louiſiana* and *Senegal Sandpiper*, but is clearly diſtinct from either.

9. BROWN-EARED S.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill in this is as long as the head, and duſky: plumage above ruſty aſh colour, croſſed with numerous whitiſh lines on the back and wings: the feathers on the outer ridge of the wing all edged with white: over the eye a white ſtreak; all the under parts pale, a little mottled or ſtreaked: on the ears a brown patch, which paſſes through the eye, but leſs diſtinct: quills and tail duſky: legs duſky white.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales.*

It may not be amiſs again to remark the great uncertainty in reſpect to ſome of the ſpecies of *Sandpiper*, and in none more than the *Ruff*, of which we ſuſpect many ſpecies to have been made during its advances to the adult, for the *male* does not gain the long neck feathers the firſt ſeaſon, and afterwards only during breeding time: we have alſo had doubts whether our *Equeſtrian Sandpiper* may not be a young bird of this ſpecies: the ſame alſo of the *Selninger* and *ſtriated* ſpecies; and in reſpect to the *aſh-coloured Sandpiper*, it is probable that on a longer acquaintance, it may prove merely the young of the *Knot*. Theſe are however hints only, thrown out for the ſake of inciting others to a more ſtrict inveſtigation of the ſubject.

GENUS LXXIV. PLOVER.

N° 1. Sanderling.
2. Alexandrine Pl.
3. Kentiſh Pl.
4. Ruſty-crowned Pl.
5. Sibirian Pl.
6. Curonian Pl.
7. Courland Pl.
8. Great-billed Pl.
9. High-legged Pl.
10. Brown Pl.
11. Griſled Pl.
12. Bridled Pl.
13. Green-headed Pl.

Charadrius calidris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 741. 4.
Sanderling, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 197. 4.—*Id. Sup.* p. 253.

1. SANDERLING.

THIS ſpecies is found in *New South Wales*, but not plentifully: the bill is rather ſhorter than in the *European* ſpecies. I have as yet only ſeen it in the adult dreſs, but no doubt it is ſubject to the ſame variety in its progreſs to that ſtate as ours is known to be. The *Engliſh* call it at *Port Jackſon*, *Sea* or *Shore Lark*, from its being met with in that ſituation; but it is known to the natives by the name of *Waddergal*.

It is certain, however, that the *Ringed Plover* is found there likewiſe; hence it is probable, that both theſe birds are known indiſcriminately by the name of *Sea Larks*.

Charadrius Alexandrinus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 744. 9.—*Haſſelq. Voy.* (Engl. ed.) p. 190.—*Brun. Orn. in App.* p. 77.—*Mull.* N° 210.—*Faun. Aregon.* p. 78. 1.
Alexandrine Plover, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 203. 9.

2. ALEXANDRINE PL.

WE beg leave here to omit the ſynonym of *Briſſon*, whoſe bird having the addition of a black ſtreak through the eye, and a collar of the ſame, ought not to have place here. The deſcription then

DESCRIPTION. of the *Alexandrine Plover* will ſtand thus: ſize about that of a *Lark*: bill black: head and back greyiſh or pale brown: forehead at the baſe of the bill white, which paſſes over the eye in a line of the ſame, and blends itſelf with a collar of white paſſing round the neck; the under parts of the body are every where white alſo, and the brown colour comes forward on each ſide of the breaſt, but does not meet thereon: the quills are duſky grey, within whitiſh, and leſſen in length inwards, but the three inmoſt are nearly as long as the outer ones, and of the ſame colour with the back; from the fifth to the eighth quill, an oblong white ſpot on the outer margin; the ſecondaries tipped with white: four of the middle tail feathers are duſky black, the others ſhorter; the two outer ones on each ſide are white; the two next duſky white, with brown tips: legs blueiſh brown: toes and claws black.

I was favoured with a drawing of what I conjecture may be a variety, by my late friend Mr. *Pennant*: in this, the head was pale brown, but the forehead not white, nor was there any ſtreak of white over the eye; all the under parts from the chin white, paſſing round the neck in a collar: the back, wings, and tail, as in the former: bill and legs black *.

3. KENTISH PL.

Kentiſh Plover, *Lewin. Br. Birds*, pl. 185.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Ringed Plover*: length ſix inches and a half; breadth fifteen inches; weight an ounce and a half: the bill is black: top of the head ferruginous brown, bounded on the fore part with black; but the forehead is white, and paſſes over the eye, and a little beyond it: from the bill, through the eye, a black ſtreak, broadening behind

* We ſhould think that whatever further variety may be of this bird, it is not likely to be with a black ſtreak through the eye, or a black breaſt; ſuch more probably belong to the *Egyptian Plover*.—*Gen. Syn.* v. p. 205. 9. *A.*

the

the eye, and reaching over the ear; all beneath, from the chin to the vent, white, paſſing round the neck as a collar: on each ſide of the breaſt, next to the ſhoulder of the wing, is a black patch: back and wings pale brown: quills duſky; the ſhaft of the outer one, the whole of the length, and the middle of the next white: the greater coverts for the moſt part tipped with white: tail rounded in ſhape, not unlike the quills; the three outer feathers white, except a duſky ſpot on the inner web of the outmoſt but two; the others have the baſes very pale half way, but the two middle ones are of one colour: legs blueiſh black.

I received the above from Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, 23d *May* 1787, being ſhot in that neighbourhood; and in the month of *April* 1791, two others: the weight of theſe was about twenty grains more than the former: the bill and legs were black: in one of them the whole nape was of a fine pale reddiſh bay, the other pale brown, inclining to bay towards the nape: the three outer tail feathers white, but the inner of theſe inclining to duſky on the inner web; the next very pale brown, or browniſh white, with a duſky tip; the four middle ones brown, with the ends duſky, approaching to black: in other things they were like the firſt deſcribed; but in one of them, the black patch at the bend of the wing was much larger, and approached on each ſide towards the breaſt. We do not find the above deſcribed or figured except in *Britiſh Birds*; to the author of which I firſt communicated it. That it does not at all belong to the *Ringed Plover*, in any ſtage, the colour of the bill and legs will teſtify; for in the laſt, both of them incline more or leſs to yellow or orange, even whilſt very young, and in the adult are ever of a fine orange.

4. RUSTY-CROWNED PL.

Charadrius Falklandicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 747. 18.
Rusty-crowned Plover, *Portlock's Voy.* pl. in p. 36. *Male and Female.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the *Ringed Plover:* length seven inches and a half: Bill three inches and a quarter, black: forehead, chin, all the fore part of the neck, the breaſt, and belly white: acroſs the top of the head a bar of black, paſſing downwards on each ſide of the neck, in an irregular manner, to the wings, and from thence forwards to the breaſt, forming a broad bar thereon: behind the black bar, on the top of the head, is a ſtripe of ferruginous, encircling all the back part of the head as a wreath: the crown of the head within this, all the upper parts of the body and wings are cinereous brown; but the greater quills and tail are black: legs black.

The *female* is much the ſame in colour with the *male*, but differs in wanting the ferruginous wreath at the back part of the head.

PLACE. Inhabits *Falkland Iſles*, in the *Pacific Ocean*.

5. SIBIRIAN PL.

Charadrius Sibiricus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 747. 19.—*Lepech. It.* ii. t. 6.

DESCRIPTION. THE forehead in this bird is variegated with black and white; the crown faſciated with duſky: breaſt brown, bounded by a white band: belly ferruginous.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sibiria*.

6. CURONIAN PL.

Charadrius curonicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 750. 31.—*Shrift. d. Berl. Naturf. Geſch.* vii. p. 463. 48. *(Beſeke.)*

DESCRIPTION. THE bill in this is duſky: the head, breaſt, belly, and vent are white: the forehead is white; in the middle of which is a black creſcent: on the crown grey: from the bill, through the eyes, and beyond them, paſſes an undulated duſky ſtripe: on the breaſt a black band: back, wings, and tail grey, with pale dull markings: the three firſt

firſt quills are duſky, and the outer one has the ſhaft white: the upper tail feathers black at the ends: the bill is black: irides yellow: legs reddiſh.

Inhabits *Courland:* feeds on fiſh. PLACE.

Charadrius nævius, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 750. 32.—*Schr. d. Berl. Naturf. Geſch.* vii. p. 464. 49.

7. COURLAND PL.

THE bill and legs in this bird are duſky: the whole of the under part of the body white; the upper part of the body is grey, marked with black and white ſpots: beneath the eyes, over the ears, paſſes a dotted black ſtripe: the three outer wing feathers are black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Courland.* PLACE.

8. GREAT-BILLED PL.

SIZE of the *Golden Plover:* bill black, ſtout, and very broad, reſembling the *Tody* genus: the general colour of the upper parts is blue grey, ſtreaked with black; beneath pale aſh, but with the ſame markings: forehead, part of the crown, and ears, minutely ſpotted: quills black: baſe of ſeveral of the primaries white: legs dull blue. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales.* PLACE.

9. HIGH-LEGGED PL.

THIS has a nearly ſtrait black bill: the crown, back, and wings, blue grey, marked with black ſtreaks, largeſt on the back and crown: irides yellow: beneath the eyes, on the ears, a large patch of brown: the under parts are duſky white, ſtreaked on the neck and breaſt with pale brown: inner ridge of the wing ferruginous: quills black. It ſtands very high upon its legs, not much leſs ſo than the *Long-legged Plover*; the colour of them pale blue. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales.* PLACE.

10. BROWN PL.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies has the habit of our *Golden Plover*: bill black: irides yellow: legs lead colour: plumage above a mottled brown; beneath browniſh white, a little mottled: tail black, dotted with white: legs lead colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*.

11. GRISLED PL.

DESCRIPTION. ABOVE pale brown; beneath white: crown ſpotted with black; the wings with white: quills black: tail duſky: bill duſky: legs blueiſh: irides hazel.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*.

12. BRIDLED PL.

DESCRIPTION. THE bill in this bird is blueiſh: the plumage on the upper parts of the body and tail pale cinereous blue, daſhed with ſmall brown ſtreaks: ſides of the neck marked with a broad duſky ſtreak, taking riſe beneath the eye, and deſcending to the beginning of the back: the under parts of the body are pale, marked with narrow duſky lines on the breaſt; belly white: quills duſky: legs yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*.

13. GREEN-HEADED PL.

A new ſpecies of Plover, *Sonnini's Trav.* ii. p. 209.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH eight inches: head deep green, with a changeable luſtre; a ſort of white diadem ſurrounds the head, paſſing through the eyes: back and leſſer wing coverts of a pretty bright aſh colour: greater wing coverts white: quills white, tipped with black, having each a black ſpot about the middle, forming a black ſtripe acroſs the middle of the wing: throat white: under part of the neck and body

white,

white, with a reddiſh tinge: on the upper part of the breaſt a narrow band of deep ſhining green paſſing half round: tail feathers ſhort, and of unequal lengths, of the ſame grey colour as the upper part of the body for two-thirds of the length, where it is croſſed by a broad black band; the remainder white: eyes brown: legs and feet blueiſh: bill and claws black.

Such is the deſcription of *M. Sonnini*, who thinks it comes near to our *Black-headed Plover**; and indeed the deſcription ſeems ſomewhat to juſtify the ſentiment; but on compariſon, they appear to differ in many particulars. He ſaw ſeveral in various parts of *Egypt*, moſtly in pairs, ſeldom in troops, and then not exceeding ſeven or eight: feed on aquatic inſects; never alight on the mud, but frequent the ſandy parts only. When they take wing, they utter a little ſharp cry, repeated ſeveral times: are obſerved to run rather than fly, ſeldom quitting the ground: are by no means ſhy, ſuffering themſelves to be eaſily approached.

* See Pluvian, *Pl. Enlum.* 918.

GENUS LXXVIII. RAIL.

N° 1. Troglodyte R.
2. Doubtful R.
N° 3. Dwarf R.

1. TROGLODYTE R.

Rallus auſtralis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 756. 3.
Troglodyte Rail, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 229. 3.—*Id. Sup.* p. 255.

DESCRIPTION. I Find this bird to be a native of *New Holland* as well as *New Zealand*, but not very common; and varies in ſome particulars; it is ſmaller, and wants the white ſtreak over the eye, in the ſame manner as ſeen in *Muſ. Carlſ.* i. pl. 14. I remark in a ſpecimen ſeen by me, that the ſpur of the wing ſeems large and formidable. In another variety, I obſerve the bill to be two inches long, more bent at the tip: noſtrils in a deep furrow of the bill: total length fourteen inches: the general colour of the plumage much the ſame as in the others on the upper parts: ſides of the head, and ſtreak over the eye, pale aſh colour: all beneath deeper aſh colour: thighs feathered to the knees.

PLACE. This was brought from Lord *Howe's Iſland.*

2. DOUBTFUL R.

Rallus dubius, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 760. 19.—*It. Poſeg.* p. 26.

DESCRIPTION. NEARLY the ſize of the *Common Gallinule:* bill and legs duſky green: the face pale ferruginous: chin duſky white; round the neck a broad collar of white: the general colour of the plumage barred with brown and ferruginous: the belly white; ſides brown, banded with ferruginous aſh colour: the firſt quills on the outer edge white.

PLACE. Inhabits *Poſegania.*

Rallus pufillus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 761. 24.—*Pall. reiſe.* iii. p. 700. 30.—*It. Poſg.* p. 26.

3. DWARF R.

THIS is ſomewhat ſimilar to the *Water Rail*, but not bigger than a *Lark*, and ſomewhat the colour of it: the face, fore part of the neck, and down the middle of the breaſt, blue grey: chin white: through the eyes a pale ferruginous ſtreak: the upper parts are black and ferruginous mixed, marked on the back with longitudinal lines of white: belly and vent black, croſſed with narrow white bands: legs green. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the ſalt lakes and reedy places in *Dauuria*; and is obſerved often to flirt up the tail between the wings, and carry it in that manner. PLACE.

GENUS LXXIX. JACANA.

N° 1. Chineſe Jac. N° 2. Chili Jac.

1. CHINESE JAC.

Parra chinenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 764. 7.
Chineſe Jacana, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 246. 8.—*Id. Sup.* p. 256. t. 117.

DESCRIPTION.

A Species which ſeems very little different from the *Chineſe* one, was met with on the iſland of *Java**. The utility of the great length of toes ſeemed manifeſt, for theſe birds were thereby enabled to walk over the leaves of the *Great Water Lilly* † with wonderful agility, thus keeping themſelves at the ſurface of the water.

2. CHILI JAC.

Parra chilenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 765. 11.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 239.

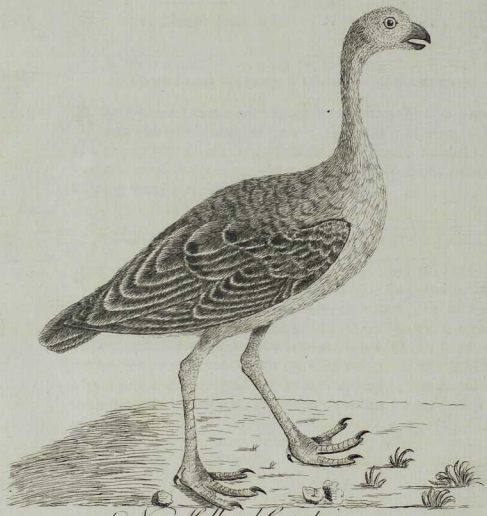
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Magpie*, but ſtands higher on its legs: the bill is conic, ſomewhat bent at the tip, and two inches long: irides yellow: on the forehead a bilobated red caruncle; back part of the head ſomewhat creſted: the neck, back, and wings, on the fore part are violet: neck before, to the middle of the breaſt, black: belly white: the tail ſhort and brown; quills the ſame colour: at the bend of the wing a yellow conical ſpine, half an inch in length: legs black; above the knees naked, as uſual in the genus: the toes ſhorter than in moſt of the genus.

* *D'Entrecaſteaux Voy.* ii. p. 332.
† *Nymphæa nelumbo.*

Inhabits

Pl. CXXXVIII.



New Holland Cereopsis.

Published as the Act directs May 30. 1801. by Leigh. Sotheby & Son. York Street. Covent Garden.

GENUS LXXIX*. CEREOPSIS.

BILL ſhort, convex, bent at the tip.

NOSTRILS at the baſe, under the cere.

HEAD wholly covered, beyond the ears, with a rough ſkin or cere.

At the bend of the wing a blunt knob.

TAIL ſhort, conſiſting of ſixteen feathers.

LEGS ſtout, bare much above the knee: toes cloven: the outer one connected to the middle at the baſe: back toe ſmall.

NEW HOLLAND C.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a ſmall gooſe; length thirty-nine inches: neck long: bare part of the thigh one inch and three quarters; leg ſeven inches and a half; middle toe three inches and three quarters: the bill is black, three quarters of an inch in length; but from the tip to the gape an inch and a quarter; the under mandible ſhutting cloſe under the upper; from the baſe of the bill begins a bare rough ſkin of a yellow colour, covering the whole of the head beyond the ears: the plumage is pale aſh grey, but the neck and under parts are paler, the upper inclining to brown; ſome of the wing coverts and axillaries have a duſky blackiſh ſpot near the ends, and the quills are duſky towards the tips: tail the ſame, conſiſting of ſixteen feathers, and rounded in ſhape: at the bend of the wing a blunt knob: the ſecond quills nearly as long as the prime ones: the legs are orange colour, but the fore part above the bend, the toes, and claws, are black: toes four in number, the three forward ones ſtout and cloven, but the exterior is connected to the middle one by a membrane at the baſe: the ſole of the foot is a ſolid knob on which the foot reſts, and above this a very ſmall fourth toe, which ſcarcely reaches the ground.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland*: the only ſpecimen we have ſeen is in the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

GENUS LXXX. GALLINULE.

N° 1. Purple G. VAR. B.
VAR. A. N° 2. White G.

1. PURPLE G.

Gallinula porphyrio, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 768. 6.—*Gerin. Orn.* v. t. 485.—*Aldrov.* iii. pl. in p. 439.
Pindàramcòli, *Bartolom. Voy.* (Engl. ed.) p. 224.
Purple Gallinule, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 254. 6.

THIS is known in *India* by the name of *Pindàramcòli*; in *China* called *Chinka:* are common at *Rosetta*, and other parts of *Egypt*, called there *Sultanas* *.

VAR. A.

Porphyrio alter, *Aldrov. Av.* iii. p. 438. t. 440—*Faun. Arag.* p. 78.

DESCRIPTION. THIS *M. Aso* thinks a remarkable variety, if not a new ſpecies; it is of a violet black colour: fore part of the neck blue: forehead and legs red: vent white.

VAR. B.

DESCRIPTION. IN *New Holland* is a fine variety of the *Purple Gallinule*, of the uſual ſize, and differing very little from the laſt deſcribed: general colour of the plumage deep black, except the throat, fore part of the neck and breaſt, outer part of the wing coverts, and the quills, which are of a deep blue: the bill, bare part of the crown, legs, and bare part of the legs above the knee, are red; but the knees and joints of the toes are black: the vent white: irides orange.

PLACE. This bird is ſeen in the ſwamps about *New South Wales*, in *Auguſt*, but is rare: native name *Goola-warrin.*

* *Sonnini's Trav.* (Engl. ed.) ii. p. 56.

Gallinula alba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 768. 8.
White Gallinule, *Phill. Bot. Bay*, t. p. 273.—*White's Journ.* t. p. 238.

2.
WHITE
G.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Hen*; length two feet: bill very ſtrong, and much the ſame in ſhape and colour as in the *Purple Gallinule*: a bare red ſpace in like manner is alſo on the crown: irides red: round the eye, the ſkin viſible through the ſlender covering of feathers: the whole of the plumage in general is of a pure white: legs red: claws brown: at the bend of the wing a ſharp ſpur.

Some of theſe, ſuppoſed to differ in ſex, are of a bright blue between the ſhoulders, and ſpotted on the back with the ſame.

PLACE.

Theſe inhabit *Norfolk Iſland*, and are there very common; are exceedingly tame, inſomuch as to be eaſily knocked down with a ſtick. They feed on various things, and have more than once been obſerved to be content with the ejected food of the *Booby*. It is much to be ſuſpected, that this is no other than a caſual variety of the *Purple* ſpecies, and the more ſo, as that bird is in ſufficient plenty in *Tongataboo*, *Tanna*, and other iſlands of the *Pacific Ocean*, independent of *Java*, *Madagaſcar*, and various parts of the *Eaſt Indies*, as well as *China*. I have likewiſe obſerved ſome ſpecimens, which appeared to belong to this ſpecies, in which the plumage was of a general brown colour, with a ſtrong gloſs of blue and green when expoſed to different reflections of light, and ſuch I apprehend to be young birds not yet having attained their ſtate of perfection.

ORDER VIII. WITH PINNATED FEET.

GENUS LXXXIII. COOT.

Fulica atra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 777. 1.—*Gerin. Orn.* v. t. 425.
Common Coot, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 275. 1.—*Id. Sup.* p. 259.

THIS bird is no where in greater plenty than in the *Iſle of Sheppey*; and the inhabitants receive great benefit therefrom, and in courſe will not ſuffer the eggs to be taken. The birds are a great article of food, being eaten by moſt people there, and thought very good; they are firſt ſkinned, after which they are dreſſed in various ways like pigeons.

Genus LXXXIV. GREBE.

Podiceps caſpicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 784. 7.—*S. G. Gmel. It.* p. 137.—*N. Nord. Beytr.* iv. p. 9.

THE body on the upper part is duſky brown, beneath ſilvery white: bill lead colour: throat and cheeks white: wing coverts brown. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Caſpian Sea*. We ſuſpect that this bird has ſome affinity to the *Red-necked Grebe*. PLACE.

A ſpecies of *Grebe* is found in *New Holland*; it is about the ſize of the *White-winged Grebe*, and not unlike it in plumage. The head is more like *Pl. Enlum.* 945 *, but the chin is not white.

Sonnini mentions one found in *Egypt*, where it is called *Farha rebeit*, varying but little from our own; the firſt and laſt of the quills are blackiſh, the reſt white.

* *Caſtagneux des Philippines.*

ORDER IX. WEB-FOOTED.

* WITH LONG LEGS.

GENUS LXXXVII. FLAMINGO.

CHILI FL.

Phœnicopterus chilenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 789. 2.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 222.

DESCRIPTION.

THE height from the point of the bill to the tips of the claws is five feet; and the body itſelf about one foot: the back and the wings are of a fiery red colour, the reſt of the plumage of a beautiful white: the head is very ſmall, oblong, crowned with a ſort of creſt: bill five inches long; it differs in many things from the ſpecies generally known, but in none more than the quills, being in this of a pure white, which in the common *American* and *African* ſort are quite black: the young ſaid to differ from the adults, in being of a grey colour.

It is probably one of the fineſt birds in *Chili*; frequents only the freſh waters. The inhabitants ſet great ſtore by this bird, as it furniſhes them with the beautiful feathers with which they adorn their helmets and ſpears: the wings alſo are converted into fans, and uſed for the ſame purpoſe.

** With Short Legs.

Genus XCIV. GULL.

N° 1. Brown G.
2. Pacific G.
N° 3. Pulo Condor G.
4. Skua G.

Sterna obſcura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 810. 25.
Brown Tern, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 368. 23.

1. BROWN G. Description.

A Bird which we have very little doubt is the *Brown Tern*, hitherto ſo called, fell under the obſervation of my friend Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, a few years ſince. He obſerves that it is a beautiful ſpecies, but without a ſingle character of the *Tern*; the bill like that of the *Cinereous Tern*, but longer and more ſlender, yellow to the hook in the upper mandible, and to the gibbous part of the lower; from thence black: length to the toes and tail fifteen inches and a half; to the tips of the wings eighteen inches; breadth eighteen inches; weight eight ounces and a half avoirdupois: the hind head and nape duſky: at the anterior angle of the orbit, a black ſpot; another of the ſame behind the ear: forehead, throat, fore part of the neck, belly, vent, and rump, pure white: back, ſcapulars, upper range of coverts next the body grey; middle ſeries of coverts brown, edged and tipped with white; lower ſeries grey, with white tips: baſtard wing compoſed of three feathers black and white: quills deeply tipped with black, fringed with white: middle of the feathers and the ſhafts white: outer web banded with black; inner webs with duſky, but deeper; ſecondaries duſky, tipped with grey: tail of twelve feathers; the two external ones white, the reſt white with a bar of duſky: legs duſky orange: claws black.

Should this prove what Mr. *Boys* ſuſpects, it ought no longer to be retained as a *Tern*, as it manifeſtly belongs to the *Gull* genus: it was met with in the neighbouring ſhores of *Sandwich*.

2. PACIFIC G.

DESCRIPTION. THE general colour of the plumage in this bird is deep brown; but the under parts, the rump, and tips of the leſſer wing coverts are very pale brown, approaching to white: tail rather ſhort, rounded at the end: bill dirty orange, ſwelling near the point, where it is croſſed with duſky or black: legs duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*; where is alſo found the *Black-backed Gull*, or a ſpecies ſo ſimilar thereto, as not to merit deſcription.

3. PULO CONDOR G.

Larus Pulo Condor, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* iv. t. 83.

DESCRIPTION. THE forehead in this bird is aſh colour; crown the ſame, with a mixture of white: the plumage on the upper parts ruſty aſh colour and brown mixed; beneath white: bill, hind head, nape, ſhoulders, and claws, black: legs yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Pulo Condor*.

4. SKUA G.

Larus Catarractes, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 818. 12.
Skua Gull, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 385. 14.

WE ſuſpect that this is the ſpecies called at *St. Kilda*, *Fuilag* *; which is ſaid to be a large *Gull*, infeſting the birds, by breaking their eggs, and often killing their young, and many of the old fowls. The inhabitants diſcover the greateſt rage at ſeeing or hearing of this cruel enemy, and exert their whole addreſs to catch it; when they excel the *Indians* in torturing it, they pluck out its eyes, ſew the wings together, and ſend it adrift; at other times, they extract the meat out of the egg, on a ſuppoſition that the animal may ſit till it pines away; and for any one to eat the egg, would be accounted flagitious.

* *Buchanan's Trav. in the Weſtern Iſles*, p. 130.

GENUS XCV. PETREL.

N° 1. Great black P.
2. Norfolk Iſland P.
N° 3. Cinereous P.

Procellaria æquinoctialis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 821. 3.
Fuliginous Peterel, *White's Voy.* pl. p. 252.
Great Black Peterel, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 398. 3. Var.

1. GREAT BLACK P.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is nearly as big as a *Raven:* the whole bird of a deep ſooty brown or blackiſh colour, except that on the chin is a ſmall patch of white, running down on each ſide the lower mandible: the legs are duſky: bill pale dirty yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits the ſea in the neighbourhood of *Port Jackſon*, in *New South Wales*, and has the ſame manners with its congeners. No one is a greater enemy to the *Albatroſs* than this bird, whenever it is ſeen on the wing, but quits it as ſoon as the *Albatroſs* takes to the water, ſenſible no doubt that an encounter on this element would end to its diſadvantage. It is however a ſtill greater ſcourge to the *Broad-billed Petrel* *, for although multitudes of theſe are deſtroyed by it, it only devours the heart and liver, leaving the reſt untouched; hundreds of them thus eviſcerated have been found lying upon the ground in this ſituation †.

* *Procellaria Forſteri, Ind. Orn.* † *Embaſſ. to China*, i. 223.

2. NORFOLK ISLAND P.

Procellaria alba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 822. 6.
White-breaſted Petrel, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 400. 6.
Norfolk Iſland Petrel, *Phil. Voy.* pl. p. 161.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſixteen inches: bill one inch and a half long, black, and very hooked at the end: the head, as far as the eyes and the chin, mottled brown and white in waves: the reſt of the bird on the upper parts of the body of a ſooty brown, and on the under, of a deep aſh colour: the inner part of the quills white, eſpecially next the baſe: the wings, when cloſed, exceed the tail by nearly one inch: the tail is rounded at the end, compoſed of ſixteen feathers, of the ſame colour as the upper parts: the legs pale yellow: the outer toes black the whole of their length; the adjoining web the ſame, except juſt at the baſe, where it is pale; the inner toe and web black for about one third: the claws and ſpur behind black.

PLACE. This inhabits *Norfolk Iſland*, where it is in great plenty, and burrows in the ſand like a rabbit. On *Mount Pitt*, the higheſt land in the iſland, the ground was as full of holes as a rabbit warren, and an immenſe number of aquatic birds burrowed and built their neſts in them *. Theſe, during the day, were at ſea, but as night approaches, they return in vaſt flocks. The ſettlers lighted ſmall fires every night on this mount, about which the birds dropped as faſt as the people could pick them up and kill them, for the wings of ſea birds are generally ſo long, as to prevent their riſing till they can aſcend ſome ſmall elevation; hence the difficulty in the *Albatroſs* to detach itſelf from the ſurface of the water, which it can never do without the greateſt exertion. When, however, it is fortunate enough to gain a ſmall rock or ſhelf, it has only to throw itſelf therefrom, and take wing immediately.

* *Hunter's Hiſt. of Port Jackſon.* 18,000 ſaid to have been taken in the ſpace of about ſix weeks.

Procellaria cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 824. 10.
Cinereous Petrel, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 405. 10.

3. CINEREOUS P.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS, or a ſlight variety, is found about *Port Jackſon*, in *New Holland*, and parts adjacent: it is wholly of a duſky black; but the ſides of the head, the neck, and all beneath, are aſh colour: the bill and legs dull yellow. In a ſpecimen of this, we obſerved the whole of the under parts from the breaſt to the vent occupied by an aſh coloured down, projecting greatly more than the feathers, which we ſuppoſed would afterwards ſupply its place, for it may be conjectured, that birds in this ſtate are no other than in their firſt feathers and imperfect plumage.

GENUS XCVI. MERGANSER.

N° 1. Goosander M.
2. Red-breasted M.
3. Imperial M.
4. Smew M.
5. Forked M.
6. Brown M.
7. Blue M.

1. GOOSANDER M.

Mergus Merganser, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 828. 1.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 508.
Goosander, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 418. 1.—*Lewin's Br. Birds*, vi. p. 30. pl. 231.
—*Nat. Misc.* pl. 445.
Greater Goosander, *Linn. Transf.* iv. p. 122. 26.

OUR reason for mentioning this bird again, is to request that naturalists will be more diligent than ever in regard to such birds, whose identity as species may be ascertained by dissection. We have in more places than one remarked the uncertainty in respect to the external appearance of birds, till arrived at the adult state. The *Dun Diver*, amongst others, has caused us to waver greatly; for naturalists having set this bird down for certain as a *female* of the *Greater Goosander*, and finding that some of these supposed females were endowed with the same conformation of trachea as the male adult, known to be such, doubt arose, whether, as there were both sexes under this livery, it might not be totally different in species. The fact however seems, that both sexes, for the first season at least, have the appearance of the *Dun Diver*, which the female retains throughout life, whilst the male gradually gains the beautifully white plumage he is known by; but the distinguishing character of the windpipe, wherein he entirely differs from the other sex, will be detected at any age whatever *.

* See a figure of it in *Beitrag. d. Berl. Nat. Fr.* iv. S. 594. tab. 18. f. 3.

Mergus Serrator, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 829. 4.—*Sepp. Vog.* iii. tab. 124. 125.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 509.
Der Haubentaucher, *Schr. d. Berl. Nat. Fr.* iii. S. 374. t. 7. f. 5.
Red-breasted Merganser, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 423.—*Edw.* t. 95.—*Lin. Transf.* iv. p. 121. tab. xvi. f. 1. 2. *the windpipe of the male.*

2. RED-BREASTED M.

WE do not find that externally the male and female of this ſpecies have been at all miſtaken by authors, but ſtill the intuitive naturaliſt will obſerve the ſame internal difference to exiſt as takes place in the greater ſpecies. The *male* has an enlargement of the trachea about the middle of its length, conſiſting of bony plaits of the ſame texture as the reſt of it, the lower part of it ending in a large and remarkable bony cavity, of an irregular heart ſhape, with two openings on one ſide, and one on the other: all of which are covered with fine membranes *, and from the bottom of this the two bronchiæ ſpring, which there dividing, loſe themſelves in the lungs.

DESCRIPTION.

Mergus imperialis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 829. 3.—*Cett. uc. Sard.* p. 326.

3. IMPERIAL M.

THIS is the ſize of a *Gooſe*: the body is variegated with black, brown, and grey: the head is without a creſt: the prime quills are black, and without any ſpeculum: bill and legs rufous white: tongue ciliated.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Sardinia*.

PLACE.

* See the plate in *Lin. Tranſ.* above referred to.

4. SMEW M.

Mergus albellus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 831. 6. *Male.*
Merganſer minor monialis alba dictus, *Ger. Orn.* v. t. 513.
——— minor femina, *Ger. Orn.* v. t. 514.
——— cinereus capite rufeſcente, *Ger. Orn.* v. t. 511.
Petit Harle huppé, La Piette, *Buf. Oiſ.* viii. p. 275. pl. 24.—*Pl. Enl.* 449.
Mergus minutus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 832. 7. *Female.*
Smew, or white Nun, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 428. 5. *(Male.)*—*Lewin's Br. Birds*, vi. t. 234.—*Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 234. pl. xvi. f. 3. 4.
Minute Merganſer, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 429. 6. *(Female, or young bird.)* *Lewin's Br. Birds*, t. 235.

DESCRIPTION.

WE have obſerved in another place *, that the *Minute Merganſer*, with its ſynonyms, and the *White Merganſer*, all make up but one ſpecies, occaſioned by the male having the female plumage for ſome length of time after growing to ſize; for having attentively examined and compared the windpipe of a ſuppoſed *male Minute Merganſer*, with the ſame part of a full grown *Smew*, the ſimilarity at once was manifeſt, no other difference whatever being viſible, further than that the parts were leſs oſſified in one than the other; henceforward therefore we may venture to affirm, that three diſtinct ſpecies only of the *Smew* genus will be found in *England*, inſtead of the five now on record. The trachea or windpipe of this ſpecies is ſmalleſt near the upper part, but enlarges as it approaches towards the middle, from whence to the bottom it continues of nearly equal dimenſions, the texture conſiſting of completely bony rings, with ſcarcely any cartilage intervening; at the bottom is a bony cavity, as in the others, ſmaller in proportion, and differing in ſhape, the greater expanſe being from ſide to ſide, whereas in the others it is almoſt upwards and downwards; on one ſide is a round hole, covered by a drum-like membrane, and on the oppoſite, an oval ſmooth hollow bone uniting with it: from the bottom ariſe the bronchiæ.

* *Lin. Tranſ.*

Mergus furcifer, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 832. 8.—*Schr. d. Berl. Nat. Fr.* vii. S. 458. 32.

5. FORKED M.

THE bill in this bird is black at the tip and baſe; but the middle is reddiſh: the irides pale brown: the forehead and back are light brown: from the ears, down the ſides of the neck, quite to the breaſt, a black ſtripe, ſhaded for half the length with cheſnut: hind head and neck white: breaſt, back, and rump black, the feathers appearing ſcaly: belly and vent white: tail forked, as in the *Swallow*; the outer feathers white: wing coverts ſhaded not unlike the back: leſſer quills like the back, part of them white, making a long ſpot of that colour between the back and wings.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Courland*.

PLACE.

Mergus fuſcus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 832. 9.
Brown Merganſer, *Arct. Zool.* ii. *Sup.* p. 74.

6. BROWN M.

THE length of this is ſeventeen inches and a half; weight twenty-three ounces: the head is dark brown: from the orbits a whitiſh brown ſtreak, extending backwards, and ending in a large pendent creſt; the upper part of it brown, the lower black: greater and leſſer coverts, ſcapulars, and tail, black: ſecondaries the ſame, but each web broadly mottled with white: belly white: vent tawny: beyond the junction of the thighs with the body, a few black feathers marked with red: legs duſky yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies arrives at *Hudſon's Bay* in *May*, as ſoon as the rivers are open: makes its neſt about the lakes, with graſs, lined with feathers pulled from its own breaſt: retires when the rivers are frozen.

PLACE.

7. BLUE M.

Mergus cæruleus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 833. 10.
Blue Merganſer, *Arct. Zool.* ii. *Sup.* p. 74.
White-faced Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 504. 50. Var. A.

THE deſcription of this bird will be found ſufficiently detailed in the *Gen. Synopſis*, as well as in the *Arctic Zoology* above referred to. Mr. *Pennant* has thought right to rank it in the preſent genus, and we need not heſitate to let it reſt upon ſuch good authority.

PLACE. Our late friend Mr. *Hutchins* met with this bird at *Hudſon's Bay*.

GENUS XCVII. DUCK.

N° 1. Whiſtling Swan.
2. Mute Sw.
3. Black Sw.
4. Black-necked Sw.
5. Black and White Gooſe.
6. Hybrid G.
7. Coſcoroba G.
8. Blue-winged G.
9. Common G.
10. Semipalmated G.
11. Muſcovy G.
12. Lobated Duck.
13. Torrid D.
14. White-fronted D.
15. Royal D.
16. Solitary D.
17. Velvet D.
18. Mallard D.
19. Scaup D.
20. Shieldrake.
N° 21. Shoveler D.
22. Gadwal D.
23. Wigeon.
24. Pochard D.
25. Pintail D.
26. Golden-eye D.
27. Tufted D.
28. Sparrman's D.
29. Gmelin's D.
30. Kekuſchka D.
31. Arabic D.
32. Alexandrine D.
33. Gattair D.
34. Sirſæin D.
35. Hawkſbury D.
36. New Holland D.
37. New Holland Shoveler.
38. Garganey D.
39. Teal.

Anas Cygnus, *Iad. Orn.* ii. p. 833. 1.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 554.—*Blaſii Anat.* t. 42. *(Scelet.)* 1. WHISTLING SWAN.
Whiſtling Swan, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 433.—*Id. Supp.* p. 272.—*Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 105. pl. xii. f. 1. 2. *The trachea*, &c.

THE *Wild Swan* is now known to be an inhabitant of *Dorſetſhire*, as Dr. *Maton** ſaw them in their wild ſtate, on the eaſt ſide of *Cheſil Bank*, in *Auguſt*.

* *Obſervations on the Weſtern Counties*, by Dr. *Maton*, i. p. 68.

In

In the neighbourhood of *Tzaritzin*, on the *Lower Volga*, a great number of *Swans* appear about the 20th *February*, particularly upon the *Sarpa*, and towards the lower grounds of the *Achtuba*: they are of two kinds; but that which diſtinguiſhes itſelf by its very ſharp ſcream, and has the lower part of its bill yellow, is the moſt numerous *. Among the *Kalmucs*, the *Lama Dardſha* had for his title *Erdeni Lama Baatur Khan Taïdſhi*, which ſignifies *noble father of ſouls, brave prince of Swans* †.

The circumſtance of the trachea entering the keel of the breaſt-bone, has been before noticed in this work, as well as by many authors before; but as no words are able to convey a ſufficient idea without engravings, Dr. *Parſons* has given a good repreſentation in the *Phil. Tranſ.*; another will be alſo found in the *Lin. Tranſactions* above referred to.

2. MUTE SW.

Anas olor, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 824. 2.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 553.
Mute Swan, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 436. 2.

MANNERS.

BIRDS of this ſpecies ſometimes live together in ſociety with perfect complacency: two *female Swans* have for three or four years paſt agreed to aſſociate, and have had yearly each a brood, together bringing up eleven young. They ſate by turns, and never quarrelled. This is not the only inſtance which has come under our obſervation; and numbers are to be ſeen together in many waters in this kingdom; but the moſt noble ſwannery is, we believe, very near *Abbotſbury*, *Dorſet*, about a quarter of a mile to the weſt of which, in the open part of the fleet, are kept 6 or 700—formerly 1,500 *Swans* ‡, the royalty belonging anciently to the abbot, ſince to the family of *Strangeways*, and now to the Earl of *Ilcheſter*. That this ſpecies is very pugnacious, is

* *Ruſſia* (8vo. 1783) vol. iv. p. 283.
† *Id.* p. 205.
‡ As far as 7000.—*Mawe's Tour*, i. p. 72.

known

known to moſt people; and it muſt be a powerful man who is able to withſtand the fury of an enraged one. A circumſtance has come to our knowledge, ſhewing at leaſt the ſuperiority the *Swan* has on its own element, for a female of one of theſe, whilſt ſitting, obſerving a fox ſwimming towards her from the oppoſite ſhore, inſtantly darted into the water, and having kept the fox at bay for a conſiderable time with her wings, at laſt ſucceeded in drowning him, after which, ſhe retired in triumph, in the ſight of ſeveral perſons. This happened at *Penſy*, in *Buckinghamſhire*.

3. BLACK SWAN.

Anas atrata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 834. 4.
Black Swan of Van Diemen, *D'Entrecaſteaux Voy.* 8vo. i. p. 140. pl. ix.—*Nat. Miſc.* pl. 108.—*Phillipſ's Voy.* p. 98.—*White's Journal*, p. 137.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large bird, not inferior in ſize to our *European* ſpecies, and extends from the tip of one wing to that of the other, four feet eight inches: the bill is large and red; towards the end paler; on the baſe of the upper mandible, at the noſtrils, a bifid protuberance; the under mandible white beneath, and red on the ſides: irides red: the general colour of the plumage is deep black; but the greater part of the ſecond quills, and all the prime ones, are white; alſo two or more white feathers on the coverts: belly and thighs aſh colour: legs fleſh coloured brown.

In what other particulars the *female* differs from the *male*, we are not told, further than that the protuberance at the top of the bill is wanting.

PLACE.

Inhabits various parts of *New Holland*, where it has been long noticed. I find it firſt mentioned in a letter from Mr. *Witſen* to Dr. *M. Liſter*, about the year 1698, which ſays, here is returned a ſhip, which by our *Eaſt India* company was ſent to the ſouth land, called *Hollandia Nova*, and adds, that *Black Swans*, *Parrots*, and many *Sea*

Cows were found there *. In 1726, two of them were brought alive to *Batavia*, as confirmed by *Valentyn* †: ſeveral being found in *New Holland*, near *Dick Hartog's Bay*.

Since that time, our later circumnavigators, from Captain *Cook* to the preſent time, have found them every where in theſe parts, eight or nine having been met with together, and they are ſaid to fly one after another like *Wild Geeſe*; but the general manner, &c. remains yet to be aſcertained. The natives of *New Holland* call this ſpecies *Mulgo*.

4. BLACK-NECKED SWAN.

Anas nigricollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 814. 3.
Anas melancorypha, Cygne Chilien, *Malin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 213.
Black-necked Swan, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 436. 3.

DESCRIPTION. *MOLINA* obſerves, that it is the ſize of the *European Swan*: the head and half the neck black; the reſt gloſſy white: the *female* has commonly ſix young, which it never leaves alone in the neſt, but carries them on its back every time it goes out in ſearch of food.

5. BLACK AND WHITE GOOSE.

DESCRIPTION. THE ſize of this bird is uncertain: the bill is not unlike that of the *Wild Swan*, extending far backwards, and taking in the eyes: it is yellowiſh at the baſe, red in the middle; the point as well as the under mandible pale: the head, neck, beginning of the back, major

* *Phil. Tranſ.* v. 20. p. 361.

† See *Valentyn Oud en Nieuw Ooſt Indien. Amſt.* 1726, where it is obſerved that two, and afterwards more black ſwans were found in *New Holland*: two of them were brought alive to *Batavia*. This account accompanied by an engraving, repreſenting the *Lagoon*, with the black ſwans ſwimming in it; and the catching of one by the boat's crew.

part

part of the wing and quills, tail, and thighs, are black: ſome large ſpots of black are alſo on the laſt; the reſt of the plumage white. It ſtands high on the legs, which are yellow: and the webs do not reach above half way between the toes.

Inhabits *New South Wales*: were it not from the extreme diſtance between *Chili* and *New Holland*, one might think it a variety of the *Black-necked* ſpecies. PLACE.

Anas hybrida, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 835. 6.
Le Cage, *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 221. 6. HYBRID GOOSE.

THIS is about the ſize of a *Domeſtic Gooſe*; but the two ſexes differ exceedingly in colour: the *male* is of a pure white, with the bill and legs yellow: the bill is half cylindrical; the cere red: the *female* is black, except ſome ſtreaks of white, ariſing from the tips of ſeveral of the feathers being bordered with white: bill and legs red: the neck is ſomewhat ſhorter than in the *Common Gooſe*, but the wings and tail longer; and the legs of nearly the ſame ſhape and make. DESCRIPTION.

This ſpecies inhabits the *Archipelago* of *Chiloë*, in *South America*: may be called monogamous, for the *male* and *female* are never apart, never being found in flocks, as other ſorts: during the time of incubation, they retire to the rivers, where the *female* generally lays about eight white eggs, in a hole formed out of the ſand. PLACE.

Anas Coſcoroba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 835. 7.—*Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 213. 7. COSCOROBA G.

THIS is probably the ſize of a *Gooſe*, at leaſt *Molina* calls it by that name, and ſays it is of a large ſize: that it is wholly white, except the bill and legs, which are red: the eyes of a fine black; whether the *female* differs from the *male* is not mentioned. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Chili*, and is valuable for its extreme docility and tameneſs in confinement and domeſticity, particularly attaching itſelf to the perſon who brings it food. PLACE.

8. BLUE-WINGED G.

Anas cæruleſcens, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 836. 13.
Blue-winged Goose, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 469. 28.—*Bartr. Trav.* p. 292.

DESCRIPTION. THIS ſpecies is apt to vary much. I have received ſeveral from *Hudſon's Bay*; one of them correſponded exactly with our deſcription in the *Synopſis*; another had the head and a little part of the neck white, behind mixed with black; half the neck before white; the reſt of the bird much the ſame as in common. In a third, the head, all the neck, the whole of the body, except between the wings, of a pure white: at the lower part of the neck behind, and between the wings, duſky black, or deep lead colour: ſcapulars the ſame, margined with white: wing coverts as generally ſeen in this ſpecies, but paler, and inclined to white: the ſecond and third greater quills black; all the ſecondaries black, beautifully fringed on each ſide with white, purer than in the others, but not unlike: tail white; the four middle feathers pale lead colour, down the middle, half way from the baſe. A ticket affixed to this laſt bird, ſays, that it is produced from a *Blue* and a *White Wayway* *; but this is only according to the tradition of the *Indians*.

9. COMMON G.

Anas anſer, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 841. 26.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 561. 1. 558. 559. 560.—*Supp. Veg.* iii. t. 105.
Grey Lag, and tame Goose, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 459. 21.—*Id. Sup.* p. 273.

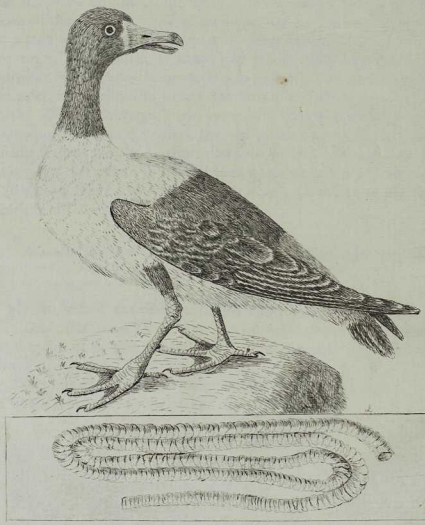
ON the ſtricteſt examination of the trachea of both ſexes of the *Goose*, ſcarcely any difference can be found between them, excepting that of the *male* appears to be the thicker and larger of the two.

Every one experiences the utility of the feathers of the *Goose*; all of which are applied to the various wants in life; and the quills in

* Snow Goose, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 445. 10.

particular,

Pl. CXXXIX.



Semipalmated Goose with the Trachea?

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particular, now in ſo much demand for writing pens, were formerly in the greateſt repute for the feathering of arrows. In 1417 and 1418, king *Henry* V. attributes his victory at *Agincourt* to the archers, and directs the ſherives of many counties to pluck from every *Gooſe* ſix wing feathers *, for the purpoſe of improving arrows, which are to be paid for by the king.

The feeding of *Geeſe* ſhould be a buſineſs of ſome notice, as we find in the *London Gazette*, *January* 31ſt, 1793, the name of *Thomas B.* of *Plaiſtow*, in *Eſſex*, *Gooſefeeder*, among the liſt of bankrupts.

10. SEMIPALMATED. Semipalmated Gooſe, *Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 103. N° vi.

DESCRIPTION. SIZE nearly of a *Wild Gooſe:* bill brown; the cere at the baſe of it paſſing on each ſide to the eye: the head, neck, and thighs browniſh black; round the lower part of the neck, a collar of white: the rump and under parts white: legs red; toes only webbed half way from the baſe: the external plumage does not ſeem to have any great peculiarity, but on diſſection, the ſituation of the trachea offers a great ſingularity, for after paſſing on the fore part of the neck in the uſual way, it forms ſeveral circumvolutions on the outſide of the muſcles of the breaſt, under the ſkin, before it enters the cavity, which circumſtance is figured on the plate beneath the repreſentation of the bird, and will afford no doubt to the curious matter for great admiration.

For the drawing of the bird, we are indebted to our friend Mr. *Lambert*, and for that of the trachea, to Mr. *Heaviſide*, in whoſe Muſeum, amongſt very many profeſſional and other ſubjects, may be ſeen well-preſerved ſpecimens of this organ.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*, being found in flocks near *Hawkſbury River*, and called *New South Wales Gooſe*; its note ſaid to be tuneful and me-

* Theſe feathers ſhould conſiſt of the ſecond, third, and fourth of each wing.—*Archæol.* vii. p. 52. [a.]

lodious, and the bird obſerved ſometimes to perch on trees, in the manner of the *Whiſtling Duck*: the native name is *Newal Gang*.

II. MUSCOVY G.

Anas moſchata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 846. 37.
—— indica, *Ger. Orn.* v. t. 568. 569.
Muſcovy Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 476. 31.—*Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 113. pl. xvi. f. 5. 6.

DESCRIPTION. THE *male* of this differs in the formation of the trachea from the *female*, as in ſeveral of the *Duck* genus: the windpipe is ſtout, nearly equal in diameter, but a trifle ſmaller towards the bottom; the bony arch, as in others, finiſhes the bottom part, and appears as if furniſhed with rings, but they are not moveable as in the reſt of the trachea: the orbicular labyrinth is attached to the ſide of it: this is not ſmooth on the ſurface, as in the *Pintail* and *Wigeon*, but univerſally rough and irregularly furrowed with fine indented lines; the oppoſite ſide runs into a pear-ſhape, and is placed obliquely, with the point loweſt, but is flatted conſiderably on the ſurface: the bony arch is on this ſide ſmooth, having no appearance of rings, and is bent at a ſmall angle from the trachea, although it conſtitutes a continuance of it. In old birds, the bony labyrinth is more rounded, and larger, but ſtills retains the roughneſs on the ſurface; in a very old bird, furniſhed to me by Mr. *Boys*, the labyrinth is not only much larger, but nearly globular, and the bony arch quite ſmooth, yet is finely granulated and faintly wrinkled, and the texture more bony. That figured by Dr. *Block*, in the *Berlin Tranſactions*, appears by much too large, but it is not for us to ſay that it is faulty, for in caſe his figure is taken from a foreign ſpecimen, and ſuppoſing that the *Muſcovy Duck* arrives at twice the ſize we ſee them in *England*, and which they are ſaid to do, no doubt but the labyrinth and its trachea would bear a due proportion.

12.
LOBATED
D.

Lobated Duck, *Nat. Miſc.* pl. 255.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Mallard:* the bill large, bent at the tip; colour duſky black; from the under mandible ſprings a roundiſh large flap or wattle, of a very dark colour, hanging downwards: general colour of the plumage duſky black, croſſed with numerous tranſverſe pale or whitiſh lines, intermixed with minute irregular markings and ſpots of the ſame: the chin, fore part of the neck, and belly, have the ground white, marked and irregularly ſpotted with duſky black: quills and tail duſky black, the laſt ſomewhat pointed in ſhape: legs lead colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New Holland.*

13.
TORRID
D.

Anas torrida, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 845. 33.
Branta torrida, *Scop. Ann. H. Nat.* i. N° 86.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Creſted Duck:* the head white: the upper part of the neck black; beneath cheſnut.

14.
WHITE-
FRONTED
D.

Anas albicans, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 845. 34.
Branta albifrons, *Scop. Ann. Hiſt. Nat.* i. N° 87.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Cock:* general colour of the plumage brown: head and neck inclining to rufous: forehead and beneath white: the upper part of the breaſt cinereous; the feathers margined with pale ferruginous, with a rufous band towards the tip: quills within and at the tips white.

15.
ROYAL
D.

Anas regia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 847. 39.
Canard royal, *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 212.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a trifle larger than a *Mallard:* it has a compreſſed caruncle on the forehead, forming a ſort of creſt or comb: all the

upper parts of the body are fine blue; the under grey: about the neck is a beautiful white collar.

PLACE. Inhabits *Chili*.

16. SOLITARY D.

Anas monacha, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 847. 40.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 86.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is larger than the *Mallard:* bill yellowiſh, with a black tip: lore grey: plumage varied black and white: head and beginning of the breaſt ſpotted with black: prime quills white; tips variegated with brown: ſpeculum violet green: tail pointed; the feathers white, marked with a brown ſpot at the tip.

17. VELVET D.

Anas fuſca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 848. 44.—*Gunth. Neſt. und Ey.* t. 90. *Egg.*—*Schr. der Berl. Nat.* iii. p. 374. t. 8. f. 1.

Velvet Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 482. 37.—*Id. Sup.* p. 274.—*Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 119. pl. 15. f. 3—7. *the trachea.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird being for the moſt part black, excepting a white mark on the under eyelid, and a ſpot of the ſame on the wing, carries nothing intereſting outwardly; but on diſſection, the windpipe of the *male* will be found curiouſly conſtructed: juſt below the larynx, is a bony cavity, of almoſt an inch long, from this the trachea deſcends for nearly two-thirds of its length, when it ſwells out into a ſtrong bony hollow, about the ſize of a ſmall walnut, flat on one ſide; and at the bottom, where the trachea divides, the parts again become bony, but not much enlarged; at the under parts of this, the two bronchiæ take their riſe: ſome diverſity takes place in birds of various ages, but not enough to cauſe any miſtake in regard to the ſpecies.

Anas Boſchas, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 850. 49.
Wild Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 489. 43.

18.
MALLARD
D.

IT has been mentioned before, that this ſpecies is found common in very many places. In *India*, about the neighbourhood of *Cochin*, it is called *Tarava**: the fleſh however is almoſt unfit for food, as they chiefly live on *Pilchards:* on board a ſhip therefore, theſe are kept a long time on different food before they are killed. An immenſe trade is carried on with them in the maritime towns of *India*, giving employment in particular to the *Chriſtians*, *Mahometans*, and black *Jews*. Sir *George Staunton* † affirms, that the *Wild Ducks* are caught by the device of empty jars or gourds put over the heads of the divers, who wade for them upon the *Wee-chaung-hoo Lake*, in the manner we have before noticed ‡. The windpipe of the *male* of this ſpecies differs from that of the *female*, by having a globular or labyrinthic cavity, about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, juſt before the entrance into the lungs; for the ſhape of which, ſee *Lin. Tranſact.* vol iv p. 112. N° 17. tab. xiii. f. 10. whether the *Hook-billed Duck* is diſtinct, or a variety only of the *Mallard*, remains to be determined; perhaps an accurate inſpection and compariſon of the trachea may determine the point.

Anas marila, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 853. 54. *Male.*
Anas hyberna mas, *Ger. Orn.* v. t. 577.
Scaup duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 500. 49. *Male.*—*Lin. Tranſ.* vol. iv. p. 115. pl. xiv. f. 3. 4.
Anas frænata, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* ii. t. 38. *Female.*
Le Canard brun, *Pl. Enl.* 1007. *Female.*
Duck with a white circle of feathers round the bill, *Ray's Letters*, p. 61. *(female.)—Lewin's Birds*, 7. pl. 250 *.

19.
SCAUP
D.

THE deſcription of the male of this bird has been already given, which is known to vary in colour moſt exceedingly

DESCRIPTION.

* *Bartolom. Voy. to the Eaſt Indies*, 8vo. Engl. ed.
† *Embaſſ. to China*, ii. p. 400. ‡ *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 492.

in

in different ſtages of life, and no doubt but ſome of the males of inferior plumage have been taken for females: but the true female has only of late been preciſely determined. I owe the firſt hint of this to my valued correſpondent the late Mr. *Tunſtal*, but the poſitive certainty of the circumſtance to that indefatigable naturaliſt Mr. *Boys*, who was at the pains to procure for me ſeveral ſpecimens.

The length of the *female* bird is eighteen inches and three-quarters; from the bill to the end of the toes, twenty inches and a half; breadth thirty-one inches; weight thirty ounces: the bill is broad, flat, of a pale blue, with a black knob: irides yellow: head dark brown: at the baſe of the bill is a band of white, nearly half an inch broad, paſſing quite round the forehead, cheeks, and throat: breaſt dark brown, the feathers tipped with darker brown: back and ſcapulars light grey, tranſverſely waved with irregular duſky lines: belly dirty white; vent the ſame, waved with narrow dark lines: rump and tail very dark brown; the laſt very ſhort, conſiſting of fourteen feathers: greater quills the ſame: ſecondaries white, tipped with brown; but the ends of the greater quills are darker than the reſt: legs duſky blue: webs black. The tracheal labyrinth in the male of this ſpecies, is placed the ſame as in the *Mallard*; it is rounded on one ſide, and flat on the other; in ſhape irregular: the flat ſurface is for the moſt part open, except round the rim, and an irregular bony arch croſſing it from ſide to ſide: independent of theſe, the ſurface is covered with a delicate fine elaſtic membrane, ſtretched over the ſurface, giving the appearance of the head of a drum: a juſt idea of the ſtructure may be formed by inſpecting the plate above referred to in the *Lin. Tranſ.*

Anas Tadorna, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 854. 56.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 576.—*Sepp. Vog.* ii. p. 192. t. 99. 100. 20. SHIELDRAKE.
Shieldrake, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 404. 51.—*Id. Sup.* p. 275.—*Lewin's Birds*, vii. pl. 248.—*Lin. Tranf.* iv. p. 117. pl. xv. f. 8. 9.

THIS bird has been fully treated of by moſt authors. We have only to add here, that the *male* is to be diſtinguiſhed from the other ſex, by the addition of a labyrinth in the trachea at the loweſt part, and is unlike that of any hitherto mentioned, conſiſting of two roundiſh bladders, the one bigger than the other, of unequal ſurface, and moſt delicate bony texture, being of ſo tender a fabric, as ſcarcely to bear the preſſure of the finger, without indenting in young ſubjects or breaking in old ones. For the figure, ſee the *Linnæan Tranſactions* above quoted. DESCRIPTION.

Anas clypeata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 856. 60.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 572. 573.—*Sepp. Vog.* t. 130. 131. 21. SHOVELER
Shoveler, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 509. 55.—*Lewin's Birds*, 7. N° 252.—*Lin. Tranf.* iv. p. 109. pl. xiii. f. 4. 5. D.

WE have nothing to add concerning this bird, further than to notice the labyrinth in the trachea of the male, which conſiſts of a roundiſh bony arch, but very ſmall in proportion to the bird, as may be ſeen in the plate in the *Linnæan Tranſactions* above referred to. DESCRIPTION.

Anas ſtrepera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 859. 69.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 574. 575. 22. GADWAL.
Gadwal, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 515.—*Linn. Tranf.* iv. p. 111. t. 13. f. 7. 8. D.

THE windpipe of the *male* has a bony bladder and arch, ſomewhat like that of the *Pintail Duck*; but the globular part not quite ſo large: we may obſerve too, that it adheres to the ſide of the arch, quite to the bottom, whereas in the *Pintail*, it is attached to the ſide of the arch by a ſmall portion only. DESCRIPTION.

23. WIGEON.

Anas Penelope, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 860. 71.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 585. 586.—*Sepp. Vog.* iii. tab. 109. 110.
Common Wigeon, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 518.—*Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 111. tab. xiii. f. 9.

DESCRIPTION. THE only reaſon for mentioning this ſpecies here, is to notice the *windpipe*, which at firſt ſight does not ſeem materially to differ from that of the *Pintail*; the bony orb is moſt perfectly globular, and differs ſomewhat in reſpect to the attachment at the ſides, which may be noticed by compariſon of one figure with another, better than by words.

24. POCHARD D.

Anas ferina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 862. 77.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 583. 584.
Pochard, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 523. 68.—*Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 116. pl. xiv. f. 5. 6.

DESCRIPTION. THE *trachea* or *windpipe* of this bird is like that of the *Scaup*, but two inches ſhorter, and of nearly the ſame diameter throughout. The drum-like labyrinth is more round on the upper ſide, but croſſed with a ſmall bony partition, as in that bird. The bony box of which the other portion conſiſts, is ſcarcely elevated on this ſide, and on the other much leſs ſo than in the *Scaup*; it likewiſe forms an obtuſe angle with the reſt of the trachea, but in the *Scaup*, it does not deviate from a continuation of a ſtraight line, though forming a conſiderable enlargement.

25. PINTAIL D.

Anas acuta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 864. 81.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 581.—*Sepp. Vog.* t. 92. 93.
Pintail, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 526. 72.—*Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 110. pl. xiii. f. 6.

DESCRIPTION. THE *trachea* of the *male* of this bird ends in a bony arch, and attached to it a nearly round bony bladder, about the ſize of the end of the thumb; the upper part is about even with that of the bony arch, but the bottom greatly below it; from one of theſe one of the diviſions ariſes to paſs into the lungs, and from the other the ſecond.

An

An inſpection of the figure in the plate of the *Linnæan Tranſactions*, will make further deſcription unneceſſary.

Anas Clangula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 867. 87.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 593. 594.
Golden Eye, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 535. 76.—*Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 118. pl. xv. f. 12.

26. GOLDEN-EYE D.

DESCRIPTION.

THE windpipe in the male of the *Golden Eye*, is of a curious conſtruction, and the labyrinthic part different from any other, a ſingular enlargement taking place about the middle. This ſwelling or ventricoſe part, conſiſts of divers plaits or joints placed obliquely, not differing in texture from the other parts of it, and folding over each other, ſo as to admit of being contracted into a very ſhort compaſs, or dilated to a great diſtance, as the lengthening or ſhortening of the neck may require. In the recent ſtate, theſe rings are by compreſſion capable of being folded into a ſpace of little more than an inch, but by extending, may be made to occupy four inches or more, and being cartilaginous, eaſily recover their tone when left to themſelves. A perfect idea may be obtained by inſpecting the plate in the *Lin. Tranſactions* above referred to.

Anas Fuligula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 869. 90.
Anas Glaucia minor, Mas criſtata, *Ger. Orn.* v. t. 591. 592.
Tufted Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 540. 79.—*Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 117. xxi.

27. TUFTED D.

DESCRIPTION.

THE *trachea* of the *male* of this bird greatly reſembles, in the drum-like portion of it, that of the *Pochard* *, but the bony box-like portion is elevated, and ſcarcely to be diſtinguiſhed from that of the *Scaup* †, except in being ſmaller. The *trachea* alſo itſelf is of ſmaller dimenſions throughout: theſe compariſons cannot fail to identify the ſpecies, if properly attended to.

* *Lin. Tranſ.* iv. pl. xiv. f. 5. 6. † *Id.* pl. xiv. f. 3. 4.

28. SPARRMAN'S D.

Anas Sparrmanni, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 876. 110.
Anas alandica, *Muſ. Carlſ. faſc.* f. iii. tab. 60.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is twenty-three inches long: the bill and legs black: the upper parts of the plumage varied with black, ferruginous, and white: ſcapulars black, margined with ferruginous white: breaſt and belly dirty white: tail ferruginous, faſciated with black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Aland*, in *Sweden*, towards *Abo*.

29. GMELIN'S D.

Anas Gmelini, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 876. 111.—*S. G. Gmel. reiſe*, i. p. 70.—*Id.* ii. p. 182. t. 16.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is larger than a *Teal:* at the corners of the mouth a ſpot of white: the general colour is black: the head cheſnut: the breaſt croſſed with reddiſh lines: belly whitiſh, with duſky ſpots: ſides and vent ſnow white: the firſt four outer quills are black, but within cinereous; from the fifth to the tenth wholly cinereous; eleventh to nineteenth white; the twentieth, on the fore part half white half duſky, at the hinder part cinereous; all of them tipped with black; from the twenty-firſt to twenty-fifth, as alſo the wing coverts, wholly black: tail black.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Caſpian Sea*, and the neighbouring parts of the South of *Ruſſia*.

30. KEKUSCHKA D.

Anas Kekuſchka, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 877. 112.—*S. G. Gmel. reiſe*, iii. p. 249. t. 26.

DESCRIPTION. THIS exceeds nineteen inches in length: the general colour is an oker yellow; the under parts white: the back aſh colour: rump and tail deep black: quills from the fifteenth to the nineteenth white at the tips.

PLACE. Inhabits the neighbourhood of the *Caſpian Sea:* it is eaten by ſome; but the fleſh is ſaid to be rancid.

Anas Arabica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 877. 113.
Anas Scharchir, *Forſk. Faun. Arab.* p. 3. 7.

31. ARABIC D.

THE bill is yellow, with the middle part black: the body ſpotted with grey: beneath and on the rump whitiſh, with cinereous ſpots: ſpeculum or wing-ſpot duſky, banded before and behind with white: legs yellowiſh aſh colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Arabia*. PLACE.

Anas Alexandrina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 877. 114.
—— Sau Sarai, *Forſk. Faun. Arab.* p. 3. 8.

32. ALEXANDRINE D.

IN this, the bill and vent are black: the neck aſh colour, marked with black creſcents: belly white: legs yellow aſh colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Alexandria*. PLACE.

Anas Gattair, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 877. 115.—*Forſk. Faun. Arab.* p. 3. 10.

33. GATTAIR D.

BILL brown: plumage brown: wings black; beneath white, margined with brown: the quills from the fourth to the twentieth white in the middle: belly and tail coverts white: legs blueiſh aſh colour. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Alexandria*. PLACE.

Anas Sirſæir, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 877. 116.—*Forſk. Faun. Arab.* p. 3. 11.

34. SIRSÆIR D.

BILL lead colour; beneath yellow: chin white: crown brown: back brown, the feathers whitiſh on the margins: belly whitiſh ſpeculum of the wings divided obliquely, above ſilky green, beneath black; before and behind white: legs grey. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Arabia*. PLACE.

35. HAWKSBURY D.

DESCRIPTION. FRONTISPIECE.

LENGTH twenty-two inches; ſize of a *Wigeon:* bill rather ſhorter than in that bird, colour black: head and neck chocolate brown; at the back part of the nape, the feathers are much lengthened, ſomewhat paler, and black at the ends: the upper part of the back and wing coverts browniſh aſh colour, the laſt paleſt: the lower part of the back, rump, tail, and middle of the belly, vent, under tail coverts, and quills, are black; but the ſides of the breaſt and belly under the wings are grey, croſſed with minute undulated lines: ſpeculum of the wing green, bounded on each ſide with white, but beneath the white is broader than above: the outer webs of the ſcapulars are black: but the moſt diſtinguiſhing character is, that the feathers of the breaſt have the ends of a pale ſilvery grey, and on each ſide of the grey a ſpot of blackiſh, giving that part an undulated appearance, ſpotted with black: the wings when cloſed do not reach quite to the end of the tail: the legs are brown.

The *female* differs in having the vent white inſtead of black, and the green ſpeculum on the wings ſmaller and leſs conſpicuous.

PLACE. Inhabits *New South Wales*; frequently met with about *Hawkſbury River*, and now and then obſerved perched on trees.

The *male* is now in my own collection, but among the drawings of Mr. *Lambert*, I obſerve ſome variety, for the elongated feathers at the nape take up much more ſpace in ſome than in others: the head and neck too in ſome are fine rufous, not unlike thoſe parts in the *Pochard:* from the lower part of the breaſt to the middle of the belly aſh colour, beautifully marked with curved lines of brown: on the back four or five irregular large patches of black: legs black.

36. NEW HOLLAND D.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is about nineteen or twenty inches, and is nearly the ſize of our *Duck:* the bill is large, growing broader at the end, which part is ſoft and membranous; colour black: irides blue: the upper part of the head, a large patch round the eye, and the back part of the neck, duſky: back and wings ferruginous brown: above and behind the eye a ferruginous ſtreak: ſome of the inner feathers of the wings have very pale tips, as well as the lower part of the rump, and acroſs the tail: the under parts from the noſtrils, ſides and front of the neck, and all beneath the body, dirty white, tranſverſely mottled with grey; towards the vent, and the ſides under the wings, nearly black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*; but is rare: the native name is *Wrongi*. A bird with a bill of a ſimilar ſoft texture is found at *New Zealand* *; but as the colours of the plumage do not by any means correſpond, I dare not venture to ſay they are allied to each other.

37. NEW HOLLAND SHOVELER.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS ſpecies is about eighteen or nineteen inches in length, and reſembles in colour the *Blue-winged Shoveler*, but the plumage is in general darker, and is deſtitute of the white creſcent obſerved behind the eye of the *male* of that bird: the bill is full as large as in the *Shoveler:* the vent is black, with many mottlings of black contiguous thereto: legs pale fleſh colour. The *female* ſaid to differ in not having the vent black; in other things both ſexes ſufficiently agree.

* Soft-billed Duck, *Gen. Syn.* p. 522. 67.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland:* was ſhot at *Botany Bay*, in *May*. It appears to agree in ſo many things with the *Blue-winged Shoveler*, that with many it might paſs for a variety only of that bird.

38. GARGANEY D.

Anas Querquedula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 872. 99.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 595.
Anas Circia, *Sepp. Vog.* 2. tab. 94. 95.
Garganey, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 550. 87.—*Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 108. pl. xiii. f. 2. 3.

DESCRIPTION. THIS bird, though no more than three inches longer than the *Teal*, has the bony labyrinth of the windpipe comparatively of a much larger ſize: it is nearly oval in ſhape, of the ſize of the finger's end, and appears in one view as a continuation of the end of the trachea, but a trifle flatted on one ſide, to admit of the inſertion of the uſual muſcles: at the upper part, on the ſide next the breaſt, it is alſo flatted, and from thence the two bronchiæ have their origin.

39. TEAL.

Anas Crecca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 872. 100.—*Ger. Orn.* t. 598.
Teal, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 551. 88.—*Lin. Tranſ.* iv. p. 108. pl. xiii. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION. THE *male* of this bird has not only a ſmall windpipe in proportion to the ſize of its body, but it has alſo a very ſmall labyrinth, being ſcarcely bigger than a pea. Nothing more needs here be added: a bare inſpection of the figure in the plate of the *Linnæan Tranſactions*, will explain every thing neceſſary.

GENUS XCVIII. PENGUIN.

N° 1. Chiloe P. N° 2. Three-toed P.

1.
CHILOE P.

Aptenodytes Chiloenſis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 881. 10.
Diomedea Chiloenſis, *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 219.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is about the ſize of a *Duck:* the body not unlike that of other *Penguins* in ſhape, and covered with a kind of aſh coloured down, which is of ſo fine a texture, as to be made great uſe of by the natives, for it is capable of being ſpun into threads, and made into garments, which are greatly valued.

PLACE.

This is found in the *Archipelago* of *Chiloe*, and is a very common ſpecies: the native name of this bird is *Quethu.*

2.
THREE-TOED P.

Aptenodytes Molinæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 881. 11.
Diomedea Chilenſis, *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) p. 217.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the laſt; but the neck larger, and the head compreſſed at the ſides, and ſmall in proportion: bill ſlender, a little bent towards the point: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are blue, changing into grey, according to the light; thoſe of the breaſt and belly white: the tail not diſtinguiſhable, being a mere elongation of the feathers of the rump: legs furniſhed with three toes only, and placed almoſt in the vent, as in others of this tribe.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Chili*; but the fleſh is not eſteemed there: it lays five or ſix white eggs, ſpotted with black, on the ſand: the ſkin is ſaid to ſeparate eaſily from the body, and perhaps, as the plumage conſiſts of fine hair rather than feathers, might be made uſe of for coverings. The natives give it the name of the *Infant*, from its manner of walking, its gait being unſteady like that of a child.

GENUS XCIX. PELICAN.

N° 1. White P.
2. Corvorant.
N° 3. Chineſe C.
4. Gannet.

1. WHITE P.

Pelecanus Onocrotalus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 575. 1.—*Ger. Orn.* v. t. 499. Great White Pelican, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 575. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

WE have elſewhere mentioned doubts, whether the various coloured *Pelicans* of the eaſtern and ſouthern oceans were truly diſtinct, mere varieties of each other, ſexual differences, or ariſing from age only. In Lady *Impey*'s drawings, is the figure of one met with in *India*, with the head white, ſpeckled with black: wing coverts reddiſh brown: prime quills and tail duſky: breaſt and belly white, marked with great ſpots of pale yellow: legs whitiſh. This ſame bird, in Mr. *Middleton*'s drawings, is named *Gungunneer*. I obſerved alſo among the drawings of Mr. *Bruce*, one ſimilar, by the name of *Gungunnah*: the general colour of this was white: belly even with the thighs; the thighs themſelves, and vent black; wings black and white ſpotted: bill pale red, much hooked at the tip of the upper mandible: irides red: legs black.

The *New Holland* one is ſeven feet from the tip of one wing to that of the other: the bill yellow: round the eye bare and yellow; but between the bill and eye feathered: the plumage in general is white: the beginning of the back, and all the quills black: legs blue.

It is called by the natives *Karrangaba*. I muſt not omit to mention the beautiful ſoft down which lies immediately under the feathers of this ſpecies. Mr. *Barrow** notices the circumſtance in reſpect to the

* *Travels in South Africa*, p. 70.

Pelicans

Pelicans of the *Cape of Good Hope*; and we have heard it remarked, that this down is at leaſt equal, if not ſuperior to that of the *Swan*.

2.
CORVORANT.

Pelecanus Carbo, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 886. 14.
Phalacrocorax, *Gen. Orn.* v. t. 501.
Corvorant, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 593. 13.

DESCRIPTION.

BOTH the *Corvorant* and *Shag* are frequent at *Lougharn*, and *eels* are ſuppoſed to be their chief food; but the *Sea Goby* has alſo been taken from their ſtomach, hence it may be ſuppoſed, that they prey at times on *Fiſh* alſo *. It is no uncommon thing to ſee twenty of theſe birds together on the ſand, by the river ſide, with extended wings, drying themſelves in the wind, and in this poſition to remain ſometimes for near an hour, without once cloſing them; and as ſoon as they are ſufficiently dry, to enable the feathers to imbibe the oil, they preſs a portion thereof from the receptacle on their rumps, and dreſs the feathers with it; and it is only in one particular ſtate that the oily matter can be ſpread thereon, by no means when quite dry, but in a ſtate of dampneſs, and the proper moment known to the birds by inſtinct alone.

It has been obſerved, that the *Corvorant* builds at *Ramſey Iſland*, in the higheſt cliffs and moſt inacceſſible places; the *Shag* much lower, and is by much the more familiar bird of the two. Inſtances have been noticed, of the *Corvorant* not being eaſily frightened from any place on which it perches; in addition to which, I have been credibly informed, that the end of *July* 1793, one of them was found ſitting on the vane of *St. Magdalen's Church* ſteeple, on *Ludgate Hill*, in *London*, and was ſhot from thence in the preſence of a number of people †.

* Colonel *Montagu*.

† A further deſcription of the manners of the *Corvorant* may be ſeen, well drawn up, in *Gilpin's* Remarks on Foreſt Scenery, 2 vols. 8vo. 1791.

3. CHINESE C.

Louwa, *Ogilby. Chin.* pl. in p. 92.—*Id.* pl. p. 699.
Loufoo, *Du Hald. Chin.* vol. ii. 142. pl. in p. 162.—*Oſbeck. Voy.* ii. p. 35.
Leu-tze, *Emb. to China*, ii. p. 388. 412. pl. 72.

DESCRIPTION.

MUCH has been ſaid heretofore concerning the bird uſed by the *Chineſe* for fiſhing: we were led to think, from what *Linnæus* had been informed, that at leaſt one of the ſexes was white, but we owe to Sir *George Staunton*, the intire development of the true ſpecies, not only by his obſervation on the mode whilſt in *China*, but by having brought home various ſpecimens for examination, from whence it appears that the bird is ſtrictly neither a *Corvorant* nor *Shag*, though approaching thereto, but a diſtinct ſpecies: the bill is yellow: irides blue: the general colour of the plumage browniſh black: chin white: the body whitiſh beneath, ſpotted with brown: tail rounded, conſiſting of twelve feathers.

In the journey to *Han-choo-foo*, on the river *Luen*, ſir *George* obſerved, on a large lake cloſe to this part of the canal, and to the eaſtward of it, thouſands of ſmall boats and rafts, built entirely for this ſpecies of fiſhery; on each boat or raft were ten or twelve birds, which at a ſignal from the owner plunge into the water, and it is aſtoniſhing to ſee the enormous ſize of fiſh with which they return graſped in their bills. They appeared to be ſo well trained, that it did not require either ring or cord about their throats, to prevent them from ſwallowing any portion of their prey, except what the maſter was pleaſed to return to them for encouragement and food. The boat uſed by theſe fiſhermen is of a remarkably light make, and is often carried to the lake, together with the fiſhing birds, by the men who are there to be ſupported by it*.

* See vignette in *Emb. to China*, ii. p. 389. at the bottom.

Pelecanus Baſſanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 891. 26.—*Gor. Orn.* v. t. 515.
Gannet, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 608. 25.—*Tour in Scotl.* 1769, pl. in p. 199.

4.
GANNET.

IT has been obſerved, that when theſe birds paſs from place to place, which they are ſometimes obſerved to do in flocks, from five to fifteen each, they keep low, near the ſhore, but never paſs over the land, on the contrary, doubling the capes and projecting parts, keeping at nearly the ſame diſtance. It has been before mentioned, that at *Saint Kilda*, the inhabitants hold them in much eſtimation. Mr. *Pennant* ſays, that the natives tie a herring to a board, and ſet it afloat, ſo that the *Gannet*, by falling furiouſly upon it, may break its neck in the attempt. This, however, appears to be unlawful, for the faſtening herrings thus to planks at ſea, to catch the *Soland Gooſe*, is forbidden under a ſevere penalty. It is an unſatiably voracious bird, diſdaining to eat any thing worſe than *Herrings* or *Mackarel*, unleſs it be in a very hungry place, which it endeavours to avoid or abandon: an hundred thouſand of them are ſuppoſed to be round the rocks of *Saint Kilda*, which is far too moderate, as 20,000 of them are killed annually for food, including the young ones; and we ſhall ſuppoſe that the *Soland Gooſe* ſojourns in theſe ſeas for about ſeven months of the year, and that each of them deſtroys five herrings in a day, a ſubſiſtence by no means adequate to ſo greedy a creature, unleſs more than half ſupported by other fiſh. Here we have 105,000,000 of the fineſt fiſhes in the world devoured annually by one ſingle ſpecies of *Saint Kilda* birds *.

DESCRIPTION.

The *Gannet*, before it gains its white plumage, is brown, moſt beautifully ſpotted all over with white; one of theſe was taken alive near me in *September* 1798: it weighed three pounds and a quarter; length three feet; breadth ſix feet: irides blueiſh grey. It was on the whole ſo exactly like the bird repreſented in pl. 986 of the *Pl. Enluminées*, as to render any further deſcription unneceſſary.

* See *Buchanan's* View of the Fiſhery of *Great Britain*.

GENUS C. TROPIC BIRD.

TROPIC B.

IN our *Synopſis*, we have mentioned three ſpecies of this genus, with their varieties, but I ſuſpect that there is at leaſt one more ſpecies, having been ſhewn a long tail of a *Tropic Bird*, the ſhaft of which is black, and the web buff colour: it is about the ſize of the common one, but much fuller webbed, and does not end in a point, as is the uſual manner.

PLACE. It was ſaid to come from ſome part of the *South Sea*, but the place uncertain.

GENUS CI. DARTER.

Plotus anhinga, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 895. 1.
Colymbus colubrinus, Snake Bird, *Bartr. Trav.*. 130. 243.
White-bellied Darter, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 622. 1. WHITE-BELLIED D.

MR. *Abbot*, of *Georgia*, ſeems to think that this bird ſtays throughout the year in his neighbourhood, having ſeen it at times the whole of the winter.

Mr. *Bartram*, after deſcribing the bird, adds, that they have a way of ſpreading out the tail like an unfurled fan: they delight to ſit in little peaceable communities, on the dry limbs of trees, hanging over the ſtill waters, with the wings and tail expanded, and when approached, they drop off the limb into the water as if dead, and for a minute or two are not ſeen, when on a ſudden, at a vaſt diſtance, their long ſlender heads and necks only appear, and have much the appearance of *Snakes*, as no other part of them is to be ſeen when ſwimming in the water, except ſometimes the tip of their tail; in the heat of the day, they are ſeen in great numbers, ſailing very high in the air, over lakes and rivers.

ADDITIONS.

GENUS III. OWL.

CHINA O.

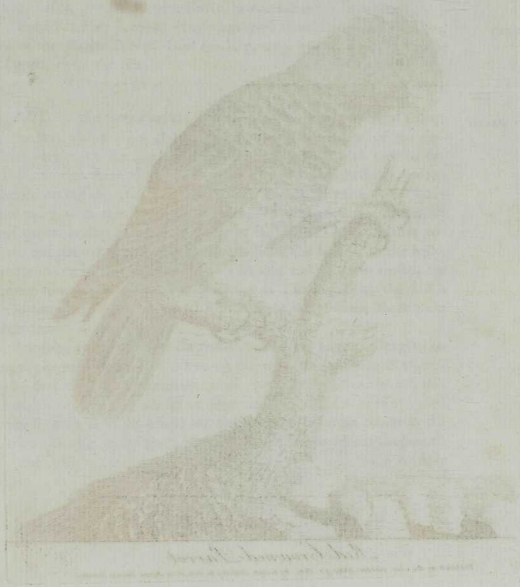
DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſeventeen inches: bill duſky black: the head is ſmooth; the face pale, with duſky markings; the feathers ſurrounding it margined with duſky: the general colour of the upper parts of the plumage is ferruginous cheſnut, with duſky markings, but at the back part of the head and neck, with black and white irregular ſpots: the quills and tail powdered with darker cheſnut dots, and croſſed with bars of the ſame, at half an inch diſtance: the chin and throat are white; the reſt of the under parts of the body and thighs are white alſo, but croſſed with numerous fine duſky lines: legs feathered to the toes, and of the ſame colour; claws duſky.

PLACE. Inhabits *China:* for this, and many of the following, I am indebted to General *Davies.*

UNDULATED O.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH twelve inches: general colour on the upper parts like that of the *Brown Owl*; but moſt of the wing coverts and leſſer quills are marked at the ends with white: the whole head and throat are of one colour, but from thence to the vent each feather is margined with white, giving an undulated appearance: the bill is large, ſtrong, of a blueiſh lead colour, beſet with ſtiff briſtles at the baſe: legs yellow; toes bare of feathers; claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Norfolk Iſland.*



Pl.CXL.

Red Crowned Parrot.

Published as the Act directs, May 30. 1801. by Leigh, Sotheby & Son, York Street, Covent Garden.

Genus V. PARROT.

RED-TOPPED P.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eighteen inches: bill large, blue, with a black point: general colour of the plumage dark green, under parts paler: forehead and middle of the crown crimſon: quills deep blue: tail long, duſky, greeniſh brown above, brown beneath: legs brown.

PLACE.

Found at *Port Jackſon*. It appears moſt to coincide with the Var. A. of the *Pacific Parrot*, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 253. 56. A. but ſeems to be of nearly twice the ſize.

RED-CROWNED P.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Grey Parrot*; length thirteen inches: general colour duſky, with a ſlight gloſs of green, and the margins of the feathers very pale: the head feathers are full, and the bird thereby enabled to erect them as a creſt at will; the whole of theſe are a deep ſcarlet, except the chin, which is duſky: the under parts of the body are paler than the upper, and undulated with a mixture of reddiſh and green, ariſing from the margins of the feathers being of that colour, but not very conſpicuous, except juſt at the bottom of the belly, where the red predominates: the quills and tail are plain duſky, but appear ſomewhat undulated with darker in a ſtrong light: the bill is yellowiſh: legs duſky: the tail is ſhort; the wings reach three parts thereon.

Another, ſuppoſed to be the *female*, was fifteen inches in length; on the upper parts much like the other, but the feathers more conſpicuouſly barred with a pale colour, more particularly the quills and tail, in which laſt the bars are ſix or ſeven in number: the head is tufted with feathers as in the other, but the feathers the ſame colour as the back: the chin duſky green: breaſt and belly barred acroſs beauti-

fully with red, yellow, and brown, growing more dull towards the vent.

Beſides the above, I ſaw another at Mr. *Thompſon*'s, in which only part of the head had the red creſt, ſeemingly an intermediate ſtate between the former two, and may be ſuppoſed a young bird not yet in adult plumage.

PLACE. Theſe inhabit *New South Wales*.

GENUS IX. HORNBILL.

HELMET HORNBILL.

Buceros galeatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 142. 2.
Helmet Hornbill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 343. 2.

DESCRIPTION. AS the bill in this bird has been before deſcribed at large, it is neceſſary here only to ſay, that it is about eight inches long, and has a prodigious ſquare calloſity, riſing three inches and a half in height above the baſe of the upper mandible, projecting over the eyes *. The plumage on the head, breaſt, back, and wings, is black; belly, thighs, and vent, white: the tail is long, cuneiform in ſhape, and white, with a broad bar of black near the end of each feather. The total length of the bird is four feet, of which the tail meaſures two, for the two middle feathers occupy that ſpace, the two next on each ſide are twenty-one inches, and the three outer ones one foot: the wings reach about three inches on the tail: the legs are ſtout, ſcaly, and black.

A pretty complete ſpecimen of this bird is in the *Britiſh Muſeum*.

* Good figures of it may be ſeen in *Edwards*, pl. 281. C.—*Pl. Enl.* 933.

Buceros plicatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 146. 12. WREATHED HORNBILL.
Calao of the Iſland of Waigiou, *D'Entrecaſt. Voy.* (Engl. ed. 8vo.) ii. p. 304. pl. xi.
Wreathed Hornbill, *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 358.—*Id. Supp.* p. 76.

BY the deſcription given in the above voyage, it will be found to tally not unaptly with that given by *Dampier*. The bill is ſaid to be arched, of a dirty white, each mandible unequally indented; the upper one ſurmounted by a ſort of yellowiſh creſt, which is flattened and grooved: the wings and body are black; the tail is white; and if we may judge by the figure, ſhort, and even at the end: the neck of a pretty bright ruſous colour. DESCRIPTION.

GENUS XIII. CROW. BLACK-BREASTED CR.

LENGTH ten inches: bill and legs black: upper parts of the plumage in general, from the crown to the tail coverts, as well as the wings, fine pale blue grey: the face, to beyond the eyes, chin, throat, and breaſt, full black; all from thence beneath, thighs and vent, pure white; the outer edge of the wing and quills black, edged with white: tail black. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Port Jackſon*. It has much affinity to the *Black-faced Crow* *; but the black proceeds as far as the breaſt, not finiſhing on the throat; and the under parts are not of ſo pure a white as in the one here deſcribed; however, we cannot be poſitive that it may be only a variety. PLACE.

GENUS XIV. ROLLER. PACIFIC R.

LENGTH nine inches: bill and legs red: head and neck cheſnut: chin and throat, down the middle, black, bounded on each DESCRIPTION.

* *Supp.* ii. p. 116. 19.

ſide with a line of white: the lower part of the neck from the cheſnut changes to green, and from thence all beneath is paler green: wings fine blue; baſe of the quills white, forming a ſpot of white when expanded: rump and tail coverts green: tail itſelf, and ends of the quills, duſky blue black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Port Jackſon*.

GORGET W.

GENUS XXII. WOODPECKER.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH about nine inches: bill pale horn colour: head, neck, and upper parts deep cinnamon or cheſnut, growing very pale on the rump: back and wings marked with numerous curved tranſverſe black creſcents; acroſs the breaſt a large black creſcent; from thence to the vent pale duſky rufous, ſpotted with black: rump and vent paler than the reſt, marked with black: tail feathers black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Queen Charlotte's Sound:* it comes neareſt in colour to the *Rufous Woodpecker*, but is a larger bird, and moſt probably is a diſtinct ſpecies.

AZURE K.

GENUS XXIV. KINGSFISHER.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH ſix inches and a half; ſize of the *European* ſpecies: bill an inch and three-quarters long, and black: the plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, is of a fine deep blue: between the bill and eye a buff coloured ſtreak: on each ſide of the neck, a long oblique ſtreak of white; all the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, deep buff colour: quills brown: legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Norfolk Iſland*.

BLUE-FACED CR.

GENUS XXIX. CREEPER.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH five inches: bill three quarters of an inch, black: general colour of the plumage duſky, nearly black on the under parts,

parts, but on the crown of the head and the back brown: quills and tail wholly duſky black: the face, all round the bill, and the chin and rump, are fine blue: legs duſky black.

Inhabits *Africa*. Deſcribed from a ſpecimen found preſerved in the collection of the late Mr. *Bailey*, of the *Hay Market*. PLACE.

GENUS XXXII. THRUSH.

ASH-HEADED THR.

LENGTH ſeven inches and a half: bill and legs yellow: general colour of the plumage duſky or purpliſh black: head and neck pale aſh colour: one ſuppoſed to be the hen, has the head and neck of a darker aſh colour, and the reſt of the plumage ſomewhat paler, otherwiſe not unlike. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Norfolk Iſland*. PLACE.

WHITE-EARED THR.

LENGTH ſeven inches and a half; ſize of the *Black-eyed Thruſh*: top of the head above the eyes, and nape, fine blue grey: chin, fore part of the neck and breaſt, black: behind the eye a large white patch: the lower part of the neck, the back, wings, and tail, fine pale green: belly, thighs, and vent yellow: bill and legs black. DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits the ſame parts as the *Black-eyed Thruſh*, and is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the other ſex of that bird. PLACE.

WHITE-BROWED THR.

LENGTH ſeven inches and a half: head, neck, back, wings, and tail, black: a large patch of white on the lower coverts or ſecondary quills: the under parts of the body from the breaſt white: over the eyes a long ſtreak of white, like an eye-brow: thighs black, dotted with white: wings when cloſed reach half way on the tail: bill and legs black. DESCRIPTION.

Found at *Port Jackſon*: deſcribed from a drawing made from a ſpecimen PLACE.

ſpecimen brought from thence by Governor *King:* in appearance it moſt reſembles the *Reſtleſs Thruſh*, N° 11.; but in this laſt, the white trace over the eye, and white patch on the wing, are both wanting.

COCHIN FL.

GENUS XL. FLYCATCHER.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches and three quarters: bill duſky, with ſeveral hairs at the gape: crown above the eye, nape, hind neck, back, and wings, olive brown, darker on the forehead; all beneath, level with the eye, to the vent, pale rufous; very light about the throat and neck: quills duſky: at the outer edge of the wing a white ſpot: tail brown, but paler than the back, and greatly cuneiform; the middle feathers being two inches long, the outer ones five eighths of an inch; the three outer feathers are white at the ends, with a creſcent of black juſt within the white: legs pale red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cochin China.*

GOLD-BREASTED M.

GENUS XLIV. MANAKIN.

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH four inches: bill pale: head, neck, breaſt, back, wings, and tail, deep blue black; acroſs the breaſt a band of fine yellow, curved upwards on each ſide of the neck; from thence, the belly, thighs, and vent, are deep ferruginous: legs pale aſh colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *Brazil.*

NORFOLK P.

GENUS XLVIII. PIGEON

DESCRIPTION. LENGTH fourteen inches: head and neck, as far as the breaſt, white; from the laſt to the vent black: quills black: back and wings deep duſky purple, with a few darker markings: tail dull purple, with the inner webs of the feathers duſky: bill black: legs red.

With this was another, ſaid to differ only in ſex. In it, the head, neck, and breaſt were ferruginous: back and wings green: quills duſky: belly, thighs, rump, and vent, browniſh purple: the two middle tail feathers ferruginous, the reſt pale browniſh purple: bill and legs as in the other.

Inhabits *Norfolk Iſland.*

PLACE.

CHESNUT-SHOULDERED P.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twenty inches: bill deep red; towards the tip yellow: irides crimſon: head and fore part of the neck, as far as the breaſt, fine gloſſy deep green; towards the breaſt paler: ſhoulders deep chocolate red, or cheſnut; behind the neck gloſſed with copper: the lower part of the back, the wings, and tail, pale blue: quills within duſky: breaſt, belly, and vent, white: legs red.

Inhabits *Norfolk Iſland.*

PLACE.

GREY-NECKED P.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches: head, neck, and breaſt, pale grey: belly, thighs, and vent, white: back and wings light ſandy brown: wing coverts marked with white ſpots: quills deep browniſh grey: tail cuneiform in ſhape; the two middle feathers three inches and a half long, the outer, one inch and a quarter; the end half of all but the two middle ones white.

Inhabits *New South Wales.*

PLACE.

GENUS LXXX. GALLINULE.

GREY-HEADED G.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL red and large, as in the *Purple Gallinule*, and riſing on the forehead: head and neck blue grey, growing to azure towards the chin: back purple: wings and tail deep indigo: breaſt and belly verditer green: vent white: tail indigo: legs ſcarlet.

Drawn from one in *Exeter Exchange*, by General *Davies.*

Another.

Another, ſaid to come from *Madagaſcar:* bill the ſame, but not coming ſo high on the forehead: head and neck pale grey: back deep green and black intermixed: chin, breaſt, and ſhoulders of wings, verditer green: belly and ſides blue: vent ultramarine: legs and bare part of the thighs ſcarlet. Theſe ſeem to be varieties only of each other, if not of a different ſex.

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