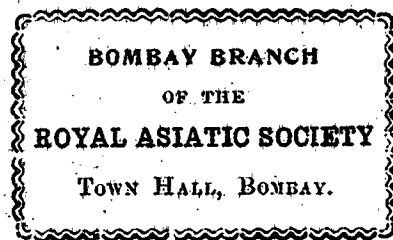




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A
GENERAL HISTORY

OF
BIRDS.

BY JOHN LATHAM, M.D.

F.R.S. A.S. AND L.S.

ACAD. CÆS. NAT. CURIOS. REG. HOLM. ET SOC. NAT. SCRIPT. BEROLIN. &c. &c.

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1823.



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ORDER III. PASSERINE.

(CONTINUED.)

GENUS XLIX.—WARBLER.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Nightingale Warbler | 21 Blue-necked | 45 Wheat-Ear |
| A White Nightingale | A Var. | A Grey ditto |
| 2 Greater N. | 22 Caffrarian | B Cinereous ditto |
| 3 Silky | A Var. | C Dwina |
| 4 Pettichaps | 23 Russian | 46 Russet Wheat-ear |
| 5 Barred | 24 Grasshopper | 47 Black-eared ditto |
| 6 Lesser. | 25 Danubian | 48 Rufous ditto |
| 7 Black-cap | 26 Sedge | 49 Cape ditto |
| A Varied ditto | 27 Dartford | 50 Pileated |
| B Columbaude | A Var. | 51 Cream-coloured |
| 8 Dalmatian | 28 Carteian | 52 Stone-chat |
| 9 Reed Wren | 29 Sardinian | A Var. |
| 10 Bog-rush W. | 30 Marmora | B Var. |
| 11 Marsh | 31 Rufous | 53 Sibyl |
| 12 Cetti's | 32 Natterer's | A Var. |
| 13 Hedge | 33 Redbreast | 54 Provence |
| 14 Redstart | A Var. | 55 Spotted |
| A Var. | 34 Rufous-throated | 56 Ash-crowned |
| B Var. | 35 Whiskered | 57 Wren |
| 15 Tithys | 36 Double-streaked | 58 Gold-crested Wren |
| 16 Grey Redstart | 37 White-tailed Redbreast | 59 Fire-crested ditto |
| 17 Redtail | A Var. | 60 Flowery |
| 18 Black Redtail | 38 White-throat | 61 Leucomele |
| A Var. | 39 Stoparola | 62 Black and white |
| B Var. | 40 Lesser White-throat | 63 Wood Wren |
| C Var. | 41 Gooda | 64 Swamp Wren |
| 19 Chestnut-bellied | 42 Virescent | 65 Yellow Wren |
| A Var. | 43 Green-backed | A Scotch Wren |
| 20 Blue-throated | 44 Whin-Chat | 66 Tailor |

WARBLER.

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 67 Olive-backed | 107 Rufous-crowned | 143 White-crowned |
| 68 Tawny-rumped | 108 Melodious | 144 Pink |
| 69 Aquatic | 109 Black-crowned | 145 Olive |
| 70 Babbling | 110 Black-hooded | 146 Green Indian |
| 71 White-breasted | 111 Cape | A Quadricolor |
| 72 Epicurean | A Var. | 147 Cingalese |
| 73 Fig-eater | 112 Shrubby | 148 Black-necked |
| 74 Passerine | 113 Buff-rumped | 149 Cambrian |
| 75 Subalpine | 114 Tractrac | 150 Guzerat |
| 76 Gibraltar | 115 White-eyed | 151 Plumbeous |
| 77 Fantail | A Var. | 152 Asiatic |
| 78 Mediterranean | 116 Spectacle | A Var. |
| 79 Siberian | 117 Ciliary | 153 Etherial |
| 80 Yellow-browed | 118 Sooty | 154 China |
| 81 Gilt-throat | A Var. | 155 Bourbon |
| 82 Moor | 119 Coromandel | 156 Maurice |
| A Var. | 120 Philippine | A Var. |
| 83 Blue-tailed | 121 Wave-tailed | 157 Livid |
| 84 Daurian | 122 Rufous-tailed | 158 Black-backed |
| 85 Sultry | 123 Sharp-tailed | 159 Susan |
| 86 Senegal | 124 Great-tailed | 160 Persian |
| 87 Citron-bellied | 125 Citron | 161 Dwarf |
| 88 Rufous-sided | 126 Red-rumped | A Var. |
| 89 Undated | 127 Azure | B Var. |
| 90 Dusky | 128 Superb | 162 Black-headed |
| 91 Flaxen | A Var. | 163 Bonnet |
| A Var. | B Var. | 164 Buff-headed |
| 92 All-black | 129 Slender-tailed | 165 Exile |
| 93 Commander | 130 Manilla | 166 Yellow-vented |
| 94 Madagascar | 131 Harrison's | 167 Streaked |
| 95 Choirister | 132 Long-tailed | 168 Terrene |
| 96 Piping | A Var. | 169 Gold-bellied |
| 97 Strutting | B Var. | 170 Ruddy |
| 98 Prattling | 133 Rusty-shouldered | 171 New-Holland |
| 99 Isabella | 134 Gauze-tailed | 172 Chaste |
| 100 Familiar | 135 African | 173 White-tailed |
| 101 Luzonian | 136 Soft-tailed | 174 Crimson-breasted |
| A Var. | 137 Orange-rumped | A Var. |
| 102 Dark | 138 Mountaineer | 175 Rusty-side |
| 103 Namaqua | 139 Batavian | 176 Wreathed |
| 104 Flame-coloured | 140 Fenny | 177 Botany-Bay |
| 105 Thoracic | 141 Foodkey | 178 Rufous-vented |
| 106 Rufous-bellied | 142 Red-vented | 179 Citrine |

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 180 Long-legged | 215 Quebec | 252 Grey-throated |
| 181 Long-shanked | 216 Jamaica | 253 Murine |
| 182 Equinoctial | 217 Worm-eater | 254 Blue |
| 183 Indigo | 218 Tennesse | 255 Blue Indian |
| 184 Rusty-headed | 219 Mourning | 256 Guira |
| 185 Buff-faced | 220 Hooded | 257 Ferruginous |
| 186 Black-jawed | A Louisiane | 258 Pensile |
| 187 White-collared | 221 Cowled | 259 Spectacle |
| A Var. | 222 Blackburnian | 260 Guiana Red-tail |
| 188 Long-billed | 223 White-poll | 261 Rufous-tail |
| 189 Awatcha | 224 Cærulean | 262 Ruddy-tail |
| 190 Patagonian | 225 Spotted-tailed | 263 Rush |
| A Var. | 226 Gold-winged | 264 Simple |
| 191 Thorn-tailed | 227 Yellow-vented | 265 Equatorial |
| 192 Magellanic | 228 Streaked-crowned | A Var. |
| 193 Shore | 229 Grisly | 266 Greenish |
| 194 Caspian | 230 St. Domingo | 267 Louisiane Wren |
| 195 Red-headed | 231 Pine | A Var. |
| 196 Yellow-poll | 232 Green | 268 Plata |
| 197 Carolina | 233 Hang-nest | A Var. |
| 198 Prairie | 234 White-chinned | 269 Barred-tail |
| 199 New-York | 235 Palm | 270 Great Wren |
| 200 Spotted yellow | 236 Banana | 271 Brown |
| A Var. | 237 Cayenne | 272 Savannah |
| 201 Umbrose | A Blue Manakin | 273 Gold-naped |
| 202 Golden-crowned | B Var. | 274 Ruby-crowned |
| A Var. | C Var. | 275 Regal |
| 203 Yellow-rumped | 238 Blue-headed | 276 Grey |
| A Var. | 239 Paraguan | 277 Yellow-fronted |
| 204 Belted | 240 Blue-striped | 278 Rufous and white |
| 205 Grasset | 241 Green and white | 279 Rufous-necked |
| 206 Yellow-throated | 242 Brown-throated | 280 Yellow-shouldered |
| 207 Orange-throated | 243 Yellow-backed | 281 Nashville |
| 208 Cape May | 244 Grey-poll | 282 Kentucky |
| 209 Yellow-breasted | 245 Black-poll | 283 Connecticut |
| A Var. | 246 Orange-headed | 284 Autumnal |
| 210 Yellow-bellied | 247 Orange-bellied | 285 Bay-breasted |
| 211 Black-throated | 248 Prothonotary | 286 Black and yellow |
| 212 Blue-grey | 249 Crested | 287 Blue-green |
| 213 Bloody-side | 250 Half-collared | 288 Pine-Swamp |
| 214 Red-throated | 251 Olive-brown | 289 Mountain |

290 Hemlock	293 Javan	296 Gular
291 Bearded	294 Chret	297 Olivaceous
292 Tawny-bellied	295 Grey-headed	298 Bush

BIRDS of this Genus have a slender and weak bill.*

Nostrils small, a little depressed.

Tongue, in general, cloven.

The exterior toe joined, at the under part, to the base of the middle one.

This Genus, and that of the Wagtail, are blended by Linnæus; but are here separated, from their differing in manners.

Warblers perch on trees for the most part, and proceed by leaps, rarely running,† and seldom emit any noise in flight: they are most numerous of any, and the greater part inhabit the warmer regions, where insects of all kinds abound, on which they principally feed. Some birds, included under the head of Warblers, seem allied to the Flycatchers, and perhaps, when more fully known, may prove to be such.

We have made every effort, in respect to the above numerous list, to discriminate the several Species as such; but it must not be wondered at, if many, supposed to be distinct, may hereafter prove to be merely Varieties, or incomplete in plumage; or that several, from our present incomplete knowledge of them, may have been described twice, under different appellations.

1.—NIGHTINGALE WARBLER.

Sylvia Luscinia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 506. *Scop.* i. No. 227.

Motacilla Luscinia, *Lin.* i. p. 328. *Faun. suec.* No. 244. *Gm. Lin.* i. 950. *Brun.* No. 270. *Muller*, No. 265. *Kramer*, 376. 10. *Frisch*, t. 21. *Faun. arag.* p. 87.*
Sepp. Vog. t. p. 123. *Raii*, 78. A. 2. *Will.* 161. t. 41. *Bris.* iii. 397. *Id.* Svo. i. 420. *Borowsk.* iii. 185. *Klein*, 73. 1. *Id. Stem.* 13. t. 16. 1. a. b. *Id. Ov.* 24. t. 10. 5. *Gerin.* iv. t. 400. 2. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 105. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 195.

* In many, there is a slight notch near the tip of the under mandible.

† The Wheatear, and some few others, are an exception to this.

- Le Rossignol, *Buf.* v. 81. pl. 6. 1. *Pl. enl.* 615. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 498. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 273.
- Rusignuolo, *Zmnan. Uov.* 54. t. 8. f. 42. *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 1.
- L'Usignuolo, *Cet. uc. Sard.* 214.
- Nachtigall, *Gunth. Nest.* 65. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 55. *Naturf.* xvii. 98. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 87. t. 72.
- Nightingale, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 408. *Id. Sup.* 180. *Id. Sup.* ii. 233. *Br. Zool.* No. 154. *Id. fol.* 100. t. S. 1. f. 2. *Id. Ed.* 1812, p. 494. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 416. A. • *Collins, Birds,* pl. 10. f. 5. 6. *Albin,* iii. pl. 53. *Id. Song Birds,* pl. p. 67. *Russ. Alep.* p. 7. *Kæmpf. Jap.* 130. *Will. Engl.* 220 pl. 41. *Gent. Mag.* 22. pl. p. 265. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 199. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 576. pl. 51. *Lewin,* iii. t. 99. *Walcot,* ii. pl. 229. *Pult. Dors.* p. 8. *Donov.* v. pl. 108. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 486. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

THE Nightingale is rather superior in size to most of the British Warblers; the length nearly seven inches, extent of wing nine; weight three quarters of an ounce. Bill brown; irides hazel; head and upper parts pale tawny, with an olive hue, beneath pale ash-colour; towards the vent nearly white; quills brown, margined with reddish brown; tail deep tawny; legs cinereous brown. The female rather smaller, otherwise like the male.

This bird is very common in England, but does not extend to the more northern counties, and rarely far to the western. It generally arrives in the middle of April, or at farthest the beginning of May.* Yorkshire is the most northern part it is seen in; and to the west very rarely in Devonshire and Cornwall.† The males come first, and in a week or ten days after the females. They depart before the end of August. This separation of the sexes, has been before noticed, in respect to the Chaffinch; but we are assured, that in all birds of the Warbler Genus, which migrate, the males arrive first, and if the weather afterwards prove cold, with the wind at east or

* I once heard it in Kent on the 7th of April, and the late Mr. Lewin the 17th March, both in 1791; from April 1, to May 1, according to the *Naturalist's Calendar*, p. 19.

† In the summer of 1808, it has frequently been heard in the gardens of the Earl of Lonsdale, Fisher-street, Carlisle; two of them met with on the banks of the Forth, Stirlingshire, Scotland, in the year 1818.

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 in a few days; and this arrival of the latter may be known, by the singing of the males; if they are very vociferous, their mates may be immediately expected; if on the contrary, none will appear, for both are actuated by the same cause; this, therefore, seems to account for the males only being caught at their first coming, rather than there being a greater number of that sex.

The nest is made about the end of May, in a low bush, or a quickset hedge, well covered with foliage, for the sake of concealment: it is composed of dry leaves, mixed with grass and fibres, and lined with hair, down, or dry grass; sometimes the nest is made upon a little rising ground; the eggs four or five, greenish brown, weighing about 47 grains each. The male bird, as well as others of the migratory Warblers, remains on the spot to which it first resorts, attracting the female by its song; and if by accident the female is killed, the male, which had become silent, resumes his song, and will continue to sing late in the summer, or till he finds another mate; in which case, these will breed at a later season; which accounts for the appearance of this bird having two or more broods in a year.* It may be observed, that the Nightingales rarely make the nest near each other, but when from necessity it is the case, the males are perpetually engaged in combat; shewing that harmony of voice, and that of disposition, are not always found in the same subject.

This admired Species is a summer inhabitant of France, Italy, Germany, and Sweden,† and as far North as Siberia, also at Kamtschatka; is well known in Greece, and the Isles of Archipelago.

* *Hist. des. Ois.*

† Linnæus mentions six or seven places; but we believe it is rarely found, except in the neighbourhood of Swart Sjo Palace, 60 miles from Stockholm, belonging to the Swedish Crown, by tradition said to have been first noticed there; two or three are often heard there at midnight, when many people attend to be witnesses of the circumstance.—Mr. Skoge.

Hasselquist* speaks of it as being in Palestine; and Fryer,† about Chulminor, in Persia; said also to be found in China and Japan, at which last place they are much esteemed, and sell dear:‡ likewise at Aleppo,|| being there in great abundance; kept tame in houses, and let out at a small rate, to such as choose it in the city, so that no entertainment is made in the spring without a concert of these birds. Common at the bird shops at Moscow, singing in cages, as finely as in their native woods, the price of one fifteen rubles; the same at Venice, where innumerable cages of them are exposed for sale. In respect to Africa, Sonnini§ speaks of their inhabiting Lower Egypt, and as they are very common in the summer at Gibraltar, they may be supposed to occupy some space at least of Barbary, on the opposite shore. None but the vilest epicure would think of eating these charming songsters; yet we are told, that their flesh is equal to that of the Ortolan, and that they are fattened in Gascony for the table. We read also of Heliogabalus eating the tongues of Nightingales; and the famous dish of the Tragedian, Clodius Æsopus, composed of those of every singing, or talking bird.¶

It does not appear that this has been ever found in America, though many of their birds bear the name.** Whoever wishes to learn more on this subject, may consult the *Hist. des Ois.* and *Brit. Zool.* in both of which much more is said than we can here find room for.

* Common on the shores of the Nile.

† "The Nightingale, the sweet harbinger of the light, is a constant cheerer of these groves; charming, with its warbling strains, the heaviest soul into pleasing ecstasy."—*Trav.* p. 248.

‡ Sell there for twenty cobangs a piece.—*Kämpf. Jap.* i. 130. || *Russ. Alep.* p. 7.

§ At least in the most eastern part of that quarter of the globe, and the Isles of the Archipelago, at the period of emigration.—*Trav.* ii. 51. 52.

¶ Said to have cost about £6843 10s. of our money.—*Plin.* l. x. ch. 51. *Br. Zool.* ii. 656. Note.

** Virginian Nightingale, American Nightingale, Spanish Nightingale, all birds of a different Species, and even Genus.

The keeping this bird in confinement in a cage requires much attention, for if an old one be caught at its first coming, it begins to sing in about six or eight days, and after the usual time, the song goes off; and again at the end of December, and so in every year: but if brought up from the nest, it sings the whole year round, except during the time of moulting, and often better than the wild Nightingale. How long the life of the Nightingale may be, does not seem well ascertained: a friend of mine* informs me, that a person whom he was acquainted with in London, kept one for six years and seven months, and its death was then supposed to have occurred from want of proper care; and further, that he has kept one himself for three years and a half, and that it used to sing all the winter, but the chances against preserving the bird for even the last named period are so few, as to dishearten most people from the attempt, and may lead one to think with Thomson, that the Nightingale is—

“ too delicately fram'd

“ To brook the harsh confinement of the cage.”

He adds, that when the Nightingale sings fluently, he is a most charming bird, but not always disposed to do so at the will of its master; in which case a small child's rattle, put into motion, has been known to provoke it to obedience.

We have been informed, that Nightingales may be seen hanging out of almost every other window at Warsaw, in Poland, and their music, to any one passing through the street in the morning, is delightful; and it was understood, that both there, and at Saint Petersburg, where they are also kept in numbers, their principal food was ant's eggs. A composition sold in London, called German paste, is recommended for the food of this, as well as other slender-billed, and soft feeding birds, but how far this answers we have had no experience.

* Mr. H. Grimston.

A.—*Luscinia candida*, *Bris.* iii. 401. *B. Id.* 8vo. i. 421. *Buf.* v. 114.
White Nightingale, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 412.

This is wholly white:* others have been noticed, in which the head, neck, wings, and tail were white; the rest of the plumage brown and white mixed.

2.—GREATER NIGHTINGALE.

Luscinia major, *Bris.* iii. 400. *A. Id.* 8vo. i. 421. *Frisch*, t. 21. b. *Buf.* v. 113.
Sylvia Philomela, *Tem. Man.* p. 106. *Id. Ed.* ii. 196.
Greater Nightingale, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 411.

THIS is said to be considerably larger, and according to Frisch, sings even better than the common one. The plumage rufous and ash-colour mixed. How far the Nightingale extends to India we are not certain, but we learn that a bird called the Hill Nightingale is found in many parts there. This is seven inches long. Bill flesh-colour; plumage in general brown; beneath whitish; legs lead-coloured brown; but notwithstanding the name, we are not certain that it belongs to this Genus. Kramer† mentions one smaller than the other two, whose song is in proportion to its size, and that such an one is not uncommon about the hedges, and also in orchards in Austria.

3.—SILKY WARBLER.

Sylvia sericea (Natterer), *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 197.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Plumage above dull grey brown; sides of the neck and breast cinereous, inclining on the sides

* One of these, thought a present worthy of Agrippina, wife of the Emperor Claudius, for which 6000 Sesterces had been offered.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.* B. x. ch. 29.

† See *Elench*, p. 376. 10.

to grey brown; belly and under tail coverts brown; a streak above the eyes and round them, the throat and middle of the belly pure white; tail somewhat cuneiform.

Inhabits the Southern parts of Spain, among the bushes; several specimens, obtained by Mr. Natterer, on the Brenta, during his stay at Gibraltar. It is described as, having a more delicate and silky plumage than either of the Nightingales, to both of which it seems to have resemblance, but on comparison, will be found different; not only from the size, but the shape of the wings; and the tail being graduated in a different manner, it approaches somewhat to the Coryphée of Levaillant—our Choirister Warbler.

4.—PETTICHAPS.

Sylvia hortensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 507. *Gm. Lin.* i. 955. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 111. *Id.*
Ed. ii. p. 206.

Curruca, *Bris.* iii. 372. *Id.* 8vo. i. 414.

Ficedula cinerea major, *Bigia*, *Gerin.* iv. t. 395. 1.

Die Bastard Nachtigale, *Naturf.* xxvii. s. 39. 1. (Bechstein.*)

Broemstuijper, *Sepp, Vog.* ii. t. p. 139.

La Fauvette, *Buf.* v. 117. pl. 7. *Pl. enl.* 579. 1. *Hist. Prov.* i. 506.

Lesser Fauvette, *Bewick*, *pl.* in p. 212?

Pettichaps, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 413. *Id. Sup.* ii. 234. *Br. Zool.* 1812. i. 506. *Shaw's Zool.*
x. 581. *Lewin's Birds*, iii. pl. 100. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 230. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

LENGTH six inches; breadth nearly nine; weight five drachms. The bill a trifle broader at the base than in the Common Whitethroat; tongue jagged at the tip; irides dusky yellow; plumage above light brown, inclining to olive-green; quills and tail margined with the latter; below the ears ash-colour; throat, neck, and upper part of the breast dirty white, inclining to buff-colour; lower part of the breast, belly, and under tail coverts white; beneath the wings buff;

* This gentleman has taken here some pains to discriminate this and five others of the Wren kind, which had been, by the older writers, confounded with each other.

legs dusky: in some old birds, a pale or yellowish streak appears over the eye. The male and female are much alike, but the latter is smaller.

This is not a very common species in England; we have met with it in Kent, and in the neighbourhood of London; also received it from Sandwich: Colonel Montagu found it in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire; it is known to be in Berkshire and Hampshire, but believe it not to be in plenty any where; however, it may possibly be more so than generally imagined, from its likeness to the female Blackcap, which, at a distant view, it much resembles.

The males generally arrive here about the last week in April, the females a few days later; they build in thick bushes or hedges; the nest composed of dried fibres, some wool, and a little green moss, lined sometimes with horsehair; the eggs four in number, weighing each 36 grains, colour dirty white, with brownish specks, pretty numerous and confluent, at the larger end: Mr. Bechstein thinks the song even more varied than that of the Nightingale, bursting into various kinds of modulations as it proceeds, and at times warbling like the House Swallow; indeed, some of its notes are sweetly, and softly drawn, others are quick, lively, loud, and piercing, but reaching the distant ear without inharmonious discord; its general food is insects, which it searches for under the leaves, but will frequently come into gardens, making free with the fruit likewise: the young are observed to remain in the nest till almost as well feathered as the parents.

It is recorded as a bird of Sweden, appearing there in May, and departing the end of August. We here and there meet with it on the Continent of Europe, and can trace it as far as Gibraltar, at which place it is seen, though sparingly, in the summer months.

M. Temminck mentions a bird which he calls *Sylvia orphea*, which appears very similar, if not the same; and observes, that the Fauvette, *Pl. enlum.* 576. 1. is the female.

We have a specimen from Africa, so like this, as not to be distinguished, but the under parts appear of a deeper buff-colour.

5.—BARRED WARBLER.

Sylvia nisoria, Bec-fin rayé, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 108. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 200.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill brown; irides yellow; head, cheeks, nape, and back deep cinereous; scapulars and rump tipped with brown and white stripes; wings pale cinereous; tail the same, the outer feather tipped with a white spot, which also occupies part of the inner web; on the next the same, but the spot smaller; the third and fourth only edged, and tipped with white; throat, neck, breast, and sides white, striped across with cinereous grey bands; middle of the belly white; the under tail coverts cinereous, deeply edged with white. In the female the upper parts are more plain, and the tail very little marked with white. The young bird is striped across both above and beneath, and has a brown iris.

Inhabits the shrubs in Sweden, the North of Germany, Hungary, &c. but is a rare species; lays four or five eggs, cinereous white, and marked with spots of reddish ash-colour.

6.—LESSER PETTICHAPS.

Sylvia Hippolais, *Ind. Orn.* i. 507. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 122. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 222.

Motacilla Hippolais, *Lin.* i. 330. *Faun. suec.* No. 248. *Gm. Lin.* i. 954.

Ficedula septima Aldrov. Pettichaps, *Raii*, 79. A. 7. *Will.* 158. *Id. Engl.* 216.

Zinman. Uov. 44. t. 6. f. 29?

Motacilla Fitis, *Naturf.* xxvii. s. 50. 5.

Lesser Pettichaps, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 413. 3.* *Id. Sup.* ii. 236. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 249.

for description. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 508. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 418. *G. Id. Sup.* p. 64.

Nat. Miscel. t. 189. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 746. *Bewick*, i. p. 209? *Lewin*, iii. pl.

101. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 251. *Pult. Dors.* p. 9. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

LENGTH five inches, breadth eight; weight two drachms. Bill short, dusky, the under mandible bluish; inside of the mouth flesh-colour; above and beneath the eye, a yellowish line; head, neck, and upper parts, cinereous; quills and tail mouse-colour; belly

silvery white; breast darker, with a silvery tinge; the wings, when closed, reach to about one-third on the tail, which when spread, appears a trifle forked; legs bluish lead-colour.

This is frequent in many parts of England; makes an oval nest, with a small opening at top, of dry bents, with a little moss, thickly lined with feathers, and placed either on the ground, or a low bush; the eggs five, white, sprinkled with small red spots, chiefly at the larger end. It comes early, often before the 20th of March, but generally before the 1st of April, and goes away before the end of September;* is in most places common, but has not yet been observed in Guernsey, although the Willow Wren, a much scarcer bird here, is there in plenty.

This species is perpetually singing, or rather chirping, the note like the word Twit, five or six times delicately repeated, the three last hastily and short. M. Bechstein calls it Fit; and from thence has derived his trivial name.

7.—BLACK CAP WARBLER.

- Sylvia atricapilla*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 508. *Lin.* i. 332. *Fayn. suec.* No. 256. *Gm. Lin.* i. 970. *Scop.* i. No. 229. *Brun.* No. 278. 279. *Muller*, No. 277. *Kramer*, 377. *Frisch*, t. 23. *Borowsk.* iii. 193. *Gerin.* iv. t. 398. 1? 2. *Id.* 399. f. 1. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 109. *Id. Ed.* ii. 204.
- Curruca atricapilla*, *Bris.* iii. 380. *Id.* 8vo. i. 416. *Klein*, 79. 14. *Id. Ov.* 26. t. 10. f. 17. *Raii*, 79. A. 8. *Will.* 162. t. 41. *Id. Engl.* 226.
- Meissen Moenche, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 68.
- Der Klosterwenzel, *Naturf.* xvii. 105.
- Fauvette à tête noire, *Buf.* v. 125. t. 8. f. 1. *Pl. enl.* 580. 1. 2.
- Bechigue à tête noire, *Hist. Prov.* i. 507.
- Capinera, *Olin.* t. p. 9. *Zinnan. Uov.* 56. t. 8. f. 45. *Cet. Uc. Sard.* 216.

* Colonel Montagu observes, that some of these stay through the winter in the west of England. He observed two or three of them the 16th of December, 1808; and both in December and January, 1806 and 1807.

Blackcap, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 415. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 148. *Id. fol.* 101. t. S. 5. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 505. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 6. f. 10. pl. 10. f. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 648. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 418. F. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 217. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 116. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 234. *Pult. Dorset.* p. 9. *Orn. Dict.*

LENGTH five inches or more, weight four drachms and a half. Bill brown; irides dark hazel; crown of the head black; plumage on the upper parts of the body greenish ash-colour; sides of the head and under parts grey; vent almost white; quills and tail cinereous brown; the feathers margined with ash-colour; the two middle ones a trifle shorter than the rest; legs lead-colour.

The female has the crown ferruginous chestnut, instead of black. The species is not uncommon in England, comes the end of April,* and departs the end of September, or beginning of October; generally builds in a low bush, not far from the ground: the nest composed of dried stalks, with a little wool and green moss, and lined with the fibres of roots, thinly covered with black horse-hair; the eggs four or five, pale reddish brown, mottled with a deeper colour, sprinkled with a few dark spots. The male and female sit in turn, and the young very early provide for themselves. It should appear, that individuals sometimes remain in England throughout the winter, as Mr. Lewin once shot a male in Kent, in January. The food is for the most part insects, but these birds will also eat the berries of Spurge laurel, Service, and especially those of Ivy; and of these last seem fond, for we have found them in the stomach, at a time when insects were in plenty; and more than once have observed them to build in an old ivy, pretty high from the ground. The song is much esteemed, and thought almost equal to that of the Nightingale, scarcely deficient, except in the delightful Variety of the last named; and has been called the Mock Nightingale; in some counties Nettle Creeper, and Nettle Monger.

* Mr. White says, they come trooping all at once, the first fine weather in April, and adds, they are delicate songsters.—*Hist. Selb.* p. 29.

It seems to inhabit most parts of the Continent of Europe, at least as far as Sweden; is a summer inhabitant of Gibraltar, and extends to the Morocco shore, but is not a plentiful species, nor is it for certain known where it passes the winter. This bird, we are informed, is found at Madeira, and known there by the name of Tinta Negra.

A.—*Curruca albo and nigro varia*, *Bris.* iii. 383. *Id.* 8vo, i. 417.
Ficedula varia, *Zinnan.* 44. t. 12. f. 29. 1. *Aldr.* ii. 759. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 416. A.

This is wholly variegated with white and black.

B.—*La petite Colombaude*, *Buf.* v. 131. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 416. B.

Somewhat bigger. Upper parts very deep or blackish, edged with brownish green; above the eye a white streak; throat white; sides grey. Frequent in the woods of Provence, in France.

8.--DALMATIAN WARBLER.

Accentor montanellus, *Accenteur Montagnard*, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 251.

LENGTH five inches four lines. Bill yellow at the base, with a brown point; top of the head and hindhead black; beneath the eye a broad band of the same, ending on the ear; over the eye, from the bill, a yellow streak as an eye-brow, and passing to the nape; body in general above, and scapulars reddish ash, marked with longitudinal streaks of brick-colour red; wings edged with reddish ash; and two series of yellowish points across the wing, forming a double band; tail brown, the shafts reddish brown; under parts of the bird yellowish Isabella colour, varied on the breast with brown spots, and on the sides with reddish ash.

The female is brown on the head, hind head and ears, otherwise like the male.

Inhabits the south of Europe, in Dalmatia and Hungary; also Asia, in the same latitude.—Found by Dr. Pallas, in the east part of Siberia, and in the Crimea.

9.—REED WREN.

Sylvia arundinacea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 510. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 134. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 191.

Motacilla arundinacea, *Phil. Tr.* 75. p. 8. pl. 1. *Gm. Lin.* i. 992.

Turdus arundinaceus minimus, *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 101. *Id.* p. 97.—Nest.

Passer arundinaceus minor, *Raii*, 47. A. 3? *Will.* p. 99?

Luscinia palustris, *Gerin.* iv. t. 399. 2. & 400. 1.

Schiffmachen, Rohrsperling, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 12. *Naturf.* xvii. s. 85. No. 174.

Bouscarle de Provence, *Buf.* v. 134? *Pl. ent.* 655. 2?

Lesser Reed Sparrow, *Will. Engl.* p. 144?

Reed Wren, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 184. *Gen. Mag.* v. 55. 462. pl. p. 640. *Shaw's Zool.* x.

588. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 114. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.* *Br. Zool.* ii. 1812. i. p. 520.

THIS is five inches and a half long, extent of wing seven; weight seven pennyweights. Bill half an inch long, rather broad at the base, dark horn-colour, beneath flesh-coloured; inside of the mouth orange; tongue cloven, and ciliated; irides olive-brown; eyelashes dirty white; general colour of the plumage greenish olive brown; quills and tail brown, the edges of the feathers paler, the latter slightly cuneiform; chin white; the rest of the under parts tawny white; base of all the feathers dusky; legs light olive; soles of the feet bright greenish yellow. The female is half an inch shorter, and smaller than the male.

Inhabits various parts of this kingdom, in watery places, where reeds abound, between three or four of which it generally makes the nest, fastened thereto by means of dead grass, &c. and composed of grass externally, lined for the most part with the flowery tufts of common reeds, and sometimes with fine dead grass, and a few black horse-hairs to cover them, but the bird does not always confine

herself to the reeds; as we have seen the nest made in the forks of a water dock, or in a trifurcated branch of a shrub, near the water; the eggs are usually four, of a dirty white, stained all over with dull olive spots, chiefly at the larger end, with two or three small, irregular black scratches.

It appears to be not uncommon in the marshes about Erith, in Kent, and in various other parts of the coasts of that county and Sussex, from Sandwich to Arundel, especially Romney Marsh; yet in Wiltshire, and Somersetshire, though the Sedge Warbler, another inhabitant of the reeds, is common, not a single Reed Wren is to be found: it is also frequent about the River Coln, in Buckinghamshire, in the Lincolnshire Fens, and no doubt other places where reeds grow. It is very shy, and though the nest is frequently met with, the bird is not often taken: it may be easily mistaken for the Sedge Bird, but is quite a different Species, for on viewing the bill of the latter, it will be found much broader, and it may be distinguished from this character without further comparison: it generally appears here the end of April, or beginning of May, and leaves us in September.

It is certainly found in several parts of the Continent of Europe, but has probably not been discriminated, from others inhabiting the same spots; it is not known to have any song.

A.—Length five inches. Bill brown, three quarters of an inch long, a few bristles at the base; irides hazel; general colour olive; beneath white; breast and sides yellowish; legs ash-colour.

This is found at Calcutta all the year, and lives on insects; called Ticktickee, from the noise it makes; which resembles a lizard known by this name, which is very common in the houses there, and called Tickra, from its being in constant motion. It is the Ticktickee of the Mussulmans; Tickra of the Bengalese; and Podena of Hindustan Proper.—Dr. Buchanan.

We find a bird, of the name of Reed Warbler, in Lewin's figures of the birds of New-Holland; this is said to be one inch longer than ours, but as to colour it is very similar: the tail, too, is in shape the same. The account of it mentions, that it is frequent about Parametta, in summer, on the banks of rivers and ponds, and feeds, and builds somewhat in the manner of the English Nightingale; that it comes in September, and disappears in April.

10.—BOG-RUSH WARBLER.

Sylvia Schœnobanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 510.

Motacilla Schœnobanus, *Lin.* i. 329. *Faun. succ.* No. 246. *Gm. Lin.* i. 953. *Faun. arab.* p. 6. 17. *Faun. arag.* p. 81.

Accentor modularis, *Tem. Man.* p. 121. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 250 ?

Curruca sylvestris, seu *Lusciniola*, *Bris.* iii. 393. *Id.* 8vo. i. 419. *Raii*, 80. 1. *Will.* p. 171.

Motacilla Ivica, *Hasselq. It.* 286. 50.

Fauvette de Bois, ou la Roussette, *Buf.* v. 139.

Usignuolo di Fiume, *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 216 ?

Bog-rush Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* ii. 419. L. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 533.

Reed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 418. *Hasselq. Voy.* 206. 50.

SIZE of the Pettichaps. Bill blackish; feathers of the head, and all above brown, bordered with rufous; beneath inclined to rufous; quills brown, with rufous margins; tail wholly brown; the legs whitish.

Inhabits France and Italy, and as far North as Sweden; whether it removes at any time from the last is not said, but it is certain, that it passes the winter in France, changing place like the Whinchat; makes a nest in the woods, of moss and wool, and lays four or five sky-blue eggs. The young are easily brought up, and the bird in general very tame and familiar; its song is not unpleasant, and in addition, it sings in the winter season. M. Temminck unites this with the Hedge Sparrow.

11.—MARSH WARBLER.

Sylvia palustris, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii.* p. 192. *Bechst. Natur. Deut. iii.* 639. t. 26.

LENGTH full five inches. Bill broad at the base, and rather flattened, under mandible yellowish; plumage above greenish olive brown; wings brown, edged with ash-colour; from the base of the bill, over the eye, a narrow, yellowish white stripe; the under parts exactly the same as in the Reed Wren, but rather paler.

Inhabits moist places, and the banks of the rivers, where willows grow, never among reeds; found on the Po, and the Danube; also in Switzerland, and some parts of Germany; makes a roundish nest on the earth, among the roots of the willows, and other bushes; lays four or five eggs, light ash-colour, with deeper and paler spots of bluish ash. M. Temminck assures us, that it is a distinct Species, but it appears to be very like the Reed Wren.

12.—CETTI'S WARBLER.

Sylvia Cetti, *Marmora*, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii.* 194.

Bouscarle de Provence, *Pl. enl.* 655. 2.

Usignuolo di Sardegna, *Cett. Uc. Sard.* p. 216.

LENGTH five inches. Bill narrow, slender, compressed at the tip, pale brown; plumage above rufous brown; sides of the neck, body, thighs, and belly the same, but paler; between the bill and eye a cinereous streak; throat, neck before, and middle of the belly white; upper tail coverts rufous, with whitish tips; tail broad, the ends of the feathers rounded; legs pale brown.

Inhabits Sardinia, and other Southern parts of Europe; said to be found also in England; but, according to M. Temminck, has been generally confounded with the Reed Wren; it continues in Sardinia throughout the year, and has a melodious song.

13.—HEDGE SPARROW.

Sylvia modularis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 511.

Motacilla modularis, *Lin.* i. 329. *Faun. suec.* No. 245. *Gm. Lin.* i. 952. *Brun*, No. 264. *Muller*, No. 266. *Frisch*, t. 21. *Borowsk*, iii. 186.

Accentor modularis, *Tem. Man.* p. 121. *Id. Ed.* ii. 249.

Curruca sepiaria, *Bris.* iii. 394. *Id. Svo.* i. 420. *Gerin.* iv. t. 391. f. 2.

Sylvia gulá plumbeá, *Klein*, 77. III. 4.

Curruca Eliotæ, *Raii*, 79. A. 6. *Will.* 157.

Die Baum-Nachtigall, *Naturf.* xvii. 100.

Magnanina Aldrovandi, *Will.* 157. *Zinnan. Uov.* 45. t. 6. f. 30. 1.

Traine-buisson, Mouchet, Fauvette d'Hyver, *Buf.* v. 151. *Pl. enl.* 615. 1.

Passera salvatica, *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 205.

Braunelle, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 1—lower fig.

Hedge Sparrow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 419. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 150. *Id. fol.* t. S. 1. f. 3. 4. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 519. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 9. f. 1. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 418. *H. Alb.* iii. pl. 59. *Id. Song Birds*, pl. p. 81. *Will. Engl.* p. 215. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 661. *Bewick's Birds*, i. pl. in p. 213. *Lewin, Birds*, iii. 102. *Walc. Birds*, ii. pl. 232. *Pult. Dors.* p. 9. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves's Br. Orn.* V. iii.

THIS well-known species is five inches and a half long, and weighs nearly six drachms. The bill is blackish; irides hazel; head deep brown, mixed with ash-colour; the cheeks marked with oblong spots of dirty white; the back and wing coverts dusky, edged with reddish brown; quills and tail dusky; rump greenish brown; throat and breast dull ash-colour; belly dirty white; sides, thighs, and vent, pale tawny brown; legs dull flesh-colour. In the female the colours are less bright.

Inhabits this kingdom throughout, and seen every where in the in the hedges, at all seasons; it generally begins to build in March,* the nest composed of moss and wool, and lined with hair, laying four or five pale blue eggs:† although it remains with us the whole year, it is said to be migratory in France, coming there in October,

* In a sheltered valley of Wiltshire, the nest of a Hedge Sparrow was found, with three eggs in it, on the 23d of January, 1796.

† "The eggs of this bird, neatly emptied, and wired, fair ladies wear at their ears, for "pendants."—*Ray's Letters*, p. 135.

and departing Northward in spring, though a few stay behind, for now and then a nest is found there. Linnæus observes, that it is every where met with in September; and adds, that it sings agreeably in the spring, if in a cage; and feeds on hemp seeds; but we do not learn from him if it remains through the summer: with us it is a winter songster, and the note is not an unpleasant one, beginning with the first frosts, and continuing till the spring; it often repeats a note like Tit, tit, tit, hence it has been named Titling; it is called also, by some, Dunnock. The Cuckow frequently lays her egg in the nest of this bird.

14.—REDSTART WARBLER.

- Sylvia Phœnicurus*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 511. *Scop.* i. No. 232. *Tem. Man.* p. 120. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 221.
- Motacilla Phœnicurus*, *Lin.* i. p. 335. *Faun. succ.* No. 257. *Gm. Lin.* i. 987. *Brun.* No. 280. 281. *Muller*, No. 278. *Frisch*, t. 19. 20. *Kramer*, 376. 11. *Georgi*, p. 174. *Faun. arag.* 89. *Borowsk.* iii. p. 193. *Sepp. Vog.* t. 45. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 17. *Gerin.* iv. t. 397. 1.
- Ruticilla*, *Raii*, 78. A. 5. *Will.* 159. t. 39. *Bris.* iii. 403. *Id.* 8vo. i. 422. *Klein*, 77. 2. *Id. Stem.* 14. t. 16. f. 8. a—b.
- Der Schwarzkehlchen, *Naturf.* xvii. 104.
- Motacilla ochruros*, *Georgi, It.* iii. 101. t. 19.
- Rosignol de Muraille, *Buf.* v. 170. pl. 6. f. 2. *Pl. enl.* 351. 1. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 501.
- Culo ranzo, Colo rosso, *Zinman. Uov.* 53. t. 8. f. 41. *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 47.
- Redstart, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 421. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 246. *Id. fol.* 99. t. 8. f. 6. 7. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 520. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 416. B. *Will. Engl.* p. 218. *Alb.* i. pl. 50. *Id. Song Birds*, pl. p. 62. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 6. f. 3.—pl. 2. f. 9. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 670. *Hayes's Birds*, pl. 40. *Bewick's Birds*, i. pl. p. 208. *Lewin's Birds*, iii. pl. 108. *Walcot's Birds*, ii. t. 233. *Pult. Dorset*, p. 8. *Donov. Birds*, iv. pl. 82. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.* *Nat. Misc.* pl. 192. *Graves's Br. Orn.* V. ii.

THIS bird is about five inches in length, and weighs nearly four drachms. Bill black; irides hazel; forehead white; crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, deep blue grey, in some approaching to black; cheeks and throat black; breast, sides, and rump, rusty red; tail red, except the two middle feathers, which are

brown; legs black. The female has the top of the head, and back cinereous grey; chin white; the rest as in the male, but less bright.

The Redstart comes to us the beginning of April, and rarely stays beyond the end of September; it frequently approaches habitations, and does not seem afraid of mankind; yet the least derangement of the eggs, or even looking at them, if the female is at all disturbed, will cause her to forsake the nest, which is usually made in a hole of a tree, or wall, where people are frequently passing by; it is composed chiefly of moss, and lined with hair and feathers; the eggs are four or five, not unlike those of the Hedge Sparrow, rather more elongated, and of a paler blue.

Its song is agreeable, but not strong, and if caught young, will imitate the notes of other birds, frequently singing by night, as well as in the day time; the food is, for the most part, insects, flies, spiders, ant eggs, &c. but, when brought up by hand, may be treated as the Nightingale, and if intended to be kept in a cage must be taken young, for it will by no means submit to confinement if caught when old: the song of the Redstart is soft and short, superior to, though somewhat like, that of the White throat.

In respect to this kingdom, it affects the same parts as the Nightingale, not being found further north than Yorkshire, nor is it often met with in Cornwall, and rarely west of Exeter, in Devonshire; * nor are we certain that it is seen in Ireland. It wags the tail in a singular manner, not up and down like the Wagtail, but sideways, like a dog when he is pleased. †

The Redstart is found in various parts of Europe, and, admitting some Varieties, in Africa, as far as the Cape of Good Hope: we can trace it to Gibraltar, but it comes late there, and in no great abundance, and departs in autumn, not one remaining in the winter; though specimens have been received, shot in Barbary, and Algiers, in January.

* *Orn. Dict.*

† *Br. Zool.*

A.—*R. uticilla pectore maculato*, *Bris.* iii. 407. *Id.* 8vo. i. 423.
Sylvia thorace argentato, *Klein*, 78. 10.
 Rothschwanzlein, *Frisch*, t. 20. f. 26. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 423.

This is probably a female, having the breast spotted with red.

B.—*R. uticilla cinerea*, *Bris.* iii. 406. A. *Id.* 8vo. i. 423.
R. uticilla tertia Aldrovandi, *Raii*, 78. A. 5. Var. *Will.* 160. *Id. Engl.* 218.
 Wald Rothschwanz, *Gunth. Nest.* t. 19. upper fig.

This appears to be a Variety of the male, has only a long line of white on the forehead; the back more cinereous; and the bottom of the belly not white.

15.—TITHYS WARBLER.

Sylvia Tithys, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 512. *Scop.* i. No. 233. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 219.
Motacilla Tithys, *Lin.* i. 335. 34. β . *Gm. Lin.* i. 987. β . *Id. reise*, iv. 151.
 ——— corpore nigro, cauda rufa, *Kram.* 376. 12?
 Garten Rothschwanz, *Gunth. Nest.* t. 30. lower fig.
 Tithys Warbler, *Shaw's Zool.* x. 671.
 Redstart Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 423. Var. C.

THE male of this inclines to ash-colour; the throat and breast black; belly, between the thighs, whitish; elsewhere varied with black and white. The female wholly brown; in both sexes the two middle tail feathers are brown; the others brown at the tips; the rest of the tail and vent red.

This is called, in Italy, Moretto; by the Germans, Hausroth Schweiff; found about the Caspian Sea, as Gmelin met with it there in May: Scopoli thinks that it is not a Variety of the Redstart, but a different bird.

16.—GREY REDSTART.

Sylvia Gibraltariensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 513.

Ruticilla Gibraltariensis, *Bris.* iii. 407. *Id. Svo.* i. 424. *Gm. Lin.* i. 987.

Sylvia corpore griseo gutture nigro, *Klein*, 80. 25.

Rosignol de Muraille de Gibraltar, *Buf.* v. 177.

Grey Redstart, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 423. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 417. C. *Edw.* pl. 29. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 673.

THE length of the male is six inches or more; breadth ten; the weight three quarters of an ounce. Bill brown, inside of the mouth bright yellow; the forehead, cheeks, eyes, and throat, are black; breast black, and iron-grey mixed; lower belly lighter grey; crown of the head ash-colour; back, and wing coverts dark iron-grey; the lower part of the back blue grey; rump tawny red; tail the same, slightly tipped with brown; the two middle feathers dark brown, edged with red, and shorter than the rest; quills dark brown, slightly bordered with white; seven of the longer secondaries have half of their webs white, forming a broad white bar; thighs barred across with white and black; legs black.

In the female, the head, neck, and back, are dusky olive; chin whitish, obscurely spotted; throat and breast dusky brown; belly lighter brown; quills brown; secondaries lightly edged with white; tail tawny red, as in the male, but with a broader bar at the tip; no black in any part.

The above inhabits Gibraltar, and its neighbourhood, throughout the year, and abounds in all parts of the district, especially the retired parts of the Rock; is a solitary and shy bird, seldom coming into the town: the male is a much finer songster than the Redstart, and although, in the formation of the bill, &c. it is not materially different from that bird; the circumstance of its remaining there continually, whilst the Redstart migrates annually, is not easily accounted for.

17.—REDTAIL WARBLER.

Sylvia Erithacus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 513.

——— *gula grisea*, *Klein*, 78. 4. 5.

Motacilla Erithacus, *Lin.* i. 335. *Faun. succ.* No. 258. *Gm. Lin.* i. 988.

Phœnicurus torquatus, *Bris.* iii. 411. *Id.* 8vo. i. 425.—male.

Phœnicurus, *Bris.* iii. 409. *Id.* 8vo. i. 424. female.

Rouge-queue à Collier, *Buf.* v. 180.

Roth-schwentzel, *Gesner, Av.* t. p. 663. *Raii*, 78. A. 5. Var. 2. *Will.* 160. *Id. Engl.* 218. vii. 2.

Roth-schwantzein, *Frisch*, t. 20. f. b. *Naturf.* xvii. 104. *Id.* xxv. 19.

Redtail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 425. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 674.

THIS is a trifle larger than the Redstart. Top of the head, hind part of the neck and back, scapulars, and lesser wing coverts grey; rump and tail rufous; throat to vent whitish grey, with an irregular mixture of pale rufous; the under wing and tail coverts of this last colour; the greater wing coverts and quills grey brown, edged with rufous; tail wholly rufous, the two middle feathers the shortest; the legs black.

The male differs from the former, or female, chiefly in having a large brown mark on the fore part of the neck, in shape of a horse shoe, the concave part uppermost; between the bill and eye a small brown spot; the two middle tail feathers brown, the rest rufous.

These are said to inhabit the Continent of Europe, and are migratory; they arrive in Burgundy and Lorraine in May, and depart in October, frequent in woods; make the nest in low bushes, near the ground, of moss, lined with wool and feathers; the eggs five or six, white, mixed with grey.* It has scarcely any song, only a single note, like the word Suit, and wags the tail like a Redstart: at the end of summer it is very fat, and well flavoured. This seems to be very similar to the last Species, especially the female, and the male is probably a young bird only of that sex—could we reconcile

* The weight of the egg is said to be the fourth part of a Caroline.—*Naturf.* xiv. S. 48.

he former being stationary with the latter, which is said to be a migratory species.

The Rev. Mr. White formerly hinted to us his opinion, of the two synonyms above quoted from Brisson, only differing in sex. He adds, that they are found throughout the year in abundance in all parts of the Rock of Gibraltar, especially the retired places; are solitary, and seldom come into the town; that the male is a much finer songster than the Redstart, from which bird, too, it differs in manners, for it never leaves the district, whilst the Redstart migrates elsewhere. Some have supposed the Redtail to be the same as the Moretto Warbler; but Mr. White informs us, that having sent both sexes to Linnæus, he declared them to be different from the latter, which he recorded in his 10th Edition, under the name of Tithys. Notwithstanding the opinions of the authors above quoted, in respect to this and the last bird, we are inclined to think them the same as to species, with the plumage more or less mature.

18.—BLACK REDTAIL WARBLER.

Sylvia atrata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 514. *Gm. Lin.* i. 988. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 118. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 218.

Black Redtail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 426.

LENGTH six inches. The head, neck, back, and breast deep black; crown of the head deep grey; the quills dusky, edged with white; beneath from the breast, rump, and all the outer tail feathers rufous red; the two middle ones dusky; thighs dusky.

The female is pale brown where the male is black; eye placed in an oval bed of dusky; otherwise like the male; the bill and legs in both are black.

Inhabits India; called, in General Hardwicke's drawings, *Tertacampo*; found at *Futtehghur*, in November.

A.—In this Variety the whole top of the head and back are grey, palest on the crown; wings brown, edges of the feathers pale; front, sides of the head, and breast deep black; from breast to vent, rump, and tail rufous red, but the two middle feathers of the last brown.

The female as in the above description of that sex.

B.—This has the whole head, neck, breast, and beginning of the back black; gape orange; wings deep brown; the under parts, rump, and base of the tail pale rufous red, the end half brown, but the outer feathers wholly rufous red.

The female brown, with a rufous tinge on the cheeks; the breast cinereous; from thence white; rump and vent very pale rufous; tail as in the male.

Met with at Cawnpore, in February; called Phirra.

C.—Bill and legs dusky; general colour of the plumage black; crown of the head yellow brown; a streak of the same beneath the eye; wings brown; edges of the feathers pale; from breast to vent rufous orange; rump and tail the same; the wings reach two-thirds on the latter.

The female generally brown; the chin and vent pale ash brown; under the eye a bluish dusky mark; beneath as in the male; the two middle tail feathers reddish brown.

Found at Chittigong, by the name of Surdy.—Sir J. Anstruther. M. Temminck joins this with his *Sylvia Tithys*; but the Black Red-tail, here meant, is not an European Species.

19.—CHESTNUT-BELLIED WARBLER.

Sylvia erythrogastra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 513.

Motacilla erythrogastra, *Gm. Lin.* i. 975. *N. C. Petr.* xix. 469. t. 16. 17.

Chestnut-bellied Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 424. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 672.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; eyes brown; crown and nape dirty, sooty white; round the bill, throat, cheeks, neck, and

between the wings deep black ; breast, belly, and vent deep chestnut ; rump and tail the same ; the middle of the quills, from the third to the tenth, white, forming a spot across them ; feathers round the joint, or garter, black.

The female has a paler rump ; the tips of the outer tail feathers, and the whole of the two middle ones brown ; the rest of the bird cinereous, deeper coloured above, with a mixture of rufous on the belly.

M. Gueldenstaedt, the author of the above description, observes, that it inhabits the gravelly hollows of the Caucasian Torrents, the whole summer ; that it is migratory, going southward in winter, in search of food ; runs on the banks of rivers ; is restless, but not fearful ; often moving the tail, while it is sitting on the low shrubs ; it makes the nest between the branches of the sea buckthorn, of the berries of which it is very fond.

A.—Length eight inches. Bill black ; the whole crown above the eyes white ; the rest of the head, neck to the breast, back between the wings, and the wings themselves, black ; the breast, belly, vent, lower part of the back, rump, and tail fine bright chestnut ; the end of the tail black ; thighs and legs black.

Inhabits India ; found at Coadwara, in April ; named Gir-Cha-ondeea.—General Hardwicke.

20.—BLUE-THROATED WARBLER.

Sylvia Suecica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 521. *Klein*, p. 77. III. *Id.* p. 80. xxiv.

Motacilla Suecica, *Lin.* i. 336. *Faun. succ.* No. 259. *Gm. Lin.* i. 989. *Frisch*, t. 19.

f. 3. 4. *Georgi*, 174. *Borowsk.* iii. 194. *Gerin.* iv. t. 397. 2. *Spalowsk.* i. t. 36.

37. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 661. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 117. *Id. Ed.* ii. 216.

Cyanacula, *Bris.* iii. 413—male. *Id.* 8vo. i. 425.

————— *Gibraltariensis*, *Bris.* iii. 416—female. *Id.* 8vo. i. 486.

Ruticilla Wegflecklin, *Raii*, 78. A. 5. 3. *Will.* 160. *Id. Engl.* 219. 3.

Das Blaukehlchen, *Naturf.* xvii. 104. *Id.* xxii. 139.

Blaukehlein, *Gunth. Nest.* t. 74. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 9.

La Gorge bleue, *Buf.* v. 206. pl. 12. *Pl. enl.* 610. 1—male. *Id.* f. 2—female. *Id.* f. 3—young. *Pl. enl.* 361. 2—an old male.

Blue-throated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 444. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 417. E. *Edw.* pl. 28—fem: *Shaw's Zool.* x. 660.

SIZE of the Redbreast, and much the same in colour above. Over the eye a white streak; throat, and neck before bright azure blue; beneath this a border of black, and below it the breast is red; belly, thighs, and vent, dusky white; tail brown, but the base half of all but the two middle feathers orange red.

The female differs in having the throat white; across the neck a band of blue, bordered beneath with another of black; the rest of the under parts dusky white.

Inhabits many parts of Europe, though no where so common as the Redbreast, and we collect from the above synonyms, that it is met with in various parts between Sweden, and Gibraltar; said to frequent places near the water, among reeds and the like, and makes the nest of grass, &c. on the willows. Authors mention, that it has an agreeable song, singing in the night: * the young do not gain the colour on the breast till after some time, as in the Redbreast, being only spotted with brown on that part; and it has been remarked, that the blue colour disappears if the bird be kept in a cage, not obtaining it after the first moult: it is a pretty common species about Alsace, and being thought palatable food, many are caught for the use of the table.

Some birds, supposed to be old males, have a beautiful silver-white spot, the size of a silver penny, in the middle of the blue, on the fore part of the neck.

Mr. Edwards is said to have received his specimen from Gibraltar, but Mr. White never once met with it during his stay there.

* Frisch.

21.—BLUE-NECKED WARBLER.—PL. CIV.**

LENGTH nearly six inches. Bill dusky; plumage above, including the eye on each side, deep brown; over the eye a streak of white; under parts dusky white; chin and throat pale blue, in the middle of which is a rufous patch; and the blue is also bounded with rufous beneath; the two middle tail feathers brown, and others fine rufous half way from the base, the end half brown; legs dusky.

Inhabits India, called there Neelkunthee, Gunpigera, and Gunpedrah, also Neelkoant, or Blue-throat.

A.—This is paler than the last, above the eye a white trace, and a second on the lower jaw, but the blue on the throat, the red within, and beneath the same.

Found with the last; and named Ganutta.

B.—This differs from the others, as the blue on the throat is divided in the middle with a rufous semicircular band, bounded below with rufous, as in both the others, and like them the tail half rufous, half brown.

In a drawing of one of these, the name given to it was Gehoonau.

22.—CAFFRARIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Caffra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 514.

Motacilla Caffra, *Gm. Lin.* i. 997. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 527.

Caffrarian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 426. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 670.

SIZE of the White Wagtail; head and back olive; over the eye a white streak; between the bill and eye black; throat and

PL. CIV.



Blue-necked Warbler

rump ferruginous; breast and belly whitish; quills brown; tail even, ferruginous, the ends of the feathers brown.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

A.—A Variety among the drawings of Sir John Anstruther, answered to the above, except in having a second stripe of white in the direction of the jaw, growing wider behind, bounded above and beneath with black; between the bill and eye black; tail one inch and three quarters long, and brown; rump brown; legs one inch and a quarter long, rather stout, and yellow.

Inhabits India: with this another smaller, having the upper parts pale brown; sides of the head and beneath white; chin and throat pale rufous; bill and legs dusky. This appears as a young bird.

23.—RUSSIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Certhiola, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 186.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black; plumage above olive brown, with oblong dusky brown spots; chin, fore part of the neck, and middle of the belly white; beneath the chin, a zone of oval brown specks; sides, belly, and under tail coverts, light rufous, the last with white ends; tail long, greatly cuneiform, the feathers on the upper part tipped with ash-colour; beneath dusky, at the end for some way whitish ash. The female paler in colour; hind claw very long, and crooked.

Inhabits the South of Russia; said to be first described by Dr. Pallas, in his *Faun. Russica*.

24.—GRASSHOPPER WARBLER.

Sylvia Locustella, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 515. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 129. *Id. Ed.* ii. 184.

Locustella, *Raii*, 70. A. 7. *Id. Letters*, p. 108. *Will.* 157.

Ficedula pectore fusco, *Gerin*, iv. t. 393. 2.

La Locustelle, *Buf.* v. 42. *Hist. Prov.* i. 359.

Fauvette tachetée, *Pl. enl.* 581. 3.

Titlark that sings like a Grasshopper, *Will. Engl.* 207.

Grasshopper Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 429. *Id. Sup.* ii. 240. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 156.

Id. fol. 95. pl. Q. f. 5. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 518. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 10. f. 11. & pl. 10.

f. 9. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 419. L. *White's Selb.* p. 45. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 595. *Lewin's Birds*, iii. t. 98. *Orn. Dict.*

SIZE of the Reed Wren; weight three drachms and twenty-four grains; length rather more than six inches, breadth of wing seven inches and a half. Bill slender, dusky, the under mandible whitish; over the eye in the male, an indistinct trace of buff-colour; plumage on the upper parts somewhat like that of the Sedge Warbler; viz. brown, with dusky markings, but the tail differs in being cuneiform, the two middle feathers full two inches and a half long, and much pointed at the ends, the outer one only one inch and a quarter, and rounded, the intermediate ones decreasing in length and sharpness 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 rufous on the breast; over the thighs, the vent, and under tail coverts dull white, with a dusky streak down the shafts; the tail feathers, viewed obliquely, appear to have eleven or twelve undulated bars of a darker hue across them; but in a full light, this vanishes; legs one inch long, and yellow.

One of these, in the collection of Mr. Bullock, had the crown mixed dusky black, with a pale streak down the middle, and the feathers of the back dashed with black.

The female not unlike the male, but smaller. This species comes to us about the middle of April, and frequents commons for the most part, where it is seen among the bushes and furze, but excessively shy, keeping constantly in the middle of a bush; like others of the Genus, the males arrive first, and are to be seen on the top of the spray, having a kind of grinding note, and at times a very agreeable kind of warble. As soon as the females arrive, which is a week or

ten days,* they are heard only in the evening, and at this time the note is so like that of a Gryllo-talpa or Mole-Cricket, as scarcely to be distinguished. The nest is made of dried fibres, and clivers, lined with the same, but finer materials; and is of a loose and slovenly texture, though not inelegant; the egg is about the size of that of the White-throat, not quite so round, of an elegant bluish white, or pale blue: the bird goes away in autumn, but at what particular period does not seem certain. We have noticed this species in various parts of Kent, and Col. Montagu has met with it in Hampshire, the South of Wales, and in Ireland; but no where in greater plenty than on Malmsbury Common, Wiltshire.—Mr. Johnson found this in Yorkshire; for in his letter to Mr. Ray, he says, “I have sent you the little bird you call *Regulus non cristatus*; we have great store of them each morning about sun-rise, and many times a day; besides, she mounts the highest branch in the bush, and there with bill erect, and wing hovering, she sends forth a sibilous noise like that of a grasshopper, but much shriller.”† On the Continent, it inhabits Sweden; is common in Siberia, though more scarce in Russia; to the south, in France, and as far as Italy, but whether reaching farther southward seems uncertain; is probably not uncommon in America; as I met with one very little varying in the collection of General Davies.

25.—DANUBIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia fluviatilis, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii. p. 183.* *Meyer, Tassch. Deut. i. 229.*
Flussanger, Bechst. Deut. i. p. 562. sp. 22.

LENGTH five inches four lines. **Plumage** above olive, shaded with brown; throat white, with numerous longitudinal, olive spots;

* I once had two of these birds, male and female, shot on Dartford Brent, as early as the 15th of April, 1790.

† This can be no other than the Grasshopper Warbler, as may be imagined from a note on this passage by Dr. Derham. See *Ray's Letters*, p. 108. The *Regulus cristatus* is the Yellow Wren, for which Mr. Johnson has mistaken this bird.

breast and sides of the neck olive white, with lance-shaped deeper coloured spots; middle of belly white; under tail coverts olive-brown, with white ends; tail very cuneiform; hind claw very long, and crooked.

Inhabits Austria and Hungary, chiefly on the borders of the Danube. This seems to be very nearly allied to the Grasshopper Warbler, if not the same.

26.—SEDFE WARBLER.

Sylvia Salicaria, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 516.

Motacilla Salicaria, *Lin.* i. 330. *Faun. suec.* No. 249. *Gm. Lin.* i. 955. *Klein, av.*

74. 4. *Id. Stem.* 13. t. 16. f. 2. a. b. *Id. Ov.* 25. t. 10. f. 10. *Borowsk.* iii. 184.

Sylvia phragmitis, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 133. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 190.

Curruca arundinacea, *Bris.* iii. 378. *Id. Svo.* i. 415.

Junco minor, *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 98?—young.

Avis consimilis Stoparolæ et Magnaninæ, *Raii*, 81. 6. *Will.* 153.

Salicaria Gesneri, *Raii*, 81. 11.

Der Rohrsanger, *Naturf.* xvii, 101.

La Fauvette de Roseaux, *Buf.* v. 142. *Pl. enl.* 581. 2.

Rohrsperling, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 12?

Der Denderich, *Naturforsch.* xxvii. s. 45.

Bird without a name, like the Stopparola of Aldrovandus, *Will. Engl.* 217.

Willow Lark, *Br. Zool.* iii. *Ed.* ii. 241. *Id. fol.* 95. pl. 2. f. 4.

Sedge Warbler, *Gen. Sÿn.* iv. 430. *Id. Sup.* 180. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 155. *Id. Ed.*

1812. p. 517. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 419. *M. Hist. Selb.* pp. 67. 71. 74. *Albin*, iii. pl.

60. *Bewick, Birds*, i. pl. p. 215. (Reed Fauvette) *Shaw's Zool.* x. 586. *Lewin,*

Birds, iii. t. 105. *Walcot, Birds*, ii. pl. 236. *Donov. Birds*, ii. pl. 48. *Pult.*

Dors. p. 9. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

THE length of this bird is five inches and a half, extent of wing eight inches and a half; weight three drachms. Bill dusky, paler beneath; irides hazel; head brown, streaked with dusky; cheeks brown; over each eye a white line, and above that a black one; hind part of the neck and back reddish brown, the last marked with black; wing coverts and quills dusky, the first edged with pale brown; the under parts are white, with a tinge of yellow on the breast and belly; tail brown, much rounded at the end, the coverts tawny; legs dusky. Male and female much alike.

This species is common in England, frequenting watery places, where reeds and sedges grow. It makes a nest of moss and dried fibres, lined with the same, but finer materials, and lastly with hair. This is smaller than that of the Reed Wren, less deep, and is supported in an elegant manner, generally between three or four rushes, or reeds, near the side of a river, not tied like that of the last named, but the whole of the sides of the nest enveloping the reeds which support it; at other times it is made on the ground, on a tuft of rushes, or in a low bush, but always close to the water; the eggs are five or six in number, brownish white, marbled with brown, each weighing from 24 to 28 grains. It arrives about the middle of April, and departs in September; the song is much esteemed, having great variety, imitating that of the Skylark and Swallow, also at times the twittering of the House Sparrow; and this has, till of late, been attributed to the Reed Bunting, which is now known to possess little more than a scream; but as they frequent the same places, this circumstance might easily be mistaken; it has also been confounded with the Reed Wren, which is not to be wondered at, since they both have the same haunts, though the latter is not always found with the Sedge Warbler, which is so common, that few watery places are without it.

27.—DARTFORD WARBLER.

Sylvia Dartfordiensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 517.

——— *Provincialis*, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 211.

Motacilla Provincialis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 958.

Curruca sepiaria, *Gerin.* iv. t. 391. 2?

Pitchou de Provence, *Buf.* v. 158. *Pl. enl.* 655. 1.

Dartford Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 435. *Id. Sup.* 181. *Id. Sup.* ii. 241. *Br. Zool.* i. 389. pl. 56. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 530. pl. 63. *Bewick*, pl. p. 203. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 717. pl. 56. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 106. *Donov.* pl. 10. *Walcot, Syn.* ii. pl. 237. *Lin. Trans.* vii. 280. *Id.* v. 9. 191. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is not much bigger in the body than a Wren, but the tail being half the length of the bird, it measures about five inches, and

weighs about two drachms and a half. Bill black, with a white base, and the upper mandible a trifle curved at the tip; irides red; eyelids deep crimson; the upper parts of the head, neck, and body dusky reddish brown; breast and belly deep ferruginous; the middle of the belly white; quills dusky, edged with white; the bastard wing white; exterior web of the outer tail feather white, and shorter than the others; the rest dusky.

The female does not materially differ, but seems to incline more to rufous than brown.

We have reason to believe, that this bird is more common in England than was formerly imagined: it first came under our notice from a pair being killed on Bexley Heath, not far from Dartford, on the 10th of April, 1773; these were sitting on a furze bush, and had the manners of the Flycatcher, springing from the bush, on seeing a fly passing within reach, and returning to the spot repeatedly: after this, the bird was detected on Wandsworth Common, from which place more than one Cabinet was furnished with specimens, but we owe to the researches of Colonel Montagu the continuance of their history and manners. From this Gentleman we learn, that they are in plenty both in Devonshire and Cornwall, having seen them there in the winter season, two being shot on the 8th of September, 1802, and proved to be male and female; in the gizzards of these were found the elytra of some minute species of beetle, and some dark-coloured seeds; they were seen occasionally in the same places till the end of the year. The Colonel, continuing his assiduity, has further proved, that the Dartford Warbler not only is a winter but a constant resident, and that it breeds here: he was fortunate enough to find two pair of old birds on the 16th of July, supposed, by their clamour, to have young ones; next day a nest was discovered, with three young, placed among the dead branches of the thickest furze, slightly fastened between the upright and main stems, but not in a fork; it was about four feet from the ground, but so hidden from common observation, as not to be found without great difficulty; the

nest composed of dry stalks of vegetables, particularly goose grass, with tender, smooth, dead branches of furze, intermixed sparingly with wool, and lined with a few dry stalks of some fine carex; it was flimsy in its texture, not ill resembling that of the Whitethroat; the eggs cinereous, or greenish white, fully speckled all over with olive-coloured brown, most so at the larger end; general weight of the egg 22 grains. Some young ones were also obtained, and brought up by feeding them with grasshoppers for five or six days, after which they ate a mixture of bread, chopped boiled meat, and a little finely pounded hemp and rape seed: they soon became tolerably familiar, but were in perpetual movement, putting themselves into various and singular attitudes, erecting the crest at intervals, as well as the tail, accompanied by a double or treble cry, like the words Cha, cha, cha; the song, or what may be termed so, was different from that of any known bird, but in part resembled that of the Stonechat.*

Buffon says, it is a native of Provence, in France, and found among cabbages, living on the small insects which harbour there; that it flies in a jerking manner, from the length of the tail, in comparison with the shortness of its wings, having a shrill piping note, several times repeated: all this appears to be true, and we have not a doubt of its being a constant inhabitant in France as well as in England, although hitherto the circumstance had eluded discovery.

A.—Length five inches and a quarter. Irides gold-colour; orbits crimson; crown black; back dark ash, wings very short, dark brown; throat white; neck, breast, and belly, white, mixed with ash-colour; legs yellowish; outmost feather of the tail white on the outer web and tip; one or two of the next tipped with white, the middle feathers the longest.

The female mouse-colour, without black any where; eyes and lids as in the male; beneath wholly whitish, with a russet tinge in some; tail as in the male, but dirty white on the sides.

* *Lin. Trans.* ix. 191.

This is a constant inhabitant of Gibraltar, among the bushes on the hill, Isthmus, and adjoining country, in great abundance; is a busy, restless, and chattering bird, and sets up the feathers of the body, which are very long and loose, in a remarkable manner, when disturbed.* It is not less common about Tetuan, than in Spain, and is a mere Variety, if not the same, with that found in England.

28.—CARTEIAN WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches. Bill dusky black, the upper mandible emarginated, the under yellowish, with a black tip; orbits crimson; the head and upper parts of the body pale ash-colour, in some specimens inclining to reddish; beneath from chin to vent reddish pearl-colour; tail cuneiform, as in the last species, colour as the back; the outer feather half white; legs light brown.

This inhabits the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, first found by Mr. White, among the ruins of Carteia;† frequently seen upon the adjoining common, creeping low among the bushes, and very seldom appearing on the wing; resides there throughout the year: this is considered by Mr. White as a distinct species, but it certainly seems, more probably, a mere Variety of the Dartford Warbler.

29.—SARDINIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia melanocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 509, *Gm. Lin.* i. 970. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 215. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 204.

Sardinian Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 236.—male.

Sylvia moschita, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 509. *Gm. Lin.* i. 970. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 215.

Rufous-crowned Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 236.—female.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black, base of the under mandible white; irides brown; round the eyes bare for a certain space, and reddish. The male is said to be like the Black-cap, but smaller;

* Rev. Mr. White.

† Now called Boccadilla.

crown, hindhead, cheeks, and on the ears, black; throat, neck before, and middle of the belly, white; nape, back, sides of the belly, and wing coverts, deep grey; wings and tail dusky; the outer feather white on the outer web and tip; on the second a white spot; legs brown. The female has those parts about the head, which are black in the male, only dusky ash-colour; beneath the body as in the male, but more dilute; the bare space about the eyes the same as in the male.

M. Cetti merely says, the male is greenish ash above, and grey beneath; the crown black, with a red band over the eyes; and the female lead-colour, with a rufous crown. From this latter description these two appear more like the two sexes of the Black-cap; but we are assured by M. Temminck, that this is a distinct species, found in the south of Europe, Spain, about Algesiras, and near Gibraltar; that it feeds on insects and their larvæ, and sometimes small berries; makes the nest in the bushes, and lays four or five yellowish white eggs, sprinkled nearly all over with deeper yellow dots.

30.—MARMORA WARBLER.

Sylvia Sarda, Tem. Man. Ed. ii. 204.

THIS is five inches long, and has the bill more slender than the last. Crown, cheeks, and fore part of the neck, dusky ash-colour, deepest on the forehead, and about the eyes; back and rump dusky ash; nape, sides of the neck, breast, and flanks paler in colour, inclining to rufous on the thighs; middle of the belly white, tinged with vinaceous; wings and tail dusky; the outer tail feather fringed with white; orbits surrounded with a naked skin of a vermilion-colour; legs yellowish.

The female has in general the plumage lighter in colour, and only dusky ash between the bill and eye.

This is found chiefly in barren and desert places, in Sardinia; is not uncommon, and never found in company with other species; is also most probably to be met with in Naples and Sicily; feeds on insects; nest and eggs unknown.—The above account communicated by M. Marmora, in the *Annales de l'Academie du Turin*, in 1719.

31.—RUFIOUS WARBLER.

Sylvia rufa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 516. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 125. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 226.

Curruca rufa, *Bris.* iii. 387. *Id.* 8vo. i. 418. *Gm. Lin.* i. 955.

Muscipeta minima, *Frisch*, t. 24.

La petite Fauvette rousse, *Buf.* v. 146. *Pl. enl.* 581. 1?

Weiden Sanger, *Bechst. Deutsch.* iii. S. 649.

Rufous Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 431. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 668.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill grey brown; the plumage rufous grey above, pale rufous beneath; under the eye a longitudinal streak of the same; quills rufous grey, with pale rufous edges; tail the same; legs brown.

Said to frequent the gardens in France and Germany, making the nest in a low bush or plant, lined with hair; laying five greenish white eggs, spotted with a dark colour. The bird referred to in the *Pl. enlum.* can scarcely be the same, as it measures five inches and three quarters at least; besides, the outer tail feather seems to be white, the next tipped with white, and the legs yellow: probably the mistake may have happened from a wrong quotation.*

32.—NATTERER'S WARBLER.

Sylvia Nattereri, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 227.

LENGTH four inches two lines. Bill brown, the lower mandible white; crown and nape cinereous brown; back and lesser

* Mr. Temminck supposes that in the *Pl. enl.* above quoted, to be a young bird of the White Throat Species.

wing coverts the same, with a tinge of olive; over the eyes a broad white streak; all the under parts clear white; quills and tail dusky ash, with greenish edges; legs deep ash-colour. The female differs in the colours being paler.

Inhabits Spain; found by Mr. Natterer, in the district of Algiras; said also to be found in Italy.

33.—REDBREAST WARBLER.

Sylvia Rubecula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 520. *Scop.* i. 156. No. 231. *Tem. Mau. d'Orn.* 115. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 215.

Motacilla Rubecula, *Lin.* i. 337. *Faun. suec.* No. 260. *Gm. Lin.* i. 993. *Brun.* No. 283. *Muller*, No. 276. *Kramer*, p. 376. 13. *Frisch*, t. 19. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 85. *Raii*, 78. A. 3. *Will.* 160. t. 39. *Bris.* iii. 418. *Id.* 8vo. i. 427. *Klein*, 77. 1. *Id. Stem.* 14. t. 16. f. 13. a—c. *Id. Ov.* 26. t. 10. f. 16. *Borowsk*, iii. 194. 16. *Gerin.* iv. t. 396. 2.

Das Rothkehlchen, *Naturf.* xvii. 104. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 88.

Rothkehleln, *Gunth. Nest.* 32. t. 3. lower fig. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 25:

Pettirosso, *Olin.* t. p. 16. *Zinnan. Uov.* 46. t. 6. f. 32.

Rouge gorge, *Buf.* v. 196. pl. 11. *Pl. enl.* 361. 1. *Hist. Prov.* i. 508.

Redbreast, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 442. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 217. *Id. fol.* 100. t. S. 2. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 502. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 417. D. *Albin*, i. pl. 51. *Id. Song Birds*, pl. p. 55. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 3. f. 56. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 711. *Will. Engl.* 216. Ch. 8. *Hayes, Birds*, pl. 40. *Bewick*, pl. p. 204. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 107. *Donov.* t. 123. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 238. *Pult. Dorset*, p. 9. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves, Orn.* V. 1. *Id. Eggs*, pt. 1.

THIS is a well known bird; the length five inches and three quarters. Bill dusky; irides hazel; plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail greenish ash-colour; the forehead, throat, neck, and breast rufous orange; belly and vent whitish; legs brown. Male and female much alike.

Inhabits England at all seasons, but appears more numerous, near inhabited places, in winter, as it retires to the woods, in summer, to breed: the nest composed of dry leaves, mixed with hair, and moss, lined with feathers; the eggs five or six, dusky white, marked with irregular reddish spots; the nest placed not far from the ground,

generally in a bush, though sometimes in an outhouse, or the retired part of some old building. The young, when full feathered, are spotted all over, and may be taken for different birds: the first rudiment of the red breaks forth at the end of August, and about the end of September is in full colour: it is a tame and familiar species, closely attending the gardener when he is turning up the earth, for the sake of worms, and will often, in winter, enter houses, where the windows are open, picking the crumbs from the table, while the family are at dinner;* the chief food, when at large, is insects. It is observed, that the Redbreast will not touch a hairy caterpillar, but will gladly take and eat any sort of smooth ones.†

The Redbreast is found in most parts of the European Continent, from Sweden to Italy, and in great abundance in Burgundy and Lorraine, where numbers are taken for the table, being thought excellent; very common also in Spain, Gibraltar, Barbary, and Algiers; approaching habitations in colder weather, as it does elsewhere.‡

A.—*Rubecula Bononiensis*, *Bris.* iii. 422. *Id.* Svo. i. 427.

Spipola prima Aldrovandi, *Raii*, 80. 3. *Will.* 153.

Spippola maggiore, *Zinnan. Uov.* 50. t. 7. f. 36. *Gerin.* iv. t. 389. f. 1.

First *Spipola* of Aldrovand, *Will. Engl.* 210. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 444. 38. A.

This is bigger. Bill brown; head, neck behind, and back ash-coloured; throat white; fore part of the neck and breast rufous; belly, thighs, and vent, rufous and white mixed; wing coverts varied with black, white, and rufous; quills black, edged with white, and the secondaries with rufous; tail as the quills; legs yellow.

* An anecdote, of a tame one which inhabited the Cathedral at Bristol, for 15 years, and usually perched on the pinnacle of the great organ, during divine service, is mentioned in *Gent. Mag.* 1794. p. 154.

† *Ray's Letters*, p. 136.

‡ Brisson says, "appropinquante hyeme ad nos advolat," and means the same thing, but misled Linnæus, who put it down as migratory, which it is in no country.

Found about Bologna, appears to be the Redbreast in incomplete plumage. Mr. White says, the Redbreast sings by candle-light;* and, like the Wren, whistles the year round.

34.—RUFIOUS-THROATED WARBLER.

LENGTH seven inches and a quarter. Bill black; the whole of the upper parts of the plumage fine hoary lead or slate-colour; beneath the eye a patch of feathers, with dusky white lines; at the base of the under jaw another of dusky white, under eyelid white; chin and throat fine ferruginous, within the ferruginous, on each side, a fine dusky line somewhat obscure; breast fine dove-colour; belly, vent, and under tail coverts, ferruginous, the last deepest; quills dusky, with paler edges; tail three inches and a half long, rounded; the two middle feathers dark, the exterior one white, but the outer web from the middle to the end dusky; the next the same, but the end, as well as the inner web, white; the third black, with the end only white; the others black, but the two middle ones are of the same colour as the back; thighs slate-colour; legs pale.

Native place uncertain.—In Mr. Bullock's Museum.

35.—WHISKERED WARBLER.

SIZE of the Redbreast. Bill pale red; general colour of the plumage brown; throat pale orange; on each under jaw a blackish whisker; quills edged with pale orange, and a patch of deeper orange, inclining to ferruginous at the base; legs pale.

Inhabits China.—Described from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Leadbeater.

* *Hist. Selb.* p. 101.

36.—DOUBLE-STREAKED WARBLER.

Le double Sourcil, *Levail. Afr.* vii. 109. pl. 128. f. 1. 2.

Motacilla diophrys, Double-streaked Warbler, *Nat. Misc.* xxiii. pl. 97c.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill rather stout, dusky black; crown of the head deep rufous; plumage above pale ferruginous brown, beneath dirty white, with a tinge of rufous on the flanks, and under the tail; on each side of the head two streaks of black, the one above the eye, the second beneath it, in the direction of the jaw; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers three inches long, the outer not more than three quarters of an inch, and all of them pointed at the ends; legs the colour of the bill.

The female much like the male, but wants the black streaks above and beneath the eye.

Inhabits Africa; observed only in the country of Karow, but not common. The nest has never been met with.

37.—WHITE-TAILED REDBREAST.

LENGTH under five inches. Bill and legs dusky; irides hazel; head pale bluish grey; back and wings pale brown; chin, throat, and breast, pale rufous orange, as in the Redbreast; the rest of the under parts white; thighs brownish; the two middle tail feathers dusky black; the rest white, with the ends for half an inch dusky black, most black on the outer feathers.

The female has the back and wings as in the male; head paler brown, not grey; the forehead, and as far as the breast, dirty rufous white; the rest of the under parts dusky white; thighs brownish; tail as in the male, but the dark parts are less deep. It may be

observed, that in this species the tail appears to be doubly rounded, the two middle feathers being shortest, and the third, or middle one of the five on each side, longer than the others.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke. Found at Cawnpore, in November.

A.—Size uncertain. Bill slender, black; plumage in general pale brownish ash-colour; chin and throat rufous; beneath from the breast to vent white; quills and tail brown; the two middle feathers plain, the others, for about one-third from the base, white. The female nearly the same, but wants the rufous on the chin and throat.

Inhabits India.—From the drawings of Sir John Anstruther. In some the chin, throat, and breast, are pale red, much the same as in the Common Redbreast, but wanting the red on the forehead.

38.—WHITE-THROAT WARBLER.

Sylvia cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 514. *Gm. reise*, iv. 151. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 113. *Id.*
Ed. ii. p. 208.

Parus cinereus, *Bris.* iii. 549. *Id. Svo.* i. 463. *Buf.* v. 409. 3.

Ficedulæ affinis, an *Sipipola prima*, *Raii*, 77. A. 6.

Stopafola Aldrovandi, *Raii*, 77. A. 1. *Will.* 153. *Id. Engl.* 210.

Sipipola prima Aldrovandi, *Raii*, 80. 3. *Will.* 171. *Id. Engl.* 210 & 236. xvi.

Die fahle Grasmucke, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 87. t. 73.

Fauvette grise, ou Grisette, *Buf.* v. 132. *Pl. enl.* 579. f. 3.

—— rousse, *Pl. enl.* 581. 1.—a bird of the first year.

Vitrec à menton blanc, *Salern.* 226. 6.

Turdus Calamoxenus, *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 97.—the bird.

Der Waldsanger, *Naturf.* xvii. 101.

White Throat, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 428. *Br. Zool.* No. 160. *Id. fol.* 104. t. S. f. 4. *Id.*

Ed. 1812. i. p. 528. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 5. f. 6. 7. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 422. S. *Alb.*

iii. pl. 58. *White, Selb.* p. 103. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 597. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 219.

Lewin, iii. pl. 104. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 235. *Pult. Dors.* p. 9. *Orn. Dict.*

LENGTH five inches and three quarters, weight four drachms. Bill dusky, base beneath whitish; irides yellow hazel; plumage

above cinereous brown; back reddish; wing coverts margined with rufous; throat white; breast and belly reddish white, darker on the breast and sides; quills and tail dusky, the feathers of both edged with pale brown; the outer one of the tail wholly white on the outer web, and the inner the same, except at the base.

The female has the breast and belly wholly greyish white. Individuals seem to differ; in some, there is much mixture of reddish on the upper parts, in others plain brown; and they are also seen to vary, in having more or less white in the two outer tail feathers; but how far such birds are to be accounted Varieties, or differing from age, does not seem apparent.

This species appears first about the middle of April, and leaves us in autumn. The nest generally found in a low hedge, of a very flimsy texture, composed of moss, dried grass and fibres, sometimes having a few hairs within; the eggs generally five, greenish grey, marked with pale reddish brown spots all over, and weighing about 27 grains. It seems to be spread throughout the kingdom, and has an agreeable and lively song, at which time it, for the most part, erects the feathers of the crown into a sort of crest. It is more like the Pettichaps than any other, but this latter has never any rufous tinge in the plumage, and the tail feathers are of one colour.

The White Throat, called by some the Nettle-creeper, feeds both on insects and fruits, and may be seen in the summer in the gardens, making havock among the cherries and currants; but by way of recompence, destroys also a multitude of noxious insects, spiders, &c. and is a well known and common species, both here and on the Continent of Europe, as may be seen from the various synonyms quoted; by the people of Provence, in France, it is called *Passerine*. It extends southward into Spain at the least, being well known in the Province of Andalusia, and is said to be met with in Gibraltar at all seasons.

PL. CV.



Lesser White-Throat.

39.—STOPAROLA WARBLER.

Motacilla Sylvia, *Lin.* i. 330. 9. *Faun. suec.* No. 250. *Gm. Lin.* i. 956. *Brun.* No. 275 ? *Muller*, 269. *Faun. arag.* 83. 5. *Borowsk.* iii. 188 ?
Curruca cinerea, *Bris.* iii. 376. t. 21. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 415. *Buf.* v. 409. iii.
Stoparola, *Aldrov. Op.* ii. 732.

SIZE scarcely larger than the Willow Wren. Head, neck, and all the upper parts cinereous; the under white; quills cinereous brown; tail the same, the exterior feather white, on the outer web, the whole length, the second white at the tip; the breast of one colour.

Inhabits woods and groves, and called in Sweden Skogsknetter, Mesar; Brisson, whom Linnæus quotes as a synonym, says, it is five inches seven lines long, the ten middle tail feathers brown, margined all round with grey, the exterior pale cinereous, the outer web and tip white. We can scarcely think it distinct from the White Throat.

40.—LESSER WHITE-THROAT WARBLER.—PL. cv.

Sylvia Sylviella, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 515.
 Motacilla longirostra, *Naturf.* xxvii. s. 43. 2.—Bechstein. •
 Lesser White-Throat, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 185. pl. 113.—bird, nest, and eggs. *Id. Sup.* ii. 239. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 599. *Donov.* iv. pl. 86. *Orn. Dict.* *Br. Zool. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 529.

SIZE and shape of the Yellow Wren; length scarcely five inches. Bill half an inch long, slender, dusky, base of the under mandible yellow; irides dark; plumage on the upper parts pale cinereous brown, darker on the crown; under parts from chin to vent dusky white; tail two inches long, the same in colour as the upper parts, except the outer feather, which is paler on the outer web, the two middle ones are shorter than the others, giving a forked appearance when spread; the wings reach to about one-third; legs deep brown.

Male and female much alike.

I am indebted to my late friend, the Rev. J. Light foot, for the above, who first informed me, that it was found in May and June, building in the brambles, and other low bushes, about Bulstrode, Bucks. The nest composed of dry bents, mixed with wool, lined with those of a finer texture, with a few white hairs of a horse or cow, though not sufficient to form a covering; the eggs white, four or five in number, with small dots of brown, and some irregular blotches of the same towards the larger end; also other blotches of a paler brown mixed, but the small end quite plain. It is found in many parts of this kingdom, but most plentiful towards the east.*

I have set down the *Motacilla Sylvia* of Linnæus as distinct, not being able to make it exactly correspond with our White-Throat, though many authors suppose it to be the same; nor can I clearly reconcile it with the present one, as Linnæus expressly says, that two of the outer tail feathers have white in them, whereas in the lesser White-Throat they are wholly brown, except the outer web of the exterior, which is only paler, but not white; it approaches nearer to the Babbler Warbler, though in reading the description some differences will be found; however this may be, I received, a few years since, a specimen of the Lesser White-Throat from Sweden, under the name of *Motacilla Curruca*, but whether it was the same with the Kruka of that country, or that which Linnæus meant under that name, is not so easily determined.†

Mr. Bechstein makes the length of the bill a characteristic distinction, and it certainly is a trifle more elongated than in the Reed, or Willow Wrens, or Lesser Pettichaps; but it appears longer than it really is, from the face itself being prolonged: it both hops and

* Col. Montagu says, it is not found in Devonshire or Cornwall, and thinks he has met with it in the greatest numbers in the enclosed parts of Lincolnshire.—*Orn. Dict.*

† In the *Fauna suecica*, 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 at the end of the description in the former, he adds, “Rectrices fuscæ, sed margine exteriori longitudinaliter alba,” which is the case in our bird; at least the outer web is very pale, approaching to white.

flies well, and may be observed sometimes sitting with the bill upright, continually opening and shutting it, and harshly uttering the words Aetsch Atsch.*

Although we have no certain knowledge of this bird being found elsewhere than in Germany and Sweden, independent of our kingdom, yet we can scarcely doubt its being met with in the intermediate places on the Continent of Europe, though perhaps confounded with other species. Dr. Pallas, in some MS. notes, mentions a bird by the name of Creeper-like Willow Lark, and says, "it is in colour like a Creeper, with a rounded tail, the lateral pens tipped with white;" that it is common about Lake Baikal, but not elsewhere. It is not possible from this short description to determine the species.

41.—GOODA WARBLER.

LENGTH about four inches. Bill slender, pale ash-colour, with a hair or two at the base; general colour of the plumage pale cinereous brown; over the eyes a whitish streak; beneath from chin to vent, and upper tail coverts dusky white; tail rounded; wings short, only reaching to the rump; legs pale ash-colour.

Inhabits India, and there called Gooda.—From the drawings of General Hardwicke, it appears more like the Lesser White-Throat than any other, but it seems to be a smaller bird, or the draughtsman has painted it less than it ought to be, from inattention.

42.—VIRESCENT WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches. Bill dusky; plumage above olive brown; beneath very pale ash, with a tinge of green on the breast and sides,

* *Naturforscher.*

and in some lights on the back likewise; quills and tail brown; legs dusky.—Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock. It is at first sight very like the Lesser Pettichaps, but is a smaller bird.

43.—GREEN-BACKED WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill dusky; plumage above dusky green; beneath pale yellow buff-colour; the base of the greater quills white, forming a spot on the wing; from the nostrils, over the eye, a pale trace; quills and tail dark ash; on the two outer feathers of the last, a dusky white spot on the inner web, near the end; legs brown, pretty long.

Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock.

44.—WHIN-CHAT WARBLER.

Sylvia Rubetra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 525. *Scop.* i. 237.

Motacilla Rubetra, *Lin.* i. 332. *Faun. suec.* No. 255. *Frisch*, t. 22. *Borowsk.* iii.

192. *Gm. Lin.* i. 967. *Brun.* No. 277. *Muller*, No. 275. *Kramer*, 375. 5.

Tem. Man. d'Orn. p. 159. *Id. Ed.* ii. 245. (Traquet Tarier).

Muscicapa altera mas, *Cerin.* iv. t. 382. 2.

Rubetra major, sive *Rubicola*, *Bris.* iii. 432. t. 24. 1. *Id. Svo.* i. 430.

Sylvia Petrarum, *Steinfletsche*, *Klein*, 78. 11. *Id. Ov.* 25. t. 10. f. 9.

Das Braunkehlchen, *Naturf.* xvii. 103.

Grand Traquet, ou Tarier, *Buf.* v. 224. *Pl. enl.* 678. 2.

Walde Rothschwanz, *Gunth. Nest.* t. 95.

Oenanthe secunda, *Raii*, 76. A. 3.. *Will.* 234.

Whin-Chat, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 454. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 158. *Id. fol.* 103. t. S. 2. f. 3. 4.

Id. Ed. 1812. i. 525. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 421. R. *Will. Engl.* 234. *Collins, Birds*,

pl. 8. f. 3. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 706. *Hayes, Birds*, pl. 60. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 109.

Walcot, ii. pl. 140. *Pult. Dors.* p. 9. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves, Br. Orn.* v. iii. *Id.*

Eggs, Pt. I.

LENGTH five inches, weight four drachms and a half. Bill black; irides hazel; head, neck, back, and rump black, the feathers edged with rufous; from the bill, over the eye, a white streak,

passing almost to the hindhead ; beneath this the cheeks are blackish ; chin white ; the rest of the under parts rufous white, deeper on the breast ; on the wings, near the shoulder, a transverse white mark, and another, smaller, on the outer edge, near the bastard wing ; tail white for two-thirds next the base, the rest of the length black ; the two middle feathers wholly black ; legs black.

The female is paler, the spots on the wings and trace over the eye less conspicuous ; and instead of black, the sides of the head are the same in colour as the other parts.

This is not uncommon in England ; seen with the Stone-Chat on Heaths during summer, where it breeds ; the nest is placed on the ground, and formed of dried bents, and a little moss, much as in the Stone Chatter ; the eggs five or six, and bluish.

It seems to be less common than the following, and in the northern parts of England disappears in winter. We have, however, seen it in Kent, the whole of the year. The greater part, therefore, may be supposed to migrate, or at least shift quarters, but some few remain behind. We certainly do not find this bird in plenty till the middle of April, and chiefly in places where furze grows ; hence by some called Furze-Chat. It is singular too, that it should so very rarely be seen in Devonshire and Cornwall, but the same is the case with some others of the Summer Warblers, giving reason to suppose, that they arrive and depart from our eastern coasts, and from thence spread more or less throughout England.*

This species is said to be common throughout the Continent of Europe, in France, Italy, and Germany, the more temperate parts of Russia, and even as far as the Uralian Chain, yet not reaching any part of Siberia ; † but in general is more common than the Stone-Chatter. The food is chiefly insects ; will also catch flies, which it seizes on the wing like the Flycatcher : the flesh is thought by some

* Appears on the Isthmus of Gibraltar, and sometimes on the hill in spring and summer, but disappears entirely in winter.—*White*.

† According to Linnæus it is found in Spitsbergen.

to be well flavoured, and equal to that of the Ortolan. The song is a short warble, having an elongated note at the end, but although monotonous, is not displeasing; and it is observed frequently to utter this while suspended in the air on the wing.

I have seen two Varieties, one with the belly much variegated with white; the other with a considerable portion of pale grey on the upper parts, and the tail feathers tipped with the same.

45.—WHEAT-EAR WARBLER.

- Sylvia Oenanthe*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 529. *Scop.* i. 156. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 135.
Saxicola Oenanthe, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii, p. 237.
Motacilla Oenanthe, *Lin.* i. 332. *Faun. succ.* No. 254. *Gm. Lin.* i. 966. *Brun. No.* 276. *Muller*, No. 274. *Kramer*, p. 374. 4. *Faun. Groenl.* 122. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 163. *Raii*, 75. A. 1. *Will.* 168. t. 41. *Borowsk.* iii. 192. *Lin. Trans.* xii. p. 532.
Vitiflora, *Bris.* iii. 449. *Id. Svo.* i. 434. *Klein*, 78. *Gerin.* iv. t. 383. 384. 1.
Culo bianco, *Zinnan. Uov.* 41. t. 6. f. 24. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 223.
Der Weisschwanz, *Naturf.* xvii. 103.
Cul-blanc, *Vitrec, ou Motteux*, *Buf.* v. 237. *Pl. enl.* 554. 1. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 498. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 273.
Steinschmazer, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 26. f. 1.
Wheat-ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 465. *Id. Sup.* 182. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 157. *Id. fol.* 102. t. s. 1. f. 5. 6. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 521. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 6. f. 1. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 420. P. *Will. Engl.* 133. pl. 41. *Albin*, i. pl. 55—male, 54—female. *Edw. Birds, pref.* p. 12. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 565. *Bewick's Birds*, i. pl. in p. 229. *Lewin's Birds*, iii. pl. 110. *Walcot, Birds*, ii. pl. 241. *Pult. Dorset*, p. 9. *Orn. Dict. & Supp. Graves's Br. Orn.* V. iii. *Id. Eggs*, pt. 1.

LENGTH five inches and a half, breadth nine inches and three quarters; weight six drachms and a half. Bill black, rather broad at the base, and furnished with a few hairs; irides hazel; crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, bluish grey; over the eye a white streak; through the eye another of black, which grows much wider behind it; quills black, edged with tawny; the rump, upper tail coverts, and base of the tail, white; the end half black; body

beneath yellowish white, changing into pure white at the vent; breast tinged with red; legs black. In the female the mark over the eyes is rather obscure, and instead of the black mark under it, is a patch of brown; and the tail not so deeply marked with white. This is a migratory species, coming into England about the middle of March, and departing in September: the females arrive first. It is known by various names, as Fallow-finch, or Smich, White-tail, and Snorter; also Chickel, Hedge-chicker, and Chack-bird.*

In some parts of England they are in great plenty, and much esteemed for the table; but no where seen in greater numbers than in Sussex, about Eastbourne; are taken in snares made of horse hair, placed beneath a turf, and being timid birds, the appearance of an enemy, or even the motion of a cloud, will drive them for shelter to these traps, and are then taken. The numbers, annually ensnared in that district alone, amount to about 1840 dozens;† this is the profit of the Shepherds, who frequent the plains with their sheep, and have been known to fetch a shilling per dozen, formerly valued at sixpence. Quantities of them are eaten by the neighbouring inhabitants, or occasional visitors, others picked, and forwarded to the London Poulterers; and many potted, being as much esteemed in England as the Ortolan on the Continent.

The food is chiefly insects, and in wet summers feed much on earth-worms, and I have likewise been told, that on opening them, the stomach was filled with a small black curculio. ‡

It chiefly frequents heaths; but except in particular spots, only a few scattered pairs are to be seen. The nest is usually under shelter of a turf, clod, stone, &c. always on the ground, and not unfrequently in some deserted rabbit burrow, composed of dry grass,

* *Orn. Dict.* † It is observed at Eastbourne, that the flights chiefly consist of young birds, which arrive in greatest numbers when a westerly wind prevails, and always come against the wind; on the 15th or 16th of August, 1792, a Shepherd caught twenty-four dozens, with only a few old birds among them; and in another instance, eighty-four dozens were caught in one day, by a single Shepherd.—*Lin. Trans.* iv. p. 17.

‡ Sir Thomas G. Cullum, Bart.

or moss, mixed with wool, fur of the rabbit, &c.; the eggs from five to six, of a light blue, a trifle darker at the large end, each weighing about 43 grains; the young hatched about the middle of May.

It is believed, that this bird in general migrates annually, but I am clear that some few remain through the whole year; I have once seen a single one a little after Christmas, and it is said, that some have been occasionally observed about warrens, and stone quarries, during the winter: the greatest number seen on the downs in Kent, as far as my own observations go, is about the middle of April,* and after staying a fortnight, rarely more than one or two remain, but return to the same spot in August, as we are told, though I cannot say that I have remarked this return, oftener than twice or thrice. Mr. Boys once informed me, that he had frequently seen them in plenty about Sandwich, the second week in August.

This species inhabits the whole of the Continent of Europe, from Greenland† on the north, to the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence at least to the East Indies, as we have not only met with drawings of the bird, but seen specimens, which were brought from that part of the world;‡ but it is in all places described as migratory; are frequently known to fly on board of ships on entering the Straits of Gibraltar, coming from the Barbary Shore, and observed to arrive in that fortress from the end of March to the second week in April in numbers; a few stay, and breed there, but the rest depart northward; returning again to the rock in September, after which they disappear for the winter.

A.—*Motacilla Oenanthe*, *Lin.* i. 332. 15. β.

Vitiflora grisea, *Bris.* iii. 452. t. 21. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 434.

Cul-blanc gris, *Buf.* v. 244.

Grey Wheat-Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 467. *Br. Zool. App.*

This Variety differs in having a mixture of whitish and fulvous on the upper parts, with very small grey spots on the lower part of

* Mr. Lamb saw five or six females on Heckfield Heath, near Reading, the 20th March.

† Met with by D'Entrecasteux. ‡ *Hist. Selb.* p. 38. See also *Edwards's Preface.*

the neck ; and the two middle tail feathers wholly black ; the others as in the Common Wheat-Ear, and fringed with pale rufous ; bill and legs brown.*

B.—*Vitiflora cinerea*, *Bris.* iii. 454. t. 21. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 435.
Cul-blanc cendré, *Buf.* iii. 245. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 468.

The forehead in this bird is white ; the upper parts of the body ash-colour, irregularly mixed with grey brown ; rump grey brown ; in other things like the last described.

C.—Scopoli observes another Variety, found about Dwina, which is white on the upper parts ; throat, wings, and nearly the whole of the two middle tail feathers black ; and two black spots on the other feathers of it.

46.—RUSSET WHEAT-EAR WARBLER.

Sylvia Stapazina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 530. *Tem. Man, d'Orn.* 137.
Saxicola Stapazina, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 239.
Motacilla Stapazina, *Lin.* i. 331. *Gm. Lin.* i. 966.
Vitiflora rufa, *Bris.* iii. 459. *Id.* 8vo. i. 436. *Klein*, 80. 26.
Cul-blanc roux, *Buf.* v. 246.
Oenanthe altera Aldrovandi, *Raii*, 76. 2. *Will.* 168. *Id. Engl.* 233.
Stapazina, *Arct. Zool.* ii. 241. Q.
Russet Wheat-Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 468. *Edw.* pl. 31.—front figure. *Shaw's Zool.*
x. 569.

SMALLER than the Common Wheat-Ear ; length six inches and a half, extent eleven ; weight one ounce. Bill black : in the male, the head, neck, back, and breast, are of a faint dirty orange,

* This bird was shot near Uxbridge, and described with the upper parts tawny, fore part of the neck dull brownish yellow ; from the bill to the eye an obscure dusky line ; quills black, edged with tawny and white ; tail like the Common Wheat-Ear, with pale tawny edges.

deeper on the back; across the lower part of the back a crescent of black spots; chin, cheeks, and throat, black; rump, upper tail coverts, and lower belly, white; wings light brown; the two middle feathers black, the others white, with a narrow border of black; legs black. The female is said to be like the male, but the black mark is round, and behind the eyes only, and not under the throat, which part is white.

Inhabits Italy, about Bologna, but not common; found also at Gibraltar. Notwithstanding the above description of sexes, I am assured that the black mark indiscriminately belongs to either sex, and that from the colours only it is impossible to distinguish the male from the female. The young of the first year have a paler yellow on the back than the old birds. It is one of the later migrators into Gibraltar, not appearing till the end of March; by the second week in April they abound in all parts of the hill, town, and isthmus, being prior in their arrival to the Common Wheat-Ears; they gradually disperse through all the country, leaving always some few that inhabit the rock in its more retired parts; but none remain after the migration upon the flat country of the Isthmus. In May and June the male sings with a very sweet and pleasing, but feeble note. In autumn the whole of this species departs to Barbary, from whence they came.

47.—BLACK-EARED WHEAT-EAR.

Sylvia Stapanina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 531. Var. β . *Raii*, 81. 13. *Will.* 168.

Saxicola aurita, Traquet oreillard, *Tem. Mau. Ed.* ii. 241.

Vitiflora rufescens, *Bris.* iii. 457. t. 25. 4. *Id.* 8vo. i. 435.

Cul blanc roussatre, *Buf.* v. 245.

Russet Wheat-Ear, Var. A. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 469. *Edw.* 31.—back figure. *Will.*

Engl. 233.

LENGTH—six inches and a quarter. General colour of the plumage above pale rufous, under parts white; through the eye,

from the bill, a broad black patch which extends over the ears; tail for three-fourths of the length white, the rest black; but the wings and the two middle tail feathers are black, and the outmost chiefly so; bill and legs black.

In the female the mark on the ears is only dusky, mixed with rufous; nape and back rufous brown; throat dirty white; breast pale rufous, with some other trifling differences. The males at first much like the females.

Inhabits the southern parts of Italy as well as the Russet Species. Willughby says near Nismes, and Bologna; common in the neighbourhood of the Mediterranean Sea; has been usually taken for a Variety of the Russet Wheat-Ear; but M. Temminck assures us, that it is a distinct species. The description in Brisson is very good, but the tail in his figure seems longer than in nature, approaching to that of the Wagtails.

48.—RUFIOUS WHEAT-EAR.

Sylvia leucorhoa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 531.

Motacilla leucorhoa, *Gm. Lin.* i. 966.

Le Motteux du Senegal, *Buf.* v. 249.

Cul blanc du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 583. 2.

Rufous Wheat-Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 469. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 574. pl. 52.

THIS is bigger than the Common Wheat-Ear; length seven inches. Bill black; upper parts of the plumage rufous brown; wing coverts brown, edged with rufous; quills the same; the under parts of the body yellowish white, inclining to reddish on the breast; the rump, upper and under tail coverts, and base of the tail, white; the rest of the tail brown, edged with rufous, like the quills; legs black.—Inhabits Senegal.

49.—CAPE WHEAT-EAR.

Sylvia Hottentotta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 531.

Motacilla Hottentotta, *Gm. Lin.* i. 963.

Grand Motteux, ou Cul blanc du Cap de B. Esp. *Buf.* v. 248.

Traquet Imitateur, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 92. pl. 181.—male. 182.—young.

Cape Wheat Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 470. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 573.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill and legs black ; forehead white, passing over the eyes as a streak ; chin and throat white ; top of the head black ; through the eye, from the bill, a streak of black, curving on the sides of the neck, there finishing in a broad bar ; the rest of the under parts white ; plumage on the upper parts of the body and wings clay-brown ; rump white ; quills and tail feathers dusky, with pale edges.

The female is smaller, the colours less bright, the white less pure, and the black on the breast inclining to brown : in young birds the black on the breast is wanting. It differs from the Pileated Warbler next described, in being bigger, and the white streak passing over the eye broader, which in the last named is only a slender stripe ; on the breast, too, in the latter is a band more than an inch broad ; it is probable that they may be allied.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, almost every where in the neighbourhood of the Colony, chiefly among the cattle, and feeds on insects and worms : it sometimes builds in a hollow in the earth, or rock ; at other times in some old ant hill, and lays five eggs, of a turquoise blue. The Cape Wheat-Ear is probably the female. Both this and the following are named Schaap Wagter.

50.—PILEATED WARBLER.

Sylvia pileata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 531.

Motacilla pileata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 965.

Black-headed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 471. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 569.

SIZE of the Wheat-Ear; length six inches. Bill black; head black, uniting, on each side of the neck, with a deep crescent of the same, which occupies the whole breast; over the eye a white streak; forehead and chin white; back and wings russet brown; rump and belly white; the two middle tail feathers black, the base of the others white; the rest of their length black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called Schaap Wagter, under which name I have received it from thence. I have also seen it in Chinese drawings, as well as from India, where it is called Carrowla.

51.—CREAM-COLOURED WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches. Plumage in general dusky white, or cream-colour; back, breast, and under parts, more inclined to dusky; rump and tail wholly pale ferruginous; bill and legs black.

Inhabits India, and called Burra Carrowla: it seems a doubtful bird; not improbably a White Variety of the last Species, which bears a name somewhat similar.

52.—STONE-CHAT WARBLER.

Sylvia Rubicola, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 523. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 140.

Sylvia Muscipeta, *Scop.* i. No. 236?

Motacilla Rubicola, *Lin.* i. 332. *Gm. Lin.* i. 969. *Kram.* p. 375. 6. *Georgi*, 174.

Gerin. iv. t. 382. 1.

Motacilla Rossica, *Nat. Misc.* p. 649?

- Rubetra, *Bris.* iii. 428. t. 23. 1.—male. *Id.* Svo. i. 429.
 Saxicola Rubicola, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 246.
 Oenanthe nostra tertia, *Raii*, 76. A. 4. *Will.* 169. t. 41.
 Sylvia lutea capite nigro, *Klein*, 76. 8. *Id. Ov.* 25. t. 10. f. 14.
 Swartzkehliger steinschatzer, *Bechst. Deut.* iii. 694. t. 23.
 Traquet, *Buf.* v. 215. pl. 13. *Pl. enl.* 678. 1. *Hist. Prov.* i. 508.
 Occhio di Bue, *Zinnar. Uov.* 52. t. 7. f. 40.
 Tschecantschiki, *N. C. Petr.* xv. 488. 489? t. 25. 3.
 Dornreich, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 98.—lower figure.
 Stone-smjch, Stone-chatter, Moor-titling, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 448. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 159.
Id. fol. 103. t. S. 2. f. 5. 6. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 520. *Will. Engl.* 235. t. 41.
Collins, Birds, pl. 9. f. 10. & pl. 11. f. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 709. pl. 55. *Albin*, i.
 pl. 52. *Hayes, Birds*, pl. 39. *Bewick, Birds*, pl. p. 233. *Lewin, Birds*, iii.
 pl. 108. *Walcot, Birds*, ii. pl. 239. *Pult. Dors.* p. 9. *Donov.* iv. t. 92. *Orn.*
Dict. Graves, Br. Orn. V. i. *Id. Eggs*, pt. 1.

LENGTH five inches or more; weight five drachms. Bill black, with a few weak hairs at the base; irides dusky; the head, neck, and throat, are black, or nearly so; the upper parts of the body mixed blackish and pale rufous; the feathers margined with the latter; on each side of the neck a transverse streak of white, giving at a distance the appearance of a white collar; breast reddish yellow; belly paler; vent nearly white; rump quite white; quills dusky, margined with ferruginous; those next the body marked with a white spot near the base, and a second spot of white on the coverts; tail black, the outer edges, and ends of the two outer feathers, ferruginous; legs black.

The female has the colours less vivid; the head not black, but like the rest of the upper parts; sides and throat palest; the white on the sides of the neck less conspicuous, and that on the wings the same, but the rump not white. Young male birds, of the first year, have the black feathers on the head mixed and edged with rufous.

This is a common species, and for the most part inhabits dry places, such as heaths and commons, living on insects, which it is often seen to take in the manner of a Flycatcher, springing on the flies which pass within reach, and returning to the twig it first sat

on: it is an early breeder, making the nest in a bush, near the ground, or sometimes on the ground beneath a stone; it is composed of moss and bents, lined with hair, and sometimes a few feathers; the eggs five or six, of a bluish green, sparingly marked with faint rufous spots; whether this bird partially migrates, or only changes the abode, for the sake of a greater plenty of food, is not generally agreed on; but although it is certainly seen the winter through, the numbers are fewer, and I have had reason to think that at such times more will be found in low marshy situations than elsewhere. It is not on record for any thing like a song, except a warbling kind of note, which it utters in the spring, and chiefly on the wing; but the general note, according to Buffon, imitates the word *Ouistrata*, frequently repeated; though in my opinion, more like a clicking of stones together, one being held in each hand, hence perhaps the name of *Stone-chatter*. It inhabits various parts of the Continent of Europe, from Sweden to the Cape of Good Hope at least, but in no place more common than at Gibraltar, where it is seen in every part of the district, chiefly on the heaths and commons where furze abounds, and there found at all seasons.

Inhabits India, comes to Calcutta in September, and departs in April; often found among the thickets of Hogle or Typha, and feeds on insects. I observe a pair of these in Gen. Hardwicke's drawings; in these the colours are the same as in the European Species, but darker, and better defined.

A.—Le Traquet patre, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 88. pl. 180. 1. 2.

This has the whole head brown black, round the neck white; breast rufous; lower belly, thighs, and rump, white; quills and tail brown; on the middle of the wing a spot of white. This is the male.

Le Motteux, ou Cul-blanc verdâtre, *Buf.* iv. 248.

Orange-breasted Wheat-Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 470.

This is smaller than the other; the upper parts black brown, mixed with greenish brown; on the wing a white spot; throat dirty white; fore part of the neck the same, mixed with black; breast orange, paler towards the belly; upper and under tail coverts white; tail brown, all but the two middle feathers have the ends white. This is the female.—The young bird is almost wholly brown.

These inhabit the Cape of Good Hope, and according to M. Levaillant, differ only in sex; the name given to this is Schaap Wagtertje.*

B.—In this the head is not wholly black, but only the chin and sides above the eye; the crown, nape, and all the parts, above being pale brown, mottled with dusky; the under parts, quite to the vent, white; sides of the neck, under the wings, and the rump pale ferruginous; quills dusky, with pale edges; on the middle of the wing a patch of white; tail dusky, nearly black, edged as the quills, the two outer feathers more or less white.

The female is much the same, but paler, the fore part of the head and chin not black, but rufous white; through the eye a dusky streak.

These inhabit India, and seem to be further Varieties of the Stone-Chat. From the last place we have also seen another, in which the head and throat were black; the crown black, spotted darker brown; beneath pale rufous, the rump, and collar round the neck the same; and appears very like the Common Stone-Chat.

* The Pileated Warbler is also called Schaap Wagter.

53.—SIBYL WARBLER.

Sylvia Sibilla, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 523.

Motacilla Sibilla, *Lin.* i. 337. *Gm. Lin.* i. 992.

Rubetra Madagascariensis, *Bris.* iii. 439. t. 24. *Id. Svo.* i. 431.

Traquet de Madagascar, *Buf.* v. 231.

Sibyl Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 450. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 609.

THIS is allied to the Stone-Chat, but is a trifle bigger. Head, neck, and upper parts of the body, black, but the feathers of the back and wing coverts have tawny margins; it has the white spot on the wings, but wants that on the rump, and all the tail feathers are black; the under parts of the body are white, passing backwards at the lower part of the neck, like a half collar; the breast rufous.

Inhabits Madagascar, where it is called Fitert; at first sight may be taken for the Stone-Chat. Is said to sing well. I have met also with the same bird in drawings from India, where it is called Cassia, a large kind of Sparrow.

A.—Length five inches. Bill black; form of the bird and size, as that of the Stone-Chat; crown marbled whitish and brown; sides of the head plain brown; over the eye, from the bill, a broad pale trace towards the nape; body above brown, streaked with dusky; chin and throat the colour of the eye streak; breast and under parts buff white; rump as the breast; wings dark brown, the feathers edged with tawny buff; quills wholly dusky; tail even, dusky, the feathers edged, and tipped with tawny; legs black.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke. Said to be common in hedge rows about Anophere, in December.

54.—PROVENCE WHEAT-EAR.

- Sylvia Massiliensis*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 531.
Motacilla Massiliensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 965.
 ° Le Fist de Provence, *Buf.* v. 194. *Pl. enl.* 654. 1.
 Provence Wheat-Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 471.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, dusky; top of the head and neck behind pale rufous brown; the feathers margined at the ends with blackish; upper parts of the back rufous; lesser wing coverts black, margined with rufous; quills much the same; beneath the eyes a yellowish white spot; body beneath reddish white, with small blackish spots about the neck and breast; tail a trifle forked, dusky black; the two middle feathers margined with rufous, the three next on each side with white, the two outmost wholly white; legs yellowish, hind toe pretty long, but the claw as in the others.

Found at Provence in France, and called *Fist*, from its note; when disturbed, it squats beneath a stone, till all is again quiet.

55.—SPOTTED WHEAT-EAR.

- Sylvia maculata*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 532.
Motacilla maculata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 965.
 La Pivotte Ortolane, *Buf.* v. 195. *Pl. enl.* 654. 2.
 Spotted Wheat-Ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 472.

SIZE of the last, and not much unlike it. Plumage above brown, spotted with dusky black; rump and upper tail coverts plain brown; wing coverts and quills black, margined with dusky white; prime quills black; round the eyes yellowish white; under part of the body dusky white, spotted with black on the neck and breast,

and dashed with the same on the sides; tail white at the base, the rest black above, and dusky beneath; the two outer feathers white on the outer webs, and tips of both white; legs as in the last.

Inhabits the same places as the other, and both of them called Becfigue. The last frequently accompanies the Ortolan, and taken at the same time with that bird.

56.—ASH-CROWNED WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill brown; top of the head ash-colour; from the nostrils a band of black passes beneath the eye, where it grows broader, and ends on the under jaw; back and wings olive-green; tail slightly cuneiform, olive-yellow; all the under parts, from chin to vent, full yellow; legs pale.

Native place uncertain.—In Mr. Bullock's Museum.

57.—COMMON WREN.

Sylvia Troglodytes, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 547. *Scop.* i. No. 239. *Tem. Man.* 128. *Id. Ed.* ii. 233.

Motacilla Troglodytes, *Lin.* i. 337. *Faun. succ.* No. 261. *Brun.* No. 284. *Muller*, No. 279. *Gm. Lin.* i. 993. *Kramer*, 378. *Georgi*, 175. *Frisch*, t. 24. *Klein*, *Av.* 76. 1. *Id. Stem.* 14. t. 16. f. 4. a. b. *Id. Ov.* 25. t. 10. f. 13. *Faun. arag.* 89. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 110. *Borowsk.* iii. 190. *Raii*, 80. A. 11. *Will.* 164. t. 42. *Gerin.* iv. t. 389. 2.

Regulus, *Bris.* iii. 425. *Id. Svo.* i. 428.

Troglodyte, *Roitelet*, *Buf.* v. 352. t. 16. 1. *Pl. enl.* 651. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 510. *Robert, Ic.* pl. 2.

Reattino, *Olin. uc.* t. p. 6.

Il Lui, *Cett. uc. Sard.* 225.

Zaunschlupper, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 89. t. 75. B.

Zaun Koenig, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* 28. t. 2. *Naturf.* xvii. 105.

Winter Wren, *Amer. Orn.* i. pl. 8. f. 6.

Wren, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 506. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 154. *Id. fol.* 102. pl. 42. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 516. *Collins, Birds*, pl. 7. f. 7. 8. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 322. *Albin*, i. t. 53. B. *Id. Song Birds*, t. p. 64. *Will. Engl.* 229. pl. 42. *Russ. Alep.* 71. *Hayes, Br. Birds*, pl. 38. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 763. pl. 60. *Bewick, Birds*, i. pl. p. 227. *Lewin, Birds*, iii. pl. 111. *Walcot, Birds*, ii. 242. *Pult. Dorset*, p. 9. *Orn. Dict. Graves, Br. Orn.* V. ii. *Id. Eggs*, pt. 1.

THE length of this well known bird is four inches, rarely more, and the weight two drachms and three quarters. Bill slender, and dusky brown; irides hazel; head, neck, and back, reddish brown, crossed with numerous obscure dusky lines; cheeks marked with dirty white, mixed with rufous; over each eye a pale reddish white streak; the under parts, as far as the breast, of this latter colour, the rest of the plumage crossed with brown lines; quills barred alternate with reddish and black; and the tail crossed with dusky lines like the back; legs pale brown.

This is common in England, and to be seen at all seasons; it makes a nest of a curious construction, in shape nearly oval, with only one small entrance; chiefly made of moss or lichen, well lined with feathers; and the bird is said sometimes to build twice in a year. It will, however, vary the materials according to the situation it is placed in, so as to make it as little conspicuous to the observer as possible: the eggs are eight, or at most ten, dusky white, with reddish markings, chiefly at the larger end, and each weighing about twenty grains: the nest is frequently found in the corner of an outhouse, stack of wood, hole of a wall, &c. when near habitations; but if in the woods, often in a bush near the ground, stump of a tree, or on the ground itself. Its song is a short, though pleasing, warble, much louder than could be expected from the size of the bird, and continues it throughout the year. I have heard it sing, unconcerned, even during a fall of snow, and frequently very late in the evening, when all but the Nightingale are silent.

This species is found throughout Europe, but less common in the colder regions; it is however not unfrequent in Sweden and Russia, and has been met with at Aoonalashka. I trace it also as far south

as Aleppo. Said likewise to be in Barbary; it inhabits the hill of Gibraltar, among bushes, and loose rocks, and in the inclosed country at all times, though rarely seen in the town. I have reason also to think that it is a native of America, for I have received it from Hudson's Bay, where it is called Chees, Chees, te, maw, tich, wa, sue; have likewise seen a specimen from Georgia.* Mr. Abbot, who furnished this, informs me, that it is common about Savannah, there called the House Wren, frequenting old dead trees, lying on the ground in swamps, and about plantations; and that it is so gentle, as to come into houses, to pick up the crumbs; the egg precisely like that of our species, it also builds the same kind of nest, and often in outhouses.

The Redbreast, and the Common, and Crested Wrens, seem to have been held in more respect than most other birds, and have had more familiar names applied to them; the most common one given to the first, has arisen from the red throat,† though several allusive names may be observed.‡ To the Common and Gold-crested Wrens, in almost every nation, the epithet of Royalty is attached,|| independent of petty names in abundance.§

Both the Redbreast, and the Wren too, are held by the lower class in a kind of veneration, so as to be highly favourable to their preservation as Species; and it must be a most wicked and mischievous boy, who will not pay some sort of deference to a very trite

* In this the tail appeared to be a trifle longer, than in the European one.

† Das Rothkehlchen, Rostbrustchen, Rothele—by the Germans. Rouge-gorge, Gorge-rouge, Rubienne, Rubiette, &c.—French. Pettiroso, Petto-rosso—Italian. Pitirroxo—Spanish. Ruddock, Redbreast, Robin Redbreast—English.

‡ Consigliere (Counsellor), Frate Gavina (Friar Mumps)—Italian.

|| Reatino, Re degli Uccelli—Italian. Reyezuelo—Spanish. Ave rei—Portugal, &c. &c.; and the Saxon, *ƿæænna*, from whence our Wren is derived, is in signification not far different.

§ Thomas i giærdet, Tommeliden—Denmark. Petermansmad, Muse broder—Norway. And we the Jenny Wren, and Kitty Wren. Musabrouir, in the Ferroe Isles, meaning the Mouse's Brother, because, like the mouse, it creeps through the chinks in the wind houses, and feasts on the dried meat.—See *Landt's Description of the Ferroe Islands*.

English proverb, viz.—“The Robin and the Wren, are God Almighty’s cock and hen:” and in some parts of France, it is known by the epithet of *Bœuf de Dieu*. It is, however, only in one instance, that I find the Wren to be dedicated to the Virgin Mary, where it is called the Hen of our Lady.*

58.—GOLD-CRESTED WREN.

- Sylvia Regulus*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 548. *Scop.* i. No. 240. *Tem. Man. d’Orn.* 127. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 229.
- Motacilla Regulus*, *Lin.* i. 338. *Faun. suec.* No. 262. *Gm. Lin.* i. 995. *Brun.* No. 285. *Muller*, No. 280. *Kramer*, 378. *Georgi*, 175. *Frisch*, t. 24. *Faun. arag.* 89. *Borowsk.* iii. 189. t. 72. *B. Nat. Misc.* pl. 165.
- Trochilus cristatus*, *Klein*, av. 76. 3. *Id. Stem.* 14. t. 16. 5. a—c. & t. 28. f. 2.
- Regulus cristatus*, *Raii*, 79. A. 9. *Will.* 163. t. 42. *Bris.* iii. 579. *Id.* 8vo. i. 472. *Ph. Trans.* xxviii. p. 170. *Bartr. Tr.* 289. *Gerin.* iv. t. 390. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 509.
- Fior rancio, *Olin. Uc.* t. 6.
- Scriccialo, *Cett. uc. Sard.* 225.
- Gold vogelein, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 14.—male and female.
- Der Haubenkönig, *Naturf.* xvii. 106. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 89. t. 75. A.
- Gold-crested Wren, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 508. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 153. *Id. fol.* 101. pl. S. f. 3. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 514. *Collins, Birds*, pl. 3. f. 9. & pl. 11. f. 9. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 321. *Id. Sup.* p. 64. *Will. Engl.* p. 227. *Edw.* pl. 254. 1. *Alb.* i. pl. 53. *Cat. Car. App.* 36. 37. *Hayes, Birds*, pl. 38. *Shaw’s Zool.* x. 758. pl. 59. *Bewick Birds*, i. pl. p. 224. *Lewin’s Birds*, iii. pl. 112. *Walcot, Birds*, ii. pl. 243. *Don. Birds*, pl. 4. *Pult. Dors.* p. 9. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves, Br. Orn.* V. ii. *Id. Eggs*, pt. 1.

THIS bird in length is rarely more than three inches and a half, and weight from 76 to 80 grains. Bill black; irides hazel; on the

* ¶ Than sayd the Wren, I am called the hen
Of our Lady most cumly
Than of her sun, my notes shall run
For the love of that Lady.

¶ By title and ryght, the Son of Myght
She dyd hym well discus
Tu Patris, syngyng witout any endyng,
Sempiternus es filius.

Armony of Byrdes.

crown the feathers are elongated, of a fine orange-colour, bounded on each side with black; the upper parts of the body yellowish green, the under rufous white, tinged with green on the sides; wing coverts dusky, crossed with two white bands; quills and tail feathers dusky, edged with pale green, and some of the inner with blackish edges; legs yellowish.

In the female the crown of the head is yellow, instead of golden orange; and all the head feathers shorter. The young birds do not gain the yellow feathers and crest till autumn.*

This, apparently delicate species, is found in England at all seasons, and is more common than is generally imagined; but escapes notice, perhaps from its diminutive size. It bears cold admirably well, and is found even as far north as Shetland; but after breeding there, returns southward in autumn, and it probably does the same, in countries far north, but in a moderate clime is never found to migrate. †

It seems to prefer oak trees, for I have more than once seen a brood of these, in a tree of this kind, in the middle of a lawn, and the whole little family with the parents, about ten in number, from their continual motion, gave great pleasure to all who viewed them. The

In the same song too, the Redbreast gives his reasons for going to church.

¶ Than the Redbreast, his tunes redrest
And sayd now wyll I holde
With the churche, for there out of the ayere
I kepe me from the colde

¶ *Te per Orbem Terrarum in usum Sarum*
He sange *cum gloria*
Sancta was nexte and than the hole *Texte*
Confitetur Ecclesia.

* *Orn. Dict.* † It is perhaps rather from defect of insects, than mere cold, that the bird is obliged to change place, yet that they are met with out at sea is manifest; as the late Mr. Boys mentioned to me, that one flew on board a ship in the Downs, April 8, 1797; and we are told, that the same thing has happened off the Coast of Japan.

nest is composed of moss, with a little wool, and is frequently, but not always, open at top, the bird accommodating herself to the situation in which it is placed; frequently in an oak tree as above mentioned, and often in a pear, or other fruit tree, against a garden wall, in the midst of an ivy bush, and in many instances, in a fork beneath a thick branch of a fir tree; the eggs from seven to ten in number, of a brownish white, darker at the larger end, and each weighing nine or ten grains.*

In respect to the last mode of building, I have witnessed three or four instances; one in particular in a fir tree near Bexley, in Kent, the 20th of April, 1791; the nest made of fine green moss, and lined with feathers, somewhat as in the Chaffinch, but much contracted at top; it was suspended beneath the forks of a tree,† and as it were tied with strings in three or four places, and contained nine eggs.

The places, which this bird is found in, need not be specified, as it is every where known on the Old Continent, from Norway to the Cape of Good Hope. It has a slight, weak note, more so than the Common Wren, yet may be called melodious, and I was informed by Mr. Pennant, that one of these, kept in a cage in Angermania, sang very prettily. It is a very tame and familiar species. The late Mr. Tunstall related to me a circumstance of one which had built in a spruce fir in his garden, at Wycliffe, in Yorkshire, and permitted the young to be handled several times, without the parents resenting the intrusion.‡

We learn, too, that this bird inhabits America, being met with at New York, and among the red cedars, also throughout Pennsyl-

* Supposing the egg to weigh 10 grains, and the bird 80, when the female has laid ten eggs which it sometimes does, that is, one every day, it lays its own weight in ten days.

† Mr. Pennant mentions a nest of one, suspended in like manner by the corners, to the boughs of a Spruce Fir, and that the materials were, moss, worsted, and birch bark, lined with hair and feathers.—*Tour in Scotland*, 1769, p. 118. I was once shewn a nest by the late Mr. Lewin, in which several lengths of sewing silk were mixed with the other materials.

‡ In the *Ornithological Dictionary* Introd. p. xxxiii. may be read some curious experiments relating to the extreme gentleness of this species.

vania, and from thence to Cayenne,* it is likewise not uncommon in Georgia, but according to Mr. Abbot, if the same, it is four inches long, and weighs as far as three drachms, breadth seven inches; met with frequently in the woods there; but migrates northward with the Sparrows to breed.

* This pretty species is said to be subject to variety in colour, as Col. Montagu mentions a pair in the collection of Mr. Luscombe, of Kingsbridge, Devon, which were of a cream-colour, with the usual yellow crown, by which the sexes are distinguished, and adds, that in Cornwall it is called Wood Titmouse, and in Devonshire, Tidly Goldfinch.†

59.—FIRE-CRESTED WREN.

Roitelet, Poul Souci, *Buf.* iv. 363. pl. 16. 2. *Pl. enl.* 651. 3.

Regulus cristatus, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 51. pl. 106.

Sylvia ignicapilla, Roitelet triple Bandeau, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 231.

LENGTH three inches five lines. Plumage on the upper parts olive-green, inclining to yellow on the sides of the neck; on the top of the head the feathers are narrow, long, and of a glowing fire-colour, on each side of which it is deep black, above the eyes and beneath them a white streak, and through the eye a narrow blackish one; forehead pale rufous; in other things it chiefly resembles the last described.

Inhabits France and Germany.—Described by M. Temminck as distinct from the Gold-crested Wren; and that it is found in the pine and fir woods, as well as in the bushes, and not unfrequently in gardens; not uncommon in France and Holland, but rarely seen in Germany. In winter time is common among the pines and firs in the Jardin du Roi, at Paris; and has the manners of the preceding species.

* The Specimen from Cayenne had the legs quite black.

† *Orn. Dict.*

60.—FLOWERY WARBLER.

Le Becque-fleur, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 142. pl. 134. 1. 2.

Sylvia minuta, Minute Warbler, *Shaw's Zool.* xxii. pl. 997.

THIS is the smallest Species M. Levaillant ever met with at the Cape of Good Hope, being even inferior in size to the Golden-crested Wren. The bill is excessively slender, and sharp as a needle; the colour of it, as well as the eyes and legs, brown; plumage on the upper parts of the body greenish grey; beneath pale yellow; throat inclined to white; between the bill and eyes the feathers are longish, dusky, and white, and are turned forwards; wings and tail brown.

The female is like the male, but the colours more faint, and wants the elongated feathers on the forehead.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, about Heere Logements, and from thence to the River of Elephants, and beyond; found in troops of eight or ten; these are very active, and fly from flower to flower, in search of insects; its cry is like Zi, zi, many times repeated; nest and eggs unknown.

A bird, apparently of this kind, in Gen. Hardwicke's collection, scarcely three inches and a half long. Bill black; upper parts of the plumage pale greenish grey; beneath dusky, greenish white; over the eye a white trace; beneath it a second; legs brown; the tail short, rather hollowed out in the middle; the feathers of that and the quills with pale greenish white edges.

Found at Cawnpore, in October.

61.—LEUCOMELE WARBLER.

Motacilla leucomela, *N. C. Petr.* xiv. 584. t. 22. 3. *Falck, It.* iii. t. 30. *Gm. Lin.* i. 974. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 158. *Id. Ed.* ii. 243.

Motacilla pleschanka, *N. C. Petr.* xiv. 503. t. 14. f. 2.

Muscicapa leucomela, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 469. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 328.
Leucomele Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 456.

LENGTH six inches and a quarter. Bill and irides dusky; forehead, crown, nape, lower part of the breast, belly, rump, and greater part of the tail white; the other parts black; the two middle tail feathers black, the others white, with a broad band of black at the end; claws black.

The female is dusky, or cinereous brown above; head and neck palest, beneath inclining to ash-colour; throat and neck before cinereous grey; above the eye a white streak; tail as in the male.

Inhabits the craggy, cavernous places about Saratow, and other parts of the Volga, and like the Sand Martin makes a hole in a bank, wherein to place the nest; this hole is horizontal, and deep; the nest composed of dry stalks, and other materials; the young ten in number. It is a bold bird, and sits on the stones and stumps of trees, twittering almost like a Swallow; supposed to feed on worms and beetles, as the remains of the latter have been found in the stomach on dissection.

62.—BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.

Motacilla melanoleuca, *N. C. Petr.* xix. 468. t. 15. *Gm. Lin.* i. 948.
Muscicapa melanoleuca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 469. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 328.
 Black and White Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 457. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 629.

BILL and irides black; the whole of the back white; tail white at the tip; about one-third of the ends of the two middle feathers are black, from thence the black decreases, as the feathers are more outward; thighs annulated brown and white.

The female is brown and dirty ash-colour where the male is black and white.

This bird is met with, throughout the summer, about Teflis and Cyrus, in Georgia; feeds on insects; frequents the banks of rivers

among the shrubs; said to be migratory. M. Temminck, who thinks this and the last to be the same, says, it is found on the banks of the Volga.

63.—WOOD WREN.

Sylvia sylvicola, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* liii.

Motacilla Sibilatrix, Das Laubvolchen, *Naturf.* xxvii. s. 47. 4. *Tem. Man.* 103. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 225.

Muscicapa sylvicola, Yellow-throated Flycatcher, *Am. Orn.* i. pl. 7. f. 3.

Regulus non cristatus major, *Bris.* iii. 482. A. *Id.* 8vo. i. 442. *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 550. *δ. Will.* 164. *Ray's Letters*, p. 108. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 514. C.

Green Wren, *Alb.* ii. pl. 86? *Br. Zool. Ed.* 1812, i. 512. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 748. pl. 57. *Orn. Dict.*

Larger yellow Wren, *White's Selb.* p. 55. *Bewick's Birds*, i. p. 220.

Larger, not crested, Wren, *Will. Engl.* 228.

Wood Wren, *Lin. Trans.* ii. 245. pl. 24. *Id.* iv. 35. pl. 2. f. 1—the egg. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 237. 6.

THIS bird is not greatly different in colour from the Willow Wren, but it is larger, of a more elegant make, and the colours much brighter; the length is five inches and a half, breadth nine, and the weight two drachms, 42 grains. Bill horn-colour, with a few hairs at the base; irides hazel; plumage on the upper parts of the body yellow green; the cheeks, throat, and under parts of the shoulders yellow; over the eyes a streak of yellow; the breast pale yellow; belly and vent a most beautiful silvery white; wing feathers brownish, the margins outwardly green, and inwardly whitish; tail rather forked, dusky brown, edged with green; legs horn-colour. The female like the male, a trifle larger, and weighs three drachms. This is a migratory species; the male, as usual in the Warbler Genus, coming first; and there is a greater interval between the arrival of the two sexes, than in any other, being sometimes at a week or ten days distance; we first see it about the end of April, and lose sight of it in September; chiefly met with in coppice woods of oak or beech, on the most lofty of which it may be found, uttering a kind

of sibilous note; during which it expands the wings, in a shivering, or fluttering manner. Some have compared the note to that of the Bunting, but more shrill;* and others to that of the Marsh Titmouse, or the spring note of the Nuthatch; and it may be observed, that it is met with in woods only, and not in hedges or bushes; the nest is made on the ground, beneath the shade of trees, of dry grass, dead leaves, and moss, lined with finer grass, and a few long hairs, in shape oval; the entrance near the top, as in those of the Pettichaps, and Yellow Wren, except that the two latter line theirs with feathers; the eggs about six in number, weighing from 18 to 22 grains each, white, sprinkled all over with rust-coloured spots, and in some the markings are confluent: the young are hatched in thirteen days.†

Mr. White, when at Gibraltar, found both this species, which he calls the Shivering Wren, and the Willow Wren there; and as he has seen the latter in the winter months, he suspects that the former may remain there also throughout the year.

64.—SWAMP WREN.

I FIND likewise an American Species, mentioned by Mr. Abbott, under the name of Swamp Wren, which seems to be greatly allied. It is described as having the upper parts yellowish olive, beneath yellow, except the chin, throat, and vent, which are white; forehead yellow, passing through the eye, surrounding it; quills and tail dusky, edged with yellow; bill and legs bluish.

The female differs in being paler. This is common in summer, in the swamps of Georgia, frequenting the thickets of vines and sap-

* Mr. Lamb not only says, it is very much like that of the Bunting, but so astonishingly shrill, as to be heard at more than 100 yards distance, and this repeated once in three or four minutes.—*Lin. Trans.* ii. 245. Col. Montagu seems to think, that the note rather expresses the word Twee drawn out to some length, and repeated five or six times successively, terminating with the same note, in an hurried manner, at which time it shakes its wings.—*Orn. Dict.*

† Mr. Bechstein.

lings; has a loud note. It builds the latter end of April, the nest formed of rotten wood, small chips, and ground swamp moss, lined with finer tree moss, and fine stalks, like hay; the egg is blush-colour, with some small dusky specks; but for one-fourth next the larger end white, at which part the specks are more numerous. They are supposed to migrate, but Mr. Abbot, having shot one on the 2d of February, and observed others in the winter season, gives reason to think, that the greater part remain there throughout the year.

65.—YELLOW WREN WARBLER.

Sylvia Trochilus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 550. *Scop.* i. No. 238. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 124.
Id. Ed. ii. p. 224.

Motacilla Trochilus, *Lin.* i. 338. *Faun. suec.* No. 264. *Gm. Lin.* i. 995. *Brun.*
No. 286. *Muller*, No. 281. *Kramer*, 378. *Klein*, 76. *Frisch*, t. 24. 2. *Faun.*
arag. 89. *Borowsk.* iii. 191. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 189?

Regulus cinereus, non *cristatus*, *Gerin.* iv. t. 390. 1. *Will. Engl.* 228.

Muscicapa cantatrix, Little domestic Flycatcher, Green Wren, *Bartr. Trav.* 288?

Motacilla Hispanica, *Hasselq. It.* 287. *Id. Voy.* 206.

Asilus, *Bris.* iii. 479. *Id. Svo.* i. 441. *Raitt*, 80. A. 10. *Will.* 164.

Le Pouillot, *Buf.* iv. 344. *Pl. enl.* 651. 1. *Hist. Prov.* i. 510.

Le Gabrier, *Voy. d'Azafa*, iii. No. 152?

Der Weidenzeisig, *Naturf.* xvii. s. 54. 6.

Der Laufer, *Naturf.* xvii. 106.

Green Wren, *Albin*, 86.

Yellow Wren, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 512. *Id. Sup.* ii. 238. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 151. *Id. fol.* 101.
pl. S. f. 2. S. 2. f. 1. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 511. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 319. *Nat. Misc.*
pl. 189. *Hist. Selb.* p. 28. & 55. *Collins, Birds*, pl. 6. f. 7. 8. *Hayes, Birds*,
pl. 38. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 742. *Bewick's Birds*, pl. in p. 222. *Lewin's Birds*, iii.
pl. 113. *Donov. Birds*, i. pl. 14. *Pult. Dorset*, p. 9. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is larger than the Common Wren, but more slender, the length four inches and three quarters, but some measure rather more than five inches; weight two drachms and three quarters. The bill dusky, beneath yellowish; irides hazel; plumage on the upper parts pale olive-green, the under pale yellow, and a streak of the

latter over the eyes; wings and tail brown, the feathers edged with yellowish green; legs yellowish; tail a trifle forked; yet the outer feather is shorter than the next.

The female is paler, otherwise greatly resembling the male. This little bird is common in England, as well as other parts of Europe, more especially where willows grow; hence called Willow Wren;* it does not extend so far to the west as the Wood Wren, as it is rarely met with in Cornwall. It is migratory, and appears with us early, as we have heard it the beginning of April: it makes the nest in holes, near the bottoms of old trees, in hollow banks, and sometimes in a low bush; it is nearly oval, inclining to round, not unlike that of the Wren; formed of moss, with a lining of wool, hair, or feathers; the eggs dusky white, six or more in number, marked with reddish spots. It has a trifling note, scarcely uttering more than *Twit, twit*, whilst running up and down the branches of trees, in search of insects; but during incubation the song of the male is soft and weak, though not unpleasing.

A.—*Motacilla acredula*, *Lin.* i. 338. 49. β . *Schr. d. Berlin. Gesells.* iii. s. 195.

Ficedula Carolinensis, *Bris.* iii. 486. *Id.* 8vo. i. 443. *Klein, Av.* 86. 11.

Sylvia Pumilio, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 39. pl. 100.

Oenanthe fusco-lutea minor, *Raii*, 186. 39. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 310.

Le Figuier brun et jaune, *Buf.* v. 295.

Yellow-Titmouse, or Wren, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 63. *Edw.* 278. 2. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 513. A.

Scotch Wren, *Br. Zool.* ii. p. 379. No. 152. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 420. N. *Id. Sup.* p. 64.

Shaw's Zool. x. 744. *Orn. Dict.*

This differs in being rather inclined to brown than green on the upper, and more yellow on the under parts.

It is said to be found in Jamaica, Carolina, and other parts of America; and has been sent also from Scotland; but in every case it is suspected to be the young of the Willow Wren, perhaps a first year's bird.

* Called also Ground Wren, and Ground Huckmuck.—*Orn. Dict.*

In General Hardwicke's drawings are three small birds, greatly resembling the Yellow Wren. The first four inches and a half long; above very pale ash-colour; beneath pale yellow buff; over the eye, from the forehead, a conspicuous, pale yellow streak; bill dusky, beneath paler; tail even; legs pale.

Another, four inches and a quarter: above tender pale green, inclining to brown on the back; beneath pale, cinereous, yellowish white, with a tinge of yellow on the breast; tail even.

A third most like our Yellow Wren; length four inches: above pale olive green, beneath dusky white; over the eye, from the forehead, a white streak, surrounding the eye in a narrow rim; bill and legs pale brown; tail slightly hollowed out at the end. This last said to have been found at Moue, in December.

One, similar to the above, is figured in the *American Ornithology*. This is five inches in length, and eight and a quarter in extent: the upper parts dull yellow olive; the wings dusky brown, edged with lighter; greater and lesser coverts tipped with white; lower parts dirty white, stained with dull yellow; tail dusky brown, with a white spot on the inner webs of the feathers; head remarkably small; bill broad at the base, furnished with bristles, and notched near the tip.

This is found in New Jersey, particularly in swamps; one of them seen in an orchard, the end of April, was remarkably active, running, climbing, and darting among the opening buds, with extraordinary agility. Mr. Wilson ranks this with the Flycatchers, which it probably may belong to; but in external appearance in the plate,* it is very similar to the Yellow Wren.

* *Amer. Orn.* Vol. 6. pl. 5. f. 5. *Muscicapa minuta*, Small-headed Flycatcher.

66.—TAILOR WARBLER.

Sylvia sutoria, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 551.

Motacilla sutoria, *Gm. Lin.* i. 999. *Zool. Ind.* p. 17. t. 18. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 237.

Pati, on Oiseau-Mouche, *W. Schout. Voy. Ind.* ii. 513. t. p. 15.

Tailor Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 515. *Ind. Zool.* 4to. 44. pl. 10. *Penn. Hindoost.* i. 206.

Wood's Zoogr. i. 491. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 753.

SHAPE of the Willow Wren, but smaller ; length three inches and a half. Bill a quarter of an inch long, nearly straight, and black ; plumage on the upper parts of the body pale olive yellow ; chin and throat yellow ; breast and belly dusky white ; vent pale yellow ; quills dusky, edged slightly with yellow, the first quill shorter than the second or third, which is the longest of the three ; tail dusky, legs brown ; quills reach to about the middle of the tail.

Inhabits Ceylon ; one said to weigh only 90 grains, and to be no more than three inches long. We have very little doubt of the bird described above being the same as a specimen, which is in the collection of Mr. Comyns, and named Kaha Tuhitya. It is chiefly remarkable for the nest, which is curiously constructed, being composed of two leaves, one of them dead ; the latter is fixed to the living one as it hangs from the tree, by sewing both together in the manner of a pouch, or purse ; it is open at top, and the cavity filled with fine down, and being suspended from the branch, the birds are secure from the depredation of snakes and monkeys, to which they might otherwise fall a prey ; the eggs are said to be white.

In my own collection is a nest of an equally singular construction ; it is composed of a single large leaf, of a fibrous rough texture, about six inches long, independent of the stalk ; five inches and a half in breadth, and ending in a point : the sides of this leaf are drawn together, so as to meet within three quarters of an inch ; within this is the nest, which is about four inches deep, and two broad, opening at the top ; and the bottom of the leaf is drawn upwards to assist in

the support of it. This inward nest is composed of white down, with here and there a feather, and a small portion of white down intermixed; the stalk about five inches long. I received this from Capt. J. Sotheby, who brought it into England from China, in the year 1807. How far this nest is connected with the above described seems not clear, but if made by the same bird, it serves to shew, that the second leaf is not made use of, except in such cases as a single one is not found large enough for the purpose.

Among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther is not only a representation of this nest, but another of an equally curious fabrication; it appears to be composed of several leaves, like those of some kind of hazel, sewed together, and an inner a nest formed of dry bents, fibres, and hairs, suspended from a tree, by the main leaf, to which the others are fastened. In this are figured two young birds, but with bills stouter than in the Warbler Genus; the colour of them rufous above, and white beneath. By the side of the nest are painted two ferruginous, or rufous-coloured eggs. The name in the drawing, *Baya*.*

How far the three nests above described may belong to one Species, is not easy to say; but if so, it shews the bird to be capable of varying the structure of its habitation, as occasion may require: if on the contrary, we may fairly conclude, that more than one or two birds form similar nests, if not precisely the same.

In the collection of Indian drawings, belonging to Lady Clive, is a bird not unlike the Tailor Warbler, but with an elongated tail, under the name of *Merops minimus*, or *Motacilla sutoria*. From the similarity of plumage, and manner of building the nest, there may be some reason to suspect, that the Long-tailed and the Tailor Warblers might form but one Species, did not the shape of the tails so essentially differ.

* This name is given to the Philippine Grosbeak, but the nest of that is described, as being in the shape of a long-necked bottle, and made of grass, quite different from the *Baya* here described.

67.—OLIVE-BACKED WARBLER.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill dusky; upper parts of the plumage in general olive green; beneath yellow, inclining on the chin to rufous; feathers of the wings dusky, edged olive green; tail the same, with a large dusky black patch on each feather, forming a band when spread.

In one specimen the crown of the head was brown, with minute white streaks, and the under parts, from chin to breast, mixed dusky and dusky white; the back too was darker; in other markings, especially the tail, both were the same: probably differing only in sex.—Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock.

68.—TAWNY-RUMPED WARBLER.

SIZE of the last. General colour of the plumage above dark greenish olive, beneath buff yellow; about the nostrils a very slight tinge of rufous; rump, and one-third of the tail feathers tawny buff; the rest of the tail dusky black, ending in dusky buff-colour; the legs brown.—Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock. •

69.—AQUATIC WARBLER.

Sylvia aquatica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 510. *Gm. Lin.* i. 953. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 132. *Id.*

Ed. ii. 183.

Sylvia Schoenobanus, *Scop.* i. No. 235.

Aquatic Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 419.

THIS is said to be pale rufous above, spotted with brown; the throat and breast inclined to rufous; belly and rump whitish; a spot of the same above the outer corner of the eye, and a white band at the base of the wing; tail feathers pointed.

It builds on the ground, and is often seen sitting on the tops of plants; migrates in autumn, and called by the Italians, Grisato. It seems to correspond with the Bog-rush Warbler, but the circumstance of its migrating, seems to give reason for supposing it a different bird.

70.—BABBLING WARBLER.

Sylvia Curruca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 509.

Motacilla Curruca, *Lin.* i. 329. *Faun. suec.* No. 247. *Scop.* i. No. 228. *Muller*, No. 267. *Faun. arag.* p. 88. *Frisch*, t. 21. *Borowsk.* iii. 187. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 114. *Id. Ed.* ii. 209.

Ficedula cannabina, *Gerin.* iv. t. 392. 1.

Curruca garrula, *Bris.* iii. 384. *Id. Svo.* i. 417. *Klein*, 73. 2. 3. *Id. Stem.* 13. t. 16. f. 3—a. b. *Id. Ov.* 24. t. 10. f. 6. *Will.* p. 99? iv. t. 23.

Graas-Mucken, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* 61. t. 15. *Naturf.* xvii. 100. No. 205.

La Fauvette babillarde, *Buf.* v. 135. *Pl. enl.* 580. 3.

Beccafico canapino, *Olin.* t. p. 11. 2.

Cannevarola, *Zinnan. Uov.* 57. t. 8. f. 46.

Babbling Warbler. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 417. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 442. U. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 580.

LENGTH five inches. Bill blackish; crown of the head cinereous; the rest of the upper parts the same, with a tinge of brown; beneath the eye a streak of deep ash-colour; the under parts, and edge of the wing rufous white; the quills brown, edged within with white, and outwardly with rufous grey, but the greater ones with ash-colour; tail brown, edged with grey, the outer feather with the exterior web and tip white, on the interior bordered with white; the middle feather the shortest, making the tail somewhat forked; legs brown.

Inhabits France and Italy, frequenting the hedges, and building therein; the nest placed not far from the ground, the eggs greenish, dotted with brown;* it is said to feed principally on caterpillars. Scopoli observes, that it is a restless, noisy bird, imitating the notes

* Ash-coloured, spotted with ferruginous.—*Faun. suec.*

of others, and frequently seen in the gardens at Pisa, in the summer, where it is called Bianchetto.

One greatly similar to this, if not the same, is among the drawings of General Hardwicke, and inhabits India.

71.—WHITE-BREASTED WARBLER.

Sylvia Dumetorum, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 522.

Motacilla Dumetorum, *Lin.* i. 334. *Gm. Lin.* i. 985, *Kramer*, 377. 19

Curruca tertia, *Gesn. av.* 327.

White-breasted Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 447. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 618.

THE brief description given by Linnæus, of this bird, only enables us to say, that the upper parts of the body are cinereous brown, the head bluish;* throat and breast white.

The late Mr. White, of Gibraltar, informed us, that he had one of these birds, brought to him alive in the spring, taken on the Isthmus. He observes, that it is larger than the Blackcap, and has white irides, which last circumstance is the only one on record in the Warbler Genus; Gesner says the bird makes the nest of flax, hence it is called Lingetta. M. Temminck is of opinion that it is the same as the Babbling Warbler.

72.—EPICUREAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Ficedula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 517.

Motacilla Ficedula, *Lin.* i. 330. *Faun. succ.* No. 251. *Gm. Lin.* i. 956. *Muller*, No.

271. *Brun.* No. 282. *Klein*, 79. 13. *Frisch*, t. 22.—male. *Zinman. Uov.* 43. t. 6. f. 28?

Ficedula sepiaria minor, *Gerin.* iv. t. 393. 1.

Muscicapa luctuosa, *Tem. Man.* p. 102. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 157.

Ficedula, *Bris.* iii. 369. *Id. Svo.* i. 413. *Raii*, 81. 12. *Will.* 163.

* Gesner says ash-colour; his words are "Tertia species pectore albo, conspicitur capite cinereo," and adds "hanc Nidum aiunt ex lino struere, hinc forte Lingetta Anglis dicta."

- Le Becfigue, *Buf.* v. 187. *Pl. enl.* 668. 1. *Hist. Prov.* i. 504.
 Beccafico, *Olin.* t. p. 81. *Russ. Alep.* p. 64. *Cet. Uc. Sard.* p. 221.
 The 4th Becaffigo of Aldrovand, *Will. Engl.* 227.
 Wustling, *Gunth. Nest. u. Fy.* t. 59.
 Epicurean Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 432. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 419. K. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 592.

THE length of this bird is five inches. Bill blackish; the upper parts of the plumage grey brown, the under greyish white, tinged with brown on the breast; round the eye rufous white; the greater wing coverts incline to ash-colour, tipped with white, forming a band across the wing; quills cinereous brown, edged with greyish brown, but the three nearest the body with white; tail dusky, the feathers edged as the quills, the outer one white the whole way on the outer web, and the next the same for two-thirds of its length. The female is like the male, but paler.

This bird is much esteemed for the delicate flavour of its flesh; it is not found in England, but met with in summer every where on the Continent, from Sweden and Greece, retiring no doubt southward in autumn. In the Isle of Cyprus and Candy are in such plenty as to afford an article of commerce,* and the Italians are as fond of them now as they used to be of old. The Chief food appears to be insects, except in autumn, when they make great havock among the figs and grapes; whence it is supposed their great delicacy in some measure arises. According to Gunther, the nest is of dried fibres, grass, and moss, the eggs six in number, of a reddish white, almost covered at the larger end with ferruginous spots, towards the smaller fewer, and more scattered.

Mr. White observes, that this species is common at Gibraltar, and there called Cyprus Bird or Beccafico; and hints the very great

* They are salted up in great numbers, and transported into other countries.—*Will.* Probably potted, like our Wheat-ears. They also transport them in vessels filled with vinegar and sweet herbs; and the Isle of Cyprus alone collects 1000 or 1200 of these pots every year.—*Dapper Archipel.* p. 51.

resemblance between this and the female Coldfinch,* so much as make one almost doubt their not being the same. It is supposed to make its way to Africa in autumn, and there pass the winter, and we are told, that in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, from the month of August, immense numbers of Figpeckers are seen during their passage, which lasts three months, during which the Egyptians catch them in great quantities, by smearing birdlime on the trees and bushes on which they settle.†

73.—FIG-EATER WARBLER.

Sylvia nævia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 517. *Gm. Lin.* i. 957.

Curruca nævia, *Bris.* iii. 389. *Id.* 8vo. i. 418.

Boarina, *Will.* 158. 171. 6. *Id. Engl.* p. 216. ch. v. & 237. No. 6.

Muscicapa prima Aldrovandi, *Raii*, 77. 7. *Boarina*.

La Fauvette tachetée, *Buf.* v. 149.

Bouvier, *Salern. Orn.* 226. 7.

Der Feigenesser, *Naturf.* xvii. 101.

Fig-eater, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 433. *Albin*, iii. pl. 26. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 591.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill reddish brown; plumage above rufous brown, varied with yellowish and ash-colour; beneath white; breast yellowish, marked with black spots; quills blackish, edged with white; tail the same, the two middle feathers shorter than the rest; legs reddish, claws black.

Inhabits Italy, especially about Bologna, where it is called Boarola, and Boarina;‡ chiefly met with in pastures, where beasts are kept; it makes the nest about a foot from the ground, on a shrub, or strong plant, and when the young are hatched, the female is most

* It seems to be full as like to our Petchichaps, insomuch that on shewing one to an Italian, he declared it to be a Beccafico; but perhaps more than one bird passes under this name, and both in Spain and Italy every small bird is eaten indiscriminately in autumn. M. Temminck assures us, that this is no other than a young Coldfinch Flycatcher.

† *Sonnini's Trav.* iii. p. 318.

‡ Is persequendo Boves, vulgo Boarolam, seu Boarinam nuncupantur.—*Aldrov.*

courageously bold in defence of them. M. Buffon has given the figure in *Pl. enl.* 581. 3. as a representation of this Species, but it must be remarked, that it has a long and cuneiform tail, such as the Grasshopper Warbler possesses; whereas the tail of the Fig-eater is not of half the length, and hollowed out in the middle, the wings reaching to the middle of it.

74.--PASSERINE WARBLER.

Sylvia passerina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 508. *Gm. Lin.* i. 954. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 213.

Curruca minor, *Bris.* iii. 371. *Id.* 8vo. i. 414.

Muscicapa secunda Aldrovandi, Borin, *Raii*, 81. *Will.* 158. *Id. Engl.* 216. *Aldr. Av.* ii. 733. t. p. 734. *Zinnan. Uov.* 46. t. 6. f. 31.

Passerinette, *Buf.* v. 123, *Pl. enl.* 579. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 509.

Passerine Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 414. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 739.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Bill slender, and sharp, colour brown; irides red brown; plumage above pale ash-colour; beneath greyish white, inclining to brown on the sides; * over the eye a small whitish streak; quills and tail dusky; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits various parts of the Continent of Europe, but not in this kingdom; common in Lombardy, Italy, Sardinia, the south of Spain, and Portugal, &c. At Provence, in France, it is called Passerinette; † by the people of Bologna Chivin; at Marseilles, Becafigulo; and by the Genoese, Borin. It is said to make the nest on a low bush, near the ground, composed of dry grass, lined with finer materials; the eggs are four in number, of a dirty white, spotted with green of two colours, most numerous at the larger end; the note is only a chirp or two, which it repeats when passing from one shrub to another.

* Rump white according to Aldrovandus.
I am not sufficiently clear about.

† Bewick's Passerine Warbler, p. 212.

75.—SUBALPINE WARBLER.

Sylvia subalpina, Becfin Subalpin, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii.* p. 214.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Crown, cheeks, nape, back, and scapulars, cinereous; sides of the neck the same, with a vinous tinge; throat, neck before, breast, sides, and belly vinous; middle of the belly white; wings cinereous black; the quills and coverts edged with rufous ash; tail blackish, a little rounded, the outer feather white on the outer web and tip, the rest tipped with white; bill brown above, and black beneath; legs brown.

This was a female, the male unknown; it was found in the neighbourhood of Turin, by M. le Professeur Bonelli, and is in the Natural History Museum at that place; a second specimen has not been met with.

76.—GIBRALTAR WARBLER.

Turdus arundinaceus, *Ind. Orn. i.* 394. 28. β .

Sylvia galactotes, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii.* p. 182.

Reed Thrush, *Gen. Syn. iii.* 33. A.

SIZE of a Nightingale; length six inches and a half. Bill pale brown; upper parts of the body pale testaceous brown, the under dusky white; above the eye a streak of the same; quills dusky, edged with cream-colour; rump and tail rufous; all but the two middle feathers of the latter have a bar of black near the end, which is farthest from the end on the outer feather; from the bar to the tip three of the outer feathers are white, the fourth white on the inner web only; in the next to that the white is wanting; legs pale brown.

Inhabits Gibraltar, where it arrives the last week in April; is a familiar bird, void of fear, perching on the tops of shrubs, hedges,

and walls, in the manner of the Redstart; does not make the least attempt to sing, even in the breeding season. At the end of June, 1771, a nest was taken, near the orange-grove, with six young, and supposed to be that of the Nightingale, and nursed as such, all the summer: in autumn five of them died, and one only survived till December. This frequently chirped agreeably, but did not amount to a song. In autumn these birds appear again in numbers about the garrison, and totally disappear in September: are not to be found in flocks at any time, but straggle about like the Russet Wheat-Ear. In manners it is solitary, always perching on the tops of the shrubs, and spreads the tail erect, by sudden jerks; has a piping kind of note, which rather seems a call to its companions than a song. Found in the neighbourhood of Tetuan, as frequently as any where, but it is uncertain whether it passes the winter there. It has some resemblance to the Reed Thrush, but is a smaller bird. We first met with a specimen in the Leverian Museum.

77.—FANTAIL WARBLER.

Sylvia Cisticola, *Becfin Cisticole*, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii. 228?*

SIZE of the Common Wren; length four inches and a half; weight two drachms eight grains. Bill dark brown, slender, longer than in the Yellow Wren, and somewhat incurvated; irides pearl-colour; head and back dusky brown, mixed with dark spots, as in the Skylark; throat white; neck, breast, and sides, testaceous; wings dark brown, short, and hollow; quills and secondaries nearly of equal lengths; tail short, and remarkably round at the extremity, the two middle feathers one inch and a half long, the exterior only three quarters of an inch; on the upper surface the tail is uniform, dark brown, but beneath paler, each feather marked near the end with a broad, round black spot, and the extremity beyond the spot

is white; legs pale yellow; all the tail feathers are round and broad at the ends, not pointed, as in some of the Wrens.

One supposed to be the female, was in Mr. Bullock's collection; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers two inches long, the exterior three quarters of an inch, all of them marked with a dusky spot near the end, the tip pale, but not white; the whole plumage too is paler in colour.

This species inhabits all the shrubby parts of the district about Gibraltar, ever darting with vast alacrity among the bushes; when disturbed, takes long flights, chirping all the way, with a remarkably loud and shrill note; at other times makes no noise whatever. When in motion it erects the tail, and spreads it into a circle, which appears very beautiful; hence the propriety of the name Fantail; is common about the stone quarries beyond the Spanish Lines, and is found at Gibraltar the whole year. The nest and eggs are unknown. It is probable, that it is also an inhabitant of India, as we have found it represented among other drawings in the collection of Gen. Hardwicke. If the same referred to in the *Manuel*, it is said to make a funnel-shaped nest, among grass tufts, with small twigs, mixed with some cottony substance, with a lining of the last material.

78.—MEDITERRANEAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Mediterranea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 551.

Motacilla Asilus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 996. δ .

——— *corpore ex fusco viridescente pectore ferrugineo*, *Hasselq. Voy.* 186.

Mediterranean Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 514. *D. Id. Sup.* ii. 244. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 693.

THE bill in this bird is ferruginous, the upper mandible curved at the tip; general colour of the plumage greenish brown, beneath ferruginous; fore part of the breast fulvous; beneath the shoulders, and end of the wing coverts, inclining to ferruginous.

Supposed to inhabit Spain, as one flew on board a ship in the Mediterranean, near the shore.

79.—SIBERIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia montanella, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 526.

Motacilla montanella, *Gm. Lin.* i. 968. *Pall. It.* iii. 695.

Siberian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 456. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 626.

A TRIFLE larger than the Whin Chat. Crown of the head brown black; over the eyes a yellowish streak; chin the same, in some white; ears black, placed in a bed of grey; back testaceous, spotted with brown; beneath pale yellow, like oker; the feathers of the throat brown at the base; wings brown; greater quills edged with grey; and the secondaries with white; tail longish, pale ash-colour, the two middle feathers and the outer one shorter than the rest.

Inhabits Siberia; comes into Dauuria in February, together with the flocks of Hawfitches.

80.—YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER.

Sylvia superciliosa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 526.

Motacilla superciliosa, *Gm. Lin.* i. 975.

Yellow-browed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 459. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 723.

THIS is greenish above, and pale beneath; on the crown a pale streak; over the eye a stripe of yellow.—Inhabits Russia.

81.—GILT-THROAT WARBLER.

Sylvia ferruginea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 516.

Motacilla ferruginea, *Gm. Lin.* i. 976.

Gilt-throat Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 459. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 643.

THE upper parts in this bird are cinereous, the under whitish; throat and neck ferruginous.

Inhabits Russia, chiefly about the Tunguska River.

82.—MOOR WARBLER.

Sylvia Maura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 526.

Motacilla Maura, *Gm. Lin.* i. 975. *Pall. It.* ii. 708.

Moor Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 458. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 640.

SIZE of the Whin Chat, and not unlike it; head and neck black, edges of the feathers pale; back and base of the wings black, the latter margined with grey; sides of the neck, and all beneath, white; throat deep ferruginous; wings brown; on the coverts an oblique yellowish white patch; rump, and base half of the tail white, the rest black. The female and young bird have the head grey, clouded with brown; back like that of the Woodcock; the rest of the body less defined in colour.

Inhabits Russia, frequenting the birch trees scattered in the woods of Ural, and in the fields planted with them, between the rivers Tobol and Irtisch, flying by pairs. It feeds on insects, and makes the nest in the holes of the trunks of trees, formed by mice, and other small quadrupeds.

A.—Length six inches. Bill black; plumage above rufous brown, beneath rufous white; chin and belly white; over each eye a rufous streak; edges of the wing coverts rufous; quills black, with pale edges; secondaries edged with rufous; rump and base half of the tail white, the rest of the latter black, but the two middle feathers are wholly black; legs black.

This was met with among the ice, between Asia and America.

83.—BLUE-TAILED WARBLER.

Sylvia cyanura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 976.

Motacilla cyanura, *Gm. Lin.* i. 459. *Pall. It.* ii. 709.

Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Blue-tailed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 459. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 646.

SIZE of the Redbreast. Plumage in general above cinereous yellow, with a tinge of green; rump bluish; over the eyes, the

throat, and under parts, yellowish white ; sides of the breast orange ; wings brown, the outer margins of the quills greenish yellow, the inner yellow ; tail even, the feathers rather pointed, brown, edged outwardly with blue, appearing, when folded, wholly blue.

Inhabits Siberia, always at the beginning of winter. Frequently met with in the woods about the rivulets of the southern parts of the Jenisei, and from thence through the whole eastern parts.

84.—DAURIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Aureora, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 527.

Motacilla Aureora, *Gm. Lin.* i. 976. *Pall. It.* iii. 695.

Daurian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 460. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 605.

SIZE of the Redbreast. Crown of the head and nape hoary ; forehead whitish ; throat and fore part of the neck black ; back and wings black, with a triangular spot of white ; under parts of the body deep yellow ; tail the same, except the two middle feathers, which are black.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of the river Selinga, in Siberia, among the willows.

85.—SULTRY WARBLER.

Sylvia fervida, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 525.

Motacilla fervida, *Gm. Lin.* i. 968.

Le Traquet du Senegal, *Buf.* v. 228. *Pl. enl.* 583. 1.

Sultry Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 455. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 635.

SIZE of the Whin Chat. Bill black ; upper part of the head, neck, body, and wings, deep brown ; edges of the feathers rufous ; on the wings two white spots ; beneath the body yellowish white, inclining to rufous on the breast ; tail feathers dusky, with pale margins ; legs black.

Inhabits Senegal ; has much the appearance of the female Whin Chat.

86.—SENEGAL WARBLER.

Sylvia Senegalensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 526.

Motacilla Senegalensis, *Lin.* i. 333. *Gm. Lin.* i. 974.

Rubetra Senegalensis, *Bris.* iii. 441. t. 20. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 433.

Senegal Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 456. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 634.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Bill brown; plumage in general the same; quills rufous, edged with brown; tail black, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white.

Inhabits Senegal.—One of these, full six inches in length, was in the possession of the late Mr. Boddam, and brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

87.—CITRON-BELLIED WARBLER.

Sylvia flavescens, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 537.

Motacilla flavescens, *Gm. Lin.* i. 982.

Figuier à ventre jaune du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 582. 3. *Buf.* v. 282.

Citron-bellied Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 477. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 619.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill and legs dusky; upper parts of the head and body brown; quills dark brown, the feathers edged with rufous brown; under parts of the body pale yellow; sides of the head almost white; tail even at the end, and marked as the quills.—Inhabits Senegal.

88.—RUFIOUS-SIDED WARBLER

Sylvia rufogastra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 534.

Figuier du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 582. *Buf.* v. 282. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 477. 95. parag. 2d.

Shaw's Zool. x. 619.

LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill and legs dusky; plumage above brown; feathers of the wings and tail paler on the margins; under parts of the body pale, with a rufous tinge on the breast and sides; tail even.—Inhabits Senegal.

89.—UNDATED WARBLER.

Sylvia undata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 534. *Gm. Lin.* i. 982. Motacilla.
 Figuier tacheté du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 582. 2. *Buf.* v. 282.
 Undated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 477. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 620.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black; plumage on the upper parts black, margins of the feathers rufous; rump deep rufous; under parts white; quills brown; tail the same, two inches long, and greatly cuneiform, the feathers of it and the quills edged with rufous white; legs dusky.—Inhabits Senegal.

90.—DUSKY WARBLER.

Sylvia fuscata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 535. *Gm. Lin.* i. 982. Motacilla.
 Figuier brun du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 584. 1.
 Dusky Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 477. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 609.

SIZE of the Pettichaps; length six inches. Bill slender, and dusky; the upper parts of the plumage brown, the under grey, with a reddish tinge on the sides and down the middle; quills and tail darker than the upper parts, the latter long, even at the end; legs yellow.—Inhabits Senegal.

91.—FLAXEN WARBLER.

Sylvia subflava, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 535. *Gm. Lin.* i. 982. Motacilla.
 Figuier blond du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 584. 2. *Buf.* v. 284.
 — à ventre gris, *Pl. enl.* 584. 3.—female.
 Flaxen Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 478. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 611.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill dusky; plumage above fine reddish brown, beneath pale yellowish white; wings darker brown; tail long, cuneiform, the colour of the upper parts; legs pale yellow.

One in the same plate probably differs in sex: this has the upper parts deeper brown, the under cinereous white; wings and tail as the parts above; the latter cuneiform, but shorter than in the first described; legs pale yellow.

Both of the above inhabit Senegal.—One in Lord Stanley's collection was much paler brown above, or reddish brown; beneath pale, inclining to rufous; chin and middle of the throat white; two middle tail feathers two inches long, the outer one only an inch.

A.—Length barely four inches and a half. Bill slender, black; plumage above very pale ash-colour, beneath pale rufous white; which colour includes the sides of the head, and above the eyes; wings pale brown, edges of the feathers pale; tail cuneiform, two inches long, colour as the quills; legs pale red, or flesh-colour.

The sexes differ but little; in one the pale space reaches higher above the eye than in the other, and appears as a broad streak of white.—Inhabits India.—Gen. Hardwicke.

92.—ALL-BLACK WARBLER.

Sylvia pammelaina, All-black Warbler, *Salt. Abyss. App.* p. lix.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill half an inch long, black, with a very trifling notch near the tip; general colour of the plumage throughout deep black; on the upper parts somewhat glossy; quills and tail inclined to ash beneath; tail even at the end, consisting of twelve feathers, and near three inches and a half long, and the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it; all the feathers rounded at the end; shins an inch long, not very stout, and dusky; the outer toe united to the middle at the base; the first quill is about half the length of the second, which is about half an inch shorter than the fourth, or longest of all.

In the collection of Mr. Salt are two specimens, found in Abyssinia. In one the plumage is more intensely black, and the head feathers more elongated, so as to enable the bird to raise them as a crest. This bird has in many things the air and appearance of a Wagtail; but as the manners have not been handed down, nothing more can be said about it.

93.—COMMANDER WARBLER.

Trapuet Cammandeur, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 115. pl. 289.

GENERAL colour of the plumage deep brown black, but the bend of the wing and the coverts are rose-white: female the same, but the white spot less defined. Young birds have a rufous brown plumage, and the shoulders pure white, and in this state are mistaken for the Luzonian Warbler, but the latter has a stronger bill.

Inhabits the west coast of Africa, from 28 deg. of lat. S. and departs after it has reared its young. Said to make the nest in subterraneous caverns, and to lay from five to eight eggs, and they are often seen in families of that number; is found also at Malimba.

94.—MADAGASCAR WARBLER.

Sylvia Madagascariensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 507. *Gm. Lin.* i. 952.

Luscinia Madagascariensis, *Bris.* iii. 401. t. 22. 1. *Id. Svo.* i. 422.

Le Foudi-jala, *Buf.* v. 116.

Madagascar Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 412. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 579.

SIZE of our Nightingale; the length near six inches and a half. Bill deep brown; head rufous; behind each eye a brown spot; the plumage on the upper parts of the body olive brown; throat white; breast pale rufous; belly rufous brown, tinged with olive; tail brown above, and inclining to olive beneath; legs deep brown.

Inhabits Madagascar, where it is called Foudi-jala.

95.—CHOIRISTER WARBLER.

Le Coriphée, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 85. pl. 120. f. 1. 2.

SIZE of the Nightingale, and not very unlike it in general colours. Bill and legs dusky black; irides brown; the plumage in general above dull brown; beneath the same, with a rufous tinge; between the bill and eye a streak of black; over the eye, from the the bill, one of white; chin white; sides of the chin, and fore part of the neck pearly blue grey; the tail rather long, and cuneiform, dusky towards the ends of the feathers, all of which, except the two middle ones, have white tips.

The female is smaller, the plumage less deep, and the whole of the under parts, except the white chin, of a pearly blue grey.

Found in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, in the Mimosa woods near the Rivers Sondag and Swarte Kop, and from thence to Camdeboo: it sings more like a Nightingale than any other bird, with a note, perhaps less animated and lively, but more tender and delightful; frequently in the evening, like our European songster, and in dull weather, after soft rain, the whole day through. It begins to sing in October, and in November makes a nest of moss and stalks, lined with hairs; lays from three to five blue-green eggs, changing to brownish grey towards the larger end. In the nest of this bird M. Levillant found the egg of the Crested black Cuckow, which is white, and at least double the size of its own, yet was hatched with them.

96.—PIPING WARBLER.

Le Grivetin, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 80. pl. 118. f. 1. 2.

THIS is a trifle less than the Nightingale. Bill, legs, and irides light brown; base of the under jaw, the mouth, and tongue yellow;

head, hind neck, back and wings grey brown, inclining to rufous on the rump, and upper tail coverts; under parts of the body dirty brownish white; on the throat a few markings of the same, on a whiter ground; from the forehead, over the eye, passes a line of white, curving downwards; on the scapulars, and greater wing coverts, some undulations of white; quills brown; tail cuneiform, grey brown; all but the two middle feathers deeply margined on the outer webs and ends with white; legs bright brown. The female is smaller, the colours more dull, and the rump not rufous.

Inhabits much the same places as the last, and makes the nest in a low bush, laying four or five sea-green eggs; feeds on insects: the male, while the female sits, has a song resembling the sound of a flute, or flageolet; but the cry of the female is only similar to the syllables *Trictric tric*, several times repeated. In the nest of one of these M. Levaillant found an egg of the Noisy Cuckow, but on viewing it another day, it was broken and cast out; hence it should seem, that the eggs of the Cuckow are not always taken care of by the foster parent.

97.—STRUTTING WARBLER.

Le Pavaneur, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 94. pl. 122. 1. 2.

SIZE and shape of the Dartford Warbler. Bill and legs brownish; general colour of the plumage above red brown, beneath lighter, especially towards the lower belly and chin; quills and tail rather deeper than the rest; tail cuneiform.*

The female is smaller, and the brown less deep, beneath light coloured, or yellowish, marked on the breast with dusky streaks.

Inhabits the interior of the Cape of Good Hope, chiefly found about the Bay of Blettenberg, or Lagoa, and in general in all the country of Hottniquas; it flies with great difficulty, as the wings are

* According to M. Levaillant it has only ten feathers.

very short, and weak in their texture. It builds among the reeds, and has generally five young. In the time of incubation the male expands the tail, in an erect manner, like the Peacock, quite on the back

98.—PRATTLING WARBLER.

La Caqueteuse, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 90. pl. 121. 1.

SIZE of the White Throat. Bill, legs, and eyes, light brown; general colour of the plumage above dull brown, with an olive gloss; beneath dusky white, marked about the chin and fore part of the neck with pale brown; tail even at the end.

The female is like the male, but smaller, and wants the marks on the neck.

Inhabits the inner parts of the Cape of Good Hope, found in the marshes of Hottniqua and Verloore Valley; makes a nest in the middle of the reeds, fastening several of them together, in order to support it; the eggs are five or six in number, white, spotted with brown. Is a cackling, noisy species, continually crying Gri-gri-gra-gra, repeated in all tones. The male takes his turn with the female in hatching the eggs.

99.—ISABELLA WARBLER.

L'Isabelle, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 92. No. 121. 2.

SMALLER than the last. Bill shorter, more pale, nearly white; the plumage much as in the other, with an Isabella hue; quills rufous on the edges, but chiefly in the middle; all the under parts rufous white, or yellowish; quills and tail darker than the rest, the latter even at the end.

This is found in the same places as the last, with much the same manners, and like that, fastening the nest between the reeds; the eggs five or six in number, and white.

100.—FAMILIAR WARBLER.

Traquet familier, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 97. pl. 183. 1. 2.

SIZE of the Tree Sparrow. Bill and eye brown; plumage in general grey brown, with a slight tinge of rufous, deeper on the upper parts; the breast and flanks, ears and rump, rufous; the two middle tail feathers brown, the others the same, with the outer edges rufous; legs black. The female smaller than the male.

Inhabits various parts about the Cape of Good Hope; is very tame, and, like many others, has the appearance of being allied to the Stone-Chat; is continually beating the wings, and flirting up the tail; feeds on insects, and observed to sweep them off a stone, the rump of a horse, or other elevated object; the nest made under a stone, or in a hole in the earth; the eggs four in number, greenish grey, spotted with brown; both sexes sit in turn, and are always together, and the whole family keep generally in company till the following spring.

101.—LUZONIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Caprata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 524.

Motacilla Caprata, *Lin.* i. 335. *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.

Rubetra Lucionensis, *Bris.* iii. 442. t. 24. 2.—male, f. 3.—female. *Id.* 8vo. i. 432.

Traquet Fourmilier, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 108. pl. 186. 187.

— de l'Isle de Luçon, *Buf.* v. 229. *Pl. ent.* 235. f. 1. 2.

Luzonian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 451. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 630.

SIZE of the Stone-Chat; length four inches and a half.* Bill dusky; the whole bird blackish brown, except the lesser wing coverts

nearest the body, and the vent, which are white; and in some the rump is white; legs black brown. The female brown above, beneath rufous brown; throat whitish; rump and upper tail coverts pale rufous; beneath dirty rufous white; tail brown.

Inhabits Manilla, and called Maria-capra.

Levaillant describes his bird six inches and a half long. Bill stout, black; general colour of the plumage brown, beneath paler, the feathers edged with pale rufous; chin nearly white; on the shoulders a white patch. The female is smaller, and wants the white on the shoulders, otherwise brown; the white is also deficient in young birds.

This last met with about Sondag and Swarte-kop rivers, in the environs of the Caffre Country, and differs from the other, as it perches on great trees, and feeds on ants; which it is enabled to procure, as the Ant Bear first roots them up. It lays the eggs in an old mole hill, or hole in a rock; they are five in number, and white; for the most part the birds are found in pairs, and the whole of the nest keep together for some time.

A.—In some Chinese drawings was one similar. Head, neck, and upper parts blue-black, the under reddish white; greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming an irregular white bar; bill and legs pale red.

102.—DARK WARBLER.

Sylvia magna, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 525.

Motacilla magna, *Gm. Lin.* i. 968.

Le grand Traquet, *Buf.* v. 232.

Dark Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 453. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 698.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill one inch long; head brown, mixed with darker brown; neck above, and body pale brown;

throat whitish, mixed with brown ; breast brown ; wing coverts and outer edges of the quills the same ; within half brown, half rufous ; the tail of these two colours, the two outer feathers white on the outer webs ; under part of the body pale rufous.

Native place uncertain.

103.—NAMAQUA WARBLER.

Traquet Montagnard, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 105. pl. 184. 2.

THE bill and legs in this bird are black ; eye reddish brown ; plumage in general black, except the belly, shoulders, upper and under tail coverts, and the outer margins of the side tail feathers from the base, which are white. The female, when perfect, is like the male.

Young birds are wholly of a fine grey, inclined to blue above ; quills grey on the edges ; the two middle tail feathers black, the others partly white ; rump and shoulders whitish grey ; bill and legs brown. After the second moult, the crown and nape are grey ; back and wing coverts, chin, throat, and breast, black ; shoulders mixed with white ; chin and throat, rump and tail, as in the adult, but the white less pure.

This inhabits the Namaqua Country, and lives on soft insects ; it approaches to the Rocar Thrush, as it frequents the points of rocks, and deep cavernous parts, where it builds, and has the same finesse as that bird. It is rarely seen in the plains, only descending thereto, on account of extreme drought.

104.—FLAME-COLOURED WARBLER.

Sylvia flammea, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvi.

Motacilla flammea, *Mus. Carls.* iv. t. 98.

Flame-coloured Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 251. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 692.

THIS is an elegant bird, and of the size of a Wren. Bill, legs, wings, and tail, black ; head, neck, and back, of a beautiful pale

orange, or flame-colour; eyes black; tongue furnished with two hairs at the end; belly pale grey.

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.

105.—THORACIC WARBLER.

Le Plastron noir, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 96. pl. 123. f. 12.

Motacilla thoracica, Thoracic Warbler, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 969. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 562.

SIZE of the lesser Pettichaps. Bill black; plumage above olive-grey; eye brown, placed in a patch of black; on the breast a broad crescent of black; the chin and throat within this, white; belly and vent yellowish white; quills dusky, edged with pale olive; the two middle tail feathers the same, the others mostly white; beneath wholly white; shape of the tail rounded; legs yellowish.

The female is a trifle smaller, has no collar; and the male appears like the female till the second moult. Both sexes remain together at all times, and the song is agreeable, especially in the warmer season. In November and December the female makes the nest, among the low bushes or plants, and lays six rufous white eggs. This is one of the nests in which the Cuckoo chuses to deposit her eggs. M. Levaillant found in one of them a young of the Noisy Species, which was then the size of a Blackbird, and so large, as to distend and to damage the nest: it had the mouth ever open for food, which the foster parents, with great difficulty, supplied it with; in about a week it became too large for the nest to contain it, when it fixed itself on a branch of Mimosa, and when M. L. left the spot, the old birds still continued to feed it.

This bird is common in the interior of the Cape of Good Hope, from the River of Elephants to the Tropics, but very rare towards

the Cape, though in plenty from 28 degrees of latitude to the Tropic, especially on the Grand and Orange rivers; also met with among the Caffres, but more rarely.

106.—RUFIOUS-BELLIED WARBLER.

Le Grignet, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 103. pl. 126. f. 1. 2.

SIZE of the White-Throat; length five inches and a half. Bill dusky; irides greenish grey; all the upper parts of the body, wings, and two middle tail feathers, slaty grey; beneath pale cinereous, or whitish, marked on the throat with oblong dusky spots; lower belly, and under tail coverts deep rufous red; the two middle tail feathers the same colour as the back, the rest mostly white on the outer, and dusky on the inner webs; legs dusky. The female is like the male, but one-fourth larger.

This species is very numerous within the Cape of Good Hope, on the borders of the River Gaus Gold, or Gaurits, spreads also from the Brake River, and lives in society; frequently seen among the Mimosas in flocks, from eight to twelve, running about with great velocity, probably in search of insects, or larvæ under the leaves; incessantly chatters like the Long-tailed Titmouse, when flying from tree to tree. Nest unknown.

A similar one in Mr. Dent's drawings, entitled "Le Culrou mâle dans sa grandeur naturelle, du Cabinet de M. Vaillant." This is seven inches and a half long, and answers pretty well to Levaillant's description: tail one inch and three quarters long, black, with the greater part of the feathers more or less half white at the ends; the forehead seems white; the vent only is rufous.

There is a Variety also, in which the greater part of the plumage is white, especially the wings and tail, but the lower belly and under tail coverts have a rufous tinge.

107.--RUFIOUS-CROWNED WARBLER.

Rousse-Tête, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 98. pl. 124. f. 1. 2.

SIZE of the Babbling Warbler. Bill and legs pale brown; plumage on the upper parts of the body brownish grey, beneath cinereous, growing white towards the belly; top of the head rufous brown, or tan colour; tail even at the end; the wings, when closed, reach very little beyond the rump.

The female is smaller, and the top of the head not rufous.

Inhabits the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope; found in Camdeboo, also among the Caffres and Namaquas; but in the last named less abundant; makes a nest of moss and down, lining with the latter; and lays as far as six white eggs, marked with very small vinous spots; the nest is not unfrequently chosen by the Coromandel Crested Cuckow, as a place to deposit her eggs in.

108.--MELODIOUS WARBLER.

L'Olivert, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 100. pl. 125. f. 1. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 360.

SIZE of the lesser Pettichaps, but the tail shorter in proportion; Bill grey; irides hazel; plumage yellowish green above, sides of the head, from the nostrils, and all beneath, white; quills within dusky; under the tail white; tail short; the wings reach almost to the end of it. Both sexes are alike.

M. Levailant met with this species about Pampoen Kraal; it had a melodious song, chiefly in the morning and evening, even in the rainy season, when most other birds are silent. It is a bold bird, perching, without fear, on every part of the tent, where M. Levailant was. Nest and eggs not known.

109.—BLACK-CROWNED WARBLER.

Merle à Calotte noire, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 48. pl. 108. 1. 2.

SIZE of a Sparrow. Bill orange; eye red brown; top of the head and nape dull black, the rest of the plumage olive brown; wings and tail deep brown; under parts of the body bluish grey, inclining to ash-colour; towards the vent white.

The female wants the brown on the head.

Inhabits, sparingly, the forests of Bruyntjes Hoogte, and feeds on insects. The male has an agreeable song, perched on bushes near the water, and chiefly sings morning and evening. Nest and eggs unknown.

110.—BLACK-HOODED WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches and three quarters. Bill black, at the base two or three weak hairs; irides whitish; top of the head, including the eyes, and nape, black; the rest of the plumage cinereous brown above, wholly white beneath; quills and tail like the upper parts; the latter one inch and a half long; legs brown.

Inhabits India, called Culchuttia. It differs from our Blackcap, in having the black of the head reaching below the eye and on the ears; the tail longer, and the under parts pure white.

111.—CAPE WARBLER.

Sylvia sperata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 523.

Le Traquet du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Buf.* v. 233.

Sybil Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 450. 47. A.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black; plumage in general above greenish brown; beneath grey, with a rufous tinge, as is also the

rump; wing coverts and quills brown, with paler edges; tail a trifle forked, the two middle feathers blackish brown; the others obliquely brown and fulvous.

One, probably a female, was dark brown above; throat white; and the breast rufous.—From the Cape of Good Hope.

A.—Bill stout, a trifle bent; plumage above clouded pale brown, beneath paler; the belly and vent white, marked on the breast with small blackish spots; through the eye a narrow whitish trace; quills dusky, with paler edges; base of the prime quills reddish, the ends dark; the tail rufous from the base, with the end black, the colours obliquely divided, the outer feathers being black only at the tips; the legs are pale.

Inhabits India.—From the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther.

112.—SHRUBBY WARBLER.

Saxicola fruticola, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 157.

LENGTH five inches. Plumage in general black; scapulars, rump, and vent, white; breast and belly mixed ferruginous grey; quills outwardly slightly edged with the same; outer tail feathers a trifle shorter than the rest.

Inhabits Java, and there called Dechu.

113.—BUFF-RUMPED WARBLER.

SIZE of the Redbreast. Bill pale; head chestnut; back and wings pale olive-green; throat, neck, and rump, buff-yellow; belly very pale green; quills and tail olive-green; legs dark.

Inhabits Africa.—In Mr. Leadbeater's collection.

114.—TRACTRAC WARBLER.

Le Tractrac, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 103. pl. 184. 1.

IN this the bill and legs are dusky; general colour of the head and upper parts cinereous grey; lighter on the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts; belly and vent white; irides hazel brown; eyelids surrounded with a range of white feathers; quills black brown, the prime ones bordered with paler brown, and the others with white; tail even, black, terminated with white; the four first feathers on each side bordered on the outer margins with white, but the third and fourth have the white only at the base; the outer one white the whole of the length.

The female smaller, and the white on the rump occupies less space. Young birds have the feathers bordered with pale rufous.

Inhabits the Country of Hottiqua, in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, frequenting the bushes, and flying often from one to another, being a wild and restless bird. It scrapes a hole at the foot of a bush, and collects a few dry stalks by way of nest, and lays four greenish eggs, marked with minute brownish points; has gained the name Tractrac, from the note expressing that word.

115.—WHITE-EYED WARBLER.

Sylvia Madagascariensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 533.

Motacilla Madagascariensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 981.

———— *Maderaspatana*, *Lin.* i. 334.

Ficedula Madagascariensis minor, *Bris.* iii. 498. t. 28. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 446.

Le Teheric, *Buf.* v. 279. *Levail. Afr.* iii. 136. pl. 132. 1. 2.

White-eyed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 475. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 720.

SIZE of the Yellow Wren. Bill black; irides brown; plumage above olive-green, much as in that bird, but lighter, and inclined to

yellow; beneath nearly white; throat and vent yellow; round the eyes a fillet of white feathers, distinguishing it from other birds; between the forehead and eye a yellow streak; quills and tail dusky, edged with yellowish green outwardly; legs grey.

The female is smaller, less bright, and the circle round the eye smaller, and not so white; when young neither sex has the feathered eyelids.

Inhabits many parts of South Africa, especially the River Duyvers-Ochs, among the Caffres; at Bruyntjes Hoogte, and some other places in the interior of the Cape of Good Hope; and various parts which are woody; it is called Glas-vog, and by the Colonists sometimes Kneutje; found in small flocks of six or eight, being the parents, with the whole of their young. It makes a handsome nest, like that of the Chaffinch, of small fibres, mixed with moss without, and hairs within, scarcely more than two inches in diameter, and placed generally at the ends of the lower branches of the Mimosa; the eggs four or five in number, and the male and female sit by turns. It is a wild bird, and fierce in defence of its young; feeds on insects, caterpillars, &c. The note is similar to the word Tititiri, repeated when in quest of food.

It is also found at Madras, Madagascar, and the Isle of Mauritius. At Madagascar called Tcheric, and at Mauritius White Eyes.

In General Hardwicke's drawings is a similar bird, met with at Futtehguhr, and called Baaboonah. Another from India, named Derreea-Gunge.

A.—Head and fore neck brownish yellow; back very pale olive-green; beneath from the breast dusky white, clouded with black; quills and tail dusky; between the bill and eye blackish; round the eyes white.

Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther. The name given to this was Mooti Choon, or Gooda; but I observe others both with the names Mooti Choon, and Babooneh.*

116.—SPECTACLE WARBLER.

Sylvia conspicillata, Bec fin à lunettes, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii.* 210.

THIS is four inches and four lines long. Bill yellow at the base and black at the point; irides brown; crown and cheeks cinereous; between the bill and eye black, surrounding the space round the eye, which is white; back rufous; wings dusky, coverts edged with rufous; throat clear white; the rest of the under parts reddish white, inclining to rufous on the sides; tail rounded at the end, dusky, the outer feather wholly white, the next has the end white, the third white just at the tip; legs pale yellow. The female not much unlike the male.

Inhabits Sardinia, where it is not uncommon among the bushes, or woods: not observed in the north of Italy, or in France; was first noticed by M. de la Marmora, at the end of August, 1819. It has much resemblance at first sight to the White Throat, but we are assured by M. Temminck that it is a distinct species; sufficiently distinguished, not only by its having the appearance of wearing spectacles, but being smaller in size.

* A nest of a bird called Babooneh, probably this, is among the drawings of General Hardwicke. It is about two inches and a half in diameter, open at the top, and fastened to the bifurcation of a pendent branch of a tree, bearing leaves seven inches long, and shaped like those of a citron: the nest composed of pale downy materials, hemispherical, lined with hair; eggs four, pale bluish white. It may be observed, that the nest is fastened to the bifurcation by numerous threads, and hangs downwards.

117.—CILIARY WARBLER.

LENGTH nearly six inches. Bill small, dusky; top of the head and sides below the eye, and the upper parts of the bird in general, the wings and tail, brownish ash-colour, beneath dusky white; sides of the neck and breast, between the brown and white, pale ferruginous, continuing on the sides of the body beneath the wing; tail above one inch long, even; from the bill to the eye a blackish streak, surrounding the eye, and the eyelids are composed of most beautiful small white feathers; the wings reach to the base of the tail. One supposed to differ in sex, was, as far as the breast, dusky white, but less bright; the rest of the under parts pale ferruginous; the ciliary processes and black lore, the same as in the other.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Described from a fine drawing in the possession of Mr. Francillon. It seems to have much affinity to the last species. The Spectacle Warbler has also the eye surrounded with a white space, but this we believe is a species not seen out of Europe.

118.—SOOTY WARBLER.

Sylvia fulvicata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 524.

Motacilla fulvicata, *Lin.* i. 336. *Gm. Lin.* i. 990.

Rubetra Philippensis, *Bris.* iii. 444. t. 23. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 433.

Traquet noir des Philippines, *Buf.* v. 230. *Pl. enl.* 185. 1.

Sooty Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 451. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 616.

LENGTH six inches and a quarter, Bill and legs brown; irides hazel; general colour of the plumage more or less violet black; under tail coverts pale chestnut; on the wing coverts a long white mark.—Inhabits the Philippine Islands.

A.—Size of the last. Head deep grey; chin and throat, reaching to the eye, black; the rest brown, with some white on the wing coverts as in the others.

Inhabits India, by some called Guryelghee, but more commonly Gutta-chutta.—In Sir J. Anstruther's drawings is one, probably a female; this is wholly light brown, but paler beneath; vent reddish; tail as in the male, but without any white in the wings. I have remarked this bird in several drawings done in India, varying with a reddish tinge on the breast; thighs brown; the vent deep rufous red.—In General Hardwicke's drawings the egg is represented as pale grey, minutely speckled all over with brown, somewhat like that of the Woodlark.

119.—COROMANDEL WARBLER.

Sylvia Coromandelica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 524.

Motacilla Coromandelica, *Gm. Lin.* i. 968.

Petit Traquet des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 207.

Coromandel Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 452. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 625.

SIZE of our Titmouse. Bill and legs black; irides rufous yellow; head, neck, breast, and lesser wing coverts, black; on each feather a yellowish spot; the rest of the coverts edged with yellow; on the middle of them a spot of white; quills and tail black; rump pale rufous; belly the same, crossed with irregular black bands.

Inhabits the Coast of Coromandel.

120.—PHILIPPINE WARBLER.

Sylvia Philippensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 525.

Motacilla Philippensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 168.

Rubetra Philippensis major, *Bris.* iii. 446. t. 22. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 433.

Le grand Traquet des Philippines, *Buf.* v. 230. *Pl. enl.* 185. 2.

Traquet de Manille, *Salern. Orn.* p. 225.

Philippine Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 453. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 616.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill dirty yellow; head reddish white, in some parts inclining to yellow; neck dirty red;

across the breast a bluish band ; belly and vent reddish white ; back, wings, and tail, violet black ; across the middle of the wing coverts a long white mark, on the outer edge of the wing ; below this another, and some of the greater coverts being edged with white, make a third in the middle of the wing ; the outer tail feather edged with rufous white on the outer web ; legs ferruginous.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands.

121.—WAVED-TAIL WARBLER.

Traquet à Queue striée, *Levail. Afr. iv. 111. pl. 188. f. 2.*

BILL and legs black ; irides chestnut ; general colour of the plumage glossy black ; on the shoulders white ; part also of the wing coverts and scapulars white, each feather marked with a black spot near the tip ; in the middle of the belly a rufous spot ; under wing coverts rufous ; ends of the quills brown ; tail much rounded, black ; the feathers deeply undulated across, so as to be felt by the finger.

The female is rather smaller, and the colours less vivid.

Inhabits the bushes and Mimosa woods, in the Caffres Country, making a nest on the ground, under a thick bush, and laying four greyish eggs : both sexes sit by turns. It flaps the wings like the Stone-Chat, frequently uttering the notes Tac-tac-trac, and flirting up the tail at the same time.

Found also in the neighbourhood of Bengal.

122.—RUFIOUS-TAILED WARBLER.

Traquet à Cul roux, *Levail. Afr. iv. 113. pl. 188. 1.*

SIZE of the last. Bill and legs black ; head, neck, back, breast, and wings, black ; belly, lower part of the back, rump, vent, and side tail feathers, rufous ; the middle ones black ; shape rounded at the end.—The female differs in being somewhat smaller.

Found in the same places as the last described, having much the same note, and manners as the European Stone-Chat. Nest and eggs unknown.

123.—SHARP-TAILED WARBLER.

Motacilla oxura, Sharp-tailed Warbler, *Nat. Misc.* xxii. pl. 957.

Le Figuier à acutipennes, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 140. pl. 133. 1. 2.

SIZE of the Yellow Wren; length scarcely five inches. Bill dusky, a trifle curved at the point; irides red brown; plumage bright rufous, beneath citron yellow, growing white towards the vent; the two first prime quills, and the ends of seven or eight others brownish; the tail is greatly cuneiform, the tips of the feathers bare of webs, so as to appear like sharp needles;* the wings reach just beyond the base.

The female has the under parts dirty white, being yellow only on the throat, otherwise like the male.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, frequenting the Mimosa trees on the borders of Grande Riviere, and the small Isle named Hippopotamus. M. Levaillant only met with two specimens, and found the remains of insects in the stomach. Its note is a slight warble, but agreeable enough.

124.—GREAT-TAILED WARBLER.

Sylvia macroura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 545.

Motacilla macroura, *Gm. Lin.* i. 953.

La petite Fauvette tachetée, *Buf.* v. 161. *Pl. enl.* 752. 2.

Le Capocier, *Levail. Afr.* iii. p. 125. pl. 130. f. 1.—male. p. 111. pl. 129.—fem. & nest.

Merion, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Great-tailed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 500. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 724.

LENGTH six inches. Bill brown; irides pale brown; all the upper parts of the body brown, the under yellowish white, dashed

* It does not appear so in Levaillant's plate, for in that, the tips of the tail feathers merely run to a point, as in the Grasshopper Warbler.

with blackish on the breast and sides, with others more minute on the chin and throat; from the nostrils a white line passes over the eyes; tail two inches and a half long, and occupies above half the length of the bird, the end paler; legs reddish.

The female is smaller, the brown above paler, the under parts yellowish white; over the eye, in both sexes, a faint yellowish streak.

Inhabits various parts about the Cape of Good Hope, as well as other places, especially the East Coast, on the borders of Sondag, Swart Kop, and more particularly Swartland, and the downs of Saldanie Bay. Makes an oval nest of down, somewhat in the manner of the Long-tailed Titmouse, mixed with moss and fibres, very irregular outwardly, with an opening for entrance two-thirds from the bottom, the inside perfectly smooth and strong. It is nine inches long, though the cavity is only five inches. The female lays seven or eight eggs, pale green, spotted with rufous brown; both sexes sit in turn, and are for the most part seen together.

M. Levaillant observes, that in many of these nests were found the egg of the Crested Cuckow, but it seemed remarkable, and unaccountable, how it could be placed there.

125.—CITRON WARBLER.

Le Citrin, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 106. pl. 127. f. 1. 2.

THIS is smaller than the Babbling Warbler, but the tail as long as the body. The male has the bill brown; eyes light rufous; plumage above, wings, and tail, pale yellowish brown, tending to Isabella colour; throat and fore part of the neck whitish, the rest of the under parts pale yellow, changing to white beneath the tail; on each side of the breast a brown mark, accompanied with smaller ones, but does not pass round as a collar; the tail is cuneiform, the outer feather very short; bill brown; legs yellow.

The female is rather smaller, wants the brown on the breast; and the colours are more inclining to rufous, partaking less of the Isabella colour.

They inhabit the Namaqua Country, about the Cape of Good Hope, from the river Epine Noire to beneath the Tropic, but not for certain elsewhere. They live in society, and make a nest of the down of plants, of an oval shape, having a small hole of entrance two-thirds of the way up, in the same manner as the Great-tailed Species. It is of a stout fabric, and placed in the middle of a low bush, at a moderate height; the eggs are four or five, rufous white, spotted with brown.*

126.—RED-RUMPED WARBLER.

LENGTH about seven inches. Bill black, with a yellow base, where are a few slight, short, scattered hairs; irides red; eyelids white, appearing as a circle; plumage above pale brown, beneath white; lesser wing coverts the colour of the back; at the bend of the wing, on the edge, a patch of pale blue; the rest of the wing black; upper and under tail coverts fine rufous red; tail black; legs dusky blue; the wings reach to the base of the tail.

Inhabits India; called Schurriah.—Sir J. Anstruther.

127.—AZURE WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches. Bill slender, black; plumage in general blue; over the eyes a slender white line; from the throat down the middle to the belly, a streak of white; belly and vent white, mottled on the latter with dusky; quills and tail black; legs black.

Inhabits India. Said to be a male.

* This is one of the nests in which the Crested Black Cuckow lays her eggs.

Pl. CVI.



Superb Warbler.

128.—SUPERB WARBLER.—PL. CVI.

Sylvia cyanea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 545.

Motacilla cyanea, *Gm. Lin.* i. 991. *Ellis's Narr.* p. 22. *Cook's last Voy.* i. 109.

——— *superba*, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 10.

Mérion, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Superb Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 501. pl. 53. *Phil. Bot. Bay*, pl. p. 157—male. 159—
female. *White's Journ.* p. 256—male and female. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 754. pl. 58.

THE length of this beautiful Species is five inches and a half. Bill black; the feathers of the head long and silky, and for the most part stand erect, as a crest; from the forehead to the crown bright blue; from thence to the nape black, and like velvet; through the eyes, from the bill, a line of black; under the eye a tuft of the same rich blue feathers as on the crown; and on the ears a similar blue patch, uniting with that under the eye, and continuing in a slender line across the nape, of the texture of velvet, and the whole head has a greater appearance of bulk than is natural; chin and throat deep blue, almost black, and like velvet; the hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body and tail deep blue black; under parts, from the breast, pure white; wings dusky, the shafts of the quills chestnut; tail two inches and a quarter long, and cuneiform, the two outer feathers very short; legs brown, claws black. The female is brown above, and white beneath; tail as in the male.

Inhabits the most southern parts of New-Holland. Specimens, answering to the above description, are in several Collections, but they vary exceedingly, whether from age or sex cannot at present be determined.

A.—This Variety has the under parts of the body dusky; shafts of the quills nearly black, and instead of the blue transverse line at the back of the head, a large triangular patch of fine blue, with the point downwards.

B.—In another Variety, the fore part of the neck is mixed with blue, and the scapulars of equally fine blue with the head.

Among the drawings of Mr. Dent is one of these, figured with a nest, which is perfectly round at top, scarcely two inches in diameter, and rather more in depth; composed, apparently, of tender fibrous materials, and suspended, by fastening between the forks of a branch.

We learn, from Mr. Lewin's account of the birds of New-Holland, that these birds are seen in low bushes, creeping close to the ground in search of food; always in small flocks, among which it is remarkable, that the male only is to be seen in full plumage.

129.—SLENDER-TAILED WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches and a half; size of the Yellow Wren. The bill small, bent, with two or three curved hairs at the base, colour yellow brown; the plumage on the upper parts, even with the eye, brown; beneath dusky white, inclining to buff on the sides; tail long, cuneiform, and slender; the two middle tail feathers two inches and a half long, the outmost half an inch shorter; the wings short, reaching only one-fourth from the base; legs long, pale.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Lord Stanley: probably a Variety of the female of the Superb Warbler.

130.—MANILLA WARBLER.

Gobe mouche à tête bleue de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 58. pl. 27. 1.

SIZE and shape of the Long-tailed Titmouse. Bill blackish; irides pale red; head, throat, and nape, deep blue; neck, back, breast,

and belly, slaty grey; wing coverts brown, appearing as a large spot; quills and tail black, the two middle feathers of the latter longer by half than the others; legs reddish.

Inhabits the Isle of Manilla. This, if not a further Variety, is greatly allied to the Superb Warbler.

131.—HARRISON'S WARBLER.

SIZE and shape of the Superb Warbler, but less than five inches in length. Crown of the head, a patch on the jaw, and the nape, a fine blue; shoulders brown; the rest of the body as in the Superb Warbler: the tail less than two inches long, nearly even, the two middle feathers rather shorter than the rest, and all of them white at the tips, and rounded at the ends; bill and legs black. In some the tail feathers were wholly of one colour.

Inhabits New-Holland.—We have placed this as a distinct species, chiefly on account of difference in shape of the tail, being rather concave in shape than cuneiform, as is to be seen in every Variety of the Superb Species. A specimen of this bird in Mr. Harrison's Museum.

132.—LONG-TAILED WARBLER.

Sylvia longicauda, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 525.

Motacilla longicauda, *Gm. Lin.* i. 954.

Le petit Figuier à longue Queue, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 206.

Merion, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.

Long-tailed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 501. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 756.

THE length of this pretty Species is five inches and a half; size of the Smallest Wren. General colour of the plumage olive-green, paler beneath, though in some inclining to brown; top of the head pale rufous; quills olive-brown; tail long and slender, the two middle feathers exceeding the rest in length; bill and legs very pale brown.

The female differs chiefly in the tail, the middle feathers of which are very little longer than the others, but in both the tail is in shape cuneiform.

Inhabits China, frequent among the trees, with which the Chinese adorn the courts about their houses ; is very tame, and has an agreeable note. Is common at Bengal, where it is called Toon-toonee. The nest found among the Mango trees, most commonly in shape of a purse, generally composed of two living leaves attached together by fibres, somewhat in the manner expressed in the *Indian Zoology*, as belonging to the Tailor Warbler, though not with so wonderful a construction ; the hollow space between the two leaves is lined with cotton by way of nest ; and the eggs are three in number, whitish, marked with flesh-coloured spots, in length three-fifths of an inch.

A.—Length five inches. Bill five-eighths of an inch, pale and slender ; crown pale rufous ; plumage pale greenish above, beneath white ; wings dusky ; tail cuneiform, two inches and a half long, the two middle feathers very slender, and exceed the others by half an inch at least ; the redundant parts nearly filiform.

The female is much the same as to colour, but the sides beneath the eyes are marked with obsolete dusky spots ; and the two middle tail feathers do not exceed the others by more than a quarter of an inch.—Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther.

B.—This Variety differs in the general colour of the plumage being rufous, inclining to brown above ; wing coverts and rump pale ash-colour ; quills and tail brown, edges of the feathers pale ; the latter cuneiform, about half the length of the bird ; the two middle feathers but little elongated.

Inhabits India with the others.—In the collection of Lord Valentia.

133.—RUSTY-SHOULDERED WARBLER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill and legs brown; plumage in general above rufous brown; from the middle of the crown to beyond the nape ferruginous; the feathers falling on the shoulders, and the lesser wing coverts the same, but paler; under wing coverts dusky white; quills and tail as the back; all beneath dusky ash-colour, but very pale, marked on the chin with blackish streaks, and on the throat with transverse dusky ones; the tail very cuneiform, the two middle feathers three inches long, the outmost, but one, an inch and a half, and the exterior only three quarters of an inch; all of them swelling towards the end, but finishing in a sharp point, the inner webs being very broad; the whole appear slight in their texture, and bend a trifle outwards.

In the collection of Lord Stanley.—Native place uncertain. Appears to have some relation to the Long-tailed Species.

134.—GAUZE-TAILED WARBLER.

La Queue gazée, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 125. pl. 130. 2.

SIZE of a Wren, but on account of the length of tail, the total measure is seven inches. Bill dusky; legs brown; general colour of the plumage rufous brown; fore part of the neck blue grey, with a singular gloss like a pearl, or oriental agate; hind part of the neck black brown, waved with paler brown; the tail longer than the rest of the bird, and cuneiform, the shafts nearly black, or deep brown, but the webs are rufous brown; and so very loose in texture and transparent, that if laid over a printed book, the page may be read, notwithstanding.

This inhabits Java, and is in the cabinet of M. Temminck, of Amsterdam.

135.—AFRICAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Africana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 518. *Gm. Lin.* i. 958.

Curruca nævia Cap B. Spei, *Bris.* iii. 390. t. 22. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 419.

Fauvette tachetée du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Buf.* v. 160.

Le Fluteur, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 61. pl. 112. f. 2.

Merion, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anat.* p. lxxvii.

African Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 436. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 615.

LENGTH seven inches and a quarter. Bill horn-colour; crown of the head rufous, dashed with blackish; neck behind, back, and scapulars black, edged with rufous grey; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts the same, but the margins more rufous; beneath the body dirty rufous white, in some dashed with black on the sides; on each side of the throat a longitudinal black streak; quills brown, fringed with rufous; the tail very loosely webbed, and somewhat cuneiform; the four middle feathers brown, with rufous margins; the four outer, on each side, rufous outwardly, and brown down the shafts; legs grey brown.

The female is smaller, and the tail shorter, and the plumage not so bright in colour. They are very seldom seen but in pairs.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.—M. Levaillant seems to think this bird much allied to the Thrush Genus. Its note said to resemble the sound of a flute, whence the name given to it. Is chiefly found on the borders of streams, among the reeds; its flight slow, and it is frequently observed fixed to the stalk of the reed; feeds on all kinds of insects, and their larvæ. It is for the most part fat, and the flesh in much estimation, being very delicate; very common in the marshes about Constance, and along the East Coast, but never except where reeds grow.

136.—SOFT-TAILED WARBLER.

Muscicapa malachura, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lii. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 407.

Merion, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Soft-tailed Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 224. *Lin. Trans.* iv. 240. pl. 21.

LENGTH from bill to rump three inches. Bill brownish black, with strong bristles at the base, and curved at the point; nostrils large, and low down; plumage in general ferruginous, but the feathers of the back and wings are brown in the middle, and those of the rump soft and silky; middle of the belly dusky white; from the base of the bill a pale blue streak, passing over the eye; throat and fore part of the neck the same in colour, and in some birds a few minute, bluish spots beneath the eye; wings short, scarcely reaching the base of the tail; quills dusky, with ferruginous edges; tail cuneiform, and of a singular structure, four inches or more in length, the shafts of the feathers weak and black, but the webs on each side consisting of slender, hairy, black filaments, placed at distances, and distinct from each other as in those of the Cassowary; legs pale brown, claws large.

The female like the male, but without the blue streak over the eye; and the chin and throat of the same colour with the rest of the plumage.

Inhabits New-Holland, found about Sidney, and Botany Bay, in marshy places, abounding in long grass, and fine rushes, in which it hides itself very dexterously; and among which, like the Bearded Titmouse, it makes the nest. When disturbed, the flight is short, but it runs on the ground with great swiftness. The native name is Merion Binnion, and the Settlers call it Cassowary Bird. Supposed to feed on small flies, and other insects, which lurk in the grass and bushes. Another name for this bird is Merean geree, from the resemblance of the tail feathers; which seem too heavy for the bird when in flight, to those of the Cassowary. It is called Emeu,

or Cassowary, Titmouse; is of short flight, scarcely 100 yards at a time, and is so feeble and delicate as to be run down with the greatest ease. It is also called Murreanera in another drawing; however, the tail feathers are not strictly like those of the Cassowary, as each shaft has only a single feather, whereas in the Cassowary two feathers spring from one shaft: the tail seems to differ much in length, as in some it measures full five inches.

137.—ORANGE-RUMPED WARBLER.

Muscicapa melanocephala, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lii. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 406.

Orange-rumped Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 225. *Lewin, N. Holl. Birds?*

HEAD and neck black, and full of feathers; back and rump orange-colour, or reddish; all beneath the body white, with several longish streaks of black on the breast; wings and tail brown, the feathers of the latter much separated, and distinct from each other, as in the Soft-tailed Species; legs pale brown. That of Mr. Lewin, if the same, has the head brown; lore orange; under the eye black.

Inhabits New South Wales; is an active bird; frequently carries the tail erect, and expands it at the same moment it springs on its prey, which is insects; observed to leap from branch to branch for that purpose, many times together, returning to the same spot.

138.—MOUNTAINEER WARBLER.

Brachypteryx montana, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 157.

LENGTH six inches. Bill rather stout; nostrils large, placed in a hollow, closed above, and at the back part, with a membrane; plumage in general bluish grey, paler beneath; belly whitish; wings very short; quills brown, margined outwardly with blue grey;

tail the same, rounded in shape, and longish; the legs also are elongated, and the middle toe greatly so; as are the claws, especially the hind one.

Inhabits Java, by the name of Ketek.

139.—BATAVIAN WARBLER.

Brachypteryx sepiaria, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 158.

LENGTH five inches. Plumage in general fulvous olive, paler beneath; chin and middle of the belly whitish; vent testaceous bay; quills and tail brownish bay, externally more inclined to bay, but the two middle tail feathers are of one colour.

Inhabits Java, and there called Chichohan.

140.—FENNY WARBLER.

Megalurus palustris, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 159.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill rather stout and compressed, and straightish, with a notch; nostrils at the base, covered with a membrane; plumage brown, mixed on the back with testaceous grey; head varied brownish grey, beneath whitish; breast tenderly streaked with brown; tail greatly elongated, and cuneiform; legs rather stout.

Inhabits Java, by the name of Larri-angon.—Dr. Horsfield says, it holds an intermediatè place between his *Motacilla Anthus* on one side, and *Alauda* on the other, though strictly neither.

141.—FOODKEY WARBLER.

SIZE of the Lesser White-Throat. Upper parts of the head, neck, and body, pale ash-colour, beneath yellowish white; wings

and tail brown; the latter long, and cuneiform, the outer feathers very short, all of them crossed near the end with a bar of black; bill dusky, rather stout; legs pale red, claws very pale.

Inhabits India.—From the drawings of Lord Mountnorris, and named Foodkey.

142.—RED-VENTED WARBLER.

SIZE of the Hen Redbreast. Bill and legs dusky; plumage above, wings, and tail, pale cinereous brown; on the wing coverts an oblique white streak, and a second smaller, arising from the middle of the first, and placed transverse to it; all the under parts from the chin, and even with the eye blue, as far as the thighs; lower belly and vent ferruginous; thighs white; tail rounded, pale dusky brown.

Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther.

143.—WHITE-CROWNED WARBLER.

Sylvia albicapilla, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 532.

Motacilla albicapilla, *Gm. Lín.* i. 964.

White-crowned Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 472. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 642.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; plumage above pale olive-green, beneath dusky white; chin pure white; on the crown of the head a white spot; and behind the eye another; legs black.

Inhabits China.—Described from some private drawings, brought from thence by the late Capt. Broadley. I have also seen the same in various Chinese paintings.

144.—PINK WARBLER.

Sylvia caryophyllacea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 532. *Gm. Lin.* i. 964.

Pink Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 473. *Brown. Ill.* 84. pl. 33. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 693.

SIZE of the Willow Wren. Bill reddish; plumage in general pale pink colour; wings and tail inclined to dusky; legs red.

Inhabits Ceylon.

145.—OLIVE WARBLER.

Sylvia olivacea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 532. *Gm. Lin.* i. 964.

Olive Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 473. *Brown. Ill.* 33. pl. 34. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 590.

SIZE of a Hedge Sparrow. Bill whitish, with pale yellow feathers round the base; head, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, olive; breast and belly white.

Inhabits Ceylon.—Jerks up the tail so high, as to make an acute angle.

A.—Length five inches. Bill rather stout, pale lead-colour, with a few hairs at the base; plumage above and tail pale olive-green, beneath dusky white; throat and breast tinged with rufous; wings black, the feathers pale greenish on the edges; tail two inches long, rounded; legs dusky black. Both sexes nearly alike.

Inhabits India.—In the collection of Sir J. Anstruther

146.—GREEN INDIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Zeylonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 532. *Gm. Lin.* i. 964.

Motacilla Tiphia, *Lin.* i. 331. *Gm. Lin.* i. 963.

Ficedula Bengalensis, *Bris.* iii. 484. *Id.* 8vo. i. 442. *Klein*, 75. 17.

Le Figuier vert et jaune, *Buf.* v. 278.

Ceylon Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 474. *Id. Sup.* 182. *Brown, Ill.* pl. 36.

Green Indian Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 15.—Male. pl. 79.—female.

Green Indian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 474. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 688.

SIZE of the Pettichaps. Bill black, with the base yellow; plumage above olive-green, paler on the rump; cheeks, and under parts of the body greenish yellow; lesser wing coverts deep brown; the others the same, tipped with white, forming two bands on the wing; quills and tail blackish, with the edges yellow; legs blackish.

The female differs in being paler, the tail pale green, not black.

Inhabits India, called Tuffika; is the Chahtuck of the Bengalese; found in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, but not common.

A.—Le Quadricolor, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 198. pl. 141. 1.

Size a trifle less than the Great Titmouse, but the bill as in the Warbler; crown of the head, sides including the eyes, and the nape black; back and scapulars grass green; quills black, bordered with yellow; the greater and middle wing coverts marked with white at the ends; tail even, black, the feathers edged outwardly with yellow; the rest of the body beneath, from chin to vent, jonquil yellow; the white on the wings less pure than in the first described, and less conspicuous, having a tinge of olive.

This appears to be a young male of the Green Indian Warbler, as M. Levaillant had both sexes sent from Columbo, in Ceylon.

One, of the male, in Mr. Comyns's collection, is named Kaha Batta.

147.—CINGALESE WARBLER.

Sylvia Cingalensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 533. *Gm. Lin.* i. 964. *Motacilla.*

Green Warbler, *Brown, Ill.* 82. pl. 32.

Cingalese Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 474. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 689.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill brown; plumage above changeable green; beneath the neck orange; breast and belly yellow.

Inhabits Ceylon.

148.—BLACK-NECKED WARBLER.

Sylvia nigricollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 553.

Black-necked Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 187. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 704.

BILL yellow, base blue; crown and hind part of the neck black; the feathers of the former longish, so as to enable the bird to erect them as a crest; sides of the neck, breast, and belly, reddish white; back and wing coverts light grey; primaries and tail black; legs yellow.—Inhabits India.

149.—CAMBAIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Cambaiensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 554.

Cambaian Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 246. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 705.

SIZE of a Nightingale. Bill black; plumage above dusky brown; beneath glossy black; bottom of the belly and vent dull rufous; wing coverts white; tail three inches long, even at the end; legs brown.

Inhabits India, found in the kingdom of Guzurat.

150.—GUZURAT WARBLER.

Sylvia Guzurata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 554.

Guzurat Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 246. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 725.

SIZE of the Yellow Wren; length four inches and a half. Bill and legs pale brown; body above dull green, beneath white; crown chestnut; quills and tail brown, the feathers margined with green; tail rounded at the end.—Found with the last.

151.—PLUMBEOUS WARBLER.

Sylvia plumbea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 553.

Plumbeous Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 188. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 646.

THIS is only three inches and three quarters in length. Bill short, dusky brown; plumage above deep lead-colour, nearly black; beneath pale ash; quills and tail dusky; legs deep brown.

Native place uncertain.

152.—ASIATIC WARBLER.

Sylvia Asiatica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 554.

Asiatic Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 247. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 602.

SIZE of the Nightingale. Bill dusky, with a few hairs at the base; head and neck black; lore and chin white; body brown above, yellowish beneath; on the breast a few spots of white; tail three inches and three quarters long, cuneiform, brown; the two middle feathers plain, the others pale half way to the end.

A.—In this the forehead, a streak over the eyes, and all the under parts are white; and such of the tail feathers as are pale in the other, are in this quite white.

These are found in India, about Guzurat, and most probably differ from each other merely in sex.

153.—ETHERIAL WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches; size of the Redbreast. Bill black, with a hair or two at the base; head, neck, upper parts of the body, and

tail fine deep blue, deeper on the chin and throat; breast rufous, as in the Redbreast; from thence to the vent white; quills dusky, with bluish edges; bastard wing dusky; legs yellow.

Inhabits India; described from the Collection of Lady Clive. I observe another Blue-headed Warbler in the same, but only the head and throat are blue; the rest, for the most part, brown.

154.—CHINA WARBLER.

Sylvia Sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 533. *Gm. Lin.* i. 960. *Motacilla*.

China Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 474. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 689.

LENGTH six inches. Bill pale dusky red; plumage in general green; from the eye to the nape a pale streak; on the ear a pale spot; under parts of the body flesh-colour; tail pointed; legs dusky.

Inhabits China.

155.—BOURBON WARBLER.

Sylvia Borbonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 533.

Ficedula Borbonica, *Bris.* iii. 510. t. 28. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 449.

Figuier de l'Isle de Bourbon, *Pl. enl.* 705. 2.

Le petit Simon, *Buf.* v. 280.

Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxviii.

Bourbon Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 475. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 600.

SIZE of the Yellow Wren. Bill grey brown; plumage above the same, beneath dirty yellowish grey; quills and tail brown, the feathers edged with grey brown; legs grey brown.

Inhabits the Island of Madagascar, and Bourbon; at the latter called by the inhabitants, Petit Simon; makes the nest in September, composed of dried plants, lined with hair, and generally placed on trees, which stand singly, as in orchards; the eggs three in number, and blue. These birds always keep together in flocks, and feed on insects, and tender fruits; they set up a particular cry, when seeing

any thing running on the ground, and hence become a good criterion for the sportsman, in respect to game, which might otherwise escape his observation.

156.—MAURICE WARBLER.

Sylvia Mauritiana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 534. *Gm. Lin.* i. 981. Motacilla.

Le Figuier bleu, *Buf.* v. 282. *Pl. enl.* 705. 1.

Maurice Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 476. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 665.

LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill blackish; plumage on the upper parts of the body blue grey, on the under white; quills and tail black, edged with white; legs bluish.

Inhabits the Island of Mauritius; probably a Variety of the last, or sexual difference.

A.—Length of the other. Bill yellow, with a few hairs at the base; head, neck, and back, fine pale blue grey; beneath from the breast nearly white; wings and tail brown, the edges of the feathers paler; tail short; the wings reaching to about the middle of it.

Inhabits India, called there Toota foorka. It differs from that in the *Pl. enlum.* as the bill is blackish, and the legs pale, which in the other are exactly opposite; in the *Pl. enlum.* the rump seems white, which is not so in Buffon's description; nor are the quills and tail black in our bird, though considerably darker than the rest.

157.—LIVID WARBLER.

Sylvia livida, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 534. *Gm. Lin.* i. 981. Motacilla.

Figuier bleu de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 705.

Contre-maitre brun verdatre, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 157 ?

Madagascar Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 476.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill and legs pale lead-colour; plumage above deep blue grey, paler beneath, changing to

white at the vent; quills blackish, edged with white; tail more than one inch and half long, black, but the two outer feathers are white. Supposed to be the male of the last, but the length of tail in *Pl. entum.* is different, though similar in appearance. M. d'Azara's bird appears somewhat like this, as compared thereto by his annotator; but as these two birds inhabit places so widely distant, we must suspect them to be different species.

158.—BLACK-BACKED WARBLER.

Sylvia obscura, Gm. *Lin.* i. 978. *Gmel. reise*, iv. 178. *Pall. n. nord. Beytr.* iv. 56.
Black-backed Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 634.

SIZE of a Nightingale. Bill rather triangular, brown; irides yellow; eyelids naked; crown and hind part of the neck greyish brown; back and rump cinereous grey, the feathers chestnut brown in the middle, with dusky tips; head and neck before, dull yellowish grey; belly and vent mixed grey and white; wing coverts as the back, marked with a pale yellow spot at the tips; quills dusky, margined with chestnut brown; tail the same; legs dusky.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of Russia.

159.—SUSAN WARBLER.

Motacilla ochrura, Gm. *Lin.* i. 978. *Gmel. reise*, iii. 101. t. 19. f. 3.

THE head in this species is ash-colour; nape and part of the back deep black; throat and breast glossy black; belly yellow.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of Persia.

160.—PERSIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Sunamisica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 552.

Motacilla Sunamisica, *Gm. Lin.* i. 978. *S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. 181. 18. *Pall. n. nord.*

Beytr. iv. 60.

Persian Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 246. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 633.

SIZE of the Blue Warbler. Bill black ; irides brown ; plumage in general rufous ash ; chin and throat black ; breast and belly pale rufous, the feathers tipped with white ; wing coverts and quills white on the outer edges and tips ; over the eye a line of white, passing towards the nape ; vent white ; the two middle tail feathers brown, the rest fringed on both sides with fulvous ; legs black.

Inhabits the rocky parts of the Persian Alps, and feeds on insects.

161.—DWARF WARBLER.

Sylvia pusilla, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lvi.

Motacilla pusilla, *White's Journal*, pl. in p. 257.

Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Dwarf Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 251. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 647.

SIZE of the Superb Warbler. The upper parts of the plumage brown ; beneath pale, with a band of brown towards the end of the tail ; the last even at the end ; bill and legs black.

Inhabits New South Wales.

A.—Length three inches and a half. Bill brown, at the base two or three minute hairs ; plumage in general above pale olive-green, beneath pale yellow ; chin and throat tinged with rufous ; quills and tail brownish, the feathers edged with olive-yellow ; tail feathers marked with a blackish spot, a quarter of an inch long, about one-sixth from the tips, which are rather pointed, and when spread, appearing as a broad bar ; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

B.—Length three inches and a half. Bill slender, at the base two or three minute hairs; plumage above pale olive-brown; beneath, under wing coverts, rump, and base of the tail, for one-third, yellowish buff-colour; middle of the tail dusky, the end pale buff, the outer feather the same on the outer web; legs slender, pale brown.

Found with the last, and in the same collection.

162.—BLACK-HEADED WARBLER.

SIZE of the Goldfinch; length six inches. Bill somewhat broad at the base, but without hairs; head black; at the nape, a little behind the eye, a streak of white; chin and all beneath white; upper parts of the body and tail fine olive-green; lesser wing coverts brown.—Inhabits New-Holland.

163.—BONNET WARBLER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill pale orange, top of the head, including the eyes, black; irides red; the rest of the upper parts, back, and wings, rufous, or red brown; second wing coverts, and second quills, barred with black; greater quills black, edged with white; the under parts of the body pale yellow; chin, thighs, and vent, white; tail long, cuneiform, rufous for half the length, the rest inclining to pale yellow; legs pale orange.

Inhabits New-Holland, and is said to be rare.—Mr. Francillon.

164.—BUFF-HEADED WARBLER.

SIZE of the Gold-crowned Wren; length nearly four inches. Bill pale brown, beneath whitish; head, neck, and under parts, buff-

colour; chin and vent nearly white; back and wings brown, with darker coloured streaks; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, buff-colour; quills and tail dusky brown, with pale margins, and fringed at the tips with buff; legs pale, longish; tail one inch and a quarter long, rounded at the end, and the wings reach to about one-third.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Lord Stanley.

165.—EXILE WARBLER.

SIZE of the Yellow Wren; length nearly four inches. Bill half an inch; head above, neck, back, and wings, brown, streaked with darker brown; rump and upper tail coverts tawny; all beneath dusky white, tinged with buff on the breast; thighs tawny; tail cuneiform, an inch and a half long, brown, towards the end dusky, fringed at the tip with buff; legs longish, pale.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Lord Stanley.

166.—YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER.

Sylvia anilis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. liv.

Yellow-vented Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 247. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 725.

THIS is pale brown, beneath dull white; under tail coverts yellow; irides red; bill and legs brown.

Inhabits New South Wales; met with in January.

167.—STREAKED WARBLER.

Sylvia sagittata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* liv.

Streaked Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 247. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 658.

SIZE and shape of the Hedge Sparrow. Bill black; irides dusky blue; upper parts of the plumage as in the Hedge Sparrow,

but inclining to rust-colour on the rump; under parts white, with sagittal black streaks; top of the head black, streaked with white, and the upper parts of the body with black; from the nostrils, through the eye, a ferruginous stripe, passing some way behind; tail loosely webbed, brown; legs dusky.

Inhabits New South Wales in July; said to sing remarkably well. One supposed to be the female, had the whole crown and upper parts plain brown, with a few obscure darker mottlings on the wing coverts; no ferruginous stripe through the eye; beneath white, and streaked as the other, but not so dark.

168.—TERRENE WARBLER

Sylvia inornata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* liv.

Terrene Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 248. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 696.

THE bill and legs are black; general colour of the plumage greenish yellow, inclining to brown, beneath paler; quills black, the ends of tail feathers pale ash-colour.

Inhabits New-Holland, not uncommon at Port Jackson; is a bird of short flight, more frequently seen on the ground than on the trees, like the Wagtail.

169.—GOLD-BELLIED WARBLER.

Sylvia flavigastra, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* liv.

Gold-bellied Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 249. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 726.

LARGER than a Sparrow. Bill and legs dusky black; 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; from chin to the breast deepest; between the bill and eye, and just round the latter, black.

Inhabits New South Wales.

170.—RUDDY WARBLER.

Sylvia rubricata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* li.

Ruddy Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 249. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 697.

SOMEWHAT larger than the Redbreast. Bill slender, dusky; irides hazel; plumage above brownish ash-colour; beneath wholly ferruginous, inclining to yellow; wings and tail brown, the last rounded; legs yellow.—Inhabits New South Wales.

171.—NEW-HOLLAND WARBLER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black; irides dark, round the eye black; plumage above ash-colour, inclining to rufous yellow on the rump; all beneath from the chin yellow; wings and tail darker than the rest; the last even, the wings reach just on the base of it; legs black.—Inhabits New South Wales. Native name Thadaguan. Is a very common and domestic bird, with the actions of the Redbreast of Europe; has many things in common with the last: probably the female.

172.—CHASTE WARBLER.

Sylvia casta, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lv.

Chaste Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 249. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 731.

SIZE small; length four inches. Bill and legs black; plumage above 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, behind the eye a few dusky specks; tail rounded, or slightly cuneiform, dull pale yellow, blotched down the middle of the shafts, with six or seven large spots of brown, but these do not touch the outer margins.

Found with the last.

173.—WHITE-TAILED WARBLER

Sylvia leucophœa, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lv.

White-tailed Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 249. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 658.

THIS is brown above, and bluish white beneath; quills black, across the middle of them a white patch; tail longish, all but the two middle feathers white; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits New South Wales, has the outward appearance of the Dirigang Honey-eater, but is a distinct species; said to be a familiar bird, following the gardeners and workmen in the fields for the sake of worms, &c.—Mr. Francillon.

174.—CRIMSON-BREADED WARBLER.

Sylvia rubricollis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lv.

Crimson-breasted Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 250. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 703.

SIZE uncertain. Bill and legs brown; plumage above dusky blue; beneath white; fore part of the neck and breast fine crimson.

Found with the former.

A.—Length four inches and a half. Bill black; head, neck, back, and wing coverts, black; over the eye an irregular white streak; chin white; breast and belly fine crimson; lower belly and vent white; on the middle of the wing an oblique streak of white; quills and tail brown; legs black.

Inhabits New South Wales; native name Boad-dang; is allied to the Crimson-breasted: probably differing in sex.

175.—RUSTY-SIDE WARBLER.

Sylvia lateralis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lv.

Rusty-side Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 250. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 659.

LENGTH between four and five inches. Bill dusky, pale beneath, nostrils covered with a kind of flap; 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, beginning of the back, and two middle feathers of the tail, blue grey; tail even at the end; body beneath whitish, but ferruginous on the sides; between the bill and eye a narrow streak of black; legs pale.

Inhabits New South Wales.

176.—WREATHED WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill slender, pointed, dusky; head, and on each side to the jaw, glossy steel black; from the eye round to the nape a white line, passing backwards, and surrounding it as a wreath at the back part; back and wings olive yellow; quills and tail dusky within; beneath the body wholly white, also the wing coverts; tail two inches and a half long, somewhat cuneiform, the outer feather being half an inch shorter than the two middle ones; legs brown.

The female has the head mouse-colour, with the same kind of wreath as in the other, but pale; under parts of the body dusky white, and the upper parts of the plumage dusky green.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Lord Stanley.

177.—BOTANY-BAY WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill black; plumage above pale ash grey; beneath wholly cinereous white; quills brown, with pale edges; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers nearly two inches in length, the outmost one inch and a half; the six middle ones are even in length, and black; the next black, with the tip for a quarter of an inch white; the next white for half the length from the tip, and wholly so on the outer web; the outmost entirely white; the three exterior are also of different degrees of length, though the six middle ones are equal; legs pretty long, black.

Said to inhabit Botany-bay. Is very like the Grey-throated Warbler.

178.—RUFIOUS-VENTED WARBLER.

Sylvia rufiventris, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. liv.

Rufous-vented Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 248. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 696.

SIZE of the Redbreast. General colour above; wings, and tail, ash; chin and throat, to the breast, bluish white; from the base of the bill a deep dusky blue streak, passing on each side of the neck, bounding the throat at the bottom part, and finishing in a deep crescent on the breast; from this last to the vent deep rufous; bill and legs dusky; tail even at the end, the wings reaching a very little way beyond the base of it.

179.—CITRINE WARBLER.

Sylvia citrina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 529.

Motacilla citrina, *Gm. Lin.* i. 979.

Citrine Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 464. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 601.

SIZE of a Wren; length three inches and a half, Bill three quarters of an inch, straight, and black; irides very pale blue; the

plumage above yellow, streaked with dusky; the sides of the head, beneath the eye, fore part of the neck and breast, white; the belly, thighs, vent, and rump yellow; wings black, across the middle a bar of yellow; tail short, only half an inch in length, rounded at the end, black, the ends of the feathers dull yellow, and when at rest appearing yellow; crossed with a curved black bar, like a crescent; legs one inch in length, dusky; claws large, and crooked.

Inhabits Dusky Bay, New Zealand.

180.—LONG-LEGGED WARBLER.

Sylvia longipes, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 529.

Motacilla longipes, *Gm. Lin.* i. 979.

Long-legged Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 465. *Id. Sup.* p. 181. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 721.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch long, straight, and black; irides bluish ash-colour; plumage on the upper parts elegant pale green; forehead, and sides under the eyes, brownish; sides of the neck ash-colour; above the eye a semicircular white mark; breast and under parts very pale ash-colour; thighs and vent greenish; tail very short, as in the last described; the legs more than one inch long, and flesh-coloured; toes and claws stout.

Inhabits Dusky Bay, and named E Teetee tee poinam. The two last from the drawings of Sir Joseph Banks.

181.—LONG-SHANKED WARBLER.

Sylvia minima, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 529.

Long-legged Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 181. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 722.

THIS is probably a Variety of the last; length three inches. The colour brown, instead of green; under parts white. As to size it

seems to be very minute, as one weighed by Mr. Anderson* equalled only 120 grains; bill and legs yellowish.

From Van Diemen's Land.

182.—EQUINOCTIAL WARBLER.

Sylvia æquinoctialis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 558.

Equinoctial Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 187. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 678.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill dusky; plumage above testaceous brown, paler on the rump; beneath white; quills and tail brown, the latter rounded, and crossed with obsolete bars.

Inhabits Christmas Isle; sings somewhat like the Babbling Warbler; has a kind of twittering note, and not unpleasing. From the papers of the late Mr. Anderson.

183.—INDIGO WARBLER.

Sylvia Cyane, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 541.

Motacilla Cyane, *Gm. Lin.* i. 992. *Pall. reise*, iii. 697.

Indigo Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 243. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 655.

SIZE of the Kamtschatkan Thrush. General colour of the plumage on the upper parts deep blue, beneath white; from the bill to the wings on each side a streak of black; tail blue, outer feathers white.

Inhabits the extreme boundaries of Dauria, between the Rivers Onon and Argun, in the spring, but is a scarce bird.

184.—RUSTY-HEADED WARBLER.

Sylvia borealis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 522.

Motacilla borealis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.

Rusty-headed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 448. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 690.

LENGTH five inches. Bill pale; forehead, throat, and sides of the head, ferruginous; the two first palest; plumage on the upper

* Papers at Sir Joseph Banks's.

parts of the body green, the under yellow, both tinged with olive; tail rounded, the tips of all but the two middle feathers dusky white; legs dusky.--Inhabits Kamtschatka.

185.—BUFF-FACED WARBLER.

Sylvia lutescens, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 523.

Motacilla lutescens, *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.

Buff-faced Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 448. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 701.

LENGTH six inches. Bill dusky; forehead and chin dusky buff-colour; on the ears a dusky red patch; body above, and tail coverts ferruginous brown, beneath reddish white; breast mottled with dusky; legs pale brown.

Native place uncertain.

186.—BLACK-JAWED WARBLER.

Sylvia nigrirostris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 522.

Motacilla nigrirostris, *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.

Black-jawed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 447. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 731.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black, base pale; plumage above olive-brown, the middle of each feather darkest; from the bill to the eye rufous yellow; throat the same; on each side of the jaw a blackish streak; breast rufous, dashed longitudinally with blackish; belly white; dashed on the sides with dusky black; wing coverts dark olive-brown, tipped with reddish white; quills darker, with yellowish edges; tail even at the end, the feathers pointed, the outer one white, the end of the second white, the rest brown; legs pale yellow brown.

In the collection of Sir Joseph Banks.—Country uncertain.

187.—WHITE-COLLARED WARBLER.

Sylvia Tschecantschia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 552. *Lepech. It.* ii. 186.

Motacilla rossica, Russian Warbler, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 649.

White-collared Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 605.

THIS is dusky above, and ferruginous beneath; head black; nape whitish; back black; round the neck a collar of white, and an oblong spot of the same on the wing.

Inhabits Siberia.

A.—Size of the Chaffinch. Head black; plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, the margins of the feathers paler brown; hind part and sides of the neck white; breast and under parts rufous; the side tail feathers white.

Supposed to inhabit Russia. Described from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Thompson, by the name of Russian Warbler. It seems greatly allied to our Stone-chat.

188.—LONG-BILLED WARBLER.

Sylvia Kamtschatkensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 552.

Motacilla Kamtschatkensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.

Long-billed Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 603.

IN this the bill is long, the upper parts of the plumage olive-brown; cheeks and chin pale ferruginous.

Inhabits Kamtschatka.

189.—AWATCHA WARBLER.

Sylvia Awatcha, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 553.

Motacilla Awatcha, *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.

Awatcha Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 184. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 422. T. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 614.

THIS has the crown, upper parts of the neck, and body, deep brown; throat and breast white; the sides of the former, and all the latter spotted with black; from the upper mandible to the eye, an oblique line of white; sides pale rust-colour; middle of the belly white; prime quills edged with white; the lower part of the five outer feathers of the tail deep orange, the ends brown; the two middle ones wholly brown.

Inhabits Kamtschatka.

190.—PATAGONIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Patagonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 517.

Motacilla Patagonica, *Gm. Lin.* i. 957.

Patagonian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 434. *Dixon's Voy.* pl. p. 359. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 603.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, very slightly bent towards the tip, and black, with cinereous edges; general colour of the plumage above brownish ash-colour; wings darker, marked with pale brown, and a bar of the same across the coverts; quills edged with brown; chin and throat white; the rest of the under parts paler than the upper, and marked with white streaks; over the eye a white streak, tending to the hindhead; tail longish, even, or scarcely rounded at the end, in colour like the back, the outer feathers white; legs dark brown, or black; toes long, hind toe and claw long and stout.

The female like the male, but with fewer streaks of white on the breast.



Thorn-tailed Warbler

Inhabits Terra del Fuego, and varies both in size and length of bill; frequents the sea beach, and supposed to feed on shell fish, or sea worms.

A.—Length eight inches and a half. Bill black, with no hairs at the base; plumage brown, beneath olive-brown, but much paler than above; chin mottled grey and brown; tail three inches long; legs dusky; hind claw large, and very little crooked.

Inhabits Falkland Island. I met with a specimen of this at Mr. Humphries, in Long Acre, London.

191.—THORN-TAILED WARBLER.—PL. CVII.

Sylvia Spinicauda, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 528.

Motacilla Spinicauda, *Gm. Lin.* i. 978.

La Queue en Aiguille, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 227.

Grimpereau, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiii.

Thorn-tailed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 463. pl. 52. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 694. pl. 54.

SIZE of a Sparrow; length six inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, brown, straight, but a little curved at the tip, base of the under mandible white; at the corner of the mouth a few black hairs; irides brown; head and upper part of the body dusky reddish brown, mottled with yellow on the crown; between the bill and eye yellow, passing in a streak over the eye to the hindhead, where it is rufous, mixed with brown; shoulders white; under parts of the body, from chin to vent, white; greater wing coverts and quills brown, with pale margins; tail cuneiform, and the feathers almost bare of webs for one-third of the length, ending in points; the four middle ones are ferruginous, the others reddish brown, with white ends; legs one inch long and brown.

Inhabits Terra del Fuego; is also, now and then, met with about Buenos Ayres and Paraguay, but we believe far from common.

Both sexes supposed to be alike, as some pairs of them have occasionally been met with, which did not differ the one from the other. M. Azara describes a black line from the angle of the mouth, crossing the eye to the ear, another broader of white, parallel to the hind-head; under parts glossy white, tinged with rufous.

The Sharp-tailed Warbler has the end of the tail feathers ending in points, but that species seems confined to the Cape of Good Hope.

192.—MAGELLANIC WARBLER.

Sylvia Magellanica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 528.

Motacilla Magellanica, *Gm. Lin.* i. 979.

Magellanic Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 464. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 590.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill half an inch; irides reddish; visage somewhat prolonged; upper parts of the body yellow brown, waved with black, and a mixture of red, especially over the wings; under parts cinereous yellow, crossed with blackish; chin and throat ash-colour; tail cuneiform, yellowish brown, mixed with red, barred with lines of black, and very short, the longest feather measuring only one inch; legs three quarters of an inch long, stout, and yellow.

Inhabits Terra del Fuego.

193.—SHORE WARBLER.

Sylvia littorea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 552.

Motacilla littorea, *Gm. Lin.* i. 977. *S. G. Gmel. It.* iii. t. 19. f. 1.

Shore Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 691.

THE upper parts in this are dull green, beneath yellow white; quills and tail dusky.

Inhabits the shores of the Caspian Sea; said to be a singing bird; lives on worms.

194.—CASPIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia longirostris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 552.

Motacilla longirostris, *Gm. Lin.* i. 977. *S. G. Gmel. It.* iii. t. 19. f. 2.

Caspian Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 630.

THIS is ash-coloured above, and white beneath; the bill long. Inhabits the mountains bordering on the Caspian Sea.

195.—RED-HEADED WARBLER.

Sylvia petechia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 535. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 33.

Motacilla petechia, *Lin.* i. 334. *Gm. Lin.* i. 983.

Ficedula erythrocephalos, *Bris.* iii. 488. *Id. Svo.* i. 443.

Figuièr à tête rouge de Pennsylvanie, *Buf.* v. 286.

Yellow Redpole, *Edw.* pl. 256. *Bartr. Trav.* 290. *Am. Orn.* iv. pl. 28. f. 4.

Red-headed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 479. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 289. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 733.

SIZE of the Black-Cap; length four inches and three quarters; breadth eight. Bill black; crown of the head red; upper parts of the body olive green, the under bright yellow, spotted with red on the breast and belly; over the eye a line of yellow; the wings deep dusky brown, feathers edged with yellow olive; tail as the quills, slightly forked.

The female is paler in colour, wants the red on the crown, and the yellow on the under parts is less brilliant; the streaks on the breast fewer, and less distinct; in some scarcely spotted.

This is found in Pennsylvania, in March or April, in its passage northward; feeds on the stamina of the flowers of the maple, then in bloom, else winged insects; is a lonely bird, keeping in thickets, and low bushes, seldom perching on tall trees; departs in September, but the nest is not described by any one. Some of these birds are found in the winter in Georgia.

196 —YELLOW-POLL WARBLER.

Sylvia æstiva, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 551. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 35.

Motacilla æstiva, *Gm. Lin.* i. 996.

Sylvia citrinella, Blue-eyed yellow Warbler, *Am. Orn.* ii. pl. 15. f. 4.

Ficedula Canadensis, *Bris.* iii. 492. t. 26. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 444.

Le Figuier tacheté, *Buf.* v. 285. *Pl. enl.* 28. 2.

Yellow-poll Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 515. *Id. Sup.* 183. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 292.

Shaw's Zool. x. 750. *Frankl. Narr. Ap.* p. 674.

LENGTH four inches and a half; breadth six inches and a half. Bill black; irides blue; head, all beneath, and under wing coverts fine yellow, marked on the neck and breast with longitudinal reddish spots; the upper parts, and edges of the quills olive yellow; quills brown, margined with yellow; tail as the quills, the two middle feathers wholly dark brown; the others brown on the outer webs and tips, the rest of the feather yellow; inner webs yellow; the legs black. In the female the spots on the breast are scarcely visible, and narrow; the yellow above inclines to olive; quills and tail as in the male: in one specimen the inner webs were full yellow.

Inhabits America, found as far as Hudson's Bay in summer; is first seen there in June, chiefly among the willows in the woods; is perpetually flying from tree to tree, and makes a soft noise, by some thought agreeable, and compared to that of a Linnet: it makes a compact nest of moss, grass, hair, and feathers interwoven, at the bottom of a bush, though sometimes higher up, and lays from three to five white eggs, marked with rust-coloured spots; called in Hudson's Bay, Sowowpethaysish; is found also in Guiana, and parts adjacent in summer, but is not common there; called, by some, the Mock Canary Bird. Met with also in Georgia, but considered there as a rare species.

197.—CAROLINA WARBLER.

Sylvia Carolinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 551.

Figuier tacheté, *Buf.* v. 286. *Pl. enl.* 58. I.

Olive Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 307. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 515. No. 158. Var. *Id. Sup.* 183.

Shaw's Zool. x. 752.

LENGTH full five inches. Bill rather stout, dusky; above the plumage is fine olive-green, beneath fine, full yellow; lower belly and vent pale ash-colour; wings dusky brown, across the coverts two whitish bars, from the tips of the feathers being of that colour; quills plain; tail two inches and a quarter long, a trifle forked, colour as the quills, which reach to about half the length; legs brown.

The female is olive-brown above, pale ash beneath, with a tinge of yellow on the breast; wings brown, crossed with two pale cinereous bars on the coverts: in both sexes the three outer tail feathers are marked with white on the inner webs; the exterior white on the inner web, except one-fourth from the base, and just at the tip; the next the same; but the third with only one spot of white on the inner web; the tail otherwise dusky brown.

Inhabits Carolina; found also about Savannah in Georgia; received from Mr. Abbot, by the name of Yellow Poll.—In the collection of Mr. Francillon.

198.—PRAIRIE WARBLER.

Sylvia minuta, Prairie Warbler, *Am. Orn.* iii. pl. 25. f. 4.

LENGTH four inches and a half, breadth six inches and a half. Bill brown; general colour of the plumage above olive-green, beneath yellow; on the beginning of the back, the middle of the feathers are ferruginous, forming spots; the middle wing coverts

have the ends yellowish, forming a bar; from the nostrils through the eye, a yellow streak; under the eye a broad black patch; on each side of the neck two or three spots of black; all beneath from the chin fine yellow, much paler at the vent; tail even, dusky, the outer feather white, but down the shaft black, enlarging quite to the tip; the second much the same, but the white begins a little way from the base; third the same, but the white does not reach more than half way, and none of the end white; the rest of the feathers of one colour; quills dusky fringed with greenish on the margins; legs dark.

Inhabits Georgia in the summer, but is a rare bird. Described from a specimen sent by Mr. Abbot, and called the Yellow Warbler.

According to the *Amer. Ornith.* this bird makes a very delicate pensile nest, generally hung on the fork of a low bush, or thicket, formed of green moss, mixed with bits of rotten wood, and caterpillars silk, lined with fine fibres of Grape Vine Bark, the whole weighing scarcely a quarter of an ounce: the eggs white, with a few brown spots at the larger end. Is migratory, and departs in October, southward; is not a very shy species; the food is small caterpillars, and winged insects.

199.—NEW-YORK WARBLER.

Sylvia Noveboracensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 518.

Motacilla Noveboracensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 958.

La Fauvette tachetée, *Buf.* v. 161. *Pl. enl.* 752. 1.

New-York Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 436. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 308. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 681.

LENGTH about six inches. Bill slender, longish, and black; plumage above olive brown, mixed with ash-colour; over the eye, from the nostrils, a streak of yellow; beneath, from chin to vent, pale yellow, streaked on the sides of the jaws, and particularly on the breast, with black; likewise on the sides, somewhat in the

manner of the Titlark; on the chin a few specks of black; down the middle of the belly plain yellow; quills and tail plain brown; legs pale brown.

Inhabits New York and Louisiana; seen frequently about the hedges, and appears at times gregarious; not uncommon in Georgia, and called there the Little Brown Thrush.

200.—SPOTTED YELLOW WARBLER.

Sylvia tigrina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 537. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 34. pl. 94.

Motacilla tigrina, *Gm. Lin.* i. 985.

Ficedula Canadensis fusca, *Bris.* iii. 515. t. 27. 4. *Id.* 8vo. i. 451.

Le Figuier tacheté de jaune, *Buf.* v. 293.

Spotted yellow Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 257. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 302.

Spotted yellow Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 482—the male. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 738.

LENGTH four inches and a half Bill dusky; plumage above brown, and feathers margined with olive; behind each eye a large rufous spot; under parts and rump yellow, marked with small blackish spots on the neck and breast; the lower belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, dirty yellowish white; across the greater wing coverts a band of white; quills and tail fringed outwardly with olive green; the last a trifle forked, the two outer feathers whitish on the outer webs, near the tips; legs brown.

A.—*Ficedula Dominicensis fusca*, *Bris.* iii. 513. t. 28. f. 5. *Id.* 8vo. i. 450. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 483. 106. Var. A—female.

This is like the last, but paler; under parts whitish, and the breast spotted with brown; the white band on the wings wanting.

The first of these birds said to be found in Canada, the other in St. Domingo, but as both have been taken on board a ship between these places, it is probable that they migrate alternately from one to the other, and that they differ only in sex.

M. Vieillot says, the New-York Warbler, and this, are the same bird, and the former is a male.

201.—UMBROSE WARBLER.

Sylvia umbria, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 518.

Motacilla umbria, *Gm. Lin.* i. 959.

La Fauvette ombrée de la Louisiane, *Buf.* v. 162.

———— tachetée, *Pl. enl.* 709. 1.

Dusky Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 309.

Umbrose Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 437. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 636.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill slender, black; plumage above greyish brown, with a few obscure dusky spots on the back, and a yellowish tinge on the sides and rump; wing coverts, upper tail coverts, and tail dusky, edged with white; greater quills dusky; beneath the body white, with a few scattered spots of black; legs dusky.

Inhabits Louisiana.—M. Buffon thinks it allied to the last, but the bills differ much in strength, and the last described has a longer tail in proportion. It should rather seem to have affinity to the following, as in the *Pl. enlum.* the bird is figured with a yellow crown, one characteristic of the next species.

202.—GOLDEN-CROWNED WARBLER.

Sylvia coronata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 538. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 24. pl. 78. 79.

Motacilla coronata, *Lin.* i. 332. *Gm. Lin.* i. 974.

Ficedula Pensilvanica cinerea nævia, *Bris. Sup.* p. 110. *Id.* 8vo. i. 460.

Parus aureo vertice, *Bartr. Trav.* 290.

Le Figuier couronné d'Or, *Buf.* v. 312. *Pl. enl.* 731. 2.—young bird.

Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Golden-crowned Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 298.

Golden-crowned Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 486. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 294. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 636.

LENGTH six inches. Bill dusky; plumage above cinereous blue, spotted with black; crown and rump yellow; forehead and

through the eye, dusky black ; chin, lower part of the breast, belly, and vent, fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, white and cinereous mottled ; sides of the breast yellow, falling over the wings, which are dusky ; across the coverts two white bands ; quills edged with grey ; tail the same, but the inner webs of the three outer feathers marked with a spot of white near the tip ; legs blackish.

The female inclines more to brown above, wants the black through the eye, and all the under parts dusky white and pale brown mixed ; the crown and rump are also of a less deep yellow than in the male.

These arrive in Pennsylvania in spring, and after remaining three or four days, proceed northward to breed ; the same in Nova Scotia. I have also received both sexes as above, from Mr. Hutchins, which came from Hudson's Bay. Mr. Abbot informs me, that they are not uncommon about Savannah, in Georgia, and called Yellow Rump ; come there in numbers among other birds, but in general depart in company of their own species ; are often very fat and well flavoured, hence reckoned by the French among the rest of the birds called Grassets.

A.—Length six inches, breadth ten. Bill and legs dusky ; plumage above greyish olive brown, with dusky spots on the back ; throat, breast, and under parts white ; on the middle of the crown a large yellow spot, and another at the shoulder of the wing ; the rump also is yellow ; tail black, the four middle feathers plain, the two outer ones marked with a white spot within near the end.

The female has the head, including the eyes, olive-yellow ; an obscure yellowish streak on the crown ; back as in the other ; rump yellow ; beneath white, but the breast inclines to yellow, streaked with dusky ; wings and tail pale cinereous blue ; tips of the lower wing coverts and margins of the quills very pale ; tail blackish, the two outer feathers yellowish within near the ends.

203.—YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER.

Sylvia maculosa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 526. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 33. pl. 92.

Motacilla maculosa, *Gm. Lin.* i. 984.

Ficedula Pensilvanica nævia, *Bris.* iii. 502. *Id.* 8vo. i. 447.

Parus Cedrus uropygio flavo, Yellow Rump, *Bartr. Trav.* 290.

Le Figuier à tête cendrée, *Buf.* v. 291.

Yellow-rumped Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 255.

Sylvia coronata, Yellow-rump, *Am. Zool.* ii. pl. 17. f. 4. *Id. Vol.* v. pl. 45. f. 3.

Yellow-rumped Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 481. *Id. Sup.* 182. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 288.

Shaw's Zool. x. 715.

SIZE of the Pettichaps. Bill brown; top of the head and sides ash-colour; neck behind and back olive-green, spotted with black; throat, breast, and rump, fine yellow, marked on the breast with oblong black spots; belly and vent white; across the wing two bars of white; quills deep ash, edged with white; the two middle tail feathers black, the others blackish, with a large white spot on the middle of the inner webs; legs brown.

Inhabits Pennsylvania.

A.—Length five inches; breadth six inches and a half; weight five drachms; irides blue, orbits white; lore and ears black; on each side of the head a streak of white; throat and belly light yellow; breast and thighs longitudinally streaked black and yellow; vent white; back black, streaked with dull green; scapulars green and dove-colour; lesser wing coverts grey, the greater white, longitudinally streaked with black; quills black, edged with grey; tail coverts yellow, tipped with black nearest the tail, the feathers of which are black edged with white; all of them, except the two middle ones, have a large white spot on the inner web; legs black.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay in the summer, makes the nest among the willows of grass and feathers, laying four dirty white eggs, with

grey brown markings, and the young are hatched in July; feeds on flies; cries against rain, with a shrill kind of note, which it lengthens out considerably at that time; hence the natives call it Kimmewan Apaykuteshish.

204.—BELTED WARBLER.

Sylvia cincta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 539.

Motacilla cincta, *Gm. Lin.* i. 980.

Motacilla Canadensis, *Lin.* i. 334.

Ficedula Canadensis cinerea, *Bris.* iii. 524. t. 27. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 453.

Le Figuier à ceinture, *Buf.* v. 303.

Belted Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 487. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 306.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black; plumage above cinereous blue, nearly black; on the middle of the crown a spot of yellow; over the eye a white streak; round the eye the same; across the wing coverts two white bands; under parts of the body white, but the lower part of the neck and breast spotted with blackish; across the breast a yellow band, a quarter of an inch broad; tail coverts yellow; quills brown, edged with grey; tail rather forked, blackish, the feathers edged with ash-colour, the outer one marked within with white near the tip; legs brown.

The female is brown above, the upper tail coverts not yellow.

Inhabits Canada.

On comparing the Golden-crowned, Yellow-rumped, and Belted Warblers, so many markings appear in common, as to cause suspicion of a near alliance between them; which seems confirmed from the observations in the *American Ornithology*; and that the male, in a most perfect state of plumage, is fine slate-colour, streaked with black; crown, sides of the breast, and rump, rich yellow; wings and tail black; on the wings two bars of black; on the three outer tail feathers a long patch of white on the inner webs; cheeks and front black; chin, and line over and under the eye, white; breast

light slate-colour, streaked with black, extending under the wings; belly and vent white, the latter spotted with blue.

The female differs but little, the colours being only less vivid; in October the slate-colour changes to brownish olive, the black streaks incline greatly to brown, and the white stained with brown; the tail coverts retain their slaty-hue, and the yellow on the crown, and sides of the breast, nearly obliterated.

The young of the first season are brown olive above, till February or March, then change to fine slate; in the middle of April the change is complete; while in the brown olive dress, the yellow on the breast and crown is scarcely discernible, except the feathers are separated, yet that on the rump is vivid, the black spot on the cheeks is also then observed; from the above we learn, that the three birds described as distinct, are merely different ages of one and the same species. It often winters in Virginia, Carolina, and Georgia, and is called Myrtle Bird, as it feeds on the berries of that plant.

205.—GRASSET WARBLER.

Sylvia pinguis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 543.

Motacilla pinguis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 973.

Le Figuier Grasset, *Buf.* v. 319.

Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Grasset Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 496. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 314.

BILL black; plumage above greyish olive; on the head a yellow spot; on the body some dashes of black; rump yellow; throat and neck before pale rufous, with a mixture of ash-colour; the rest of the under parts whitish; greater quills brown, edged outwardly with grey, and with whitish within; secondaries blackish, edged and tipped with grey; tail black, the feathers edged with grey, and the four outer ones with a white spot on the inner webs, near the tips; legs black.

Inhabits Louisiana ; called Grasset, from gaining a great degree of fat, and sought for by the lovers of good eating. This seems also to coincide with the four former.

206.—YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.

Sylvia flavicollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 518. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 45.

Motacilla flavicollis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 959.

Parus Carolinensis griseus, *Bris.* iii. 563. *Id.* 8vo. i. 407.

Parus Americanus gutture luteo, *Klein*, 87. 14. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 290.

La Mesange grise à gorge jaune, *Buf.* v. 454.

Yellow-throated Creeper, *Cates. Carol.* i. pl. 62.

Yellow-throated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 437. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 286. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 12. f. 6. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 679.

SIZE of a Goldfinch ; length five inches and a half, breadth nine. Bill black ; forehead the same ; on each side of the bill, at the base, a spot of yellow ; throat and neck before bright yellow, bounded on each side of the latter by a band of black, which begins at the corners of the mouth, and passes through the eyes ; upper parts of the head, neck, and body, elegant grey ; beneath white, spotted on the sides with black ; sides under the wings streaked with brown ; wing coverts brown, crossed with two white bars ; quills as the coverts, but plain ; tail very slightly forked, and black, all but the two outer feathers white on the inner webs.

The female is yellow on the throat, and more dark and dingy in colour. The young is neither marked with black nor yellow, which so eminently distinguishes the male ; nor has the young the yellow throat.

Inhabits Carolina and Georgia, where it is seen creeping about the trees after insects ; the nest suspended to the branches of small shrubs, made of dry grass, stalks, &c. and the eggs four in number, white, spotted with black.

207.—ORANGE-THROATED WARBLER.

Sylvia auricollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 536. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 46.

Motacilla auricollis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 986.

Ficedula Canadensis major, *Bris.* iii. 508. t. 26. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 449.

Le Figuier à gorge orangée, *Buf.* v. 290.

Orange-throated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 481. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 304. *Shaw's Zool.*

x. 735.

LENGTH five inches or more. Bill brown, beneath whitish; plumage above olive-green, changing to ash-colour on the rump; throat, neck before, and breast, orange; belly pale yellow; vent and thighs nearly white; greater wing coverts ash-colour; quills brown, edged with ash; the two middle tail feathers ash, the others black on the outside and tips, and white within; legs grey.

The female differs, in having the orange on the belly less lively.

Inhabits Canada.

208.—CAPE MAY WARBLER.

Sylvia maritima, Cape May Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* vi. pl. 54. f. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 739.

LENGTH five inches and a half, extent eight and a half. Bill and legs black; whole upper part of the head black; line from the nostril over the eye, chin, and sides of the neck, rich yellow; ear feathers orange, which also tints the back part of the yellow line over the eyes; at the anterior and posterior angle of the eye a small touch of black; hindhead and whole back, rump, and tail coverts, yellow olive, thickly streaked with black; across the wing a broad bar of white; the rest of the wing dusky, edged dark olive yellow; throat and whole breast rich yellow, the same on the sides under the wings, with spots of black running in chains; belly and vent yellowish white; tail forked, dusky black, edged yellow olive, with a spot of white on the inner webs of the three exterior feathers.

Inhabits America.—One of these was discovered in a Maple swamp, in Cape May country, not far from the coast, and proved to be a male. Manners unknown.

209.—YELLOW-BREASTED WARBLER.

Sylvia Trichas, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 519. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 28. pl. 85.

Sylvia Marilandica, Maryland Yellow Throat, *Am. Orn.* i. pl. 6. f. 1.—male. *Id.* ii.

pl. 18. f. 4.—female. *Edw.* pl. 237. *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 6. f. 1.

Turdus Trichas, *Lin.* i. 293. *Gm. Lin.* i. 811.

Ficedula Marilandica, *Bris.* iii. 506. *Id.* 8vo. 448.

Le Figuier à Joues noires, *Buf.* v. 292.

Yellow-breasted Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 438. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 283. *Shaw's Zool.*

x. 682.

LENGTH five inches, breadth seven. Bill brown, with a few scattered hairs at the base; irides dark hazel; plumage above deep olive-brown; forehead black, communicating with a large spot of the same on each side of the head; in the middle of which the eyes are placed; crown of the head reddish brown; throat and breast light yellow; belly and vent yellowish white; the latter more inclined to yellow; quills and tail margined with yellowish olive; the last cuneiform; legs dull flesh-colour.

The female wants the black through the eye; throat pale yellow; top of the head and sides fine pale grey.

Young birds are greenish brown above, and pale yellow beneath.

Inhabits the moist woods of Carolina, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, in the summer; met with also in Brazil; frequents bushes and low grounds, near rills of water; quits the country in autumn. The nest made the middle of May, in low bushes, formed of dry twigs and a little moss; the eggs four, white, dotted with black, or reddish brown; often hatches twice in a year, once as soon as it arrives, which it does the middle of April, the other in July; it departs in autumn; the nest sometimes placed on the ground, among

dry leaves, sometimes arched over, with a hole for entrance; and is composed of dry leaves, and fine grass; feeds on insects; the note may be compared to the word *Whitititice* repeated.

A.—La Fauvette à poitrine jaune de la Louisiane, *Buf.* v. 162. *Pl. enl.* 709.

Le Contre-maitre vert à poitrine d'Or, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 155.

Orange-thighed Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 284. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 439. A.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black; forehead to the middle of the crown black, this continues between the bill and eye, and passing beneath, finishes in a broad patch behind it; from eye to eye, across the crown, a band of white; upper parts of the body olive, the under yellow, inclining to orange on the sides; tail rounded; legs reddish.

Inhabits Louisiana, and is a very beautiful species.

One from Georgia had the lower belly and thighs reddish buff-colour, and named the **Black Cheek**; the irides brown; across the middle of the crown a transverse streak of white, between the black and the brown, taking in the eyes, and passing above them, bounded the black behind, but not so broad as in the *Pl. enlum.*

The female wants the black on the head, and the young birds are like the females. In young cocks of the first summer, the band on the head is more or less brown, and the black not perfect, having only a small oval spot of black, otherwise no black on the head. The female has a pale streak over the eye, and the whole of the under parts yellow.

This is common in the large bays in the lower parts, frequenting thick branches, or brooks in the summer, coming about the middle of March, and sings prettily on its first arrival. Mr. Abbot says, he once saw it in January, the only time he has met with any at that season. The nest is generally built in a bush, over the water, the beginning of May, formed of dried or rotten leaves, lined with pine straw, and small fibres of plants; the egg blush-colour, nearly

white at the larger end, where it is marked with many minute blackish specks. Mr. Abbot supposes this last to be a perfect adult, and the Yellow-breasted Warbler a young male.

According to M. Azara it inhabits Paraguay.

210.—YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER.

Sylvia fuscicollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 520.

Motacilla fuscicollis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 955.

Fauvette à gorge brune et ventre jaune, *Buf.* v. 163.

Yellow-bellied Warbler, *Syn.* iv. 440. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 680.

SIZE of the Yellow Wren. Bill somewhat broad at the base; plumage on the upper parts of the head and body greenish brown; throat the same; breast and belly yellow, with a fulvous tinge; wing coverts and quills brown, margined with pale rufous; tail greenish.

Inhabits Cayenne.

211.—BLACK-THROATED WARBLER.

Sylvia Canadensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 539. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 15, f. 7.

Motacilla Canadensis, *Lin.* i. 336. *Gm. Lin.* i. 991.

Ficedula Canadensis cinerea major, *Bris.* iii. 527. t. 27. 6. *Id.* 8vo. i. 453.

Le Figuier cendré de Canada, *Pl. enl.* 685. 2. *Buf.* v. 304.

Blue Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 252.

Black-throated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 487. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 285. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 651.

LENGTH four inches and a half, breadth seven. Bill black; plumage above deep cinereous blue; sides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, black; sides spotted with the same, communicating with the black on the sides of the throat; belly and under parts whitish; quills dusky black, on the outside of the greater, near the bastard wing, a white spot; tail very slightly forked, cinereous blue, the three outer feathers white within at the base, and near the end; the two next whitish within at the tip; the wings reach to about

the middle; legs brown. This is the male, which varies in the black on the chin not being pure, the feathers fringed with grey; sides of the body tinged with yellow over the thighs; sides under the wings mixed with black in both; there is a tinge of green also in the plumage; the three outer tail feathers have less white. The last is probably a young bird.

The female is olive above, and dull pale yellow beneath, with a narrow dusky streak on each jaw; spot on the wing as in the male, the white on the tail feathers takes up less space, and has a dirty tinge.

Inhabits Pennsylvania, arrives there in April, and after breeding, goes away in autumn; but is not common; also found in the swamps of Georgia, but in these the black occupies more of the sides of the head, than in the *Pl. enlum.* as it completely takes in the eyes. One of them was taken at sea, in a calm, eight or ten leagues from Saint Domingo.

212. — BLUE-GREY WARBLER.

Sylvia cærulescens, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 520. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 80.

Motacilla cærulescens, *Gm, Lin.* i. 960.

La Fauvette bleuatre de S. Domingue, *Buf.* v. 164.

Blue-grey Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 440.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Plumage above cinereous blue; wing coverts and quills brown, on the former a spot of white, the latter edged with cinereous blue; throat black, the rest of the under parts white.

Inhabits St. Domingo, and neighbouring Isles; for the most part seen on tall trees, from whence it darts down on insects, in the manner of the Flycatcher; observed to wag the tail like the Wagtail. This, and the Black-throated, supposed by M. Vieillot, to be one and the same.

213.--BLOODY-SIDE WARBLER.

Sylvia ruficapilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. 540.

Motacilla ruficapilla, *Gm. Lin.* i. 941.

Ficedula Martinicana, *Bris.* iii. 490. t. 22. 4. *Id.* 8vo, i. 444.

Le Figuier à tête rousse, *Buf.* v. 306.

Bloody-side Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 489. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 699.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill brown; plumage above olive-green; crown rufous; throat, neck before, and breast, yellow, with longitudinal rufous spots; belly and vent plain yellow; wing coverts and quills brown, edged with olive-green; tail as the quills, but the two outer feathers are yellowish within; legs grey.

Inhabits Martinico, said to be continually in motion, and to have a trifling song, yet very melodious.

314.—RED-THROATED WARBLER.

Sylvia Pennsylvanica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 540. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 14. f. 5.

Motacilla Pennsylvanica, *Lin.* i. 333. *Gm. Lin.* i. 971.

Ficedula Pennsylvanica icterocephala, *Bris. App.* 105. *Id.* 8vo. i. 458.

Figuier à poitrine rouge, *Buf.* v. 308.

Red-throated Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 301.

Bloody-side Warbler, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 298.

Red-throated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 490.

SIZE of the Pettichaps; length five inches, breadth seven and three quarters. Bill black; irides hazel; body above olive-green, spotted with black; crown of the head yellow, hind part black; beneath the eyes a broad band of the same; sides of the head, and under parts of the body white; top of the breast and sides deep red; wing coverts dusky, crossed with two whitish bars; quills dusky, some of the inner ones edged, and tipped with olive-green; tail dusky, the outer feathers spotted within with white; legs black.

The female wants the black at the hindhead, the back is not spotted, and the sides scarcely marked with red; the colours in general less bright.

Inhabits Pennsylvania in spring, on the passage northward, where it breeds, and passes the summer; feeds on insects.

215.—QUEBEC WARBLER.

Sylvia icterocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 538. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 90.

Motacilla icterocephala, *Lin.* i. 334. *Gm. Lin.* i. 980.

Ficedula Canadensis icterocephala, *Bris.* iii. 517. t. 27. 2. *Id. Svo.* i. 451.

Le Figuier à tête jaune, *Buf.* v. 299.

Yellow-crowned Warbler, *Shaw's Zool.* x. 623.

Quebec Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 484. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 305.

LENGTH four inches and one-third. Bill dusky; top of the head yellow; between the bill and eye a large triangular spot of black; beneath it a white mark; hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts black, edged with yellowish green; throat and under parts whitish; across the wing coverts two yellowish bars; quills and tail dusky, edged with olive-green and whitish; the inner webs of the three outer feathers of the latter yellowish white, from the middle to the end; legs dusky.

Inhabits Canada, and the northern parts of America; first seen the beginning of April, among low shrubs, and under branches of the Red Cedars; departs in autumn. This and the Red-throated seem to agree in many things, and M. Vieillot thinks the male to differ only in being more or less in an adult state.

216.—JAMAICA WARBLER.

Sylvia Dominica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 538.

Motacilla Dominica, *Lin.* i. 334. *Gm. Lin.* i. 980.

Ficedula Dominicensis cinerea, *Bris.* iii. 520. t. 27. 3. *Id. Svo.* i. 452.

Figuier cendré à gorge jaune, *Buf.* v. 300.

Muscicapa e cæruleo, cinereo, fusco et luteo varia, *Raii*, 186. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 310. 44.
Klein, 75. 16.

Jamaica Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 485. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 612.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill brown; plumage above ash-colour; throat and neck before yellow; from thence to the vent white; between the bill and eye a yellow streak; beneath the eye a large black spot, and behind it a white one; sides of the breast marked with a small black spot; wing coverts brown, with two white bands; quills and tail cinereous brown, edged with grey; the two outer feathers with a spot of white on the inner webs, near the tips; legs brown.

Inhabits Jamaica, and St. Domingo.

217.—WORM-EATER WARBLER.

Sylvia vermivora, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 544. *Vicill. Am.* ii. p. 43. *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 24. f. 4.
Motacilla vermivora, *Gm. Lin.* i. 951.

Ficedula Pennsylvanica, *Bris. Sup.* 102. *Id.* 8vo. i. 457.

Le Demifin, Mangeur des Vers, *Buf.* v. 325.

Worm-eater, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 499. *Edw.* pl. 305. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 300. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 730.

LENGTH near six inches, breadth eight. Bill dusky, flesh-coloured beneath; irides hazel; from the corners of the mouth, through the eye, a narrow line of black; over it a yellowish one, and above that an arch of black; the rest of the head, throat, and breast, reddish yellow, gradually changing white towards the vent; the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, dark olive-green; inner wing coverts and under the tail ash-colour; legs flesh-colour. Male and female much alike,

Inhabits Pennsylvania in July, in its passage northward, but has not been observed on its return in autumn.

Among Mr. Abbot's drawings is a bird, pale brown above, over the eye a pale streak, and through it a brown one; under parts dusky white; wings and tail brown. This appeared a young bird, and was killed in Briar Creek Swamp, Georgia, the only one met with.

A bird similar to the Worm-eater is found in Georgia, but it is scarcely five inches long; olive-green above, and pale dusky olive beneath; down the crown a black streak, with the other streaks, as in Edwards's figure of that bird; with the addition of a pale rufous spot at the setting on of the wing. It was named Black streaked-headed Warbler, and appeared a Variety of Edwards's bird. This and another, a female, found among weeds in plantations in autumn, but not common; feeds on caterpillars and spiders; the note a feeble chirp; is an active bird: found also in the forests and groves of Paraguay; the note of the male somewhat imitating the word Chichihichicha.

218.—TENNESSEE WARBLER.

Sylvia peregrina, Tennessee Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 25. f. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 621.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters, breadth eight. Bill pointed, somewhat thick at the base, dusky, paler beneath; irides hazel; head above and cheeks light bluish colour, with an olive tinge; from the nostrils, over the eye, a pale yellow line, fading into white; back, rump, lesser wing coverts, and those of the tail, rich yellow olive, the rest of the wing feathers deep dusky, broadly edged with yellow olive; throat and breast pale cream-colour; belly and vent white; tail forked, olive, relieved with dusky; legs purplish brown.

In the female the yellow line over the eye is more obscure, and the olive tint in the plumage not so rich.

Inhabits North America ; first found on the banks of Cumberland River, in the state of Tennessee, but only two have been seen ; it belongs to, or at least comes nearest to, the Worm-eater ; has the habits of the Titmouse ; feeds on caterpillars, and winged insects ; its notes are few and weak.

219.—MOURNING WARBLER.

Sylvia Philadelphica, Mourning Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 14. f. 5.

LENGTH five inches, breadth eight. Bill black, paler beneath ; irides pale hazel ; plumage above deep greenish olive ; head dull slate-colour ; on the breast a crescent of alternate, transverse lines of glossy white and deep black ; the rest of the under parts brilliant yellow ; tips of the wings and two middle tail feathers brownish, the latter rounded at the end.

Inhabits Philadelphia, and its neighbourhood. One shot early in June, on the borders of a marsh, within a few miles of it. The note was a kind of warble.

220.—HOODED WARBLER.

Sylvia mitrata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 528. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 23. pl. 77.

Motacilla mitrata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 977.

Parus Carolinensis torquatus, *Bris.* iii. 578. *Id.* 8vo. i. 471. *Klein*, 85.

Hooded Titmouse, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 60.

Hooded Flycatcher, *Amer. Orn.* pl. 26. f. 3.

Hooded Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 462. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 287. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 399.

SIZE of a Goldfinch ; length five inches and a half. Bill black ; forehead, cheeks, and chin, yellow ; a broad black list encompasses the head, and neck behind, like a hood, passing forwards to the fore part of the neck as a collar ; upper parts of the body dirty olive-green, the under yellow ; tail a little rounded, the two outer feathers

nearly white, with a dash of dusky from the tip on the outer web, narrowing upwards; giving the appearance of the inner web being white; the outer brown, growing broader towards the tip; legs brown.

In the female the green is more dull, the feathers edged with ash-colour; and the yellow parts are paler.

Inhabits thickets and shady places in the uninhabited parts of Carolina.—From the description of the late Mr. Hutchins, a similar one, if not the same, inhabits Hudson's Bay, by the name of *Mochia a naka shish*. In this the three outer tail feathers are chiefly white, but dusky on the outer web, the four middle plain dusky.

The female much the same in colour, but without the black hood. The young male resembles most the female, but is inclined to brown above; forehead and under parts yellow, passing from the forehead through the eye, ending in two streaks on the ears; from the gape, on each side, a whisker of dusky black; and across the breast a curved mark of the same; down the belly a dull mottled pale ferruginous band.

It is seldom seen in Pennsylvania, and the Northern States; but through the whole extent of country south of Maryland, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; partial to low situations, where there is thick underwood, among canes, in the state of Tennessee, perpetually in pursuit of winged insects, when it utters three loud, and not unmusical notes, like *Twee, twee, twitehee*; is very active. The nest neat and compact, chiefly in forks of small bushes, composed of moss and flax, or broken hemp, lined with hair, and sometimes feathers; the eggs five, greyish white, marked with reddish spots at the larger end. Is migratory, and rarely seen about Philadelphia; probably winters in Mexico, or the West India Islands.

A.—Le Gobe-mouche citrin de la Louisiane, *Buf. v.* 538. *Pl. ent.* 666. 2. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 462. A.

In this the forehead, round the eyes, and the cheeks, are fine yellow; the rest of the head, chin, and neck before, velvety black; from thence to the vent yellow; all above greenish grey.

This seems a trifling Variety of the male; it is seen in the swamps, about Georgia, and frequents the thick branches in the summer; known by the name of Yellow-cheek, but is not very common.

221.—COWLED WARBLER.

Sylvia cucullata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 528.
Cowled Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 243.

THIS is greenish above, white beneath; forehead and cheeks black; tail cuneiform.

A specimen of this was in the Museum of the late Sir A. Lever, without any history annexed; seems to be allied to the last.

222.—BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Blackburniæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 527. *Vieill. Amer.* ii. p. 36. *Amer. Orn.* pl. 23. f. 3.
Motacilla Blackburniæ, *Gm. Lin.* i. 977.
Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.
Blackburnian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 461. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 317. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 527.

THE bill and legs in this are dusky brown; crown deep black, divided by a line of rich yellow; from the corner of the upper mandible another of the same; through the eye a black one, reaching beyond it, bounded beneath by a narrow one of yellow; sides of the neck, throat, the middle of the breast orange; sides of the body

spotted with black; vent and thighs white; lesser wing coverts black, the greater white; quills dusky; the middle tail feathers dusky, the three outer ones on each side marked with white on the inner web.

The female is yellow where the male is orange; and the black streaks more obscure, and less numerous.

This is scarce in Pennsylvania, coming the beginning of May; is an active and silent bird. The nest not known. Only one or two found in a season.

M. Vieillot is of opinion, that the Canada Flycatcher belongs to this species, but the last is a bird in a younger state of plumage, and the colours less lively.

223.—WHITE-POLL WARBLER.

Sylvia varia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 539.

Motacilla varia, *Lin.* i. 333. *Gm. Lin.* i. 979.

Certhia maculata, Black and White Creeper, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 19. f. 3.

Certhia varia, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 69.

Ficedula Dominicensis varia, *Bris.* 529. t. 27. 5. *Id.* 8vo. i. 454.

Muscicapa e fusco et albo varia, *Raii*, 186. *Sloan.* t. 265. 1. *Klein*, 75. 11.

Figuier varié de St. Domingue, *Buf.* v. 305.

Grimpereau varié, *Ois. Dor.* ii. pl. 174.

Black and White Creeper, *Edw.* pl. 305.

Pied Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 234. pl. 34.

White-poll Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 488. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 293. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 639.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill dusky; top of the head white; sides of it black, marked with two white streaks; throat, back, and rump, white, with large black spots; breast and belly white, spotted with black on the breast and sides; wing coverts black, with two white bands; quills blackish, edged with grey, some of them nearest the body almost white; tail a trifle forked, the feathers edged outwardly with grey; the two outer ones, with a large white spot on the inner web, near the tip, but that on the exterior

much larger; legs greenish brown. The female and young bird want the black on the throat, and the colours are less bright.

Inhabits Pennsylvania, coming the end of march, or beginning of April, and departing in Autumn; likewise met with among the maples, about New York, during the summer, and in swampy places; probably passes the winter in Jamaica, St. Domingo, and other parts in the same latitude.

I observe this among Mr. Abbot's drawings, by the name of Black-streaked Warbler; said to frequent the swamps and Oak woods of Georgia, in summer, and to run about trees, in search of insects like the Creeper. Is subject to much Variety, at different periods of age. It is ranked by some authors among the Creepers.

224.—CÆRULEAN WARBLER.

Sylvia cærulea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 540. *Vicill. Am.* ii. pl. 87.

Motacilla cærulea, *Lin.* i. 337. *Gm. Lin.* i. 992.

Muscicapa cærulea, Small Blue-grey Flycatcher, *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 18. f. 5?

Ficedula Pennsylvanica cinerea, *Bris. Sup.* 107. *Id. Svo.* i. 459.

Le Figuier gris de Fer, *Buf.* v. 309.

Contre-maitre bleuatre, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 158.

Little Blue-grey Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 302.

Cærulean Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 490. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 299. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl.

17. f. 5. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 653.

LESS than the Pettichaps; length four inches, breadth seven inches and a half. Bill black, base beneath reddish; head and upper parts of the body blue-grey; eyelids white; from bill to hind-head a stripe of black; under parts white; wings cinereous brown; quills edged within with whitish, as also the outer edges and tips of some of the inner ones; tail rounded, two inches long, the eight middle feathers cinereous blue, the outer one of these white at the tip, but the two outmost on each side wholly white, except just at the base; legs slender, black.

The female wants the black streak over the eyes, and the eight middle tail feathers are cinereous brown; the rest as in the male.

In one sent from Georgia, the outmost tail feather is white; the next black, with one-third from the tip white; the third black, the tip only white; the rest wholly black.

Inhabits Pennsylvania; arrives early in spring, and returns in autumn; the nest is often seen on the tops of trees, and singularly constructed, composed of fine downy matter, with an outside of moss and liver-wort, lined with horse-hair, in form cylindrical, placed between the forks of the branches of a tree, and open at the top;* rarely seen after the 20th of August, when it retires southward; has the habit of a Flycatcher. This is one of the birds, in the nest of which the Cowpen Oriole lays its eggs.

A.—Le Figuier à tête noire, *Pl. enl.* 704. 1. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 491. 117. Var. A.

This is like the last, but the whole of the upper part of the head, above the eyes, is black; the greater quills wholly black, as are the six middle tail feathers, the others white.

This was brought from Cayenne. According to Mr. Abbot, this bird is called Blue Titmouse, or Spindle legs, from their being long and slender; the bill, too, is small and delicate; commonly seen in the woods in summer, and is continually in motion, creeping about the trees and bushes, in search of insects; said to be found also in Paraguay, but is not common there.

225.—SPOTTED-TAILED WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill slender, half an inch long, dusky, the under mandible pale; plumage in general fine pale blue, much like the colour of the Blue Titmouse; this extends on the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, and surrounds the

* Well represented in Edwards's Plate.

breast before, as a narrow band, continuing on the sides under the wings; all the under parts otherwise are white; across the wing coverts two bands of white; quills dusky; tail one inch and a half long, even, dusky black, the feathers fringed outwardly with blue; all but the two middle ones marked with an oval white spot on the the inner margin, near the end, most considerable on the outer ones; lower part of the back marked with some dusky streaks, the rump paler blue, and plain, upper tail coverts blue, fringed with dusky round the end; legs slender, black.

In the collection of Lord Stanley. Native place uncertain. It seems to coincide much with the Cærulean Species.

226.—GOLD-WINGED WARBLER.

Sylvia chrysoptera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 541. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 97.

— *flavifrons*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 527.

Motacilla chrysoptera, *Lin.* i. 333. *Gm. Lin.* i. 971.

— *flavifrons*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 976.

Ficedula Pennsylvanica cinerea gutture nigro, *Bris. Sup.* 109. *Id.* 8vo. i. 458.

Le Figuier aux ailes dorées, *Buf.* v. 311.

Gold-winged Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 299. *Bartr.* p. 290.

Yellow-fronted Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 461. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 296.

Gold-winged Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 492. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 295. *Amer. Orn.* ii.

pl. 15. f. 6. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 624.

SIZE of the Cærulean Warbler. Bill black; crown of the head yellow, on the sides white; through the eye a black streak; upper parts of the body deep ash-colour, throat and neck before black; the rest of the under parts white; on the wing coverts a spot of yellow; tail a trifle forked, the outer feather marked with a spot of white on the inner web; legs black.

Found in Pennsylvania in April, passing northward to breed; returning in autumn; has the habit of a Titmouse; is by no means a common bird.

In some birds the middle of the crown only is yellow, in others the forehead also; and the black band is bounded on each side with white; the yellow spot on the wings larger, occupying the middle, and greater coverts, and forming a large patch.

227.—YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER.

LENGTH five inches and a half; breadth eight and a half. Bill and legs pale brown; crown chestnut; plumage above pale olive brown, the margins of the feathers paler, nearly yellow, inclining more to yellow on the rump; the under parts of the body yellow, growing more intense at the vent; over the eye a yellow streak; through the eye a dusky one; under the jaw a narrow black line like a whisker; on the breast several pale ferruginous dashes; tail black, one or more of the outer feathers white, half way from the base.

Found about Georgia, in autumn, and the first part of the winter, in small flocks, about old fields and plantations. According to Mr. Abbot, the outer tail feather is white on the inner web, one-third from the end; the next the same for about half, and the third white only just at the tip; the general colour otherwise blackish brown.

The female has not the chestnut crown; under parts of the body pale yellowish brown, with a few streaks on the breast; the vent a full yellow.

228.—STREAKED-CROWNED WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, black; plumage above pale cinereous grey, beneath very pale whitish ash; lower belly and vent white; the wings darker, cinereous grey; middle and greater wing coverts with white ends, forming two bands; quills dusky, fringed with white; down the middle of the crown a white streak; tail the colour of the quills, but not fringed on the margins, and rather hollowed out at the end; legs slender, black.

In the Collection of Lord Stanley.

229.—GRISLY WARBLER.

Sylvia grisea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 532.

Motacilla grisea, *Gm. Lin.* i. 964.

Le Grisin de Cayenne, *Buf.* iii. 408. *Pl. ent.* 643. 1. 2.

Grisly Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 473. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 585.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill black; crown of the head dusky black; throat, fore part of the neck, and breast black; through the eye a white streak; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail cinereous grey; the feathers of the first bordered with grey, the last tipped with white; belly, thighs, and vent white; legs cinereous.

The female is more ash-coloured above, and the black parts not so deep.—Inhabits Cayenne.

230.—SAINT DOMINGO WARBLER.

Sylvia albicollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 535.

Motacilla albicollis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 983.

Ficedula Dominicensis, *Bris.* iii. 494. t. 26. 5. *Id.* 8vo. i. 446.

Figuier à gorge blanche, *Buf.* v. 287.

Saint Domingo Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 479.

LENGTH nearly five inches. Bill horn-colour; plumage above olive green; sides of the head, and all beneath, pale yellow, but the fore part of the neck and breast are dirty yellowish white, marked with longitudinal reddish spots; quills and tail brown, edged with greenish yellow; all but the two middle tail feathers yellowish on the inner webs; legs grey brown. The female is greenish ash-colour, instead of olive, on the hind part of the neck.

Inhabits St. Domingo.

231.—PINE WARBLER.

Sylvia Pinus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 537. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 44.

Certhia Pinus, *Lin.* i. 187. *Gm. Lin.* i. 470.

Sylvia solitaria, Blue-winged Yellow Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 15. f. 4.

Parus Americanus, *Bris.* iii. 576. *Id. Svo.* i. 471.

Grimpereau de Pin, *Ois. Dor.* 2.

Le Figuier des Sapins, *Buf.* v. 296.

Pine Creeper, *Edw.* pl. 277. *Bartr. Tr.* 287. *Cat. Car.* i. pl. 46 ?

Pine Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 483. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 318. *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 19.

f. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 737.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill brown; head, neck behind, back, and rump, olive; through the eye a black streak; throat, neck, and breast yellow; belly and vent white; upper wing coverts brown, marked at the ends with a spot of white, forming two bars on the wings; quills brown; tail a trifle forked, brown; the outer webs of the outer feathers white; legs brown.

In the male the two outer tail feathers have the inner webs mostly white, except near the tip; the second much less, having more the appearance of a long oval spot; but both brown at the end. We have seen some males without the streaks through the eye; such probably are young birds.

The female has the colours more dull, but without the black streak through the eye; and the bands across the wings only dusky white. This is common about Carolina, in summer, but many remain there throughout the winter, when they are now and then seen among the pine and other trees, in the manner of the Creeper, in search of insects; first seen in Pennsylvania in April, and departs south in autumn; said also to feed on the buds of trees; associate in flocks of twenty or more; frequent the deep woods, and often seen on the lofty boughs, hanging with the head downwards like the Titmouse; the nest is suspended from the horizontal forks of a branch, formed

outwardly of grape vine bark, rotten wood, and caterpillar's webs, with some pieces of hornet's nests, intermixed, lined with dry pine leaves, and fine roots of plants; the eggs four in number, white, marked with a few dark spots at the large end.

232.—GREEN WARBLER.

Sylvia virens, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 537. *Vieill. Am.* ii, pl. 92.

Motacilla virens, *Gm. Lin.* i. 985.

Ficedula Pennsylvanica gutture nigro, *Bris. Sup.* 104. *Id. Svo.* i. 548.

Le Figuier à cravate noire, *Buf.* v. 298.

Black-throated Green Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 300. *Am. Orn.* pl. 17. f. 3.

Green Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 484. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 297. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 740.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters, breadth seven. Bill black; plumage above olive-green; sides of the head and neck bright yellow; throat and fore part of the neck black; upper part of the breast yellow; the lower, belly, and vent, white; sides black and white; lesser wing coverts olive, the middle and greater, nearest the body, deep ash-colour, tipped with white, forming two bands across the wings; outer coverts and quills ash-colour, the last edged with white; tail deep ash-colour, the three outer feathers marked with white on the inner webs; legs brown. The female has no black on the throat.

Inhabits Pennsylvania, appearing first in April, in its way to the North, but does not stop long; it returns the same way back in September; seen often on the high branches of trees, feeding on insects; is a lively bird, frequently chirping; rarely seen after the 10th of May; some few remain in Pennsylvania throughout the year, as one was shot in June; but the nest not met with.

233.—HANG-NEST WARBLER.

Sylvia calidris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 543.

Motacilla calidris, *Lin.* i. 329. *Gm. Lin.* i. 950.

Ficedula Jamaicensis major, *Bris. Sup.* 101. *Id.* 8vo. i. 457.

American Nightingale, *Edw.* pl. 121. 2.

Hang-nest Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 497. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 702.

SIZE of the Redbreast, or a trifle larger. Bill stout, blackish, beneath flesh-coloured; upper parts of the plumage greenish brown, paler on the rump, and ends of some of the tail feathers, all but the two middle ones of which are rufous within; sides of the head, and under parts dirty orange; through the eye a brown line, and beneath it a second, pointing downwards; the wing coverts have yellowish edges, and most of the quills are rufous on the inner webs; the legs are blackish.

Inhabits Jamaica. Mr. Edwards thinks this to be the Watchy Picket of Sloane, and Linnæus joins him in the same opinion: Mr. Ray* compares it to the Jupujuba or Japu of Marcgrave; but this is our Black and yellow Oriole, † before described; neither can it be the Watchy Picket of Sloane, ‡ which is also an Oriole; nor do the colours of the plumage in this agree with our bird. We therefore must esteem it as a totally different Species, and are by no means clear about the mode of nidification, whether it suspends the nest on twigs of trees, or fabricates one like the generality of other birds.

234.—WHITE-CHINNED WARBLER.

Sylvia Bonariensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 543.

Motacilla Bonariensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 951.

Demi-fin noir et roux, *Buf.* v. 328.

White-chinned Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 497. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 703.

LENGTH five inches and two-thirds. Bill slender, blackish; irides chestnut; plumage above, wings, and tail full black; beneath

* *Ray's Syn.* p. 184.

† *Hang-nest Oriole, Syn.* ii. 437.

‡ *Jam.* p. 300. pl. 258. f. 3.

ferruginous; between the bill and eye white; chin, middle of the belly, and tips of the outer tail feathers white; hind claw large.

Inhabits Buenos Ayres.

235.—PALM WARBLER.

Sylvia Palmarum, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 544. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 21. pl. 73.

Motacilla Palmarum, *Gm. Lin.* i. 951.

Le Bimbelé, ou Fausse Linotte, *Buf.* v. 330.

Palm Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 498. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 607.

LENGTH five inches. Bill sharp pointed; irides pale brown; plumage above brown, deeper on the head; rump and upper tail coverts olive green; wings and tail brown, with paler edges; the two outer feathers have a band of white on the inner web, near the tip; the under parts of the body are dirty yellowish white as far as the belly; from thence pale yellow; the wings reach one-third on the tail, which is even. The female has no trace of white over the eye; ends of the tail feathers white.

Inhabits St. Domingo, and called by the negroes, Bimbele; the song consists of four or five notes only, neither varied nor striking, though not unpleasant; it lives both on seeds and fruits; keeps among the palm trees, in which it makes the nest, laying two eggs only.

236.—BANANA WARBLER.

Sylvia Bananivora, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 544.

Motacilla Bananivora, *Gm. Lin.* i. 951.

Le Bananiste, *Buf.* v. 332.

Banana Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 498. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 728.

LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill black, pointed, and a trifle bent; plumage above deep grey, almost black, inclining to brown on the wing coverts and tail; on the former a white spot,

the latter tipped with white; shoulders yellow; over the eye a white streak, and one of black from the base of the bill to the hindhead; throat greyish ash-colour; breast, belly, and rump pale yellow; the sides, thighs, and vent pale yellow, and grey mixed; the legs slate-coloured.

Inhabits St. Domingo; is said to make the nest in the withs which entwine among the trees; is often seen on the Bananas, on which it is supposed to feed; also on Oranges, Papaws, and other fruits, though it will eat seeds and insects likewise: found often among the bushes, in the untilled grounds; flies by jerks, but quick, making a twittering note, for it has only a trifling song, and but little varied. It is called Bananiste.

237.—CAYENNE WARBLER.

Sylvia Cayana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 545.

Motacilla Cayana, *Lin.* i. 336. *Gm. Lin.* i. 990.

Sylvia Cayanensis caerulea, *Bris.* iii. 534. t. 28. 1. *Id.* Svo. i. 455.

Elotototl quarta, *Raii*, *Syn.* 170?

Le Pitpit bleu de Cayenne, *Buf.* v. 339. *Pl. enl.* 609. 2.

Bec-en-poinçon noir et bleu de Ciel, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 103.

Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii: *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Cayenne Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 502. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 655.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill blackish; forehead and sides of it, part of the back, wings, and tail, of a fine deep black; the rest of the plumage blue; legs grey.

A.—Blue Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 263. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 503.

This differs in having only the throat black; the head wholly blue; wings, tail, and body, as in the other.

B.—Le Pitpit bleu de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 669. 1. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 503.

In this the body, wings, and tail, are as in the others, the head of a plain blue.

All these are found at Guiana.—Brisson supposes the bird described by him to be the Elotototl of Fernandez.

C.—Length five inches and a half. Bill black; between the bill and eye, the chin, and down the middle of the neck, black; head, neck, breast, belly, scapulars, lower part of the back, and rump, pale glossy greenish blue, changing into either in different lights; quills and tail black, the feathers margined outwardly with green; lesser wing coverts black; second and third coverts blue green; legs red brown.

I found a specimen of this in the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, who received it from Berbice, by the name of Jauraszini, or Creeper.

M. Sonnini thinks the Blue Manakin of Edwards, to be a Variety, and that this and the next are probably allied. M. d'Azara compares his Bec-en-poinçon bleu et blanc bleuâtre,* with the Elotototl above quoted, and if the fact is so, it will make it a Variety of the Cayenne Warbler.

238.—BLUE-HEADED WARBLER.

Sylvia cyanocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 546.

Motacilla cyanocephala, *Gm. Lin.* i. 990.

Sylvia viridis, *Bris.* iii. 531. t. 28. 4. *Id. Svo.* i. 455.

Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Pitpit vert, *Buf.* v. 338.

Bec-en-poinçon noir et bleu de Ciel, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 103.—female.

Blue-headed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 503. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 684.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill brown; head and lesser wing coverts blue; throat bluish grey; the rest of the

* *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 107.

body and greater wing coverts bright green; quills brown, edged with green; legs grey.—Inhabits Cayenne.

239.—PARAGUAN WARBLER.

Le Tachuris, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 142.

LENGTH four inches, extent six. Bill dusky, straight, a little curved at the point; corners of the mouth orange; head and neck behind slaty lead-colour; round the base of the upper mandible white; upper parts of the body and lesser wing coverts greenish brown, the greater dusky, with bright-rufous ends; throat white; neck before pearly grey; breast and belly white; bend of the wing yellow; margins of the quills and tail white beneath; legs dusky lead-colour.

Inhabits Paraguay, but is not common.

240.—BLUE-STRIPED WARBLER.

Sylvia lineata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 546.

Motacilla lineata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 990.

Le Pitpit à Coiffe bleue, *Buf.* v. 342.

Blue-striped Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 504. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 656.

BILL black; on the top of the head a longitudinal spot of blue; forehead deep bright blue, passing over the eye, quite to the middle of the back; on the breast a stripe of white, reaching to the vent, growing broader as it passes backwards; the rest of the under parts blue; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne.

243.—YELLOW-BACKED WARBLER.

The FEMALE.

Sylvia pusilla, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 520.

Motacilla pusilla, *Gm. Lin.* i. 960.

Blue Yellow-backed Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 28. f. 3.—female.

Sylvia torquata, *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 99.

Figuier cendré de la Caroline, *Buf.* v. 301. *Pl. enl.* 731. 1.

Yellow-backed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 440. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 611.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill dark above, pale beneath; plumage above cinereous blue; between the shoulders olive yellow; throat and breast yellow; belly white; ends of the wing coverts the same, forming a bar; end of the tail very pale; legs pale brown. This is the female.

The MALE.

Parus Americanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 571. *Lin.* i. 341. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1007.

Ficedula Carolinensis cinerea, *Bris.* iii. 522. *Id.* 8vo. i. 452.

Sylvia pusilla, Blue Yellow-backed Warbler, *Am. Orn.* iii. pl. 28. f. 3.

Le Bec en poinçon à poitrine dorée, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. 192?

Finch Creeper, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 64.

Creeping Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 558. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 326.

This, which is the male, differs in a few particulars: over and under the eye is a white spot; on the wings two bars of white; across the throat a clouded brown bar, in some dusky, in others dark blue; on the sides a few reddish spots; two middle tail feathers cinereous blue, the others edged with it; the two outer marked with a white spot within at the tip; legs yellowish.

Inhabits Carolina, and other parts of America, for the most part all the year; also in Canada, where it chiefly breeds, and departs in autumn; said to chirp like a grasshopper. Frequents the oak swamps, and woods of Georgia, but chiefly in summer; has a loud

note for so small a bird; called there, Yellow-breasted Titmouse, having the manners of that Genus, as it creeps up and down the bodies of trees, in search of insects. Is found also in numbers at St. Domingo and Porto Rico.

244.—GREY-POLL WARBLER.

Sylvia incana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 527. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 45.

Motacilla incana, *Gm, Lín.* i. 976.

Grey-poll Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 461. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 291.

IN this the head, sides of the neck, and upper tail coverts, are fine grey; chin and breast fine yellow; throat orange; belly whitish ash-colour; wing coverts crossed with two bars of white; quills and tail dusky.

Inhabits New York: seems much allied to the Yellow-backed, perhaps differing in age or sex.

245.—BLACK-POLL WARBLER.

Sylvia striata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 527. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 75.

Motacilla striata, *Gm. Lín.* i. 976.

Fauvette rayée, *Vieill. Am.* ii. 22. pl. 73.—male. 76.—female.

Black-poll Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 460. *Id. Sup.* ii. 243. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 290. *Amer.*

Orn. iii. pl. 30. f. 3.—male. *Id. Vol.* vi. pl. 54. f. 4.—female. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 645.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter, breadth eight and three quarters. Bill pale brown; irides hazel; crown black; cheeks white, passing round the nape, as a mottled white ring; plumage on the upper parts ash-colour, streaked with black; wing coverts and prime quills dusky, the former marked with two white bars; secondaries edged with white; throat white, streaked on each side with black; breast and belly dirty white, streaked downwards with black; tail dusky, even; at the end of the two outer feathers a white spot; legs whitish.

The female is very pale ash-colour, with some dusky streaks down the back, and a few on each side of the throat; the rest of the under parts white; the crown is not black; wings and tail as in the male, but the bars on the wings less conspicuous, and the spot at the tips of the tail feathers smaller; legs very pale red, or dirty orange. The young male is very like the female.

Inhabits Newfoundland and New York, in summer; appears in May, and goes away in August; except in breeding time is solitary. Called at New York, Sailor, perhaps from the singularity of outward habit. Nest unknown. Seen also in Georgia, the latter end of April; most common in the lower parts of the country.

246.—ORANGE-HEADED WARBLER.

Sylvia chrysocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 541.

Motacilla chrysocephala, *Gm. Lin.* i. 971.

Le Figuier orangé, *Buf.* v. 313.

——— étranger, *Pl. enl.* 58. 3.

Orange-headed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 492. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 700.

BILL black; top and sides of the head, fore part and sides of the neck, fine orange; over the eye a brown band; beneath it a second, but paler; upper parts of the body and quills reddish brown; wing coverts black and white; breast and belly pale yellow; tail black, the feathers edged pale yellow; legs yellow.

A single specimen of the above found at Guiana.

247.—ORANGE-BELLIED WARBLER.

Sylvia fulva, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 542. *Vicill. Am.* ii. p. 46.

Motacilla fulva, *Gm. Lin.* i. 973.

Figuier à gorge jaune, *Buf.* v. 317.

Orange-bellied Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 495. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 312. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 726.

BILL brown, paler beneath; head and upper parts of the body olive-brown, the under to the breast yellow, inclining to brown on

the last ; the rest of the under parts rufous, growing yellow at the vent ; under wing coverts yellow, mixed with brown ; quills brown, the secondaries edged with olive, and the greater with pale grey ; growing paler the more they are outward, the exterior quite white ; tail feathers brown, edged with olive ; legs yellowish brown.

Inhabits Louisiana.

248.—PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.

Sylvia Protonotarius, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 542. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 83.

Motacilla Protonotarius, *Gm. Lin.* i. 972.

Parus aureus alis cæruleis, *Bartr. Trav.* 290 ?

Le Figuier Protonotaire, *Buf.* v. 316.

————— à ventre et tête jaunes, *Pl. enl.* 704. 2.

Prothonotary Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 494. *Id. Sup.* ii. 242. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 310.

Amer. Orn. iii. pl. 24. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 642.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill rather long, black ; irides dark hazel ; head, neck, breast, and belly fine jonquil yellow ; back the same, inclining to olive ; rump ash-colour ; vent white ; quills and tail blackish ; the four middle feathers of the latter of one colour, the two outer white within, except at the tip, the rest black ; the third the same, but the white occupies less space ; and the fourth wholly black, except a white spot in the middle of the inner web ; the tail one inch and three quarters long, and the wings reach very little beyond the rump ; the under tail coverts elongated almost to the tip of the tail ; legs black.

The female differs, in having the colours less vivid ; the young birds, as soon as full fledged, have the bright colours of the male.

Inhabits Louisiana, and Georgia ; at the former called Protonotaire, at the latter, The Gold Bird, but is not a common Species. According to Mr. Abbot, it is five inches long, and nine in extent ; frequents the swamps only, in the summer about the lakes and waters ;

the male is like that in the *Pl. enl.* but it is pale, not black, and the tail is longer; builds the beginning of May, the nest of swamp moss, and placed at the extremity of a limb of a tree, hanging over a lake in a swamp; the egg purplish, pale blush-colour for two-thirds from the tip; at the large end transparent, and yellowish, and marked with numerous minute reddish specks, with here and there a larger one: is most frequent about Ogechee River; the nest attached to four reeds, like a hammock, in a curious manner; is a rare bird, only seen in summer; has a few screaming notes, but nothing like a song; abundant in the Mississippi, and New Orleans, near the river, rarely on high ridges.

249.—CRESTED WARBLER.

Sylvia cristata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 541.

Motacilla cristata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 972.

Le Figuier huppé de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 391. 1. *Buf.* v. 314.

Crested Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 493. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 686. pl. 53.

LENGTH four inches. Bill dusky brown; upper parts of the body brownish green, the under greenish grey; the feathers of the whole crown long enough to form a crest; these are blackish brown, edged with white, and may be erected at will; legs yellowish brown.

Inhabits Guiana throughout the year, frequents the open parts, and feeds on insects.

250.—HALF-COLLARED WARBLER.

Sylvia semitorquata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 542. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 43.

Motacilla semitorquata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 952.

Le Figuier à demi collier, *Buf.* v. 316.

Half-collared Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 495. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 311. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 594.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill blackish above, and whitish beneath; top of the head yellowish olive; behind the eyes

a cinereous stripe; wing coverts brown, bordered with yellow; greater quills brown, with whitish borders; secondaries the same, but bordered with olive, and tipped with white; under parts of the body pale ash-colour, inclining to yellow on the belly; on the lower part of the neck a yellowish bar, like a half-collar; tail ash-colour, the feathers pointed at the ends, the two middle ones plain, the others white within;* legs blackish.—Inhabits Louisiana.

251.—OLIVE-BROWN WARBLER.

Sylvia fusca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 543.

Motacilla fusca, *Gm. Lin.* i. 973.

Le Figuier brun olive, *Buf.* v. 318.

Olive-brown Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 495. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 313. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 685.

BILL brown; plumage above olive-brown; throat, neck before, and sides, whitish, varied with grey; belly yellowish white; under tail coverts yellow; wings brown; the coverts and secondaries bordered with paler; tips whitish; greater quills bordered with pale grey; tail brown, edges of the feathers grey; the two middle ones tinged with yellow, the two outer spotted with white within, near the tip; the exterior one bordered with white; legs brown.

Inhabits Louisiana. This is supposed to differ only in sex from the Grey-necked, and is thought to be the young bird.

252.—GREY-THROATED WARBLER.

Sylvia cana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 543.

Motacilla cana, *Gm. Lin.* i. 973.

Le Figuier cendré à gorge cendrée, *Buf.* v. 319.

Grey-throated Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 496. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 315.

BILL black, beneath grey; plumage cinereous, deeper on the head, and upper parts; quills edged with whitish; tail black, the

* Said to have *ten* in all, “*toutes dix sont pointues par le bout.*”—*Buffon*. But we know of none of this Genus, having less than *twelve*.

outer feathers almost wholly white; the next the same on the end half, the third only tipped with white.

Inhabits Louisiana with the Grasset. They both frequent the Tulip trees, and Magnolias, particularly the latter; and both esteemed for the table, and of course, when in season, are much sought after.

253.—MURINE WARBLER.

Sylvia murina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 528.

Motacilla murina, *Gm. Lin.* 978.

Murine Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 463. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 617.

SIZE of a Sparrow. Head and neck black; body and wings mouse-colour; from the bill a white streak, passes through the eye, down each side of the neck; belly white, down the middle black; tail black, the outer feathers rather shorter, and fringed with white.

Native place uncertain.—In the Museum of the late Mr. Charles Boddam.

254.—BLUE WARBLER.

Sylvia Sialis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 552. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 101. 102. 103.

Motacilla Sialis, *Lin.* i. 336. *Gm. Lin.* i. 989. *Kalm. It.* iii. 30.

Rubecula Carolinensis cærulea, *Bris.* iii. 423. *Id.* 8vo. i. 428. *Klein*, 77. III. 3.

Buf. v. 212. *Pl. enl.* 396. 1. 2.

Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Blue Redbreast, *Edw.* pl. 24. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 47.

Blue Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 446. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 281. *Bartr. Tr.* 289. *Nat.*

Misc. pl. 261. *Am. Orn.* i. pl. 3. f. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 663.

THIS is a trifle larger than our Redbreast; length seven inches, twelve in extent, and weighs one ounce and a quarter. Bill blackish and stout, inside of the mouth yellow; irides dark brown; plumage above dark blue, beneath to the belly rufous red; belly, vent, and under tail coverts, rufous white; legs black. In some there is a little mixture of blue on the breast.

The female differs in being less bright; the blue mixed with dusky, and the second quills edged with white; breast and sides paler rufous than in the male; middle of the belly and vent white; from the nostrils to the eye a pale streak.

The young male has the top of the head plain ash-colour; the plumage otherwise cinereous brown, spotted with white above, and on the breast; chin and belly white; wing coverts cinereous brown, tipped with white; quills dusky, with blue margins; tail blue, with the end dusky.

Inhabits Carolina, Virginia, the Jerseys, and New York; also common in Georgia, the whole year: in the summer greatly frequents the large pines, round the ponds; and in the winter, seen in plantations; makes a nest of dried grass and feathers, placing it in a hollow stump of a tree; the eggs pale greenish blue, a trifle transparent at the larger end; also seen in fields where maize and mullein grow, for the sake of flies and other insects, and is often known to leap after them on the wing, in the manner of the Flycatcher; frequently seen on rails, from whence it springs on the insects passing by. Flies swiftly, and has a plaintive kind of note, but not what may be called a song; sometimes will have three broods in a season; the nest often made in the hole of an Apple Tree; varies in the food, for when insects are less plentiful, will feed on Sour Gum* Berries, and ripe Persimons.† Many of this species pass the winter in the Bahama Islands; also Mexico, Brazil, and Guiana.

255.—BLUE INDIAN WARBLER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black, at the base a few hairs; head, neck, and all the upper parts, wings, and tail, deep blue; forehead and crown paler; beneath from the throat white, with a reddish tinge on the breast; legs dusky.

* *Nyssa aquatica.*

† *Diospyros Virginiana.*

One, supposed to be a female, was pale brown on the upper parts, deeper on the wings and tail; chin and throat pale reddish, or rufous white, the rest beneath quite white; bill and legs pale ash-colour.

Inhabits India, and called Chootkee; found at Calcutta in the dry season; has the habits of a Flycatcher: it seems allied to the *Æthereal Warbler*, but is a larger bird.

Another of these, among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, had a dusky mark through the eye, and the quills deep brown.

A third blue, with the chin, throat, and breast, pale rufous, and so like the *Blue Warbler of America*, as at first sight to be taken for the same bird.

256.—GUIRA WARBLER.

Sylvia Guira, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 547.

Motacilla Guira, *Lin.* i. 335. *Gm.* Lin.* i. 988.

Tanagra nigricollis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 894.

Sylvia Brasiliensis viridis, *Bris.* iii. 533. *Id.* 8vo. i. 455.

Guira guacuberaba, *Raii*, 83. *Will.* 173. t. 41. *Id. Engl.* 239. t. 41. *Buf.* v. 342.

Edw. pl. 351. 1.

Tangara à gorge noire, *Buf.* vi. 283. *Pl. enl.* 720. 1.

Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Black-throated Tanager, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 237.

Guira Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 505. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 316. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 691.

SIZE of a Goldfinch. Bill dusky, beneath it flesh-colour, round the base black, which colour extends round the eyes, the ears, and throat; over the eye a yellow line, passing down on each side of the neck; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, olive-green; the under, from throat to breast, fine orange; from thence to the vent yellow, changing by degrees; upper tail coverts yellow; rump orange; tips of the quills and legs brown.

Inhabits Brazil.

257.—FERRUGINOUS WARBLER.

Sylvia gularis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 552. *J. F. Miller*, t. 30. C.

Le Collier noir, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 235.

Ferruginous Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 244. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 667.

THIS is ferruginous above, and white beneath; wings and tail black.—Inhabits South America. M. d'Azara describes this, five inches and three quarters long, expanse six. Bill blue, with the point black, five lines long, in shape a little compressed, and somewhat bent at the point; a streak of white passes from the nostril, above the eye and ear; beneath this the sides of the head are velvet black; throat whitish grey, with a half-collar of black; fore part of the neck, and under parts of the body and sides the colour of Spanish snuff; the rest of the plumage dusky.

M. d'Azara bought of the natives of Paraguay two birds of this kind, the only ones he had ever seen; probably the same, or very much resembling, the Ferruginous Warbler.

258.—PENSILE WARBLER.

Sylvia pensilis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 520. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 72.

Motacilla pensilis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 960.

Le Cou jaune, *Buf.* v. 165. *Pl. enl.* 686. 1.

Pensile Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 441.

LENGTH five inches. Bill dusky; head greyish black; neck behind and back deep grey; over the eye a white streak, passing round it; adjoining, between the bill and eye, a range of yellow dots; wing coverts banded black and white; quills bordered with grey; throat, neck before, and breast, yellow; sides of the neck spotted with black; quills and tail dark grey; the four outer feathers of the latter marked with white on the inner web, except at the tip; the two middle ones plain, and rather shorter than the others; legs greenish grey. The female has the colours less vivid than in the other sex. Young birds are grey brown above; fore part of the neck pale yellow, spotted with dusky on the sides; edges of the wing coverts and quills nearly grey.

Inhabits St. Domingo, and is a most beautiful Species: it makes a singular kind of nest, composed of small dry fibres of plants, tender roots, and decayed leaves; this hangs by the top, and plays with every blast of wind; the opening is beneath, through which the bird rises some way upwards, over a kind of partition, and descends again to the bottom, on which the eggs, which are three or four in number, are laid, upon a soft downy matter; and on this the brood is hatched in perfect safety: said to breed more than once in the year, for the young have been observed in June, and again in March, and even a third time at the end of August, or beginning of September. The nests are seen frequently suspended on the withs which hang from tree to tree, and chiefly such as are over the water, whereby the security is made more certain. The song of this bird said to be very delicate, and is continued throughout the year; though not at all times equal. The female too has a song, but much inferior to that of the male; chiefly feeds on insects, and will at times attack fruits of the luscious kind, but whether for the sake of them alone, or the insects which infest them, is not known. Mr. Abbot informs us, that it is frequently seen in the Pine Thickets, about the neighbourhood of Savanna, in Georgia, in summer, but is less common than many others.

259. — SPECTACLE WARBLER.

Sylvia perspicillata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 524.

Motacilla perspicillata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 969.

Le Clignot, ou Traquet à Lunettes, *Buf.* v. 234,

Le Bec argenté, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 228.

Spectacle Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 452. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 631.

SIZE of a Goldfinch; length five inches and three quarters, expanse ten. The bill is broader than thick, straight, with the point a little curved, a few hairs at the gape and nostrils; plumage fine black, except the wing coverts, on which is a spot of white; round

the eye a wrinkled, naked, yellowish skin,* giving the appearance of spectacles: the irides are yellow, and the pupil blue; tail even, and when spread, forms an almost equilateral triangle in shape.†

The female has the colours less defined: throat white; sides of the head whitish and brown; all the upper parts dusky and light brown mixed; all beneath pale rufous; fore part of the neck dashed with dusky pale red, and dirty white; above the eye an indistinct pale trace.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of the River Plate, in South America, especially about Monte Video: the male solitary, except in breeding time, when six are often seen together.

260.—GUIANA REDTAIL WARBLER.

Sylvia Guianensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 514.

Motacilla Guianensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 988.

Le Rouge-queue de la Guiane, *Buf.* v. 186, *Pl. enl.* 686. 2.

La Queue sanguine, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 239.

Grimpart, *Tem. Mm. Fd.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxii.

Guiana Redtail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 426. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 678.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill pale; plumage on the upper parts in general grey, the under white; wings and tail rufous; the latter pretty long; legs pale flesh-colour.

Inhabits Guiana.—One of these met with in August in Paraguay; which, according to Azara, had the whole of the upper parts gilded red;‡ tail blood-red; sides of the head, and all the under parts brown, lighter towards the tail.

* Much resembles the Yellow Lichen found on the tiles of houses.

† Said to consist only of eight feathers, but having counted twelve in one specimen, we may suppose all of them to have the same number.

‡ Mordoré.

261.—RUFIOUS-TAILED WARBLER.

Sylvia ruficauda, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 519.

Motacilla ruficauda, *Gm. Lin.* i. 959.

La Fauvette de Cayenne à Queue rousse, *Buf.* v. 163.

La Queue rousse, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 240.

Rufous-tailed Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 439.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Plumage above, as far as the rump, brown; back tinged with rufous; chin and throat white, surrounded with pale rufous, and dotted with brown; breast light brown; the rest of the under parts white, with a tinge of rufous on the under tail coverts; wing coverts and tail rufous; quills margined with rufous.

Inhabits Cayenne; seen also in Paraguay.

262.—RUDDY-TAILED WARBLER.

Sylvia russeicauda, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 17. pl. 71.

Reddish-tailed Warbler, *Shaw's Zool.* x. 675.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill and legs black; plumage in general grey-brown, with the side tail feathers rufous, the under parts paler than the upper, and incline to rufous; the tail much rounded.

Inhabits Pennsylvania in summer; seems to resemble in many things the Red-tailed Warbler, especially the female; and likewise the Rufous-tailed, yet apparently differs from both.

263.—RUSH WARBLER.

Sylvia Juncorum, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 511.

Motacilla Juncorum, *Gm. Lin.* i. 952.

Passer Virginianus, *Bris.* iii. 101. *Id.* Svo. i. 335. *Klein*, 89. 10.

Little Brown Sparrow, *Cates. Car.* i. 35.

Rush Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 420. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 323. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 587.

LESS than our Hedge Sparrow; length four inches and three quarters. Bill brown; body entirely brown, paler beneath; tail somewhat forked; legs brown.

Inhabits Virginia and Carolina, commonly seen near the houses, the whole year, but not numerous; most frequently observed single, hopping under bushes, and has much of the nature of the Hedge Sparrow, insomuch that some have thought it a Variety.

264.—SIMPLE WARBLER.

Sylvia campestris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 544.

Motacilla campestris, *Lin.* i. 324. *Gm. Lin.* i. 953.

Curruca sepiaria Jamaicensis, *Bris. App.* 100. *Id.* 8vo. i. 456.

L'Habit uni, *Buf.* v. 336.

American Hedge Sparrow, *Edw.* pl. 122. 1.

Simple Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 500. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 534.

SIZE of the Hedge Sparrow, but the bill more stout, and black; head and neck greenish ash-colour; body above, wings, and tail, rufous brown; beneath brownish white; legs brown.

Inhabits Jamaica.—One of these, in the collection of the late Sir Ashton Lever, was little more than four inches long; nearly black above, beneath pale ash-colour; quills and tail dusky.

265.—EQUATORIAL WARBLER.

Sylvia æquinoctialis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 542. *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 81.

Motacilla æquinoctialis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 973.

Figuiier olive de Cayenne, *Pl. ent.* 685. 1. *Buf.* v. 315.

Le contre-maitre verdatre, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 159.

Equatorial Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 493. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 606.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill black; plumage above greenish brown; beneath yellowish white; throat and breast pale yellow; quills and tail dusky brown; legs brown.

Inhabits Cayenne, throughout the year.

A.—Length five inches and a half, breadth nine.* Bill dusky red; irides dark brown; plumage above fine yellowish olive, beneath yellow; thighs and vent very pale; wings dusky, the feathers edged yellowish white; tail rather forked, dusky, edged as the quills; two, or more, of the outer feathers marked with a longish white spot on the inner webs; legs dull yellow.

The female is much paler than the male. The young bird differs from both, as the yellow is wholly wanting. From being smaller, and the colours less defined, it is probable that the first described may be a young bird.

Inhabits Georgia, and there called Yellowhammer, or Olive-backed Warbler; builds the beginning of May, and is peculiar, in fastening the top of the nest to the twigs, in the fork of the extremity of the limb of a tree, generally an Oak; it is formed of dried bark of the wild grape, rotten wood, and spider's webs, lined with pine straw, though sometimes intermixed with some large pieces of the bald-faced hornet's nest, on the outside.

The egg is bluish white, the larger end nearly white, and marked there with small, dark, purplish spots; often associates with the Sparrows in winter, but in summer chiefly frequents Pines, in small flocks. A singular circumstance in this bird is, that the adult male becomes in spring, and the first of the summer, a dirty dingy colour, though it is in season for song, and the breast dirty green; but that it gains the bright plumage the middle of August, and so continues through the winter. M. Azara saw this in Paraguay once only in September.

266.—GREENISH WARBLER.

Sylvia virescens, Vieill. Amer. ii. p. 42.

Contre-maitre proprement dit, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. 153.

Fauvette verdâtre de la Louisiane, *Buf.* v. 162. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 417.

Greenish Warbler, *Shaw's Zool.* x. 650.

BILL dusky; crown blackish; hind part of the head deep ash-colour; sides and back pale greenish brown; wings and tail blackish,

the feathers edged with brownish green; above the eye a whitish streak; throat white; under parts of the body brownish grey.

Inhabits Louisiana. By some thought to be a Variety of our Blackcap, but M. Vieillot assures us, that it is a different, and a distinct species.

267.—LOUISIANE WREN.

Sylvia Ludoviciana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 548. 150.

Motacilla Carolinensis, Great Wren, *Bartr. Tr.* 289.

Le Tout voix, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 151.

Marsh Wren, *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 12. f. 4.

Louisiane Wren, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 244. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 713.

NEARLY five inches long. Bill more stout and longer than in the Common Wren, a trifle curved, pale brown; tip and under mandible pale; top of the head deep brown; down the middle tinged with chestnut; body above, wings, and tail, undulated across as in the Common Wren; under parts of the body buff-colour; chin and belly nearly white; head mottled on the sides with whitish and brown; over the eye a dusky white streak, passing down the whole of the neck on each side; beginning of the back deep brown, almost black, dotted with white; legs long, stout, and brown.—Described from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Francillon. The female is paler, and the tail somewhat shorter.

Mr. Bartram's bird has the throat and breast clay-colour; and in a drawing from Mr. Abbot, of Savannah, those parts are deep yellow, nearly rufous.

Inhabits various parts of America, and as far as Paraguay, and the River Plata, where the French call it Tout voix, as its song is said to be very little inferior to that of the Nightingale. Is a restless species, for the most part seen sitting with its tail erect on small twigs of trees; but rarely or never in the woods, or near habitations.

B.—*Troglodytes arundinaceus*, *Vieill. Amer. ii. p. 55. pl. 108.*

This is compared to the Louisiane Wren, as being the same, but seems to differ from it in manners. The nest said to be suspended between the reeds, three or four feet above the water, in shape like a melon, made of roots, the stalks of dry plants, and leaves of reeds, lined with soft feathers within, the entrance about the middle: this is made by the female, the male bringing her the materials, and keeping close to her during the time of sitting. The eggs unknown.

The American Marsh Wren is said to come into Pennsylvania the middle of May; and to make the nest of wet rushes, mixed with mud, lined with soft grass, and feathers within, with a hole two-thirds up for entrance: this is generally suspended between the reeds, the eggs six in number, dark ferruginous, and very small; has two broods in a year, and departs the middle of August. M. Vieillot also observes, that it erects the tail in a singular manner, like the Common Wren. Probably the two last described may be only one and the same species.

268.—PLATA WREN.

Sylvia Platensis, *Ind. Orn. ii. 548.*

Le Basacaraguay, *Voy. d'Azara, iii. No. 150.*

Avis a Corarao, *Gerin. Orn. iv. t. 400. I.*

Roitelet de Buenos Ayres, *Buf. v. 361. Pl. enl. 730. 2.*

Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii. Anal. p. lxxviii.*

Plata Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup. ii. 243. Id. Syn. iv. 507. 143. A.*

SIZE of the Common Wren; length four inches and a half, breadth six; plumage in general varied with rufous, white, and black; head and neck behind streaked longitudinally; beneath the body white, inclined to ferruginous on the sides; quills and tail crossed with several darker bands, and the latter longer than in the Wren. The bird figured by Gerini is rufous above, white beneath; wings and tail dusky black.

Found in the neighbourhood of the River Plata, in South America, about Guayra in Paraguay, and observed to have all the manners of our European Species; builds often in the holes of trees, and under the eaves of houses; lays four or five white eggs, rufous at the large end, and many dots of the same in other parts.

A.—A similar one sent from Savannah, in Georgia, by Mr. Abbot, of the size of a Common Wren, but the tail longer, and somewhat cuneiform; length four inches, and six and a quarter in extent; general colour reddish brown, marked above with dusky spots; over the eye a slender black streak, communicating with a large oval black patch behind the eye, in which are a few streaks of white; at the lower part of the neck behind, and beginning of the back, black, marked in a similar manner with longitudinal streaks of white; quills and tail red brown, barred with darker; ends of the quills dusky; all the under parts of the body yellowish white, inclining to buff on the sides, thighs, and vent; bill and legs pale. The female differs in being paler.

Inhabits Georgia, frequenting briars and thickets in the marshes, and rice fields, but far from common; and called the Marsh Wren.

269.—BARRED-TAIL WREN.

Certhia Carolina, Great Carolina Wren, *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 12. f. 5.

Troglodyte de la Louisiane, *Buf.* v. p. 361.

Roitelet de la Louisiane, *Pl. enl.* 730. f. 1.

Wren, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 507. 143. Var. B.

LENGTH five inches. Bill a trifle bent, and pale dusky in colour; irides hazel; plumage above reddish brown, beneath dusky white; over the eye a white streak, reaching some way down the neck on each side; back and wing coverts plain, with some white on the latter; quills dusky and clay-colour in bars; tail pretty long,

and cuneiform, the two middle feathers ash-colour, barred on each margin with black dots; the others the same, but from the middle to the end black, with an ash-coloured tip; the two outer ones barred black and white from the middle to the end; legs dull yellow. In the female the wing coverts have no white, as in the male.

Inhabits the country about Georgia, frequents old logs and trees on the ground, and thickets in the woods; the nest built the beginning of May, in a hollow tree, in the root, or stump, made of dead leaves, and pine straw without, and lined with pine straw, mixed with hair; the egg rufous white, with numerous ferruginous specks, growing confluent, and forming a kind of zone round the larger end. In this, as well as the Winter Wren, if the feathers of the lower part of the back are parted with the hand, white spots appear.

270.—GREAT WREN.

LENGTH five inches. Bill stout, three quarters of an inch long, a trifle bent; top of the head, and sides, including the eye, the neck behind, back, and wings, fine chestnut brown, more tawny on the rump, and marked with a few obsolete pale spots; from the nostrils a pale streak, with a mixture of black, passes through the eye, and finishes on each side a little below the nape; on the jaw a patch of pale grey, a little mottled; chin plain pale grey; from thence to the vent dirty pale buff-colour, paler on the breast; under tail coverts barred dark brown and white; the quills barred as in the Common Wren; the tail two inches long, rather rounded in shape, the outer feathers being shorter than the middle, all of them barred as the quills; on all the wing coverts a minute pale speck at the tip; legs pale brown.

Inhabits Georgia: described from a specimen in the Collection of Mr. Francillon; is called there the Great Wren, and although it seems to differ in some respects, may probably be allied to the last.

271.—BROWN WREN.

Sylvia furva, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 548.

Motacilla furva, *Gm. Lin.* i. 994.

Troglodytes Aëdon, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 52. p. 107 ?

Roitelet de Surinam, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 201 ?

Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

House Wren, *Amer. Orn.* i. pl. 8. f. 3.

Brown Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 508. *Brown, Ill.* 68. pl. 18. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 764.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch long, yellowish brown, and a trifle bent; the general colour of the plumage fine red brown; under parts rufous white, deeper towards the vent; chin white; back, wings, and tail marked with numerous dusky bars; legs yellow brown.

In the collection of the late Gen. Davies was one answering to the above description; size the same; all the upper parts reddish brown, crossed with lines as in our Common Wren; but the bars on the second wing coverts broader, and those of the quills and tail more numerous; all the parts beneath, from the chin to vent, dusky white, crossed with obsolete, numerous, dusky lines; legs yellow. This was brought from America. And I observed one in the collection of Mr. Francillon, in which the feathers on the rump had each a white spot at the end, but not visible unless the feathers were separated; tail rounded, and crossed with fifteen or sixteen dusky bars. If we conclude it to be the bird mentioned by M. Fermin, it is found at Surinam. Mr. Wilson calls it the House Wren, and says, it arrives in Pennsylvania the middle of April, and departs in September. Makes the nest the 8th or 10th of May, under the eaves of houses, or in a hole of a decaying Cherry Tree, &c. but frequently in a box, fixed on the top of a pole, placed for the purpose, in the garden; the nest composed of short and crooked twigs, lined with fine dried stalks of grass, and an inner layer of feathers; the eggs six or seven, sometimes as far as nine, purplish flesh-colour, with innumerable

fine grains of the same tint, all over; has two broods in a season; feeds chiefly on insects and caterpillars. The female said to be much like the male.

Inhabits all the United States of America.

272.—SAVANNAH WREN.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill five-eighths of an inch long, rather stout, curved, and pale; plumage in general above deep brown, with undulated, transverse, bars of darker brown; beneath very pale brown, mixed with broken, undulated darker bars; the middle of the belly nearly white; quills brown, barred with paler, ends plain; tail one inch and a half long, somewhat rounded, and barred as the quills; legs pale brown. The female much the same, but the colours less bright.

Inhabits Savannah, in Georgia, sent by Mr. Abbot from thence, by the name of the Least Wren.

273.—GOLD-NAPED WREN.

Sylvia elata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 529.

Le Roitelet mesange, *Buf.* v. 375.

Le Toupet ordinaire, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 160.

Mesange huppée de Cayenne, *Pl. ent.* 708. 2. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 510. A.

Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

SMALLER than the European Crested Wren; and the bill shorter and smaller; upper parts of the body brownish green, inclined to brown on the head; across the back part of the head, a bar of jonquil yellow, and rather full of feathers, as is the whole head, so as to be erected as a crest; wings and tail dusky green; across the first two pale bars; the second quills have pale edges, and the tail, except the two middle feathers, tipped with dusky white;

the fore part of the neck pale ash-colour; breast and belly greenish; towards the vent and sides pale yellow; legs dusky.

Inhabits Cayenne in the winter; and frequents low trees, and shrubs in the Savannahs, that are not too wet; said to be at all times about the River Plata and Paraguay, among the shrubs; but Azara's bird is described as having white in the crown, not yellow.

274.—RUBY-CROWNED WREN.

Sylvia Calendula, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 549.

Motacilla Calendula, *Lin.* i. 337. *Gm. Lin.* i. 994.

Calendula Pennsylvanica, *Bris.* iii. 584. *Id.* Svo. i. 473.

Regulus rubineus, *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 104. 105.

Le Roitelet rubis, *Buf.* v. 373.

Bec-fin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Ruby-crowned Wren, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 511. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 320. *Edw.* pl. 254. 2.

Bartr. Trav. p. 290. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 760.

THIS is larger than the European Gold-crested Wren; length four inches; weight four drachms. Bill near half an inch long, dusky; on the crown a spot of ruby red, not bordered on the sides with black; plumage above olive, with a tinge of brown, the rump paler; across the wings two yellowish bands; the under parts of the body yellowish white, inclining most to yellow on the breast; quills and tail feathers dusky, edged with pale green; legs dusky.

The female, and young male have no red on the head.

Inhabits North America; found as far north as Hudson's Bay, feeding on the insects which frequent the Spruce Trees, which it runs up in the manner of a Titmouse. Not uncommon in South Carolina and Georgia, in the swamps, and oak woods, in winter; is perpetually in motion, searching after insects, often fluttering at the end of the twigs; the nest is composed of various matters, and covered with liver-wort of different kinds, very neat, and well put together, and not unlike that of our Gold-crested Wren, being suspended between the forks of the branches of low trees in a similar

manner; or on the slender branches of taller ones, but more rarely: the eggs are five or six in number, dirty white, dotted very thickly with brown, in two shades; and the dots so numerous, as to make the colour appear at a distance an uniform grey. The note of this bird is louder than could be expected from its size, and may be heard a good way off; it has also a pretty soft, warbling note; is not uncommon in the lower part of the country, but not in the same places as the Gold-crested.

A.—Size of the last, and much the same as to general markings; but differs in having no streak on the crown, but a crimson crescent across the hindhead; the under parts nearly white. This is now and then met with in Georgia, and may probably be the same, which Buffon says, was sent from Louisiana, and had the hind part of the head environed with a crown of crimson.

275.—REGAL WREN.

Le Roi, Voy. d'Azara, iii. No. 161.

LENGTH four inches, extent of wings five. Bill black, inside of the mouth orange; chin white; throat, fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, fine yellow; a velvet-like black band, a quarter of an inch broad, extends from the origin of each wing to the sides of the breast; lower belly fiery red; upper wing coverts varied black and white; sides and hind part of the head deep blue, appearing black, and from the nostrils a yellow streak passes under the eye to the hindhead; top of the head black, in some dotted with rufous; down the middle a small streak of fiery red; upper parts of the body in general dull green; wings black, or brown, with some white on the coverts, and the tips yellow; tail black, the outer feather white, as well as as the margins and end of the second, and the end of the third; legs blackish.

Such is the description of M. Azara, of a bird found at Buenos Ayres, which frequents places covered with water, and was seen running up the reeds: further particulars not known.

A.—Length three inches and three quarters. Bill black; upper part of the head, including the eyes, black; down the middle of the crown a broad crimson streak; over the eye, on each side, a buff streak, beginning just over the bill, and passing to the hindhead, ending with the black; neck behind, back, and rump, olive-green; all the under parts fine yellow, rather paler at the vent; wings black, on the middle of the coverts white, passing down the inner second quills, which are white, forming a broad oblique white streak; the four middle tail feathers black, the others white, shape nearly even at the end; the wings reach to the base; legs black.

A specimen of this last in the collection of Lord Stanley, and from which our figure is taken.—See pl. cvii.*

276.—GREY WARBLER.

Tanagra grisea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 428. *Gm. Lin.* i. 892.

Le Gris-olive, *Buf.* iv. 277. *Pl. enl.* 714. 1.

Grey Tanager, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 236. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 239.

SIZE of the White Throat; length five inches. Bill black; forehead and between the eyes grey; plumage above greyish olive, beneath grey; quills and tail darker; legs dusky brown.

Inhabits Guiana; also found in Louisiana.

277.—YELLOW-FRONTED WARBLER.

Vireo flavifrons, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 85. pl. 54.

LENGTH four inches eight lines. Bill and legs black; general colour of the plumage yellow green on the head and upper parts of

PL. CVII.



Royal Wren

the body, the forehead, and sides round the eye, throat, breast, and belly, yellow; tips of the wing coverts, and lower belly white; outer tail feather white on the outer web.

Found about New York, and other parts of North America, in summer, departing in autumn.—M. Vieillot supposes this to be the male of the Grey, or last Species.

278.—RUFIOUS AND WHITE WARBLER.

Le Roux et blanc, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 231.

LENGTH six inches and a half, breadth seven. Bill straight, compressed, black, beneath blue; head and all above brown; but the back, rump, and wing coverts incline to rufous; quills dusky brown, with a crimson spot, occupying two-thirds of the breadth of the web, near the base, but not seen on the four outer ones; tail much cuneiform, the two outer feathers shorter than the middle ones by two lines; the latter are deep brown, the others crimson; throat yellow; the under parts of the body dirty white; sides and under wing coverts rufous brown; legs dusky.

Common at Paraguay.

279.—RUFIOUS-NECKED WARBLER.

La Gorge tricolor, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. 229.

LENGTH eight inches and three quarters. Bill slender, compressed on the sides, nearly straight, the point a trifle bending, colour dusky, beneath bluish; forehead brown, streaked with dusky; top of the head crimson, with dusky streaks; from the nostrils a white one, nearly surrounding the eyes; sides, back of the head, and neck, brown, with a dusky stripe down the middle; back light brown, streaked with black; upper wing coverts and inner part of

the wing like the back, but the others crimson; back and rump rufous brown; tail four inches and a half long, the feathers extremely narrow, weak, and ending in a point, in shape cuneiform; the exterior three inches and a half shorter than the middle, and these longer than the next by a quarter of an inch; the intermediate ones shortening by degrees; colour brown, margined with rufous near the base; throat yellow, beneath it a velvet-like black spot, and on each side of this one of white; fore part of the neck and sides of the body rufous, but the middle and under wing coverts are white; legs and toes strong, reddish blue.

Two, supposed to be male and female, were met with in Paraguay. Both sexes seemed alike; they were leaping on the branches of a Yuqueri, or Aromo,* in the middle of high bushes, and seemed to be lively birds. It appears to be a beautiful species.

280.—YELLOW-SHOULDERED WARBLER.

Le Pli de l'aisle jaune, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. p. 230.

LENGTH seven inches, extent seven. Bill black at the base, the rest yellow; plumage greenish brown, streaked with blackish, appearing more green on the wings; bend of the wing yellow; sides of the head brown; throat, neck before, and breast whitish; belly rufous brown; wings beneath pearly grey; tail greatly cuneiform, all the feathers pointed at the ends, and much worn, the two middle ones most so, having nothing left at the points, but the shaft for a little way, and are longer than the exterior by twenty-six lines.

Inhabits South America; hitherto only met with in Paraguay; seen in pairs, chiefly in moist and inundated places, and in parts well covered with bushes, where it perches on the tops of the branches; it is a sedentary bird.

* *Mimosa farnesiana*.

281.—NASHVILLE WARBLER.

Sylvia ruficapilla, Nashville Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 27. f. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 622.

LENGTH four inches, extent seven. Bill finely pointed, dusky; irides hazel; head and neck above light ash, inclining to olive; crown deep chestnut in small touches; back yellow olive, slightly skirted with ash; rump and upper tail coverts rich yellow olive; wings nearly black, broadly edged with olive; round the eye a pale yellowish ring; under parts vivid yellow; middle of the belly white; tail slightly forked, dark olive; legs ash-colour; neither wings nor tail marked with white.

Two or three of these birds killed in the state of Tennessee, not far from Nashville, had all the agility of the Worm-eater. The note very singular, much resembling the breaking of small dry twigs, or striking of small pebbles against each other, six or seven times, and to be heard at the distance of thirty or forty yards.

282.—KENTUCKY WARBLER.

Sylvia formosa, Kentucky Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 25. f. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 683.

LENGTH five inches and a half, extent eight. Above olive-green; a line over the eye, and partly under it, and the whole of the under parts of the bird a rich brilliant yellow; head slightly crested, the crown deep black, towards the hindhead spotted light ash-colour; lores black; and a spot of the same, growing broader below, and curving down the neck on each side; tail nearly even, rich olive-green, the inner webs of that, and the wings dusky; legs flesh-colour, almost transparent. The female wants the black beneath the eye, and the greater part of the black on the crown, being in those parts yellowish.

Found in abundance in the moist woods along the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, among the high grass and low bushes: in Kentucky and Tennessee particularly. The nest in the middle of a thick tuft of grass, made of light pith of weeds, lined with hair; eggs from four to six, white, sprinkled with reddish spots; sits in May; notes loud, like Tweedle, tweedle, tweedle: appears the middle of April, and departs on the approach of cold weather. A quarrelsome bird.

283.—CONNECTICUT WARBLER.

Sylvia agilis, Connecticut Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 64. pl. 39. f. 4.

Sylvia griseicollis, *Vieill. Am.* ii. pl. 87. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 732.

LENGTH five inches and three quarters, extent eight. Upper mandible pale brown, lower whitish; irides dark hazel; the whole upper parts of the plumage rich yellow olive; wings dusky brown, edged with olive; throat dirty white, or pale ash-colour; upper part of the breast dull greenish yellow; the rest of the under parts pure rich yellow; legs long, slender, pale flesh-colour; round the eye a narrow ring of yellowish white.

Two birds, seemingly the same, have been met with, with the throat of a dull buff-colour, instead of pale ash. These were both females.

Inhabits the lower parts of Pennsylvania; first discovered in the state of Connecticut; also in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, among the low thickets. Nest, eggs, and breeding place unknown.

I suspect the one quoted above from M. Vieillot, belongs to this species, probably differing in sex or age.

In this the bill is pale; plumage above brownish green; throat grey; breast, sides, and under tail coverts yellow; belly white; tail even at the end, slaty grey beneath, the four side feathers white at the tips; legs dusky.

284.—AUTUMNAL WARBLER.

Sylvia autumnalis, Autumnal Warbler, *Am. Orn.* iii. pl. 23. f. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 632.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters; breadth eight inches. Bill dusky brown; lower mandible, chin, and breast dull yellow; belly and vent white; round the eye a pale yellow ring; plumage above olive green, with dusky streaks on the back; wings dusky, edged with olive, and crossed with two white bars; primaries, and secondaries next the body, edged with white; tail black, edged with dull white; the three outer feathers marked with white near the tip; tail coverts ash, tipped with olive; legs dusky brown.

Inhabits Pennsylvania, generally seen in October, but rarely after November, unless the weather is mild: the male has a few low sweet notes.

285.—BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.

Sylvia castanea, Bay-breasted Warbler, *Am. Orn.* ii. pl. 14. f. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 714.

LENGTH five inches; breadth eleven. Bill black; irides hazel; crown of the head deep chestnut; hindhead and back streaked with black, on a greyish buff ground; forehead, cheeks, a line over, and a streak through the eye, and round it black; behind the eye, on each side of the neck, a broad, oblong spot of yellowish white; the wings brownish black, edged with ash, crossed with two bars of white; tail forked, brownish black, the three outer feathers marked with a white spot on the inner webs; under parts of the body dull yellowish white; but the throat, breast, and sides under the wings, are pale bay, or chestnut; legs dusky ash. The female is smaller, and the colours less vivid, with much less of the bay on the breast.

This inhabits Pennsylvania, but is a rare species; has the habits of a Titmouse; nest unknown.

286.—BLACK AND YELLOW WARBLER.

Sylvia Magnolia, Black and Yellow Warbler, *Am. Orn.* iii. pl. 23. f. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 604.

LENGTH five inches; extent seven. Bill black; the crown fine ash; front, lore, and behind the ear black; over the eye a fine white line, and a smaller one of the same immediately under; back nearly all black; shoulders thinly streaked with olive; rump yellow; tail coverts jet black; all the under part of the bird rich yellow, spotted from the breast with streaks of black; vent white; on the wings two bars of white, pretty broad; tail slightly forked, the inner webs of the feathers white to within half an inch of the tips, where they are black; legs brown. The female not known.

This is found in the United States of America, among the Magnolias in the Mississippi, but is scarce; one also seen some years since, some miles from Philadelphia; all these were males.

287.—BLUE-GREEN WARBLER.

Sylvia rara, Blue-green Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 27. f. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 657.

LENGTH four inches; extent seven. Bill and legs bright light blue; the plumage on the upper parts verditer, tinged with pale green, brightest on the front and forehead; lore, line over the eye, the throat, and whole under parts pale cream-colour; cheeks greenish; first and second row of wing coverts tipped with white; quills and tail brownish black, the last forked, the three exterior feathers have the outer webs white, with greenish edges.

Inhabits North America.—This was shot on the Banks of Cumberland River, the beginning of April: sex uncertain. Observed to have the habits of a Flycatcher.

288.—PINE-SWAMP WARBLER.

Sylvia pusilla, Pine-Swamp Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 100. pl: 43. f. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 722.

THIS is four inches and a quarter long, and extends seven and a quarter. Bill black, with a few bristles; plumage above deep green olive, with slight bluish reflections, particularly on the edges of the tail, and on the head; wings dusky, broadly edged with olive-green; below the prime coverts a single, triangular, yellowish white spot; tail slightly forked, with a spot of white on the inner webs of the three exterior feathers; over the eyes, from the nostrils, a fine line of white; and the lower eyelid touched with the same; sides of the neck and auriculars green olive; all the under parts pale yellow ochre, with a greenish tinge, more dusky on the throat; legs long, flesh-coloured. Both sexes much the same.

Inhabits America; frequents the deepest and most gloomy pine and hemlock swamps; associates with the Blackburnian, Gold-crested, and Ruby-crowned Wrens, Yellow-rump, and others, about the middle of May. Is active in catching flies, and other insects. The nest never met with.

289.—MOUNTAIN WARBLER.

Sylvia montana, Blue Mountain Warbler, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 113. pl. 44. f. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 736.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill and legs brown; irides dark hazel; plumage above rich yellow olive; front, cheeks, chin, and sides of the neck, yellow; breast and belly pale yellow, streaked with black or dusky; the vent plain pale yellow; wings black, first and second row of coverts broadly tipped pale yellowish white; tertials the same; the rest of the quills edged whitish; tail

black, rounded, edged pale olive, the two outer feathers white on the inner webs from the middle to the tips, and edged on the outer with white.

Inhabits America, taken in the Blue Mountains; feeds on flies; its song a feeble scream, three or four times repeated: only a male taken; the female has not been observed.

290.—HEMLOCK WARBLER.

Sylvia Parus, Hemlock Warbler, *Am. Orn.* v. p. 114. pl. 44. f. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 727.

THIS bird is five inches and a half long, and extends eight. Bill black above, pale below, at the mouth a few bristles, no notch at the end; eye dark hazel; upper parts of the plumage black, thinly streaked with yellow olive; head above yellow, dotted with black; line from the nostril, over the eye, sides of the neck, and whole breast, rich yellow; belly paler, streaked with dusky; round the breast some small blackish streaks; wings black, with two broad white bars across the coverts; primaries edged with olive, tertials with white; tail coverts black, tipped with olive; tail slightly forked, black, edged olive, the three exterior feathers white on their inner webs; legs dirty yellow.

The female unknown. Met with first in the great Pine swamps, Pennsylvania, chiefly among the Hemlock Trees; is a most lively and active species; has a few low and very sweet notes, which now and then it stops, and repeats for a short time, and then darts after flies as before. This and the four last are supposed to be hitherto undescribed.

291.—BEARDED WARBLER.

LENGTH nearly five inches. Bill dusky; head and neck pale ash-colour, inclining to brown on the back, rump, and tail coverts;

wings rufous brown; from the nostril, over the eye, a whitish trace; all the under parts from the chin white, and from the under jaw on each side a tuft of black feathers, detached from the rest like a beard, or whisker, as in the Bearded Titmouse; the tail is two inches and a half long, brown, the outer feather white on the outer web; the tail coverts very long, reaching three-fourths of the way on the tail; legs black.

This is an elegant species, and inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock.

292.—TAWNY-BELLIED WARBLER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill brown; plumage above fine olive-green; chin the same but paler, from thence tawny yellow, inclining to orange towards the vent; quills and tail dusky, with a greenish hue; legs pale brown.—Mr. Bullock.

293.—JAVAN WARBLER.

Sylvia Javanica, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 156.—Horsfield.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Plumage olive green; head lead-colour grey; the forehead and chin pale fulvous; over the eye a whitish streak; belly olive yellow; the quills and tail feathers edged outwardly with olive green; axillaries whitish; shoulders beneath yellowish. This seems to agree so greatly with the Pettichaps, that it should appear to be a Variety of that bird.

Inhabits Java, and there called Opor-opior.

294.—CHRET WARBLER.

Sylvia montana, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 156.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill somewhat depressed, strong, and obtuse; plumage brownish olive; wings and tail pale brown; beneath brownish testaceous.

Inhabits Java, and called Chret.

295.—GREY-HEADED WARBLER.

Motacilla bistrigata, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 312. 2.

FROM six to seven inches in length ; tail as long as the body ; back greenish brown ; head dark grey ; wing and middle tail feathers brown ; breast and belly yellow, sometimes passing into white on the throat ; two feathers on each side of the tail white.

296.—GULAR WARBLER.

Motacilla gularis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 312. 3.

LENGTH five inches. Brown above, yellowish beneath ; head, wings, and tail, ferruginous ; throat and breast marked with longitudinal black spots.

Inhabits Java, and called there Burong Pooding.

297.—OLIVACEOUS WARBLER.

Motacilla olivacea, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 313. 4.

THIS is five inches and a half long. Olive brown above ; throat and breast white ; abdomen yellow ; wings and tail brown, the latter with a black band near the tip.

298.—BUSH WARBLER.

Motacilla Sepium, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 313. 3.

FOUR inches and a half long. Back, wings, and tail, dusky green, under parts white ; head ferruginous red ; bill brown ; legs reddish. These four, shortly described by Sir T. S. Raffles, inhabit Java.

GENUS L.—MANAKIN.

1 Rock Manakin	A Var.	29 Striped-headed
2 Peruvian	B Var.	A Var.
3 Blue-backed	15 Collared	30 Speckled
4 Superb	16 Black-crowned	31 New-Holland
5 Long-tailed	17 Cinereous	32 Supercilious
6 Military	18 Yellow-crowned	33 Cærulean
7 White-fronted	19 Spotted	34 Crimson-throated
8 Black-capped	20 Purple	35 Desmaretian
A Var.	21 Picicitli	36 Swallow
B Var.	22 Yellow	37 Crimson-vented
9 Gold-headed	23 Grey	38 Black-eared
A Var.	24 White-faced	39 Little
10 White-capped	A Var.	40 Papuan
11 White-headed	25 Miacototl	41 Crimson-vented
12 White-throated	26 Gold-breasted	42 Orange-bellied
13 Green-headed	27 Brazilian	43 Olive-backed
14 Red and Black	28 Black-throated	

IN this Genus the bill is short, and slightly incurvated.

Nostrils naked.

Tail short.

Middle toe connected to the outer as far as the second, and in some as far as the third joint.

1.—ROCK MANAKIN.

Pipra Rupicola, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 554. *Lin.* i. 338. *Gm. Lin.* i. 998. *Borowsk.* iii. 163. t. 66. *Mus. Lev.* i. t. 4.

Rupicola, *Bris.* iv. 437. t. 34. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 166.

Upupa crocea, *Lin. Syst. Nat. Ed.* vi. p. 21. *Spalowsch. Vog.* ii. t. 23.

Upupa Americana lutea, *Gerin.* ii. 64. t. 206.

Das Felsenhuhn, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 73. t. 60.

Felsenhahn, *Naturf.* xi. s. 5. t. 1. *Id.* xiii. s. 11. *Id.* xvii. s. 12. *Id.* xix. s. 78.

Rupicole, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxiv.

Coq de Roche, *Buf.* iv. 432. pl. 20. *Pl. enl.* 39.—male. 747.—female. *Vosmaer. Monog.* t. 6.

Gallo de los Penascos, *Gabin. de Madrid*, i. 75.—lam. 34.

Hoopoe Hen, *Edw.* pl. 264.

Crested Manakin, *Gen. Birds*, 64. pl. 10.

Rock Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 518. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 593. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 9.

SIZE of a small Pigeon ; length from ten to twelve inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, and yellowish ; nostrils pervious ; on the head a double round crest, flattened on the sides ; general colour of the plumage orange, inclining to saffron ; wing coverts loose, and fringed ; under coverts whitish and grey ; quills part white, part brown ; tail feathers twelve in number ; the base half of the ten middle ones orange, from thence to the ends brown ; the outer feathers brown, with the base half of the inner web orange ; all of them fringed at the ends with the same ; the upper tail coverts very long, loosely webbed, and square at the ends ; legs and claws yellow. The female is wholly brown, the under wing coverts rufous orange ; crest as in the male, but less complete, and less rounded.

Both sexes are grey at first, or yellowish, inclining to brown ; but the male does not acquire the orange colour, nor the female the full brown, till the second year.*

This is a most beautiful bird, and inhabits Surinam, Cayenne, and Guiana, in rocky situations ; but no where so frequent as in the Mountain Luca, near the River Oyapoc, and in the Mountain Courouaye, near the River Aprouack, where it builds, in the cavernous hollows, and dark recesses : the nest is composed merely of a few dry sticks ; and the eggs two in number, of the size of those of a Pigeon, and equally white. It is in general very shy, but has been frequently tamed, so as to run at large among the Poultry. It is said, that the female after she has laid eggs for some years, not unfrequently becomes of the same colour as the male, and may be

* *Mem. sur Cayenne*, ii. 256.

mistaken for that sex; but this is not singular, as the females of various kinds of poultry—the Peacock, Pheasant, &c. undergo a similar alteration of plumage, under the same circumstance.

2.—PERUVIAN MANAKIN.

Pipra Peruviana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 555.

Rupicola alis caudaque nigris, *Gm. Lin.* i. 998. 1. β .

Coq de roche de Pérou, *Buf.* iv. 437. *Pl. enl.* 745.

Peruvian Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 519. 1. A. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 10.

LENGTH thirteen inches. The head crested as in the former, but differing in shape; for instead of it being in a precise, stiff, and rounded form, it consists of long, loose feathers, which, beginning over the bill, fall irregularly backwards over each other; the colour of this crest, the head, neck, back, and all the under parts, fine glowing scarlet; wings black, but the rump and second quills are ash-colour; tail nearly three inches long, very little rounded at the end, and black; the wing, when closed, reaches more than one-third thereon; bill and legs yellow.

Inhabits Peru.—M. Temminck forms his Genus of *Rupicola*, from these two species.

3.—BLUE-BACKED MANAKIN.

Pipra Pareola, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 555. *Lin.* i. 339. *Gm. Lin.* i. 999. *Borowsk.* iii. 162.
Mus, Lev. t. iv.

Cardinalis ex nigro cæruleus ecaudatus minor, *Gerin.* iii. t. 333.

Manacus cristatus niger, *Bris.* iv. 459. t. 35. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 172.

Tije-guacu Marcg. *Will.* 159. *Id. Engl.* 218. *Desm. Man.* pl. 50, 51, 52, 53.

Le Tije, ou grand Manakin, *Buf.* 411. t. 19. 2.

Le Manakin noir huppé, *Pl. enl.* 687. 2. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxv.

——— verd huppé de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 303. 2.—young bird.

Blue-backed Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 520. *Edw.* pl. 261. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 14.

SIZE of a Sparrow; length four inches and a half. Bill dusky; irides blue; plumage black, except the back and lesser wing coverts

which are of a fine greyish blue; on the top of the head the feathers are elongated, forming a crest, which, in a quiescent state, appears flat at top, and indented in the middle at the back part, but may be erected at will: this is of a fine, glowing crimson; legs red.

The female has the plumage wholly green, but the crest occupies rather less space, and is not so vivid as in the male.

Young birds are green at first all over, except the crest, which is crimson, but less bright, gaining by degrees the full plumage, and may be observed in the intermediate state, with a plumage composed of mixed colours of blue, green, and black.

Inhabits Brazil and Cayenne, also in the Island of Cuba.

4.—SUPERB MANAKIN.

Pipra superba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 556. *Gm. Lin.* i. 999.

Manacus superbus, *Pall. Spic.* vi. 8. t. 3. f. 1.

Superb Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 252. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 14.

SIZE of the last. Bill black; general colour of the plumage deep black; the feathers of the crown of the head 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.

Native place uncertain, probably the same as that of the Blue-backed, as it appears to be much allied thereto.

5.—LONG-TAILED MANAKIN.

Pipra caudata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvii. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 153.

Le Bec en Poinçon à Queue en Pelle, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 112.

Long-tailed Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 254. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 15.

SIZE of the two last. Bill brown; general colour of the plumage fine blue; the whole crown of the head crimson; wings black; the

plumage, especially about the neck, glossed with green; the two middle feathers of the tail elongated, three quarters of an inch beyond the others, these are blue, the rest black, glossed with green on the margins; legs pale brown.

D'Azara describes this bird, and says it exceeds five inches and a half in length, and extends nine and a half: nostrils round, and placed in a hollow; irides brown; legs reddish. He says, the two middle tail feathers as far as they exceed the others, in shape of a shovel, (*pelle*); the bill somewhat curved, similar to that of the Perroquet. It is very rare in the interior of the woods of Paraguay. Only two individuals met with, which appeared very wild and restless, and perched for a long time together near the top of some high trees; their cry said to resemble the word *Inambu guazu*. Female dull green, but the under coverts of the wings green, mixed with lead-colour; quills beneath silvery.

6.—MILITARY MANAKIN.

Pipra militaris, Military Manakin, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 849. *Tem. Man. Ed. ii. Anal.* p. lxxv. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 16. pl. 3.

IN this the crown, lower part of the back, and rump, are crimson; through the eye, the nape, and to the middle of the back, black; shoulders the same; sides of the neck, and all beneath white; the rest of the wings dusky; scapulars olive; tail black, with the two middle feathers elongated to twice the length of the others; bill and legs pale brown.—Inhabits South America.

7.—WHITE-FRONTED MANAKIN.

Pipra serena, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 556. *Lin.* i. 340. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1002. *Act. Petr.* xi. 433. t. 15. 5. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 26.

Manacus alba fronte, *Bris.* iv. 457. t. 36. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 172.

Le Manakin varié, *Buf.* iv. 423. pl. 19. f. 1. *Desm. Manak.* pl. 62. 64.

Manakin à front blanc de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 324. 1.

White-fronted Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 521. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 26.

SIZE of a Wren; length three inches and a half. Bill half an inch, black; feathers of the crown black at the base, then blue, and tipped with white on the forehead, forming a white spot; the rest of the crown appearing blue; the remaining part of the head, neck, breast, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, of a velvety, bluish black; rump blue; belly, thighs, and vent, fine orange; legs black.

The young male is olive-green above, and yellowish green beneath, with a spot of yellow on the breast; over the base of the bill grey; rump light green.

Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana, but is not common. I observed one of these in the collection of Mr. Francillon, in which the forehead was white, but the crown black, with no appearance of blue; down the middle of the breast, and the whole of the belly, pale orange; thighs black. This was said to have come from South America, but without any account whether it differed in sex, or was a young bird.

8.—BLACK-CAPPED MANAKIN.

Pipra Manacus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 556. *Lin.* 340. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1002. *Bris.* iv. 442. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 168.

Avicula Americana, *Gerin.* iv. t. 371.—lower figure.

Le Casse Noisette, *Buf.* iv. 413.

Manakin du Bresil, *Pl. enl.* 302. 1.

Black-capped Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 521. *Edw.* pl. 260. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 27.

LARGER than the last; length more than four inches. Bill black; crown and hindhead black; chin, fore part of the neck, and under the body, white; which, passing round the lower part of the neck, forms a ring; on the wings a white spot; the rest of the plumage dull black; legs orange.

A.—Manakin à tête noire de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 303. 1. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 522.

In this the general colours of the plumage are the same, but the white on the wings is wanting; legs yellow. Probably a Variety, or different in sex.

B.—Manakin goitreux, *Desm. Manak.* pl. 59.

We have observed in various collections several of the Black-capped Species, differing from those usually seen, in having a large tuft of white feathers projecting forwards from the chin, as a round puff or bunch; between the legs and the thighs very pale ash-colour. Probably these may be young birds.

The Black-capped Manakin is common at Guiana, frequenting the skirts of woods, for it is not fond of open places, and moist meadows, like many of the Genus; they keep together in small flocks, like other Manakins, but do not mix with them; are often found on the ground, and now and then on low branches of trees; frequent in the neighbourhood of ant's nests, and are observed to leap up at times; being, as is supposed, stung by them in the legs, making at the same time a cry, not unlike the cracking of a nut, repeating this pretty often. They are lively birds, and of a restless nature, seldom seen in a still posture, though not able to fly far at a time.

9.—GOLD-HEADED MANAKIN.

Pipra erythrocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 556. *Lin.* i. 339. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1001.

Parus erythrocephalus, *Scop.* i. No. 248. *Spalowsk.* i. t. 87.

Manacus aurocapillus, *Bris.* iv. 448. t. 34. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 169. *Klein*, 86, 13.

Avis Surinamensis, *Gerin.* iv. t. 369. 1.

Avicula nigra, capite e luteo, croceo, *Pet. Gaz.* t. 46. f. 13.

Le Manakin à tête d'or, *Buf.* v. 418. *Pl. enl.* 34. 1. *Desm. Manak.* pl. 60. 61.

Gold-headed Titmouse, *Edw.* pl. 21.

Gold-headed Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 522. *Gen. Birds*, 64. pl. 10. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 23.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter, Bill five lines, yellow; crown of the head, nape, and cheeks, bright golden orange; the rest of the body, wings, and tail, purplish black; garter orange; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits Guiana, and other parts of South America.

A.—*Pipra erythrocephala*, *Lin.* i. 339. 6. β .

Manacus rubro capillus, *Bris.* iv. 450. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 170.

Avicula Mexicana altera, *Seb.* i. 96. t. 60. f. 7. 8. *Klein*, 94. 7.

Tangarae altera species, *Raii*, 84. 14. *Will.* 177.

Manakin à tête rouge, *Buf.* iv. pl. 18.

Second kind of *Tangara*, *Will. Engl.* 244. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 523. A.

Size of the last. Bill yellowish; top of the head crimson; the rest of the body, wings, and two middle feathers of the tail, glossy black, with a gloss of steel on the margins of the quills, and the rest of the tail; thighs white, but the outside near the joint, or garter, crimson; legs yellowish.—Found with the former.

10.—WHITE-CAPPED MANAKIN.

Pipra leucocilla, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 557. *Lin.* i. 340. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. 32* *Borowsk.* iii. 162. *Spalowsch.* ii. t. 40. *Pet. Gaz.* pl. 46. f. 12.

Parus Pipra, *Lin. Syst. Nat.* x. 190.

Pipra leucocapilla, *Gm. Lin.* i. 1902.

Avicula Americana, *Gerin.* 14. t. 371.—upper figure.

Manacus albocapillus, *Bris.* iv. 446. t. 35. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 169. *Klein*, 90. 17. *Seb.* ii. 102. t. 96. 5.

Manakin à tête blanche, *Buf.* iv. 418. *Pl. enl.* 34. 2. *Desm. Manak.* pl. 50.

White-capped Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 523. *Edw.* pl. 260. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 24.

SIZE of the last. Bill grey-brown; top of the head white; the rest of the body polished steel black; legs reddish.

Found with the two last, and according to Buffon, is a farther Variety. M. Manoncour says, he has observed the red garter, as in the two former, but remarks, that it is not constant; nor have we ever met with it. This, like the others, is found in Guiana, and said to sing remarkably well; chiefly met with in places where reeds grow.

11.—WHITE-HEADED MANAKIN.

Pipra leucocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 557. *Lin.* i. 340. *Mus. Adolph.* ii. p. 33.* *Gm.*
Lin. i. 1001, *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 25.
 White-headed Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 524.

THIS is said to be of the size of a Wagtail, but the bill stronger; the whole head is white; the rest of the body black; about the mouth several strong bristles.

Inhabits Surinam.

12.—WHITE-THROATED MANAKIN.

Pipra gutturalis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 557. *Lin.* i. 340. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1002.
Manacus gutture albo, *Bris.* iv. 444. t. 36. 1. *Id.* Svo. ii. 168.
 Le Manakin à gorge blanche, *Buf.* iv. 421. *Pl. enl.* 324. 1. *Desm. Manak.* pl. 62.
 male. 65.—female.
 White-throated Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 524. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 26.

LENGTH three inches, eight lines. Bill blackish above, and white beneath; plumage in general fine, polished, steely black, except the fore part of the neck and throat, which are white, and in a point on the breast; some of the quills are also more or less white on the inner webs; legs red.

The female of the White-throated Manakin has the throat, breast, and belly, white; the plumage above is deep olive-green instead of black; eye placed in the middle of a patch of black; quills and tail black brown, edged with olive; legs brown.

Inhabits South America, but the places not mentioned, though it has several times been brought alive into Europe. We are however told, that it is not found in Guiana ; but has been received from Cayenne.

13.—GREEN-HEADED MANAKIN.—PL. CVIII.

LENGTH four inches. Bill stout, dusky black ; head, neck, and breast, fine pale grass green ; neck behind, back, rump, and upper tail coverts, fine blue ; beneath from the breast, vent, and under tail coverts, fine golden yellow ; quills dusky, edged with green ; wing coverts green, changing in some lights to blue ; tail short, a very trifle hollowed out at the end, colour dusky, edged with green ; the coverts reaching half way on it, and the quills to the same distance ; legs pale brown, the outer and middle toes united at the base ; the under tail coverts nearly as long as the tail.

In the collection of Lord Stanley. Native place uncertain ; supposed to be from South America.

14.—RED AND BLACK MANAKIN.

Pipra aureola, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 558. *Lin.* i. 339. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. 32.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 1001.

Spalowsch. i. t. 38. *Nat. Misc.* t. 249.

Parus aureola, *Syst. Nat.* x. 191.

Passer Americanus alis nigris, *Gerin.* iii. t. 360. 1.

Avicula, forte Surinamensis, nigro rubroq. mixta, *Pet. Gaz.* t. 46. 12.

Manacus ruber, *Bris.* iv. 452. t. 34. 5. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 170.

Le Manakin rouge, *Buf.* iv. 415. *Pl. enl.* 34. 3. *Desm. Manak.* pl. 54, 55, 56, 57.

Red and Black Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 525. *Edw.* pl. 261. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 22.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black, the base surrounded with orange ; head, neck, throat, and breast, crimson ; the rest of the



Green-headed Munia

plumage in general black, with a polished steel gloss; middle of the belly inclining to red; thighs grey; on the wings a white spot; beneath the wings yellow; legs red.

The female is olive above, with a trace of red surrounding the crown; the under parts olive yellow; the rest as in the male.

Young birds are wholly olive, except the head, throat, breast, and belly, which are marked with red spots.

This species inhabits Guiana, where it is very common.

A.—*Pipra aureola*, *Lin.* i. 339. 7. β .

Manacus aurantius, *Bris.* iv. 454. *Id.* *Svo.* ii. 171.

Le Manakin orangé, *Buf.* iv. 417. *Pl. enl.* 302. 2.

Black and Yellow Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 525. 9. A. *Edw.* pl. 83. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 22.

This differs in having those parts orange, which are crimson in the other; thighs orange and black mixed; bend of the wing dirty orange; the rest as in the former bird.

B.—Length four inches. Bill and legs brown; throat and chin high orange; the rest of the neck and breast fine crimson; down the middle of the belly mixed crimson and orange; the general colour of the plumage otherwise black; the edge of the wing from the bend fine yellow; under wing coverts white and dusky mixed; on the inner webs of all the quills a spot of white, enlarging inwards, and on the interior one nearly reaching the base; thighs orange; the quills nearly as long as the tail.

The female olive-green above, and dull pale orange beneath, with a mixture of deeper orange on the chin and throat; edge of the wing yellow; under wing coverts whitish.

These two last inhabit Berbice, and are in the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay. The name attached to them Karofikien, the male, and Karofikini the female.

In the last named collection are three others of this kind, having the appearance of females, but of which species cannot be ascertained.—The first is simply dull green above, and pale yellowish olive beneath; named Sorompetta female. The second olive-green above, paler dusky white beneath; quills and tail brown, the feathers edged with green; quills longer than the tail. The name of this is also Sorompetta, or Sororupette.—The third, has the bill brown, under mandible paler; plumage above olive-green, paler beneath; quills and tail brown, the feathers outwardly edged with green; quills longer than the end of the tail. This had the name Kolicasse attached to it.

15.—COLLARED MANAKIN.

Pipra torquata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 560. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1000.

Manacus torquatus, *Bris.* iv. 456. *Id. Svo.* ii. 172.

Maizi de Miacacototl, *Seba*, i. 92. t. 37. 3. *Buf.* iv. 424.

Collared Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 529. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 21.

SIZE of the Gold-headed Manakin; length almost three inches and a half. Bill yellowish; head bright red; throat and neck before golden yellow, encircling the neck as a collar; hind part of the neck, back, rump, breast, belly, and vent, black; wing coverts and quills deep blue; tail black; legs pale yellow.

Inhabits Brazil, and probably Mexico, as the name it bears is Mexican, and signifies Maize Bird.

16.—BLACK-CROWNED MANAKIN.

Pipra atricapilla, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 561. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1003.

L'Oiseau cendré de la Guiane, *Buf.* iv. 430.

Manakin cendré de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 687. 1.

Black-crowned Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 532. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 28.

LENGTH six inches. Bill seven lines long, black; crown of the head black; forehead and sides beneath the eyes, and all the

under parts greyish white; body above and tail pale ash-colour; greater wing coverts and quills dusky black, edged with grey; tail longer than usual in the Genus, and somewhat cuneiform; legs pale grey, the middle and outer toes deeply united.

Inhabits Guiana, but is not common.

17.—CINEREOUS MANAKIN.

Pipra cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 562. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1004.

Le Bec en Poinçon, de couleur de plomb, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 111?

Cinereous Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 533. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 35.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Plumage in general cinereous, paler beneath; belly very pale, inclining to white.

Native place uncertain; if it be Azara's bird, it is said to be lead-colour, tinged with rufous; wings and tail feathers dusky, bordered with rufous, four inches in length, and the irides brown. It appears not to be a common species; as two only were met with.

18.--YELLOW-CROWNED MANAKIN.

Le Forestier à tête dorée, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 113.

LENGTH five inches and a half, breadth eight. Bill brown, beneath blue; irides brown; plumage in general above brown; head, as far as the eyes, golden yellow; throat, sides of the body, and under tail coverts, glossy white; the rest of the parts beneath white; legs lead-colour.

The female has the head rufous, with a more or less gilded, or glossy mixture; but the plumage in general yellowish brown, paler beneath; belly and under wing coverts pale yellow.

In the young female the head is gilded brown; body above yellowish brown; the under parts deep green, mixed with yellow.

Inhabits Paraguay, but by no means common.

19. — SPOTTED MANAKIN.

Pipra nœvia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 559. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1003.

Fourmilier tacheté de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 823. 2. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lviii.

Spotted Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 527. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 32.

LENGTH four inches. Bill dusky; upper parts of the body, quills, and tail, brown; tip of the last white; throat and chin black; breast and upper part of the belly white; across the breast and sides spotted with black; on the wings two bars of white; feathers on the lower part of the back, and some of the inner secondaries, marked with white on the outer webs; lower belly, thighs, and vent, orange; legs pale brown, outer toe united to the middle one almost to the tip.

Inhabits Cayenne.

20.—PURPLE MANAKIN.

Pipra cristata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 559. *Lin.* i. 339. *Gm. Lin.* i. 999.

Manacus cristatus ruber, *Bris.* iv. 462. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 173.

Picicitli, *Seba*, i. 95. t. 59. 4. *Buf.* iv. 426. *Klein*, 90. 14.

Serin de Surinam, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 194.

Purple Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 528. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 11.

ACCORDING to Seba, the crest of this bird is a beautiful yellow; the rest of the plumage purple, here and there paler in colour; bill and tail red.

Inhabits Mexico and Brazil.—M. Fermin's description is, that the bird has a golden orange crest; the rest of the body violet, like an amethyst; that it is less than a Sparrow, and the note far from agreeable. Seba says, it is a most beautiful species.

Brisson gives the length three inches and a half. The bill four lines and a half; tail fifteen; but whether he took this from Seba's imperfect figure, or the real bird is not mentioned. We have never seen this species.

21.—PICICITLI MANAKIN.

Pipra Picicitli, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 559.

Avis Picicitli Tetzeoquensis, *Ferm. H. N. Hisp.* 53. cap. CC.

Picicitli Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 252. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 26.

THIS is a small Species. Plumage cinereous; head and neck black; sides of the head white, in which the eyes are placed, and which proceeds on each side to the breast.

Inhabits Mexico, appearing there after the dry season; does not sing, and will not bear confinement. Manners unknown.—We may suppose it to be a numerous species, for it is said to be in much estimation, being used as food.

22.—YELLOW MANAKIN.

Pipra Rubetra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 559. *Lin.* i. 339. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1000.

Manacus cristatus rufus, *Bris.* iv. 461. *Id. Svo.* ii. 173.

Avis Americana cristata, *Rubetra dicta*, *Seba*, i. 160. t. 102. 4. *Buf.* iv. 425. *Klein*, 108. 10.

Yellow Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 529. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 11.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill six lines and a half, and yellow; chin brown; general colour of the plumage, especially about the neck and body, rufous yellow; quills and tail bright blue; wing coverts pale yellow.

Inhabits Brazil and Cayenne, and is not despicable as a bird of song.

23.—GREY MANAKIN.

Pipra grisea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 560. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1000.

Manacus cristatus, griseus, *Bris.* iv. 463. *Id.* Svo. ii. 174.

Coquantototl, *Avicula cristata* formá *Passeris*, *Seba*, ii. 74. t. 70. 7. *Klein*, 90. 16.

Buf. iv. 427.

Grey Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 530. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 13.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter. Bill short, bent, yellow, going far back into the forehead; above the eyes a spot of yellow; the head, neck behind, back, and rump, grey; on the hindhead the feathers are elongated, and form a small crest; throat, fore part of the neck, and under parts to the tail, light yellow; the greater wing coverts red; quills and tail cinereous grey.

Supposed to inhabit Mexico.

24.—WHITE-FACED MANAKIN.

Pipra albifrons, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 560. *Lin.* i. 339. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1000.

Le Demi-fin à huppe et gorge blanches, *Buf.* v. 335.

Fourmilier, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lviii.

White-faced Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 530. *Edw.* pl. 344. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 12.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Bill three quarters of an inch, black, straight, and pointed; head crested, having long pointed feathers, which may be erected, or depressed at will; this crest, the throat, and between the eyes white; over the eyes a white streak; the white on the throat attended with a border of black all round, from eye to eye; the rest of the body and tail orange, inclining to cinnamon; but the neck behind, the middle of the back, and wings, are blackish ash-colour; thighs dusky; legs reddish yellow, outer and middle toes deeply united.

Inhabits South America.

A.—Le Plumet blanc, *Buf.* 429.

Le Manicup de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 707. 1. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 531. A. *Desm. Manak.*
pl. 65.

LENGTH six inches. In this the crest is composed of scattered white feathers, some of them above one inch in length; the bill is black, three quarters of an inch long, and a trifle curved at the tip; the front, as far as the eye, chin, throat, and crest, white, bordered with black, which is broadest on the hindhead; back and wings dusky black; the rest of the body bright cinnamon, inclined to ferruginous; legs reddish, the outer and middle toes connected to the second joint, as in other Manakins.

Inhabits Guiana, but is rare. It differs from Edwards's, in having a longer crest, projecting into an irregular, long tuft on each side over the eye; whereas, that of Edwards's is perfectly regular; but as the colours of the plumage so nearly correspond, as well as the union of the toes, it is most probable, that they are no other than male and female.—That figured in *Pl. enlum.* is exactly copied. Edwards's bird has not yet come under my inspection.

25.—MIACATOTL MANAKIN.

Pipra Miacatotl, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 560.

Miacatotl, seu *Avis germinis Maizi*, *Ferm. Hist. N. Hisp.* p. 30.

Miacatotl Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 252. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 34.

THE general colour of this bird is black, intermixed with white; belly pale; wings and tail cinereous beneath.

Inhabits Mexico; is seen frequently perched on the maize plants, affects the cooler situations, and is accounted good food. The Collared Species is called *Miacatotl* as well as this, but is clearly a different bird.

26.—GOLD-BREASTED MANAKIN.

Pipra pectoralis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvii.

Gold-breasted Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 374.

LENGTH four inches. Bill pale; head, neck, breast, back; wings, and tail blue black; across the breast a fine yellow band, curving upwards on each side of the neck; from thence, the belly, thighs, and vent are, ferruginous; legs pale ash-colour.

Inhabits Brazil.

27.—BRAZILIAN MANAKIN.

Pipra strigilata, *Maxim. Trav.* i. p. 160. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxv.

THIS is smaller than the Gold-headed Species. Crown deep red; upper part of the body olive green; lower part whitish, striped with reddish brown.

Inhabits Brazil, and is probably a new Species.

28.—BLACK-THROATED MANAKIN.

Pipra nigricollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 561. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1004.

Black-throated Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 533. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 20.

LENGTH four inches. Bill brown; the plumage on the upper parts of the bird bluish black; throat and vent black; belly white; the legs brown.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

Pl. CLX.



Striped-headed Manakin.

29.—STRIPED-HEADED MANAKIN.—PL. CIX.

Pipra striata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 558. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1003.

Lanius fuscus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 326. fem. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 174.

Pardalote, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxv.

Striped-headed Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 526. pl. 54. *Id. Sup.* 188. *Shaw's Zool.* x.
p. 29. pl. 4.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill brown; crown of the head and nape black, each feather marked with a stripe of white down the middle; hind part of the neck and back brownish ash-colour, inclining to olive near the rump; between the bill and eye a deep yellow spot; wing coverts brownish; bastard wing tipped with white, and some of the outer coverts with yellow, making an oblique mark near the outer edge of the wing; the quills dusky; the third shorter than the rest, wanting a quarter of an inch of the length of the second, though all the others are as usual; the under parts of the bird are yellowish, very pale near the vent; under tail coverts buff-colour; tail black, very short, the outer feather tipped with white; the rest white within at the tips; legs dusky.

A.—*Lanius fuscus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 308. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 559. 13. β .

Brown Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 191.

Size of a Manakin. Bill horn-colour, with a black tip; upper parts of the plumage brown, beneath white; between the bill and eye yellowish; secondaries with yellowish tips; the edges of the greater quills the same, forming two narrow bars on the wings; the legs are black.

These inhabit the most southern parts of New-Holland, and are most probably male and female; the former from Van Diemen's Land. I find it described in the papers of the late Mr. Anderson, at Sir Joseph Banks's, in much the same manner as above; but he

adds, that the bill is emarginated at the tip, and black; that most of the quills have a minute spot of white at the outer tip.

30.—SPECKLED MANAKIN.

Pipra punctata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvi. *Nat. Misc.* t. 110.

Pardalote, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxv.

Speckled Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 253. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 30.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black; tongue bifid at the end; top of the head and hind part of the neck black, marked with pale spots; back brownish yellow, middle of each feather dark brown: the wing coverts, quills, and tail feathers black, marked at the ends with white; all beneath the body yellowish white, tinged with red on the breast; lower part of the back dull yellow; rump crimson; legs brown. In some only the crown of the head is black, spotted as the other with white; hind part of the neck blue grey: in both, the forehead, and beneath the bill and eye, are yellowish; and in the last described, the yellow appears to pass through the eye, and is just seen behind it.

Inhabits New-Holland.—From the drawings of General Davies, taken from specimens in possession of Captain King.

31.—NEW-HOLLAND MANAKIN.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill black; the crown black, marked with round white spots; from the nostrils to the eye a white streak; sides under the eye, and of the neck to the wing, grey and dusky mixed; the back glossy olive brown; on the middle of each feather a glossy buff-coloured spot; rump pale tawny, or ferruginous; chin, and middle of the neck before, as far as the breast, fine yellow, growing wider as it approaches the latter; belly dirty pale brown,

or buff-colour; under tail coverts fine yellow; wings and tail black; on the ends of the wing coverts and second quills a white spot; the greater quills fringed with a paler colour at the tips; tail remarkably short, all but the two middle feathers marked at the tips with white; legs dusky.

The female, or one thought to be so, had the throat scarcely tinged with yellow, but in other respects like the male.—Mr. Francillon. Among this Gentleman's drawings, I observed one, in which the head to below the eyes, neck behind, and back, are rufous brown; over the eye a pale streak, and above it a black one; wings paler brown, the coverts marked with pale spots; the quills also have a pale spot near the end; tail dusky black, with a pale spot at the end of each feather; and others about the middle of the four interior ones; chin white, beneath pale brimstone; bill and legs black.

The former of these in the collection of Mr. Harrison, the latter in that of Mr. Francillon.

32.—SUPERCILIOUS MANAKIN.

Pipra superciliosa, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvi.

Pardalote, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii. Anal.* p. lxxv.

Supercilious Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 253. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 34.

SIZE of the last. Bill brown; plumage above pale reddish chestnut; beneath yellowish white; over the eye a whitish mark, bounded by white above; tail short, black, the two middle feathers dotted on the sides, the others at the ends with white; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland. Seems much allied to the last.

33.—CÆRULEAN MANAKIN.

Pipra cærulea, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvi.

Cærulean Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 254. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 19.

LENGTH scarcely four inches. Bill brown; tongue jagged at the end; plumage above bluish, beneath yellowish white; crown of the head, quills, and tail, dusky black; legs brown.

Supposed to inhabit New-Holland—In the drawings of Mr. Francillon one, thought to be a female, was three inches and a half. Bill, legs, quills, and tail, black; body above yellow brown, with dusky marks, paler on the rump; beneath white; breast and belly pale yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Mr. Lambert's drawings.

34.—CRIMSON-THROATED MANAKIN.

Pipra gularis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvii. 5.

Pardalote, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxv.

Swallow Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 250. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 613.

Crimson-throated Manakin, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 254. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 17.

SIZE of the Gold-backed Manakin. Bill pale; plumage above bluish black; chin, throat, neck before, and vent, crimson; belly white; legs dusky.

Inhabits the Isle of Huaheine, in the South Seas.—Gen. Davies.

35.—DESMARETIAN MANAKIN.

Pipra Desmaretii, *Leuch, Zool. Misc.* i. 94. pl. 41.

Crimson-throated Honey-sucker, *Lewin, N. Holl. Birds*,

Desmaretian Manakin, *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 18.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill black; general plumage glossy blue black; cheeks dusky; throat, breast, vent, and under tail

coverts crimson ; on the belly a longitudinal blackish streak, bounded with pale yellow ; sides dusky ; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland ; called by Mr. Lewin a Honey-sucker. Two specimens were sent to England—the one had a streak of black down the middle of the belly, which in the other, was white ; and this supposed to arise from difference of sex. Said to frequent high trees in forests ; to be active and chearful, and to sing well, and almost constantly ; the song short, but pleasant, especially in passing from one tree to another.

36.—SWALLOW MANAKIN.

Sylvia hirundinacea, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lv. *Nat. Misc.* iv. pl. 119.
Swallow Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 250. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 613.

SIZE of the others. Plumage in general black ; from chin to breast fine crimson ; from thence to the vent white, divided down the middle with a broad black streak ; vent and under tail coverts orange.

Inhabits New-Holland.—It is very probable, that this, and the two last described, may include but one species.

37.—CRIMSON-VENTED MANAKIN.

Pipra hæmorrhœa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 561. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1004.
Crimson-vented Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 533. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 16.

SIZE small. Bill pale ; plumage above dusky black, beneath white ; on the vent a spot of crimson ; under tail coverts white, and reach almost to the end of the tail, which is very short ; legs brown.

Native place uncertain, supposed to be New-Holland : there seems to be some coincidence between this and the three last described.

38.—BLACK-EARED MANAKIN.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill short as in other Manakins, and pale brown; head, cheeks, neck behind, sides, and body above, dusky, with a greenish tinge; over the eye a black streak, passing some way down on the ears, where it greatly increases in breadth; chin, middle of the throat, breast, and belly, white; quills brown; tail dusky, and longer than usual in the Genus, equalling one inch and a half; the wings reach to about the middle of it; legs longish, pale yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Mr. Francillon. It has many things in common with the Cærulean, but differs in having the black over the eye and ear, and a somewhat longer tail.

39.—LITTLE MANAKIN.

Pipra minuta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 558. *Lin.* i. 340. *Mus. Adalp.* iii. 34.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 1003.

Motacilla minuta, *Syst. Nat. Ed.* x. p. 189.

Little Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 526. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 31.

SIZE of a Wren. Head black, each feather marked with a round white spot; back and wings grey; breast yellowish, crossed with lines; tail brown, the feathers margined with pale brown.

The male has a flesh-coloured line on the fore part of the head, dotted with white behind.—Inhabits India.

40.—PAPUAN MANAKIN.

Pipra Papuensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 561. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1004.

Le Manakin, *Buf.* iv. 431. *Pl. enl.* 707. 2.

Gobe-mouche, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxvii.

Papuan Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 532. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 20.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter. Bill black; the upper parts of the head, neck, body, wings, and tail, greenish black; the

under from chin to vent, dirty white; on the breast an oblong orange spot, reaching to the belly; legs dusky lead-colour.

Inhabits New Guinea.

41.—ORANGE-BELLIED MANAKIN.

Pipra Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 561. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1004.

Avis Americana, *Gerin.* iv. pl. 369. 2?

Orange-bellied Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 533. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 32.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black; plumage above dusky; beneath, and the edge of the wing, pale yellowish orange; quills dusky, with pale edges; legs dusky.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

42.—OLIVE-BACKED MANAKIN.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black; plumage above dusky olive-green; wings dusky, or greenish black; the coverts and second quills margined with olive-green; greater quills and tail black; the outer tail feather white on the inner web near the tip; all beneath the body full yellow; about the breast inclining to orange; legs darker.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

GENUS LI.—TITMOUSE.

1 Great Titmouse	13 Bearded	27 Knjaescik
A Cross-billed	14 Siberian	28 New Zealand
B Var.	15 Eastern	29 Great-headed
2 Blue	16 Penduline	A Var.
3 Crested	17 Languedoc	30 Indian
4 Cole	18 Alpine	A Var.
5 Japan	19 Cape	31 Chinese
6 Javan	20 Pinc-pinc	32 Rufous-headed
7 Marsh	21 Amorous	33 Gilded
8 Canada	22 Mountain	34 Scarlet-headed
9 Louisianae	23 Black-breasted	35 Hudsonian
10 Norway	24 Black	36 Toupet
11 Lugubrous	25 Grey	37 Virginian
12 Long-tailed	26 Azure	38 Guiana

BILL straight, a little compressed, strong, hard, and sharp-pointed.

Nostrils round, and for the most part covered with reflected bristles.

Tongue cut off at the end, and terminated with bristles.

Toes divided to the origin; back toe very large, and strong.

The food in general is insects, fruits, and seeds. A few of the species greedy after flesh, especially when fat; are restless, and by no means timid; some of them, particularly the first, attacking birds three times their own size, frequently killing such as are weaker than themselves; and in that case, or finding one already dead, peck a hole in the skull, and feast on the brains. Are in general fruitful; some of the species said to lay as many as 20 eggs, or even more; but we believe, if true, that this is not a common circumstance.

1.—GREAT TITMOUSE.

- Parus major*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 562. *Lin.* i. 341. *Faun. suec.* No. 265. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1006. *Scop.* i. No. 242. *Brun.* No. 287. *Muller*, No. 283. *Kramer*, 378. *Georgi*, 175. *Schæf. el.* t. 52. *Klein*, 84. 1. *Id. stem.* 16. t. 17. f. 8. a. b. *Frisch*, t. 13. *Faun. arag.* 90. 1. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 113. *Raii*, 73. A. 1. *Will.* 174. t. 43. *Bris.* iii. 539. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 461. *Borowsk.* iii. 180. *Gerin.* iv. 377. 2. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 201. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 166. *Id. Ed.* ii. 287.
- La grosse Mesange, ou Charbonniere, *Buf.* v. 392. pl. 17. *Pl. enl.* 3. f. 1 *Robert*, *Ic.* pl. 3. t. 18.
- Spernuzzola*, *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 28.
- Kohlmeise, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 10. *Gunth. N. u. Ey.* t. 19.—lower fig. *Naturf.* xvii. 107. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 84. t. 70.
- Great Titmouse, or Ox-Eye, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 536. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 162. *Id. fol.* 113. pl. W. f. 4. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 532. pl. 64. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 425. A. *Will. Engl.* 240. pl. 43. *Albin*, i. pl. 46. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 7. t. 4. & pl. 5. f. 8. *Hayes's Birds*, pl. 38. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 37. *Bewick, Birds*, i. pl. p. 237. *Lewin, Birds*, iii. pl. 117. *Walcot, Birds*, ii. pl. 244. *Donov. Birds*, pl. 69. *Pult. Dorset.* p. 10. *Orn. Dict. Graves, Br. Orn.*

THIS well known species is in length five inches and three quarters, breadth eight inches and a half, and weight about an ounce. Bill black; irides dusky; cheeks white; back and wings olive-green; belly greenish yellow; down the middle an irregular stripe of black, dividing it into two parts, quite to the vent; rump blue grey; quills dusky, edged with grey; the greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming a bar on the wing; tail dusky black, the outer feathers white on the outside, but the others are blue grey; legs lead-colour.

This is a very common bird in England, where it is found throughout the year; frequent in gardens in the autumn, and winter, retiring to the woods to breed. It makes the nest of moss and hair, chiefly in the hollows of trees, sometimes in the ruins of old buildings, and lays from six to eight eggs, sometimes more; these are white, spotted with rust-colour, mostly at the large end: the family, after hatching, keep together till the next spring, when they separate.

into pairs, to form a future generation. It is observed, that all the Titmice have one mode of sitting, though their nests are different, viz. that the male brings food to the female, during incubation, the latter very seldom stirring from the nest. It has a very trifling note, and too little varied to be kept for the purpose of singing, though it is not disagreeable; the flesh is not valued for eating, being more or less bitter.

This, and the Blue Titmouse, have been accused of doing much injury to fruit trees, by pulling off the buds for food; but later observations teach us, that the bird never attacks any, except those in which an insect had previously taken possession, and the extirpation of the bud so injured, may perhaps ultimately be of much service.*

This bird is found throughout Europe, as well as other parts of the Old Continent, at least from Sweden to the Cape of Good Hope; every where met with in Russia and Siberia, even in the winter; it is also in India, and there called Har Goura. When kept in a cage, it will eat both insects and seeds, and when fed on hemp seeds, is observed to peck a hole in every grain before swallowing.

A.—Cross-billed Titmouse, *Lewin's Birds*, i. pl. in Frontispiece.

This is in size, shape, and colours, not unlike the Common Sort, but much darker; cheeks pale grey, instead of white; and the colours every where more dull; but the chief singularity is in the bill, both mandibles being greatly elongated, and becoming slender in proportion; the upper one bending downwards, and the under upwards, crossing each other as in the Crossbill.

This curious *Lusus Naturæ* was taken alive, in a weak state, in the street at Faversham, in Kent, supposed to have been shot at some distance, dropping there when it could fly no further; and from

* See *Bath Trans. abridged*, Vol. ii. p. 98.—a Paper by Mr. Haskins.

the singularity of the bill, it appears extraordinary how the bird could have subsisted; it was, however, in good condition.

B.—La Mesange grise à joues blanches, *Levail. Afr.* iii. pl. 139. 1.

In this the bill is grey brown; head, neck, chin, and throat, black, passing down the middle of the breast in a streak; at the nape a white spot; from the gape a streak of white passes under the eye, and growing broader, finishes on the ears in an irregular roundish patch; plumage in general, on the upper parts of the body, slaty blue grey; quills black, edged with blue grey; belly, sides, and under wing coverts, rosy white; tail rounded, the three outer feathers white, the others black; the wings reach to the middle of the tail; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Batavia, in the Isle of Java; and seems so much allied to the first species, as to make one suppose it a mere Variety.

2.—BLUE TITMOUSE.

Parus cæruleus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 566. *Lin.* i. 341. *Faun. sæc.* No. 267. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1008. *Scop.* i. No. 244. *Muller*, No. 285. *Kramer*, 379. 3. *Frisch*, t. 14. *Raii*, 74. A. 4. *Will.* 175. t. 43. *Bris.* iii. 544. *Id.* 8vo. i. 462. *Klein*, 85. 3. *Id. Stem.* 16. t. 17. f. 10. a. b. *Id. Ov.* p. 29. t. 4. f. 10. *Faun. arag.* p. 90. *Sepp*, *Vog.* t. p. 45. *Borowsk.* iii. 180. 4. *Gerin.* iv. t. 376. 1. *Nat. Misc.* t. 138. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 168. *Id. Ed.* ii. 289.

La Mesange bleue, *Buf.* v. 413. *Pl. ent.* 3. f. 2. *Hist. Prov.* i. 515.

Blaumeise, *Gunth.* t. 66. *Wirsing*, t. 32. *Naturf.* xvii. 107.

Parozolino, o Fratino, *Zinnan. Uov.* 76. t. 11. f. 68.

Blue Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 543. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 163. pl. 57. 2. *Id. fol.* 114. t. W. f. 5. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 524. pl. 64. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 427. D. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 9. f. 3. 4. *Albin*, i. pl. 47. *Will. Engl.* 242. t. 43. *Hayes*, pl. 38. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 40. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 239. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 120. *Donov.* pl. 57. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 245. *Pult. Dors.* p. 10. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves*, *Br. Orn.*

LENGTH four inches and a half, extent seven, weight three drachms. Bill dusky; irides hazel; crown of the head blue, sides white; from the bill, through the eyes, a narrow line of black,

passing to the hindhead; which, as well as the hind part of the neck, is black, and continued in a line of black to the bill, bounding the lower part of the white on the sides of the head; back yellowish green; wing coverts blue; quills black, with dusky edges; tail blue, the two middle feathers the longest, the outer edges of all pale; under parts of the body yellowish white; legs black, or lead-colour.

The male and female are much alike.

This beautiful Species, called by some the Nun, and Hickmall, is common in England, as well as throughout Europe, extending to the more southern latitudes of Russia, but not in any part of Siberia; thought to be very destructive in gardens and orchards, by biting off the buds of the blossoms, in search of insects, yet, as Albin says, may be useful in destroying young caterpillars, and eggs, which might afterwards destroy the fruit.* It makes the nest in the hollows of walls and trees; said to lay more than twenty eggs, yet we have never been able to ascertain more than half that number; the nest is composed of moss, lined with feathers, or hair; the number of eggs most frequently eight, white, speckled with rust-colour at the larger end, the weight of each seventeen grains; † said to forsake the nest if the eggs are touched, but when the young are hatched, no bird defends them more courageously; for on such occasions, the female will suffer herself to be taken, rather than quit her abode, and has been known to return to the nest again, after being taken out, hissing like a snake, and biting with great energy. It has no song, but a shrill note, quickly repeated, and known by every one; it now and then, indeed, attempts to warble, but it is far from pleasing: it is a general feeder, insects, corn, especially oats, and animal food in every state; in search of the latter, will often be seen in the butchers shops, in the winter, and may be caught in the gardens, by a trap baited with fat meat, or suet.

* See Observations on the Depredations of Insects on Fruit Trees, by Mr. J. Haskins, a Country Gardener.—*Bath Agricult. Soc.* ix. *Id. Abridg.* V. ii. p. 98. 99. In this the Titmouse is stated to be the enemy of the insects, which are destructive to the blossoms of apple trees, &c.

† *Orn. Dict.*

3.--CRESTED TITMOUSE.

Parus cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 567. *Lin.* i. 340. *Faun. suec.* No. 266. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1005. *Scop.* i. No. 243. *Muller*, No. 282. *Kramer*, 379. 2. *Georgi*, 175. *Frisch*, t. 14. *Raii*, 74. 6. *Will.* 175. t. 43. *Borowsk.* iii. 179. 2. *Bris.* iii. 558. *Id.* 8vo. i. 466. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 169. *Id. Ed.* ii p. 290.

La Mesange huppée, *Buf.* v. 447. *Pl. enl.* 502. 2.

Hop-Meise, *Gunth.* t. 5—upper figure. *Naturf.* xvii. 107.

Crested Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 545. *Id. Sup.* ii. 255. *Br. Zool.* 1812, i. p. 542.

Arct. Zool. ii. 427. *F. Will. Engl.* 242. *Albin*, ii. pl. 57. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 64.

Donov. ii. pl. 56. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 250. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

SIZE of the last. Bill dusky; irides hazel; forehead and sides white; the feathers of the crown black, margined with white, and when elevated, form a beautiful crest, pointed at the top; chin and throat black, from which passes a line of the same to the hindhead, bounding the white on the cheeks beneath; on the ears an irregular black spot; upper part of the body, wings, and tail rufous grey, the two last deepest; under parts white, with a tinge of rufous on the sides; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits several parts of France, Germany, and Sweden, but is scarce every where; found in the west and temperate parts of Russia, but no where in Siberia.* It is chiefly seen in deep forests, among evergreen trees, insomuch that it is scented with their resinous odour; fond of solitude, not mixing with other birds, or in numbers, even of its own species; and does not bear confinement, hence it is less known than many others. Said to be found in plenty in some parts of Scotland, especially in the Pine Forests, from whence I have received a specimen; not uncommon in the Forest of Glenmoor, the property of the Duke of Gordon. We are told that the eggs are white, sometimes as many as ten, spotted with red, and that it makes the nest in the holes of trees, old walls, &c.

* *Pallas's Russian List.*—MS.

4.—COLE TITMOUSE.

Parus ater, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 564. *Lin.* i. 341. *Faun. succ.* No. 268. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1009. *Scop.* i. No. 245. *Sepp, Vog.* i. t. 1. *Kramer*, 379. *Georgi*, 175. *Frisch*, t. 13. *Raii*, 73. A. 2. *Will.* 175. t. 43. *Borowsk.* iii. 181. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 167. *Id. Ed.* ii. 288.

Parus atricapillus, *Bris.* iii. 551. *Id. Svo.* ii. 464.

— *Europæus*, Blackcap Titmouse, *Bartr. Tr.* 290.

— *sylvaticus*, *Klein*, 85. 2. *Id. Stem.* 16. t. 17. f. 9. a. b.

Petite Charboniere, *Buf.* v. 400. *Hist. Prov.* i. 516.

Cirgallegra, *Zinnan.* 75. t. 11. f. 67. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 226.

Tannenmeise, *Wirsing*, t. 59. *Naturf.* xvii. 108.

Colemouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 540. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 164. pl. 57. *Id. fol.* 114. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 533. pl. 64. 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 327. *Will. Engl.* 241. pl. 43. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 1. f. 8. & pl. 7. f. 9. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 57. pl. 6. *Bewick*, i. pl. in 241. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 180. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 246. *Donov.* iv. pl. 79. *Pult. Dors.* 10. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

THIS is smaller than the Blue Titmouse; weight at least two drachms; length four inches and a quarter. Bill black; head and throat black; from the bill a broad band of white, passing under the eyes to the sides of the neck; at the hindhead a large white spot; neck behind, back, and rump, ash-colour; beneath from the breast rufous white; wing coverts grey, tipped with white, forming two white bands; quills and tail brownish ash-colour, the feathers bordered with grey; the last rather forked; legs and claws lead-colour. Both sexes much alike.

This is common in woods, orchards, and gardens, living chiefly on insects; makes a nest of moss and wool, lined with hair, in the hollow of a tree, or old brick building; lays six or seven white eggs, spotted with rust, the spots more numerous, and smaller than in the next species, each weighing fourteen or fifteen grains. Is very common on the Continent of Europe, as far north as Russia, wherever the greater Species is met with, even beyond the Lena; and I have received specimens from Hudson's Bay, in America, where it is called Keesha, pee, sim.

5.—JAPAN TITMOUSE.

Parus Japonicus, Japan Titmouse, *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 55.

Parus palustris, *Ind. Orn.* ii: 566. 9. γ .

Marsh Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 542. 8. B.

SIZE of the last. Upper parts of the body much the same as to colour; head black; across the hindhead a band of white; beneath the body dusky white.

In a second specimen, the mark across the hindhead was yellowish, and only the top of the head was black.

These were in Sir Joseph Banks's Collection, and taken on board a ship, off the Coast of Japan; in many things they resemble both the Cole, and Marsh Species, though not strictly either. We have seen similar birds among India drawings, so may suppose them to inhabit India.

6.—JAVAN TITMOUSE.

Parus atriceps, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 160.—Horsfield.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Plumage above bluish grey, beneath whitish; head blue black; cheeks white; the tail consists of twelve feathers, the exterior of which are white; the next tipped with white, and the interior uniform in colour with the rest of the body.—Inhabits Java.

7.—MARSH TITMOUSE.

Parus palustris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 565. *Lin.* i. 341. *Faun. suec.* No. 269. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 1009. *Scop.* i. No. 246. *Brun.* No. 288. *Muller*, No. 286. *Kramer*, 379. 5. *Georgi*, 175. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 47. *Frisch*, t. 13. *Raii*, 73. A. 3. *Will.* 175. t. 43. *Bris.* iii. p. 555. *Id.* 8vo. i. 465. *Klein*, 85. 4. *Id. Stem.* 16. t. 17. f. 11. a—c. *Borowsk*, iii. 181. 6. *Gerin.* iv. t. 376. 2. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 170. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 292.

La Mesange de Marais, *Buf.* v. 403. *Pl. enl.* 3. f. 3.

Bymeise, *Gunth. Nest. U. Ey.* 55. t. 13—upper figure.

Plattmeise, *Naturf.* xxv. 19.

Tannen-holtz, *Besch. Berl.* iii. 462.

Parolozino palustre, *Zinman. Uov.* 77. t. 12. f. 68. 1.

Marsh Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 541. *Id. Sup.* 189. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 165. pl. 57. 4.

Id. fol. 114. t. W. f. 3. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 536. pl. 64. 4. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 427. E.

Will. Engl. 241. pl. 43. *Alb.* iii. pl. 58. 1. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 10. f. 9. & pl. 9.

f. 5. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 56. *Bewick*, i. pl. in p. 242. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 119. *Walc.*

ii. p. 247. *Pult. Dors.* p. 10. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is a trifle larger than the last, and four inches and a half in length, weighing two drachms and a half. Bill dusky; the irides hazel; crown of the head dull black; cheeks dirty white; on the throat a small black spot; upper parts of the body rusty grey, the under rufous white; margins of the quills and tail pale grey; legs lead-colour.

This is common in England, and found in moist situations, chiefly where old willows abound, frequently making the nest in the hole of a decayed one, which, when not sufficiently large, it will hollow out deeper with the bill, making the bottom larger than the entrance; the nest is chiefly made of moss, thistle down, and sometimes a little wool, lined with thistle down; the eggs are five or six, white, marked with red, as in the Colemouse, but the spots larger, and less numerous, weighing from nineteen to twenty-one grains.* It is more common than the Cole Titmouse, and has more of the habits of the Blue Species, as it will partake equally of flesh; it is often found about oat ricks, though insects, no doubt, are the principal food. Except to persons of nice discrimination, the two last appear as one species; but it may be observed, that in the last described, no white is found in the wing coverts, which is always to be seen in the Cole Titmouse; for even before the white appears on the nape, some white on the wings is visible, in which state a figure is given in the Folio Edition of the *British Zoology*, for the Marsh Species: there is also some difference in the nest and eggs, as above mentioned.

* *Orn. Dict.*

In Sepp's Plate the two are figured as male and female of one species.* The nest composed of sedgy reeds, with a portion of the leaves, and the head of a *Tipha*, and the lining of the same down and feathers; the eggs white, five in number, mottled with red-brown; in one bird a white spot on the hindhead, and the sides of the head white; throat black: in the other the top of the head wholly black, but no black mark on the throat.

This species inhabits the greater part of Europe; is common in Kamtschatka, and will bear the hardest frosts.

8.—CANADA TITMOUSE.

Parus atricapillus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 566. *Lin.* i. 341. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1008. *Bris.* iii. 553.

t. 29. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 464. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. p. 407.

La Mesange à tête noire, *Buf.* v. 408.

Canada Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 548. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 328. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 52.

SIZE of the Marsh Titmouse; length four inches and a half. Crown and throat black; neck behind, scapulars, and lesser wing coverts, deep ash-colour, paler towards the rump; upper tail coverts dirty white; sides of the head, and all beneath, white; thighs cinereous; greater wing coverts brown, edged with grey; quills brown, edged outwardly with grey, and within with whitish; tail brown, a trifle forked, the feathers edged grey, the two middle cinereous; legs blackish.

Inhabits Canada and Hudson's Bay, and as high as latitude 64. 30. on the west side of America; continues about Albany Fort, the whole year, most numerous in cold weather, probably compelled for want of food elsewhere; makes a twittering noise, compared to Kiss-kiss-keshish. The late Mr. Hutchins, from whom I received a specimen, informed me, that it chiefly lives on worms and insects, and found among the junipers at Hudson's Bay in the winter, and said not only to feed on flies, but also on the sprigs of the Sprig Birch.

* By the name of *Parus palustris*.

Mr. Abbot says, that this bird is common in Georgia at all times, and breeds there; the egg white, marked with minute ferruginous spots, chiefly at the larger end; and that the upper tail coverts are not always dirty white, but like the rest of the upper parts.

The female differs in being duller in colour; the white on the sides of the head smaller in extent, and beneath the body dusky white.—It has by some been ranked with our Marsh Titmouse, but we scarcely think that it is the same with that Species.

9.—LOUISIANE TITMOUSE.

Parus palustris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 565. 9. β . *Gen. Syn.* iv. 541. A.
Mesange à Gorge noire, *Pl. enl.* 502. 1.

THIS is four inches and a half long, and much like the Marsh Titmouse, but wants the white spot on the hindhead, as well as the traces of white on the wings; the colours, however, seem much deeper, and the black spot on the throat much larger; the tail a trifle cuneiform. In the female the head is rufous grey, much like the upper part of the body, but darker.

Inhabits Louisiana, but the description in Buffon does not entirely correspond with the *Pl. enlum.* referred to, for the bird there measures five inches; the top of the head, neck behind, and back olive green; sides of the head and all beneath white; chin and throat black, with some scattered marks of black across the top of the breast; wings black, the feathers edged with white; tail brown, rather hollowed at the end, the outer feathers white on the outer edge. I suspect these two to be different birds, nor am I quite positive that the Marsh Titmouse is found in North America.*

* See Canada Titmouse.

10.—NORWAY TITMOUSE.

Parus Strömei, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 563.

Parus ignotus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 1006. *Brun.* p. 73.

Strömian Titmouse, *Arct. Zool.* ii. 426, B.

Norway Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 537. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 70.

SIZE of the Great Titmouse. Bill black, beneath yellow; throat yellow; neck, and all the upper parts of the body, yellow green; breast yellow, spotted with chestnut; belly blue, near the vent yellowish; tail bifurcated, in colour like the back; the two outer feathers margined with white; legs black, the hind claw three times as long as the others.

Inhabits Norway, supposed, by M. Brunnich, to be a Variety of the Greater Species, but it has no black on the head; found by Mr. Ström, in Sondmor.

11.—LUGUBROUS TITMOUSE.

Parus lugubris, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 293.

LENGTH six inches. Bill and legs deep grey; top of the head black; throat, some part before, and sides of the neck, the same; nape, back, and scapulars, cinereous brown; wings and tail cinereous, the feathers fringed with whitish ash; temples, and all the under parts of the body, greyish white; irides brown.

Inhabits the South of Europe; common in Dalmatia, but never seen in Austria, nor any part of Germany, neither has it been observed hitherto in Italy. It is certainly very like the last Species, and may be easily confounded with it; but M. Temminck, strengthened by the authority of Dr. Pallas,* is confirmed in its being distinct.

* In his *Fauna Rossica*, a work which we have not yet seen.

12.—LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE.

- Parus caudatus*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 569. *Lin.* i. 342. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1010. *Scop.* i. No. 247. *Kramer*, 379. 5. *Frisch*, t. 14. *Raii*, 74. A. 5. *Will.* 176. t. 43. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 49. *Klein*, 85. 7. *Id. Stem.* 16. t. 17. f. 12. a. b. *Id. Ov.* 28. t. 4. f. 7. *Borowsk.* iii. 182. *Gerin.* iv. t. 379. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 173. *Id. Ed.* ii. 296.
- Lanius caudatus*, *Faun. succ.* No. 83. t. 1. f. 83.
- Parus longicaudus*, *Bris.* iii. 570. *Id. Svo.* i. 469.
- La Mesange à longue Queue, *Buf.* v. 436. pl. 19. *Pl., enl.* 502. 3.
- Schwanzmeise, Pfannestiel, *Gunth.* t. 21. *Wirsing*, t. 20. *Naturf.* xvii. 108.
- Pendolino, o Paronzino, *Zinnan. Uov.* 77. t. 11. f. 69.
- Long-tailed Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 550. *Id. Sup.* 190. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 166. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 537. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 428. *G. Will. Engl.* 242. pl. 43. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 11. f. 5. 6. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 59. *Albin*, ii. pl. 57, 1. *Hayes*, pl. 33. *Bewick*, i. pl. in p. 243. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 121. *Donov.* pl. 16. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 249. *Pult. Dors.* p. 10. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS elegant bird is five inches and a half long, and weighs two drachms. Bill black; irides hazel; top of the head white, mixed with grey, bordered all round by a broad streak of black like a crown, uniting at the back part, and passing down the neck and back quite to the rump; sides of the head, and beneath as far as the breast, white, inclining on the last to reddish; sides of the back, the rump, belly, sides, and vent, dull rose-colour, with a mixture of white on the under parts; lesser wing coverts black; the greater brown, edged with rose-colour; quills dusky, with pale edges; tail feathers very unequal in length; the two middle three inches two lines long; and the outer one only an inch and three quarters; the four middle ones are black; the next black, edged with grey; the others black and white; legs black.

The female much like the male; but in some the whole upper part of the neck is black; beneath greyish white, inclining to vinaceous on the sides and vent, with an obscure band on the breast.*

* *Orn. Dict.*

This species chiefly frequents woods, but is often seen in orchards and gardens in winter, biting off the buds of the trees. The nest is most elegant and curious, oval in shape, sometimes as large as a quart bottle, having a small hole on the side for entrance;* made of moss, liverwort, and wool, nicely interwoven, and completely lined with the softest feathers; it is not suspended, but firmly attached to the fork of a branch, three or four feet from the ground; the eggs usually ten or twelve, white, sparingly marked with reddish spots, mostly at the larger end; and smaller than any, except those of the Gold-crested Wren, each weighing 12 grains. It feeds mostly on insects; is an active, restless species, continually flying backward and forward, and running on the branches with great facility: the whole family keep together till spring invites them to pair, and in flying after one another utter a kind of twitter, having very little or no song.

It is said to inhabit Sweden; is common, even in winter, all over Russia and Siberia, and extends as far south as Italy; but is not certain, that it has been ever found either on the Continent of America, or its adjacent Islands.† Among the common people, this bird is known by a great variety of names, viz:—Huckmuck, Long-tail Mag, Long-tail Capon, Long-tail Pie, Mumruffin, Bottle Tom, and Bottle Tit.

13.—BEARDED TITMOUSE.

Parus biarmicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 570. *Lin.* i. 342. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1011. *Frisch*, t. 8.

Sepp, Vog. t. p. 83. *Borowsk.* iii. 183. *Spalowsch.* i. t. 40.

Parus barbatus, *Scop.* i. No. 241. *Bris.* iv. 567. *Id. Svo.* i. 468. *Klein*, p. 86. 8.

Tem. Man. d'Orn. 174. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 299.

Lanius biarmicus, *Faun. suec.* No. 84. *Brun.* p. 8.

* Frisch says, there are sometimes two entrances, the one opposite to the other, so that the bird may not ruffle the feathers in turning round.

† A specimen was once shewn us with other birds, as a native of Jamaica, but we have been since informed, that its being among them was purely accidental.

Parus Russicus, *Gmel. reise*, ii. 164. t. 10.

Pendulus, *Kramer*, p. 373.

Certhia arundinum, *Gerin*. iv. t. 364. 2.

La Mesange barbue, ou la Moustache, *Buf.* v. 418. pl. 18. *Pl. enl.* 618. 1. 2.

Least Butcher-bird, *Edw.* pl. 55.

Bearded Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 552. *Id. Sup.* 190. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 167. *Id. fol.*

74. pl. C. 2. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 540. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 428. H. *Albin*, i. pl. 48.

Bewick, i. pl. p. 246. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 62. pl. 7. *Lewin, Birds*, iii. pl. 122.

Donov. Birds, i. pl. 1. *Walcot, Syn.* ii. pl. 148. *Osterl. Menag.* pl. in p. 78.

Orn. Dict.

SIZE of the Long-tailed Titmouse, but stouter; length six inches and a quarter, breadth six inches and a half. Bill nearly half an inch long, and orange-colour, a trifle bent; irides yellow; the head pale ash-colour; beneath the eye a tuft of black feathers, ending in a point, not unlike a mustachoe; hind part of the neck and upper part of the back and wings orange bay, or rufous; scapulars and throat white; breast flesh-coloured; belly, sides, and thighs, like the back, but paler; vent black; quills dusky, within whitish; the secondaries edged with rufous, and those nearest the body tipped with the same; the tail is very cuneiform, the two middle feathers two inches and three quarters long, of nearly the same colour as the back, the outer one very short, and almost white at the end, the next much the same, but the end white only for a little way; the third only so at the tip; legs black.

In the female the whiskers under the eyes are wanting; crown of the head ferruginous, spotted with black; and the vent not black, but like the rest of the under parts.

These birds are found in various parts of England, but only in marshy situations, where reeds grow, on the seeds of which they feed, as well as on small insects; also small shells, the remains of all of which have been found in their stomachs.* They are in numbers not inconsiderable, in the marshes, among the reeds, between Erith,

* Mr. Lamb observes, that the stomach was very muscular, and not only the remains of small shells, but in the male was one small shell entire.

and London; in similar places near Gloucester; as well as among the great tracts of reeds near Cowbit, in Lincolnshire. Colonel Montagu met with them in the reed beds, close to the sea shore, near Winchelsea, in Sussex; and Mr. Lamb shot both sexes, in an Islet, about Brighfield Bridge, near Reading, on the 23d of December, and saw at the same time several others. I have also heard of their being in other places. They have been observed at Schonen, in Sweden, but rarely; very common about the Caspian, and Palus Mæotis, and among thick reeds of the rivers, which fall into them, but in no high latitudes in Asia, nor any in Siberia; are common in Denmark;* but how far met with southward on the Continent, is yet unknown; or whether the species exist in India, as Frisch insinuates, when he calls it *Indianischer bart Sperling*. † As to the nest, and its construction, we are in no certainty about it; one brought to me for such, was composed of very soft materials, suspended between three reeds drawn together. In Sepp's work the nest is on sedgy ground, of a very loose texture, composed of the tops of dried grass, with the seedy heads of rushes and reeds, with narrow leaves among them, the eggs four in number, reddish white, marked with small spots of brown. Kramer says, it makes the nest among the willows, in the shape of a purse, of downy materials, such as that of the Cats Tail, or Asp. It is no wonder, that these birds have not been more early observed as a British Species; being never found, except in the reed beds, which frequently cover many acres of ground, and growing in the water, are overflowed at every tide: few persons go near them, but at the time of cutting; which they do in boats; for except at very low tides, no one can set a foot within their boundaries.

* Yet it is mentioned by Muller. Edwards says, that the Countess of Albemarle brought a cage full of these birds from Denmark, and from them has probably proceeded the race, at present dispersed through this kingdom. We may, however, be cautious of admitting this as a fact, and may rather suppose them to have originally been here, but overlooked by the early ornithologists.

† *Frisch*, Class. 1. Div. 11. Art. 8.

14.—SIBERIAN TITMOUSE.

Parus Sibiricus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 571. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1013. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 172. *Id. Ed.* ii. 294.

La Mesange à ceinture blanche, *Buf.* v. 446. *Pl. enl.* 708. 3.

Siberian Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 556. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 44.

LENGTH five inches. Bill blackish; chin and throat to the breast black; top of the head greyish brown; from the bill a white streak passes beneath the eye, covering the sides of the neck and breast, beneath the black; from thence to the vent rufous grey; tail somewhat cuneiform, one inch and three quarters long, or more, the outer feather bordered with rufous grey; legs blackish.

Inhabits Siberia.

15.—EASTERN TITMOUSE.

Siberian Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 556. 23. A.

Lathamian Titmouse, *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 44.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black; plumage above the body pale brownish ash-colour; forehead and under parts white; down the middle of the throat and breast black; quills dusky, with hoary margins; tail two inches and a half long; legs black.

This was brought, among others, from an eastern voyage, but from whence uncertain: it differs from the other in the length of the tail, as well as in the chin and throat; the black being there not so broad, nor the white surrounding it so conspicuous; neither has the belly any rufous tinge. I have only seen one specimen, and that in the Museum of the late Sir Ashton Lever.

16.—PENDULINE TITMOUSE.

- Parus pendulinus*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 568. *Lin.* i. 342. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1014. *Georgi*, 175. *Borowsk*, iii. 178. t. 71. *Decouv. russ.* i. 480. *Encycl. Brit.* Vol. xiii. pl. 377. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 176. *Id. Ed.* ii. 301.
- Parus palustris*, *Gerin.* iv. t. 378. 1. *Id.* t. 380—bird and nest.
- Parus Polonicus*, sive *pendulinus*, *Bris.* iii. 565. t. 29. 2. *Id.* 8vo, i. 467. *Act. Bonon.* ii. 57. t. 7.
- Parus Lithuanicus*, *Klein*, 86. 10. *Id. Stem.* 17. t. 17. f. 13. a—b.
- Mesange de Pologne, *Remiz*, *Buf.* v. 423. *Pl. enl.* 618. 3. *I. D. Titius Dissert. cum Tab. 2. Globiez Remiz.* tab. 2. avis cum nido. *Rzaczynsk. Polon.* i. 294.
- Cotton-Vogel, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 4.
- Mountain Titmouse, *Albin*, iii. pl. 57.
- Penduline Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 547. *Coxe's Trav.* i. pl. in p. 218. bird and nest. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 493. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 66.

SIZE of the Blue Titmouse, four inches and a half long. Bill ash-colour; fore part of the head whitish; behind it, and the neck, cinereous; upper part of the back, and scapulars, rufous grey; the lower part and rump grey; forehead black, lengthening backwards into a band under the eye; throat, and neck before, very pale ash-colour; the rest of the under parts pale rufous; lesser wing coverts brown, tipped with rufous; the greater blackish; with chestnut edges, and tipped with pale rufous; quills and tail brown, margined with white; legs reddish grey; claws blackish. The female wants the black streak through the eye.

Inhabits chiefly Poland, whence its name in some authors; also Italy, Siberia,* and the intermediate parts; the most curious circumstance of this species is the nest, being of a most singular construction, in shape roundish, not unlike that of the Long-tailed Titmouse, but composed of still finer materials: this bird frequents watery places, and feeds on aquatic insects; the nest is made of the

* Common in Russia; in greatest plenty at Sundaëf, on the River Yaick, though they are seen along the Wolga,—*Decouv. Russ.* i. 480. *Id.* iii. 363. Some have been observed weaving their nests about the Angara, and the Rivers beyond Lake Baikal.

down of the willow and poplar, as also of the thistle; these it entwines with its bill, into a close body, strengthening the fabric outwardly with small fibres, and roots of plants, and lining the whole with some of the loose, soft down abovementioned: this is hung at the extreme end of some weak branch, which projects over the water, and is wholly covered, except a hole left for entrance, which appears on one side, and generally that which faces the water; by this cautious instinct, neither quadruped, nor reptile, will venture to attack it. The eggs are generally four or five, perfectly white, and almost transparent, and the bird said to have two broods in a year, the first in April or May, the second in August.

The nests are seen frequently in the marshes about Bologna, and other places. The peasants thereabouts hold both bird and nest in great estimation, hanging one of the latter near the door of their huts; as to the bird itself, it is accounted almost sacred, and they behold it with that superstitious veneration, which is so commonly the effect of unenlightened minds.

17.—LANGUEDOC TITMOUSE.

Parus Narboniensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 568. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1014. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 177.

Id. Ed. ii. p. 301.

La Penduline, *Bufl.* v. 433. *Hist. Prov.* i. 517.

Mesange de Languedoc, *Pl. enl.* 708, 1.

Languedoc Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 549. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 68.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black, the edge of the upper mandible yellow brown; top of the head grey; upper parts of the body rufous grey, beneath the same, but paler; wing coverts blackish, with rufous margins; the second quills like the coverts, but paler at the ends; the greater blackish, with whitish margins; tail black, but the feathers margined with rufous; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Languedoc; is similar in manners to the Penduline Species, and not inferior in respect to the nest, which is pretty large, in comparison with the size of the bird: the shape is like the egg of

an Ostrich, and not much less in size, the longer diameter six inches, the shorter three inches and a half; this is fixed on a forked twig of a poplar, surrounding it with wool; employing the downy part of the poplar flower, and such other materials as are made use of by the former bird. This is also open on one side, but the entrance more surprising, for it constructs a kind of portico over it, projecting almost three quarters of an inch, whereby there is an additional security against accidents from wind, rain, and other inconveniences. It is known about Languedoc, by the name of Wild Canary Bird; thought by some to be the young of the Penduline Titmouse.

18.—ALPINE TITMOUSE.

Parus Alpinus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 569. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1012. *S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. 171. *Pall. N. Nord. Beytr.* iv. 49.

Alpine Titmouse, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 256. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 69.

SIZE and shape of the Long-tailed Titmouse. The bill black, the feathers on the upper parts of the body black, margined with ash-colour; beneath pale rufous, spotted with black; from the base of the bill a white line runs towards the nape; quills and tail black, the latter somewhat forked in shape, the outer feathers marked with a cuneiform spot of white at the tip; hind claw very long.

Inhabits the higher parts of Persia, and lives on insects.

19.—CAPE TITMOUSE.

Parus Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 570. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1011.

La Mesange du Cap. de B. Esper. *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 206. t. 115.

Le petit Deuil, *Buf.* v. 445.

Cape Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 552. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 48.

THE bill in this bird is black; irides red; head, neck, back, belly, and wings, cinereous grey; quills black, edged with white; tail black above and white beneath; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and constructs a nest like a bottle, with a short neck; it is composed of a kind of cotton, and placed in the thickest shrubs; the neck of it is narrow, and on the outside a sort of additional nest, serving for the lodgment of the male while the female sits, or broods the young within. It is said, that when the female goes out of the nest, the male strikes against the outside with all the force of his wing, by which the edges of the entrance collapse together, so as to prevent the intrusion of any thing to injure the young in her absence.

Thunberg, in his Travels, mentions a bird at the Cape of Good Hope, by the name of Kapock Bird, which "forms its nest (which is as curious as it is beautiful, and is of the thickness of a coarse worsted stocking) from the down of the Wild Rosemary Tree;"* probably he means this Species.

20.—PINC-PINC TITMOUSE.

Le Pinc-pinc, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 127. pl. 131.

SIZE of a Wren. Bill and irides brown; the plumage somewhat resembles that of a Lark, the feathers being dusky brown, darker in the middle; beneath rufous white, dotted with brown; rump and lower belly pale rufous; tail very short, but slightly cuneiform, or rather rounded at the end, and dusky; the feathers light brown outwardly, and the ends white; legs dull yellow. The female is like the male, but the colours less brilliant.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and makes a singular nest of a roundish shape, having a kind of elevated neck, forming a narrow entrance, so that it has somewhat the appearance of a small nest placed upon a larger; it is irregular outwardly, but better put together within; the inside smooth and strong; it is made of the

* *Eriocephalus*.

down of plants,* is sometimes as white as snow, at other times pale brown, according to the sort of down used; it is placed in the middle of a bush, and in general is difficult of access; the eggs are six or eight, spotted with brown; the male and female sit by turns: it has many enemies; among birds, the Titmice and Barbets; also mice, wasps, and ants, and even some reptiles, which devour the eggs or young. The mice, after enlarging the orifice, make use of the nest to store up the provisions, and the snakes to hide themselves. In one of these nests M. Levaillant found an egg of the Didric, or Gilded Cuckow; and in another, that of the Noisy Cuckow; but observes, that he could not account for its introduction, unless before the narrow part was finished; as to the bird described by Sonnerat, if the same, he thinks the nest is too precisely figured, and so far from the male taking his station on the outside, both sexes sit by turns; but probably the two birds may not be the same, as that of Sonnerat had a bill nearly straight, and in the one last described it is a trifle bent; neither does the plumage quite agree in colour. Levaillant ranks it with the Fig-eaters.

21.—AMOROUS TITMOUSE.

Parus amarusus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 568. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1015. 30.

La Mesange amoureuse, *Buf.* v. 456.

Amorous Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 546. 15. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 42.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter, weight three drachms. Bill black, the end orange; plumage deep slate-colour, nearly black; on the middle of the wing a longitudinal spot, half yellow, half rufous, formed by the outer margins of some of the middle coverts, which are of these colours.

Inhabits the northern parts of Asia, and has obtained the name from its disposition: when kept in a cage in pairs, nothing can exceed

* The nest made of the *Asclepias*,—*Barrow's Trav.* p. 323.

the fondness of one sex for the other, perpetually caressing; by this means alleviating the rigours of confinement, and making even captivity itself supportable.

22.—MOUNTAIN TITMOUSE.

La Mesange brune à poitrine noire, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 167. pl. 139. 1.

THIS, says M. Levaillant, is the smallest of the Titmice found about the Cape of Good Hope; size of the Blue Species. Bill black; eyes brown; head, neck, throat, and breast, black, the last continued in a streak down the middle of the belly; at the corner of the mouth begins a white band, passing beneath the eye, and growing there broader, continues as an irregular broad patch, on the ear to the shoulder; forming also a spot at the back part of the head; back and scapulars earthy brown, fringed with white; sides, lower belly, and vent rufous grey; quills brown, tail the same, the exterior feathers white on the outer webs, and all of them white at the ends; legs lead-colour. The female is smaller, but like the male.

Inhabits the rocks, and mountainous parts in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope; has a lisping sort of note, like Gra, gra, at other times not unlike that of others of the Genus. The nest is made of moss, wool, and feathers, very large, and there are from eight to fourteen eggs.

23.—BLACK-BREASTED TITMOUSE.

Parus Afer, Ind. Orn. ii. 564. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1010.

Black-breasted Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 539. *D'Entrecast. Voy.* i. 87. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 54.

SIZE of the first Species. Plumage above dusky; sides of the head, and round the eye, white; on each side of the neck a stripe of the same; at the hindhead a spot of white; chin, throat, and breast,

black ; belly dirty white ; quills brown ; tail black ; the outer web of the exterior feather white ; the next to it tipped with white ; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.—Sir J. Banks. Also India.—Lady Impey. M. Levaillant* doubts this bird ever having been brought from the Cape of Good Hope, because he did not find it there ; and, although he professes never to have seen it, even suspects its not being a Titmouse at all. D'Entrecasteaux observed it extracting the saccharine juice, which exudes from the glands of the Corolla of the *Agave Vivipara*, with admirable dexterity. †

24.—BLACK TITMOUSE.

La Mesange noire, Levaill. Afr. iii. 162. pl. 137. 1. 2.

SIZE of our Great Titmouse. Bill black ; irides deep brown ; general colour of the plumage deep black, except some traces of white on the wings and tail ; the two middle feathers of the latter are wholly black, the others the same, with the outer border, and round the ends white, having most white on the outer ones, which are a trifle the shortest ; wing coverts and quills bordered with white, but most on the former, giving the appearance of a white stripe ; the greater coverts entirely white, making a sort of black and white chequering ; legs lead-colour.

The female is smaller, with the colours less deep, though black ; and the under tail coverts white. Young birds have the edges of the feathers rufous ; the black on the body greatly inclining to brown, and the under parts to grey ; the wing, when closed, reaches to about one-third on the tail.

Inhabits the interior of the Cape of Good Hope ; found chiefly on the borders of the River Sondag, Swarte Kop, and Caffre Country ;

* *Afr. iii. p. 169.*

† The shape of the tongue is not known, but from this last account of the manners, it may belong to the Honey-eaters.

but not more eastward, or near the Cape itself. It makes the nest in the holes of trees, composed of fibres of plants, lined with wool, and lays from six to eight white eggs. The note is so like that of our European Species, as to make any one suppose it to be the same bird.

25.—GREY TITMOUSE.

La Mesange grisette, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 164. pl. 138. f. 1.—male. f. 2. Var.

SIZE of the last. Bill and irides black brown; head and neck black; from the nostrils white, increasing in width, and passing under the eye to the ears, where it is broadest, and again lessening, passes on to the breast; the white also bounds the lower part of the neck behind; the back and upper parts blue grey; beneath, the same, but paler; greater wing coverts and second quills dusky, bordered with white; the greater the same, but brown; upper tail coverts black; tail black, even, the outer feather edged with white, the second the same, but more narrow, and the third fringed only at the tip; legs bluish.

The female is smaller, the colours less brilliant; crown and throat black-brown, and the grey above has a rufous tinge. Young birds have the throat mixed brown, and are otherwise inclined to fulvous.

Inhabits the Mimosa woods of Candebou, and there called Malabartje. It varies in having the wings and tail white.

26.—AZURE TITMOUSE.

Parus cyanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 563. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1007. *N. C. Petr.* xiv. 588. t. 23. f. 1.

Falck. It. iii. 407. t. 31. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 172. *Id. Ed.* ii. 295.

Parus Indicus Aldr. *Raii*, 74. 7. *Will.* 177. *Aldr. Av.* ii. 714. t. p. 715. *Gerin.* iv. t. 378. 2.

Parus dorso cæruleo, &c. *N. C. Petr.* xiv. 498. t. 13. f. 1.

Parus cæruleo albus, *Spalowsch. Vog.* i. t. 39.

— *cæruleus major*, *Bris.* iii. 548. *Id. Svo.* i. 463.

— *Sæbyensis*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 1008. *Mus. Carls. fusc.* i. t. 25.

La grosse Mesange bleue, *Buf.* v. 455.

Azure Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 538. *Id. Sup.* 189. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 426. *C. Id. Sup.* p. 64. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 39.

SIZE of the Greater Titmouse; length five inches and a half. Bill blackish blue, sides of it dirty white; forehead, crown, cheeks, and all beneath, white, except an irregular, oblong, blue mark, from the breast to the middle of the belly; and a blue stripe from the bill, through the eyes, to the hindhead; beneath this a pale band; back and rump pale blue; upper tail coverts deep blue, tipped with white, blue, and lead-colour; the first forming a band across the wing; quills brown; the inner edge of the primaries white, the outer blue, towards the tip white; secondaries white at the tips; tail blue; the outer edges of the feathers whitish, most so in proportion as they are more outward; the exterior has the outer web wholly white; legs black.

Inhabits the northern parts of Europe;* is found in Sudermania, also in great abundance in the northern woods of Siberia and Russia, and about Synbirsk, in the government of Casan. It is migratory, appearing in winter about the houses in St. Petersburg; twitters like a Sparrow, but with a softer and sweeter note.

27.—KNJAESCİK TITMOUSE.

Parus Knjaescik, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 572. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1012. *Lepech. It.* i. 181.

Knjaescik Titmouse, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 256. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 45.

THIS bird is said to be white, with a livid collar, a stripe of the same through the eyes, and a continued stripe on the under parts of the body.

Inhabits the oak forests of Siberia. M. Temminck joins this with the Azure Titmouse.

* Aldrovandus says, the East Indies; but his bird had a black spot beneath the eyes, and the crown, as well as the rest of the upper parts, of a pale blue; irides yellow.

28.—NEW-ZEALAND TITMOUSE.

Parus Novæ Zealandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 571. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1013.

New-Zealand Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 558. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 47.

LENGTH five inches. Bill brown, tip dusky; forehead rufous; body above pale cinereous red, mixed with brown; over the eye a white streak; beneath it, and sides of the head, cinereous; underparts pale rufous grey; quills pale brown; tail like the back; the two middle feathers black, the others marked with a square brown spot about the middle of each; legs dusky.

Met with at Dusky Bay, New-Zealand, called Tòe Tòe.—Sir Joseph Banks.

29.—GREAT-HEADED TITMOUSE.—PL. CX.

Parus macrocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 571. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1013.

Great-headed Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 557. pl. 55. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 51. pl. 5.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill small, pale, with a few weak bristles at the base; head very full of feathers, giving it a disproportionate appearance; head, neck, and back, dusky black; on the forehead, just over the bill, a spot of white; on the wing a white bar; breast orange; the rest of the under parts buff-yellow, mixed with black on the thighs; tail long, rounded at the end, black; the two outer feathers white, with black ends, divided obliquely, the adjoining one white within near the tip; legs dusky brown. The female is pale brown above, beneath yellow; the bill and white spot on the forehead as in the male.

Inhabits Queen Charlotte's Sound, New-Zealand, and there called Mirro-Mirro.—Sir Joseph Banks.

NEW ZEALAND TITMOUSE

From the collection of Mr. G. S. P. ...

... ..

LEWIS first
dark above pale cinereous red, mixed with brown; over the ...
white streaks beneath it, and sides of the head,
pale
two middle
... ..
... ..
... ..



Great-headed Titmouse.

A.—Great-headed Titmouse, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 191.

This Variety was met with in Norfolk Island, and differs in having the breast of a beautiful crimson instead of orange.

30.—INDIAN TITMOUSE.

Parus Indicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 572. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1015. *Mus. Carls.* 2. t. 50.
Indian Titmouse, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 256. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 46.

SIZE of the Greater Species. Bill brown; forehead dusky; the rest of the plumage above cinereous; chin and throat dusky white; breast, belly, and vent, pale ferruginous; wing coverts dusky black, margined with cinereous; quills and tail dusky; the last a trifle forked.—Inhabits India.

A.—Length six inches. Bill black, with a slight notch at the tip, and a few hairs at the base, pointing forwards; plumage on the upper parts bluish ash, or lead-colour; from the nostrils a streak of black passes through the eye, and forms a crescent on the breast; within this the chin and throat are pure white; below the breast, pale rufous; quills dusky black, with pale cinereous edges; tail a trifle forked, the same as the quills, which reach above half way on the former; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

31.—CHINESE TITMOUSE.

Parus Sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 570. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1012.
Chinese Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 555. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 59.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black, somewhat bent; plumage above pale ferruginous; forehead to the eye white, passing above in

a slender streak, ending in a point some way behind; beneath the body white; but the belly, thighs, and vent, have a rufous tinge; quills and tail pale, the latter greatly cuneiform; the two middle feathers three inches in length.

The female is brown above, wings dull rufous; forehead and beneath nearly white; quills and tail dusky; legs in both orange.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke. Also among the drawings of the late Captain Broadly, done in China.

32.—RUFIOUS-HEADED, TITMOUSE.

Le Forestier vert, a tête rousse, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 115.

LENGTH six inches, extent of wing eight inches and three-quarters. Bill almost straight, compressed on the sides, brown, paler beneath; top of the head to the eyes rufous; sides of it cinereous; back of the neck green, with a rufous tinge; the rest of the upper parts greenish; fore part of the neck, upper wing coverts, the edges of the quills yellow; breast and belly rufous white; under the tail yellow and green, with the base of the feathers white; legs blue. Found in Paraguay.

33.—GILDED TITMOUSE.

Le Forestier doré et noiratre, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 117.

LENGTH five inches and a half, extent seven. Bill strong, a trifle curved, and somewhat compressed, colour dusky; plumage above dull green; base of the bill, sides of the head, and all the under parts yellow, like that of the yolk of an egg, deeper on the sides; one-third of the outer edge of the wing gold-colour; under wing coverts pearly grey; quills and tail brown, edged with green; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Paraguay.—Only a single specimen met with.

34.—SCARLET-HEADED TITMOUSE.

Le Forestier à tête écarlate, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 119.

LENGTH five inches, breadth seven. Bill dusky, bluish beneath; that, and the eye, surrounded with black, the rest of the head deep scarlet; wing coverts black above, white beneath; second coverts and quills dusky, margined with blue; the rest of the plumage slaty grey, paler beneath. Both sexes nearly alike.

Inhabits Paraguay.—It seems to bear much resemblance to the Crimson-crowned Finch; but scarcely can be the same, as it is unusual for one and the same species to inhabit such opposite climes, as Paraguay and Greenland.

35.—HUDSONIAN TITMOUSE.

Parus Hudsonicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 566. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1013. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. p. 430.
I. Fr. Miller, t. 21. A.

Parus atricapillus, Black-capped Titmouse, *Amer. Orn.* i. pl. 8. f. 4.

Hudson's Bay Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 557. *Id. Sup.* 190. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 329.
Phil. Trans. lxii. 408. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 53.

LENGTH five inches and a half; breadth seven; weight half an ounce. Bill black; the head ferruginous brown; beneath the eyes a white streak; throat black; back greenish ash-colour; breast and belly white; sides of the belly ferruginous; wings brown; quills edged with cinereous; tail two inches and a half long, a little rounded at the end, coloured as the quills: rump rufous white; all the feathers of this bird are long and loose, black at the base; legs black; the middle and hind claws twice as long as the rest. Male and female alike.—Inhabits Hudson's Bay, seen among the juniper plains and oak woods the whole year; in winter flying in small flocks, a little way at a time; builds among the junipers in June, making a nest of grass, lined with feathers; the young take wing at the beginning of

July; preys on flies of all kinds, and is fond of musquitoes, feeding its young with them, but in winter subsists on berries and seeds, and sometimes on the insides of juniper and pine buds, which it is said to store up in autumn for that purpose; generally lays five eggs. Called by the natives, Peche-ke-ke-shish; has no note beyond a chirp. The *Amer. Orn.* says, the female lays six white eggs, minutely speckled with red; has two broods in a year, first beginning of June, second the end of July; the whole family keep together during the winter: both sexes nearly alike.

36.—TOUPET TITMOUSE.

Parus bicolor, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 567. *Lin.* i. 544. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1005. *Faun. Groenl.* 125, 85.

Parus Carolinensis cristatus, *Bris.* iii. 561. *Id.* 8vo. i. 466. *Klein*, 86. 12.

— *cristatus*, bluish grey Titmouse, *Bartr. Trav.* 290.

La Mesange huppée de la Caroline, *Buf.* v. 451.

Crested Titmouse, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 57.

Toupet Titmouste, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 544. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 324. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 65.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black; irides dark brown; lore white; just over the bill a black spot; on the head a longish pointed crest; this and the upper parts of the body deep grey, the under reddish white, deeper on the sides; quills and tail edged with rufous grey; the latter nearly even at the end; legs lead-colour.

The female and young male differ, in having the belly and sides nearly white; but over the thighs pale ferruginous cinnamon.

Inhabits Carolina and Virginia, throughout the year; chiefly in the woods; and feeds, like most others of the Genus, on insects; rarely seen near houses. Not uncommon in Georgia, inhabiting the swamps, and oak woods thereabouts, at all times. Said to build the nest in a hollow tree in May, and to lay six white eggs, marked with minute specks; the first brood in the beginning of June, and frequently another about the end of July.

Met with also in Denmark, and in the south of Greenland, where it is called Avingarsak ; it flies swiftly, during which, folds up the wings frequently, and utters a weak note.

37.—VIRGINIAN TITMOUSE.

Parus Virginianus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 567. *Lin.* i. 342. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1010. *Bris.* iii. 575.
Id. 8vo. i. 470.

Sylvia flavopygia, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 47.

Luscinia uropygio luteo, *Klein*, 74. 8.

La Mesange à croupion jaune, *Buf.* v. 453.

Yellow-Rump, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 50.

Virginian Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 546. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 325.

LENGTH five inches. Bill blackish ; head and upper parts of the body olive brown, the under grey ; rump fine yellow ; legs and claws brown. Male and female much alike.

Inhabits Virginia, and feeds on insects ; running about the trees in search of them with great facility, like the Woodpecker.

38.—GUIANA TITMOUSE.

Parus Cela, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 568. *Lin.* i. 343. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1015. *Kalm, Voy.* ii. 151.

La Mesange noire, *Buf.* v. 458.

Guiana Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 546. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 50.

BILL white ; plumage black, except a yellow spot on the wings, and another at the base of the tail.

Inhabits Guiana.

GENUS LII.—SWALLOW.

* <i>Three Toes forward, and One backward.</i>		23 Panayan	48 Supercilious
1 Chimney Swallow		24 Rufous-fronted	49 White-winged
Var. A.		25 Fulvous	Var. A.
Var. B.		26 Blue	50 Purple
2 Barn		27 Otaheite	51 Chalybeate
3 Martin		28 Grey-rumped	52 Severn
4 Sand Martin		29 Coromandel	53 Rufous-rumped
5 Brunette		30 Collared	Var. A.
6 Indian Martin		31 Aculeated	54 Rufous-necked
7 Dusky		32 Sharp-tailed	55 Rufous-bellied
8 Ambergris		33 Siberian	Var. A.
9 Red-headed		34 Needle-tailed	** <i>All the four Toes placed forward.</i>
10 Rufous-headed		35 New-Holland	56 Common Swift
11 Brown-crowned		36 Pin-tailed	57 Indian
Var. A.		37 Wire-tailed	58 White-bellied
12 Daurian		38 Dun-rumped	59 Chinese
13 Aonalashka		Var. A.	60 White-collared
14 Crag		39 Senegal	61 White-backed
15 Linchi		40 Black	62 White-throated
16 Klecho		41 St. Domingo	63 White-rumped
17 Edible		42 White-bellied	64 Nimble
18 Esculent		43 Quebec	65 Murine
19 Wheat		44 Peruvian	*** <i>Toes divided, Two be- fore, and Two behind.</i>
20 Crested		45 Pied	66 Balassian
21 Cape		46 Ash-bellied	
22 Javan		47 Brazilian	

BIRDS of this Genus have a short bill, small at the point, and a little bending; nostrils open.

Tongue short; broad, and in most species cloven.

Tail in general more or less forked. Wings long.

Legs short; feet furnished with four toes; for the most part placed three before and one behind, the division of the Swifts excepted, in which all the four toes are placed forward; and a single species, in which the toes are divided two before, and two behind.

* THREE TOES FORWARD, AND ONE BACKWARD.

1.—CHIMNEY SWALLOW.

- Hirundo rustica*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 572. *Lin.* i. 343. *Faun. suec.* No. 270. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1015. *Scop.* i. No. 249. *Brun.* No. 289. *Muller*, No. 287. *Kram.* 380. *Georgi*, 175. *Frisch*, t. 18. *Faun. arag.* 90. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 31. *Klein*, 82. 2. *Id. Stem.* 15. t. 17. f. 2. a—c. *Id. Ov.* 27. t. 10. f. 2. *Borowsk*, iii. 155. *Schaf. el. Orn.* t. 40. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 265. *Id. Ed.* ii. 427. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. t. 315.
- Hirundo domestica*, *Gerin.* iv. t. 409. f. 1. *Bris.* ii. 486. *Id. Svo.* i. 294. *Raii*, 71. A. 1. *Will.* 155. t. 39. *Robert. Ic.* pl. 3.
- Hirondelle de Cheminée*, *Buf.* vi. 591. pl. 25. 1. *Pl. enl.* 543. 1.
- Schwalbe, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* 62. t. 15, lower fig. *Naturf.* xvii. 109. *Id.* xxv. 20.
- Rauch-Schwalbe, *Bechst. Deutsch. Ed.* ii. V. 3. p. 902. *Vog. Kurl.* 84. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 71. t. 58.
- Rondine minore*, *Zinnan. Uov.* 48. t. 7. f. 35. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* p. 227.
- Chimney, or Common Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 561. *Id. Sup.* 192. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 168. pl. 58. *Id. fol.* 96. *Id. Ed.* 1812. p. 543. pl. 65. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 330. *Phil. Trans.* lxi. p. 459. *Id.* liii. p. 101. *Id.* lxxv. p. 258. 343. *Albin*, i. pl. 45. *Will. Engl.* 212. pl. 39. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 2. f. 7. 8. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 252. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 123. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 84. pl. 9. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 251. *Pult. Dors.* p. 13. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.* *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 497. *Graves's Br. Orn.* *Forst. Observ.*

LENGTH six inches and a half; breadth eleven and three quarters; weight between five and six drachms. Bill black; irides hazel; forehead and chin red, inclining to chestnut; general colour of the plumage above black, with a rich gloss of purplish blue; breast and belly white; the tail much forked, all the feathers, except the two middle ones, marked with an oval white spot on the inner web, near the end; legs very short, and blackish. In the female, the outer feathers of the tail are not so long as in the female.

This is well known throughout England, coming the end of March,* or beginning of April, and departing in September; with us it generally builds in chimneys, within five or six feet of the top,

* For the most part the first week in April, but I have seen them as early as the 26th of March.

making the nest of mud, mixed with straw, and hair, lining it with feathers, and lays four or five white eggs, speckled with rusty red, and each weighing about thirty grains.* It is known sometimes to make the nest in some outbuilding, and I once saw it placed on the end of a beam, which projected from a barn. It has been observed, that Swallows annually return to the same haunts; two instances of which, among many others, have occurred to our notice; the one in the Museum of Sir Ashton Lever, in which the nest of a Swallow was made on the dead body of an Owl, nailed against a barn; after the young were flown, curiosity prompted the owner to take the owl away, and to substitute in its stead a large Conch Shell; and the following season, the same pair of birds made a nest upon the shell; both of which were exhibited at the Museum. A second instance was at Camerton Hall, near Bath, where a pair of Swallows built their nest on the upper part of the frame of an old picture, over the chimney; coming through a broken pane in the window of the room; and this for three successive years, and no doubt would have continued so to do, if the room had not been put into repair, which prevented their access to it.

Much has been said concerning the migration of the Swallow Tribe, and many strained conjectures have been advanced concerning their non-departure from this kingdom; but in respect to their laying themselves up in hollow trees, immersing into ponds, &c. the bare recital, however brief, would take up too much room in this place, yet that a single one does now and then appear out of season, is incontestible; and that a few may remain even through the winter cannot be denied,† this fact having been related to us by persons of

* *Orn. Dict.*

† “In the latter end of August, 1779, some boys beat down a Martin’s nest, with young. The birds built anew for another brood, which had but just learned the use of their wings, when their congeners took leave. Several times in the course of the winter I have seen sometimes one, sometimes two, flying about when the weather was mild, and the sun shined warm; and after the 25th of March they were constantly to be seen on fine days.”—*Extract of a Letter from the late Mr. Bolton, near Halifax, Yorkshire, August 30, 1794.*

veracity, but I cannot say that I ever saw an individual at large beyond the month of November, and which only occurred to me once in Kent.* Experiments have been made of preserving Swallows throughout the winter in confinement, and this was effected by Mr. J. Pearson, of London, and recorded in Mr. Bewick's work; † they were fed with the same food as the Nightingale, that they throve extremely well, sang their song through the winter, and soon after Christmas began to moult, which time they got through without any difficulty, and lived three or four years, regularly moulting every year at the usual time. The whole of this account is well worth reading.

The Swallow is supposed to take up its winter quarters in Senegal, ‡ and parts adjacent, and seems to inhabit occasionally the whole of the Old Continent, being known from Norway to the Cape of Good Hope, on the one hand; and from Kamtschatka to India and Japan on the other; not uncommon in Sumatra. In Sweden are called Barn Swallows, § where they build within the roofs of houses.

The Swallow first appears at Gibraltar the middle of February, and becomes numerous the first week in March; does not build in chimnies as in the colder climates for a constancy, but chiefly in open staircases, galleries, and cloisters; congregates the end of July, and

* I have several times seen a Swallow at large the middle of October, and once November 6, 1786, saw a single Swallow flying backward and forward before my door at Dartford, in Kent, at ten o'clock in the morning, the wind at N. E. and the sun shining quite strong; and Mr. Lambert on the 22d of November, 1782; but at Bath, on November 21, 1791, were seen at least a dozen, flying about, near the Circus, and an anecdote is in print of a Swallow being seen flying at Shaftesbury, on the 22d of January, 1796.—See *Saint James's Chronicle*, Jan. 30, 1796: more such circumstances might be mentioned.

† *Bewick's Birds*, Vol. i. p. 248.—Art. Swallow.

‡ Mr. Adanson says, "they are never seen but after October, in Senegal, along with the Quails, Wagtails, Kites, and some other Birds of Passage, which go thither every year, when the cold drives them from the temperate countries of Europe."—*Voy. to Senegal*, p. 121; and again in p. 163, mentions that Swallows took up their residence at night in his hut, which was pretty dark within, perched on the rafters; however, it is doubted by some, whether they were our Swallows.

§ Ledu-Swala. Habitat in domibus intra tectum.—*Faun. suec.*

by the end of August, all that were bred in the district are for the most part gone. During the months of September, and first part of October, myriads of Swallows arrive from the more northern tracts, and migrate daily to the Barbary Shore, but always appear most numerous in a W. or S. W. wind; sometimes alight at this season on the sandy shores of the Isthmus, in vast multitudes, manifestly fatigued; take breath a while, standing all the time with their heads to the wind, and then renew their course, steering always, not immediately south, but inclining towards Cabrita Point, S. W. In the passage over land never fly higher than is just sufficient to clear the face of the country; and over the water, as they cross the Bay, skim the very surface; some few stragglers have now and then been seen in November, December, and January.*

At the Cape of Good Hope about Rhode-zand, the Swallows in September and October, build their nests, chiefly in the farm houses, the doors of which are seldom shut; though sometimes fix their habitations in the clefts of rocks; they are of clay, worked up with their bills, and carried in small scraps to their habitations, which thus become daily more round, and complete. These birds, which constantly return at this time, migrate every year to other parts, as they do in Europe, without the country people being able to ascertain whither they retire during winter; † are certainly found in Bengal, as I have seen it in drawings from thence.‡

The Swallow is also said to be found in North America, visiting Newfoundland, and other parts, and builds on lofty rocks and precipices, especially such as yield shelter, by overhanging their base; others affect the haunts of mankind, and make the nest in barns, stables, and outhouses; on that account are, as in Sweden, called Barn Swallows, but in these the under side is ferruginous where the European one is white; otherwise in all appearance the

* Rev. Mr. White.

† *Thunb. Trav.* i. 157.

‡ See also *View of Hind.* ii. 268. Mem. in the drawings from India, the red seems to be continued farther on the throat than in the European Species.—Hardwicke.—*Cawnpore, January 1798.*

same. This is the case, also, with those found beyond the Jenisei, and in all the north east parts of Siberia. The Votiaks, a Finnish Nation, pay great respect to the Swallow, and among other superstitious opinions maintain, that "He who dares to kill a Swallow, Lapwing, Pigeon, or Wagtail, exposes himself to all sorts of misfortunes in his flock;" they even build nests for the Swallows.*

Among General Hardwicke's collection of Indian drawings is a pair—the male marked as usual, the female with a few pale mottlings below the nape; the belly pale ash-colour, which is white in the male. Found at Cawnpore in January.

A.—*Hirundo alba*, *Bris.* ii. 489. *A. Ind. Orn.* ii. 573.*

Hirundo prorsus candida, White Swallow, *Will.* 155. *Id. Engl.* 213. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 563.

This Variety is wholly white, and the circumstance not uncommon. I have seen many, and had others in my own collection; but in one I observed the chin to be reddish, the rest plain white; and M. Beseke mentions one in his possession, ash-colour, with here and there a sooty tinge. Among some Chinese drawings, in possession of the late Dr. Fothergill, one, called *Hirundo vulgaris*, was wholly white; the bill red, wings long, the tail even, except the two middle feathers, which are longer than the rest. I suspect this not to be truly a Swallow.

B.—L'Hirondelle à Ventre rougeatre, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 302. 303?

Length six inches and a half, breadth twelve and a half; size of the European Species. Forehead, chin, and throat, much the same as in that bird, but the belly is pale rufous instead of white; upper parts of the body, and wings blue black; quills and tail black, and forked; on the four outer feathers of the latter a white spot on the

* *Russia*, Vol. i. 138.

inner web ; in this differing from our Chimney Swallow, as that has a white spot on all but the two middle feathers ; though in one we have seen from Georgia, there was a minute spot of white on the fifth feather also.

Inhabits Georgia, but is not common, first seen there the latter end of April, extends also to Paraguay, and no doubt to be met with in the intermediate parts ; was observed, a few in number, in December, between 28 and 29 degrees of latitude, also in 27 degrees of latitude in September.

2.—BARN SWALLOW.

Hirundo Americana, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 34. pl. 38. f. 1. 2.

L'Hirondelle rousse, *Vieill. Am.* i. 60. pl. 30.

Barn Swallow, *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 88.

LENGTH seven inches, extent of wing thirteen. Bill black ; irides hazel ; plumage above steel blue, with a greenish tinge on the wings and tail ; forehead and chin deep chestnut ; belly, vent, and under wing coverts light chestnut ; across the breast a steel blue band ; tail much forked, all but the two middle feathers with an oblong spot of white ; legs dusky purple. In the female the belly and vent are rufous white, and the tail is shorter.

Inhabits North America, comes into Philadelphia, and other parts as far north as the River St. Lawrence, the end of March, or beginning of April, and retires the end of August ; observed in great numbers in Florida in September and October, passing southwards. These never build in chimnies, but make the nest in barns, and other out-houses, and sometimes as many as twenty or thirty in one barn ; the nest in shape an inverted cone, formed of mud and hay, lined with hay and feathers, and fastened by one side to a beam, &c. the eggs as in the European Species ; and they have generally two

broods in a year. We have separated this from the first species, of which we are inclined to think it only a Variety, and the same in respect to the one last described from Azara.

3.—MARTIN SWALLOW.

- Hirundo urbica*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 573. *Lin.* i. 344. *Faun. suec.* No. 271. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1017. *Scop.* i. No. 250. *Brun.* No. 290. *Muller*, No. 288. *Frisch*, t. 17. *Kram.* 380. 2. *Georgi*, 175. *Faun. arag.* p. 90. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 33. *Klein*, 82. 1. *Id. Stem.* 15. t. 17. f. 3. a—c. *Borowsk.* iii. 154. t. 65. *Gerin.* iv. t. 408. 2. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 266. *Id. Ed.* ii. 428. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 315.
- Hirundo rustica*, sive *agrestis*, *Raii*, 71. A. 2. *Will.* 155. t. 39. *Bris.* ii. p. 490. *Id. Svo.* i. 295. *Robert, Ic.* pl. 3.
- Hirondelle à cul blanc, *Buf.* vi. 614. pl. 25. 2.
- Le petit Martinet, *Pl. enl.* 542. 2.
- Rondone minore, *Zinnar. Uov.* 48. t. 7. f. 34. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 231.
- Die weisse Hausschwalbe, *Besek. Vog. Kurl.* 84. No. 198.
- Haus-schwalbe von anderer Art, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 28. *Naturf.* xvii. 110. *Bechst. Deutsch.* iii. 915.
- Martin, Martlet, or Martinet, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 564. *Id. Sup.* 192. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 169. *Id. fol.* 96. pl. Q. f. 2. *Id. Ed.* 1812. p. 547. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 331. *Ph. Trans.* lxiv. 196. 201. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 10. f. 7. 8. *Will. Engl.* 213. pl. 39. *Albin*, ii. pl. 56. a. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 118. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 255. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 124. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 252. *Pult. Dors.* p. 13. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is smaller than the Chimney Swallow; length five inches and a half. Bill black; within the mouth yellow; irides hazel; general colour of the plumage above glossy blue black; the rump, and all beneath, from chin to vent, white; tail forked, but less so than in the Chimney Swallow; the legs covered with white down quite to the claws, which are also white.

This is frequent in England, perhaps more numerous than the Chimney Species, and differs greatly in constructing the nest; building it of mud and straw, under the eaves and cornices of houses, on the outside, leaving a hole for entrance, and lining it with feathers;

sometimes against the sides of high cliffs, near the sea : the eggs are three or four, or at most five, white, without any spots; the young keep in the nest for a long time, till able to fly well, and after that, the old ones feed them on the wing; said to have two broods in a year, and even a third if the others are destroyed, but the number of eggs fewer in each hatch.

This comes into England later than the Chimney Swallow,* and generally departs the beginning of October. It seems to be dispersed all over the Continent of Europe, as high as Drontheim, in Norway, throughout Siberia, and in Kamtschatka, where it builds in high banks; and extends south as far as the Cape of Good Hope at least. Found also in Sumatra; visits Gibraltar about the end of March, departing the end of July, or beginning of August, although it stays in England two months later. Martins do not seem to congregate, before their departure, like the Swallow, and are observed to build in one place yearly; as they also do in numbers, against the perpendicular walls of the North Pavilion of the South Barracks of Gibraltar, very few making the nests in the town itself; though generally breeding in the caverns and clefts of the rocks, and very many in certain large cavities towards the north, where the sun rarely shines upon them.

“ The Martin, which in England is supposed to bring good fortune to the house, under the eaves of which it builds its nest, is regarded as a bird of ill omen in Ferroe; it never builds here, and the Islanders dread its appearance, believing that either there will be a destructive sickness in the country, or that a corpse will soon be carried from the house over which it happens to fly.”† Beseke mentions one shot near him, which was wholly white.

* Sometimes the difference of twenty days between, never earlier than 17th of April, and often not till the beginning of May.

† *Landt's Description of the Feroe Islands.*

4.—SAND MARTIN SWALLOW.

- Hirundo riparia*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 575. *Lin.* i. 344. *Faun. suec.* No. 273. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1019. *Brun.* No. 291. *Mull.* p. 289. *Frisch*, p. 18. *Georgi*, No. 175. *Kram.* 381. 4. *Sepp, Vog.* pl. in p. 35. *Raii*, 71. A. 3. *Will.* 156. t. 39. *Bris.* ii. 506. *Id.* 8vo. i. 299. *Klein*, 83. 3. *Id. Stem.* 16. t. 17. f. 5. a.—c. *Id. Ov.* 27. t. 10. f. 4. *Borowsk.* iii. 156. 4. *Gerin.* iv. t. 408. 1. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 490. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 267. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 429.
- Die Uferschwalbe, *Naturf.* xvii. 112. *Bec. Dent.* iii. 922.
- L'Hirondelle de Rivage, *Buf.* vi. 632. *Pl. enl.* 543. 2.
- Rondine riparia, *Zinman.* 49. t. 12. f. 35. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 235.
- Sand Martin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 568. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 170. *Id. fol.* 97. pl. Q. f. 1. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 549. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 332. *Albin*, ii. pl. 56. b. *Cates. Car. App.* 37. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 4. f. 5. 6. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 104. pl. 11. *Bewick*, i. pl. in p. 258. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 253. *Pult. Dors.* p. 13. *Orn. Dict. Am. Orn.* v. p. 46. pl. 38. f. 4.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters, breadth eleven; weight half an ounce. Bill blackish; irides hazel; plumage above mouse-colour, beneath white; on the breast a bar of mouse-colour; tail a trifle forked, the outer feather being eight lines longer than the two middle ones, and the wings exceed the end of it by five lines; legs blackish, and feathered behind.

Male and female much alike.—This is the smallest of our Species, and frequents the banks of rivers, and sand pits, where it excavates horizontal holes in the sides, at the end of which is the nest; these are frequently two feet or more in depth, but not always in a straight line, for in many instances they are serpentine, owing perhaps to the intermixture of hard nodules in the sand, or earth, through which it is less easy to penetrate, and turning at intervals a little aside to avoid them: sometimes have been known to build in old quarries, and walls, and even in the hollows of trees; the nest is composed of a few dried fibres or straw, mixed with feathers; it is said to breed only once in a year, laying five or six white, transparent eggs; and to produce its young more early than any of its tribe.

The Sand, or Bank Martin, generally makes its appearance here after the Common Swallow, rarely before the 14th or 15th of April, about which time they sometimes appear in numbers, though Mr. White, of Selborne, saw a single one on the 21st of March, 1790, playing round a sand pit; and suspects that this Species is the first seen of any, and the winter quarters of it seem to be not at all known: It is certainly found as far north as Sondmor, also in Siberia, and Kamtschatka, but how far on the European Continent southward uncertain. It is not mentioned by M. Aso, among his Aragonian birds, or in the list of Gibraltar Species; yet there is suspicion of its being a native of India; as drawings of birds, very like it, appear in many collections. That it enters the list of American Species we have no doubt. Said to arrive at New York in June, and builds in the same manner as in Europe, retiring in August, or the beginning of September; it extends also as far as Georgia, as a pair of them was sent from thence by Mr. Abbot, so exactly like ours, as to have no appearance of difference.

5.—BRUNETTE SWALLOW.

Hirondelle de Marais, ou la Brunette, *Levail. Afr.* v. 158. pl. 246. 2.
Marsh Swallow, *Shaw's Zool.* x. 101.

SIZE of our Sand Martin; length four inches and a half. Bill very small; legs dusky; irides hazel; the plumage in general grey brown, inclining to ash-colour on the upper parts; paler beneath; wings dusky, margined with pale rufous; tail short, forked, colour like the quills, and about equal in length. The female differs in being smaller.

This is chiefly found on the borders of rivers and marshes in Africa, and, like the Sand Martin, said to make the nest in holes of banks, without any regular nest; after passing the summer in the southern parts, it departs during the rainy season. This appears too like our Sand Martin, to suppose it otherwise than the same.

6.—INDIAN MARTIN SWALLOW.

LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill black; just over the bill, all beneath, and rump, dusky white; the rest of the bird mouse-colour; quills darker, and exceed the tail by full three quarters of an inch; the latter is even at the end, but the outer feathers are a very trifle shorter than the others; legs dusky.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke. At first sight it appears to be the Bank Martin, but it is much smaller; the want of the bar across the breast, the tail not being forked, and the wings so much exceeding it in length, prove it to be distinct. One, seemingly the same, in Sir J. Anstruther's drawings, was named Chamgoodari; another, Taal Chuchah.

7.—DUSKY SWALLOW.

LENGTH five inches. Bill and legs brown; the whole plumage dusky black, somewhat like the colour of the Swift, with a gloss of green; tail forked, two inches or more long; the wings very little longer than the tail.

Inhabits Africa.—In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

8.—AMBERGRIS SWALLOW.

Hirundo ambrosiaca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 575. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1021.

—— riparia Senegalensis, *Bris.* ii. 508. t. 45. 4. *Id.* 8vo. i. 300.

—— marina indigena, *Seba*, i. 102. t. 66. 4. *Klein*, 82. 4.

L'Hirondelle ambrée, *Buf.* vi. 612.

Ambergris Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 568. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 100.

SIZE of a Wren; length five inches and a half. Bill half an inch, blackish; the whole plumage grey brown, deepest on the head and quills; tail very forked; legs brown.

Inhabits Senegal; is said to smell very strong of ambergris.

A.—*Hirundo cinerascens*, &c. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 575. 9. β .
Ambergris Swallow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 193.

Length five inches. General colour of the plumage above not unlike that of the Sand Martin; beneath cinereous white; tail long, and greatly forked.

Supposed to inhabit China, and is most likely a Variety, if not different in sex, from the Ambergris Swallow. — Sir Jos. Banks.

9.—RED-HEADED SWALLOW.

Hirundo erythrocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 577. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1024.
Red-headed Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 571. *View of Hindoost.* ii. p. 268. *Shaw's Zool.*
x. p. 128.

THIS is said to be the size of a small Humming Bird. The bill short, flat, dusky; head red; back dusky, the feathers edged with white; under parts of the body white; tail coverts pale brown; tail itself a trifle forked; that and the wings both dusky.

Inhabits India.

10.—RUFIOUS-HEADED SWALLOW.—PL. CXI.

Hirundo Indica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 577. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1025.
Rufous-headed Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 571. pl. 56. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 127. pl. 14.

LENGTH four inches. Bill dusky brown; the whole top of the head, even with the eyes, rufous, inclining to brown; upper parts brown; quills and tail dusky brown, the last forked; under parts dusky white; the greater wing coverts edged with white; the quills exceed the tail in length; legs dusky.

Inhabits the East Indies; from the drawings of the late Mr. G. Edwards, in my possession. This seems much related to the last, but is clearly a larger bird.

PL. CXL



Hirundo lunifrons Swallow

11.—BROWN-COLLARED SWALLOW.

Hirundo torquata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 579. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1022.

Hirondelle brune et blanche à ceinture brune, *Buf.* vi. 680.

Hirondelle brune à Collier du Cap de B. Esp. *Pl. enl.* 723. 1.

Brown-collared Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 577. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 124.

LENGTH six inches. Bill pretty strong; plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, on the under white, except a brown band across the breast; thighs brown; also there is a small spot of white between the bill and eye; tail even at the end.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

A.—A Variety of this, from India, had the bill and legs pale dusky blue; general colour of the plumage above, and to the breast beneath, deep bluish ash; tail even at the end, the wings exceed it in length by about half an inch: the name is Taulchuckah; known among the English by the name of Swallow Swift.

12.—DAURIAN SWALLOW.

Hirundo Daurica, *Ind. Orn.* ü. 576. *Lin. Mus.* 1771. 528. *Act. Holm.* 1769.
Gm. Lin. i. 1024.

Hirundo alpestris, *Pall. It.* ii. 709.

Daurian Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 570. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 96.

LARGER than the House Swallow; length five inches and a half. The bill somewhat broader, and dusky; crown of the head black; sides of head and nape ferruginous, forming a triangular patch; base of the wings, and between them, also the tail coverts, steel black; lower part of the back and rump pale ferruginous; bend of the wing mottled with the same; all beneath from the chin dirty white, with a minute line of black down the shaft of each feather; tail glossy black, very forked; the middle feathers one inch

and one-eighth long, the outer one inch and three quarters, and commonly marked with a white spot on the inner web; legs rather large, dusky brown.

The female chiefly differs, in the tail being shorter, and the markings about the head more obscure; wings and tail nearly even.

Inhabits Siberia; builds in high rocks of the Altaic Chain, and beyond the Lake Baikal, though sometimes in deserted edifices in ruins: the nest made of clay, large, hemispherical, with a long narrow canal, like a neck, for entrance.

A.—In the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther is one of these, with no spot on the outer tail feathers; and called Dayabaree. I have also observed the same in the drawings of General Hardwicke.

13.—AONALASCHKAN SWALLOW.

Hirundo Aonalaschkensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 577. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1025. *Vieill. Am.* i, p. 64.
Aonalaschkan Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 571. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 117.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill short, dusky; plumage above dull black, not glossy; beneath, and sides of the head, dusky ash-colour, the last darker; rump dirty white; tail forked, each feather round at the end; legs dusky.—Inhabits Aonalaschka.

14.—CRAG SWALLOW.

Hirundo montana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 576. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1020. *Gerin.* iv. 409. 2.
Hirundo rupestris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 576. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1019. *Scop. Ann.* i, No. 253. *Tem. Man.* p. 430.
Hirondelle grise des rochers, *Buf.* vi. 641. *Faun. arag.* 91.
Rock Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 569.
Crag Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 570. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 102, 103.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black; plumage above like that of the Sand Martin; quills and tail grey brown, with rufous

margins; the latter very little forked, the two middle feathers, and the outmost ones on each side are plain, the four on each side between these, marked on the inner web with a white spot; all the under parts of the body are rufous, but the sides incline to brown; legs covered with grey down, mixed with brown, claws black.

Inhabits the rocks and crags about Savoy; arriving the middle of April, and departing the 15th of August, now and then a few remaining to the 10th of October; is found also in the mountains of Auvergne and Dauphiny.

This is, we believe, the bird called at Gibraltar the Winter Martin; said to be six inches long, and thirteen and a half in breadth, and exceeds the Swallow in bulk and weight; above of an uniform mouse-colour; chin and breast dirty white; belly rusty brown; tail nearly square at the end, not forked, but in a small degree emarginate, or notched in the middle; under coverts nearly as long as the tail, dark brown, tipped with russet; the tail feathers marked as above, but the oval spot is broader and larger than in the Swallow, placed on the inner web, very remote from the end; all the quills remarkably crenated at the extremity, and one or two of them in some birds are whitish; such is the description of Mr. White, from whom I formerly received a specimen. The name given to it seems very appropriate, for, as he observes, these birds at first were taken for Bank Martins, but from their differing so greatly in manners, he was induced to scrutinize into the circumstance, especially as they were never seen in summer. He found that they invariably came about the 18th or 20th of October, (once observed on the 12th) and were in great abundance till the beginning of March; and if the same bird mentioned by Scopoli, by the name of *Hirundo Rupestris*, which he thinks not unlikely, it certainly inhabits Carniola, in Tyrol, in summer, and breeds there;* and that it makes a nest of clay, in the hollows of rocks. It is possible, also, that they may breed on the

* M. Aso, in his *Faun. arag.* thinks the same; but we must have doubts, since Scopoli says not a word of any white spot on the tail feathers of this bird.

inland Mountains of Andalusia and Grenada, in Spain, as they congregate early in autumn, in all parts of the town of Castillar, which is on a precipice, about twenty miles south of Gibraltar; and when their summer habitations become bleak and inhospitable, being covered with snow, they retreat to the warm shores to return in spring; when soft warm rains come on in November, from the south west, they appear numerous in the streets, especially near stalls, where fruit is sold, meeting there plenty of insects: in January few remain in the town, seeking the more sheltered vallies and woods; they have also been seen in abundance at Tetuan; and Mr. White observes, he has known them once to stay to the 25th of March, enabling him to see all the six sorts, known to be on the rock, sporting together at one time.* The name these birds are known by is Vencejos, which is given also to the Common Martin, and it is probable, that this is the kind of which great numbers are brought to Valencia, in Spain, to be sold, for the use of the kitchen, where the country people call them Papilion di Montagna, as mentioned in Willughby;† besides, we are not clear that the Sand Martin frequents this district.

15.—LINCHI SWALLOW.

Hirundo fuciphaga, *Act. Holm.* xxxiii. p. 151. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 143.

LENGTH five inches. This is said to differ from the Esculent Swallow, in being nearly an inch shorter, and in having a white abdomen and longer wings, in proportion to the size. Its nest is constructed of mosses and lichens, connected with the same gelatinous substance, which composes the nest of the Esculent Species.

It is known in Java by the name of Linchi.

* Viz. the Chimney Swallow, the Martin, Crag-Swallow, Senegal, Common Swift, and White-bellied Swallow. I cannot learn that the Sand Martin is ever seen there, as by many supposed, for this is confounded with the Crag Species.

† See *Orn.* p. 156. *Id. Engl. edit.* p. 213.

16.—KLECHO SWALLOW.

Hirundo Klecho, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 143.—Horsfield.

THIS is eight inches and a half long. Plumage greenish black, quills and tail more obscure, lower part of the back grey; under part of the body ash-colour. In young birds the belly is whitish, and the wing coverts are banded with white at their extremities; the feathers covering the back, and the quill feathers are tipped with brownish grey.

Inhabits Java, and there called Samber-galeng.

17.—EDIBLE SWALLOW.

Hirundo esculenta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 580. *Lin.* i. 343. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1016. *Borowsk.* iii.

156. *Osborn. Voy.* ii. 330. *Gerin.* iv. t. 411. 2?

Apus marina, *Rumph. Herb.* vi. 183. t. 75. 4. *Olear. Mus.* xxv. t. 14. f. 5. 6.

Hirundo riparia Cochinsinensis, *Bris.* ii. 510. t. 46. 2. A.—bird and nest. *Id.* Svo. i.

300. *Kæmph. Amæn.* 833.

Hirundo Sinensis nido eduli, *Raii*, 72. 6. *Will.* 157. *Klein*, 84. 7.

Hirundo maritima, *Phil. Trans.* xxiii. p. 1396. 36.

La Salangane, *Buf.* vi. 682. *Voy. de Siam.* i. p. 278. 279.

Esculent Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 578. *Will. Engl.* 215. *Forrest. Voy.* 28.

THIS is said to be less than a Wren; length two inches and a half. Bill black; irides yellow; upper parts of the body brown, the under whitish; tail forked, each feather tipped with white; legs brown; the wings reach about one-third on the tail.

The above description is that of Brisson, who was indebted to M. Poivre, who furnished him with a drawing of the bird and nest; probably however, of too small a size, for the reasons which will be hereafter given. The history of the nest is curious, being composed of such materials as not only to be edible, but accounted one of the greatest dainties of the Asiatic Epicures: it weighs about

half an ounce, and in shape like half a lemon, or rather a small saucer, with one side flattened, where it adheres to the rock, in texture not unlike isinglass, or rather fine gum tragacanth, and the several layers of the component matter very apparent, arising from repeated application of a soft slimy substance, in much the same manner as the Martins form theirs from mud. Authors differ much as to the materials from which it is formed; some suppose it to be that of the sea worms of the mollusca class,* others of the sea qualm, a kind of cuttle fish.† It has also been supposed that they rob other birds of their eggs, and after breaking the shells, apply the white of them for the purpose. The best nests, which are free from dirt, are dissolved in broths and soups by way of thickening them, and are said to afford an exquisite flavour;‡ of the black, or dirty ones, they make glue.§

These nests are found in vast numbers in certain caverns in various Islands in the Soolo Archipelago,|| situated between longitude 117. and 120. latitude 5. and 7. particularly in three small Isles, or rather rocks; in the caverns of which the nests are fixed to the sides in astonishing numbers. They are also found in amazing quantities on a small Island called Toc, in the Straits of Sunda, the caverns of which are lined with with the nests, but no where in greater abundance than about Croee, near the south end of Sumatra,

* Osbeck. † *Kæmpf. Jap.* p. 137. or a gelatinous sea plant called Agal Agal; but if the materials of which it is composed belong to the Mollusca tribe, it may probably be a Swalloo, or Sea Slug, found in those parts, and is a Species of Actinia. This is found in plenty on the sandy bottom, in the neighbourhood of the Coral Rocks, each weighing about half a pound, and the capture of it maintains many fishermen, and their families. On being taken it is dried in the smoke, and the best sort sold to the Chinese at 40 dollars the pecul, who use it in their savoury dishes as a dainty.

‡ As to the nests, they are soaked in water to soften, and then pulled into pieces, and after being mixed with Ginseng, they are put into the body of a Fowl, and the whole stewed in a pot, with a sufficient quantity of water, and left on the coals all night; and in the morning it is fit to be eaten.—*Voy. de Siam*, i. 279.

§ *Marsden's Sumatra*, 141. Said to be found in abundance in the Javanese Mountains, and an article of commerce in China.—*Thunb. Trav.* ii. 287. || Forrest.

four miles up a river of that name; but they are not peculiar to the above places, being common from Java to Cochin China, on the north; and from the point of Sumatra west, to New Guinea east, where the sea is said to be covered with a viscous substance like half melted glue, which the bird is supposed to take up from the surface with its bill during flight, or pick it from the rocks when left there by the waves.

So far we have given the accounts furnished to us by various authors, in which there appears nothing unsatisfactory or contradictory to our supposition, that the bird in question may make the above mentioned sea slugs their principal food, however directly or not it may contribute to form the nest; much light, however, has been thrown on this matter by the researches of Sir E. Home,* who has investigated the structure of the stomach of a bird of this kind, said to fabricate edible nests; and producing a conviction, that the materials for forming the said nests are produced from the glands of the stomach of the bird itself, which are of a peculiar structure, and totally different from those of the Common Swallow, or others of that Genus; and by no means merely carried in the mouth of the bird, to be deposited against the sides of the place to which the nest is fixed, as in the case in respect to the mud from which the nest of the European Martin is constructed.

The best nests, or those of a pure white, and free from mixture, sell in China from 1000 to 1500 dollars the pickle;† the black or dirty ones for only 20 dollars. These last arise from age, or being mixed with dirt or feathers, and the gatherers beat down all the black ones they can get at, in hopes, that from the necessity of the birds making

* *Philos. Trans.* Vol. for 1817, p. 335. pl. xvi. But his bird can scarcely be the same with either of the two here described; as it is said to be twice as large as our Swallow; therefore must differ materially from any, which have come under our observation, and unfortunately the description of the plumage of the bird is omitted. In size it seems to be nearest to the Klecho.

† Pickle, or Pekul, is about 125 pounds, or as Dampier says, 300 picles are equal to 396 pounds English weight.—See *Voy.* ii. 132.

fresh nests, they may meet with more valuable ones at the next gathering. The Dutch are said to export from Batavia alone 1000 pickles every year,* which are brought from the Islands of Cochin-China, and those lying eastward.

It is much to be wondered that among other luxuries imported here from the East, the use of these nests should not have found their way to our tables; as yet being so scarce in England, as to be kept as rarities in the cabinets of collectors.

18.—ESCULENT SWALLOW.—Pl. cxii.

Hirundo esculenta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 580. Var. *Olear. Mus.* t. 14. f. 2. & 6.—the nest.

Lin. Trans. xiii. p. 142.

Hirundo nido eduli, *Bont. Ind. Or.* p. 66.

Chinesische Felsen Schwalbe, *De Vries*, S. 279.

Small grey Swallow, with a dirty white belly, *Emb. to China*, i. 288. *Id.* ii. p. 5.

Esculent Swallow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 257, *Pl.* 135.—bird and nest. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 18. pl. 13.

SIZE of the Sand Martin; length four inches and a half, breadth eleven inches. Bill small, and black; gape wide; general colour of the plumage above dusky black, and glossy; beneath, from chin to vent, pale ash-colour; wings long, measuring from the joint of the shoulder to the end of the quills four inches and a half, and when closed, they exceed the end of the tail by an inch at least; the tail is rather forked, all the feathers rounded at the ends, and the whole of a plain dusky black; the three outer feathers on each side are one inch and three quarters long, but the three interior ones shorten by degrees as they approach inward, the two middle being no more than one inch and a quarter; legs dusky, and bare of feathers.

We are inclined to think, with Sir George Staunton, that more than one Species is concerned in making the much-esteemed nests; but in case it be not so, the bird formerly supposed to be the fabricator of those in question, must be totally distinct from the one here

* Osbeck.



Swallow with the Nest.

described, as that is represented smaller than a Wren, with a white belly, and white spots at the end of the tail,* but no such marks are to be found in the present Species; and we may hereafter find, that even more than the two species above hinted may be concerned. Willughby, Ray, Klein, and some others, call their bird parti-coloured, the meaning of which does not seem quite clear. De Vries specifically says, it is as large as a Swallow, and black; and Sir George Staunton, in his short description, 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, was presented to me by Sir Joseph Banks, having been sent to him from Sumatra.

I have also been able to give the figure of the nest, having been not only furnished with an accurate drawing of one, but also the nest itself, from Mr. Hay, jun. Portsea.

I find, among the collection of drawings of Mr. Dent, a Swallow of this kind, with the nest; the bird about three inches and a half in length, colour above greenish black, with here and there a whitish mixture; and between the bill and eye a spot of white; beneath inclining to blue, with a mixture of white on the breast, and a considerable portion of white on the beginning of the belly; tail greenish black, but does not appear forked; the wings exceed it in length; bill a little bent, dusky; legs pale yellow, claws black. The nest seems fabricated as usual, but the eggs not of half the size; they are white, and not larger than those of the Long-tailed Titmouse.

Dr. Horsfield observes, that those found in Java are uniformly of a blackish colour, without a white extremity to the rectrices, and called by the Javanese, Lawet.

* Described by M. Poivre, and taken up by Brisson and Linnæus, and afterwards by Buffon. See also *Gerin. Orn.* Vol. iv. t. 411. f. 2. In all these figures the ends of the wings reach but little farther than the rump, or not more than one-third on the tail.

In *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 315, Sir T. Raffles mentions the *H. esculenta*, but without any description, merely saying, "Here are many caves in various parts of Sumatra, to which these birds resort, but from want of care and management they are not productive; called "Layang Layang." We are sorry not to be able to ascertain, whether the several descriptions above may belong to a single species, in various states of plumage, or whether the nests above mentioned, are constructed by one or more species of the Swallow.

19.—WHEAT SWALLOW.

Hirundo Borbonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 580. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1017.

L'Hirondelle des blés, *Buf.* vi. 694.

Wheat Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 581. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 116.

SIZE of the Swift. Bill black; the plumage above blackish brown, beneath grey, marked with longitudinal spots; tail even at the end; legs black.

Inhabits the Isle of France; frequenting places sown with wheat, and glades of woods; affecting elevated situations, and frequently seen perched on trees and stones; follow herds of cattle to partake of the flies which surround them, and not unfrequently seen in the wake of ships in great numbers in the road, near the Isle, no doubt for the same purpose: frequently observed in the evening about the clefts in the mountains, where it is said to pass the night; the nest made of straw and feathers; the eggs two in number, grey, dotted with brown.

Inhabits the Isle of France, called Wheat Swallow.

A.—Hirondelle de Bourbon, *Pl. enl.* 544. 2. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 581.

This differs in having the top of the head, wings, and tail, blackish brown; the three outer tail feathers tipped with dirty white,

and bordered with greenish brown; the rest of the upper parts of this last colour; the under parts grey, longitudinally dashed with brown.—Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

20.—CRESTED SWALLOW.

L'Hirondelle huppée, *Levail. Afr. v. 159. pl. 247. Shaw's Zool. x. p. 94.*

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill and legs lead-colour; irides brown; plumage in general above light silvery grey, deeper on the wings and tail; beneath the same, but considerably lighter, and tending to whitish; breast, sides, and lower belly, and under tail coverts greyish white; but the chief character is a crest on the head, composed of six narrow feathers, springing from the middle of the crown, and erected in manner of a Crested Lark: the tail is considerably forked, the outer feather three inches and a half in length, the inner about two inches and a quarter; wings long, and reach to within very little of the end of the tail.

The female differs in having the tail feathers a little shorter.

This bird M. Levaillant mentions as a bird of passage, in the parts where he found it, viz. in the Namaqua Country.

21.—CAPE SWALLOW.

Hirundo Capensis, Ind. Orn. ii. 574. Gm. Lin. i. 1019. Nat. Misc. pl. 685.

L'Hirondelle rousseline, *Levail. Afr. v. 152. pl. 245. 1.—male.*

———— à Capuchon roux, *Buf. vi. 608. Pl. enl. 723. 2.—female.*

Cape Swallow, *Gen. Syn. iv. 566. 6. Shaw's Zool. x. 92. pl. 10.*

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black: in the male the top of the head is black; hind part, lower part of the back, and rump, bright rufous; middle of the back and tail glossy blue black, as in our Chimney Swallow; beneath light rufous, rather darker towards the

vent, where the shafts of the feathers are blackish; tail very forked, the outer feather exceeding the middle ones by more than one inch and a quarter, and all but the two middle ones marked with a white spot on the inner web; legs dusky.

The female has the whole top of the head, including the eyes, and the nape behind deep rufous, with a mixture of black; the rest of the neck, back, and wing coverts, blue black; rump rufous, bordered below with white; quills brown, edged with lighter brown; throat brown, mixed with white, the rest of the under parts yellowish white, with perpendicular blackish streaks: tail as in the male.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, passing the summer there, as also Africa throughout; is a familiar bird, entering houses, especially those of the Colonists of the interior, who are content with the dirt it occasions, supposing its presence of good omen.

The nest is made on a beam, next the ceiling, with mud, as ours in Europe, but differing in shape, being like a hollow bowl with a long neck, through which the female passes to the inner part, which is lined with thick down, or other tender substance; the eggs six, white, dotted with brown; the hen sits sixteen or eighteen days.

One of the above, in the collection of Mr. Salt, had the streaks beneath broad, not mere lines as in the *Pl. enlum.*. Shot at Chelicut, in Abyssinia.

22.—JAVAN SWALLOW.

Hirundo Javanica, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lviii. *Mus. Carls.* iv. t. 100.
Javan Sparrow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 259. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 101.

SOMEWHAT less than the Chimney Swallow. Bill flat, pointed, black; nostrils oval; gape wide; tongue bifid; body above bluish black, glossy; forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck, ferruginous; breast, belly, rump, and under part of the wing, 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 feather; the wings longer than the tail; legs black.

Inhabits Java, and makes a nest in the earth.

23.—PANAYAN SWALLOW.

Hirundo Payana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 574. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1018.

Hirondelle à Gorge couleur de Rouille, *Buf.* vi. 607.

——— d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* 118. pl. 76.

Panayan Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 565. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 95.

SIZE of the Sand Martin. Bill black; on the forehead a rusty yellow spot; throat the same, bordered with a narrow black collar; head, neck, and back, velvet black; lesser wing coverts changeable violet black, the greater ones and quills deep black; tail the same, and forked; wings, and tail, even in length; all the under parts of the body from the throat white; legs black.

Inhabits Antigue, in the Island of Panay, one of the Philippines.

24.—RUFIOUS-FRONTED SWALLOW.

Hirondelle à front roux, *Levaill. Afr.* v. 154. pl. 245. f. 2.

SIZE of the Cape Species. General colour of the plumage black, with a gloss of blue, except from the breast to the vent, which is white; on the forehead, just over the bill, a rufous spot; bill and legs black; irides brown; tail very forked, as in the Cape Swallow.

M. Levaillant found this about the Cape of Good Hope, in the rainy season, but never at the time of incubation; and is inclined to think that it builds elsewhere, most likely near the Equinoctial Line; when they arrive at the Cape, they have their young with them—a proof of their having bred elsewhere; and he thinks it not impossible, that M. Adanson had taken them for our Chimney Swallows: some of this kind were also met with, having a rufous vent.

25.—FULVOUS SWALLOW.

L'Hirondelle fauve, *Levail. Afr.* v. 156. pl. 246. 1.—male.

LENGTH five inches and half. Bill, legs, and irides, brown; plumage above rufous brown, tinged with grey in some lights; throat and breast light fulvous, or Isabella colour; belly, thighs, and vent, pale grey; tail scarcely an inch and a half long, rounded at the end, rufous brown; the two middle and the outer feather plain, the others marked with an oval spot of white on the inner webs; wings long, and reach beyond the end of the tail. The female chiefly differs in being smaller.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope; generally seen near habitations; and makes the nest of mud, under the eaves of the houses, in form of a cup; and lays five or six white eggs, dotted with brown. M. Levaillant thinks this bird to be most like the *Hir. brune à Collier*, *Pl. entum.* 723.—our Brown-collared, but is not certain if the same, as the figure is a very bad one. M. Temminck rather thinks it to be a Crag Swallow in immature plumage.

26.—BLUE SWALLOW.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Bill blue; plumage in general above fine deep blue; chin white; breast and belly rufous red; vent white; quills and tail black.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Mr. Lambert.

PL. CXII.*



Otaheite Swallows

27.—OTAHEITE SWALLOW.—PL. CXII.*

Hirundo Tahitica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 573. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1016.

Otaheite Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 563. pl. in frontispiece. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 125.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black; irides brown; plumage brown black, glossed with blue; from chin to breast fulvous purple; the rest of the parts beneath sooty brown, paler at the vent; tail a trifle forked, length two inches and a quarter, black; beneath paler; legs black.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of Otaheite. In some specimens the purple advances far on the breast, as in the representation of it.

28.—GREY-RUMPED SWALLOW.

Hirundo Francica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 580. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1017.

Le petite Hironnelle noire à Croupion gris, *Buf.* vi. 696.

Grey-rumped Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 582. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 115.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Plumage above the colour of our Swift; beneath the same, but paler, inclined to grey; rump, and under parts of the body, whitish or grey.

Inhabits the Isle of France, but not numerous, chiefly found near fresh water; flies swift, rarely perches, supposed to rest in the woods at night, being seen about the skirts of them in the evening; generally very lean, and not good food. One brought from India by M. Sonnerat, had the under parts streaked like the Wheat Swallow; and the wings exceeded the tail by more than one inch and a half.

In a drawing from India is one nearly the same, but the tail a trifle longer, and the wings do not exceed it by more than half an inch; the total length five inches; breadth twelve: in this the legs are red.

Inhabits Persia, and named Aubaubeel.

29.—COROMANDEL SWALLOW.

LENGTH four inches and a half; breadth thirteen. Bill small, dusky; chin pale grey, dotted with dusky specks; rump white; tail short, with a white spot near the tip; legs dusky red.

Inhabits the Coast of Coromandel; called in drawings from India Anabul, by which name I have seen more than one other, and may therefore suppose it to be a general one.

30.—COLLARED SWALLOW.

Hirundo collaris, *Maxim. Trav.* i. 63.

SIZE of the Swift. Plumage brownish black, every where tinged with green; round the neck a whitish ring; the tail feathers with thorny shafts, the points of which project a line; the heel is not feathered; toes very strong, pressed together, and furnished with sharp, crooked nails, well adapted for clinging to the rocks.

Found near Rio de Janeiro, very common. We have also seen a specimen of this brought from Jamaica, in the collection of Mr. Leadbeater.

31.—ACULEATED SWALLOW.

Hirundo Pelasgia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 581. *Lin.* i. 345. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1023. *Bartr. Trav.* 290. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 63. pl. 33.

Hirundo cauda vel sexties divisa, *Klein*, 84. 6.

Hirundo Carolinensis, *Bris.* ii. 501. *Id.* 8vo. i. 298.

Hirondelle de la Caroline, *Buf.* vi. 700.

American Swallow, *Cat, App.* p. 1.

Chimney Swallow, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 48. pl. 39. f. 1.

Aculeated Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 583. *Id. Sup.* ii. 258. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 335. pl. 18.

Shaw's Zool. x. 128.

LESS than the Chimney Swallow; the length four inches and a quarter. Bill brown; plumage above brown, beneath the same, but

palmer; throat whitish; all the tail feathers terminated by a bare-pointed shaft.

One of these, received from Mr. Abbot, of Savannah, in Georgia, had a brown plumage, inclining to mouse-colour; and between the gape and the eye a large oval spot of black: the bird was five inches long, and twelve and a quarter in extent of wing, which, when closed, reached beyond the end of the tail, which was not forked, but merely hollowed out at the end.—A second of these was without the black spot between the bill and eye.

Inhabits Carolina and Virginia, in the summer; builds in chimnies, forming a curious nest with bits of small sticks, cemented with peach tree gum, or that of liquid amber; it is open at top, and forms about the third part of a circle; lays four or five eggs in June, and quits the country in August; often sticks close to the chimney wall by the feet, and supports itself, by applying the sharp tail to the sides; and during the day makes a thundering noise, by flying up and down the funnel; the nest is smaller than that of our Chimney Species, but sometimes packed in such numbers as to stop up the openings for smoke; the egg is smaller than our European one, white, spotted and streaked with black, and grey brown towards the greater end. Mr. Bartram observed vast flights not only of this, but the Bank Martin, pass about the middle of March northward, from Carolina and Florida, towards Pennsylvania, where they breed, and likewise in September and October on their return southward. It is probable, that before those parts were inhabited they built in rocks, and hollows of trees.

A.—L'Hirondelle brune acutipenne de la Louisiane, *Buf.* v. 699.

Le petit Martinet, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 307.

L'Hirondelle à queue pointue de la Louisiane, *Pl. ent.* 726. 2.

Aculeated Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 583. 32. A. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 433. Var

Size of the other. Plumage in general brown; throat and neck before dirty white, spotted with greenish brown; tail short, pointed

at the tip as in the former, but the wings are longer, and exceed it in length by one inch and three quarters.

Inhabits Louisiana, and other warmer parts of America, and not uncommon in Paraguay. M. Azara gives a curious account of its manners; as it flies exceedingly swift, he was not able to obtain a specimen by means of his gun, and therefore made a person watch their motions in the woods, who found their nightly retreat to be in a large hollow tree, into which sixty-two were counted going, by means of two entrances; he stopped these up, and obtained forty of them, the rest escaped. It should seem from this, that as the sixty-two were made up of at least seven or eight parent birds, it is a species that lives in society. M. Azara says, that both sexes are externally alike; the length four inches and a half, breadth eleven; the wings, when at rest, reaching the end of the tail; the plumage dusky, deepest on the head, and mixed with red brown on the under coverts of the tail, with a little white on the under jaw; irides black; legs violet.

B.—Hirondelle acutipenne de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 70. *Pl. enl.* 726. 1. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 581. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 584, B.

Length four inches and a half. Plumage above bluish brown; rump grey; throat and neck before rufous grey; tail longer, and the ends pointed, as in the others.

Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana, seldom near inhabited places; nor is it known whether it would build in Chimnies, being none in those parts; it must therefore place the nest against some rugged precipice, steep rock, or hollow of a tree, but would probably court the acquaintance with the human race, and become inmate of the same mansion, should an opportunity offer.

32.—SHARP-TAILED SWALLOW.

Hirundo acuta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 581, *Gm. Lin.* i. 1023.

—— *Martinicana*, *Bris.* ii. 499. t. 45. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 297.

Hirondelle noire acutipenne de la Martinique, *Buf.* vi. 702. *Pl. enl.* 544. 1.

Sharp-tailed Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 584. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 131. pl. 15.

SIZE of a Wren ; length three inches and eight lines. Bill and legs brown ; plumage above black ; throat brownish grey ; the rest of the under parts dull brown ; the ends of the tail feathers pointed, as in the other species. Some birds are reddish brown beneath, but whether such differ in sex, is unknown.

Inhabits Martinico, and is one of the smallest of the Genus.

33.—SIBERIAN SWALLOW.

SIZE not mentioned ; general colour of the plumage black ; chin and throat ash-colour, under tail coverts marked with yellowish spots ; tail feathers running to a point, like a needle, at the ends.

Inhabits Siberia.—Steller observed this about Irkutsch, breeding in the steep rocks, but never was able to procure a specimen ; and therefore could not affirm it to be a distinct species.

34.—NEEDLE-TAILED SWALLOW.

Hirundo caudacuta, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lvii.

Needle-tailed Swallow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 259. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 132.

THIS is nearly twice the size of the Aculeated Species. Bill broad and flat ; plumage in general dusky, glossed with green on the wings and tail ; inner wing coverts mixed with white ; forehead white ;

throat nearly so, being very pale; the tail feathers continued at the ends into projecting points, as sharp as needles; legs dusky, claws strong.

Inhabits New South Wales; most plentiful in February; and among other insects, observed to feed on a large kind of Locust, which is at that season very common, on which it darts with the rapidity of lightning, and seems to be its most favourite food; the legs and claws appear to be stronger than in any of the Genus.

35.—NEW-HOLLAND SWALLOW.

Hirundo pacifica, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lviii.

New-Holland Swallow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 259. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 132.

SIZE of the last. Plumage in general dusky brown, without any green tinge; throat and rump bluish white; the tail feathers run to a point, but have not the needle-shaped processes at the tips.

This is found with the last, of which it is reputed to be the female; but this may be doubted, as in the American Species both sexes are alike in their tails.

36.—PIN-TAILED SWALLOW.

SIZE of the others. Back cinereous brown, under parts the same but paler; sides under the wings, the vent, and under tail coverts white; the wings exceed the tail in length by three inches, the latter furnished with needle-shaped points as the others; the first quill is three quarters of an inch shorter than the second; legs stout, toes placed three forward and one behind.

Inhabits New-Holland. One very similar is in the British Museum, but appears a somewhat larger bird.



Wire-tailed Swallow.

SWALLOW.

37.—WIRE-TAILED SWALLOW.—PL. CXIII.

SIZE of our Chimney Species. Bill black, base of the under mandible pale; top of the head to the eyes, nape, and beginning of the neck behind, rufous; from the gape a bluish black streak passes beneath the eye, and growing broader, unites with the lower part of the neck behind, which, as also the back and rump, are of the same colour; all the under parts are white; wings and tail black; the feathers of the latter nearly even at the end, but the shaft of the exterior one on each side is continued for three times the length of the others, and perfectly filiform, at least so slightly webbed as not to be perceivable; on all but the two middle feathers a white spot, as in our Chimney Swallow; legs black.

Inhabits India.—From the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther. Mr. Pennant also mentions it in his *View of Hindoostan*,* and that he received a specimen from Bengal, in which the wire-like elongation from the tail was at least five inches and a half.

38.—DUN-RUMPED SWALLOW.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black; on the forehead, just at the base, a rufous spot; plumage on the upper parts to the middle of the back steel blue; lower part of the rump dun or cream-colour; chin and throat dusky white; from thence to the vent cream-colour; wings and tail brown black; the latter even at the end; the wings long, and reach somewhat beyond it; legs brown.

Inhabits New South Wales.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

* Vol. i. p. 268.

A.—Length to the end of the tail five inches. Bill black; forehead rufous brown; top of the head, neck, and back, glossy steel blue; wings and tail brown; the last hollowed a trifle in the middle, and the wings exceed it in length by about half an inch; rump and upper tail coverts dusky white; all the under parts the same, marked obsoletely with numerous fine brownish streaks, approaching to white on the lower belly and vent.

In Mr. Bullock's collection.

39.—SENEGAL SWALLOW.

Hirundo Senegalensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 574. *Lin.* i. 345. *Bris.* ii. 496. t. 45. 1. *Id.*

Svo. i. 296. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1021.

La grande Hirondelle à ventre roux, *Buf.* vi. 610. *Pl. enl.* 310.

Senegal Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 567. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 93.

THIS is a large Species, and eight inches and a half in length; breadth fifteen inches and a quarter. Bill dusky; top of the head, neck behind, back, and wings, glossy steel black; quills and tail black, the last greatly forked; rump and all beneath the body rufous, very pale, nearly approaching to white on the chin, and under wing coverts.

Inhabits Senegal, but how far met with northward is not fully known. I learn, however, that it has been seen at Gibraltar; but this was looked upon as a remarkable circumstance.

40.—BLACK SWALLOW.

Hirundo nigra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 577. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1025. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 64.

——— *apud* *Dominicensis*, *Bris.* ii. 514. t. 46. 3. *Id.* *Svo.* i. 301.

Le petit Martinet noir, *Buf.* vi. 608. *Mem. Sur. Cay.* ii. 276.

Black Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 572. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 98.

LENGTH six inches. Bill half an inch long; plumage of the bird wholly black; tail forked; the wings exceed it in length by nearly one inch and a half.

Inhabits St. Domingo and Cayenne, but is not numerous; is often seen to perch on dead trees, and only in dry savannas inland. It scoops out a hole in the earth, half a foot in length, the mouth of it very small for entrance: in this cavity it constructs the nest, and rears the young. In one specimen was a narrow white band on the forehead.

A.—Martinet de la Louisiane, *Pl. enl.* 726. 1. *Buf.* vi. p. 669. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 572.
17.—parag. 3d.

Buffon mentions a Variety from Louisiana, of the same size, but the whole plumage was of a blackish grey, without lustre; legs not feathered.

41.—ST. DOMINGO SWALLOW.

Hirundo Dominicensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 577. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1025. *Bris.* ii. 493. *Id.* 8vo. i. 295. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 59. pl. 28. 29.
Hirundo cantu Alaudam referens, *Klein*, 83. 5.
Grand Martinet à ventre blanc, *Buf.* vi. 669. *Pl. enl.* 545. 1.
St. Domingo Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 573. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 123.

SIZE of our Chimney Swallow; length seven inches. Bill brown; the whole bird black, with a polished steel gloss, except the belly and under tail coverts, which are white; the tail very little forked; legs brown.

Inhabits St. Domingo, and others of the West India Islands, in May, June, and July. Is said to imitate the Lark in its song.

42.—WHITE-BELLIED SWALLOW.

Hirundo fasciata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 575. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1022.
L'Hirondelle à ceinture blanche, *Buf.* vi. 611. *Pl. enl.* 724. 2.
White-bellied Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 567. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 121.

LENGTH six inches. Bill half an inch long, and black; plumage in general black, except a band of white across the belly, and a spot of the same on the outer part of the thighs; tail forked.

Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana, on the borders of rivers, but is not a common bird; skims the surface of the water, like ours in Europe, and is often seen perched on the floating trees which chance has thrown into the stream.

43.—QUEBEC SWALLOW.

Hirundo viridis, White-bellied Martin, *Frankl. Narr. App.* p. 678 ?

LENGTH six inches. Bill black; plumage on all the upper parts blue black; between the bill and eye, and beneath the latter, velvety black; shoulders blue black; the rest of the wings and tail dusky black; all the under parts from chin to vent white; tail moderately forked; the wings reach somewhat beyond it; legs rather long, of a deep brown, and without feathers.

Inhabits Quebec, coming about the 22d of April, and going the middle, or latter end of October.—*Gen. Davies*. If the same with that described in *Franklin's Narrative*, it is said not to form an earthen case for its nest, but to build in holes or boxes prepared for it.

44.—PERUVIAN SWALLOW.

Hirundo Peruviana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 577. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1025.

——— *Peruviana major*, *Bris.* ii. 498. *Id. Svo.* i. 297.

Le Martinet noir et blanc à ceinture grise, *Buf.* vi. 670.

Peruvian Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 573. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 122.

BILL black; head, throat, and neck, grey; back, rump, scapulars, and upper tail coverts, black; beneath the body white, except a band of ash-colour on the breast; upper wing coverts, quills, and tail, pale grey, edged with yellowish grey; claws black.

Inhabits Peru.

45.—PIED SWALLOW.

Hirundo melanoleucus, *Maxim. Tr.* i. p. 303.

LENGTH five inches four lines and a half. Upper part of the body black; lower part white; a black transverse stripe under the throat; tail forked.

Inhabits Brazil, not before described.

46.—ASH-BELLIED SWALLOW.

Hirundo cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 578. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1026.

——— *Peruviana*, *Bris.* ii. 498. *Id. Svo.* i. 297.

Le petite Hironnelle noire à ventre cendré, *Buf.* vi. 673.

Ash-bellied Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 573. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 116.

SMALLER than the Chimney Swallow. Bill short; eyes black, surrounded with a brown circle; upper parts of the plumage glossy black; all beneath ash-colour; quills and tail dark ash-colour, edged with yellowish grey.

Inhabits Peru. Also met with at Otaheite, by Dr. Forster.

47.—BRAZILIAN SWALLOW.

Hirundo tapera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 579. *Lin.* i. 345. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1022. *Raii*, 72. 5. *Id.*

185. 32. *Will.* 157. *Sloan. Jam.* 312.

Hirundo Americana, *Bris.* ii. 502. t. 45. 3. *Id. Svo.* i. 298. *Klein*, 83. iv. 1.

La Tapere, *Buf.* vi. 678.

Brazilian Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 576. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 122.

LENGTH five inches and three quarters. Bill eight lines long, black; upper part of the plumage brown; throat, fore part of the neck, breast, sides, and thighs, greyish brown; belly and under tail coverts white; quills blackish brown; tail the same, scarcely forked; legs brown.

Inhabits South America: found at Brazil and Cayenne; also Jamaica.—Sloane observes, that it is only there for six months, as the Swallow in Europe, frequenting the Plains and Savannas of that Island; now and then alighting on the tops of shrubs.

48.—SUPERCILIOUS SWALLOW.

Hirondelle à Croupion blanc, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 304.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Plumage above blue black; under parts from chin to vent white; rump white, and a trace of the same over the eye; tail a trifle forked.

Inhabits Paraguay, near the Settlements, and chiefly seen in pairs, rarely ten or twelve together; builds in October, in some hole of a post or tree, the nest made of leaves and hair, and the entrance so small, that the young cannot be easily taken therefrom. On the River Plata, where no trees are, they build in the holes of banks, made by their own efforts, in the manner of our Sand Martin.

49.—WHITE-WINGED SWALLOW.

Hirundo leucoptera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 579. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1022.

Hirondelle à ventre blanc de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 681. *Pl. enl.* 546. 2.

White-winged Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 577. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 120.

LENGTH from four inches and a half to five inches. Bill nearly three quarters of an inch, black; top of the head, neck, body, and wing coverts, varying with blue and green in different lights; a few of the greater coverts edged with white, with a greater portion of white on the second quills in some specimens; prime quills and tail brown, glossed with green and blue as on the body, but deeper; all the under parts, from chin to vent, are white; rump the same; the tail a little forked; the wings exceed it in length by more than a quarter of an inch; legs pale.

This is the description of Buffon; but having received a fine specimen from the bounty of Lord Seaforth, I find that, the upper parts of the head, neck, more than half the back, and the lesser wing coverts, are the colour of polished steel, with an alternate gloss of blue and green; greater wing coverts white, with blue green tips, forming a white band down the middle of the wing; lower part of the back, and upper tail coverts white; all beneath, and under wing coverts, white; quills and tail dusky, with a greenish gloss on the outer webs; tail a trifle forked; inner web of exterior feather white for two-thirds of the length from the base; wings reach rather beyond the tail; bill black; legs dusky.

A.—Hirondelle à ventre tacheté de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 682. *Pl. enl.* 546. 1. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 577. A.

In this bird the upper parts are dull brown, without gloss, or any mixture of white; the under parts white, marked with oblong brown spots, most frequent on the neck and breast; bill and legs as in the other.

Inhabits Guiana, frequenting the moist Savannas, skimming the surface of the earth in search of prey, as other Swallows; and often seen perched on the lower branches of trees, which are destitute of leaves. From the size, colour of the legs, and general appearance, it is most likely to prove a Variety of the former.

50.—PURPLE SWALLOW.

MALE.

Hirundo purpurea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 578. *Lin.* i. 344. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1020. *Kalm. It.* iii.

88. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 29.

Hirundo apos Carolinensis, *Bris.* ii. 515. *Id. Svo.* i. 301. *Getin.* iv. t. 411. 1.

———— *violacea*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 1026.

———— *cærulea*, *Vicill. Am.* i. 57. pl. 26. 27.

Le Martinet couleur de pourpre, *Buf.* vi. 576.

L'Hirondelle bleue de la Caroline, *Buf.* vi. 674. *Pl. enl.* 722.

Purple Martin, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 51. *Amer. Ornith.* v. p. 58. pl. 39. f. 1. *Frankl. Narr. App.* p. 678.

Violet Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 574.

Purple Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 575. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 333. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 108.

FEMALE.

Hirundo subis, *Lin.* i. 344. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1021.

——— *Freti Hudsonis*, *Bris. App.* 56. *Id.* 8vo. i. 302.

Hirondelle de la Baye d'Hudson, *Buf.* vi. 677.

Great American Martin, *Edw.* pl. 120.

Purple Martin, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 58. pl. 39. f. 2.

Canada Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 575.

THE male of this Species is seven inches and three quarters long, breadth fifteen and three quarters. Bill three quarters of an inch, broad at the base, and from the point to the gape seven-eighths of an inch, the feathers coming very forward on the nostrils; general colour of the plumage fine glossy purple, with a reflection of copper in some lights, in others blue; greater wing coverts, quills, and tail, dusky black, not glossy; the latter forked, the outer feathers three inches long, the two inner two inches and a half; the wing, when closed, exceeds it in length; legs rather stout, dark brown.

The female is shorter by three quarters of an inch; upper parts dusky brown, with little or no violet tinge; chin pale ash-colour; across the breast and sides somewhat deeper; belly and vent white, with a very slender line of dusky down the shaft of each feather; under tail coverts, in both sexes, reach beyond the middle of the tail.

The above are found in summer, in Carolina and Virginia, coming in May, and retiring at the approach of winter; are much esteemed by the common people, who make little conveniences of boards on the outsides of their houses, for them to build in, as they do in respect to Sparrows in England, and they are useful in alarming the poultry, of the approach of the Hawk, and other Birds of Prey; not only shrieking violently at the sight of these enemies, but attacking them with all the efforts of our Martins in Europe. Sometimes seen in Georgia as early as the 13th of March; more common near Savannah,

less so in the country: many people set up poles on their premises, and tie empty gourds to them for the birds to make the nest in; the eggs white, somewhat transparent at the larger end.

Appear about New York in April, and extend to Hudson's Bay, at both much esteemed: in the latter called Sashaun-pashu.

51.—CHALYBEATE SWALLOW.

Hirundo chalybea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 578. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1026.

——— *Cayanensis*, *Bris.* ii. 495. t. 46. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 296.

Hirondelle de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 675. *Pl. enl.* 545. 2.

——— domestique, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 300.

Chalybeate Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 574. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 96.

LENGTH six inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, somewhat stout, and brown; plumage above black, with a polished steel gloss; under parts of the body grey brown; quills and tail black, without gloss, the last moderately forked; legs brown: in some birds the under parts are greyish, approaching to white; the wings reach about an inch beyond the end of the tail.

Inhabits Cayenne, seen there throughout the year; observed frequently perched on fallen trees, or burnt-up leafless ones; said to lay the eggs in the hollows of trees, and to make no nest. This and the last seem to be nearly allied, if not one and the same species.—Sonnini, by his quotations, blends them together.

52.—SEVERN SWALLOW.

Hirundo nigricans subtus alba, &c. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 574.

——— bicolor, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 61. pl. 31.

Severn River Swallow, *Phil. Trans.* lxij. 401. 16. *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 565 §. A? *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 331.—parag. 2d. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 105. 106.

Green-blue, or White-bellied Swallow, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 44. pl. 38. f. 3.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill and irides black; plumage above glossy black, inclining to green and blue, in

some lights ; between the bill and eye a dusky spot ; beneath white ; wings and tail dull black, the last forked ; the wings exceed the tail by half an inch ; legs brown.

The female is blue black above like the male, but the colour scarcely at all glossy. The young are dusky above, and the quills and tail feathers, as well as those of the rump, have the ends dirty white.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay, and there called Shashy wine pashu.—Dr. Forster observes, that it is common about Severn River, and builds under the windows, and on the face of steep banks of the river ; and that it disappears in autumn ; it differs from our Martin, in not having a white rump ; in the adult state a mixture only of white being seen on that part in the young bird, and such an one I have formerly observed in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks.

This Species is also met with at Newfoundland, and New York, in the summer. Mr. Wilson says, it arrives in Pennsylvania a few days later than the Barn Swallow, and will sometimes build in the hollow of a tree ; the nest made of fine loose dry grass, lined with downy feathers, completely concealing the eggs, which are four or five in number, and pure white : said to have two broods in the season.

53.—RUFIOUS-RUMPED SWALLOW.

Hirundo Americana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 581. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1017.

L'Hirondelle à croupion rouge et queue quarrée, *Buf.* vi. 698.

Rufous-rumped Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 582. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 126.

LENGTH six inches and a half. The upper parts of the plumage blackish brown, with a gloss of greenish and blue ; rump and vent rufous, mixed with a little white ; quills whitish within ; under parts of the body dirty white ; tail even.—Found on the borders of the River Plata, in South America, in May.

A.—*Ind. Orn.* ii. 581. 29. β . *Gen. Syn.* iv. 583.

In this Variety the throat is rufous, with more white than rufous on the rump, and under tail coverts; and no white on the quills; the tail is a trifle forked.

54.—RUFIOUS-NECKED SWALLOW.

Hirundo fulva, L'Hirondelle fauve, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 62. pl. 32.
Fulvous Swallow, *Shaw's Zool.* x. 126.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill and legs black; forehead and rump reddish brown; the rest of the head and back black, glossed with blue; neck rufous; throat fulvous; breast grey brown; sides of the body rufous; middle of the belly and under tail coverts, dirty white: in some birds the under parts are wholly fulvous.

Inhabits St. Domingo; once seen there in May; also met with at Porto Rico in Spring. It probably goes northward to build, but, according to M. Vieillot, is not seen in the United States. It seems allied to the Rufous-rumped Species.

55.—RUFIOUS-BELLIED SWALLOW.

Hirundo rufa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 574. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1018.
L'Hirondelle à ventre roux de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 607. *Pl. enl.* 724. 1. *Mem. sur Cay.* ii. 275.
Hirondelle à ventre jaunatre, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 306?
Rufous-bellied Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 566. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 88.

LESS than our Chimney Swallow; length five inches and a half. Bill black; forehead whitish; upper parts of the body glossy black; the under rufous, growing paler towards the vent; legs dusky.

Inhabits Brazil and Cayenne, and not unfrequently as far north as New York: is probably the sort which M. Bajon mentions building in houses, without any mixture of mud, fabricating the nest with moss, dried plants, and short bits of sticks, all united with a sort of gum, so as scarcely to be broken, and lining it with feathers; this is suspended from the beams and rafters, sides of walls, and eaves of houses, sometimes a foot in length, and fixed by one of its sides, the opening at the bottom;* the eggs four or five in number.

A.--Size the same. Bill black; crown bluish black, inclining to brown; forehead buff white; throat and cheeks under the eye chocolate brown, and beneath this some few markings of black; nape pale brown, or mouse-colour; back glossy brownish purple; belly dirty white; tail even at the end; wings and tail dusky, equalling each other in length; legs rather long, and black.

Inhabits America, comes late to Quebec and its neighbourhood; builds under the eaves of houses; makes a nest of clay, in the manner of the Martin, and chatters perpetually. It generally arrives in May, and departs in September. This is most probably a Variety of the Rufous-bellied, as described by Buffon and Bajon, but how far belonging to that in the *Pl. enlum.* it is not easy to say, as the figure is there represented with a forked tail.

** ALL THE FOUR TOES PLACED FORWARDS.

56.—COMMON SWIFT.

Hirundo Apus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 582. *Lin.* i. 344. *Faun. succ.* No. 272. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1020. *Scop.* i. No. 251. *Brun.* No. 292. *Muller.* No. 290. *Kramer.* 380. 3. *Frisch.* t. 17. 1. *Georgi.* 175. *Faun. arag.* 90. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 37. *Raii.* 72. A. 4. *Will.* 156. t. 39. *Bris.* ii. 512. *Id.* 8vo. i. 301. *Klein.* 83. 4. *Borowsk.* iii. 157. *Gerin.* iv. t. 412. 1.

* On one side, near the bottom.—*Vieillot.*

- Cypselus murarius, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 271. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 434.
 Le grand Martinet, *Buf.* vi. 643. *Pl. enl.* 242. 1.
 Die Kirchenschwalbe, *Naturf.* xvii. 113 ? *Vog. Kurl.* p. 85.
 Rondone, *Zinn. Uov.* 47. t. 7. f. 33. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 231.
 Thurm Schwalbe, *Bechst. Deut. Ed.* ii. 3. 929.
 Swift, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 584. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 171. pl. 57. *Id. fol.* 97. *Id. Ed.* 1812.
 i. p. 550. pl. 65. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 22. f. 7. 8. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 334. *Will.*
Engl. 214. pl. 39. *Albin*, ii. pl. 55. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 259. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p.
 72. pl. 8. *Lewin, Birds*, iii. pl. 126. *Id. Eggs*, xviii. f. 4. *Walcot*, pl. 254.
Pult. Dors. 13. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is a large Species, and nearly eight inches long, weight one ounce. Bill black; irides hazel; colour of the plumage sooty black, except the chin, which is white; the wings are very long, and in some specimens expand no less than eighteen inches; the feet very short, and the toes all placed forwards: the tail forked, consisting of twelve feathers; the outer exceeding the middle ones by an inch or more;* legs blackish.

The female is rather less, plumage more inclined to brown, and the white on the throat less distinct.

This is a summer inhabitant of these kingdoms. It comes rarely before the beginning of May, and departs often before the middle of August. It frequents elevated places, such as steeples, lofty towers, and other buildings, in the holes of which it makes the nest; sometimes under the tiles of houses and barns; and like the Chimney Swallow, supposed to return to the same places year after year, and only breeds once in a season. The eggs are generally two in number, rarely three; the nest, if such it may be called, seems a mere layer of dried grass or hay, lined with feathers, collected on the wing, being swept off the ground most dexterously; for it rarely alights thereon, well aware of the difficulty of rising again into the air, on account of the length of wing; and sips water from a pond or river, as it skims over the surface. Like others of the Swallow tribe it lives on flies, moths, and other winged insects, and

* Willughby counted only ten feathers in the tail. Mr. White says it has no more.—
 Buffon and Brisson both say the tail consists of twelve feathers,

as they are apt to catch at every thing on the wing, many have caught them* by a bait of a cockchafer tied to a thread, and suffered to fly aloft.* They fly chiefly morning and evening, sometimes very high, at other times as low, according to the region the insects may occupy; and, in exceedingly sultry weather, keep in their holes during the extreme heat of the day. I do not find they have any note beyond a kind of scream.

Inhabits the whole of the European Continent, as far north as Drontheim, in Norway, and no where in greater plenty than about the high rocks beyond Lake Baikal; chiefly on the River Onon, where a Variety, with a white rump, is also observed; and may be traced also to the Cape of Good Hope.† Those which frequent Gibraltar seem larger than ours, weighing full one ounce and a quarter: they first come there from the 20th of March to the beginning of April, when they are in vast numbers; generally build under the ridges of tiles, which there are hollowed, or semicylindrical, and being placed one over another, as the custom there is, afford sufficient shelter* for these birds; some, indeed, build among the rocks, but in much less proportion: about the end of July, or beginning of August, they congregate in vast multitudes, and suddenly depart before the middle of that month, a very few appearing in September, and beginning of October; generally depart towards the south east, to the east of Tetuan, not in close embodied flocks, but in smaller numbers, six or eight at a time, so that many hundreds have passed within view in the space of three or four hours.‡

I do not recollect to have seen one of this species which deviated from the common colour; but in the second part of the collection of *Natur. Hist.* in the Museum at Upsal, one is mentioned which was wholly white.§

* In the Isle of Zant, the boys are said to get on an elevated place, and merely with a hook, baited with a feather, have caught five or six dozen of these birds in a day.—*Hist. des Ois.*

† Mr. Thunberg found a dead bird in a large excavation in a rock, on his journey to Witteklipp.—*Thunb. Trav.* ii. p. 9.

‡ Rev. J. White.

§ *Mus. Nat. Ac. Ups.* par. ii. p. 21.

57.—INDIAN SWIFT.

SIZE uncertain. General colour of the plumage dusky black; tail hollowed out at the end, or very little forked; the wings exceed the end of the tail in as great a proportion as in our Species, to which it has great resemblance; but differs from that, chiefly in wanting the white chin, and having the tail scarcely forked; the eggs two in number, and white.

Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther.

58.—WHITE-BELLIED SWIFT.

Hirundo Melba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 582. *Lin.* i. 345. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1023. *Faun. arag.* 90.

Gerin. iv. t. 413.

Hirundo major Hispanica, *Bris.* ii. 504. *Id.* 8vo, i. 299. *Klein*, 83. iv. 2.

Cypselus alpinus, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 270, *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 433.

Hirundo alpina, *Scop.* i. No. 252. *Bechst. Deutsch. Ed.* ii. V. 3. 935.

Le grand Martinet à ventre blanc, *Buf.* vi. 660.

Greatest Martin or Swift, *Edw.* pl. 27. *Russ. Alep.* p. 70.

White-bellied Swift, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 586. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 74.

LENGTH eight inches and a half; breadth fifteen inches, weight two ounces and five drachms. Bill half an inch, somewhat bent, and black; irides brown; plumage above grey brown; wings and tail deeper than the rest, with a gloss of red or green in some lights; throat, breast, and belly, white; on the neck a collar of grey brown, mixed with blackish; sides dusky and white mixed; lower belly and under tail coverts like the back; legs flesh-colour, covered with feathers before, and on the inside; all the toes placed forward; tail forked as in the Common Swift, and consists of ten feathers.

This species inhabits the mountainous parts of Spain; is found also in plenty on the borders of the Rhone in Savoy, Isle of Malta, Alps of Switzerland; comes into Savoy the beginning of April, and

frequents the ponds and marshes for fifteen or twenty days, after which it retires to the mountains to breed; Scopoli says, it builds on the summit of the mountains of Tyrol; but it seems to be more frequent in Spain and Gibraltar, being at the latter equally numerous with our Common Swift. Mr. White observes, in this as in the common one, that it is larger there than authors mention, being nine inches and a half long, twenty-two and a half broad, and weighing three ounces and seven-eighths. They arrive often as early as the 25th of March, never sooner; first to be seen about the highest summit, and these proceed farther, and several successions seem to come before they stop there; often in the beginning of the season, fly so high as to be out of sight, and known only by their being heard: during the west winds, always remain on the summit, seen only near the town in a levant wind, on the sudden rising of which they swarm over the whole town among the Common Swifts; but after breeding time, although the levant winds blow, they do not come to the town; hence it may be supposed, that the reason for their frequenting the town is to collect materials for their nests, as all those shot in the town have had their mouths full of feathers, hair, wool, and such like: the nest is composed in the same loose manner as in the other Swift; the eggs are five or six in number, and the young fly in June. They depart usually the first week in August, and great numbers from other parts also congregate here, till the first week in September. The voice is peculiar; a shrill, jarring, tremulous scream while on the wing, very distinct from the Common Swift, not unlike the cry of some Eagles or Hawks; at other times they twitter like a Swallow. The flesh is accounted a delicate morsel, and they are at first coming very fat.

In young birds the belly is slightly streaked with brown; the white part on the throat does not meet that on the belly, but is separated by a narrow bar of black across the breast, as in the Bank Martin; there has been some reason to suppose that this bird has been seen in England; but being related to me upon slight authority,

I seem unwilling to remark it as a fact; however, the suggestion has been remarkably strengthened from my correspondence with the late Mr. Tunstall, who mentioned two instances, related to him by very intelligent persons, of having seen some birds, of the colour of the Sand Martin, but considerably bigger than Swallows, and having a vast expanse of wing; and indeed there can be no doubt of these birds being able to reach England, as well as the Common Swift.

59.—CHINESE SWIFT.

Hirundo Sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 583. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1021.

Le grand Martinet de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 199.

Chinese Swift, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 586.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill and irides bluish grey, the former short, broad at the base; the top of the head is pale rufous; throat white; hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail brown; over the eye a streak of brown, passing beyond it, and blending with the general colour of the neck; eye surrounded with white feathers; breast and belly pale rufous grey; wings long; tail forked, and as long as the wings; legs short, blue grey.*

Inhabits China.

60.—WHITE-COLLARED SWIFT.

Hirundo Cayanensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 583. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1024.

Le Martinet à Collier blanc, *Buf.* vi. 671. *Pl. ent.* 725r 2.

White-collared Swift, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 587. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 75.

SIZE of the Martin; the length five inches or more. Bill six or seven lines, black; head black; chin and throat white, passing in a narrow collar round the neck; between the bill and eye a streak of

* We may suppose the toes to be placed as in other Swifts; but the situation of them is not mentioned.

white, which forks off into two, one passing above the other beneath the eye; the rest of the plumage black, with a violet gloss; but the greater wing coverts, nearest the body, brown edged with white; on each side of the lower belly, and over the thighs, white; quills and tail black, the last forked; the legs black, all the four toes placed forwards, as in the Swifts, and covered with feathers to the claws.

This bird makes the nest in the houses at Cayenne; it is of a large size, in shape of a truncated cone, five inches one way, by three the other, and nine inches in length; it is composed of Dogsbane, well woven together; the cavity divided obliquely about the middle, lengthways, by a partition, which spreads itself over that part of the nest where the eggs lie, and is pretty near the base; a small parcel of the same soft down, forming a kind of plug, is placed over the top, serving to keep the young brood from the impression of the air; hence we may suppose them to be very tender.

61.—WHITE-BACKED SWIFT.

LENGTH five inches. Bill small, black; crown of the head mottled pale ash and dusky; sides of the head, round the eye, and before it dark; plumage in general above dusky, with a greenish gloss, or bluish; beneath without gloss; the chin and throat white; lower part of the back, rump, vent, and under tail coverts white; tail pale ash colour, rounded at the end; the wings exceed the end of it by more than one inch; bend of the wing and outer edge mottled and pale; legs feathered to the toes, which are dirty flesh-colour; all four placed forwards.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke; called in the drawings, Burra Suppeleck, and Cinabeen. This seems to have affinity with the Grey-rumped Swallow; but it has more relation to the Swift, on account of the situation of the toes.

62.—WHITE-THROATED SWIFT.

Le Martinet à Gorge blanche, *Levail. Afr.* v. 143. pl. 243. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 99.

THIS is a trifle larger than the White-bellied Swift, but is probably a distinct species from that bird. The bill is black brown, and the gape wide; irides yellowish brown; plumage on all the upper parts of the bird dull brown, having a tinge of grey in certain lights, but the quills are darker; as also the tail, which is greatly forked, the edges of the feathers pale; throat pure white; lower part of the neck and breast the same as the upper parts; middle of the belly and vent dirty white; under edge of the wing white; legs and toes covered with pale down.

The female differs, in having the colours paler and less distinct. This is common in every part of Africa, in troops, flying with vast rapidity, with the same cry as our Swift. It builds in the rocks, and lays four perfectly white eggs. Colonists at the Cape call it Wilsde Swaluu (Wild Swallow) whereas the Swallow in common is named Make Swaluu (Domestic Swallow).

It differs from the Common Swallow in the capability of placing the hind toe forwards, with the other three, at will: the Swifts have in general ten feathers only in the tail; the Swallows twelve; but the chief character is, that the Martinets have the feathers short, and of the nature of water birds, whereas, in the Swallows they are finer, and more downy: it is observed too, that the Martinets are never better pleased than in the rainy and stormy season, which they seem to enjoy; whereas, the Swallows, though not displeased with soft rain, yet cannot withstand any thing like a storm.

63.—WHITE-RUMPED SWIFT.

Le Martinet à Croupion blanc, *Levail. Afr.* v. 146. pl. 244. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 98.

SIZE of our Common Swift, and not unlike in colour, but the sides of the rump are white; which, however, is not observed, except

the wings are opened ; the inner second quills are also marked with white on the inner webs ; irides yellowish brown.

This found very common at the Cape of Good Hope, more so than that with the White-Throat ; it approaches houses, and is seen in the same places with the Swallows, but does not mix with them ; it frequently seizes on their nests to lay the eggs in, which are white, and generally four ; in defect of this they lay in the holes of rocks : males and females much alike. The situation of the toes in this and the following are not mentioned, but from the name Martinet given to the Bird, we apprehend them to be placed as in other Swifts.

64.—NIMBLE SWIFT.

Le Martinet velocifère, *Levail. Afr.* v. 147. pl. 244. f. 2.

Swift Swallow, *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 97.

THIS is about three inches and three quarters from the bill to the end of the tail. The irides are reddish, and the plumage wholly black, with a gloss of blue on the under parts ; bill and legs brown ; tail very forked, and the wings exceed it in length two inches when they are closed.

Inhabits the Eastern Coast of the Cape of Good Hope, in the winter ; at least M. Levaillant saw it only at that season, and supposed it in its passage to other parts ; for the true country of any bird, as Buffon observes, ought to be that in which it rears its young. It frequents the forests, and retires at night into the holes of trees ; feeds as others, on flies on the wing, and has not been observed to have any note or cry whatever ; nor has ever been seen to perch on the branches of trees.

65.—MURINE SWIFT.

THIS bird is less than our Sand Martin in the body ; length six inches and three quarters. Bill black ; plumage in general mouse-coloured brown, but the chin and throat are somewhat paler ; the tail in the specimen, excepting one feather, was wanting ; this was four inches long ; at the base the breadth five-eighths of an inch, lessening gradually, and ending in a fine point ; wings five inches and three quarters, from the bend to the longest quill, which is the second, and, of course when closed, reach to within three quarters of an inch of the tail ;* legs slender, brown ; all the four toes placed forwards.

In the Collection of Mr. Comyns, and appears to be a new Species.

***. TOES DIVIDED TWO AND TWO.

66.—BALASSIAN SWIFT.

LENGTH between four and five inches, breadth ten. Bill short, incurved at the point, and much depressed ; nostrils oblong, dusky ; irides brown ; plumage above ash-coloured, not unlike that of the Sand Martin ; beneath paler ; quills sharp-pointed, black above, dusky beneath ; the wings much acuminate, the second quills being very short, and for the most part dusky ; tail much bifurcated, consisting of ten feathers, in colour like the quills ; in length two inches and three quarters ; the latter, when closed, are a trifle longer than the tail ; legs feathered before to the toes, which are four in number, two turned on one side, and two on the other, claws long, and the toes much hooked, and reach very little beyond the root of the tail.

* The single remaining feather appeared to be the outer one.

Inhabits India: is the Abavir of the Mussulmans; Balassia of the Bengalese; and Putta deuli of Hindustan Proper. The Bengalese name signifies a bird resembling wind, and is bestowed on this species, on account of its swift flight. Found at Bengal at all seasons; is a nocturnal bird, appearing at sun-set, and going to rest at sun-rise. It builds in the folds of the leaves of the Tol, or Borassus flabelliformis of Linnæus.—Dr. Buchanan.

This is figured in General Hardwicke's drawings, dated Cawnpore, June, 1800; length five inches.—A male.

GENUS LIII.—GOATSUCKER.

<i>* With moderate Bills.</i>		
1 European Goatsucker	13 Fork-tailed	28 Georgian
2 Long-tailed	14 Fichtel's	29 White-throated
3 Javan	15 Grand	30 Berbice
4 Bombay	16 Jamaica	31 White-necked
A Var.	17 Paraguan	32 Guiana
B Var.	18 Scissars-tailed	33 Rufous
C Var.	19 Ethereal	34 Brazilian
5 Chuppa	20 Virginia	35 Gold-collared
6 Indian	21 White-collared	<i>** With large & strong Bills.</i>
7 Leona	22 Whip-poor-Will	36 Great-headed
8 New-Holland	23 Carolina	37 Trinidad
9 Bristled	24 Popetue	38 Wedge-tailed
10 Banded	25 Grey	39 Cold River
11 Strigoid	26 American	40 Horsfield's
12 Gracile	27 Sharp-tailed	

THE bill in this Genus is short, and hooked at the end; the gape in general vastly wide; on the edges of the base of the upper mandible, in most of the species, several stiff bristles.

Tongue small, entire at the end.

Tail consisting of ten feathers.

Legs short, toes united by a membrane to the first joint, claw of the middle one broad-edged; and in many jagged, or serrated.

Owing to the great similarity of plumage, the ornithologist must perceive the difficulty of discriminating some of the species, with sufficient precision; independent of the difference of the quills and tail feathers, which vary much in the two sexes, as well as at the various periods of age.

Much difference may be observed in respect to the structure and strength of the bills; which in the greater part are weak, as in the Swallow tribe, while others have that part to a degree strong and enlarged; hence the propriety of forming them into two divisions will be obvious; yet the making two Genera of them may be less allowable, as the manners of the whole exactly coincide.

1.—EUROPEAN GOATSUCKER.

- Caprimulgus Europæus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 584. *Lin.* i. 346. *Faun. succ.* No. 274. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1027. *Gerin.* i. t. 99. *Faun. arag.* 91. *Scop.* i. No. 254. *Brun.* No. 293. *Muller*, No. 291. *Georgi*, 175. *Frisch*, t. 101. *Kramer*, 281. 5. (*Hirundo*) *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 29. *Raii*, 26. A. 1. *Will.* 70. t. 14. *Bris.* ii. 470. t. 44. *Id.* *Svo.* i. 289. *Schæf. el.* t. 23. *Klein*, 81. t. 1. f. 1. *Id. stem.* 15. t. 17. f. 1. a. *β. γ.* *Borowsk.* iii. 152. t. 64. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 273. *Id. Ed.* ii. 436.
- L' Engoulevent, *Bris.* vi. 512.
- Le Crapaud volant, *Pl. ent.* 193.
- Chathuant, *Hist. Prov.* i. 338.
- Nachschatter, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. C.—upper figure.
- Covaterra, *Zimm. Uov.* 94. t. 15. f. 84. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 236. (*Caprimulgo*)
- Die Europaishe Nachtschwalbe, *Naturf.* xvii. 114. *Id.* xxi. 199. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 70. t. 57.
- Nocturnal Goatsucker, *Br. Zool.* i. No. 173. pl. 59. *Id. fol.* 97. pl. B. R. 1. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 566. pl. 66.
- European Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 593. *Id. Sup.* 194. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 437. A. *Will. Engl.* 107. pl. 14. *Albin*, i. pl. 10. *Borl. Corn.* pl. 24. f. 13. *Hist. Selb.* pp. 62. 94. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 262. *Lewin*, iii. pl. 127. *Walc. Syn.* ii. pl. 255. *Shaw's Zool.* x. p. 146. pl. 18. *Donov.* iii. pl. 67. *Pult. Dors. Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

THE length of this species is ten inches, breadth twenty-one and a half, weight two ounces and a half. Bill short, weak, blackish; gape wide; eyes very large; irides dusky; the plumage is beautifully diversified with cinereous, dark brown, ferruginous, and white; beneath rusty brown, crossed with numerous, undulated lines; on the three first quills an oval spot of white on the inner webs, and the two outer feathers of the tail end in a large white spot; legs short, feathered much below the joint, rough and scaly; the toes connected on each side at the bottom by a slight membrane; the middle claw serrated.

The female differs from the other sex, in the plumage being less bright, and in not having any white spots on the quills, or tail.

The above is the only one of the Genus found in England, or indeed throughout Europe, but extends both to Africa and Asia;

it arrives here about the middle of May, and returns the end of September, rarely later.* It lives in woods for the most part, and feeds on insects; collecting them on the wing in the dusk of the evening, and morning; generally retiring, like the Owl, into some dark recess during the day; yet may be seen flying in gloomy, dull weather, especially if disturbed. It makes no nest, but lays the eggs on the bare ground, about the middle of July, among the heath or furze; especially not far from a wood; the eggs are two in number, of a dusky white, blotched with bluish brown, with some spots of darker brown; the size rather larger than those of the Blackbird: is mostly seen on the ground; but, if disturbed, will perch on the limb of a tree, on which it, for the most part, sits lengthwise.† The food seems to be moths,‡ or beetles; chiefly the cockchafer, and midsummer beetles;§ the moths of every kind; and it swallows every thing whole, as we have found the cockchafers entire in the stomach, to the number of six, besides four or five thick-bodied moths; and few winged insects can escape its enormous gape, the addition of the long hairs serving to increase the space, and direct the object to the throat, like a broad funnel; whilst flying it emits a sharp squeak, and when at rest on a branch, has a particular note, which may be compared to the quick rotation of a spinning wheel, not unlike the letter R, continually repeated; and I remember one that had perched upon my garden wall, towards evening, in Kent, that continued this note for more than ten minutes, before it flew off; when at rest, it may be observed to have the head lower than the body, but for what purpose cannot well be conjectured.

These birds are common in France, Italy, and Spain; appear at Gibraltar the first week in May, in this differing not greatly from

* Colonel Montagu saw one about Penryn, in Cornwall, the 1st of October, 1796.

† This has been observed also, in respect to the Egyptian Cuckow.

‡ I have been told by more than one person, that when they were in pursuit of moths, about the dusk of evening, and in the hopes of securing one, the Goatsucker has flown by, and carried off the prey. See also *Lin. Trans.* iii. p. 12.

§ *Scarabæus Melolontha et Solstitialis.*—*Lin.*

their time of coming into England, but none remain there through the summer; yet are in plenty about San Rocque, and the shrubby tracts of the Isthmus, especially the hollow dry channels, that are worn by winter torrents from the hills. In the beginning of October they again assemble in that neighbourhood, preparatory to their departure, and then perfectly swarm in the hedge rows, and dry channels, for a short time, and disappear of a sudden; as they catch their food by night, and sleep in the day, perhaps their emigration may take place in the night, for in the day they are always drowsy. If disturbed, they take but very short flights; and when they alight on the ground, lie flat on their belly, like the Swift, with their chins grovelling in the dust, and their eyes shut, endeavouring to hide themselves under banks and stones, so as to screen them from the glare of day. In this manner, it may be conceived, they often creep under the sides of cows or goats, which lie on the ground, and being there found, the herdsmen, who are astonished at their enormously wide mouths, are easily led to suppose them capable of sucking the teats of cattle, and from this they have gained the name of Goat-sucker. They are also known in England by several others—as Night Hawk, Night Crow, Dorr Hawk, Churn and Fern Owl, Night Jar, Eve Jar, Night Raven, and Wheel Bird.* In Hampshire, called also the Puckeridge, as being thought to occasion the distemper, called by that name, among young calves; but this complaint is owing to a far different cause.† It is not to be wondered that the French call this, among other names, Craupaud volant (Flying Toad), since the note is sometimes so exactly like the grating noise of that reptile, as hardly to be distinguished from it. The Nightingale has also, at the end of its stay with us, a sort of note, which does not ill resemble it. This Species is found on the Continent as far north as Sondmor,

* The Welsh call it by the same—Aderyn y Droell, meaning Wheel Bird.

† The Puckeridge is a disease of the back, occasioned by the larva of the *Oestrus Bovis*, which, as it increases in size, forms a large, inflammatory, and painful swelling; and when several are in the same subject, will frequently cause the death of the younger animal; and sometimes prove very afflicting, if not fatal, even to the full grown and adult one.



Long-tailed Goatsucker.

and is common all over Siberia and Kamtschatka, not only in the forests, but in the open countries, where it meets with rocks, or high banks for shelter. According to Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, there are two Varieties of this bird in Sumatra, one with brighter and more marked colours than the other; they are very abundant in the neighbourhood of Bencoolen, and are always seen flying in the evening; they make no nests, but lay the eggs on the bare ground, as before mentioned, and are called there Sang Sogan.

2.—LONG-TAILED GOATSUCKER.—PL. CXIV.

LENGTH, from the point of the bill to the end of the two middle tail feathers, thirteen inches and a half. Bill broad, short, depressed, horn-coloured, with a black point; at the gape several long bristles, some longer than the bill: crown of the head mottled ash, down the middle some larger blotchings of chocolate; the hind part of the neck brownish grey, minutely spotted with black, with scarcely any chocolate marks; sides of the neck, breast, and belly, rusty dun-colour, barred with narrow, transverse, dusky black lines; vent pale dun; on the throat a large patch of white; the lesser wing coverts rufous, mottled with black; below them a transverse, irregular, white band; greater coverts dusky brown, waved with paler rufous; scapulars chocolate brown, with clay-colour on the inner webs, forming stripes; the quills deep black brown; the first and second marked with an oval white spot on the inner web, about the middle; the next three with a broad transverse stripe, about the same place; the rest deep brown, barred with rufous; second quills barred rufous on the inner web, and the first six white at the tips; the tail is singularly cuneiform, the outer feathers four inches long, the next five inches and a quarter, increasing to the two middle, which are greatly disproportioned to the others, being nine inches long, and exceed the adjoining by four inches and a half; these are

mottled, and a little blotched; the others much the same, but crossed with eight or ten blackish marks, resembling bars; the outer one wholly white on the outer web, and the end equally so for three quarters of an inch; the next only white at the end; the legs short, yellowish dun-colour, covered half way by the feathers of the thighs, claws horn-colour, the middle toe very long, and the claw of it greatly pectinated.

Inhabits Sierra Leona.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.

One in the collection of Mr. Bullock, which I judge to be a female, was in length only nine inches, as the tail measured no more than four and a half; plumage much the same, but with less white in the wings, and without the white patch on the throat; the outer tail feathers, too, were not white at the ends, but pale clay-colour; the two outer quills with a large white spot on the inner webs, and the two next the same on both webs; the second quills were also pale clay-colour at the ends instead of white.

3.—JAVAN GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus macrourus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 142.—Horsfield.

THE whole length of this species is ten inches, of which the tail is five inches and a quarter, being longer than the body; from the gape spring several rigid bristles, pointing forwards, these are white at the base, and black at the extremities; plumage in general clouded with ferruginous and blackish; on the crown a streak of black; and some bands of the same colour on the wing coverts; on the throat a whitish band; tail longer than the rest of the bird, and cuneiform; the four internal feathers terminated by a broad, whitish, ferruginous band; across the middle of the wing a similar band, formed by irregular marks on the quill feathers.

Inhabits Java, and seems greatly allied to the last described,

4.—BOMBAY GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Asiaticus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 588.

Bombay Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 195. *Id. Sup.* ii. 260. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 156.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill dusky; general colour of the plumage not unlike that of the Siberian Owl, being a beautiful mixture of pale ash-colour, marbled with black and ferruginous; top of the head pale ash-colour, mottled with dusky down the middle of the crown; on each side of the under jaw a pale streak, and on the throat a whitish spot; breast crossed with numerous cinereous bars; between the legs pale rufous; quills dusky, barred with rufous, the first shortest; four of the greater marked with a white spot on the inner webs; tail in colour like the quills, but the two middle feathers mottled as the back, the two outer with the ends white for about one inch, but extending higher up on the outer web; claw of the middle toe serrated.

Inhabits Bombay, in the East Indies.

A.—L'Engoulement à Collier, *Levail. Ois.* i. 186. pl. 49. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 157.

This is likened to our European Species, and differs chiefly from the former, in having the white on the throat broadening on the sides into fine yellow orange.

The female is smaller, and the white on the throat inclines to rufous, but without the accompanying orange, so conspicuous in the male; and the spot on the tail rufous, instead of white; as it is in the orange streak, being a continuation of the white one, that this differs from the Bombay described above, it probably may arise from different periods of age.

This bird inhabits the inward parts of the Cape of Good Hope, but not the Cape itself; is well known on the borders of the Gamtoos, in Hottiqua Land, especially towards the Bay of Lagoa, or Blettenberg, called there the Night Owl; feeds on insects, especially beetles, which it takes from the ground, as well as flying, swallowing them whole, in the manner of others of the Genus.

It lays two white eggs, on the bare earth, sometimes in a hedge: the male and female sit by turns. It is said, that when the eggs are disturbed, the birds take them to another place with the bill; they make a horrid noise for an hour at least before sun-rise, and after sun-set, and sometimes disturb the inhabitants throughout the night.

B.—Length nine inches. Bill somewhat stouter than in the European Species; plumage similar to that of the Bombay one, but without any white on the throat; one or more of the outer tail feathers black from the base to the middle, and from thence to the end white on both webs, but the second has the end half mottled; legs rather long, and pale red; toes long, middle claw much pectinated.—Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther.

C.—Length nine inches. Bill small, black, with six or eight bristles, curving on each side longer than the end; crown mottled ash, marked down the middle with darker; sides, including the eye, ash-colour; throat the same, bordered with deep brown; from the gape a streak of white, in the direction of the jaw, dividing the brown into two parts; nape pale ferruginous, mottled with ash-colour; round the neck pale ash, crossed with fine darker lines; back mottled grey and ash; on the latter some long, triangular, pointed, darker streaks, deeply margined with buff-colour; on the middle wing coverts similar marks, but smaller; quills dusky, with

a large spot of white on the inner webs, about the middle; tail rounded, the four middle feathers mottled, and crossed with dark bars, the others much the same from the base to the middle, from thence to the end white; under parts, from the breast, dusky white; the wings reach three-fourths on the tail; legs ash-colour, and covered with pale brown down; claws black, middle toe much pectinated.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke. In the same collection is another, seemingly differing in sex. In this the colours are less defined; the streak on the jaw not pure white; the spots on the quills and tail the same, but the white on the latter does not occupy near so much of the feather.

5.—CHUPPA GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus affinis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 142.

THIS is smaller than the Common Species, but somewhat resembles it. The bill very small, nearly straight, brown, with a few short hairs at the base; irides brown; plumage in general a mixture of blackish, cinereous, dark brown, rust-colour, and white, in irregular portions; beneath paler; across the throat a narrow white band; the opening of the ears fringed with white, and behind them a white spot; quills darker than the rest, marked with a round white spot on both webs, three quarters of an inch from the end; tail rounded in shape, and besides the common mottlings, is crossed with seven or eight darker, and irregular blackish bars; all but the two middle feathers have an oval white spot, about half an inch from the end; added to which, the very tip of the outmost is white; legs pale reddish, claws hooked.

Inhabits India, called Chuppa major.—Sir J. Anstruther.

The one referred to above is found in Java, which Dr. Horsfield informs us, is called Chaba : it seems in many points to agree with the Bombay Species.

6.—INDIAN GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Indicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 588.

Indian Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 196. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 158.

In this the crown and back are whitish ash-colour, marked with minute, dusky lines; cheeks, breast, wing coverts, and secondaries beautifully marked in the same manner, with lines and large spots of rust; prime quills dusky; middle of the tail light ash, crossed with a few black bars, the outmost feather rusty, and black.

Inhabits India.—Lady Impey.

In the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther is one similar, nine inches long. Bill short, blunt, scarcely hooked, with slender hairs, standing forwards; irides dusky; plumage in general dark brown, mottled minutely with ferruginous; beneath from the breast pale buff, mottled across with dusky lines; tail rounded, shorter than in the Bombay Species, crossed with six dusky bars; the quills reach to near the end of the tail; legs stout, dusky red, claws small, and short.

A bird, greatly corresponding with the last description, is among the drawings of General Hardwicke—size, and plumage in general, much the same; on the wings several triangular, longish, pointed dashes of black; second quills rufous, with obscure spots; the greater barred on the margins with reddish buff; under parts, thighs, and vent, pale, and plain; legs the same, but covered with down to the toes, which are brown, middle claw serrated.

7.—LEONA GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus macrodipterus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lix. *Afzelius, Descr. Sierr. Leon.*
t. in ditto.

Caprimulgus longipennis, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 265.

Leona Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 264. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 169.

THIS singular species is about eight inches and a quarter from the bill to the end of the tail, and in colour of plumage much resembles the European Bird; but the remarkable circumstance belonging to it, is the elongated single feather, issuing from the middle of the wing coverts, twenty inches in length; this appears as a plain unwebbed shaft, for fourteen inches and three quarters, having a few solitary hairs on the inside only, from thence expanding into a broad web for the remaining five inches and a quarter of its length: this appendage is mottled, not unlike the darker parts of the rest of the plumage, and crossed with five dusky bars, the base and tip of the expanded part being dusky also; the inner web is seven-eighths of an inch broad, the outer scarcely one-eighth, and tapers by degrees to a point; the whole of the quills and bastard wing barred rufous and dusky alternate, the ends of the feathers dusky and ash-colour mottled; the tail is rounded at the end, and mottled like the rest of the plumage, but with a greater mixture of ash-colour, and all the feathers crossed with five or six dusky, crescent-shaped, spots, bounded within with rufous, and curve downwards; the legs are small, and weak.

Inhabits Sierra Leona, in Africa, from whence several specimens have been brought into England.

8.—NEW-HOLLAND GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 588.

Crested Goatsucker, *Phill. Bot. Bay*, pl. p. 270. *White's Journ.* pl. p. 241.

New-Holland Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 261. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 170.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill black, the sides of it furnished with bristles; besides which, at the base, before the eyes,

are ten or twelve very stiff ones, standing erect so as to represent a crest, barbed sparingly on each side; within the mouth yellow; the general colour of the plumage above is brown, mottled, and crossed with obscure bars of white; under parts of the body, for the most part, white; but the throat, breast, and sides, are crossed with dusky bars; quills plain brown, the edges of four or five of the outer ones dotted with dusky white; the tail rounded in shape, scarcely to be called cuneiform; the two middle feathers five inches long, the outmost four; the two middle are crossed on both webs with twelve dusky white bars, dotted with brown, the others the same, but only on the outer webs; the legs pale yellow, toes long and slender, claws black, but not pectinated.

Inhabits New-Holland; appears about Port Jackson, in March.

9.—BRISTLED GOATSUCKER.

LENGTH about ten inches. **Bill** black, rather stout, and curved at the point; **irides** reddish; **head, neck, back, and wings,** dusky black, marked with thick-set, whitish specks; **beneath** from the breast dusky white; **inner wing coverts** the same, mottled with dusky spots; **edges of the quills** pale, nearly white; **tail** cuneiform, the two middle feathers three inches and a half long, the outer ones two and three quarters; **beneath** pale brown, crossed with about six dusky bars; **legs** yellow; the quills reach about one-third on the tail; at the base of the bill several strong, erect bristles, barbed on the sides.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Among the drawings of Mr. Francillon. It seems allied to the last.

10.—BANDED GOATSUCKER.—PL. CXV.

Caprimulgus vittatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lviii.

Banded Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 262, pl. 136. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 152. pl. 17. e

SIZE uncertain; supposed to be ten or eleven inches long. **Bill** black, not very large, and bent at the end; the gape extending

PL. CXXV.



Banded Goatsucker

beneath the eyes, as in many of the Genus; irides yellow; at the base of the bill a few trifling bristles; the head is full of feathers, of a dirty flesh-colour, the rest of the neck and under parts of the body much the same, with a tinge of ferruginous; under the eye, on the sides of the neck, and beneath the wings, crossed with numerous broken lines and markings; the crown of the head and nape are black, curving forwards on each side over the eye; across the back part of the neck a broad band of black, coming forwards on each side, about the middle, 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 a trifle forked, dusky, marked with dull, pale, ferruginous spots on both webs of the feathers, and crossed with ten or eleven obsolete bars of a darker or dusky colour; legs reddish flesh-colour.

Inhabits New South Wales; called by the English, Musquito Hawk; no doubt for the same reason that a similar name is given to the North American Species. Most frequent in July.

11.—STRIGOID GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Strigoides, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lviii.

Strigoid Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 262. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 143.

THIS is twice the size of the European Species, appearing at first sight, from being full of feathers, like the Short-eared Owl. The bill black; general colour of the plumage above rusty brown, marked on the head with darker coloured streaks, and the back mottled and streaked with the same; sides of the head, through the eye, pale brown; above it a pale, clouded, whitish streak; 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; legs yellowish.

Inhabits New South Wales with the last, and like it most frequent in July. The native name Bir-reagel.

12.—GRACILE GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus gracilis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lviii.

Gracile Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 263. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 145.

THIS is likewise a large species. The bill stout, pale brown, hooked at the point, with several erect bristles at the nostrils; irides and legs yellow; the plumage above mottled and streaked, not greatly unlike our European Species; but the body seems to be of a more slender make, and has a larger tail in proportion: it is spotted on the top of the head with white; all the under parts from the chin are whitish, streaked with ferruginous yellow; quills dusky, crossed with six or seven whitish bars; tail long, even at the end, with eight or nine dark bars, edged with white; quills reach to about half the length.

Inhabits New South Wales; called by the natives, Poo-book.*

13.—FORK-TAILED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus forficatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lix.

Engoulevent à Queue fourchue, *Levail. Ois.* i. 178. pl. 47. 48.

Fork-tailed Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 264. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 167.

THIS is a very large species, and in length 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 length. Bill black, much bent, and when 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 is most complete; the plumage is greatly similar to

* In New-Holland more than one or two of the Owls go by this name.

that of the European Goatsucker, 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 two middle feathers not being more than half the length of the outer ones; the legs are yellow.

A male and female of these were by chance procured by M. Levillant; 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. They made a noise somewhat resembling Gher, r, r, r, r; in this not greatly differing from that of Europe.

14.—FICHTEL'S GOATSUCKER.

SIZE of the European Species. Bill moderately large, dusky; plumage in general dark greyish brown, marked all over with white, circular, ring-like spots, of the size of peas; on the quills about five or six on each side of the web; legs weak.

Inhabits New-Holland; communicated by M. de Fichtel, who described it to me from memory; but in whose possession the specimen was, when he related the circumstance.

15.—GRAND GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus grandis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 583. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1029.

———— *maximus*, *Mus. Lev.* t. 9.

———— *Americanus*, *Ibijau, Raii*, 272. *Will.* 70. t. 14.

———— *Brasiliensis major nævius*, *Bris.* ii. 485. *Id. 8vo.* i. 293.

Le Grand *Ibijau*, *Crapaud-volant de Cayenne*, *Buf.* vi. 541. *Pt. enl.* 325.

Ibijau the other Species, *Will. Orn. Engl.* 108. § II.—2d parag. pl. 14.—larger figure.

Grand Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 590. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 142.

SIZE of a small Buzzard; length nearly two feet. Bill, to the gape, three inches, width of the gape as much; nostrils covered with

bristles; the plumage on the upper parts of the body cream-colour, minutely dotted with brown, and striped with the same down the shafts; on the scapulars much white, especially on the inner parts; outer ridge of the wing brown; quills deep brown, a little barred with white on each side; shafts black; tail eleven inches long, and rounded at the end; colour brown, crossed with seven or eight narrow bars of dotted white; the wings, when closed, nearly reach the end of the tail; legs brown, covered with feathers almost to the toes; the middle claw not serrated.

Inhabits Cayenne.—One, in the possession of the late Sir A. Lever, seemed to be longer than that of Buffon, by one inch and a half. He mentions one that had the breast brownish; perhaps differing in sex from the above. It is said, to keep within the hollow of a decayed tree in the day-time, and to frequent such as are near the water. It is among the largest of its race, and a solitary species. Buffon's Grand Ibijau, is represented in Marcgrave, as having a crest, as also a horn on the head, and has been so copied by Willughby; but as we cannot rely on Marcgrave's figures, we may venture to suppose it no other than the abovementioned.

It is found in Brazil, where it is called Mandalua: the note is a mere melancholy whistle.*

16.—JAMAICA GOATSUCKER.—PL. CXVI.

Caprimulgus Jamaicensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 584. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1029.

Guira-querea, *Raii*, 180. 3. *Buf.* vi. 536. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 295.

Mountain Owl, *Brown, Jam.* 473.

Jamaica Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 491. 2. pl. 57. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 144.

SIZE of the Long-eared Owl; length sixteen inches. Bill from the tip to gape two inches and a quarter; the end, for a quarter of an inch or more, bent downwards, and black; the under mandible is

* *Maxim. Tr.* i. 320.

PL. XVI.



Jamaica Quetzal

also bent downwards, corresponding with the upper when shut; nostrils covered with feathers; the eyes surrounded with a disk of feathers not unlike those of Owls; the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are composed of a mixture of ferruginous and black, streaked longitudinally; wing coverts part deep brown, part ferruginous and brown mixed, many of the feathers irregularly dotted with blackish; some of the inner ones with a mixture of white; the quills deep black brown, marked on the outer edge with eight or nine white spots; tail seven inches long, cinereous, dotted with black, and crossed with seven or eight bars of black brown; the legs pretty large, feathered to the toes, which are yellow, claws black; the middle toe not serrated.

Inhabits Jamaica, but said to be not very common there; the circle of feathers round the eyes having the appearance of an Owl, has occasioned Sloane to give it that name. It inhabits woods, and lives on insects.

17.—PARAGUAN GOATSUCKER.

L'Urutau, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 308.

LENGTH fourteen inches, breadth thirty-one. Bill dark coloured; irides pure yellow; colour not unlike that of the Jamaica Species; throat inclined to rufous; belly whitish brown; wings beneath brown, spotted with white; the tail consists of ten feathers, barred with whitish brown; quills the same; behind the eye, and above it, some small, short, narrow feathers, which the bird can erect as horns.

Inhabits Paraguay, but not very common there; found chiefly in deep woods, and always perches on high and decayed trees; and being like them in colour, is not easily perceived: seen in Paraguay

from October to February, and is a sedentary, solitary species; said to make no nest, fastening the eggs to the trees with a kind of gummy matter; but according to Nosedá, the eggs, which are two in number, are deposited in a small hole of a dry tree, yet with no appearance of a nest; in colour they are brown, and spotted. One of these birds, attempted to be kept tame, was fed on raw meat, but pined away and died, after March.

This seems to have some affinity to the Jamaica Species, but we are not certain of its being the same.

18.—SCISSARS-TAILED GOATSUCKER.

L'Ibijau à Queue en Ciseaux, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 309.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half, breadth nineteen and a half. Bill five inches and a half; head, neck, and upper parts dusky, spotted with black; a rufous streak from one eye to the other, passing over the hindhead; wing coverts dusky, varied with pale rufous white; throat rufous, but more obscure; belly pale rufous; quills banded with the same; tail six inches and three quarters long, in shape forked; the outer feather exceeds the next by two inches, which is five lines longer than the third; the rest in proportion; the two middle ones very short, and barred with dusky, on a varied brown ground; the rest of the tail dusky, banded rufous white for half the length; the other half whitish, dotted with dusky; legs almost covered with feathers on the fore part.

Inhabits Paraguay. Only found in the Isles of the River, always singly, and in the middle of the winter only, never in spring or summer; is seen continually flying backwards and forwards over the water, and in flying opens and shuts the tail like a pair of scissars.

19.—ÆTHEREAL GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus æthereus, *Maxim. Trav.* i. p. 204.

THIS is twenty-two inches in length. The plumage dirty red, with dark brown and blackish spots; the upper small scapular wing feathers form a dark brown spot; a spotted transverse stripe of the same colour marks the bottom of the breast.

Inhabits Brazil, and has probably not been before noticed; from its large size is a conspicuous species; it rises to a great height in the air, and lowers like a Falcon; but rarely within reach of gun shot.

20.—VIRGINIA GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Virginianus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 585. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1028. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 55. pl. 23.

Caprimulgus minor Americanus, *Lin.* i. 346. l. β. *Gerin.* i. 92. t. 100. *Kalm. It.* iii. 93.

Caprimulgus Virginianus, *Bris.* ii. 477. *Id.* 8vo. i. 291.

Whip-poor-Will, *Buf.* vi. 534. *Cat. Car.* iii. pl. 16. *Edw.* pl. 63.

Short-winged Goatsucker, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 336.

Night Hawk, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 65. pl. 40. f. 1. 2.

Virginia Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 595. *Id. Sup.* 194. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 153?

THIS is less than the European Species. The bill to the gape nine lines and a half, and beset with very short and weak bristles; plumage on the upper parts of the body dull brown, transversely variegated, and blended with rufous brown, with here and there a mixture of ash-colour, and a little portion of grey on the wings; one inch below the bend of the wing the edge is white for three quarters of an inch; above the eyes, and behind the neck, a few orange spots; beneath the eyes cinereous brown; on the chin a white triangular spot, bending downwards on each side, and mottled with orange beneath; the rest of the under parts reddish white, crossed with dusky

streaks, twenty-five or thirty in all; quills dusky, the first five marked with a white spot on both webs, about the middle; but only on the inner webs on the two outer feathers; tail four inches long, much like the quills, all but the two middle feathers marked with a white spot near end, and crossed with seven or eight ash-coloured mottled bars; legs flesh-colour, middle claw serrated; wings a trifle longer than the tail.

Inhabits Virginia in summer, coming in April, chiefly in the mountainous parts, frequently approaching the houses in the evening, where it settles on a rail or post, and cries for several times together like the word, Whip-poor-Will; it continually flies from place to place, repeating the same words; sometimes four or five cry together, and this noise is chiefly after sun-set, and before sun-rise. It catches insects on the wing, but often will sit in a convenient spot, and spring upon them as they fly by, returning to the same place. It arrives in Georgia about the 13th of April, and may be found often in the day-time on the ground, under shady trees, in thick woods, mostly dogwoods; lays two eggs, larger than those of the Caroline Species, not unlike those of the European, but the markings paler, and more numerous.

Probably this may be the Moschito Hawk, of Hudson's Bay; but Mr. Hutchins's description gives the length nine inches and a half, and breadth twenty-three; weighing, when exenterated, one ounce and three quarters. It is called Paysh or Peesh from the note, and is there migratory; said to be very numerous in the interior parts, feeding on muskitoes and flies; at sun-set may be seen swimming along the air, and darting down every now and then, very rapidly, rising again immediately.

In a male bird, received from Mr. Abbot, all but the two middle tail feathers were marked with a white spot on the shaft, about half an inch from the end; and for the most part another on the edge of the inner web parallel; and in some feathers uniting into one

streak, so that when the tail is spread, there appears an irregular white band near the end; and in both sexes the white spots on the quills are the same.

In the *Am. Ornith.* the tail is much hollowed out in the middle, appearing forked; and the female has the quills marked with a white spot, as in the male; and this sex also has the spot on the chin, clay-colour instead of white. It is known in Pennsylvania to most persons by the name of Night Hawk.

21.—WHITE-COLLARED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus semitorquatus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 586. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1031.

Petit Engoulevent tacheté de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 540.

— Crapaud-volant tacheté de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 734.

White-collared Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 599. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 160.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill fifteen lines, black, furnished with small bristles; general colour of the plumage blackish, spotted with rufous and grey; on the fore part of the neck a sort of a half collar of white; the rest of the under parts not greatly differing from those above.

Inhabits Cayenne.—M. Buffon's description is too concise to discriminate the species; that author frequently referring to the *Pl. enlum.* and which he means his reader should consult in addition. We find, in the figure quoted, that the tail is two inches and a half long, rather rounded at the end; general colour dusky black brown, crossed with three or four narrow, rufous, cream-coloured bars, mottled with black, and the ends broadly tipped with the same; greater quills dusky black, marked with paler spots; legs pale.

This perhaps may be a distinct species, but seems somewhat allied to the female of the White-throated, if not a young bird.

M. d'Azara mentions one by the name of Nacunda, which word signifies, in the language of the Guaranis, Wide-Mouth; said to be pretty numerous in Paraguay, but does not winter there. Inhabits

fields in preference to woods, and frequents moist places; chases insects in full day-light; found chiefly in pairs, but sometimes in troops of more than 100; said to lay two eggs on the ground without any kind of nest; length ten inches and a half, breadth twenty-seven. This is variegated in plumage, as some others, but chiefly distinguished by a kind of white narrow horse-shoe, passing from one corner of the mouth to the other under the chin; tail brown, barred deeper brown, and even at the end; shins olive: said to be a new species, but probably allied to the last.

22.—WHIP-POOR-WILL GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus vociferus, Whip-poor-Will, *Am. Orn.* v. p. 71. pl. 41. f. 1. 2. 3. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 1053.

THIS is nine inches and a half long, and extends nineteen. Bill blackish, a quarter of an inch long, and stouter than in the Virginia Species; nostrils prominent; gape very large, and the mouth beset with long, thick, elastic bristles, some extending more than half an inch beyond the point, end in fine hair, and curve inwards; irides bluish black; plumage above variegated with black, pale cream brown, and rust-colour; sprinkled and powdered in such minute streaks and spots, as to defy description; crown light brownish grey, with a longitudinal streak of black, and others radiating from it; back darker; scapulars light, whitish ochre, variegated with two or three oblique deep black streaks; tail rounded; the three outer feathers blackish brown for half the length, from thence pure white to the end; but the exterior edged deep brown nearly to the tip, and regularly studded with light brown spots; the four middle ones marked with herring-bone figures of black, and light ochre, finely powdered the whole of their length; cheeks brown orange, or burnt-colour; chin black, streaked with brown; across the throat a narrow white crescent; breast and belly

mottled, and streaked black and yellow ochre; legs purplish flesh-colour, seamed with white; inner edge of the middle claw pectinated.

The female is smaller, much lighter on the upper parts, appearing powdered instead of white on the three lateral tail feathers, and has them tipped, for three quarters of an inch, with cream-colour; the crescent on the throat brownish ochre.

This, Mr. Wilson observes, is the true description of the Whip-poor-Will, and is perfectly distinct from his Night Hawk, or Chuck-will's-Widow; the three being by most people not fairly discriminated. It has the general manners of the Genus, and lays two eggs on the bare ground, like those of the Night Hawk, but darker, and more thickly marbled with dark olive. This is found in many parts of North America, but most plentiful in the state of Kentucky, called the Barrens,

23.—CAROLINA GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Carolinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 584. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1028. *Bris.* ii. 475. *Id.* Svo. i. 290.

Caprimulgus lucifugus, Great Bat, Chuck-will's-Widow, *Bartr. Trav.* 290.

Engoulevent de la Caroline, *Buf.* vi. 532.

Rain Bird, *Brown, Jam.* 467.

Carolina Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 592. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 149.

SIZE of our European Species; the length nine inches; breadth twenty-three. Bill dusky; from under each eye, to the nostrils, about eight stiff bristles, some nearly an inch long; plumage above transversely variegated with zigzag, alternate dusky and grey lines; on the crown some spots of the last; that and the neck behind have each feather streaked with blackish down the middle, with three or four pale tawny bars on each side; wing coverts much the same, but the specklings are larger, and the blackish marks more defined, larger, and accompanied with deeper tawny, especially at the ends of the feathers; scapulars, back, and rump, much the same as the

crown and nape, but the spots larger; quills black, mottled and barred with tawny; the outer one three quarters of an inch shorter than the second; the third a trifle shorter than the second; vent pale tawny, with three or four undulated lines on each feather; chin, to the breast, dull tawny, transversely undulated with dusky; just above, and on the breast, mixed with blotches of tawny; all the belly dull pale tawny, minutely barred with dusky; tail six inches long, much rounded, the outer feather nearly three quarters of an inch shorter; the four middle ones tawny, mottled with black, and marked with nine or ten oblique bars on each side of the shaft, but not reaching the outer web; the two outer feathers but one mostly white, but the outer web, and round the end tawny, with five large spots of black, from the base to half way; the second the same, but the outer web, next the shaft, white, spotted black at the base; the third much the same, but much more marked with black; the wings reach three-fourths on the tail; middle toe serrated. The female differs, in having all the tail feathers uniform in colour.

The above taken from specimens sent from Georgia, by Mr. Abbot; but we have reason to think, that individuals vary somewhat in colour: the male is said to have a white spot on each tail feather, except the two middle ones, forming an incomplete band when spread; and some have a white band under the throat, and several spots of white on the pinions of the wings; and such are supposed to be old birds.

Inhabits Virginia and Carolina; appears only in the evening, or when the sky, obscured with clouds, betokens rain; hence the name of Rain Bird: called, in Georgia, the Great Bat; arrives the middle of April, lays two eggs on the ground; these are bluish white, very thickly marked all over with irregular spots of brown, so as almost to obscure the ground colour. By the hunters it is said, that the wild deer feed when the Goatsuckers fly: it is observed, that not only this, but some others, very frequently settle lengthways on the limb of a tree, rather than across, though this is not constant; it is known

by the name of Chuck-will's-Widow; and in the northern provinces, Whip-poor-Will; though, according to Kalm, the sound is more like Whipperiwhip, with a strong accent on the first and last syllable; it appears the end of April, and departs in August.

24.—POPETUE GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Popetue, *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 56. pl. 29. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 164.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill black; general colour of the plumage above dusky brown, marked with white and pale rufous spots; chin and throat pale buff-colour; wing coverts white at the ends; quills in general black, but the third, fourth, and fifth, are crossed in the middle with a white band, which appears transparent at a certain distance; tail black, forked, crossed with rufous white bands; several of the outer feathers white, crossed with narrow bars of black; wings and tail equal in length.

Inhabits America; and at first sight might appear to be related to the Carolina Species; but according to M. Vieillot, it differs in colour, as also in size, and form of the tail, as well as manners.

25.—GREY GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus griseus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 584. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1039.

L'Engoulevant gris, *Buf.* vi. 548.

Grey Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 592. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 161.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill twenty lines long, brown above, yellowish beneath; general colour of the plumage grey; wings dusky black, barred with pale grey; tail more than five inches long, brownish grey, barred with brown, and very little longer than the wings.

Inhabits Cayenne.

26.—AMERICAN GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Americanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 587. *Lin.* i. 346. *Gm.-Lin.* i. 1032. *Borowsk.* iii. 152.

Caprimulgus Jamaicensis, *Bris.* ii. 480. *Id. Svo.* i. 191. *Raii*, 180. 4. *Sloan. Jam.* 296. t. 255. 1. *Kram.* 81. 2.

Strix capite lævi, &c. *Brown, Jam.* 473.

L'Engoulevent à lunettes, *Buf.* vi. 543.

American Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 600. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 163.

SIZE of our European Species; length eleven inches,* breadth ten. Bill black, beset with bristles; nostrils very prominent, standing out one-eighth of an inch; the general colour of the plumage a mixture of grey, black, and fillemot colour, palest on the wings and tail; the latter four inches long, and the wings, when closed, do not reach much beyond the base of it; legs brown.

27.—SHARP-TAILED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus acutus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 587. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1031.

L'Engoulevent acutipénne de la Guiane, *Buf.* vi. 547. *Pl. enl.* 732.

Sharp-tailed Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 600. *Id. Sup.* 195. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 168.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill black; top of the head and neck transversely striped with rufous brown and black; sides of the head the same, most inclined to rufous; back grey, crossed with black stripes; beneath the same, but the ground colour rufous; tail a trifle longer than the wings, pale rufous, dotted with black, and barred at the end with the same, the bar margined above with white; the end of each feather continued into a sharp point, being bare of webs as in the Thorn-tailed Warbler,† but more similar to that of the Aculeated Swallow.‡

* Sloane says seven. Perhaps his measure might only extend to the base of the tail.

† See p. 147.

‡ See p. 304.

Inhabits Guiana. Buffon observes, that birds of this Genus mix with the Bats, which is not singular, as they appear at the same hours, and prey on the same food. I have found the bodies of cock-chafers* in the stomach of the Horseshoe-Bat,† of which this animal eats the bodies only, rejecting the other parts, which may be found strewed on the ground about its haunts.

28.—GEORGIAN GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Carolinensis, Chuck-will's-Widow, *Am. Orn.* vi. p. 95. pl. 54. f. 2.

L'Ibïyau à Queue singulaire, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 315 ?

Long-winged Goatsucker, *Arct. Zool.* ii. pl. 18.

* Short-winged Goatsucker, *Arct. Zool.* No. 336. *Descrip. ? Shaw's Zool.* x. 151.

LARGER than the European Species; length twelve inches. From the point of the bill to the nostrils about a quarter of an inch; but the gape is enormous, and continued three quarters of an inch beyond the eyes; colour of the bill pale rufous, with the point curved and black; along the edge of the upper mandible seven or eight stout, black bristles, some of them nearly an inch long, and barbed on the sides; plumage, on the upper parts, not unlike that of the European Species, but darker, being spotted and marbled with black, rufous, and ash-colour; and every where powdered with minute specks of black, with here and there irregular darker spots, approaching to black; the inner part of the bend of the wing mixed ferruginous; over the eye a streak of black and white mixed; the under parts, from the chin, ferruginous, crossed with irregular lines of black; under tail coverts ferruginous brown, crossed with a few lines of black; breast much darker than the rest of the under parts; quills dusky, barred with rufous; tail six inches long, and much rounded at the end; the four middle feathers dull rufous, powdered

* *Scarabæus Melolontha.*—*Lin.*

† *Hist. Quadr.* ii. p. 316. No. 512.

with black specks, with seven or eight darker blotches down the shafts; the three others, on each side, powdered, and blotched rufous and black; the inner webs wholly white, but on the exterior feathers not reaching quite to the end; the colour beneath is buff, where it is white above; and the wings reach three-fourths on the tail; the first quill is three quarters of an inch shorter than the second and third, which are the longest; legs stout, brown; the middle toe much pectinated.

The female is much the same, as are all the tail feathers, but the three outer ones are ferruginous for three-fourths at the end, very little mixed with black.

The above described from specimens furnished by Mr. Abbot, from whom we find that it inhabits Georgia. A pair of them are in the Collection of Mr. Bullock, in the male of which is a white band.

From the description of M. d'Azara, his bird, above quoted, seems to be the same; but the tail is said to be singularly constructed, the feathers being irregular in respect to length, which is about three inches and two-thirds, and the end appearing as if a piece was hollowed out of a square. Be this as it may, I see no such circumstance in Mr. Abbott's specimen, nor in those of Mr. Bullock; and it may be possible, that as M. d'Azara saw but the one from which he describes this irregularity of the tail, it may not be a constant character.

This, according to Mr. Wilson, is truly the Chuck-will's-widow, and not to be confounded with the Whip-poor-Will, for the note it utters is similar to the former, and not to the latter words. Is very numerous in the Chichasaw Country, and throughout the Mississippi Territory, in April and May, keeping up a continual noise the whole evening, and in moonlight throughout the whole night; in September they retire from the United States; called, by some, the Great Virginian Bat.

29.—WHITE-THROATED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus albicollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 585. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1030.

L'Ibijau, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 310.

White-throated Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 596. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 155.

LENGTH twelve inches, breadth nineteen. Bill brown, with a black tip; nostrils rather prominent; plumage rufous brown, dotted with black; upper part of the body the same, but more obscure; on the throat a large triangular white mark, the feathers fringed with dusky; under parts of the body pale brown, crossed with dusky lines; scapulars, and most of the wing coverts, marked with a black band near the end; the tips yellowish buff; second quills spotted with cream-colour on the outer web; the greater dusky black, crossed about the middle with a white bar; tail somewhat cuneiform; the four middle feathers like the back, barred with dusky; the next on each side white; the last but one white on the inner web, and dusky black on the outer; near the base a white spot; the exterior dusky black, but white on the inner web, near the base; legs brown, middle claw very long, and greatly serrated.

Inhabits Cayenne.—In the collection of General Davies. Is also found at all seasons in Paraguay.

30.—BERBICE GOATSUCKER.

LENGTH scarcely nine inches. Bill stout at the base, with a few strong bristles; plumage above not unlike that of the European Species; round the back part of the neck a rufous crescent; on the wing coverts some mottlings of white; on the throat a large spot of white; on the back a mottled mixture of rufous and white; under parts chiefly waved rufous and dusky, towards the vent whitish; on the first three quills a white spot on the outer web, about the middle,

and another opposite on the inner; the two middle tail feathers mottled, and crossed with seven or eight narrow dusky bars; the four others much the same, with a large spot of white on the inner web, occupying from about one quarter from the base to half an inch of the end, then a bar of black, the rest to the base again white; quills and tail of equal length; legs pale brown, middle claw deeply pectinated.—A second specimen of these differed in having no white on the throat.

One supposed to be the female, had the same general markings, without the rufous crescent behind, or white on the throat; and no white on either quills or tail; but on the four first quills was a rufous spot on the inner webs; and the tail feathers barred within with rufous clay-colour; legs and toes as in the male, and the claws as much pectinated.

Inhabits Berbice.—In the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay. The name attached was Sipyoc; but the supposed female was named Wahoerajoe.

31.—WHITE-NECKED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Cayanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 587. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1031.

L'Engoulevent varié de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 545.

Crapaud-volant varié de Cayenne, *Pl. ent.* 760.

L'Ibiseau aux Ailes et Queue blanches, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 314.

White-necked Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 599. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 1045. *Shaw's Zool.* xi. p. 159.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill black, at the base above several long bristles; irides yellow; head grey, with fine transverse lines of black, and a tinge of rufous; neck behind the same, but more distinct; sides of the head, under the eye, marked with five rufous streaks, transversely striped with black; back rufous, marked across with black in the same manner; wing coverts grey and black mixed; on the wings a bar of white; throat and fore part of the

neck white; the breast and belly grey and black mixed, interspersed with a few white spots; lower belly and thighs whitish, spotted with black; quills black, the first five marked with a white spot; the two middle feathers of the tail grey, crossed with five or six blackish bands; the others black, bordered with white, which takes up most space on the outer feathers; legs yellow brown.

Inhabits Cayenne, where it is found in the plantations; frequently quivers the wings, and utters a weak cry, like that of a toad; also another noise, not unlike that of a dog; it is not very shy, for it will suffer any one to come very near before it will fly away, and when disturbed, perches at no very great distance: it is not a rare species.

The tail in the *Pl. enlum.* is more than four inches long, and nearly even at the end; the middle feathers cinereous, marbled with black dots, with five or six narrow curved black bars; the exterior feather white, crossed about the middle with an oblique narrow black bar, the same near the tip; the two next feathers white within, but divided in the middle of the white with black, and a broad margin of black on the outer web, continuing round and including the end of the feather.

Only seen in Paraguay from September to November, hence may be supposed a Bird of Passage there; said' have a note or cry similar to the word Chuyguigui.

32.—GUIANA GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Guianensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 586. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1030.

Le Montroyau de la Guiane, *Buf.* vi. 549.

Crapaud volant, ou Tette-chevre roux de la Guiane, *Pl. enl.* 733.

L'Ibiyau jaspé, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 313.

Guiana Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 598. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 148.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill black, three quarters of an inch long, and beset with bristles; the general colour of the plumage fulvous, irregularly mixed with rufous, being in longitudinal streaks

on the crown and nape, and irregularly transverse on the rest of the upper parts, with a mixture of black markings; the under parts not far different in colour from the upper, but the markings are all placed transverse, being narrow rufous bars, edged above and below with black or dusky; on each side, from the gape, a white band, passing in the direction of the jaw, and under the throat; quills black, the five or six first marked about the middle with a white spot; the tail three inches long, nearly even, but the outmost feather is nearly half an inch shorter than the rest; the four middle irregularly mixed fulvous grey, and rufous, with six or seven narrow irregular blackish bands; the rest of the tail feathers black; the wing, when closed, reaches to within about an inch of the end of the tail; legs brown.

Inhabits Guiana, and is found among the shrubs in the morning the evening. It is said to repeat the three syllables Mont-voy-au, very distinctly, whence the name given to it.

33.—RUFIOUS GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus rufus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 586. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1030. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 57. pl. 25.

L'Engoulevent roux de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 550.

Crapaud volant, ou Tette-chevre de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 735.

L'Ibiyau roux, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 311.

Rufous Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 597. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 163.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill pale brown, small; from the tip to the gape one inch and a half; irides yellow; plumage in general more or less rufous, irregularly marked with black in different shades, streaked longitudinally on the upper parts, and mixed with irregular and oblique markings; wing coverts, and most of the under parts, crossed with blackish lines, which increase in breadth as they are more backward; the upper part of the belly most inclines to black, the lower to rufous; quills barred alternate rufous and black, appearing like small chequers; tail four inches long, or more, somewhat rounded at the end, mottled not unlike the back, and crossed

with seven or eight irregular dusky brown bars, the tips of the feathers paler than the rest; the tail is longer by about half an inch than the quills when closed; legs flesh-colour, rather long. In the woods of Paraguay.

A.—M. Buffon mentions one from Louisiana in possession of M. Mauduit, similar to the above, which was nine inches long. The bill two inches, with eight or ten very stiff bristles, the point black, with a yellowish base; general colour of the plumage much resembling the other, but the transverse stripes broader on the neck, and the rufous more pale at that part, forming a kind of collar; the rest of the under parts, as in the former. M. Vieillot says, that the Rufous Goatsucker is called in Florida, Chuck Will's Widow; rarely met with farther north than South Carolina, and is confounded with the Whip-poor-Will, or Carolina Goatsucker, but is a different bird.

34.—BRAZILIAN GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus Brasilianus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 586. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1031.

————— *Brasiliensis nævius*, *Bris.* ii. 483. *Id.* 8vo. i. 292.

————— *Americanus minor*, *Raii*, 27. 2. *Will.* 70. t. 14.

Ibijau, *Buf.* vi. 539. *Will. Engl.* 108. *Pet. Gaz.* t. 59. 1.

Brazilian Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 598. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 161.

SIZE of a Swallow. Bill dusky, small, nostrils not covered; eyes blackish, surrounded outwardly with a ring of yellowish white; irides dusky; the upper parts of the plumage blackish, marked with small white dots, mixed with a little yellow; the under parts also variegated with black and white; wings and tail even; the middle claw serrated on the outer edge; legs small, dusky.

Inhabits Brazil; is said frequently to spread out the tail in the shape of a fan.

35.—GOLD-COLLARED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus torquatus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 587. *Gm. Lin.* i. 1032.

————— *Brasiliensis*, *Bris.* ii. 481. *Id.* 8vo. i. 292.

Guira-querea, *Raii*, 27. 3. *Will.* 71. *Id. Engl.* p. 108. pl. 14. *Klein*, 82. 3.

Gold-collared Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 601. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 162.

SIZE of a Lark in the body, but appears much larger, and has long wings and tail; upper mandible hooked, with ten or twelve thick bristles; eyes black; the head large, flat, and broad; general colour of the plumage cinereous brown, marked with spots of a dull yellow, as well as some whitish ones round the neck, intermixed after the manner of a Sparrow Hawk; round the neck, behind the head, it has a ring of a dark golden colour; the two middle tail feathers eight inches long; the others much shorter; legs dusky; claws black, the middle toe the longest, and the claw finely serrated.

Inhabits Brazil.

** *WITH LARGE AND STRONG BILLS.

36.—GREAT-HEADED GOATSUCKER.

Caprimulgus megacephalus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lviii.

Great-headed Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 265. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 141.

THIS seems to be the largest yet known, being full thirty inches in length. The bill exceedingly stout, more so than in any species which has come under our observation, colour pale brown; irides yellow; the head and neck remarkably large, and full of feathers, with a series of longer feathers, arising at the base of the bill, and standing upright, like a crest; 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; quills marked with seven or more bars of black and white, the white being bordered above with black; tail rounded at the end, crossed as the quills, with six or seven bars of black and dusky white on each side of the shaft; the wings reach a trifle beyond the base of the tail; legs pale yellowish brown.

Inhabits New South Wales.

37.--TRINIDAD GOATSUCKER.

LENGTH about eighteen inches, of which the tail is seven; expanse of wing three feet. Bill large and strong, upper mandible considerably hooked, with a notch at about the third of an inch from the end, as in many of the Falcon Genus; the under mandible shuts in beneath the bend of the upper; from the gape to the tip about two inches; colour of the bill that of brown horn; the base set with numerous, strong, and curved bristles; general colour of the plumage fillemot; feathers on the neck, back, and rump varied and barred with a darker brown, or rather black; those of the head, throat, breast, belly, and under coverts of the wings and tail, with central whitish, or cream-coloured, ocellate spots, margined with black; the lesser wing coverts brown, those of the last row having each one of the above described ocellated spots in their centre; the greater wing coverts faintly barred with black; the scapulars barred, and spotted with black; primary quills black, the outer margins varied with brown and black; the outmost feathers with a row of white spots, margined with black on the outer edge; the secondary quills brown, barred and varied with black; on the two outermost a row of spots, similar to those on the primaries, along their exterior margin; tail slightly wedged, the feathers acuminate, barred and varied with

black; outer ones with a row of marginal spots, similar to those on the quill feathers; legs and feet naked, claws of a moderate size, but none of them pectinated.

Inhabits the Island of Trinidad, and adjacent parts; has a plump body, and excessively fat, particularly the abdominal region and rump. I owe the above account to the kindness of J. V. Thompson, Esq. who informed me, that he first became acquainted with this bird at the regimental mess in Trinidad, in 1803, where they were served up without the heads or feet, under the name of Dumpy Ducks, or Diablotins, and said to be considered as one of the greatest delicacies afforded by the Island; but as they did not seem to be much relished by unassimilated palates, and wishing first to know what description of bird it was, at that time did not taste of them; but considered them of the greater interest, as no person could be found capable of furnishing the requisite information: and it was not till 1809 that he again met with them, although annually brought to market, which the little that could be collected of their history will in some measure explain.

They inhabit coves of the Islands forming the Bocases, an entrance into the Gulf of Paria, accessible only at the very lowest ebb tides, and in moderate weather; and as they are never observed on the wing in the day time, most probably, like the rest of the Genus, seek their food in the absence of the sun; here they breed, during the early part of spring, and it is at the time of new and full moon, in April and May, that the people, who are acquainted with these coves, resort thither; when finding the young ones not sufficiently fledged to be able to fly, they speedily fill their boats; not, however, despising the old ones, many of which are knocked down with sticks, and constitute a portion of their cargo: but as such as happen to be killed, in this horrible affray, amid the screeches of the whole, and the attacks of the old ones, will not, in many instances, keep a sufficient time to reach the market; these are most generally packed on the spot, in barrels, with bay salt, after being plucked, gutted, and

divested of their heads and feet; and are sold from about a shilling to as far as eighteen-pence a piece sterling; and it is astonishing with what avidity this noisy cargo is bought up by all classes of the people, the moment it reaches the town wharf; so that a boat load of many hundreds entirely disappears in the course of an hour or two.

They have a strong and disagreeable fishy smell, but some people resemble it to that of the cockroach,* and when dressed look like a round lump of fat, the little flesh there is tasting more like that of a sucking pig than any other, but yet with a flavour and lusciousness peculiarly its own. But what is most extraordinary, that in a family wholly supposed to be insectivorous, this should constitute a singular and solitary exception, and be found to subsist (at least during the breeding season) entirely on fruit; for on examining the stomach of a dozen of them, young and old, no other species of food whatever, but the fruit of the palm, appeared, of which the nuclei and green husky skin, detached from them and rolled up, alone remained, the intermediate and softer part having digested away: these nuclei were about the size of the small black cherry, and belong to a palm with which Mr. Thompson was not acquainted. The collector in ornithology will find a very troublesome task in preserving this bird, the skin adhering with such uncommon closeness and tenacity to the granular fat, which every where covers the body, and which liquifies under the touch: it may, however, be separated, but with great delicacy and perseverance.† It is to be lamented, that a specimen which Mr. Thompson had prepared for the Cabinet, and presented to me, was so eaten up by *Dermestes*, that few, besides the large wing and tail feathers, remained perfect; but it is to be hoped, that some future collector may be more fortunate.

* *Blatta Americana*. † The grease of the young birds just killed is melted, and run into pots of white clay, and known by the name of Guacharo Butter; it is so pure as to keep a twelvemonth, without being rancid. At the Convent of Caripe no other is used in the Monk's kitchen—*De Humbolt, Trav.*

We believe that the above species is not already known to ornithologists, unless the following extract from Monsieur Depens, in his *History of South America*, may allude to it. He says, "In the Mountain Turmeriquiri, situated in the interior of the Government of Cumana, there is a cavern called Guacharo: it is immense, and serves as a habitation of millions of nocturnal birds, (a new Species of the Caprimulgus of Linnæus,) whose fat yields the Oil of Guacharo."

This, or a species greatly similar, is mentioned by M. de Humboldt* as inhabiting a dark cavern, formed by rocks, thrown together by the hand of Nature, in the Cordilleras; over which the famous bridges of Icononzo are thrown. "Numberless flights of nocturnal birds haunt the Crevice, and which we were led at first to mistake for Bats of a gigantic size; thousands of them are seen flying over the surface of the water. The Indians assured us, that they are of the size of a Fowl, with a curved beak and an Owl's eye. They are called Cacas, and the uniform colour of their plumage, which is brownish grey, leads me to think, that they belong to the Genus of Caprimulgus,† the species of which is so various in the Cordilleras. It is impossible to catch them on account of the depth of the valley, and they can be examined only by throwing down rockets to illumine the sides of the rock."

38.—WEDGE-TAILED GOATSUCKER.

LENGTH twenty inches. Bill stout and thick as in the Crow, much hooked, notched near the tip, and brown; from the point to the gape of the mouth two inches and a half; between the nostrils some erect bristles pointing forwards, forming a sort of hairy crest,

* Researches concerning the Institutions and Manners of the ancient Inhabitants of America, by Helen Maria Williams, transcribed from Humbolt.

† M. de Humboldt gives it the significant name of *Steatornis*.

which extends beyond the bill; plumage above ash-colour, streaked with dusky down the shafts of the feathers, mottled on each side with a white spot; beneath pale ash-colour, mottled with white and brown, and marked down the shafts with a dusky black streak; quills dusky, the third the longest, the exterior shorter by one inch and a quarter, and a little serrated on the outer edge, similar to very many of the Owl Genus, and all of them marked on the outer web with six or seven white spots at regular distances, and on the inner with some marbled bars; the tail is seven inches and a half long, moderately cuneiform, the two middle feathers pointed at the ends, the outer one an inch and a half shorter, the intermediate graduating in proportion; all of them mottled on the back, and crossed with seven or eight undulated dusky black bars; legs stout, brown; the wings, when closed, reach rather beyond the middle of the tail; the middle claw not pectinated.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

39.—COLD-RIVER GOATSUCKER.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill three inches long, very stout, and hooked; plumage dark, varied, streaked with black down the shafts of the feathers, each of which is tipped with black; quills marked on the outer web with five white spots; tail seven inches and a half long, pale, mottled and somewhat banded, each feather ending in a point, but no white spots on any of them; legs stout, black, the segments whitish.

Inhabits New-Holland.—A specimen brought from the Cold River.

40.—HORSFIELD'S GOATSUCKER.

Podargus Javensis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 141. *Horsf. Research. in Java*,—Part 2d.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill broader than the head, pointed and bending at the tip; nostrils covered with a flap; plumage Isabella colour, inclining to rufous, spotted, or powdered with brown; tail fasciated and waved; the quills, from the second to the sixth, emarginated externally; the first short; the fourth and fifth longer; the rest gradually shorter; the wings shorter than the tail; claws simple, and nearly equal.

Inhabits Java, where it is very rare; Dr. Horsfield only met with one of them. It has the manners of the Goatsucker. The name in Java, is Chaba-wonno.

END OF VOL. VII.

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A

GENERAL HISTORY

OF

BIRDS.

BY JOHN LATHAM, M.D.

F.R.S. A.S. AND L.S.

ACAD. CES. NAT. CURIOS. REG. HOLM. ET SOC. NAT. SCRUT. BEROLIN. &c. &c.

VOL. VIII.

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1823.

ORDER IV. COLUMBINE.

GENUS LIV.—PIGEON.

- * *With moderate Tails.*
- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Stock Pigeon | 10 Triangular Spotted | 42 Black-spotted |
| 2 White-rumped | 11 Spotted green | 43 White-shouldered |
| A Biset | 12 Sumatran | 44 Egyptian |
| B Rock | 13 New Zealand | 45 Malabar |
| C Roman | 14 Brown | 46 Green |
| D Rough-footed | 15 Hackled | 47 Black-capped |
| E Crested | 16 Ruff-necked | 48 Blue |
| F Norway | 17 Scallop-necked | 49 Barbice |
| G Barbary | 18 Squammous | 50 Azure |
| H Jacobine | 19 Grey | 51 Ring-tailed |
| I Laced | 20 White-masked | 52 Caribbee |
| K Turbit | 21 Jenisee | 53 Ferruginous-vented |
| L Shaker | 22 Southern | A Var. |
| M Tumbler | 23 Porto-rico | 54 Blue-topped |
| N Helmet | 24 Peregrine | 55 Pacific |
| O Persian | 25 Pale | 56 Antarctic |
| P Carrier | 26 Norfolk | 57 Yellow-winged |
| Q Powter | 27 Chestnut-shouldered | 58 White-faced |
| R Horseman | 28 Bronze-winged | 59 Blue-naped |
| S Smiter | 29 Gold-winged | 60 Pied |
| T Turner | 30 Opaline | 61 Striated |
| V Spot | 31 Violet-naped | 62 Saint Domingo |
| 3 Ring | 32 Vloulou | 63 White-crowned |
| A Var. | 33 Belted | 64 Common Turtle P. |
| 4 Spotted-ringed | 34 Rousset | A Spotted-necked |
| 5 Double-ringed | 35 Geoffroy's | B Portugal Dove |
| 6 Nutmeg | 36 Emeraudine | C Luzonian D. |
| 7 Bay | 37 Tambourine | D Chinese T. |
| 8 White Nutmeg | 38 Mustachoe | E Var. |
| A Var. | 39 Varied | 65 Collared T. |
| 9 Auricular | 40 Surinam | 66 Collared Senegal |
| | 41 Mexican | 67 Vinaceous |

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 68 White | A Var. | 112 Martinico |
| 69 Surat | B Var. | 113 Tetraoid |
| 70 Cambaian | 89 Madagascar | 114 Red-breasted |
| A Var. | 90 Short-tailed | 115 Sanguine |
| 71 Painted | 91 Pompadour | 116 Grand |
| 72 Javan | 92 Purple-shouldered | 117 Passerine |
| A Blue-crowned T. | 93 Hurrial | 118 Talpacoti |
| B Green-winged P. | 94 Parrot | 119 White-bellied |
| C Var. | 95 Purple | 120 White-fronted |
| D Var. | 96 Grey-headed | 121 Grey-fronted |
| E Green-winged P. | 97 Tabuan | |
| 73 Jamboo | 98 Waalia | <i>** With cuneiform long Tails</i> |
| 74 Purple-crowned | 99 Psittaceous | 122 Migratory |
| 75 Red-crowned | 100 Austral | 123 Canada |
| 76 White-winged | 101 Aromatic | 124 Carolina |
| 77 Aurited | A Var. | 125 Marginated |
| 78 Picazuro | B Var. | 126 Crested-breasted |
| 79 Tiger | 102 Saint Thomas's | 127 Black-winged |
| 80 Jungle | 103 Hook-billed | 128 Amboina |
| 81 Indian | 104 Tanna | 129 Cape |
| 82 Asiatic | 105 Bald | 130 Malacca |
| 83 Rust-fronted | 106 Great-crowned | 131 Bantamese |
| 84 Yellow-fronted | 107 Nicobar | 132 Barred |
| 85 Purple-breasted | 108 Carunculated | 133 Mauge |
| 86 Blossom-headed | 109 Hottentot | 134 Crested |
| 87 Temminck's | 110 Blue-headed | 135 Pheasant-tailed |
| 88 Garnet-winged | 111 Partridge | 136 Great-tailed |

IN the greater part of the Species belonging to this Genus the bill is straight at the base, with a soft protuberance, or swelling, in which the nostrils are placed.

Tongue entire.

Legs short, the toes rarely united by a membrane.

Tail consisting of twelve feathers at least.

WITH MODERATE TAILS.

1.—STOCK PIGEON.

- Columba Oenas*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 589. *Lin.* i. 279. 1. β . *Faun. suec.* No. 207. *Gm. Lin.* i. 769. *Frisch*, t. 139. *Georgi*, p. 173. *Faun. arag.* 83. *Faun. arab.* 7. 11. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 13. *Kram.* 358. 1. *Schæf. el.* t. 28. *Raii*, 62. A. 10. *Will.* 136. t. 35. *Id. Engl.* 185. *Bris.* i. 86. *Id. Svo.* i. 20. *Brun.* No. 203. *Borowsk.* iii. 207. 2. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 177. *Id. Ed.* ii. 446.
- Columba sylvestris*, *Roman. Orn.* i. 82. t. 13.
 ——— *Lignorum proprie*, *Klein*, 119, 8. *Id. Ov.* 33.
- Palumbus minor*, *Klein, Stem.* 27. t. 29. f. 2. a—c.
- Holtz Taube, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 88. *Naturf.* xvii. 74. *Bechst. Deutsch.* iii. 271.
- Colombe Colombin, *Tem. Pig. fol.* pl. 11. *Id. Svo.* i. p. 118.
- Stock Pigeon, or Stock Dove, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 604. *Id. Sup.* 197. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 101. pl. 45. *Id. ii. Add.* *Id. fol.* pl. 88. O. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 390. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 329. A. *Albin*, ii. pl. 46. *Orn. Dict.*

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill pale red; the head ash-colour; hind part of the neck and sides green gold, glossed with copper, in different lights; upper part of the back, and wings dull ash-colour; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts paler ash; fore part of the neck the same, the lower and breast vinaceous; belly, thighs, and under tail coverts like the rump; the four or five outer quills black, with the exterior edges white; the rest ash-colour, with the ends black, and reach to the end of the tail, which is much like the quills, with one-third of the end black; two of the outer feathers white from the base to the middle, on the outer edge; the legs red, claws black.

Inhabits various parts of England, and generally breeds in hollow and rocky places on the coasts; not unfrequently in ruined buildings, or holes of decayed trees.

2.—WHITE-RUMPED PIGEON.

Columba domestica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 589. *Lin.* i. 279. *Faun. suec.* No. 207. *Gm. Lin.* i. 769. *Scop.* i. No. 177. *Kramer*, 358. 1. β . *Gerin.* iii. 270. *Roman. Orn.* i. 76. t. 11. *Raii*, 59. A. 1. *Will.* p. 130. *Id. Engl.* 180. *Bris.* i. 68. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 13. *Klein*, 118. 1.

Der Haustaube, *Naturf.* xvii. 75.

Pigeon commun, *Buf.* ii. 501. *Pl. enl.* 466.

Colombo domestico, *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 135. *Borowsk.* iii. 207.

Pigeon domestique, *Tem. Pig. fol.* p. 31. pl. 12. *Id.* 8vo. i. 193.

Common Pigeon, *Br. Zool.* No. 101. pl. 45. *Id. fol.* t. 88. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 303.

Sloan. Jam. 302. *Brown, Jam.* 468. *Albin.* iii. pl. 42. 44.

White-rumped Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 605. *Bewick*, pl. in p. 267. *Lewin*, iv. pl. 128.

Donov. pl. 107. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 186. *Pult. Dors.* p. 7. *Montag. Orn. Dict.*

THIS is smaller than the former, and differs chiefly in having the lower part of the back, and rump white.

We will not here insist, whether the two above mentioned are distinct, or only one and the same species; as different sentiments yet subsist on this point. Colonel Montagu, who has written last on this subject, and on whose opinion I have much reliance, seems to consider this as having originally sprung from the same source, describing it under the name of Stock Dove, in his *Ornithological Dictionary*; and that the length is thirteen inches and a half, the breadth twenty-two; weight eleven ounces; and the chief and constant characteristic the black bars on the wings. Doctor Pallas remarks, that the Common Pigeon is very numerous in the south of Russia, breeding wild in the turrets of the villages, churches, and steep rocky banks of the rivers, migrating to the south in winter. In Siberia none are seen, except beyond Lake Baikal, where a peculiar Variety, of a smaller size, and with a white rump, is seen, but too like to be declared another Species: this last breeds in great plenty among the rocks.

Authors have noticed the migration of numerous flocks of wild Pigeons into England in autumn, from the more northern regions,

and their return in spring, but later observations do not confirm the continuance of this habit, at least it is not now noticed. Be it as it may, many are found among the rocks, ruined edifices, and mountains, in the more northern parts, the whole year, though others prefer the woody tracts, building in the holes of decayed trees; hence the different name of Rock Pigeon, Stock Dove, Wood Pigeon.

The first remove of Pigeons from their wild state is that to the Dove-house, where finding every convenience for building the nest at hand, added to the procuring food on much easier terms than when absolutely wild, they are for the most part contented with their situation; yet these may be called, but half domesticated, as they vary but little in colour, and are very apt to return to such haunts as they originally possessed: not so in respect to the tame Pigeons; for they, looking only to their keeper for food, search no further; nay, were they deprived of that, would be in hazard of perishing for want, not being accustomed to provide for themselves; we mean such as are kept by Pigeon fanciers, who teach them to bear the confinement of the house; finding plenty of food, they do not regret the want of liberty; indeed, there are many Pigeons kept by various people, which are called tame, but are not attended to with such strictness as the fancy Pigeons, and though they may find some food at home, are obliged to seek the greater part abroad.

In the wild state, Pigeons have two broods in a year, and in the first period of confinement, sometimes three, increasing in proportion as they are more or less domesticated; and when in complete confinement, with a full supply of food, are said to lay ten or more times in a year. This, however, will not appear so wonderful as at first may be thought, as it is more or less the case with all kinds of poultry, the origin of which is well known not to vary in the wild state. It is on this ground that we are indebted, for all the varieties of the finest fruits, luxuriant vegetables for the table, and endless variety of the flowering part of the creation, wholly owing to culture;

all of which will degenerate, equally with the domesticated animals, on their return to a state of nature.

Pigeons rarely lay more than two eggs at a time, and sit from fourteen to seventeen days, and in general one is a male, the other a female.*

Independent of their being esteemed for the table, they are valued on other accounts; their dung is thought to be a most excellent manure for some kinds of land;† has been used as one article in tanning the upper leathers of shoes;‡ and by some applied as a cataplasm; indeed salt petre was formerly collected from it. The greatest use of the Pigeon is at Ispahan, in Persia, where it is said there are about 3000 Pigeon-houses kept by the Turks alone; Christians not being allowed to keep any.§

Tavernier says, that their dung is used to smoke melons. Pigeons are fond of salt, and are found to be injurious to walls and tiling, by picking out the mortar, especially when old, as it contains much saline matter; hence the usual way to entice Pigeons to remain where intended, or to decoy them from other places, is by means of a salt cat, which is a mixture composed of loam, old rubbish, and salt, but this mode is not only unneighbourly, but we believe illegal.

* Trifling as this number may appear, yet supposing we allow them to breed nine times in a year, the produce from a single pair at the end of four years may amount to 14,762.—*Amæn. Acad.* ii. 32. *Stillin. Tracts*, 75. Linnæus makes the number to more than 18,000!

† Plat.—A load of coals has been exchanged for a load of Pigeon's dung, and fetched sixteen miles. Pigeon's dung used in Scotland at this day by Sir Alexander Dick, Bart. He mixes it layer upon layer, with chaff, turning it before it is laid on the land. See *Crit. Review*, December 1784. p. 441. forty or fifty bushels allowed to an acre.—*Bath Papers*. p. 152.

‡ *Phil. Trans.* 1778. p. 114.

§ Pococke and others mention the frequency of Pigeon-houses in Egypt, adding, that these are reckoned a great part of the estate of an husbandman, and the common proverb, in those parts is, that a man who has a Pigeon-house, needs not be careful about the disposal of his daughter.—*Trav.* i. 210. pl. 8. Pigeons are more numerous in Egypt than in any country on earth. Every hamlet and town forms a vast Pigeon-house.—*Savory, Letters on Egypt*, No. 3.

As to the Varieties of the Common Pigeon, we shall be as short as possible in our account of them here. Whoever may wish to know more, may consult *Willughby's Ornithology*, *Moore's Columbarium*, *Treatise on Domestic Pigeons*, with several other books, written expressly on the subject; and in respect to the general nature, the *Histoire des Oiseaux* of Buffon may be read with advantage.

- A.—*Columba Livia*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 590. *β. Bris.* i. 82. 3. *Id.* 8vo, i. 18. *Gm. Lin.* i. 769. *Raii*, 62. 8. *Will.* 136. *Id. Engl.* 186. *Klein*, 119. 10. *Roman. Orn.* i. 83. *Gerin.* iii. t. 371. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 279. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 447.
Colombe Biset sauvage, *Tem. Pig. fol.* pl. 12. *Id.* 8vo, i. p. 125.
Le Biset, *Buf.* ii. 498. *Pl. enl.* 510. *Hist. Prov.* i. 490.
Hause Taube, *Bechst. Deutsch.* iii. 971.
Le Ramier, *Hist. Surin.* ii. 164. (m)
Stock Dove, *Albin*, iii. pl. 44.
Biset Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 605. 2. A.

Size of the others. Lower part of the back white; it has also two black bands on the wings, and one of the outer tail feathers white on the outer web; in other things it answers to the foregoing. Some are of opinion, that the Biset is the stock from whence all the others have arisen, which we cannot deny with any certainty.

- B.—*Columba rupicola*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 590. *γ. Raii*, 63. A. 11. *Will.* 136. *Id. Engl.* 186. 9. *Gm. Lin.* i. 769. *Bris.* i. 84. *Id.* 8vo, i. 19. *Klein*, 118. ix.
Rock Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 608. *Br. Zool.* 1812. i. pl. 49.

Size of the last, but more inclined to ash-colour; the bands on the wings of a blackish brown; and the quills brown.

- C.—*Columba Hispanica*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 590. *δ. Lin.* i. 279. *Borowsk.* iii. 210.
Columba Romana, *Bris.* i. 71. *Id.* 8vo, i. 13. *Gm. Lin.* i. 770. *It. Wgoth.* 8.
Pigeon romain, *Buf.* ii. 510. *Pl. enl.* 110. *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 21. *Id.* 8vo. 194.

Columba Mutinensis minor, *Gerin.* iii. t. 277.

Columba domestica major, *Raii*, 60. 1. *Will.* 131. t. 33. 34. *Id. Engl.* 181.

Roman Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 608.

This is double the size of the Common Pigeon, and measures fifteen inches in length. It is described as greatly differing in colour, and giving rise to all the Varieties in the list of our fanciers in this branch.

D.—*Columba dasypus*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 590. ♂. *Lin.* i. 279. A. *Gm. Lin.* i. 770. *Frisch.* t. 145. *Bris.* i. 73. A. *Id.* 8vo. i. 14. *Roman.* i. 78. *Borowsk.* iii. 210. *Zinnan. Uov.* 32. t. 4. f. 12.

Columba domestica major pedibus pennatis, *Gerin.* iii. pl. 282. *Naturf.* xvii. 75.

Rough-footed Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 609. *Will. Engl.* pl. 33. 34.

This differs in having the legs covered with long feathers, quite to the toes.

E.—*Columba cristata*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 590. ♀. *Bris.* i. 73. B. *Id.* 8vo. i. 14. *Gm. Lin.* i. 770. *Frisch.* t. 144. *Gerin.* iii. t. 285.

Pigeon huppé, *Buf.* ii. 510.

Crested Pigeon, *Gen. Gen.* iv. 609.

This is crested on the head, and has long feathers on the legs as the last.

F.—*Columba Norvegica*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 591. ♀. *Bris.* i. 74. C. *Id.* 8vo. i. 14. *Gm. Lin.* i. 770. *Gerin.* iii. t. 284.

Columba mercurialis, *Brun.* No. 215.

Norway Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 609.

This has a crested head, legs as in the two last, but is almost as big as a Fowl;* the whole is as white as snow.

* The late Mr. Shipley, of Maidstone, had a Runt Pigeon, sent from Pisa, which outweighed a cock and hen Bantam Fowl, put together in the opposite scale; the weight was two pounds and a half.

- G.—*Columba Barbarica*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 591. *θ.* *Bris.* i. 74. *D. Id. Svo.* i. 14. *Gm. Lin.* i. 770. *Raii*, 60. 8. *Will.* 132. 8. & 133. 16. t. 34. *Id. Engl.* 182. 8. & 16. pl. 34. *Klein*, 118. 5. *Gerin.* iii. t. 276.
Columba Turca, *Brun.* No. 217.
 Barbary Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 609.

This has a short bill; a broad circle of tuberculated, meally, red flesh surrounds the eyes; irides white; plumage bluish, with two black spots on each wing. To this is allied the Bastard Bill, which is larger, but has a shorter bill, and red eyes. The Mawmet* or Mahomet, is much the same, but the eyelids are large and black; plumage white, or cream-colour, with two distinct black bars across the wings.

- H.—*Columba cucullata*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 591. *τ.* *Lin.* i. 280. *Fam. suec.* No. 207. *ζ.* *Frisch*, p. 150. *Gm. Lin.* i. 770. *Bris.* i. 79. *E. Id. Svo.* i. 15. *Brun.* No. 211. *Borowsk.* iii. 211. *Roman.* i. 19. t. 12. *Raii*, 60. 6. *Will.* 132. 6. t. 33. *Klein*, 118. 5. *Gerin.* iii. 273. *Id. Var.* 280. 286? *Sepp, Vog.* t. 211.
 Die Haubentaube, *Naturf.* xvii. 75.
 Pigeon nonain, *Buf.* ii. pl. 19. *Temm. Pig. fol.* p. 33. *Id. Svo.* p. 197.
 Jacobin Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 610. *Albin*, iii. pl. 43.

Bill short; the feathers of the hind part of the head and neck turn forwards, giving the appearance of a Cowl. In this Variety the head, quills, and tail, should be of the same colour. † In the Leverian Museum was one of a dun-colour. Those called the Ruff, and Capuchin, belong to this Variety.

* We read of the great Pigeon called Meheme, belonging to Kookultash Khan, possessed by Akbar, which he crossed with divers other Pigeons, and produced innumerable varieties of breeds, all of which had their distinguishing name; whether this has any reference to the Mawmet or Mahomet Pigeon, we will not pretend to determine.—See *View of Hindoostan*, ii. p. 269.
 † Black?

- I.—*Columba hispida*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 591. x. *Lin.* i. 280. *Gm. Lin.* i. 770.
Columba crispata, *Bris.* i. 76. *G. Id.* 8vo. i. 15.
 ——— *cinninata pedibus hirsutis*, *Gerin.* iii. t. 282.
 Pigeon frisé, *Buf.* ii. 519.
 Laced Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 610.

This is wholly white, with the legs red. The feathers every where loose in their webs, and curled or frizzled. The Frill-back is also somewhat like, the tip of each feather being bent upwards; it is generally white.

- K.—*Columba Turbita*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 592. λ. *Lin.* i. 280. *Gm. Lin.* i. 771. *Bris.* i. 75.
 F. *Id.* 8vo. i. 15. *Raii*, 60. 7. *Will.* 132. 7. *Frisch*, t. 147. *Brun.* No. 216.
Borowsk. iii. 211. *Gerin.* iii. 268.
 Pigeon à cravate, *Buf.* ii. 513. pl. 23. *Sonnin.* vii. p. 180. t. 59. *Temm. Pig. fol.* p. 33. *Id.* 8vo. 197.
 Turbit Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 611.

This is a small Pigeon, with a very short bill; the feathers of the breast reflected both ways. The Owl Pigeon differs in being less, and always of one colour, whereas the Turbit is of various colours.

- L.—*Columba laticauda*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 592. μ. *Lin.* i. 280. *Gm. Lin.* i. 770. *Borowsk.* iii. 211. *Bris.* i. 80. P. *Id.* 8vo. i. 18. *Raii*, 60. 3. *Will.* 131. 3. t. 34. *Id.* *Engl.* 281. 3. & 4. *Frisch*, t. 151. *Klein*, 118. 3. *Gerin.* iii. 268.
 Breitschwanz, *Naturf.* xvii. 75.
 Pigeon Paon, *Buf.* ii. 511. pl. 22. *Sonnin.* xii. t. 78. *Tem.* *Pig. fol.* p. 34. *Id.* 8vo. p. 199.
Columba tremula, *Bris.* i. 81. Q. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 18. *Raii*, 60. 4. *Will.* 132. 3. & 4. *Brun.* No. 209. *Sepp, Vog.* t. 210.
 Shaker Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 611.

This Variety is divided into two, the broad, and narrow-tailed; the former has a great number of feathers in the tail,* which is always carried erect; they are also called Fan-tails: some of them are wholly white.

* Often as far as 26.—*Willughby.*

- M.—Columba Gyratrix, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 592. *v.* *Lin.* i. 280. *Gm. Lin.* i. 771. *Bris.* i. 79.
N. Id. 8vo. i. 17. *Frisch*, t. 148. *Raii*, 61. 10. *Will.* 132. 10. *Id. Engl.* 182.
Borowsk, iii. 212. 9.
 Der Taumler, *Naturf.* xvii. 76.
 Columba vertaga, *Brun.* No. 205. & Var.
 Pigeon culbutant, *Buf.* vii. 517. *Temm. Pig. fol.* p. 35. *Id.* 8vo. 201.
 Tumbler Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 612.

This is a small Pigeon, and, like the others, varies in colour; the chief difference is the habit of frequently tumbling round while flying in the air, throwing itself backwards; of these the Almond Tumbler is most valued; * they are called also Clappers.

- N.—Columba galeata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 592. *ξ.* *Lin.* i. 280. *Gm. Lin.* i. 771. *Bris.* i. 80. O.
Id. 8vo. i. 18. *Raii*, 61. 11. *Will.* 132. 11. *Id. Engl.* 182. 11. *Brun.* No. 210.
 Pigeon cuirassé, *Buf.* ii. 515.
 Helmet Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 612.

In this the head, quills, and tail are of the same colour; the rest of the bird of a different one, but the colours of themselves vary.

- O.—Columba Turcica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 593. *o.* *Lin.* i. 281. *Gm. Lin.* i. 771. *Bris.* i. 76.
 H. *Id.* 8vo. i. 16. *Will.* t. 33. *Frisch*, t. 149. *Klein*, 118. 6. *Roman.* i. p. 81.
Gerin. iii. 275.
 Pigeon Turc, ou Bagadais, *Temm. Pig. fol.* p. 32. *Id.* 8vo. p. 196.
 Persian Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 612.

The colour of this is dusky; bill yellow; space round the eye red; nostrils gibbous, and beset with red tubercles; legs pale red: by some called Turkish Pigeon.

* Eighty guineas are said to have been given for one of these.

P.—*Columba tabellaria*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 397. *w. Lin.* i. 281. *Gm. Lin.* i. 771. *Bris.* i. 77. I. *Id* 8vo. i. 16. *Raii*, 60. 5. *Will.* 132. t. 34. *Id. Engl.* 181. *Brun.* No. 213. *Klein*, 118. 4. *Borowsk.* iii. 213. 11.

Pigeon-Polonois, *Buf.* ii. 513. pl. 20 ?

Carrier Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 613. *Alb.* ii. pl. 45. *Hayes's Birds*, pl. 16.

This is much like the last in colour, and remarkable for being extremely tuberculated about the eyes and bill; irides scarlet; the legs are red.

This sort was formerly made use of, for carrying letters, now little heard of: * this was effected without much difficulty, for after one of them had been confined for some time, it was carried to a distance, and then let loose, and never failed to find its way home, without delay, flying in a direct line; and by tying a letter or note under the wings, it was conveyed by the most speedy of all methods. †

Q.—*Columba Eques*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 593. *σ.* *Bris.* i. 78. L. *Id.* 8vo. i. 17. *Gm. Lin.* i. 771. *Raii*, 61. 12. *Will.* 132. 12. *Id. Engl.* 182. 12.

Columba domestica rostro recurvo, *Gerin.* iii. t. 277.

Pigeon Cavalier, *Son. Buf.* vii. p. 199. pl. 63.

Light Horseman Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 614. *Albin*, ii. pl. 45.

This Variety partakes of the two last; they are said to be excellent breeders, and never forsake the place where they are bred; on this

* Now discontinued in the East.—*Russell's Aleppo.*

† Said to fly about twenty-six miles in an hour; and by experiment a few years since, by a gentleman in Manchester Square, London, a bird of this kind flew from Salisbury to that place, a distance of 83 miles, in three hours and seven minutes, which is more than 27 miles per hour. But Lithgow, in his *Travels*, mentions a Pigeon which exceeded this; as it went from Babylon to Aleppo, which is 30 days journey, in 48 hours!

According to Ælian, a purple thread was tied to the leg of a Pigeon, which in one day flew from Pisa to Ægina.—*Hist. Var. Lib.* ix. 2. And Pliny relates, that Swallows have been made use of for the same purpose, of conveying intelligence: but in this case they were painted with various colours, as agreed on between the parties interested.—*Nat. Hist.* Lib. x. chap. 24.

A Carrier Pigeon flew from Norwich to London, 109 miles, in four hours and fifty-five minutes, for a wager: the same bird arrived in London, from Bury, a few weeks before, in three hours.—*Hampshire Chronicle and Courier*, August 31, 1819.

principle they become good Carriers, and are oftener made use of in England than the true Carrier, as that bird is in too great estimation to risk the loss of it on every trifling occasion.*

- R.—*Columba gutturosa*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 593. *ρ.* *Lin.* i. 280. *Gm. Lin.* i. 771. *Bris.* i. 78. *K.* *Id.* 8vo. i. 16. *Klein*, 118. 2. *Id. Ov.* 33. t. 16. f. 5. *Borowsk.* iii. 210. 5. *Raii*, 60. 2. *Will.* 131. 2. t. 34. *Id. Engl.* 181. pl. 34. *Frisch*, t. 146. *Brun.* No. 2. 2. & Var. *Sepp, Vog.* t. 208.
- Der Kropfer, *Naturf.* xvii. 75.
- Pigeon Grosse-gorge, *Buf.* ii. 505. pl. 17. 18. *Sonnin.* vii. p. 176. pl. 57. *Tem. Pig.* fol. p. 32. *Id.* 8vo. p. 195.
- Powter Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 613.

This is of the size of the Roman Pigeon, and has the faculty of filling its crop with wind, till it appears of a monstrous size; it varies much,† partaking of several others, according to the mixture of breeds.

- S.—*Columba Percussor*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 593. *τ.* *Bris.* i. 79. *M.* *Id.* 8vo. 17. *Gm. Lin.* i. 771. *Raii*, 60. 9. *Will.* 132. 9. *Id. Engl.* 182. 9. *Brun.* No. 218.
- Smiter Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 614.

I do not find any particular description given of this bird, for it is singular only from its clapping the wings together whilst flying, so as to be heard at some distance; and from this violence the quills are frequently so injured, as to render it a difficult matter for the bird to fly at all.

* It is recorded of a Dragoon Pigeon, a breed between a Horseman and Carrier, that it flew from St. Edmund's Bury, to Bishopsgate Street, London, in two hours and a half, being 72 miles.—*Treatise on Domestic Pigeons.* p. 90.

† The Parasine (or Parisian) Powter is much esteemed, and it is said that 20 guineas have been given for a pair of Powters. The Cropper, and Uploper also belong to this Variety. Buffon mentions 13 Varieties.

T.—*Columba jubata*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 594. *v.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 771. *v.* *Will.* 132. 14. *Id. Engl.* 182. 14.
Turner Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 614.

This Variety has a tuft of feathers hanging down backwards from the top of the head, like the mane of a horse. To this may be added the Finnikin, which is very like, but less in size.

V.—*Columba frontalis*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 591. *φ.*
Columba falicaria, *Brun.* No. 206.
——— *maculata*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 772.
Spot Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 615. *Will.* 137. 17. *Id. Engl.* 182. 17.

This has on the forehead, above the bill, a spot of the same colour as the tail; body and wings white.

To the above may be added, a singular *Lusus* of a Common Pigeon, presented to me in 1778, and now in the Linnæan Museum: the peculiarity of which consists, in every feather being incomplete; that is, enclosed in a kind of tube the whole of the length, which, in some of the prime quills, is six inches. This kind of filmy case surrounds all the feathers at their first pushing forth, and, in general, gives way as the webs advance; but in the present instance, was of so firm a texture, as to imprison the feather to its utmost length: the bird was otherwise healthy during the time it lived.—See *Lin. Trans.* Vol. i. p. 257.

3.—RING PIGEON.

Columba Palumbus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 601. *Lin.* i. 282. *Faun. suec.* No. 208. *Gm. Lin.* i. 776. *Scop.* i. No. 178. *Brun.* No. 204. *Muller*, No. 228. *Kramer*, 359. 2. *Georgi*, 173. *Frisch*, t. 138. *Faun. Arag.* 83. *Sepp, Vog.* t. 4. 5. *Bris.* i. 89. 6. *Id. Svo.* i. 20. *Borwsk. Nat.* iii. 205. t. 75. A. *Gerin.* iii. t. 272.
Palumbus torquatus, *Raii*, 62. A. 9. *Will.* 135. t. 35. *Id. Engl.* 185. *Roman. orn.* i. 84. t. 14. *Faun. Helvet.*

- Colombe Ramier, *Tem. Man.* 276. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 444. *Id. Pig. fol.* pl. 2. *Id. Soc.* i. p. 78.
- Pigeon Ramier, *Buf.* ii. 531. pl. 24. *Pl. enl.* 316. *Hist. Prov.* i. 490.
- Columba Sassaiuolo, *Cet. uc. Sard.* 139.
- Columbaccio, *Zinnan. Uov.* 32. t. 4. f. 14. *Olin. uc.* p. 54.
- Ringel Tauben, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 32. *Naturf.* xvii. S. 76. *Bechst. Deut.* iii. 949.
- Ring Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 635. *Id. Sup.* 198. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 102. *Id. fol.* 84. t. O. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 392. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 329. B. *Lewin's Birds*, iv. pl. 129. *Albin*, ii. pl. 46. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 270. *Hayes*, pl. 15. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 187. *Pult. Dors.* p. 7. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is a large Species, and full seventeen inches and a half in length. Bill fourteen lines and, yellowish; the nostrils covered with a meally, red, fleshy membrane; irides pale yellow; head, wing coverts, and scapulars bluish ash-colour, deepest on the head; upper part of the back brownish; the lower, rump, and fore part of the neck, pale ash-colour; the rest of the neck and breast vinaceous mixed; belly, thighs, and vent dirty white; sides of the neck green gold, changing to blue and copper in different lights; and on each side of the neck a crescent of white; the greater quills dusky; all of them, except the outmost, have the exterior edges whitish; second quills greyish brown, at the base of the bastard wing a dash of white; the tail ash-coloured above, and the end blackish; but beneath both the base and end are black, the middle hoary; legs feathered much below the joint; *legs and claws black.

The female is like the male, but a trifle smaller.

The Ring Pigeon is sufficiently common in the woods of England, and has been supposed to depart elsewhere at the latter end of the year, and to return early in spring; but if so, it cannot be said of the whole of them, as I have had them sent to me several times beyond the middle of December. The truth perhaps is, that except in deep woods they are rarely met with in winter, and therefore less observed; but as spring approaches they pair off, and disperse abroad; and this happening within a small space of time, has given rise to the conjecture of their migration. They pair early in spring, and build on the tops of trees, and not unfrequently have two broods in a year;

sometimes the nest is found in bushes, and in tall hedges, frequently in fir trees, and it is suspected to be partial to the breeding places of the former year, as one has been known to frequent one tree for three years following. The nest composed of a few small sticks, large, flat, and loosely put together. The eggs white, rarely more than two in number. The male and female sit in turn, and the young are hatched in fourteen days.

Their food is grain of all kinds, but they will eat turnip tops, and greens of all kinds, as well as Ivy Berries, in want of other food; often destroy crops of peas; one shot in the spring was found to have no fewer than eighty-five peas in the crop, and these being sown, produced in autumn 6064 in number, equal to two gallons in measure, though the whole did not vegetate. From this may be conjectured, the injury done, not only by these, but by the Pigeon tribe in general, to the farmer, on whose lands they trespass.

This species is known in England by the additional names of Queest, Cushat, and Wood Culver; said to be most plentiful in Norfolk, and to be very destructive to the corn.

This species is known throughout Europe, except in the Arctic Zone; and this not merely on account of the cold, but the defect of food; common in the Russian forests; seen in Sweden only in summer; is very scarce in Siberia, and unknown in Norway. To the South we trace it as far as Spain; seen in Aragonia in winter; likewise at Gibraltar, and on the Morocco shore; is well known, we believe, in Egypt, as it was also to the ancients, under the name of *Palumbus* *.

It may probably be found in the East Indies, if the same with one figured in drawings from thence. This was fifteen or sixteen inches long; general colour cinereous grey, or slate-colour, belly and vent pale; quills black, but no gloss on the sides of the neck. Bill and legs red. The wings reaching half way on the tail.

* *Palumbus torquatus*, *Mart. Epig.* l. 13. No. 67.

A.—In the Museum of Mr. Bullock was a large Pigeon, seventeen inches long, in make like our Ring Species. Bill pale, head and neck as far as the breast fine copper bronze, varying to yellow and green; beginning of the back deep chocolate purple; wings and tail ash-colour; quills and tail with a gilded gloss; beneath from the breast wholly white; the quills reach to about the middle of the tail; legs pale; claws black.

This was said to have been shot within a few miles of London; in appearance very like the Ring Species, but without any trace of the white crescent on the neck.

4.—SPOTTED RING PIGEON.

Le Ramier Ramiron, Male, *Levaill. Afr.* vi. p. 67. pl. 264.

Columba arquatrix, Colombe Rameron, *Tem. Pig. fol.* pl. 5. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 93.

SIZE of the Ring Pigeon. Bill yellow; eyes pearl-colour, surrounded with a naked orange skin; crown bluish grey, on a brown ground; breast and beneath vinaceous brown, marked with triangular white spots; wing coverts the same; quills and tail dusky, the outer margins pale grey; legs yellow. The female smaller, less spotted, and the colours in general more dull.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, very common in the Forests of Hottiqua, generally in flocks, except in the breeding season. Makes a nest, like the Ring Dove of Europe, and lays two white eggs, the young hatched in fourteen days; the young thought to be delicate meat; only seen in the woods, except now and then in the plains contiguous thereto. This bird, more often than any other, falls a prey to the Noisy Falcon; the latter lying in ambush, for the purpose. The Pigeon has the habit of flying above the trees in circular, or rather parabolic curves, and at the same time makes a singular

noise, not unlike the friction of a pulley, when a great weight is to be drawn up. At this time, which is only in the morning and evening, the Hawk, being concealed in the tree, darts on its prey, which rarely escapes. This species chiefly feeds on a kind of wild olive, hence called *Olieu Duyf* (Olive Dove), so that where this fruit is found the Pigeon is of course met with.

5.—DOUBLE-RINGED PIGEON.

Columba bitorquata, Colombe à double Collier, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 40. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 301. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 183.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill ten lines, dusky, with a pale point; top of the head cinereous grey; neck, breast, and belly, vinaceous; on the neck a double collar, the upper white, bounded below by a black one; back and scapulars pale earthy brown; wing coverts cinereous grey; quills blackish; tail four inches long, even, the three lateral feathers of it black for three-fourths of the length, from thence white on the outer web; the intermediate ones the same as the back; lower part of the belly white; legs red; the wings pretty long, and reach about half way on the tail.

Inhabits India, also Java, and there called *Puter-genni*.

A.—Pigeon cuivre Mangeur de Muscade, *Son. Voy.* 168. pl. 102. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 637. 30. Var. A.

This seems to be very like the last described, and of the same size; the head blue grey. Bill grey; irides and legs pale carmine; upper parts of the body green, glossed with gold and copper; neck, breast, and belly, reddish grey; under tail coverts yellowish white; quills and tail black.

Inhabits New Guinea. One similar to this was in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks, which came from New Zealand.

B.—This appears a small Variety, and only thirteen inches long. Bill one inch, the nostrils rising into a knob; head and neck ash-colour; irides orange; round the bill and chin grey; upper parts of the body green, inclining to red on the rump; beneath reddish brown; wings blue; quills edged with deep blue; tail dusky; legs red.

Met with at Amsterdam Isle, or Tongo taboo, and called Orooba Ya.

6.—NUTMEG PIGEON.

Columba ænea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 602. *Lin.* i. 283. *Gm. Lin.* i. 780. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 184. 316.

Palumbus Moluccensis, *Bris.* i. 148. t. 13. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 38.

Pigeon Ramier des Moluques, *Buf.* ii. 538. *Pl. enl.* 164.

Colombe muscadivore, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 3 & 4. *Id.* 8vo. i. 86.

Nutmeg Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 636.

SIZE of the last; length seventeen inches. Bill hooked, and gibbous, dusky, inclining to green; irides blue; head, neck, and under parts, dirty white, tinged with vinaceous; back, rump, tail, and its coverts green, glossed with gold and copper; under tail coverts purplish chestnut; quills ash-colour, the tips of the prime, and outer edges, and tips of the secondaries, like the back; tail even at the end; legs red, covered half way with feathers.

Inhabits the Molucca Islands, and feeds on nutmegs.* The female is smaller, the plumage more dull in colour, and the head, neck, and beneath, have a vinaceous tinge.

* In Java, where it is also found, it feeds on the fruit of the Banian Tree, *Ficus religiosa*.—*Lin.* Called there Pohor Vrique. In Sumatra it is called Pergam. A Variety in Java named Geduwo.

7.—BAY PIGEON.

Columba badia, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 317.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill and legs red, the latter feathered nearly to the toes; irides white; circle of the eyelids bright red, but no naked space round the eye; back and wing coverts chestnut red; under parts bluish, with a vinous tint, extending round the neck, and becoming bluish grey on the head and cheeks; wings deep brown, approaching to black; tail long, nearly equal, almost black, with a cinereous tinge at the tip.

Inhabits Sumatra, there called Lampattu, or Pergambu Kalabu: It has a considerable affinity to the preceding.

8.—WHITE NUTMEG PIGEON.

Columba alba, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 602. *Gm. Lin.* i. 780.

——— *littoralis*, *Colombe marine*, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 7. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 99.

Pigeon blanc, Mangeur de Muscade, *Son. Voy.* 169. pl. 103.

White Nutmeg Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 638.

THIS is of the middle size; length thirteen inches. Bill light grey; irides yellowish; plumage wholly white, except the quills, and one-third of the tail next the end, which are black; the legs are light grey.

Inhabits New Guinea, also Java, and as well as the last, said to feed on nutmegs, and serves to propagate this useful spice in the same manner. It is most likely that the outer skin alone, or rather the macé, serves them for nourishment; as to the nut itself, it is voided whole, and so little altered, that after having passed the organs

of digestion, it is not rendered less fit for vegetation;* from hence it is that these birds, flying from island to island, sow and spread the nutmeg in all of them, which they are known to frequent.† Called in Java, *Bouron-dora-louw*, which signifies Sea Pigeon, being found near the sea, and building in the rocks; probably allied to the last.

A.—A Variety of this, or what I take to be so, is wholly white, except just round the eye, where it is black; the quills are also black, but the tail is white; bill and legs pale red.

Inhabits China.—From the drawings of the late Capt. Broadley. In a similar drawing, in the Collection of Mr. Dent, the eye is not surrounded with black; the tail is white, but the feathers edged with black; the sides over the thighs are also mixed with black.

9.—AURICULAR PIGEON.

Columba Auricularis, Colombe Oricou, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 20. *Id. Svo. i.* p. 236.

SIZE of the Biset Pigeon; length eleven inches. Bill black; plumage in general white; at the forehead a tuberculated, red, fleshy

* *Son. Voy.* He seems to doubt the Pigeon being able to swallow a nutmeg, observing, that some of our tame Pigeons have been choaked with small horse beans.

† A Pigeon was found, with two nutmegs in its stomach and craw, still surrounded with the scarlet covering, or mace, at the Isle of Rotterdam.—*Forst. Voy.* ii. 332. *Ditto Reply*, 35. In a letter from Ceylon, in 1800, it is said, that while a neighbouring nation was in possession of the Banda, or Spice Islands, not a Pigeon or Dove was to be found there, although, in former years, they abounded in these birds; having been all destroyed, from the apprehension of their swallowing the nutmeg and clove whole, and voiding them in the same state on the adjacent islands; thereby carrying the seed of an article, which the owners held exclusively to themselves. By this means, too, is the cinnamon propagated at Ceylon, by certain wild Doves, thence called Cinnamon-Eaters, which occasion the rise of so many young trees along the road, that they look like a forest.—*Forrest's Voy.* 345. (no description of bird). Pigeons are also said to be the propagators of the *Loranthus Stelis*, of Linnæus, feeding on the berries, and voiding the stones on the trunks of trees, where they grow.—*Parkins. Voy.* p. 38.

substance ; from this, taking in the eye, and occupying the chin and throat, is a fleshy appendage, as in the Turkey, which also is in folds, and changeable in colour ; quills and outer edge of the wing mostly black ; tail grey at the base, for more or less than half the length, the rest black ; legs red.

Supposed to inhabit some of the Islands of the Pacific Ocean. M. Temminck mentions a variety wholly white, and no part of the tail black, and others having the plumage spotted with grey and black, probably young birds.

10.—TRIANGULAR SPOTTED PIGEON.

Columba Guinea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 602. *Lin.* i. 282. *Gm. Lin.* i. 774. *Bris.* i. 132.

Id. Svo. i. 33. *Klein*, 120. 25.

Le Ramier roussard, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 70. pl. 265.—Male.

Pigeon de Guinée, *Buf.* ii. 538.

Tourterelle du Cap. de B. Esperance, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 179.

Colombe roussard, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 16.—Male. *Id.* Svo. i. p. 214.

Triangular spotted Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 639. *Edw.* pl. 75.

SIZE of the Wood Pigeon ; length twelve inches and a half. Bill blackish ; eye surrounded by a red skin ; irides bright yellow ; head, neck, and under parts pale ash-colour, with vinaceous margins ; upper parts of the back, purplish brown, glossed with violet ; wing coverts, and lesser quills the same, but each feather tipped with a triangular white spot, the point upwards ; the greater quills black, edged with grey ; lower part of the back and rump white ; tail dull ash-colour, tipped with black ; legs pale red, claws brown. In the female the colours are more dull.

Inhabits Guinea, in the southern parts ; the rocky parts of Africa ; and common about the Cape of Good Hope ; there called Bosch-Duyf and Wilde Duyf, every where common, both at the Cape itself and the interior ; chiefly where wheat or barley grows, which they often attack in large flocks ; roost at night in woods, or among the

PL. CXVII.



Spotted Green Pigeon?

rocks, in both which they build their nest, and lay two white eggs. In one of these, brought into England by Mr. Salt, the lower part of the back and rump, as well as the upper tail coverts, are very pale ash-colour; belly and vent much the same. It is the common domestic Pigeon of Abyssinia; hundreds are seen round the house of every chief, and being well fed, afford an excellent meal. The Abyssinians do not object to eating them. They are not apt to vary in plumage.

11.—SPOTTED GREEN PIGEON.—PL. CXVII.

Columba maculata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 605. *Gm. Lin.* i. 780. *Temm. Pig.* Svo. i. p. 465.
Spotted green Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 642.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill black, tip pale yellow; round the eye somewhat naked; general colour of the plumage dark glossy green; head and neck darker than the rest; the feathers of the neck longer than the others, and pointed, like the hackles of a Cock; wing coverts and scapulars each tipped with a cinereous white spot, somewhat triangular, the point upwards; quills and tail black, the former tipped with cinereous white; and the feathers of the latter with pale ferruginous; shape even at the end; belly, thighs, and vent, dusky black; legs reddish brown, the shins covered half way with downy feathers; claws black.

We have only seen two specimens; one in the collection of Gen. Davies, the other in possession of Sir Joseph Banks. In a drawing of one at Sir Ashton Lever's, the end of the tail is deep ferruginous.

12.—SUMATRAN PIGEON.

BILL black; head, neck, and all beneath pale blue grey; back and wings green; quills and tail dull greenish blue; legs red.

Inhabits Sumatra.—India drawings.

13.—NEW-ZEALAND PIGEON.

Columba Zealandica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 603. *Gm. Lin.* i. 773

Colombe Haggarrero, *Temm. Pig. fol.* p. 120. *Id. 8vo. i.* p. 371.

New-Zealand Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 640.

LENGTH eighteen inches. Bill one inch, red; irides, and round the eyes, the same; upper parts of the body ruby red, glossed with green on the fore part of the neck; quills dusky; rump blue; tail black; under parts from the breast white, inclining to blue towards the vent; legs red.

Inhabits New Zealand, called at Dusky Bay, Haggarré roo.

14.—BROWN PIGEON.

Columba brunnea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 603.

Colombe bruvert, *Temm. Pig. fol.* p. 121. *Id. 8vo. i.* p. 375.

Brown Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 267.

BILL and legs blood-red; crown, upper part of the neck, back, and wing coverts fed brown; breast, fore part of the neck, and rump, glossy green.

Inhabits New Zealand.

15.—HACKLED PIGEON.

Columba Franciæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 604. *Gm. Lin.* i. 779.

Pigeon Hollandois, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 175. pl. 101.

Colombe herissé, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 19. *Id. 8vo. i.* p. 228.

Hackled Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 64.

LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. Bill and irides crimson; point of the bill yellowish; sides of the head naked, flesh-colour; feathers of the head, neck, and breast, long, narrow, and pointed,

and of a singular construction, appearing as a polished surface, in the same manner as the appendages of the wing feathers of the Waxen Chatterer; or hackles of the Wild Indian Cock; round the eye a naked, deep red skin; back, wings, and belly, deep blue; rump and tail deep crimson; shafts of the two middle feathers deep blue; legs bluish black.

Said to inhabit the Isle of France, or Mauritius; and the flesh supposed to be poisonous; though some think it not to be a native of that place, but brought there from the Sechelle Islands.

16. — RUFF-NECKED PIGEON.

Ramier herissé, *Levail. Afr.* vi. p. 74. No. 267.

SIZE of the Biset Pigeon; length thirteen inches. Bill black, with a pale tip; top of the head, and the neck as far as the breast, covered with long, loose, slender feathers, of a whitish colour, with brown edges; these are loosely webbed, and the end of each continued in a long, naked thread; base of the bill red, and bare, continuing on each side round the eyes; on the crown these feathers are shorter than those of the neck, and stand nearly erect, as a crest; the others fall loosely over the neck, breast, and beginning of the wings; back and wings deep indigo blue, approaching to black; beneath from the breast inclining to purple; and the tail, which is two inches long, purplish violet, with a reddish tinge; base and sides bluish; the wings reach to about the middle of it; legs dusky, with a violet tinge. The female is smaller, and the colours more dull.

Inhabits the Molucca Islands; according to M. Levaillant, is found also at the Cape of Good Hope, but as a bird of passage only, for it does not breed there; met with about the Great Namaquas, chiefly in woods; but not unfrequently in the plains in great flocks; feeds on berries and seeds: said also to be found in Senegal.

In a collection of drawings made by Mr. Woodford, I find a similar one, in which the forehead and fore part of the crest feathers are dull crimson purple; bill, and bare part about the eye, pale yellow; and the loose feathers of the head and neck considerably more downy in texture: on comparing Sonnerat's engraving of the Hackled Pigeon, with that of M. Temminck's *Colombe herissé*, it will not be easy to reconcile the two; in the former the feathers of the neck, although said to be stiff and laminated, lie close to the skin, whereas those of the head and neck, in the latter are long, loose, and in appearance downy: we can no otherwise account for this, unless the bird should appear in a different dress at different seasons, or the male at a certain time of the year is furnished with the long flowing neck feathers, as is the case in respect to the male of our Ruff Sandpiper.

17.—SCALLOP-NECKED PIGEON.

Columba speciosa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 605. *Gm. Lin.* i. 783.

Le Colombe Ramiret, *Buf.* ii. 541. *Id. Sonnin.* 248. *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 14.—Male.

Id. 8vo. i. p. 208.

Pigeon Ramier de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 213.

Scallop-necked Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 643.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill pale red, end yellowish, nostrils protuberant, white at the base; head chocolate purple; the feathers from the neck to the back black round the ends; within this border those of the neck are white, appearing as spots; but on the lower part of the neck rufous instead of white, appearing waved or scalloped; breast and belly dusky white, the feathers above bordered with pale chocolate brown; vent and under tail coverts nearly white; back and wings fine deep rufous; quills dusky; tail rounded at the end, dusky black; legs red. The female is like the male, but much duller in colour.

Inhabits Cayenne.—In the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, who received it from Berbice; is met with also in Brazil, on the east coast, called Pomba troçaës, and near Bahia, Pomba verdadeira.*

18.—SQUAMMOUS PIGEON.

Columba squamosa, Colombe ecaillée, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 59. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 336.
Picui pinima, *Marc. Bras.* p. 204.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill black; general colour of the plumage brown; crown and under parts much paler, inclined to vinaceous; the feathers every where appearing scaly, from each of them being fringed at the end with dusky; wing coverts much mixed with white; quills black; tail three inches long, base black; the four exterior feathers on each side with white ends; the wings reach only to the base of the tail; legs red.

Inhabits Brazil, about Bahia, and is a scarce species.

19.—GREY PIGEON.

Columba Corensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 605. *Gm. Lin.* i. 783. *Jacquin, Vog.* 31. 25.
Colombe à nuque ecaillée, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 15. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 211.
Grey Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 201.

SIZE of the Common Pigeon; eyes red, surrounded with a naked skin; spotted with black; general colour of the body grey; the feathers on the lower part of the neck appear changeable in different lights as if scalloped, though really not of different colours; tail even.

Inhabits Coro, in the district of Venetzuella, in South America, and when eaten young, is esteemed by the inhabitants for food.

* *Maxim. Trav.* 217.

20.—WHITE-MASKED PIGEON.

Columba larvata, Colombe à Masque blanc, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 31. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 266.
 Tourterelle à Masque blanc, *Levail. Afr.* vi. p. 80. pl. 269.

LENGTH about eight inches. Bill bluish; irides orange; the whole front, to beyond the eyes, white; the rest of the plumage in general rufous brown, with a purple gloss; wings and tail dusky, edged with bluish grey; legs vinaceous. In the female the colours are less vivid.

Inhabits Africa; found in the inward parts of the Cape of Good Hope, only in the country of the Hottniquas, and in the great woods there: is difficult to shoot, being always on the ground among the grass, and the thickets; when disturbed, flies among the thickest of the low branches of trees and shrubs, in the bifurcations of which it makes the nest, and lays two fulvous white eggs.

21.—JENISEE PIGEON.

SMALLER than the Common Turtle. Plumage in general cinereous brown; rump white; tail crossed with a band of black.

This is said, by Dr. Pallas, in some M.S. descriptions, to be a very scarce species; found only in the southern latitudes, about the River Jenisee, in Siberia; but in no other part of it, except, probably, the Great Chain towards the south.

22.—SOUTHERN PIGEON.

Columba meridionalis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lx.
 Southern Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii: 270.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill black, a trifle bent at the end; the nostrils apparent, but not swelling; corners of the mouth dark red;

the orbits bluish; irides dark; general colour of the plumage deep vinaceous brown, paler on the breast; from thence, all beneath, reddish white; quills deep brown; on the lesser wing coverts three or four blackish purple marks; tail short, greatly rounded, the feathers rather pointed at the ends; the two middle black brown, with a bar of black three-fourths 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 one white on the outer web, the whole length; the legs are red.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Mr. Swainson.

A.—In a drawing of one of these, the general colours are the same; some of the second quills marked with a similar spot as on the coverts; on the inner webs, near the tips, and some others with the ends, white; sides of the neck glossy violet purple; behind the eye a glossy violet spot, a quarter of an inch in diameter; below the ear a longer one of the same; the four middle tail feathers like the back; the others dove-colour, with pale grey ends, between which is a curved bar of black.

The female, or young bird, is much the same, but with fewer black spots on the wings, and the colours less bright.

One of the last described in the collection of Lord Stanley.

23.—PORTO-RICO PIGEON.

Columba Portoricensis, Colombe à nuque écaillée, *Ternm. Pig. fol. pl. 15.*

LENGTH fourteen inches and a half. Bill reddish at the base; round the eye a bare, granulated, red space; back, wing coverts, and under part of the body bluish grey; head and neck vinaceous; back part of the neck green and purple, the feathers changing alternately into those colours, appearing like scales, and in some lights very brilliant; legs red.

This specimen brought from Porto-Rico; the manners unknown.

24.—PEREGRINE PIGEON.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill red ; plumage above pale browu ; wing coverts marked with white ; the belly and under parts white ; second quills buff-colour ; primaries black ; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers dusky ; the others black, with the end half white ; the legs red.

Inhabits New South Wales.—General Davies.

25.—PALE PIGEON.

Columba pallida, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lx.

Pale Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 270.

BILL and legs brown ; plumage in general greenish white ; the head and neck inclining to ash-colour ; outer edge of the wing, and quills dusky ; the greater plain, the others marked regularly with black on each side of the shaft ; the two middle tail feathers dusky ; the others very pale, or whitish.—Inhabits New-Holland.

26.—NORFOLK PIGEON.

Columba Norfolkienis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lx.

Norfolk Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. Add. p. 374.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill black ; head and neck to the breast white ; from the last to the vent black ; quills black ; back and wings deep purple, with a few darker markings ; tail dull purple, inner webs of the feathers dusky ; legs red.

One, supposed to be the female, had the head, neck, and breast, 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.

A third had the head, neck, and under parts, white ; tail greenish, glossed with copper.—Inhabits Norfolk Island.

27.—CHESTNUT-SHOULDERED PIGEON.

Columba spadicea, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* pl. lx.

Colombe Geant, *Tem. Pig. fol.* pl. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 74.

Chestnut-shouldered Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. Add. p. 375.

LENGTH twenty inches. Bill red, with a yellow tip; irides crimson; head and neck before, to the breast, glossy deep green; towards the breast paler; belly white; shoulders deep chocolate red, or chestnut; part of the neck glossed with copper; quills edged with glossy light grey; tail a trifle hollowed at the end, more than seven inches long, brown, glossed with bluish purple, the end oker yellow; beneath pale grey; towards the end a broad bar of brown; the quills reach to about the middle; legs red.

Inhabits Norfolk Island, one of the Friendly Group, but seems to be a scarce species.

28.—BRONZE-WINGED PIGEON.

Columba chalconotus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 604.

Colombe lumachelle, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 8.—Male. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 103.

Bronze-winged Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 266. *Phil. Bot. Bay*, pl. p. 162. *White's Journ.* pl. p. 146. *Lev. Mus.* 227. pl. 55.

LENGTH fifteen inches and a half. Bill red; plumage above cinereous brown; beneath cinereous, tinged with red on the breast; on the middle of the wing, a double broad bar of beautiful, and splendid, copper bronze, varying to red and green, from the outer coverts having a large oval bronze spot on the outer webs of each, near the end; some of the adjoining ones have also similar spots, but in a less degree, and making no part of the large patch; some of the outer second quills are also marked in a similar manner; the tail has eighteen feathers, much rounded, the two middle feathers brown, the others dove-colour, crossed with a bar of black near the end; legs red.

In some specimens the forehead is buff-colour, nearly white; chin the same, passing under the eye; but in others the whole face is brown, with a dark streak through the eye; probably this may arise from difference of sex.

Inhabits Norfolk Island, also various parts of New-Holland; very common in the neighbourhood of Sydney Cove, and Botany Bay; frequents the sand hills, and all desert or burnt grounds, and a sportsman can kill often six brace in a day during their stay, which is from September to February; but from February to September rarely one is seen; for although they may be said not actually to migrate, they certainly shift their quarters at different seasons. They make a nest on the ground, very slight, and open; sometimes on the stump of a tree, laying two eggs, and hatch in November. Feed on fruits, chiefly on a sort of cherry, the stones of which are often found in their stomachs; for the most part are seen in pairs, and have a loud kind of cooing note, which at a distance may be mistaken for the lowing of a cow. Is called by the natives, Goadgang; by the English, Brush Pigeon, and Ground Pigeon, from being mostly seen on the ground, or low bushes. Its body is heavy, and it is unable to take long flights.

29.—GOLD-WINGED PIGEON.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill almost an inch long, and black; forehead, as far as the middle of the crown, yellowish white; close to the bill nearly yellow; between that and the eye a slender black line; sides round the eyes white, passing to the hindhead, and there curving somewhat downward; chin white; fore part of the neck and breast pale purplish red; from thence to the vent, reddish white; on each side of the neck, from the under jaw, a fillet of pale blue grey, dividing the pale brown of the hind part of the neck, from the breast; the general colour of the plumage, on the upper parts, pale

rufous brown, but the hind part of the head has a tinge of purple; wing coverts fine blue grey, marked on each with a rich glossy spot on the outer web, of a gilded hue, changing into copper; the second quills green, edged with grey, and have a resplendent gloss of metal; bastard wing glossy green; prime quills and tail the colour of the back, but the feathers of the latter are at the ends blue grey; the tail is two inches and a half long, rounded at the end, and the quills reach only to the base; legs fine red, claws black.

This was brought from Malacca, and is a most beautiful bird; in some things it coincides with the last described, but we think it to be a different species; for, had it no other distinction, the comparison of the length of the quills with that of the tail would be one; as in the present bird they reach no farther than the base, but in the Bronze winged to full half of the length; the tail, too, in the latter is shorter in proportion. This is well represented among the faithful drawings in the collection of General Hardwicke.

30.—OPALINE PIGEON.

Columba elegans, Colombe Labrador, *Temm. Fig. fol.* pl. 22. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 240.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill dusky; crown, fore part of the neck, breast, and under parts pale grey, with a rufous tinge on the front; behind the eye a narrow streak of fine rufous chocolate, passing backwards to the nape, and hind part of the neck, which are of the same colour; on the throat a triangular patch of the same; back and wings olive brown; across the latter two bands of most brilliant patches of feathers, imitating the opal and ruby, in different lights, or in the manner of the Labrador Spar; the ends of these feathers are silver grey, the rest blue grey, with brown ends, within rufous; tail grey, with a band of black, three-fourths from the base, the end brown; legs red.

Inhabits Van Diemen's Land. This has only fourteen feathers in the tail, whereas the Bronze-winged has eighteen.

31.—VIOLET-NAPED PIGEON.

Columba violacea, Colombe à nuque violette, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 29. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 260.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill reddish; eye in a naked red skin; general colour of the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, purplish rufous; forehead and beneath white, with a rufous tinge on the fore part of the neck and breast; nape and neck behind inclining to violet, and glossy; the wings reach to about the middle of the tail, which is a trifle cuneiform; legs red.

Supposed to inhabit New-Holland.

32.—VLOUVLOU PIGEON.

Columba holosericea, Colombe Vlouvlou, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 32. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 260.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill black; general colour of the plumage glossy green; chin white; at the bottom of the breast a black, transverse, narrow black band, within this one of white; from thence to the middle of the belly, the vent, and under tail coverts fine yellow; on the wings two bands of light grey; thigh feathers dusky white, covering the shins half way; legs grey; the great quills are singularly shaped, being bent outwardly like a sabre at the ends, for one-fourth of the length.

Inhabits the Sandwich Isles.

33.—BELTED PIGEON.

Columba cincta, Colombe à ceinturon noir, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 23. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 243.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill yellowish white; head white; neck and breast yellowish; across the breast a broad band of velvety

black ; back and wings glossy black ; belly and thighs fine yellow ; under tail coverts grey, with yellowish margins ; rump greenish ; tail of fourteen feathers, greenish black above, with the end greenish grey ; beneath cinereous, with the end white ; shins feathered to the toes, which are yellow.

Inhabits the south parts of Asia, but uncertain where ; the one from which the figure was copied, said to have been sent from Batavia.

34.—ROUSSET PIGEON.

Columba ruffina, Colombe Rousette, *Temm. Pig. fol.* p. 24. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 245.
Pigeon ramier de Cayenne, *Bonn. Tab. Encycl. Orn.* p. 234. sp. 8.

LENGTH nearly twelve inches. Bill dusky ; the lower part of the neck, back, and lesser wing coverts, deep rufous, tinged with violet ; head much the same, with a greenish tinge on the hindhead ; back, rump, and under wing coverts, bluish grey ; throat white ; belly and under tail coverts grey ; quills and tail cinereous grey ; legs red, claws brown.

The females are without the glossy green on the hindhead ; the tail short in both, rounded, and the wings reach to half the length of it.

Inhabits Gujana ; also found in Cuba, St. Domingo, and Jamaica.

35.—GEOFFROY'S PIGEON.

Columba Geoffroyi, Colombe Geoffroy, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 57. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 297.

THIS elegant Pigeon is eight inches long. Bill dusky ; general colour of the plumage pearly grey, inclining to brown on the back ; tail very pale ; belly and vent white ; on the shoulders five or six spots of violet black, changing in different lights to blue and green ;

on the middle of the wing some of the same, and others rufous snuff-colour; quills dusky; tail short, a little rounded at the end; legs red.—Inhabits Brazil, and some other parts of America.

36.—EMERAUDINE PIGEON.

Columba Afra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 611. *Lin.* i. 284. *Gm. Lin.* i. 786.

Turtur Senegalensis, *Bris.* i. 122. t. 10. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 30.

Tourterelle du Senegal, *Buf.* ii. 553. *Pl. enl.* 160.

———— emeraudine, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 84. pl. 271.

Colombe emeraudine, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 38. 39. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 291.

African Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 656.

SIZE one-third less than the Common Turtle. Bill dusky; irides reddish; crown and nape ash-colour; forehead white; neck and under parts pale vinaceous; vent white; back vinous brown, or dove-colour; greater wing coverts deep blue, approaching to greenish black in some lights, forming two half bars on the middle of the wing; rump crossed with two dusky bars; quills and tail otherwise dusky, or cinnamon-coloured within; legs vinous red.

The female is smaller, and the greenish bars on the wings narrow.

Inhabits the inward parts of the Cape of Good Hope, abundant about the Rivers of Gamtoo, Louris, and Van Stade, as well as the Great Fish River, and all the Caffres: makes the nest on bushes, between the ramifications of the branches, and lays two white eggs; is a wild species; and the cooing of the male in sound like Cou-cou-cou-cou, in a languishing tone, repeated till out of breath.

37.—TAMBOURIN PIGEON.

Tourterelle tambourette, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 86. p. 172.

Colomba tympanistria, Colombe Tambourette, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 36. *Id.* 8vo. i. 287.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill and irides brown; top of the head white, descending through each eye, and finishing below it; body

above vinous brown, inclining to olive; under parts from the chin white, but from the nostrils a streak of brown divides the white, mixing below with the colour of the back; a black mark, and in some two, on the rump; with the same spots on the wings as in the last species, but bluish, not at all green.

In the female, the white is not pure; otherwise both sexes are alike.—Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, chiefly towards the Caffre Country, and contrary to the former, is a familiar bird, but far less common; is called Tambourette, as the cooing, or what may be termed so, imitates the tambourin. Both these are found together, chiefly inhabiting deep woods; making the nest on trees, and laying two white eggs.

38.—MUSTACHOE PIGEON.

Columba mystacea, Colombe à Moustaches blanches, *Temm. Fig. fol.* p. 56. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 275.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill red, point yellowish; eye in a red skin; plumage above generally brown, with more or less reflections of green gold on the neck behind, and the beginning of the back; also at the bend of the wing; beneath the eye a long streak of white, passing almost to the hindhead; under parts of the body pale vinaceous; belly much paler, nearly white; quills and tail, except the two middle feathers, rufous; tail four inches long, even at the end, and the wings reach to about the middle; legs red.

Inhabits America, but the precise part is uncertain.

39.—VARIED PIGEON.

Columba cinerea, Colombe Souris, *Temm. Fig. fol.* pl. 58. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 299.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill pale, with a dusky end; body above and wings rufous brown; on the wing coverts and scapulars

six or eight spots of glossy black; under parts, from the throat, brownish blossom-colour; under wing coverts black; greater quills wholly black; tail rounded, the two middle feathers like the back, the rest black, fringed at the ends with rufous, most so on the exterior feather; legs very pale, or yellowish.

Inhabits Brazil.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

40.—SURINAM PIGEON.

Columba Surinamensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 607. *Gm. Lin.* i. 787.

La Tourterelle, *Descr. de Surin.* ii. 165. *Sommin. Buf.* vii. 304.

Colombe Fermin, *Temm. Pig.* seconde suite, *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 375.

Surinam Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 647.

LENGTH ten inches; breadth eighteen. Bill fine, long, deep blue, within red; head and neck ash-colour; throat mixed green and black; exterior wing feathers brown; those of the middle ash-colour; breast and belly whitish; legs red.

Inhabits Surinam; said to have two broods in a year; makes the nest in the woods, distant from habitations, on the highest trees, like the Common Turtle, to which it has some resemblance: the flesh is juicy, and esteemed very delicious.

41.—MEXICAN PIGEON.

Columba Mexicana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 601. *Gm. Lin.* i. 777. *Bris.* i. 99. *Id.* 8vo. i. 23.

Pigeon du Mexique, *Buf.* ii. 525.

Cehoilotl, *Raii*, 63. 14.

Mexican Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 633.

THE whole related of this bird is, that the eyes are surrounded with crimson; irides black; the whole plumage brown, except the breast and tips of the wings, which are white; legs red.

Inhabits Mexico.

Among Mr. Dent's collection of drawings is one, probably the same. It is a small species, between five and six inches long. Bill black; head, throat, and hind part of the neck, fine pale cinereous blue; all the breast white, from thence deep chocolate; back, wings, and tail, fine deep chestnut; quills dusky; legs red.

42.--BLACK-SPOTTED PIGEON:

Columba nævia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 601. *Gm. Lin.* i. 777.

Oenas Mexicana, *Bris.* i. 100. *Id. Svo.* 23. *Buf.* ii. 525.

Hoiilotl, *Raii*, 63. 12.

Black-spotted Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 633.

SIZE of a Common Pigeon. Bill black; head, neck, and upper parts, brown, spotted with black; breast, belly, and thighs, pale fulvous; under tail coverts, and under the wings, cinereous; quills and tail brown; legs red.

Inhabits Mexico, found in the woods in the colder parts.

43.--WHITE-SHOULDERED PIGEON.

Columba Hoiilotl, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 601. *Gm. Lin.* i. 777. *Raii*, 63. 13. *Buf.* ii. 525.

— *montana Mexicana*, *Bris.* i. 130. *Id. Svo.* 32.

White-shouldered Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 654.

SIZE of the Roman Pigeon. Bill and legs scarlet; plumage of a purplish rufous colour, except the lesser wing coverts, which are white.

Inhabits Mexico; some are pale fulvous, with the lesser wing coverts white, as in the others; bill and legs reddish.

44.—EGYPTIAN PIGEON.

Columba Ægyptiaca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 607. *Faun. arab.* p. 5. 15.
Colombe Egyptienne, *Temm. Pig. fol.* p. 119. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 370.
Egyptian Turtle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 267.

BILL black; legs flesh-colour, with a tinge of violet; orbits naked, and bluish; feathers of the throat cuneiform, divided at the ends into two slender lobes, which diverge, have their ends truncated, and are rusty flesh-colour; back cinereous; breast violet flesh-colour; belly and thighs whitish; wings chiefly brown; the two outmost tail feathers are a trifle shorter than the others, and cinereous at the base, black in the middle, the very tips whitish; the fifth on each side brown, in the middle dusky, and the two middle ones wholly brown; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits Egypt, mostly seen about houses, but whether the most common is not said.* The Arabian name is Jemam.

45.—MALABAR PIGEON.

Columba Malabarica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 609. *Gm. Lin.* i. 779.
Tourterelle de la Cote de Malabar, *Sonn. Voy. Ind.* ii. 180,
Colombe Brame, *Temm. Pig. fol.* seconde suite, *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 376.
Malabar Turtle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* iv. 652.

SIZE of the Collared Species. Bill and irides red; head, back, and wings, pale cinereous grey; neck and breast light vinaceous grey; the middle wing coverts marked with oval spots; the two middle tail feathers grey, the others black for two-thirds, the rest of the length white; belly white; legs red.

Inhabits the Coast of Malabar.

* Savary says, that in Egypt Pigeons are more numerous than in any other country, being in such vast flights as to darken the air; which appears credible, as every hamlet and every town, as we are told, forms one vast Pigeon-house.—*Letters on Egypt*, No. 31.

46.—GREEN PIGEON.

- Columba viridis*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 653. *Lin.* i. 283. *Gm. Lin.* i. 780.
Turtur viridis Amboinensis, *Bris.* i. 152. t. 15. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 39.
 Turvert, *Buf.* ii. 555. (first species) *Id. Sommin.* vii. 289.
 Tourterelle à Gorge pourprée d'Amboine, *Pl. enl.* 142.
 Colombe à Gorge pourprée, *Temm. Pig. suite.* *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 374.
 Green Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 653.

LENGTH seven inches and three quarters. Bill eight lines long, red; fore part of the head and throat ash-coloured; hind part and neck, back, rump, wings, and tail coverts, and beneath from the breast green gold, glossed with copper; fore part of the neck most beautiful violet-purple; greater wing coverts edged, and tipped with brimstone; under wing coverts ash-colour; quills blackish, with the edges and ends of the same colour as the body; tail blue green, glossed with copper; the two middle feathers plain, and blackish on the inner webs; the others tipped with brimstone, but beneath all appear blackish, and the tips dirty white; legs red, half covered with feathers, claws red brown.

Inhabits the Island of Amboina.

47.—BLACK-CAPPED PIGEON.

- Columba melanocephala*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 610. *Gm. Lin.* i. 781. *Zool. Indic.* 16. t. 7.
Sonn. Buf. vii. 290. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 777.
 Turvert, *Buf.* ii. 555.—Second Species.
 Tourterelle de Batavia, *Pl. enl.* 214.
 Colombe Turgris, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 30. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 263.
 Black-capped Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 654. *Ind. Zool.* 41. pl. 8.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill black, tip yellow; irides reddish brown; head bluish ash-colour, the back part of it black; round the eye slightly bare; chin and throat fine deep yellow; neck and body deep green; vent orange yellow; some of the outside

feathers of the thighs tipped with the same, within white; vent yellow; tail deep grey, a trifle cuneiform, the feathers pale at the ends; under coverts nearly as long as the tail, and crimson; legs red, shins half covered with feathers.

Inhabits the Island of Java, in the vicinity of Bognania Vangria, in the deep woods. That figured in the *Indian Zoology*, has the lower belly, as well as the vent yellow, and was found dead on the ground.

48.—BLUE PIGEON.

Columba cærulea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 601. *Bris.* i. 140. *Id.* 8vo. i. 35.

Tlacahoiotl, *Raii*, 63. 15. *Buf.* ii. 525.

Blue Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 634.

SIZE of the Common Pigeon. Bill, irides, and legs, red; head, neck, and upper parts of the body, and thighs, blue; on the head and neck a mixture of red, especially on the fore part; breast, belly, sides, wing coverts, and beneath the tail red; quills and tail blue.

Inhabits Mexico.

49.—BERBICE PIGEON.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill black; crown of the head vinaceous purple; the rest of the head and neck ash-colour; lower part of the neck behind, the back, and wing coverts, fine purplish red; breast the same, but paler; belly and vent very pale ash; round the neck a slight gloss of claret; from the middle of the back to the rump slate-colour; wings long, reaching three-fourths on the tail, which is pretty much rounded, the two middle feathers four inches long, the outer three; colour bluish brown, or dove-colour, the end for one-third much paler; legs yellow.

Inhabits Berbice and Surinam.—In the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, under the name of Wakoekwar.

50.—AZURE PIGEON.

Columba cærulea, Colombe azurée, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 37.—Male. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 290.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill and legs red; plumage in general above turquoise blue; before to the breast, vinaceous; sides under the eye and chin white; breast, belly, and under tail coverts dusky white.—Supposed to inhabit Bengal.

51.—RING-TAILED PIGEON.

Columba Caribæa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 603. *Gm. Lin.* i. 773. *Vieill, Am.* 4. *Jacq. Vog.* 30. No. 24.

Columba cauda annulo cincta Jamaicensis, *Bris.* i. 138. *Id.* 8vo. i. 35. *Buf.* ii. 539.
 ——— cauda fascia notata, *Raii*, 63. 17. & 183. 22. *Sloan. Jam.* 332. 27. *Brown, Jam.* 468. *Klein*, 120. 19.

Colombe à queue annulée, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 10. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 114.

Ring-tailed Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 639.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Nostrils gibbous; irides crimson; head, fore part of the neck, and breast, purplish; neck behind greenish purple, with a silky gloss; back, rump, and upper tail coverts, pale blue; wings brownish; belly whitish; tail like the back, even at the end, crossed with a band of black; bill and legs red.

Inhabits Jamaica, there called Mountain Pigeon; sometimes met with in the Savannah woods in January; found also both in the Caribbee and Bahama Islands; fond of various seeds, especially coffee.

52.—CARIBBEE PIGEON.

Columba Caribæa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 603. 36. β . *Jacq. Vog.* 30. No. 24.

Ring-tailed Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 199.

THE bill in this bird is greenish red; space round the eyes bare, and dirty yellow; tail cuneiform, and about the length of the body;

general colour of the plumage inclines to blue. It is compared to that described by Brisson, but the belly is not white, nor has it any black bar across the tail, which being wedge-shaped, proves it not to be the same bird.

Found in all the woods of the Caribbee Islands; is pretty tame, but never sufficiently so to be at large, though it will lay eggs when confined in a cage. It is so much esteemed for food, that each bird sells for a dollar.

53.—FERRUGINOUS-VENTED PIGEON.

Columba pacifica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 600. *Gm. Lin.* i. 777.

——— *cristata*, *Colombe-Largup*, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 9. *Id. Svo.* i. p. 108.

Ferruginous-vented Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 633.

LENGTH thirteen inches or more. Bill black; nostrils gibbous; upper parts of the body brown, with a green gloss; breast reddish buff, with a vinaceous, metalline tinge; belly ash-colour, inclining to brown down the middle; vent and under tail coverts deep ferruginous; quills dark brown, edged with greenish brown; tail five inches long, black, with a greenish gloss; legs red, in some dusky.

Inhabits the Friendly Isles, in the South Seas.

A.—*Ind. Orn.* ii. 600. 27. β .

In this the head, neck, breast, and belly, are whitish; back, wing coverts and tail pale green; base of the bill very much enlarged into a knob; round the eyes bare, and dusky red.

Inhabits the Islands of Otaheite and Tongo taboo.—In the figure given by M. Temminck, the feathers are elongated, forming a crest; head, neck, and under parts light grey; darkest on the belly; beneath the eye a yellowish oker patch, reaching to the ears; chin pale; quills ferruginous red; back reddish chestnut.

54.—BLUE-TOPPED PIGEON.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill red; crown wholly blue; forehead and chin buff-colour; through the eye to the nape cinnamon, as in the other, but none of that colour under the chin; under parts of the body pale bluish white, with a tinge of blossom-colour on the breast; on the wings eight spots, or crescents of red, margined with yellow; the second quills have the ends red, fringed with yellow, but not glossy; legs red.

Inhabits New South Wales with the last.—General Davies.

55.—PACIFIC PIGEON.

LENGTH eighteen inches. Head, neck, and breast, purple; nape glossed with green; chin and throat white; the rest of the body cinnamon-colour.

Inhabits Howe's Island.—General Davies.

56.—ANTARCTIC PIGEON.

Columba Antarctica, *Zool. N. Holl.* p. 15. t. 5.

SIZE of a Wood Pigeon; length eighteen inches. Bill red, narrow, hooked, the under mandible broad, and the upper one shuts into it; nostrils black; plumage fine dove-colour; top of the head crested, most so at the back part, where it hangs loose, and is ferruginous; beneath this a streak of black; the neck feathers are narrow, not unlike hackles, and fine grey; quills and tail black, the last even at the end, marked with a bar of white, an inch broad, and a little more than that space from the end; under part of the body blue grey, near the vent white; legs red.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogdon.

57.—YELLOW-WINGED PIGEON.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill small, pale; head and neck cinereous, inclined to green near the breast, and on the belly to blue; back and wings olive-green; across the coverts an oblique yellow bar, formed by a series of yellow spots; below this green; quills glossy deep green, nearly black, margined with green; under wing coverts, vent, and under tail coverts yellow; tail green, even at the end; the wings reach to about the middle of it; legs scaly, dusky, claws hooked.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Mr. Harrison; another, at General Davies's, had the breast and middle of the belly purple.

58.—WHITE-FACED PIGEON.

Columba melanoleuca, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lix.

Colombe Goadgang, *Temm. Pig. fol.* p. 118. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 369.

White-faced Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 268. 4.

THIS is above sixteen inches long. Bill and legs reddish; face and sides of the head, as far as the eyes, white; before the eye a triangle of black, and behind a crimson spot; crown and hind part of the head pale ash; the rest of the neck dusky; body above, 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 white spots; the wings reach one-third on the tail, which is even, dusky above, and pale ash beneath, the ends approaching to white.

Inhabits New-Holland, called there Goadgang. Met with in December.

59.—BLUE-NAPED PIGEON.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill red; plumage in general cinnamon-colour; front to the middle of the crown pale rufous; behind blue; from the eye to the nape pale cinnamon; from eye to eye, taking in the chin, white; beneath this cinnamon; the rest of the under parts pale bluish white; quills dusky; edges of the greater wing coverts gilded, and some of the ends green.

Inhabits New South Wales, and there called Goadgang.

60.—PIED PIGEON.

Columba picata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lix.

——— *armillaris*, *Colombe grivelée*, *Tenn. Pig. fol.* pl. 6. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 97.

Pied Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 268.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill and legs reddish; the whole face, beyond the eyes, white; plumage in general above greenish black, wholly surrounding the neck; the rest of the under parts white; the black, besides passing round the neck, comes forward on each side of the breast in an irregular manner, but does not meet in front; on the sides of the body, near the wings, quite to the vent, marked with several black spots, but less numerous than in the last described; tail black, tipped with white.

Inhabits New-Holland with the last, perhaps differing in sex, or age; both of them seen at Port Jackson in December.

A.—In the collection of Mr. Francillon was a Pigeon, which seemed allied, if not the same; length eighteen inches. Bill pale red; plumage in general very dark slate-colour; head and neck blue

black ; on the fore part of the eye black ; behind and round it red ; tail a little rounded, black, the three outer feathers tipped with white ; under parts of the body white, but the vent feathers clay-colour, in the middle brown ; under wing coverts brown and white ; legs red.

Inhabits New-Holland, and there called Goadgang :* in another, at Mr. Lambert's, the length is sixteen inches ; the black on the throat and breast is broken with a mixture of white on the sides of the neck ; and the side feathers all along the wing are black, with white margins ; thighs brown ; vent feathers clay-colour, black down the shafts, and margined with white ; bill red, tip black ; legs red : the four last described seem much allied, if not Varieties of each other.

61.—STRIATED PIGEON.

- Columba Sinica*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 608. *Lin.* i. 284. *Gm. Lin.* i. 783. *Klein*, 120. 22.
Turtur Sinensis striatus, *Bris.* i. 107. *Id.* 8vo. i. 26.
 Colombe à ventre rouge, *Temm. Pig. suite.* *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 373.
 Tourterelle rayée de la Chine, *Buf.* ii. p. 556. *Id. Sommin.* vii. 292.
 Dove from China, *Albin*; iii. p. 46.
 Striated Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 650.

SIZE of the Collared Turtle. Bill bluish ash-colour ; irides white ; top of the head ash-colour ; cheeks and sides of the neck yellow ; the feathers of the last tipped with red ; which colour is separated from the upper part of the neck by a longitudinal band of blue ; hind part of the head, and upper part of the neck, the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, brown, transversely marked with narrow, black, arcuated bands ; breast, belly, sides, and thighs, rose-colour ; lesser wing coverts pale brown, varied with a black and white mark near the tips ; the other coverts black, tipped with white ; quills black, with white edges ; tail palish brown ; legs red.

Inhabits China.

* Several Pigeons from New-Holland are called by this name ; hence we suspect, that it is one by which the whole tribe is known ; and not any particular species.

62.—SAINT DOMINGO PIGEON.

Columba Dominicanensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 605.

Tourterelle de Saint Domingue, *Pl. enl.* 487.

Colombe à Moustaches noires, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 51. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 361.

Saint Domingo Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 271.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill black; plumage in general cinereous grey, somewhat undulated on the back; on the wings a few dusky spots; breast vinaceous; forehead, throat, and sides of the head, white, passing as a collar under the nape; on the crown a black spot; under the eye a band of black, growing broader behind; on the middle of the neck a black collar; vent white; tail grey, the ends of all but the two middle feathers white; legs red.

Inhabits the Island of Saint Domingo. The one referred to in the *Pl. enlum.* has the whole body, above and below, cinereous grey; but the vent is white; the four middle tail feathers grey, the others wholly white, at least so on the outer webs; the tail appears to be cuneiform.

63.—WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON.

Columba leucocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 594. *Lin.* i. 281. *Gm. Lin.* i. 772. *Raii*, 63.

16. *Id.* 184. 24. *Klein*, 120. 8.

Columba saxatilis Jamaicensis, *Bris.* i. 137. *Id.* 8vo. i. 34.

Pigeon de la Jamaïque, *Buf.* ii. 529. *Id. Sonnin.* vii. p. 216.

— à la couronne blanche, *Seligm. Vog.* i. p. 50.

Colombe à calotte blanche, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 13. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 204.

Bald-pated Pigeon, *Sloan. Jam.* 303. p. 261. 2. *Brown, Jam.* 468.

White-crowned Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 616. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 65. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 189.

LENGTH from ten to thirteen inches. Bill red, with a white tip; eyes surrounded with a naked, white skin; irides yellow; top of the head white; beneath it changeable purple; neck green and

blue, glossed with copper; body above and beneath bluish grey brown; quills and tail brown; the wings reach about two-thirds on the tail; legs and claws red.

Inhabits Jamaica, St. Domingo, and the Bahama Islands, where it breeds in vast numbers, making the nest among the rocks; feeds on the berries of the sweet wood: as to the flesh, it is said to be bitter, or pleasant, according to the time of year, and most probably owing to the food; for when the bird meets with plenty of sweet berries, it is accounted excellent.

64.—COMMON TURTLE.

- Columba Turtur*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 605. *Lin.* i. 284. *Gm. Lin.* i. 786. *Scop.* i. No. 181. *Kram.* 359. 3. *Frisch.* t. 140. *Georgi.* 173. *Faun. Arag.* p. 88, *Faun. Arab.* p. 4. 14. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 11. *Borowsk.* iii. 212. t. 75. B. *Raii*, 61. A. 2. *Will.* 134. t. 35. *Id. Engl.* 183. *Bris.* i. 92. *Id. Svo.* i. 21. *Gerin.* iii. 289. & 288? *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 280. *Ed. Ed.* ii. p. 448. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 318.
- Turtur auritus*, *Raii*, 184. 26. *Sloan. Jam.* 304. t. 262. 2?
- Palumbus Turtur*, *Klein*, 119. 12. *Id. Stem.* 27. t. 29. f. 3. a. b. *Id. Ov.* 33. t. 16. f. 3. 8. *Roman. Orn.* i. 89. t. 15. 1. *Id.* p. 94. White.—*Faun. Helvet.*
- Turteltaube*, *Naturf.* xvii. 76. *Bechst. Deut.* iii. p. 1076.
- Tourterelle*, *Buf.* ii. 545. t. 25. *Pl. enl.* 394. *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 42. *Id. Svo.* i. p. 305.
- Tortora*, *Zinnan. Uov.* 33. t. 4. f. 15. *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 34. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 143.
- Common Turtle*, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 644. *Id. Sup.* 199. *Br. Zool.* ii. 103. pl. 45. *Id. fol.* 89. pl. O. 1. *Id.* 1812. i. 894. pl. 49. *Osborn. Voy.* i. 158. *Hayes's Birds*, pl. 14. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 272. *Lewin*, iv. pl. 130. *Walcot*, ii. t. 188. *Pult. Dorset.* p. 7. *Orn. Dict.*

LENGTH twelve inches, weight six ounces. Bill brown; irides yellow; eye in a crimson skin; top of the head cinereous olive; forehead and chin nearly white; on each side of the neck a patch of black feathers, with white tips; the back ash-coloured, the feathers margined with reddish brown; scapulars and wing coverts much the same, but the feathers black in the middle; quills brown, with pale edges and tips; fore part of the neck vinaceous; lower part of

the breast and sides dusky grey; belly, thighs, and vent, white; tail rounded in shape, blackish, tipped with white; the two middle feathers wholly dusky brown, and the outer one much shorter, and white on the outer edge; legs red.

The female is a trifle smaller, and the colour less bright.

This is not uncommon in these kingdoms; appears in spring,* and disappears the beginning of September; for although we allow of some remaining, if not all, of the Common and Ring Species, it is probable, that the Turtle wholly migrates. It is pretty common in Kent, in the skirts of woods, frequenting the fields of peas, in flocks of twenty or more, sometimes making great devastation; said to be found in small flocks in Romney Marsh, in August; annually visiting the same spot; not uncommon in Buckinghamshire, Gloucestershire, and Shropshire; rarely as far southward as Devonshire;† how far north they are known in England, we have not been able to determine.‡ We believe it to be a species which does not bear cold, and think that it is not an inhabitant of Sweden, or Linnæus would have entered it in his *Fauna Suecica*. It is, however, noted by most authors, and well known in all the moderate, and warmer climates of Europe, as well as in Africa and Asia, and most of the adjacent Isles;§ extremely frequent in the south of Russia, and in the rocky country beyond the Lake Baikal. Said to be highly favoured in the Turkish Dominions, where it is extremely plentiful; Government allowing a certain rate per cent. in respect to the duty on corn, on their account; a crowd of these constantly alight on the vessels which cross the Port of Constantinople, and carry their commodity uncovered to the magazines, or mills; and the boatmen never oppose

* Mr. Markwick's earliest date of appearance is June 4; but I once saw this in Kent, March, 31, 1792. See *Lin. Trans.* Vol. i. 122. † *Orn. Dict.*

‡ A flock of these seen at Prestwick Carr, in Northumberland, Sept. 1794, and one of them shot; this agreed with the Common Turtle, excepting the mark on each side of the neck, which was wholly wanting.—*Bewick*, p. 273. No doubt a young bird.

§ In Java, *Ind. Zool.* p. 42. *Osborn. Voy.* i. 158. The Common English Turtle met with in the Island of Savu.—Mr. Pennant. In India called Barkown.

their greediness ; this permission brings them in greater numbers, and familiarizes them to such a degree, that they may be seen standing on the shoulders of the rowers, watching for a vacant place where they may fill their crops.* We have seen specimens from China and India, not only of this, but the Spotted-necked, as well as drawings of some others, apparently not greatly differing.† That which was from China, appeared brighter in plumage, and was a trifle larger than ours ; and another, from India, differed merely in having the tail more cuneiform, the two middle feathers being four inches long, the outer only two inches and a half. It builds the nest in woods, chiefly in a tree, and for the most part the loftiest ; it is composed of twigs, ill put together ; it lays two eggs, like most of the Genus, and is supposed to have only one brood during the stay with us, which is rarely more than four months. According to Brisson, this corresponds with the Ear Dove of Sloane ;‡ and if so, should be a native of Jamaica ; but we may doubt this, as it does not appear to be known on the American Continent.

A.—Spotted-necked Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 645. 40. A. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 606.

This differs from the other in having almost the whole side of the neck black, instead of a patch only ; the feathers not being tipped with white, but having a round spot of it very near the end, giving that part a most beautiful appearance ; the first we observed of these was in the Leverian Museum, shot in Buckinghamshire, since which others have been noticed in other parts of England ; found also at the Cape of Good Hope, as well as in China§ and India, particularly the latter, in which the bird is observed with different proportions of

* Memoirs of Baron de Tott. † Common in Sumatra, and called Balam, or Terkooku.

‡ *Hist. Jam.* ii. 304. t. 262. 2. *Raii, Syn.* 184. 26.

§ In some fine drawings from China, shewn to me by the late Mr. Pigou, it is called Pan kiou ; Pan, signifies speckled ; and Kiou, from its cooing.

black and white on the sides of the neck, but the plumage otherwise much alike; some, indeed, had no markings on the neck, which without doubt were young birds.

B.—*Turtur Lusitanicus*, *Bris.* i. 98. *Id.* 8vo. i. 23. *Klein*, 119. 14.

Tourterelle de Portugal, *Buf.* ii. 556.

Portugal Dove, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 646. *Albin*, ii. pl. 48.

Bigger than our Turtle. Bill black; irides saffron-colour; plumage in general deep brown; on each side of the neck, about the middle, two or three shining black feathers, tipped with white; lesser wing coverts black, edged with white; the others brown, edged with yellow; quills blackish, edged yellow; two middle tail feathers deep ash, tipped with white; the others white on the outer edges and tips, and ash-coloured within; legs red, claws black.

Inhabits Portugal.

C.—Tourterelle grise de l'Isle de Luzon, *Son. Voy.* 52. pl. 22.

Size of a Turtle. Bill and irides the colour of carmine; head and neck light ash-colour; on each side of the neck six or seven feathers, tipped with black; breast and belly vinaceous grey; quills black; secondaries the same, but tinged at the end brownish yellow; the two middle tail feathers black, the others white; legs reddish.

Inhabits Manilla.—Among the drawings of Dr. Buchanan is one, greatly similar, from Luckipoor; it differed chiefly in the tail, which was black, tipped with white: it is the Googoo of the Bengalese, and the Penduky of Hindustan proper. The Bengal name, Gugu, is common to several species of the Turtle Dove, and given in imitation of their cooing.

- D.—*Columba orientalis*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 606.
 La Tourterelle brune de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 177.
 Chinese Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 647. Var. D.

Size of the others. Bill and irides red; head, neck, breast, and back, dirty brownish grey, palest on the back; on each side of the neck some black feathers, with pale cinereous grey ends; wings brown, crossed with a band of yellow; quills brown; rump and tail cinereous grey; belly and thighs vinous grey; under tail coverts cinereous grey; legs red.

Inhabits China. We are at a loss to fix where the Varieties of the Turtle end, and the specific differences begin, as they seem to differ most exceedingly; and nothing short of a naturalist residing on the spot for some years, and being very inquisitive concerning their manners, can ever decide the question. We will, therefore, only mention two or three more, and finish the subject.

E.—This has the whole of the neck behind from the nape black, dotted with white; the rest of the head blue grey; wing coverts marked with a black streak at the tips, within this a pale spot; tail as in the Common, but more of the end white. This is called in India Chitka: some birds much darker than others.

F.—Bill pale; round the eye bare and blue; head, neck, beginning of the back, and all beneath reddish white; on the sides of the neck a blue grey patch, the feathers margined with grey white; rump and vent cinereous white; back and wing coverts pale brown; base of the quills ash-colour, forming a spot; the rest of the length black; tail short, black; legs pale red.

Inhabits India: at first sight has the the appearance of the Common Turtle; called at Calcutta, Googoo.

65.—COLLARED TURTLE.

- Columba risoria*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 607. *Lin.* i. 285. *Scop.* i. No. 182. *Frisch*, t. 141. 1.
Brun. No. 220. *Borowsk.* iii. 214. *Gm. Lin.* i. 787.
Turtur torquatus, *Bris.* i. 95. *Id.* 8vo. i. 22. *Roman. Orn.* i. 92. t. 15.
Turtur Indicus Aldr. *Raii*, 61. 3. *Will.* 134. t. 35. *Id. Engl.* 184. *Klein*, 119. 13.
Gerin. iii. t. 287.
Colombe blonde, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 44. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 323. *Levail. Afr.* vi. 78.
 No. 268. *Hist. Prov.* i. 490.
Tourterelle à Collier, *Buf.* ii. 550. pl. 26. *Pl. enl.* 244.
 Die Lachtaube, *Naturf.* xvii. 76.
 Indian Turtle, *Albin*, iii. pl. 45. *Hayes's Birds*, pl. 13.
 Collared Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 648.

A TRIFLE larger than the Common Turtle. Bill blackish; irides fine red; plumage above, the head and neck, back and wing coverts, rufous, or reddish white, nearly cream-colour; fore part of the neck and breast vinaceous white; belly and vent white; rump greyish brown; quills the same, with whitish edges; tail cinereous, the two middle tail feathers plain, the others white at the ends, the outer one white on the outer web; hind part of the neck marked with a collar of black feathers; legs red, claws brown.

The female much the same, but the colours incline to grey.

Inhabits India; also common to France, and the other parts of the European Continent;* but certainly not met with at large in England. M. Buffon is of opinion, that this and the Common Species produce many Varieties. Is found wild in the confines of the countries of Grand Namaqua, within the Cape of Good Hope; lays two white eggs, as the Common Species, and has a similar voice; makes a flat nest, placed on trees.

* Some say as far as Sweden, but I think Linnæus's words do not justify this; he says "Habitat in India, nobis communis Turtur," by which he probably only means, that it is every where kept in cages, as with us in England. It is not mentioned in the *Fauna Suecica*.

Another like this last, but larger, is also common. This is bluish grey, varied with white on the sides of the neck; belly white. Bill black; legs rose-colour. This makes the nest on bushes, and named Tortel Duyf; is easily tamed, and in this state kept in cages.

66.—COLLARED SENEGAL TURTLE.

Columba vinacea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 611. *Gm. Lin.* i. 782.

Turtur torquatus Senegalensis, *Bris.* i. 124. t. 11. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 30.

Tourterelle à Collier du Senegal, *Buf.* ii. 553. *Pl. ent.* 161.

Collared Senegal Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 656.

SIZE of the others. Bill blackish; head, neck, and breast, vinaceous, darker on the upper parts; back, rump, and wing coverts, grey brown; belly and under parts dirty white; tail three inches long, the two middle feathers grey brown, the others black for two-thirds, the rest of the length grey; on the back of the neck a black collar, which rises upwards on the sides of the neck; legs reddish.

Inhabits Senegal, probably the same as the Collared Species.

A.—*Turtur hybridus*, *Bris.* i. 97. A. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 22.

Hybridal Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 649. 42. B.

This is a mixed breed between the Common and Collared Turtle. The head, neck, and breast, vinaceous; back dull, reddish ash-colour; belly, beneath the wings, and tip of the tail as in the other; quills brown; legs dull red.

67.—VINACEOUS TURTLE.

Columba vinacea, *Colombe vineuse*, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 41. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 303.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill black; head, neck, and all the parts beneath, fine deep purple, or the colour of wine lees; wings, back, and tail, deep bistre brown; legs red brown.

Inhabits Guiana.—Although M. Temminck gives it the same appellation with the last description, he is of opinion that it is quite a distinct species; and the only one known, at the time he wrote, was in the Museum at Paris.

68.—WHITE TURTLE.

Columba alba, Columbe blanche, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 46. *Id.* 8vo. i. 333.
 Tourterelle blanche, *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. No. 67. f. 2.

SHORTER than the Common Turtle. Bill and irides red; the wings are longer, and the tail shorter than in that bird; the former reaching to about the middle of the latter; the whole plumage milk white.

Inhabits China; often seen in Chinese paintings. A pair of these in Gen. Hardwicke's drawings, from Persia, had the name of Kurney. This may be thought a white Variety of the Collared sort, but is most certainly distinct. We have seen, indeed, such white Varieties, but some remains of the mark on the sides of the neck, might be traced very distinctly.

69.—SURAT TURTLE.

Columba Suratensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 609. *Gm. Lin.* i. 778.
 ——— tigrina, Colombe à nuche perlée, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 43. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 317.
 Tourterelle de Surat, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 179.
 ——— grise de la Chine, *Son. Voy.* ii. 176. t. 102. *Sonn. Buf.* vii. 307.
 Chinese grey Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 649. 42. A.
 Surat Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 652. *Id. Sup.* ii. 270. 9.

SIZE of the Collared Turtle. Bill black; irides red; crown pale ash-colour; head and neck before vinous grey; breast, belly, and thighs, the same, but paler; the feathers on the top of the neck behind black, tipped with white; on the lower part black also, but

with rufous tips; wing coverts pale ash grey, streaked with black down the shafts, widening near the tips; quills black; back, rump, and tail, deep dirty grey brown, the four middle feathers plain, the others grey at the base, then crossed with a black band, and finally ending in white; legs yellow.

Inhabits Surat, in the East Indies, also Java, there called Fre-courou; in Madras it is known by the name of Kamta and Kamri; it is also figured in Chinese drawings; said to be a tame and docile species, and is kept in cages in China.

70.—CAMBAIAN TURTLE.

Columba Cambaiensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 609. *Gm. Lin.* i. 779.

Tourterelle grise de Surate, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 180.

Colombe maillée, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 45. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 329. *Levaill. Afr.* vi. 82. pl. 270.

Cambaian Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 652.

SIZE of the last. Bill, irides, and legs, the same; head pale vinaceous grey; the feathers on the neck before black for two-thirds of their length, the rest pale rufous; hind part of the neck and back dirty grey; wing coverts cinereous grey; quills black; belly, thighs, and vent, white; the two middle tail feathers dirty grey, the others half black, half grey.

Inhabits Surat, and other parts of Cambaia.

A.—*Columba Senegalensis*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 610. *Lin.* i. 283. *Gm. Lin.* i. 782.

Turtur gutture maculato Senegalensis, *Bris.* i. 125. t. 8. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 31.

Tourterelle à gorge tachetée du Senegal, *Buf.* ii. 552.

Senegal Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 655.

Length nine inches and three quarters. Bill blackish; head, neck, and breast, vinaceous; fore part of the neck spotted with black; back brown, the ends of the feathers tinged with rufous;

wing coverts, nearest the body, the same, the others ash-colour, as well as the lower part of the back and rump; belly and under parts white; quills ash-colour, beneath and within brown; tail much rounded, the six middle feathers cinereous brown, the three exterior on each side, dark ash-colour to the middle, and then white to the ends; under parts half black, half ash-colour, but the three outer feathers are white; legs red.

Inhabits Senegal, as well as other parts of the African Coast. M. Thunberg shot this species near Picquet Mountain, at the Cape of Good Hope; but it is found in greater plenty farther up the country, and was never met with so near the Cape till within seven years before that time.*

71.—PAINTED PIGEON.

Columba picturata, Colombe peinte, *Temm. Fig. 8vo. i. p. 315.*

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill and legs bluish ash-colour; head, hind part of the neck, and throat greyish ash-colour; fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, light vinaceous; on the sides of the neck some feathers bifid at the ends; at the base they are black, but the ends are pale vinaceous, and appear not unlike a coat of mail; back, and lesser wing coverts, vinaceous; scapulars, and second quills brown; tail longish, and rounded at the end; the two middle feathers brown, the others dusky grey, for one-fourth towards the end blackish.

This is met with in the Isle of France, where it is found for a small space at certain times, appearing to rest there in the course of its migration to some other place: it is probably a new Species.

Thunberg's Travels, ii. 140.

72.—JAVAN TURTLE.

Columba Javanica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 610. *Gm. Lin.* i. 781. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 183. 317.
 Le Turvert, *Buf.* ii. 556. (third species.) *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 26. *Id.* 8vo. i. 252.
 Tourterelle de Java, *Pl. enl.* 177.
 Javan Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 654.

LENGTH nine or ten inches. Bill pale red, covered with a white cere; head, neck, and breast, vinaceous red; forehead and sides palest; back and wings deep green; greater quills brown; belly dusky, very pale towards the tail, which is dusky beneath; legs red.

Inhabits Java, and called Delimu, and Glimukan; is frequently kept tame. That mentioned by Sir T. S. Raffles, had the head and neck cinereous blue; forehead and temples whitish. Is called also Poonai Touna, because it is seen generally on or near the ground, and rarely on trees. They are caught by means of the following device:—a small hut is erected, sufficient to conceal the fowler; a space is cleared in front of it, and a tame Pigeon placed on it; a trumpet is then blown within the hut, and the wild Pigeons are attracted by the sound; when they alight, they are taken by a running noose at the end of a wand, which the fowler manages without being seen by the birds. At Sumatra is known by the name of Limoo-an.

A.—*Columba cæruleocephala*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 610. *Gm. Lin.* i. 781.
 Blue-crowned Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 655.

In this the bill is red; crown of the head blue; upper parts of the neck and body green; neck and under parts reddish; quills and tail blue black.

Inhabits India and China, at the latter called Yaupan.

B.—*Columba Indica*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 598. *Lin.* i. 284. *Gm. Lin.* i. 785. *Klein*, 120. 20.
Palumbus Amboinensis, *Bris.* i. 150. t. 15. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 39.
 Green-winged Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv: 625. *Id. Sup.* 198. *Edw.* pl. 14.

Length ten inches. Bill scarlet, nostrils bluish; eye dark; forehead white; through the eye a white streak; top of the head bluish; sides of the head, neck, and breast, reddish; hind part of the neck deepest; back and wing coverts green gold, glossed with copper; ridge of the wing spotted with white; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, ash-colour; belly, sides, thighs, and beneath the tail, reddish brown; quills brownish, the inner webs for two-thirds from the base rufous; tail three inches long, the two middle feathers black, the rest cinereous, with black tips; legs red, claws black.

Inhabits Amboina.—One figured in Lord Mountnorris's drawings had the forehead dirty white, the trace over the eye not very conspicuous; all the tail feathers cinereous, with dusky black ends.

C.—This differs in having the top of the head reddish, not inclining to blue; no white on the ridge of the wing; lower part of the belly, thighs, and vent, dusky rufous white.

Inhabits India, called Sonaka Pandock, or Golden Turtle Dove.

D.—This has the crown ash-colour, the rest of the neck vinaceous, paler on the belly and vent; wings deep green, clouded here and there with black; inner ridge of the wing white; rump vinaceous; tail short, wholly black; it has the the streak over the eye, but indistinct.

Found with the last; called Soon Faukta.—India drawings.

E.—*Columba Indica*, *Jacquin, Vog.* 35. t. 16. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 598. 16. β .
 Green-winged Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 198.

This, Jacquin tells us, has the quills and tail green; wing coverts violet; rump and vent blue.

73.—JAMBOO PIGEON.

Columba jambos, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 598. *Gm. Lin.* i. 784.

Pooni Jamboos, *Marsd. Sumat.* p. 84. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 316.

Colombe Jamboos, *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. p. 265. *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 27. 18.—male and female. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 257.

Jamboos Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 627.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill yellow; round the eyes a naked yellowish space; irides orange; fore part of the head deep pink, in some crimson; back, wings, and tail, green; breast and crop white; down the middle of the chin and throat a black streak; on the front of the breast a light shade of pink; the white of the breast is continued in a narrow streak, having green on one side and pink on the other, half round the eye, which is large and yellow.

In one specimen the whole face is fine pink-colour; chin brown; end of the tail yellowish white, beneath it black; vent brown; the fore part of the neck brown; on the breast a reddish tinge; legs feathered nearly to the toes, and red.

Inhabits the Isle of Java, and feeds on the berries of the Rumpooni, but will freely live on boiled rice and padda. One was brought from China by Sir George Staunton. The female has the fore part of the head dull purplish pink; the rest of the head and neck green; whereas, in the male, the fore part of the neck and breast are white. It is said to vary at different ages; when young it is almost entirely

green; the head first gets the red colour by degrees, the lower parts next become lighter, and only get the full whiteness when mature; the red spot on the breast is the last colour that appears, and it is doubtful whether the female ever has it.

74.—PURPLE-CROWNED PIGEON.

Columba purpurata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 598. *Gm. Lin.* i. 784.

Colombe Kurukuru, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 34. 35.—male and female. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 280.

Purple-crowned Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 626. *Boug. Voy.* 247. 329?

LENGTH nine inches. Bill yellowish; irides pale yellow; forehead to the middle of the crown purple; head, neck, and under parts of the body, pale green, inclining to ash-colour; vent and under tail coverts yellow; upper parts of the body beautiful deep green, very glossy; quills black, the two outer plain, the others edged with green; second quills fringed with yellow; tail three inches and a half long, even at the end, the feathers pointed, colour greenish black, margined outwardly with green; and when spread open, a greyish bar appears near the end, but it is interrupted, this colour occupying only the inner webs; legs rough, dusky black.

Inhabits Otaheite; described by a specimen brought from thence, where it is not uncommon; but these birds are subject to great variety, according to the different Islands which they inhabit, for they are found throughout the Pacific Ocean, within the Tropics. At Otaheite the crown is faint purple; at Ulietea, and some other Islands, deeper; the specimens from Tongo taboo have the crown exceedingly deep and vivid purple, which is surrounded with yellow: in one, the bill is dusky; vent almost orange; legs deep red. Some have not the least trace of red on the crown; but whether such are different in sex, or young birds, has not been determined. At Otaheite this bird is called Oopa, or Oopara. At Tongo taboo, Kurukuru. It lives on Bananas, and is easily tamed. Whether the

the beautiful Turtle Dove mentioned by Bougainville* is the same, cannot be well determined. This voyager mentions also, Pigeons of a green and gold plumage, † with a greyish white neck and belly, and a little crest on their heads; but the description is too concise to determine any thing about it.

In the collection of General Davies was one with the head and neck pale bluish grey; on the top of the head a deep purple spot; edges of the quills yellow; the rest as in the first described; the bill yellow; legs dusky. This was brought from Tongo taboo.

We found, too, among some other drawings, a bird answering to the description, but without the greyish bar near the end of the tail, that part being of one colour, glossy rufous green, and a trifle hollowed out at the end, which is for half an inch white: we observed one bird with the crown dull crimson, and the feathers edged with yellow; in another dusky purple, half way pale crimson.

In that figured as a male by M. Temminck, there is an orange broad band across the belly, just before the thighs, and the tail feathers are green at the ends.

75.—RED-CROWNED PIGEON.

Columba rubricapilla, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 599. *Gm. Lin.* i. 784.

Le Pigeon violet à tête rouge d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* p. 112. t. 67.

Colombe Rouge cap, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 20. *Id. Svo.* i. p. 233.

Red-crowned Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 628.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill grey, from the base of the upper mandible a fleshy bright red membrane, which encircles the eyes; the irides have two circles, a large one of red, and a lesser grey; top of the head covered with slender feathers of a fine red colour, forming a kind of hood; the neck, upper part of the back, and breast bluish grey, paler on the breast; the feathers long and loose; the

* *Voy.* p. 247.

† *Id.* p. 329.

rest of the body and tail velvet black, changing into both violet and blue in different reflections of light; legs grey, the shins covered with short black feathers for half the length.

This was found at Antigue, in the Isle of Panay, by M. Sonnerat. Several living specimens have been brought into Holland, where they have survived a good while.

76.—WHITE-WINGED PIGEON.

Columba leucoptera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 595. *Lin.* i. 617. *Gm. Lin.* i. 773. *Jacquin, Vog.* 38. 27?

Columba aurita, *Temm. Pig. fol.* 25. & 25 bis. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 247.

——— *Indica*, *Bris.* i. 105. *Id.* 8vo. i. 25. *Klein*, 120. 26.

——— *gymnophthalmos*, *Colombe Jounud, Tem. Pig. fol.* pl. 18. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 225.

Brown Indian Dove, *Edw.* pl. 76.

White-winged Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 617. *Id. Sup.* 197. *Brown, Jam.* 468.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill dusky reddish yellow; round the eyes a fine blue warted skin, reaching to the base of the bill; irides crimson; forehead, cheeks, neck before, and breast, pale rufous brown; hind part of the head and neck dullish brown; beneath the ears a transverse stripe, visible only when the neck is stretched out; beneath this the feathers have a gloss of green gold; below, as well as behind the neck, the gloss changes to violet; upper parts of the body dark brown, appearing in some lights blue; greater wing coverts the same, with the outer margins and tips white; lower part of the back and rump ash-colour; lower belly and under tail coverts white; quills black, with pale edges; the two middle tail feathers like the back, the others dull ash-colour, with white tips; legs red.

Said by Brisson to inhabit the East Indies; but according to Jacquin, it is found at Carthage, in America.

77.—AURITED PIGEON.

Columba Martinicana, *Bris.* i. 104. 14. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 25.

Pigeon roux de Cayenne, *Buf.* ii. 526. *Pl. enl.* 141. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 618. 7. A.

Columba aurita, Colombe à Oreillon bleu, *Tem. Pig. fol.* pl. 25. 26. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 247.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill black; round the eye bare and red; head, neck, and breast, purplish chestnut; lower part of the neck glossy, appearing as a kind of collar; body and wings rufous brown, with some black spots on the coverts, next the body; belly, thighs, and under tail coverts light fulvous, with a vinaceous tinge; sides and under wing coverts ash-colour; quills dusky, the outer edges whitish; second quills the same, with greyish tips; the two middle tail feathers rufous brown for two-thirds, the rest of the length black, with grey ends, and the exterior grey on the outside the whole length; legs red, claws black. In M. Temminck's figure the chin is greyish white; and on the sides of the neck, below the ears, a patch three quarters of an inch long, of violet blue, gilded feathers. This is the male. The female, as to general colours, is the same, the black spots on the wings more manifest, but without the long patch of blue on the sides of the neck, or any appearance of gloss about the shoulders.

Inhabits Martinico, and no doubt various parts of South America; a similar one being in the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, which came from Berbice, by the name of Aderi.

78.—PICAZURO PIGEON.

Colombe Picazuro, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. 128. No. 317. *Temm. Pig. Suite.* *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 111.

LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. Bill blue, meally, round the eyes naked; irides blood red; head, chin, and neck before

vinaceous red; neck behind and sides dusky, marked with curved white spots, and others mixed with vinous; back and rump bright bluish lead-colour; upper part of the back and wings brown; tail dusky brown; under part of the body bluish; under wing and tail coverts light bluish lead-colour; legs red. The female differs in being smaller.

Inhabits Paraguay. Called by the Guaranis, Picazu; by the Spaniards, Paloma, and Paloma torcas. Generally found in pairs, but sometimes in great numbers, and chiefly on trees, not well clothed with leaves, but never in deep woods: is fond of the maize, at its first sprouting from the ground; it also feeds on fruits, and has been known to pick up bits of raw flesh, from any recently killed animal.

79.—TIGER PIGEON.

Columba maculosa, Colombe tigrée, *Temm. Pig. Suite. Id. Svo. i. p. 113. Voy. d'Azara*, iv: p. 28. No. 318.

LENGTH twelve inches. Irides white; head, neck, under part, and sides of the body, under wing coverts, back, and rump, light lead or dove-colour; upper wing coverts brown, with a white spot at the tips; but the lesser ones are also fringed at the end with white; the neck feathers appear somewhat ruffled; legs reddish violet.

Inhabits Paraguay, between 27 and 28 degrees of latitude, according to Azara.

80.—JUNGLE PIGEON.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill one inch, pale; round the eye a bare space; head pale cinereous grey, inclining to blossom on the crown; neck surrounded with a pale bluish ring; beneath

this, on the fore part to the breast, blossom-colour; the rest of the plumage pale cinereous grey; tail the same, in shape nearly rounded, tip dusky white; legs pale red.

Inhabits India, called in the Persian, Kubootu jungly, or Jungle Pigeon. One greatly similar, is among the General Hardwicke's drawings. In this the general colour is the same, but the wing coverts are brownish purple; quills black, outer edges pale; tail plain dove or ash-colour, the end not white; round the eye a ring or circle of red. Met with in India in August.

81.—INDIAN PIGEON.

Columba Asiatica, Ind. Orn. ii. 597.

Indian Pigeon, Gen. Syn. Sup. 202. 60.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill bluish at the base, and white towards the tip; head ash-colour; neck pale yellowish green; the lower part all round, middle of the wing, near the shoulder, and all the under parts white; outer edge of the wing and quills black, with whitish edges; body above and tail greenish ash-colour, end of the latter dusky; legs bluish, claws black.

Inhabits India.—Mr. Middleton. One, among the drawings of Mrs. Wheeler, had the legs yellow.

82.—ASIATIC PIGEON.

BILL black; head bluish white; behind the neck black; general colour of the plumage above rusty ferruginous, or coffee-brown; lower part of the back and lower belly pale; quills black; tail bluish black; legs grey.

Inhabits India, by the name of Jerra Guwa.—India drawings.

83.—RUST-FRONTED PIGEON.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black ; upper parts of the body chocolate brown ; forehead, sides, round the eyes, and all beneath to the belly, fine ferruginous, passing round the lower part of the neck as a ring ; lower belly, thighs, and vent, pale reddish ash-colour ; wings greenish brown ; quills and tail dusky ; legs red.

In the collection of drawings in the possession of Mr. Dent.

84.—YELLOW-FRONTED PIGEON.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill black ; forehead to the middle of the crown deep yellow ; behind deep green, and below this fine chestnut ; sides, beneath the eye, greenish white, and between the bill and eye chestnut ; upper parts of the bird brownish chestnut, under wing coverts chestnut, with a yellowish mixture ; all beneath from the breast yellow, paler down the middle ; vent pale ; under tail coverts pale ash ; legs red.

Found with the last described. Native place of both uncertain.

85.—PURPLE-BREASTED PIGEON.

Columba Eimensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 599. *Gm. Lin.* i. 784.

Colombe à Collier pourpre, *Tem. Pig. Suite.* *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 372. *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. 263.

Purple-breasted Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 629.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill black ; sides of the head, beneath the eyes, dusky ; forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck, pale rufous, or vinaceous ; crown and neck behind dusky brown, the former tinged with green ; sides of the neck red-brown, changing to glossy purple, or lake, in proceeding downwards, and uniting on

both sides to form a bar on the breast, above which is a transverse band of white ; wings purplish red, like the breast ; quills and belly dusky ; legs red.—Inhabits the Island of Eimeo.

86.—BLOSSOM-HEADED PIGEON.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black ; top of the head pale lilac ; nape dull green ; fore part of the neck and throat lilac and grey mixed ; belly whitish, the ends of the feathers for some length green ; hind part of the neck to the back the colour of red-lead, with a chestnut tinge ; upper parts of the body Parrot-green, marked on the wing coverts with black spots ; second coverts and second quills green, with yellow edges ; greater quills dusky black ; upper tail coverts as the back ; tail deep, muddy green, rounded at the end, the two middle feathers marked with a large purple lilac oval spot ; the others much the same, but the spot paler, the inner webs grey ; legs greenish.—Inhabits New-Holland. In the collection of Gen. Davies.

A.—Crown purple ; nape and neck behind green ; chin and throat ash-colour ; round the neck vinaceous green ; on the shoulders a blue glossy spot ; across the breast a broad belt of deep indigo ; belly pale, mixed green and white ; vent white ; tail blue green, paler at the end.

Seen among the drawings aforesaid, and is probably a Variety ; but as the tail was not expanded, no lilac spots were visible.

87.—TEMMINCK'S PIGEON.

Columba superba, Colombe Poukiobou, *Tem. Pig. fol.* p. 75. pl. 33. *Id. Svo. i.* p. 277.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill horn-colour ; eye in a small, naked, red skin ; crown of the head purplish ; on the ears

pale green; neck behind pale rufous brown; back, wings, and tail, green, consisting of sixteen feathers, the ends grey; under parts from chin to vent white, crossed on the breast with a broad band of deep blue; the bend of the wing is also blue; legs reddish.

Said to have been brought from Otaheite, having a label tied to it with the word Poukiobou, supposed to be the name of the bird.

88.—GARNET-WINGED PIGEON.

Columba erythroptera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 597. *Gm. Lin.* i. 778.

Colombe erythroptere, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 55. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 273.

Pigeon à ailes rouges, *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. 223.

Garnet-winged Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 624.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, dusky yellow, in some black; forehead white, passing in a streak over the eye, almost to the hindhead; which, as well as the nape is black; the lower part of the neck behind, the shoulders, and wing coverts, are of a beautiful deep garnet-colour; back, between the wings, quills, tail, lower part of the breast, belly, and vent, black; tail two inches and a half long, even at the end; the base half greyish ash-colour, the end half black, beneath pale dusky; legs brown.

Inhabits the Isle of Eimeo.

A.—*Columba erythroptera*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 598. 15. β.

This is about one inch longer. Forehead, throat, fore part of the neck and breast, white; hind part of the neck dusky; over the eye a ferruginous streak, passing a little down on each side of the neck; back dusky black; belly dusky; shoulders and wing coverts as in the other; quills and tail blackish.

Inhabits Otaheite.

B.—*Columba erythroptera*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 598. 15. γ .

This seems to be between the two former, for it has the white streak over the eye, as in the first described, and the fore parts to the breast white, as in Var. A. The forehead, sides, and fore part of the neck, are also white; legs dull crimson; belly and back reddish black; tail rounded.

This last was brought from the Island of Tanna; and in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks.

89.—MADAGASCAR PIGEON.

Columba Madagascariensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 264. *Lin.* i. 283. *Gm. Lin.* i. 779. *Bris.* i. 140. t. 14. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 36. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 709.
 Le Founingo, *Buf.* ii. 539. *Id. Sonnin.* vii. 249. *Levail. Afr.* vi. 72. pl. 266. *Tem. Pig. fol.* pl. 17. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 221.
 Pigeon ramier bleu de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 11.
 Madagascar Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 640.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill and legs red; eye in a bare, naked skin; plumage in general blue black, and very glossy; the feathers of the neck narrower than the rest, with a mixture of ash-colour; tail violet purple.

The female differs from the male, in being less bright in colour.

Inhabits Madagascar, called Founingo-mena-rabou; seen also at Cape of Good Hope, but not stationary; comes in February, and departs in September; frequents the great woods, on high, well clothed trees, on which it scarcely could be discovered, did it not betray itself by the cooing; which is so loud, as to be compared to the sound of a hunter's horn: is said to live both on fruits and grain.

90.—SHORT-TAILED PIGEON.

SIZE of a Common Turtle. Bill dusky; plumage in general dull green; chin and middle of the throat white, appearing as a streak; across the breast a bar of black, bounded above with a narrower one of yellow, and below more or less yellow to the vent; thighs green; second quills edged with blue grey; prime quills black, reaching to the end of the tail, which is very short, appearing at first sight as if the bird was without one; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits New South Wales.—In the collection of Gen. Davies. One among the collection of drawings of Mr. Dent, had the chief part of the plumage yellow green, and was clothed with white feathers from the joint to the toes, which were red; the under tail coverts yellow; it had also a white streak down the middle of the throat.

91.—POMPADOUR PIGEON.

Columba Pompadora, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 597. *Gm. Lin.* i. 775.

Pompadour Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 624. *Id. Sup.* 198. *Brown*, *Ill.* pl. 19.—male.

Id. pl. 20.—female.

LESS than a Turtle. Bill bluish; cheeks and chin pale yellow; back, breast, and belly, pale green; wing coverts fine Pompadour purplish colour; quills black, edged with yellow; tail light green, and long; legs red.

In the female the colours are paler, and the wing coverts the same colour as the body.

Inhabits Ceylon; always seen on trees, especially those known by the name of Waringen* Grothebria, on the fruit of which it

* *Ficus Indica*, or Broad-leaved Waringen Fig-tree. See the account of catching them in *Penn. Hindoost.* i. 208.

delights to feed. They are much esteemed, and are shot by the Europeans for the sake of the flesh; are also caught by birdlime. It is common about Bengal, where it is called Coucla. Inhabits also various parts of India, has a whistling kind of note, not unlike that of a Thrush, very different from that of other Pigeons.

92.—PURPLE-SHOULDERED PIGEON.

Columba phoenicoptera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 597.

Purple-shouldered Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 202. 60. β.

SIZE of the Common Pigeon. Bill stout, dusky, edges pale; head and neck olive-yellow; between the neck and back ash-colour; back and wings olive; lesser wing coverts pale purple; the greater and second quills striped longitudinally black and white; prime quills black, but the outer edges of the first three are white; breast and belly pale ash; tail olive-green, the end dusky; legs pale orange yellow.—Inhabits India.—Lady Impey.

93.—HURRIAL PIGEON.

SIZE and colour of the Pompadour Pigeon; the length twelve inches. Bill cinereous; irides purple, surrounded by a scarlet rim; the front greenish ash-colour, inclining to purple; upper part of the neck olive-green; lower, with the chin and breast, yellowish; round the lower part of the neck a cinereous circle; back, rump, and upper tail coverts cinereous green; on each shoulder an ill defined, purple spot; the lesser wing coverts part black, part green, margined with yellow; under wing coverts and sides cinereous; quills black, below dusky, the outer margins yellow; belly yellowish ash-colour; thighs greenish; the joint, and almost the whole of the leg, covered with yellow feathers; the vent and under tail coverts purple, tipped with

white; tail dark ash-colour, tinged at the base with green; below black at the root, and the end half cinereous: some individuals have more purple on the shoulders than others, as well as more brown on the under tail coverts, and want the green on the tail feathers: this probably distinguishes the sexes, but which is the male appears uncertain; legs yellow, claws black.

This is the Hurrial, or Hurta Googoo, of the Bengalese, and derives a name in that language from the neck being the colour of orpiment; it lives in very large fig trees, the fruit of which is its principal food; is never seen on the ground, but keeps entirely on those fine shady trees: found at Calcutta the whole year.—Dr. Buchanan.

One of these, in General Hardwicke's fine drawings, had the bill and claws white; tail dove-colour: shot at Cawnpore, in March.

94.—PARROT PIGEON.

Columba vernans, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 599. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. 526. *Gm. Lin.* i. 789. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 318.

Columba viridis Philippensis, *Bris.* i. 143. t. 11. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 37.

Pigeon vert des Philippines, *Buf.* ii. 528. *Pl. ent.* 138.

Colombar Joojoo, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 10. 11. *Id.* 8vo. i. 70.

Columba Maderaspatana, *Raii*, 196. t. 2. f. 15.—Parrot Dove.

Pigeon vert male de Luzon, *Son. Voy.* 110. pl. 64.

—— verd femelle de Luzon, *Son. Voy.* 111. pl. 65.

Parrot Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 629.—male. 630.—female.

LENGTH nine or ten inches. Bill slender, whitish, and inclining to red at the base; irides of two circles, the outer red, the inner blue; space round the eye not naked; head and throat dull olive-green; neck pale chestnut, with a vinaceous tinge; back, rump, sides, and upper tail coverts, green; wing coverts the same, the greater tipped with brimstone, forming a bar on the wing; breast orange, inclined to purple above; belly and thighs, pale yellowish olive-green; towards the vent nearly yellow; under tail coverts rufous, and as

long as the tail itself ; quills blackish above, and ash-coloured beneath, edged with brimstone ; tail much the same in colour, with the end pale ; legs red.

Sonnerat's bird had the crown pale greyish ash-colour ; the breast the colour of orpiment, not orange.*

In the female, the head and upper parts are greyish green ; irides apple green ; breast and belly yellowish green ; quills black, edged with yellow, but the second quills have a reddish gloss ; tail black, the ends of the feathers white.

The above birds inhabit the Islands of Manilla and Panay, and supposed to feed on fruits. I observe one from India, with the head rather dusky, the crown deep blue, nearly black ; breast red ; shoulders and quills blue ; tail short, the feathers fringed with rufous ; the general colour otherwise green.

Found in Sumatra ; called there simply by the name of Poonai.

95.—PURPLE PIGEON.

Columba purpurea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 599. *Gm. Lin.* i. 784.

Purple Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 628. *Brown. Ill.* 42. pl. 18.

SIZE of the English Wood Pigeon. Front pale green ; head and neck fine purple ; breast orange ; back, scapulars, and belly, light green ; vent scarlet ; quills and tail dusky ; the latter rounded in shape. The female wholly green, paler beneath ; vent very pale purple ; quills and tail as in the male.

Inhabits Java, where it is called Jooan, from Joo, which signifies green, in the Javan and Malayana† languages. A native also of Malacca. Most probably allied to the last, if not the same.

* Brisson mentions one seen by him from beyond the Ganges, which differed only in having the head fine greyish white. *Orn.* i. p. 145.

† Mr. Loten mentions, that he has known more than 18 or 20 species of Wood Pigeons on the Islands of Java, Celebes, and Ceylon ; some as large as a small hen, of a beautiful white, with black wings and tail ; some bluish green ; some entirely dark, beautiful red, between scarlet and carmine ; and some also like our European Turtle.

96.—GREY-HEADED PIGEON.

Columba albicapilla, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 597. *Gm. Lin.* i. 775.

Pigeon vert à tête grise d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* 112. t. 66.

Grey-headed Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 623.

SIZE of the last. Bill dull red; irides yellow; upper part of the head dirty white; hind part of the head and sides of the neck reddish brown, glossed with copper; second quills bright green, with a changeable, metalline gloss; greater quills and tail black; between the bend of the wing and the body, a semicircular spot of feathers, half green, half grey; the rest of the body green; legs dull red.—Inhabits the Isle of Panay.

97.—TABUAN PIGEON.

LENGTH about eight inches. Bill ash-colour; crown pale crimson; the rest of the head, and neck to the breast, pale ash-colour; plumage above green, margins of the feathers reddish; beneath from the breast pale dull green; vent yellowish; on the breast a large crimson spot; thighs grey; legs brown: the tail was wanting.

Inhabits Tongo taboo.—In the collection of General Davies.

98.—WAALIA PIGEON.

Columba Abyssinica, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lx.

Columbar, *Levail. Afr.* vi. pl. 276. 277.

————— Waalia, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 8. & 9. male and female. *Id.* 8vo. i. 64.

Waalia Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 269. *Bruce's Trav.* iv. 282. 290. *Id. App.* t. p. 186.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill bluish white; nostrils large; irides dark orange; the general colour of the plumage green,

inclining to olive; head and neck dull green; shoulder of the wing beautiful pompadour-colour, the outer edge narrowly marked with white; tail dirty pale blue, the end white; under coverts pale brown, with whitish margins; thighs and vent white; the tail consists of fourteen feathers, blue grey above, and greenish white at the ends beneath; the belly is bright yellow as far as the thighs; legs feathered for half their length; toes red.

The female is rather smaller; the belly not yellow, but of the same green as the body; thighs only white, and the pompadour-colour on the shoulder paler, and of less extent; but the wing coverts and quills in both sexes are edged yellow.

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; mostly frequents a species of beech tree, on the mast of which it chiefly lives: In the beginning of the rainy season in the Kolla, it emigrates to the south, and south-west, and is frequently so extremely fat, as to burst on falling to the ground. Mr. Bruce, from whom the above is taken, observes, that it is the best of all the Pigeon kind; yet the Abyssinians will not taste the flesh, holding it in abhorrence: the name given by Mr. Bruce, is from the bird being frequently met with at Waalia, which lies due N. W. from Gondar. Mr. Salt observes, that it is a wild species, generally to be found among the Daro Trees, near a stream; the one referred to in his *Travels*, was shot at Ghella: he likewise says, that this bird is eaten by the Abyssinians. Said to make the nest in the holes of high trees, in woods, and to lay four yellowish white eggs; chiefly seen in pairs.

99.—PSITTACEOUS PIGEON.

Colomba psittacea, *Colombar unicolor*, *Temm. Pig. fol. pl. 4. Id. Svo. i. p. 47.*

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill horn-colour, bent, at the base a reddish naked skin; general colour of the plumage green;

quills black, edged with yellow; tail deep grey, towards the middle black, the end white; the two middle feathers plain green; the legs dusky blue. Male and female much alike.

Inhabits the Isle of Timor; also found at Batavia.

100.—AUSTRAL PIGEON.

Columba Australis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 604. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. 526. *Gm. Lin.* i. 779.

Palumbus viridis Madagascariensis, *Bris.* i. 142. t. 14. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 36.

Colombar Maitsou, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 43.

Pigeon ramier de Madagascar, *Buf.* ii. 540. *Pl. enl.* 111. *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. 247.

Madagascar Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 641. 35. Var. A.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Bill ash-colour, with a reddish cere; head, neck, breast, belly, and sides, olive green; back, rump, upper wing and tail coverts, the same, but deeper; near the bend of the wing a small, reddish purple spot; the quills blackish above, ash-coloured beneath, the outer edges brimstone; the greater wing coverts tipped with the same; lower part of the belly, and the thighs, as the body, mixed with yellow and blackish; under tail coverts mixed rufous and yellowish white; tail ash-colour, feathers deeper at the base; legs red, feathered to near the toes.

Inhabits Madagascar, there called Founingo-maitsou; food and manners unknown.

101.—AROMATIC PIGEON.

Columba aromatica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 599. *Gm. Lin.* i. 778. *Nat. Misc.* 785.

——— *viridis Amboinensis*, *Bris.* i. 145. t. 10. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 37.

Pigeon verd d'Amboine, *Buf.* ii. 528. *Pl. enl.* 163.

Colombar aromatique, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 5. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 50.

Aromatic Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 631.

SIZE of a Turtle; length ten inches and a half. Bill greenish; upper part of the head light grey, deeper behind; the sides, throat,

neck, breast, belly, rump, upper tail coverts, and tail, olive-green, inclining to yellow on the neck and breast; under part of the tail black at the base, and greyish white towards the end; coverts dirty yellowish white; back and wing coverts fine chestnut; the tips of of some yellowish, forming a band on the wing; and below this black, edged with yellow; bend of the wing blackish; quills black, edged with yellow, narrowest on the prime ones; legs grey.

Inhabits Amboina, also Java, where it is called Bouron-Jouane.*

A.—Bill and legs dusky; head, neck, and under parts of the body, fine pale blue grey; on the crown a large deep dusky spot, inclining to purple; back and wings deep chestnut purple; across the lower wing coverts some feathers with whitish ends, forming a bar; below this others with the ends white; on the middle of the wing some ash-coloured ones, forming a patch; greater quills and tail black; the wings reach one-third on the tail.

Inhabits India. We do not learn what food it prefers, but it is not improbable, that part of its food may be the nutmeg, and that the name may have been not improperly applied from the circumstance.

B.—Colombar aromatique, var. *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 6. *Id.* 8vo. i. 53.

This has the head, neck, and breast, rufous cinnamon-colour; belly and vent blue grey; thighs and margins of the wing coverts yellow; tail black; beneath all the feathers ending in dirty white.

From Batavia.

* From Jouane green, and Bouron Bird.

PL. CXVIII.



Hook-billed Pigeon L.

102.—SAINT THOMAS'S PIGEON.

Columba St. Thomæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 600. *Bris.* i. 147. *Id. Svo.* i. 38. *Klein*, 119. 11.
Gm. Lin. i. 778. *Raii*, 62. 7. *Will.* 134. *Id. Engl.* 183.
Columba militaris, Colombar Commandeur, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 1. & 2. *Id. Svo.* i. 39.
 St. Thomas's Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 631.

THIS is a large Species, being twelve inches long. Bill grey; the whole head to below the ears bluish grey; plumage in general above light green; breast fine yellow, passing to the hind part of the neck; from the breast to the vent light purplish grey; thighs pale yellow; at the bend of the wing brownish purple; greater coverts and quills black, edged with yellow; tail half green, half grey, but the two middle feathers wholly green; under coverts pale purplish red, with yellowish margins; legs red.

The female is less bright in colour, the breast not yellow, but of the same colour as the common plumage; in other things not unlike the male.

Inhabits the Isle of St. Thomas.—M. Temminck adds, India, but not any particular part.

103.—HOOK-BILLED PIGEON.—PL. CXVIII.

Columba curvirostra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 600. *Gm. Lin.* i. 777. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 318.
 Hook-billed Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 632. pl. 59.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill sharply carinated at top, and much incurvated at the end, the base red; the rest yellow; about the eyes a naked, bright, glaucous-coloured space; general colour of the bird green, yellowish beneath; on the wings two yellow bars; some of the coverts and secondaries having yellow ends; back and shoulders fine reddish chestnut, the outer part of the thighs ash-colour; under tail coverts ferruginous; but the vent

itself is white; tail rounded, the two middle feathers green, the others dark ash-colour, with a bar of black about three quarters of an inch from the end; legs red.

One, supposed to be a female, had the back and shoulders green, and the under tail coverts white, as well as the vent.

Inhabits the Island of Tanna, in the South Seas. M. Temminck supposes this to be allied to the Aromatic Pigeon, differing only in having a black band near the end of the tail. Said to be found in Sumatra, and there called Poonai Ubar.

104.—TANNA PIGEON.

Columba Tannensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 600. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 632. 23.—last paragraph.

LENGTH eleven inches. The bill hooked, but less so than in the former; round the eye bluish; general colour of the plumage green; lesser wing coverts spotted with white; ends of the second quills yellow on the outer webs; end of the tail very pale; vent and under tail coverts yellow, the latter mixed with green; legs dusky red.—Found with the last, of which it may be a Variety, or young bird.

105.—BALD PIGEON.

Columba calva, *Colombar à front nud*, *Tem. Pig. fol.* p. 36. pl. 7. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 63.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill stout, end of both mandibles bent, and silvery horn-colour at the base, where it is bald as in the Coot, and orange-coloured; head, neck, and all beneath, pale green, inclining to cinereous grey on the back; bend of the wing deep violet; quills black, the secondaries edged with yellow; the two middle tail feathers green, the others light grey for three-fourths of the length, then deeper, and lastly light grey at the ends; under

tail coverts rufous cinnamon, tipped with white; thigh feathers yellow, and covering great part of the shins; legs orange.

Inhabits Africa, the above specimen brought from Angola.

106.—GREAT-CROWNED PIGEON.

Columba coronata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 596. *Lin.* i. 282. *Gm. Lin.* i. 774. *Pallas, Ad.* 78.

Mill. Ill. t. 16. A.

Columba mugiens, *Scop.* i. 179.

Phasianus cristatus Indicus, *Bris.* i. 279. t. 26. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 78.

Faisan couronné des Indes, *Buf.* iii. 354. 542. *Pl. enl.* 118. *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. 253.

Colombi Hocco, *Levail. Afr.* vi. p. 107. pl. 280.

Colombi-galline, Goura, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 377. *Son. Voy.* 169. pl. 104.

Kronvogel, *Naturf.* xvii. S. 32. *Id.* xix. 88.

Great-crowned Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 620. *Edw.* pl. 338. *Damp. Voy.* iii. pt. 2. 93.

pl. 3. *Staunt. Chin.* i. 249. *Penn. Outl.* iv. 217. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 457.

SIZE of a Turkey; length more than two feet. Bill black, two inches long; from the base a streak of black through the eyes, continuing a little behind; irides red; head, breast, and all beneath cinereous blue; head feathers near five inches long, the webs of a very loose texture, forming a beautiful crest; and as some are much shorter, when erected, it appears flat on the sides, and rounded in shape; upper parts of the body deep ash-colour, with a mixture of purplish chesnut on the upper part of the back and scapulars; at the bend of the wing a horny excrescence; the lesser wing coverts deep ash-colour, tipped with purplish chesnut; the greater ones, nearest the body, ash-coloured within, white on the outsides, and tipped as the others, the white occupying more space on the outside than within; the greater wing coverts, farthest from the body, ash-coloured within, and purplish chesnut on the outsides and tips; the quills deep blackish ash-colour; tail the same, but pale ash-colour at the tip; legs blackish, or ash-colour, in some spotted with red.

The female has the crest smaller, otherwise does not differ from the male.

This species inhabits the Molucca Isles, and New Guinea, and is not unfrequent in Amboina; kept alive in the Menageries of England, as well as other parts of Europe: Scopoli mentions a pair, that not only made a nest on the trees,* of hay and stalks, in the place they were kept in, but laid eggs; he observed, that the hen never sat on the eggs, but stood over them, and it was probably from this cause, that they did not prove prolific. In the East Indies they are kept tame in the court yards, by many, among other Poultry;† the note is plaintive, yet cooing, like other Pigeons, only more loud in proportion; their mournful notes alarmed the crew of M. Bougainville, when in the neighbourhood of them, thinking they were the cries of the human species.

Both Brisson, and Buffon, have ranked this bird with the Pheasants, and the *Pl. enlum.* have retained that name; but it certainly differs from other Pigeons only from its size, yet, in many of its manners, has great affinity to the Gallinaceous Tribe.

M. Sonnerat, as well as Dampier, found them in plenty at New Guinea, but the Dutch chiefly procure them from Banda, into which, no doubt, they were originally transported from the former place.

107.—NICOBAR PIGEON.

Columba Nicobarica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 605. *Lin.* i. 283. *Gm. Lin.* i. 783. *Bris.* i. 153.

Id. *Svo.* i. 40. *Klein*, 120. 23.

Colombi-galline à Camail, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 102. pl. 279. *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 2. *Id.*

Svo. i. p. 385.

Pigeon de Nincombar, *Buf.* ii. 541. *Pl. enl.* 491.

Nicobar Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 642. *Edw.* pl. 339. *Albin*, ii. pl. 47. 48.—male and female.

SIZE of a middling Fowl; length thirteen or fourteen inches. Bill dusky; irides hazel; head, neck, and all beneath, dark bluish

* Dampier says, they build on trees, and the eggs are as big as those of the Hen.

† The same at Batavia, where it is called the Crown Bird. “The most familiar about the House of the Ambassador’s Host, was the Crown Bird.”—*Staunt. Chin.* i. 249.

purple; the feathers of the neck very long, and pointed, reflecting glosses of blue, red, copper, and gold, in different lights; back and wings green, glossed equally with copper and gold; body large and massive, the belly dark green, almost black; some of the outer quills and coverts above them, fine blue; tail short, the feathers of it, and upper coverts white; the wings, when closed, exceed it in length; legs reddish, large, and scaly.

The female differs in being less glossy; neck feathers shorter, and less brilliant.

Inhabits Sumātra, the Isle of Nicobar, and other parts of India: is a heavy bird, with rounded wings, and keeps on the ground in the manner of other poultry; and, like them, feeds on grain, but occasionally eats insects, and all kinds of worms; will mix with other poultry, and roost with them on the trees at night; they fly heavily, and not a great way at a time, but run on the ground sufficiently fast; are now and then brought into Europe, but with difficulty pass through the winter, especially the first season, though by degrees become more hardy; and we have seen them more than once in England, in good condition: care should be taken to keep them in a close and dry habitation, moisture being very destructive to them.

Among some drawings, done under the inspection of Dr. Buchanan, was a specimen answering in plumage to the above; but I observed that the crown was black, and on the centre a wrinkled kind of caruncle, resembling in miniature the comb of a Cock; the irides dark brown, surrounded with a pale ring; and the wings, when closed, reached one inch beyond the tail.

This came from Malacca, and was alive in the Aviary when Dr. Buchanan took his figure and description, and according to M. Temminck is the male bird. It is probably scarce in India, for I do not observe mention made of more than one. The flesh of this bird is said to be very good and savoury.

108.—CARUNCULATED PIGEON.

Columba carunculata, Colombi-galline à barbillon, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 11. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 415. *Levail. Afr.* vi. p. 98. pl. 278.

SIZE of the European Turtle; length ten inches. Bill red at the base, and black at the point; front surrounded with a naked red skin, extending to the ears; on the middle of the throat a fleshy kind of red wattle; the eye also surrounded with a bare red skin; plumage in general slaty grey, inclining to brown in some lights, in others appearing finely striped with brown; scapulars and wing coverts silvery grey, the last fringed with white; rump, under wing coverts, sides, and outer edge of the exterior feather white; tail very short, and slightly cuneiform, above grey brown, and white at the base beneath, much concealed above with the upper tail coverts; legs red, claws hooked.

The female is smaller, and the colour more dull, without the wattle of the male, and the wing coverts bordered with white.

Inhabits the interior of the Cape of Good Hope, at the foot of the mountain of Namaqua, which being dry and sterile, most other Doves avoid: the nest is made on the ground, in a small hollow, covered with slender sticks, and some fine dry grass; the eggs six or eight in number, rufous white; the male and female sit alternately: the young, as soon as hatched, are covered with grey down, and keep with their mother, who covers them with the wings like a Hen, and feeds them with ant's eggs, soft insects, and worms; but they subsist afterwards both on insects and grain: these keep all together till they pair for a new brood; in this, following the nature of other gallinaeous birds. The young run on the ground like Partridges, and the old ones call after them, as a Hen does her chickens.

109.—HOTTENTOT PIGEON.

Colombi-Caille, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 116. pl. 283. male.

Columba Hottentotta, Colombi-galline Hottentot, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 15. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 429.

SIZE of our Quail. Plumage above rufous cinnamon-colour, very bright, each feather terminated with brown; bill yellow brown; irides reddish; forehead and throat white; fore part of the neck, and sides light vinous grey brown, marked with scales of black, the feathers being edged with black on the upper parts; middle of the breast, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts light rufous; wings rufous, like the back, within dusky; tail short, rounded, above cinnamon, beneath rufous grey; legs reddish. The female is smaller, and the colours are less vivid.

Inhabits Africa, found in the mountains of the Grand Namaqua, within the Cape of Good Hope.

110.—BLUE-HEADED PIGEON.

Columba cyanocephala, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 608. *Lin.* i. 282. *Gm. Lin.* i. 778. *Jacquin*, 36. t. 17.

Turtur Jamaicensis, *Bris.* i. 135. t. 13. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 34. *Klein*, 11. p. 9. 15.

Colombi-perdrix à cravate noire, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 112. pl. 281. male.

Colombi-galline à cravate noire, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 390.

Tourterelle de la Jamaïque, *Buf.* ii. 558. *Pl. enl.* 174. *Albin*, ii. pl. 49.

Blue-headed Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 651. *Id. Sup.* p. 200.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill red at the base, and ash-coloured at the point; crown and throat blue, descending a little way down the middle of the neck before, beneath which the feathers are black, and on some of them is a transverse stripe of white; from the lower jaw to the hind part of the head, a stripe of white, passing beneath the eye; neck behind, back, rump, wing and tail coverts vinaceous

brown ; fore part of the neck, except just down the middle, and the breast fine vinaceous ; belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts the same, but incline to rufous ; the quills brown, edged outwardly with rufous ; tail dusky ash-colour above, and blackish beneath ; legs and claws red ; shins rough.

Inhabits Jamaica, and other parts of America ; very common in Cuba, where it is caught in traps, and brought into the markets in great numbers for eating ; may be brought up tame, but in that state will not propagate ; this experiment having been tried in an aviary for some time, without effect.

Levaillant says, they are about equal in bulk to our European Turtle, but the wings and tail shorter in proportion ; legs longer, tail carried downwards, like our Partridge ; forms into small bands ; chiefly seen on the ground, on which it often squats, like that bird, and does not pass the night on trees.

111.—PARTRIDGE PIGEON.

Columba montana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 594. *Lin.* i. 281. *Gm. Lin.* i. 772.

Perdix montana, *Reii, Syn.* 180. *Sloan, Jam.* 302. pl. 261. *Brown, Jam.* 469.

Colombi-perdrix roux violet, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 114. pl. 282.

Colombi-galline montagnard, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 4. *Id. Svo.* i. p. 395.

Mountain Partridge, *Edw.* pl. 119.

Partridge Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 615. *Id. Sup.* 197.

LENGTH eight or nine inches. Bill red, with a black tip ; the irides red, surrounded with a red warty skin ; upper parts of the body rufous, with a purplish tinge ; the under, as far as the breast, flesh-colour ; belly, sides, thighs, and vent inclining to rufous ; under wing coverts, quills, and tail rufous ; legs red ; claws brown. The female rather smaller, otherwise like the other sex.

Inhabits Cayenne, also Jamaica ; that described by Edwards, from the latter place, had the forehead clay-colour ; head and neck reddish purple ; back, wings, and tail red brown, with a polished

copper gloss ; neck before reddish clay ; breast, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, light clay-colour ; besides which, is a spot of white on each side, under the eye, and another at the side of the throat, near the joint of the wing. These birds build in trees which have low boughs, and make the nest with hair and cotton ; at first sight have greatly the appearance of Partridges.

How far we can allow of the above being found in Saint Helena, cannot easily be determined ; for I find in Mr. Anderson's catalogue, one set down by the name of *Perdix montana*, and said to be common in that Island, but without further description.

112.—MARTINICO PIGEON.

- Columba Martinica*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 595. *Lin.* i. 283. *Gm. Lin.* i. 781.
 ——— *violacea Martinicana*, *Bris.* i. 129. t. 12. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 32
 Pigeon violet de la Martinique, *Buf.* ii. 525. *Pl. enl.* 162.
 Colombi-galline roux violet, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 5. 6. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 400.
Columba rufa Cayennensis, *Bris.* i. 131. pl. 12. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 32.
 Pigeon roux de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 141. male.
 ——— rouge et jaune, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 321.
 Martinico Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 618.

SIZE of a Turtle ; length nine inches and a quarter. Bill red ; eye surrounded with crimson tubercles ; irides crimson ; head, neck, and upper part of the body chestnut, with a violet gloss ; chin and throat flesh-colour ; beneath the eye a long, flesh-coloured streak ; breast and belly, to the thighs, purplish flesh-colour ; from thence to the vent yellow ochre ; quills violet chestnut on the outer edges, on the inner rufous ; tail like the quills ; legs red.

The female is much the same in colour, but wants the flesh-coloured streak beneath the eye ; and all the under parts, from the breast, are the colour of yellow ochre, though somewhat paler than in the male.

Inhabits Martinico, and there called a Partridge.

113.—TETRAOID PIGEON.

Columba tetraoides, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 594. *Gm. Lin.* i. 772. *Scop.* i. No. 180.
Tetraoid Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 616.

THIS is said to be equal to the Red-legged Partridge in size. Head and neck black, encompassed with a white ring, as in that bird: further than this we have no description, or any account from whence it came, except that it was seen in a Menagerie.

114.—RED-BREASTED PIGEON.

Columba cruenta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 611. *Gm. Lin.* i. 785.
Colombi-galline poignardé, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 8. & 9. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 407.
La Tourterelle grise ensanglantée, *Son. Voy. Ind.* 52. pl. 21. *Son. Buf.* vii. p. 302.
Red-breasted Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 657.

SIZE of the Common Turtle; length ten inches and a half. Bill black; irides ferruginous; top of the head whitish grey; the neck behind violet, glossed with green, before white; on the breast a blood-coloured spot, paler on the edges; the belly grey, tinged with red; across the wings two grey bands, and between these two of black; quills black; tail grey at the base, and black at the end; legs reddish violet.—Inhabits Manilla.

A.—In this Variety the neck behind is pale rufous red, but not glossy; back, between the wings, brownish grey; wing coverts blue grey; the rest of the wing rufous red; across the wing two blue grey bands, but the spaces between not black; tail deep blue black.

Inhabits India: the last described from drawings. Prowse met with these, which he called Stabbed Doves, at Morvula, one of the Philippine Islands.*

* *Voy.* ii. 299.

115.—SANGUINE TURTLE.

- Columba sanguinea*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 611. *Gm. Lin.* i. 785.
 Tourterelle blanche ensanglantée, *Son. Voy. Ind.* 52. pl. 20.
 Colombi-galline poignardé variété, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 9. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 407.
 Sanguine Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 657.

IN this the whole plumage is white, except the lower part of the neck and breast, on which is the same kind of blood red spot as in the other, appearing as if a sword had pierced that part, and the blood had soiled the feathers.

Inhabits Manilla; it is probably a white Variety of the former; as, on near inspection, although at first sight the whole plumage seems white, the bands on the wings can be traced: on the same principle, a white Variety of the Collared may be detected, as some trace of the black of the hind part of the neck may be observed on close inspection.

116.—GROUND TURTLE.

- Columba passerina*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 611. *Lin.* i. 285. *Gm. Lin.* i. 787. *Scop.* i. No. 183.
Jacquin, Vog. 32. t. 26.
Turtur parvus Americanus, *Bris.* i. 113. t. 9. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 27.
Columbus minimus, *Klein*, 129. 24. *Bartr. Trav.* 288.
Turtur Indicus, *Cocotzin*, *Raii*, 61, 62. No. 4, 5, 6. p. 184. 25. *Will.* 135. t. 36.
Id. Engl. 184 §. VI. *Buf.* ii. 559. *Id. Sonnin.* vii. 398. *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 13. 14. *Id.* 8vo. i. 425.
 Les petites Tourterelles, *Pl. enl.* 243. f. 1.—male. 2.—female.
 Le Picui, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 324?
 Ground Dove, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 659. *Id. Sup.* 200. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 191. *Amer. Orn.* vi. pl. 40. f. 2. 3. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 26. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 305. pl. 261. 1.
Brown, Jam. 469.

THIS is a small Species, not much bigger than the Crested Lark; length six inches and a quarter. Bill pale red, with a

blackish tip; irides orange; upper parts of the head and neck ash-colour; back, rump, and upper tail coverts, the same, but deeper; the forehead, throat, fore part of the neck, breast, sides, belly, and under tail coverts, vinaceous, spotted with brown on the fore part of the neck and breast; the middle of each feather being of that colour; some of the wing coverts deep ash-colour, others vinaceous, marked with glossy green, or purplish spots, beneath rufous; quills rufous, edges and tips blackish; the two middle tail feathers deep ash-colour, the others blackish; the exterior one white on the margin, round the end; legs red. The female differs in being more pale, and the spots on the wings inclined to blood-colour.

Inhabits the warmer parts of America, and contiguous Islands, chiefly between the Tropics. Sloane mentions, that these birds feed on the ground as Partridges, and spring as they do, taking a short flight, and again alighting on the ground; are often seen many together, and accounted very good meat: chiefly found in all the plains of the Island, and feed on the grain, and seeds of vegetables; often taken in clavannies, or traps made of reeds, baited with the seeds of the Wild Cassada:* is also common at Mexico, where it inhabits mountainous places. Bancroft says, that it is the only Dove met with in Guiana. Jacquin tells us, that it is plentiful in all the Caribbee Islands, under the bushes: the French call it Ortolan; the English, Ground Dove; the Dutch, Steen Duifje; and the Spaniards, Palemito. The voice is plaintive and weak, very like that of the Common Turtle.

At Carthagena are some Varieties, larger than others, having few brown spots, and the belly not scalloped; and others with the belly scalloped, yet in a different manner. Is said to propagate in a state of domesticity, having been tried at Vienna. It is sometimes found as far as North Carolina, but not beyond. Mr. Abbot informs me, that it is very rare in Georgia, only one having been killed in Burke Country, in his remembrance.

* *Jatropha elastica*.

117. — PASSERINE TURTLE.

Columba minuta, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 612. *Lin.* i. 285. *Gm. Lin.* i. 788.

Turdus parvus fuscus Americanus, *Bris.* i. 116. t. 8. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 27.

Colombi-Galline Pigmé, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 16. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 432.

Pigeon nain, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 325.

Passerine Turtle; *Gen. Syn.* iv. 660.

SMALLER than the last; length five inches and a half. Upper parts of the body brown, the under more or less rufous white, with seven small spots, the colour of polished steel; three on the lesser, and four on the greater wing coverts; quills as in the last species; the two middle tail feathers brown, the others first ash-coloured, then black, with brown tips, the two outer white on the outer web, near the tips; bill and legs brown.

Inhabits St. Domingo, and some of the warmer parts of America. Found in Paraguay.

118.—TALPACOTI PIGEON.

Columbi-Galline Talpacoti, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 12. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 421.

Cocotzin aliud Genus, Tlapalcotli, *Will.* 135.

Another sort of Cocotzin, *Will. Engl.* p. 184.

Le Pigeon roussatre, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. p. 134. No. 323.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill reddish brown, slender, a trifle bent at the tip; top of the head blue grey; throat, and sides of the neck, vinous grey; back, wings, and tail coverts, neck before, and the rest of the under parts, deep rufous, with a vinaceous gloss; on the greater wing coverts a few small black spots; quills dusky brown; under wing coverts and flanks black; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers rufous brown, the rest black, the exterior margins and tips, rufous; legs orange, with a narrow band of downy, short, feathers on the outside* of the shins.

* Azara says the inside.

Inhabits South America.—This is, no doubt, the bird mentioned by Willughby, under the name of Tlapalcocotli, from its being fulvous and black; but further than this we have no account from the said author. Azara observes, that it generally is seen in pairs, perches on trees, or bushes, at a moderate height from the ground; that it is a tame species, and does not migrate; he adds, that the name at Paraguay is Picuipita, or Red Turtle.

119.—WHITE-BELLIED PIGEON.

Columba Jamaicensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 595. *Lin.* i. 283. *Gm. Lin.* i. 782. *Bris.* i. 134.

Id. 8vo. i. 33.

Columba minor ventre candido, *Raii*, 63. 16. & 183. 23. *Sloan. Jam.* 303. pl. 262. 1.

Brown, Jam. 469.

Pigeon de la Jamaïque, *Buf.* ii. 529. pl. 21.

— brun à couvertures infer. des Ailes rouges, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. 310,

White-bellied Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 619.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill dusky; the nostrils much elevated, forming two tubercles at the base; irides white, or orange; top of the head, and all the under parts white; hind part of the neck varied blue and purple; back, rump, and upper tail coverts purplish brown, with a light tinge of red; the tail blue, terminated by a small band of white.

Inhabits Jamaica, found in the Savannas in January, probably in its passage to some other parts; feeds on berries, is accounted good food, being less bitter than the White-crowned Species: it makes a mournful noise on the trees, through the whole island, and sometimes very loud and disagreeable. The Guaranis call it Yeruti; it is sedentary, and according to Azara, is found as far as the River Plata; it has a naked orange skin about the eyes, and to the angles of the mouth, but scarcely visible in dried specimens.

A.—Length eleven inches. Bill black ; crown blue grey, darker at the back part; the plumage above, quills, and tail rufous brown ; chin nearly white ; breast vinaceous, or the colour of lilac ; belly and vent white, with a slight mixture of black on the latter ; under wing coverts rufous ; the inner webs of the quills the same, but paler ; tail four inches long, a trifle rounded, the two outer feathers darker, and tipped with a white spot ; the third also darker, with a pale end, but not white ; wings reach to the middle of the tail ; legs yellow.

Inhabits Berbice : in the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, and called Wiroe.*

120.—WHITE-FRONTED PIGEON.

Columba erythrothorax, Colombi-Galline à face blanche, *Temm. Pig. fol. pl. 7. Id.*
8vo. i. p. 405.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill slender, dusky ; round the eye bare, and red ; face white ; top of the head, the neck, and breast, vinaceous ; belly and vent ferruginous ; back, wings, upper tail coverts, and two middle tail feathers, sooty brown ; at the lower part of the neck some glossy green feathers, variable ; the rest of the tail feathers dusky black, with white ends ; shape of the tail much rounded ; legs red.

Inhabits Surinam.

121.—GREY-FRONTED PIGEON.

Columba frontalis, Colombi-Galline à front gris, *Temm. Pig. fol. pl. 10. Id.* 8vo. i.
p. 411.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill black ; front bluish grey ; back, wings, and upper tail coverts, purplish olive ; throat light

* Wiroe, Klyn Zoort (Lesser Sort), alluding, no doubt, to there being one larger.

rufous; breast, belly, and vent, pale vinaceous; quills rufous within and dusky without; tail olive-brown; the ends of the three outer feathers white; legs red. In the male the back has some gilded reflections of purple.—Inhabits Guiana. Thought by M. Temminck to be the same as the White-bellied Species.

** WITH CUNEIFORM LONG TAILS.

122.—MIGRATORY PIGEON.

- Columba migratoria*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 612. *Lin.* i. 285. *Gm. Lin.* i. 789. *Borowsk.* iii. 205. t. 214. *Bartr. Trav.* 288. 467.
Oenas Americana, *Bris.* i. 100. *Id.* 8vo. i. 24. *Frisch*, t. 142.
Palumbus Caroliniensis, *Klein*, 119.
 Pigeon de Passage, *Buf.* ii. 527. *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. 210. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 23.
 Colombe voyageuse, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 48. 49. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 346.
 Passenger, or Migratory Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 661. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 187. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 398. *Kalm. Trav.* ii. pl. in p. 82. *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 102. pl. 44. f. 1.
Wood's Zoogr. i. p. 474. *Frankl. Narr. App.* p. 670.

SIZE of the Common Pigeon; length from fourteen to sixteen inches, extent of wing twenty-four; weight about nine ounces. Bill eleven lines long, and black; round the eyes crimson; irides orange; throat and all the upper parts cinereous; wing coverts marked with some black spots; sides of the neck glossy, variable purple; fore part of the neck and breast vinaceous; belly and under parts the same, but paler; quills black brown, with pale cinereous white edges, half way from the base, broadest on the inner ones; tail greatly cuneiform, consisting of twelve feathers, the middle and outer one differing in length five inches; the two middle dove-colour black, the next on each side very little shorter, of a pale lead-colour, except the inner web, from the middle to the end, and about one inch from the tip, where it is very pale, almost white; the next one

inch shorter, the same in colour, but only whitish at the end; the two next four inches and a half long, the exterior only four inches; these have also the ends white; the last white the whole length of the outer web, and all of them, except the two middle, have a black mark on the inner web, about two inches from their insertion; legs red. The female is somewhat smaller, and the colours less vivid.

Inhabits North America, chiefly between 20 and 60 degrees of latitude; breeding in the more northern, and retiring towards the southern provinces, at the approach of winter. Is called by the Europeans at Moose Fort and Severn River, Wood Pigeon, and Passenger Pigeon; by the natives Memewuck. They build in trees, and are extremely good eating. It can scarcely be conceived in what prodigious flocks they are seen in their passage from one part to the other; often in strings of two miles in length, and a quarter in breadth; and during their flight over any place, quite darken the air; frequently alight on trees, and sometimes in such vast numbers, as to break down moderately strong branches. The people of Philadelphia shoot them from the tops of their houses; and in New England knock them down from their roosting places in the evening, which is not difficult to do, as they are very tame at the time, or much fatigued; and the common people during flight time chiefly subsist on them.* Their food consists of acorns,† or mast of all kinds, but they will destroy corn, rice, peas, and other seeds, to the great detriment of the farmers; they will also feed on juniper, and other berries; but not when better food can be obtained. Often do vast damage in

* They have also another way of taking them in Louisiana. A party of five or six goes in the evening into the woods, having several flat dishes, with brimstone, which is set on fire, under such trees as the birds roost on; the fume of which so stupifies them, as to cause their fall to the ground, and several sacks have at times been filled with these birds: in this they are often accompanied by the Ladies, who esteem it an agreeable evening's amusement; independent of the stupefaction by brimstone, they are frequently confounded by a sudden blaze of light of pine splinters, and multitudes are killed by sticks.

† Very fond of the sweet, small acorns of the *Quercus aquatica*, *Sempervirens*, *Flammula*, and others, which induce these birds to migrate into such parts, as these trees are found in.—*Bartram*.

autumn by devouring the corn, before they begin their southern flight. Now and then they come into Georgia in small flocks, probably from their not finding mast, acorns, &c. in other places, their most usual rout of migration.

This Species is said only to have one young at a time, a circumstance observed in at least 100 nests; one of their breeding places said to be near Shelbyville, in the state of Kentucky, which was several miles in breadth, and almost every tree furnished with nests, wherever the branches could accommodate them; so that by cutting down one tree, they procure sometimes 200 squabs, which are almost a mass of fat, in so much that many melt it down, to be used as a substitute for butter and lard. An enlarged and amusing account of this bird may be read in the *American Ornithology*.

123.—CANADA PIGEON.

Columba Canadensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 613. *Lin.* i. 284. *Gm. Lin.* i. 785. *Bris.* i. 118.

Id. *Svo.* i. 29.

Tourterelle de Canada, *Buf.* ii. 552. *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. 280. t. 43. f. 1. *Pl. enl.* 176.

Canada Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 658. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 190.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill blackish; upper part of the head, neck, back, and wings, grey brown; lower part of the back and rump ash-colour; from chin to breast yellowish brown, greyish on the sides; beneath from the breast white; wing coverts marked with blackish brown spots; quills brown, the greater edged with yellowish; tail cuneiform, ash-colour, the longest feather five inches and a half; all the feathers tipped with white, but the outer one wholly white, and all, except the two middle ones, marked within near the base with a rufous spot, beneath which is another of dusky black; legs red. In the female the feathers of the head, neck, breast, and upper parts, are tipped with dirty white, giving them a striated appearance.

Inhabits Canada, and as it resembles in many things the Migratory Pigeon, may possibly be a Variety of that bird, if not specifically different. M. Temminck thinks it to be the female of the Migratory.

124.—CAROLINA PIGEON.

Columba Carolinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 613. *Lin.* i. 286. *Gm. Lin.* i. 789.

Turtur Caroliniensis, *Bris.* i. 110. t. 8. f. 1. *Id. Svo.* i. 27. *Vieill. Am.* iv. pl.

Picacuroba, *Will.* 134. *Klein*, 119.

Tourte, Tourterelle de la Caroline, *Buf.* ii. 557. *Pl. enl.* 175.—female. *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 50. *Id. Svo.* i. p. 355. *Seligm. Vog.* i. pl. 48.—male.

Carolina Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 663. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 188. pl. 14. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 24. *Bartr. Trav.* 288. *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 91. pl. 43. f. 1.

LENGTH ten inches and a half, or more; breadth eighteen. Bill blackish; eyes in a bare bluish skin; irides black; the forehead, neck before, and breast, reddish, glossed with green gold and violet; the rest of the under parts pale rufous; hind part of the head and neck brownish ash-colour; back, wing coverts nearest the body, rump, and upper tail coverts, ash-colour, mixed with rufous; the rest of the wing coverts cinereous brown; on each wing, near the tips of the greater coverts, a few black spots; quills blackish ash-colour, with whitish edges; tail cuneiform, consisting of fourteen feathers, length five inches, the outer one little more than two, the two middle ones ash-coloured brown; the two next ash-colour, marked with black in the middle, the others light ash-colour, with the ends whitish, and a black spot between the two colours; beneath, the two middle feathers the same as above, but the end half white; legs red.

The female wants the gloss on the breast, otherwise the same as the male.

Inhabits Carolina, Brazil, St. Domingo, &c.; found in the first the whole year: met with also in Georgia; it builds there in trees,

the beginning of May, the nest made of large dried stalks, and fibres of plants, without any art; lays two white eggs. Is a common bird in the plantations in winter, but the nest is not often met with; in fact, numbers of them depart southward, but many remain in Pennsylvania, and other parts, the whole winter. It is a very tame and familiar species, and sometimes collects in great numbers during the cold season, at which time they are killed by the inhabitants, as the flesh is savoury, and greatly esteemed.

125.—MARGINATED PIGEON.

Columba marginata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 614. *Lin.* i. 286. *Gm. Lin.* i. 791.

Turtur Americanus, *Bris.* i. 101. *Id. Svo.* i. 24.

Tourterelle d'Amérique, *Buf.* v. 552.

Long-tailed Dove, *Edw.* pl. 15.—male.

Marginated Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 664.

SIZE of the Common Turtle; length eleven inches. Bill horn-colour, darker at the tip; irides dull rufous; from the gape to the eyes a white streak; the fore part of the head and throat rufous brown; hindhead bluish ash-colour; between the two, under the ears, a black spot, the size of a tare; neck behind, back, scapulars, and wing coverts, dull brown; the two last marked with oval black spots, of different sizes; the lower part of the back and rump incline to ash-colour; neck before and breast rose-colour, paler on the sides; belly and under parts brown, mixed with ash-colour; quills deep brown, edged outwardly with rufous; tail cuneiform,* the two middle feathers blackish, the others ash-colour, with white tips, and between the two colours a black band; legs red.

Inhabits America.—Edwards's bird was brought from the West Indies. M. Temminck supposes it the same as the Carolina Species.

* Edwards says, that in his bird the tail was like that of a Magpie, and more than the length of the body.

126.—CRESCENT-BREASTED PIGEON.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill dusky red ; round the eye bare and bluish ; general colour of the plumage above rusty brownish black ; forehead and chin pale rufous, or buff-colour ; feathers of the crown rather elevated ; on the breast, before the wing, a clay-coloured crescent, beginning on each side of the neck ; and below this, from the bend of each wing a second ; belly clay-colour, the lower part variegated with curved black marks as far as the vent ; thighs black ; tail cuneiform, four inches long, the two middle feathers plain brownish black, the others the same, tipped with white ; the wings reach to about the middle ; legs pale red.

This was met with in a collection of drawings, with no account annexed, but supposed to come from America.

127.—BLACK-WINGED PIGEON.

Columba melanoptera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 615. *Gm. Lin.* i. 790. *Molin. Chil.* 308. *Id. Fr. edit.* 215.

Pigeon sauvage, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. p. 129. No. 319.

Colombe melanoptere, *Temm. Pig. 2de. Suite, Id.* 8vo. i. p. 359.

Black-winged Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 271.

THE short description of this bird, from Molina, merely tells us, that it is found in Chili, and of a bluish grey colour ; black quills, and a wedge-shaped tail ; but M. d'Azara describes one more at large, probably the same, from Paraguay, twelve inches long, with a cuneiform tail ; the bill black ; irides of two circles, the inner ash-colour, the outer garnet ; fore part of the head, neck, throat, and lesser wing coverts inclining to violet ; behind the head deep rufous, and gilded in some lights with green and crimson ; wings and tail

blackish, but the feathers of the latter white at the ends; the rest of the plumage rufous blue, paler on the belly; found in October, and not very common.

128.—AMBOINA PIGEON.

Columba Amboinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 614. *Lin.* i. 286. *Gm. Lin.* i. 790. *Bris.* i. 127. t. 9. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 31. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 318.
 Tourterelle d'Amboine, *Buf.* ii. 557.
 Amboina Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 665.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill red; plumage for the most part rufous, but the feathers on the top of the head, the neck, and breast, marked with a blackish band near the tips; those of the upper parts of the back and wing coverts, deep brown, with the ends rufous; the lower, rump, and upper tail coverts, rufous; quills deep brown; the tail very unequal, the outer feathers being very short; general colour rufous brown; legs red. The female differs in being less bright.

Inhabits the Island of Amboina; found also in Sumatra.

129.—CAPE PIGEON.

Columba Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 614. *Lin.* i. 286. *Gm. Lin.* i. 790. *Bris.* i. 120. t. 9. f. 2.—male. *Id.* 8vo. i. 29.
 La Tourtelette, *Buf.* ii. 554. *Pl. enl.* 140.—male. *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. 286. t. 43. f. 1.
Temm. Pig. fol. pl. 53. 54. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 366.
 Tourterelle à Cravate noire, *Levail. Afr.* vi. p. 82. pl. 273, 274, 275.
 Cape Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 666.

THIS is a very small and beautiful Species, scarcely bigger than a Lark, but in length nine inches and a half. Bill red; forehead and chin nearly white; throat, and fore part of the neck, to the breast, black; head, neck, breast, back, rump, wing and tail coverts, grey brown; greater wing coverts tipped with black; belly, sides, and under tail coverts, dirty white; on each wing a bright spot like

polished steel; greater quills rufous within, and brown on the outer webs and tips; the second quills brown, edged with grey; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers four inches and a half long, the outer one very short; the long ones blackish brown, with a rufous tinge; the rest grey from the base, and blackish at the ends; beneath black, except the outer one, which has the outside and tip white; legs red.

The female is smaller, and has the throat and fore part of the neck of the same colour as the head; mottled with brown on the breast; the crown waved with brown, and particularly the wing, marked with crescents of brown and black, and appears in this state a most beautiful bird; the greater wing coverts not tipped with black.

Inhabits Africa, both at the Cape of Good Hope, and Senegal, and probably in all the southern parts of that quarter; makes the nest in bushes, of a moderate height, of sticks, like most of the tribe; the eggs but two in number, white, and so transparent, that the colour of the yolk may be seen through the shell. We have noticed several variations; in some the forehead is black; one had a stripe of white across the head, and down each side of the neck, a bar of white across the rump, and the spots on the wing blue green, instead of black. In another specimen a crescent of very pale ash-colour on the breast, and the sides, beneath the eye, mottled cinereous and black. In the *Pl. entum.* the forehead is dusky black, sides of the neck from the eye to the wing fine pale, mixed grey; wing coverts and rump fine blue grey; tail wholly black; and the under parts from the breast pure white.

Thunberg says, it is frequent in the gardens at the Cape, and feeds on seeds, he calls it Maquas Duye, and Namaqua Dove. One at Mr. Brogden's was brought from Senegal, but in this the whole face to the eyes, as well as the throat, and neck before, was black.

130.—MALACCA TURTLE.

Columba Malaccensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 612. *Gm. Lin.* i. 788.

Colombe à large Queue, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 67. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 339.

Petite Tourterelle de Queda, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 177. *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. 305.

Malacca Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 661. *Shaw's Zool.* xxi. pl. 929.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill black, tinged with yellow at the base and tip; irides yellow; forehead and throat light cinereous grey; hind part of the head the same, crossed with black lines; back, rump, and lesser wing coverts pale cinereous grey, tipped with a black band; sides of the neck white, crossed with numerous lines of black; breast and belly pale vinous grey; sides of the last undulated with black lines; quills brown; middle tail feathers the same, the others brown for two-thirds of the length; from thence to the ends white; thighs and under tail coverts white; legs like yellow orpiment.

Inhabits Malacca, and is a most beautiful species; the flesh said to be extremely delicate. This has been transported to the Isle of Mauritius, where it multiplies exceedingly.

131.—BANTAMESE PIGEON.

Columba Bantamensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 615.

——— *striata*, *Mus. Carls.* t. 67.

Bantamese Pigeon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 271.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill black; plumage above hoary ash-colour; beneath whitish, marked on the back, wings, and breast, with slender, waved crescents; chin and vent nearly white; tail cuneiform, the length of the body, consisting of fourteen feathers, the six middle ones black, the rest the same, but white towards the tips; legs red.

Inhabits the Island of Java ; exceedingly common near Bantam, in the palm woods, where it fills the ears of the neighbouring inhabitants with its pleasing, melancholy notes. We will not be positive that this may not be a young bird of the Malacca Species, if not the female.

One similar, said to have come from New-Holland, had the chin nearly white ; forehead paler than the rest ; from the belly to the vent very pale ash-colour.

Inhabits Sumatra, called Katitiran ;* but in this the breast is of a vinous red, less bright in the female. Said to be three Varieties, differing in size : this is the Turtle often kept tame, and trained to fight with each other. Poonas is the generic name of the Doves, which the Malays distinguish from the Balam, or Turtle family, by being less exclusively granivorous.

132.—BARRED TURTLE.

Columba striata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 608. *Lin.* i. 282. *Gm. Lin.* i. 775. *Klein*, 120. 21.

Jacquin, *Vog.* 32. t. 15.

Turtur Indicus striatus, *Bris.* i. 109. *Id.* 8vo. i. 26.

Tourterelle rayée des Indes, *Buf.* ii. 557. *Id. Sonnin.* vii. p. 292.

Barred Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 650. *Id. Sup.* 200. *Edw.* pl. 16.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, pale horn-colour ; nostrils pale blue ; irides blue grey ; the eyes in a bare white skin, which passes to the nostrils ; forehead, cheeks, and throat, pale blue ; the top of the head and hindhead incline to rufous ; upper part of the neck, the back, and wing coverts, brownish ash-colour, marked with transverse, arcuated bands of black ; rump the same, but not banded ; sides of the neck and body incline to blue, crossed with slender blue black lines ; fore part of the neck, breast, belly, and thighs, tinged with rose-colour ; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers deep dove-colour, the rest black, with the ends more or less white ; under coverts white ; legs pale red, claws brown.

* *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 319.

Inhabits the East Indies and China, called in the latter, Fowat; frequent at Malacca, as well as in the Island of St. Helena. This and the two last, according to M. Temminck, form only one and the same species.

133.—MAUGÉ PIGEON.

Columba Maugei, *Colombe Maugé*, *Temm. Pig. fol.* pl. 52. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 363.

A TRIFLE larger than the Malacca Species; ten inches. Bill black; top of the head light grey; nape chestnut; back and wings pale reddish brown, the fringes of the feathers pale; quills deeper; sides of the jaw, under the eye, deeper ash grey; neck and under parts dusky white; the feathers of the former margined with dusky, and of the latter with brown; tail very cuneiform, consisting of twelve feathers, the eight middle ones nearly even, and the two outer scarcely more than half their length; the two middle like the quills, the others black, with the ends white; legs black.

Inhabits South Asia; at first sight is like the Malacca Species, but on comparison, is certainly a distinct bird; besides other things, differing much in the tail; as in the Malacca, it is equally graduated; but in the present one, eight of the feathers are nearly of one length, and only the two outer shortest.

134.—CRESTED PIGEON.

SIZE a trifle larger than the Common Turtle; length, including the tail, fifteen inches. Bill black; irides yellow; head, neck, and beneath the body, pale dove-colour; round the eye bare, and reddish; neck behind, middle of the back, and lower part of the breast rufous dove-colour, or brownish buff; at the nape several elongated, narrow,

black feathers, some three inches or more in length, giving the appearance of the crest of the *Coly*; across the wing eight or ten dusky bars; quills brown; on the middle a large, pale, gilded, bronze spot, similar to that in the *Bronze-winged Pigeon*; below this several of the second quills are vivid purple and copper, bronzed with blue; and all the feathers forming these vivid parts fringed at the ends with white; tail cuneiform, five inches long, the outer feather, one inch and a half, at least, shorter than the two middle ones; general colour dusky black, with whitish ends; the two middle feathers glossed on the edges with a greenish bronze tinge; legs red.

The male and female much alike in plumage.

Inhabits New-Holland.—A few of these were met with in the vicinity of Macquarrie's River, but are far from common. A fine pair in the *Linnæan Museum*.

135.—PHEASANT-TAILED PIGEON.

Columba phasianella, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 129.

LENGTH fourteen inches and a half. Bill and legs rufous brown; plumage above dull rufous brown, inclining to chestnut; on the crown and sides of the neck, a gloss of green and purple; nape marked with broad bands of brown, and narrow ones of rufous; quills dull brown, edged and tipped with rufous chestnut; tail very long, and cuneiform, the middle feathers dull rufous, the lateral ones bright rufous; about the middle a broad band of black; throat rufous, the rest of the under parts purplish brown, transversely banded with narrow black zigzags; flanks, thighs, and under tail coverts plain bright chestnut.

Inhabits the interior of New-Holland, about Port Jackson.

136.—GREAT-TAILED PIGEON.

Columba macroura, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 615. *Gm. Lin.* i. 790.

Le Tourocco, *Buf.* ii. 553. *Temm. Pig.* 8vo. i. p. 344.

Tourterelle à large Queue, *Pl. enl.* 329. *Soum. Buf.* vii. 285. t. 69. f. 2.

Great-tailed Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 667.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill red, base covered with a white cere; head, neck, and upper parts of the body, reddish cinnamon-colour; breast, belly, and thighs, dusky white; tail very long, cuneiform, and at least half the length of the bird, in colour like the upper parts, the ends of the feathers white; legs red.

Inhabits Senegal: is said to carry the tail like the Crested Curassow.

ORDER V. GALLINACEOUS.

GENUS LV.—PEACOCK.

1 Crested Peacock	2 Black-shouldered	5 Iris
A Var.	3 Javan	6 Thibet
B Var.	4 Japan	7 Malay

THE bill in this Genus is convex, and strong.

Nostrils large.

Head small, crested.

Spurs on the legs.

Feathers above the tail long, broad, expansible.

1.—CRESTED PEACOCK.

Pavo cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 616. *Lin.* i. 267. *Faun. suec.* No. 197. *Gm. Lin.* i. 729. *Scop.* i. No. 162. *Brun.* p. 58. *Kramer*, p. 355. *Frisch*, t. 118. *Raii*, 51. A. 2. *Will.* 112. t. 27. *Bris.* i. 281. t. 27. *Id.* 8vo. i. 79. *Klein*, 112. B. *Id. Ov.* 32. t. 14. f. 1. 2. *Borowsk.* ii. 164. *Gerin.* ii. t. 217. *Spalowsk.* ii. t. 28. *Roman. Orn.* 26. t. 2. & 3. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 319.

Le Paon, *Buf.* ii. 288. pl. 10. *Pl. ent.* 433. 434. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xc. Pfau, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 22. *Naturf.* iv. s. 605. *Id.* xvii. 66. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 95. t. 81.

Pavone, *Zimman. Uov.* 25. t. 1. No. 1.

Crested Peacock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 668. *Will. Engl.* 158. pl. 27. *Raii*, p. 51. A. 2. & 183. 18. *Sloan. Jam.* 302. No. 23. *Brown, Jam.* 470. *Bewick, Birds*, i. pl. p. 289.

SIZE of a middling Turkey; length from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail three feet eight inches, and sometimes more than

four feet. The bill is nearly two inches long, and brown; irides yellow; on the crown is a kind of crest, composed of twenty-four feathers, scarcely webbed, except at the ends, which are gilded green, the shafts whitish; the head, neck, and breast, are green gold, glossed with blue; over the eye a streak of white, and beneath it another; the back and rump green gold, glossed with copper; the feathers distinct, and lie over one another like shells; the belly and vent greenish black; thighs yellowish; scapulars and lesser wing coverts reddish cream-colour, varied with black; the middle ones deep blue, with a gilded gloss; the greater coverts and bastard wing rufous; quills rufous, some of them variegated with rufous, blackish and green; the tail consists of eighteen grey-brown feathers, eighteen inches long, marked on the sides with rufous grey; above the tail springs an inimitable set of long beautiful feathers or upper tail coverts, adorned with a most brilliant and variegated eye at the end of each, and of various colours, yellow gilded, a deep olive and violet, with a black disk. These are very numerous, and of different lengths: some equalling five feet, besides the quill, which is three inches more: this grand train, or tail, as it is by some falsely called, may be expanded perpendicularly upwards, being supported by the feathers of the true tail;* the legs are short, greyish brown, and those of the male furnished with a strong spur, three quarters of an inch in length.

The female is smaller. Bill white; irides lead-colour; the crest on the head the same; on the sides of the head a greater portion of

* One circumstance relating to this bird seems equally to have escaped Naturalists and Philosophers—the power it seems to possess of communicating an electric motion to the fibres of the long feathers of the the train when expanded; for from no other cause can one explain that tremulous movement, and horizontal position which the fibres acquire at certain moments of the expansion, and which is accompanied with a noise like the emission of the electric matter. Whatever command a bird may possess over the immediate tube of the feather, the webs seem totally inanimate, and incapable of receiving any impulse whatever.

white; throat and neck green; the rest of the body and wings cinereous brown; breast fringed with white; legs as in the male, but without a spur, though in some birds the rudiment of one is seen.

In some male birds the whole of the wing coverts and scapulars are fine deep blue green, very glossy; but the outer edge of the wing and quills are of the usual colour.

This bird, so common in Europe, is of Eastern origin, and has been the admiration of all ages from that of the King Solomon,* to the present; found in a wild state in many parts of Africa and Asia,† but no where so large and fine as in India;‡ more particularly in the neighbourhood of the Ganges; all the Jungles in the Nabob of Oude's Territories are full of Peacocks; about the passes in the Jungletterrey District, especially Tehriagully, whole woods are said to be covered with their beautiful plumage, not less than twelve or fifteen hundred, of various sizes, being seen near one spot within an hour:§ is a native of the Malay Peninsula, and of Java, but is not common near Bencoolen; is known by the name of Mira, or Marak. They make the nest on the ground, ordinarily on a small bank, where in some proper bush, they collect leaves, small sticks, &c. and sit very close, usually on twelve or fifteen eggs, and hatch about the beginning of November. By degrees they have spread into all parts, increasing in a wild state in the warmer climates,|| but requiring some care in the colder. In this kingdom it rarely comes to fullness of

* Every three years once came the Ships of Tarshish, bringing gold, and silver, ivory, apes, and Peacocks, *Chron.* ii. ix. v. 21. 1 *Kings*, x. v. 22.

† Not indigenous to China.

‡ Said to be natives of the Isle of Samos, and are represented on the coin of that state, and from this Island to have passed into the rest of Greece, *Anachars.* vi. 253. The Roman epicures prized those from Samos, above all others.

§ Chiefly found in the copses, or the banks of rivers, and no where more plentiful than in the Bhaughulpore district, not far from Termbony Nullah, but the going after them is often a dangerous undertaking, from the tigers, which are also abundant in the same vicinity. *Oriental Sports.*

|| Not uncommon at Ceylon, but not so numerous there as in India: found wild at St. Helena, also at Barbadoes, and other West India Islands.

plumage till the third year. The female seldom lays more than five or six eggs, which are greyish white, and of the size of those of a Turkey, in some marked with a few blackish spots; sits from twenty-seven to thirty days.

The young are usually fed with curd, chopped leeks, barley meal, &c. also soft food, and insects, and in five or six months will feed at large with the old ones. These birds prefer the most elevated places to roost on during the night, such as high trees, tops of houses, and the like. The cry is loud, and inharmonious, a perfect contrast to their external beauty, which is no protection to them.*

Are said to be caught in India by carrying lights to the trees on which they roost, with painted representations of the bird, and when they put out the neck to look at the figure, a noose is slipped over the head, by which they are secured.† In most ages they have been esteemed as a salutary and agreeable food, and at the present day a young Pea Fowl is esteemed a delicacy. Hortensius gave the example at Rome, where it was carried to the highest pitch of luxury by selling very dear.‡

The life of this bird is said by some to be about 25 years,§ by others to exceed 100.||

* “Miraris quoties gemmantes explicat alas,

“Et potes hunc sævo tradere, dure, coco?”

Mart. Epig. L. 13. Ep. lxx.

† *Tavernier's Trav.* iii. 57. The inhabitants of the Mountains on both sides of the Ganges, catch them with birdlime, prepared from the milky juice of two sorts of trees,* boiled with oils to a consistence, which proves sufficiently tenacious to entangle them, or the largest birds.—*Phil. Trans.* lxxi. 376.

‡ *Pliny*, B. x. Ch. xx.—They must have been in plenty notwithstanding, or the Emperor Vitellius could not have procured sufficient for his large dish, called the Buckler of Minerva, which was said to be filled with the livers of Scari, tongues of Flamingoes, and brains of Peacocks.

§ Aristotle, Pliny, Buffon.

|| Willughby. Ten or eleven years since, a Peacock, belonging to Mr. Henwood, of Cordenham, in Cornwall, which had attained to 90 years, was killed by a ferocious hor

* *Ficus religiosa* and *Indica*, *Lin.*

PL. CXIX.



Male-feathered Peacock.

A.—*Pavo varius*, *Bris.* i. 288. *Id. Svo.* i. 81. *Frisch*, t. 119. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 616. 1. β .
Borowsk. ii. 166. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 671.

This is probably a mixed breed between the Common and White Peacock; and of course is to be seen in every variety and proportion of colour between these two birds.

B.—*Pavo albus*, *Bris.* i. 288. *Id. Svo.* i. 81. *Frisch*, t. 120. *Raii*, 51. A. 2.
Borowsk. ii. 167. *Gerin.* ii. 74. 218. *Roman. Orn.* ii. 37.
 Le Paon blanc, *Buf.* ii. 323.
 White Peacock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 672. 1. Var. B.

This is wholly white, the eyes of the train not excepted; but these are to be plainly traced out on the feathers by a different undulation in shade, though apparently of the same pure white colour. This Variety is said to be more common in England than elsewhere.

To the above may be added a circumstance now and then occurring in the female of this species, having the external marks of the plumage of the male. We have met with two instances of this; one belonging to a particular friend, the other in the Leverian Museum, formerly in the possession of Lady Tynte;* the latter of these had bred for several years, but after ceasing to lay eggs, gained by degrees the eyed feathers of the male, and at the time of its death, appeared like a young male bird. The above is, however, not singular, as we have known it instanced both in Pheasants and common poultry; but we cannot at all account for the opposite circumstance taking place in respect to a male Peacock changing into a female, as mentioned by Ausonius in one of his Epigrams:—

“ Vallebanae (nova res et vix credenda Poetis
 “ Sed quæ de vera promitur Historia)
 “ Famineam in speciem convertit masculus Ales;
 “ Pavaque de Pavo constitit ante oculos.”

Auson. Epig. 69.

Pl. cxix.

Q

Among some Chinese drawings which some years since came under our inspection, was an extraordinary Variety of the Peacock. It had a semicircular, yellowish skin, surrounding the hind part of the head; the scapular feathers covered with eyes, and the feathers of the crest adorned in the same manner; the tail, or train, fan-shaped, the feathers with two eyes on each, with an outer circle of crimson; legs blue, with a sharp spur. We can only observe here, that as the other birds in this collection of drawings seemed to be faithfully done, it may form an apology for at least giving its description.

Independent of the value set upon the Peacock as an article of food, the feathers were ever esteemed for ornament; for we learn, that the crest made part of the dress of great men both in India, and this Kingdom. In the reign of King John a fine was paid to him by Ernard de Aclent, which consisted, among other things, of Peacocks' crests; and in the time of Queen Elizabeth, fans were in use, composed of the feathers of the train of this splendid bird; probably before the folding paper, or leather, fans came into use, and which seem to have originated with the Chinese. The feather fans, we are told, were for the most part rather expensive: we may suppose on account of the handles, in which the value chiefly consisted. One is mentioned as having been presented to the Queen, as a new-year's gift,* studded with diamonds;† and it is not uncommon for a fan to cost £40.‡ Silver handled fans are mentioned by many authors, as also those of gold.

2.—BLACK-SHOULDERED PEACOCK.

Pavo cristatus primus, Paon sauvage, *Tem. Fig. & Gall. Svo. ii. p. 28?*

THE size of this beautiful bird is somewhat less than the Common Peacock, and at first may be taken for a Variety of that Species;

* See the shape of such fan in *Qu. Eliz. Progress*, 1578. p. 106. also p. 53. where fans of other feathers are engraved, one according to appearance composed of those of the Ostrich.

† Warton. *Id.* p. 53.

‡ *Id. ib.—Malone.*

but there will, on comparison, be found some striking differences between the two; the present one is rather more round in the body, and better proportioned, and the general colours more brilliant; the wing coverts and scapulars are entirely without those variations of black, on a cream-coloured ground, seen in the first species; instead of which those parts are wholly covered with black feathers, which have the appearance of velvet, and in certain lights appear of a most brilliant sapphire-coloured blue; the rest of the wing is not unlike that of the Common Peacock, but more dusky.

The female has also evident traces of the difference of sex; in her the shoulders are not wholly black, but marbled with dusky white, the feathers being chiefly cream-coloured, deeply margined with black, and the addition of some streaks and bars.

The young males more or less resemble the female parent, till the third year, when their plumage becomes complete.

A pair of these gorgeous birds was in the Leverian Museum, and said to be natives of Japan; but from later information are rather supposed to inhabit Thibet, in Tartary; are scarce birds, and little known except in our kingdom, and Holland; they are often met with at the shops of the dealers in birds, but at a most extravagant price: how far this is distinct, or a Variety only of the Common Sort, we are not prepared to answer, but it is certain, that they multiply with each other, and the produce, as may be expected, varies accordingly. M. Temminck observes, that the original Peacock chiefly differs from the domesticated one in the colour of the wing coverts, which have a gold green and blue gloss, instead of cream-colour, varied with black, as seen in the birds bred in confinement.

The above black-shouldered one seems to approach near to the Wild Species.

3.—JAVAN PEACOCK.

Pavo javanicus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 185.—Horsfield.

THIS chiefly differs from the well-known Crested Species, in that the crest is not composed of distinct feathers, enlarged at the end; but is a kind of upright tuft of slender ones; feathers of the neck, breast, and back, glossy green gold, terminated with a violet black band; scapulars and lesser wing coverts mixed, glossy emerald-green and sky-blue.

Inhabits Java, where it is called Merak; further than the above we are not furnished with a description; but we think it to be not much differing from the following, a specimen of which is in the Museum at the India House, London.

This is in shape like our Crested Species, but smaller; from the crown arises a loose tuft of several pale feathers, about four inches in length; chin and throat bare of feathers; back and rump gilded green, the feathers narrowly edged with blue; neck waved with glossy brownish green feathers, deeply edged with gilded green; outer ridge of the wing half way buff; quills brownish, deep green; body brownish green, the feathers with black edges. The train as in our Peacock, but smaller in proportion, and furnished with eye-like spots as in that bird, which are in the middle deep blue encircled with fine green, then a large bed of brown, and finally surrounded with a margin of gilded copper-colour; legs stout, brown, furnished with a single, strong spur.

This last described was from Java, or Sumatra.

4.—JAPAN PEACOCK.

Pavo muticus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 617. *Lin.* i. 268. *Gm. Lin.* i. 731. *Borowsk.* ii. 167.
 — *Japanicus*, *Bris.* i. 289. *Id.* Svo. i. 81. *Aldr. Av.* ii. t. 33. 34. *Johnst. Av.* t. 23.
 — *Spicifer*, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 641.

Le Spicifere, *Buf.* ii. 266.

Pheasant one kind of, *Kæmpf. Jap. Engl. Ed.* p. 129.

Japan Peacock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 672.

SIZE of the Crested Peacock. The bill larger, and ash-coloured; space round the eyes red; irides yellow; on the top of the head an upright crest, four inches long, by some compared to an ear of corn; colour green and blue mixed; the top of the head and neck greenish, with spots of blue, which have a white streak down the middle of each; back greenish blue; breast blue and green gold mixed; belly, sides, and thighs, ash-colour, with black spots, streaked with white on the belly; wing coverts and secondaries, not unlike the back; greater quills green, transversely barred with black lines, but growing yellowish towards the ends, where they are black; the upper tail coverts are fewer than those of the Common Peacock, yet longer than the tail; they are chestnut brown, with white shafts, and have at the end of each a large spot, gilded in the middle, then blue, and surrounded with green; legs ash-colour, and not furnished with spurs.

The female is smaller, the belly quite black, and the upper tail coverts much shorter; the tail green, edged with blue, and white shafts.

This inhabits Japan, and is no doubt the bird which Kœmpfer calls a Pheasant, “remarkable for the various colours and lustre of its feathers, and for the beauty of its tail, which equals half a man’s length, and in a curious variety and mixture of the finest colours, chiefly blue and gold, in no ways inferior to that of a Peacock.”

This bird is also known in India, as it is well represented in the curious collection of drawings belonging to Sir J. Anstruther. In this the bill is dusky, or pale blue; crown of the head and back, at the nape, and round the chin, deep blue, nearly black; sides of the head pale blue, and bare, in the middle of which are the eyes; beneath this, on the ears, a deep crescent of yellow skin, divided into two parts, the rest of the head deep blue; from the back part of the

crown springs an upright crest of loose feathers, two inches at least in height, and pointed at the top; the rest of the neck and breast glossy changeable green, the edges of the feathers very brilliant, giving the appearance of undulations; the wings are reddish brown, mixed with green on the shoulders and back; under parts of the body dusky; quills brown, some of them margined with green and bluish, and towards the ends very pale; tail uncertain; train not unlike that of the Common Peacock, the feathers glossy green, with white shafts, and an eye at the end of each, of a gilded brown, in the middle of which is a large green spot, within that a blue one, and finally in the centre a cordated spot of black; the feathers of the train seem shorter than in the Common Species, and perhaps less in number, as the eyes appear not so numerous; legs dusky ash-colour, furnished with a single spur behind.

Inhabits India; found at Chittagong and Bhauglepore; not uncommon in the east parts of Bengal.—Sir J. Anstruther.

It is most probably the same with the Japan Species,* which has been known to Europe only by means of a painting, sent by the Emperor of Japan to the Pope. In this representation the legs had no spurs, but this might have been overlooked by the draughtsman.

5.—IRIS PEACOCK.

- Pavo bicalcaratus*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 617. *Lin.* i. 268. *Gm. Lin.* i. 730. *Borowsk.* ii. 163. t. 26. *Spalowsk.* iii. t. 32. *Mus. Lev.* t. 6. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 319.
Pavo Sinensis, *Bris.* i. 291. *Id.* 8vo. i. 82. *Gerin.* ii. 219. 220.
Phasianus pavoneus, *Klein*, 114. 6.—male. *Id. Ph. fuscus*.—female.
Polyplectron Chinquis, *Eperronier Chinquis*, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 363. *Id. Sonnin.* vi. 227. pl. 46. f. 2.
L'Eperronier, *Buf.* ii. 368. *Pl. enl.* 492. 493. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xci. *Enc. Orn.* p. 178. pl. 83.

* The late Mr. Woodford mentioned to me his having seen, among the French King's collection of drawings, one called *Spicifere*, which was clearly the Impeyan Pheasant.

Le petit Paon de Malacca, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 173. pl. 99.

Peacock Pheasant, *Edw.* pl. 67. 69.

Iris Peacock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 673.

SIZE of a Dunghill Cock, or bigger. Bill grey, tip dusky; irides yellow; between the bill and eye, and round the latter, ash-colour, and almost bare, being only covered with a few scattered hairs; head, neck, and back the same, mottled with fine lines, and dots of white; behind the neck some dusky spots; chin and throat nearly white; breast, and all beneath, marked with greyish white and brown, in waves, two or three on each feather; those of the rump, sides of the tail, and coverts with whitish margins, and within them numerous dots of white; wings marbled with whitish, on which are rows of gilded, bronzed, purple red, spots, about the size of a silver penny; these are less regular on the coverts, and smaller, and all of them changing into blue and green in different lights; the back, between the shoulders, is also spotted; the tail feathers, or rather the elongated coverts, have likewise the same lucid spots, but more oval, one on each side of the shaft, not far from the end; the legs are brown, and on the back part of each two spurs, one above the other.

The female is smaller by one-third, and the colours less vivid; the eyes on the wings much the same; tail brown, appearing between the coverts, which are less numerous, and only here and there one charged with splendid glossy spots, so conspicuous in the male; and which in this sex are comparatively more dull; the legs not furnished with spurs.*

These beautiful birds inhabit China and India, from both which they are now and then brought alive to Europe.† The bird described by Sonnerat had three spurs on one leg, and two on the other, but this was most probably a *Lusus Naturæ*. In the drawings of Sir J.

* I observe one, supposed a female, in drawings, having two spurs, probably a young male.

† One of these was in the Menagerie of the late Duchess Dowager of Portland, alive, some years since.

Anstruther I observe a bird of this kind which had only two or three feathers of the tail marked with resplendent purple spots, and but few on the wings; it was said to be a female, but is probably a young bird, called by the people of Asam, Deo-Kukura. It is frequent throughout the Malay Peninsula, and is known also in Sumatra, and there called Kuaow Chirmin.

6.—THIBET PEACOCK.

Pavo Tibetanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 617. *Lin.* i. 26. 2. β . *Gm. Lin.* i. 731. *Bris.* i. 294. t. 28. A. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 83. *Gerin.* ii. t. 221.—a White Variety.
 Le Chinois, *Buf.* ii. 365. *Tem. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 363.
 Eperonnier, *Tem. Mun. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xci.
 Thibet Peacock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 675. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 441.

SIZE of the Pintado; length two feet one inch and a half. Bill one inch and half long, and cinereous; irides yellow; head, neck, and under parts ash-colour, with blackish lines; wing coverts, back, and rump, grey, with small white dots; besides which, on the wing coverts and back are large round spots of a fine blue, changing in different lights to violet and green gold; quills and upper tail coverts grey, with blackish lines; on the quills two round blue spots on each, like those of the coverts; on the outer webs, and on each tail feather, four of the same, two on each side of the web, one above the other; the middle coverts are the longest, the others shorten by degrees; the legs are grey, furnished with two spurs behind, one above the other, the upper one the shortest of the two.

Inhabits the Kingdom of Thibet. Described from a drawing taken from the living bird by M. Poivre. It is probably too, in China, as I found it well figured among the Chinese drawings of the late Mr. Pigou, where it is called Kin-chien-Kee, or Gold Fowl. I observed it also in some drawings in possession of Sir J. Banks, Bart. but in this figure there is only one spur on each leg.

Linnæus supposes it to be a Variety of the Iris, or last Species. M. Temminck joins the two as one and the same, under the name of Polyplectron.

7.—MALAY PEACOCK.—PL. CXX.

SIZE large. Bill white; greater part of the head, and upper part of the neck naked, having only straggling bristles, and of an indigo colour; from the bill, along the summit of the head, is a line of short, black, bristly feathers, reversed on the nape, and forming a short crest; the lower part of the neck, breast, belly, and thighs dark glossy brown; neck variegated with longitudinal, rust-coloured lines, and the breast waved with lines of the same colour; back, and wing coverts marked with dark brown, or black, white, and ferruginous, beautifully disposed in dots and waves; in the fore part, the ferruginous, behind the white, is most prevalent; wings as long as the shorter feathers of the tail, and, when folded, appear of a fine brown, with a purple gloss, marked with many longitudinal waved black lines; quills, next the body, at the tip dark ferruginous, with many large white spots, surrounded with large, black, angular lines; from the root, to within five or six inches of the summit, the outer web is pale ferruginous, with a purple gloss, but near the shaft inclining to yellow; towards the edge it is marked with several longitudinal black, waved lines, which, near the margin, consist of approximated spots; near the shaft is a row of about sixteen eye-like spots, consisting each of two black incurved lines, including a space, which towards the roots is ferruginous, and towards the apex becomes gradually lighter, until it is white; between these eyes are several irregular, black, transverse lines; the inner web, towards the shaft, dusky, towards the edge white; in the dusky part a row of round,

large, black spots, each surrounded with a pale circle; in the white part are many black, circular spots; the tail is compressed, straight, and the feathers placed vertically in two rows, the uppermost vastly longer than the others, have white tips, and are acuminate; on the upper web they are greyish, and on the inner brown, on both innumerable white spots, each surrounded by a black ring; rump pale rust-colour, with many large, black, irregular spots on each feather; legs and feet naked from the knees, bright red, the hind toe small; the leg not furnished with spurs.

This bird has not been unfrequently met with in aviaries in India, and the above description was taken from a fine male specimen, by Dr. Buchanan, and by him communicated to me. These birds, he believes, have always been brought from the Malay Peninsula, and have, at times, the power of spreading the tail as the Peacock, which it is observed to do now and then: according to the Doctor, it is a distinct species from the Argus Pheasant, which differs in many particulars, as will be noticed in the description of that bird. Should this be the case, which we think by no means improbable, it serves to shew, that we have not yet seen a complete specimen of the latter in England; but this is not the only bird of which we have an imperfect idea, as may be seen in respect to the long-tail † of some sort of Pheasant, brought from China, of which we have little more than conjecture; the same also may be observed in several Paradise Birds, as we are only in possession of their fragments.

Among the drawings of General Hardwicke is a male, with his fine gaudy plumage displayed; and in the same drawings, one also of the female, which, as the General was informed by an intelligent friend,* had the general plumage buff-colour, mottled with grey, not unlike the back of the Little Bustard. In this drawing, the sides of the head, and neck before, were bare, and of a bluish colour; crown and hind part of the neck with elongated brown feathers;

* Captain Griffiths.

† See Pl. cxxiv.*

neck and breast rufous. It is said that these birds are found in the greatest plenty in Sumatra, in the midst of the deepest woods, and are easily taken by snares, laid for them in the night, during which time they seek their food, never appearing in the day time; that they assemble in great flocks, and the noise of their wings, and their cries, may be heard at a great distance.

A drawing of this bird, of the full size, in General Hardwicke's collection, of which we have given a figure, measured six feet in length, and differed in some particulars; the head wholly covered with feathers, variegated, and waved with dusky, dull orange, and whitish. Bill and legs pale reddish brown; the two centre tail feathers are about four feet long, waved on the edges, ending in a blunt point; and although the colour of the plumage in general nearly answers to the former description, yet the whole is much darker, and appears less brilliant. This is probably either a female bird or a young male, yet from its very complete plumage it is more probably the former. Among some drawings of this bird in the Museum at the India House, is a figure of one, in which the predominant colour above is dusky plain black; the whole of the head, neck, and all the belly, marbled red brown and black, in concentric circles; in other parts inclining to rufous; legs red, smooth, without any spur.

In a book of drawings belonging to A. B. Lambert, Esq. is a singular, large bird of the Gallinaceous Tribe, supposed to be hybridous. It is of the size of a small Turkey. The bill dusky, under mandible paler, shaped as in others of the kind; the head, as far as the eyes, yellowish white mottled; the feathers of the crown a trifle elevated or tufted; the general colour of the plumage red brown, paler on the under parts of the body, and the margins of the feathers in general palest; many of the longer tail coverts mottled with black and red brown; but the tail itself is for the most part

black, the feathers fringed with white at the ends; though two or three of the outer ones are white; as are the ends of many of the quills; the thighs are feathered to the joint; legs stout, pale brown; toes furnished with a kind of nail; between the toes a slight web.— A bird of this kind was sent by Lord Wellesley, from Bhaughulpore, in the East Indies. The natives supposed it to be an hybrid of the Peacock, and common Jungle Fowl. I have seen the same among the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke; likewise those of Sir J. Anstruther; but whether they were copied from a single specimen, or whether it was a circumstance which commonly occurred, we are left to conjecture.

GENUS LVI.—TURKEY.

1 American Turkey

||

2 Honduras Turkey

BILL convex, short, and strong.

Nostrils open, pointed at the end, lodged in a membrane.

Head and neck, or throat, covered with naked, carunculated flesh; the skin of the last flaccid, and membranaceous.

Tail broad, extensile.

Legs with a blunt spur behind.

1.—AMERICAN TURKEY.

Meleagris Gallopavo, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 618. *Lin.* i. 268. *Faun. succ.* No. 198. *Gm. Lin.* i. 732. *Bris.* i. 158. t. 16. *Id.* 8vo. i. 41. *Raii*, 51. A. 3. *Id.* 182. p. 16. *Will.* 113. t. 27. *Phil. Trans.* xviii. 992. *Id.* lxxi. 67. *Faun. arag.* 80. *Borowsk.* ii. 168. *Frisch*, t. 122. *Gerin.* ii. 75. t. 222.—226. *Schaf. el. Orn.* t. 37. *Klein*, 112. 1. *Id. Ov.* 32. t. 13. f. 4. *Daud. Orn.* i. p. 95. pl. 7. Skeleton. *Johnst. Av.* pl. 24. f. 1. 2. *Id.* pl. 29. f. 1. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. 381.—and *Pl. Anat.* iii. f. 15.

Gallina Indiana, *Zinman. Uov.* 27. t. 2. f. 3. *Rom. Orn.* i. 47. t. 5.

Der Kalekutische Hahn, *Naturf.* xvii. 66.

Il Gallinacio, *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 111.

Der Gemeine Truthahn, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 96. t. 82. *Bechst. Deutsch.* iii. 1112. t. 41.

Le Dindon, *Buf.* ii. 132. pl. 5. *Id. Sonnin.* v. 228. pl. 38. f. 1. *Pl. enl.* 97.

American Turkey, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 178. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 676. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 288.

Domestic Turkey, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 679. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 97. *Will. Engl.* 159. pl. 27.

Albin, iii. pl. 35. *Bewick*, i. pl. in p. 286.

THE Turkey, in its domesticated state, rarely exceeds three feet and a half in length, and four feet and a half in breadth; as to size and weight, it varies very considerably; 14 or 15 pounds is reckoned a very fine bird, but it has been known, though rarely, to exceed 25 pounds. The bill is formed not unlike that of the Peacock, but stronger; the head and neck not only destitute of feathers, but the

skin is very dilatable, and much carunculated, especially round the throat, where there are large tubercles; from the forehead springs an elongated, fleshy appendage, capable of great extension, so as frequently to hang downwards over the bill, to some length; the colour of the tuberculated parts is various—white, red, or blue, according to the quiescent, or irritated state in which the bird appears; as to the plumage, it for the most part inclines to black, in some lights appearing of the most resplendent, gilded, copper-colour, in others glossy green, here and there inclining to purple; the greater wing coverts are glossy brown; quills green gold, growing black towards the ends, and whitish at the tips; the tail consists of 18 feathers, brown, mottled with black, the ends black; the coverts with whitish margins; on the breast a tuft of black hairs, full eight inches in length; the legs very strong, with a short, stout, blunt knob at the back part.

The female is smaller; the tuft of hairs much shorter than in the male, in young birds scarcely perceivable; and the legs quite smooth behind. Such is the plumage of a bird in the usual high state of black feathers in this kingdom.

Although some have asserted the contrary, we have not a doubt of the Turkey having originally been brought from America, and they are said to be found largest in the northern parts of that Continent,* where they are met with by hundreds in a flock; in the day

* Fermin observes, that they weigh at Surinam, 25 lbs. Catesby speaks of 30 lbs. and upwards, in Carolina; and others forty or more; and this General Davies has averred to me to be true: but Clayton, in his account of Virginia, asserts, that they are met with there, weighing 50, or even 60 pounds.—*Phil. Trans.* xviii. p. 992. They were introduced into England, as is supposed, about the year 1524; it is certain, that the name does not occur in the list of Archbishop Nevil's Feast: * nor is it mentioned in the Earl of Northumberland's Household Book, so late as 1512. The ancient Naturalists do not seem to have known it; nor could it, in fact, be known before the discovery of America. Was first seen in France in the reign of Francis I; † and in England in that of Henry VIII: ‡ but even to this day I cannot find it to be any where in a wild state, except in America.

* Viz. before the year 1486.

† He reigned from 1515 to 1547.

‡ Not mentioned in the MS.

relating to the Household of this King. See *Archæol.* Vol. iii. p. 257.

time frequent the woods, and feed on acorns, and returning at night to roost in the swamps, on the trees. Are frequently taken by means of dogs, which they will at first outrun, but the dogs persisting in the pursuit, the birds soon grow fatigued, when they take to the highest trees, and will suffer themselves to be shot one after another. The hen begins to lay early in the spring, but in general produces only one brood in a year, which frequently amounts to sixteen or seventeen, though some assert a greater number; the eggs are white, two inches and a half long, marked with reddish yellow spots, appearing as freckles; and it is said that the hen may be allured to attempt a second brood, by putting fresh eggs under her as soon as the first set are hatched; but this covetous conduct, as may be supposed, greatly injures the bird.*

The male Turkey is said to break the eggs, during the time of incubation, if he can by any means get at them; but Mr. Oedman gives an instance of a Turkey Cock hatching the eggs by sitting on them. †

Turkies are bred in large quantities in some of the northern counties of England, and are driven up to London, towards autumn for sale, in flocks of several hundreds, which are collected from various cottages about Norfolk; ‡ Suffolk, and neighbouring counties, the inhabitants of which think it well worth their while, to attend carefully to them, by making these birds a part of the family during the breeding season.

* They are said to have as many as three broods in a year, in the West Indies.

† See *New Stockh. Trans.* Vol. x. and *Phil. Mag.* Vol. iii. 309.

‡ It has long been a custom for the inhabitants of Norwich to send annually great numbers of Turkies to London, either as presents or on purchase, and the account now lying before us, is well authenticated, that in the year 1793, were sent by the coaches, between one Saturday morning and Sunday night, 1700 Turkies, weighing 9 tons, 2 cwt. 1 quarter, and 2 pounds—value supposed £680 sterling, and two days after half as many more.

It is pleasing to see with what facility the drivers manage them by means of a piece of red rag, fastened to the end of a stick; which, from their antipathy to it as a colour, acts on them as a scourge to a quadruped.

It is needless to specify here the places where the Turkey is now found, as it appears to be domesticated every where; and in France those of Languedoc and Provence are in as high estimation, as those of Norfolk are in England.

The note of the Turkey, if so it can be called, is a kind of guttural scream, several times repeated, which is termed a gobble, but that which the hen utters, when in fear for the safety of the young ones, from a Kite, or other Bird of Prey, being in view, is compared by Dr. Darwin to the words Koe-ut Koe-ut.*

It is needless to say more here, as the history of this bird is treated of at large in the *Histoire des Ois.* and not less scientifically in the 71st Vol. of the *Phil. Trans.*† by my late friend, T. Pennant, Esq. above referred to, and the mode of rearing them in a state of domestication largely discussed by M. Temminck, in the 2d volume of the *Histoire des Pigeons et Gallinacées.*

The Varieties of this Species which have arisen from domestication, are not easily recorded; the most common are dark grey in various shades, inclining to black, or barred dusky white and black.

There is also a beautiful Variety of a fine deep copper-colour: the greater quills pure white; the tail dirty white; and is, when old, and in full plumage, a most beautiful bird.

Another Variety with the plumage wholly white,‡ is now not unfrequent; it is a very handsome bird, and was once esteemed as a

* *Zoonom.* p. 153.

† See also in the same Transactions for 1807, p. 144—a Dissertation on the Stomach of the Turkey, by Sir E. Home, Bart.

‡ The packet of hairs on the breast excepted, which is black throughout all the Varieties, and as conspicuous in this as in any of the others.

great rarity, the breed supposed originally to have arisen in Holland.* In the Leverian Museum was also a Common Turkey with a large tuft of feathers on the head, much resembling one figured by Albin,† and in the same place a fine specimen under the name of Georgian Turkey, which differed from the usual Black Sort, in having the most resplendent gloss in the plumage, varying in different situations of light, but for the most part every feather had a black margin; in this the green, and copper bronzes were chiefly conspicuous. This, whatever place originally produced it, was formerly held in great esteem, and sold dear, but is now very rare, from having mixed with the Common Black Sort, the produce of which, although gaining part of the gloss of the Georgian, is so very inferior to it, as to be little more esteemed than the Common Sort.

2.—HONDURAS TURKEY.

SIZE of the first. Bill as in that bird; head and neck as far as the middle, bare; the forehead, crown, and about the eyes bare, red, and carunculated; with an elongated appendage over the forehead; feathers of the back in waves of fine blue, margined near the ends with black, and fringed at the tips with gilded brown; over the shoulders a large patch of copper glossed; wings mottled, and mixed with blackish and white; tail of twelve feathers,‡ marbled and barred blackish and grey, with the ends gilded brown as in the

* *Phil. Trans.* lxxi. p. 68. This is probably an early Variety, as a pair of White Turkeys are represented going into Noah's Ark, among others, in a Painting of Bassan.*

† *Fol.* ii. pl. 35. See *Bris.* ii. p. 161. *Schæf. el.* t. 37. *Gerin.* pl. 224.

‡ We are by no means certain that this was the original number; indeed it may rather be supposed to the contrary, as in all the Gallinaceous Tribe, they are considerably more numerous.

* This Painter was born in the year 1510, and died in 1592.

feathers of the back ; but the bars and fringes are half an inch or more in breadth ; legs stout, brown red, at the back part a large spur, one inch and a half long, and pointed.

Inhabits South America.—In the collection of Mr: Bullock, of the London Museum. Said to have come from the Bay of Honduras. How far it may be right to notice this bird, as distinct in species, we cannot determine ; but most certainly the brilliancy of colours throughout, as well as distribution of them, encourages an appearance of propriety in so doing. As we can scarcely suppose that the mere difference of climate, in the warmer and colder parts of America, is sufficient to account for the great difference of plumage.

GENUS LVII.—GUAN.

1 Crested Guan	5 Crying Guan	9 Motmot Guan
2 Piping	6 Obscure	10 Parraqua
3 Yacou	7 Supercilious	11 Courier
4 Marail	8 Eyebrow	

BILL naked at the base.

Head covered with feathers.

Throat naked.

Tail consisting of twelve feathers.

Legs without spurs.

1—CRESTED GUAN.

Penelope cristata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 619. *Gm. Lin.* i. 733.

——— *Jacupema*, *Merrem, Ic.* ii. 42. t. 11.

Meleagris cristata, *Lin.* i. 269. *Borowsk.* ii. 170.

Gallopavo Brasiliensis, *Bris.* i. 162. *Id. Svo.* i. 43. *Gerin.* ii. t. 227.

Phasianus fuscus Brasiliensis, *Klein*, 112. 4. 114. 2.

Penelope cristata, *Penelope Guan*, *Tem. Pig. & Gall.* iii. p. 45. *Id.* t. 6. f. 1, 2, 3—
the windpipe.

Der Penelope mit den Schopfe, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 98. t. 84.

Jacupema, *Raii*, 56. 2. *Will.* 118. t. 28. *Id. Engl.* 165.

L'Yacu-apeti,* *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 337.

Guan or Quan, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 680. *Edw.* pl. 13. *Lin. Trans.* iv. 101. pl. x. f. 1—
the windpipe.

SIZE of a Fowl; length thirty inches. Bill two inches long, black; irides dirty orange; the feathers on the top of the head one inch and three quarters long, not pointed at the ends, but forming a kind of crest; general colour of the plumage black, with a greenish gloss, the margins of the feathers mostly white; the head feathers

* L'Yacu-apeti in the language of the Guaranis, means Yacu with white spots.

and those of the neck and breast much the same ; those on the sides of the breast are also margined with white on the edges, but not at the ends ; belly rufous, mottled with dusky black ; wing coverts like the back, but the lower part of the latter is deep brown ; tail much rounded, or very slightly cuneiform ; the two middle feathers nearly fourteen inches long, the outer one not quite ten ; the first quill feather is shorter than the next by four inches and a half, each growing longer by degrees to the fifth, which is the longest ; the colour brown, especially on the outer webs ; the sides of the head covered with a naked, purplish blue skin, in which the eyes are placed ; beneath the throat, for an inch and a half, the skin is loose, fine red, and covered only with a few hairs ; legs red, claws black.

Some birds have little or no crest ; are a trifle smaller ; and supposed to be females.

Inhabits Brazil, and other parts of South America, where it is often made tame, and frequently makes a noise like the word Jacu : the flesh is much esteemed. The above described from a specimen in the collection of A. Mc. Leay, Esq. who received it from Berbice, by the name of Maroedi.

A great singularity is observable in respect to the trachea, or windpipe of this species, similar indeed to that of the Marail,* and Parraqua Species, but far exceeding them in structure ; for it descends so low on the belly under the skin, as nearly to reach the vent, before it returns upwards, to pass over the clavicle into the cavity of the thorax ; besides which, it has a double upwards on the lower part of the belly ; it differs, too, in passing down on the right side of the breast, and not on the left, as in the others. What end the above construction of parts is meant to answer, we are yet to learn ; nor is it certain that both sexes have the trachea formed in the same manner.

* Buffon confounds the Guan with the Marail, from which it differs in the internal structure ; but this proof, now fully convincing, was not known at the time, when that author wrote.



The Yacou, not unlike that of the eyes naked, of wood.

2.—PIPING GUAN.

- Penelope Pipile, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 620. *Gm. Lin.* i. 734. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xciii.
 Crax Pipile, *Jacquin, Vog.* 26. t. 21.
 Penelope Pipile, Siffleur, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* iii. p. 76.
 Piping Curassow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 205.

SIZE of a Hen Turkey. General colour of the plumage more or less inclining to black ; bill dusky, moderately straight, and very little curved towards the point ; the cere, orbits, and top of the head, are white, the white reaching beyond the eye behind ; head not crested ; beneath the throat a wattle of a deep blue colour ; the back inclines to red brown, spotted with black ; on the wing coverts a great mixture of white ; belly black ; legs red, claws black.

Inhabits South America, chiefly in the neighbourhood of the River Oronooko, particularly Cumana. The voice is low and piping.

3.—YACOU GUAN.—PL. CXXI.

- Penelope Cumanensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 620. *Gm. Lin.* i. 734. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xciii.
 Penelope leucolophos, *Merrem, Ic.* 43. t. 12.
 Crax Cumanensis, *Jacquin, Vog.* 25. 19. t. 12.
 Cumana Curassow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 205.
 Yacou, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 681. pl. 61. *Mem. sur Cay.* i. 398. pl. 5. *Buf.* ii. 387.

LENGTH twenty inches or more. Bill black ; irides pale rose-colour, and very brilliant ; head feathers long and pointed, forming a crest, which for the most part hangs behind, but may be erected at will : this crest varies in colour, in some it is white, or mixed with white ; but in others the colour of the rest of the plumage ; space round the eyes naked, of a reddish blue, not unlike that of a

Turkey, and surrounds the base of the bill as a cere; beneath the chin a naked membrane, or kind of wattle, capable of elongation, but not at all times elongated, or liable to change colour as in the Turkey; plumage in general brown, with some markings of white on the neck, breast, wing coverts, and belly; the three exterior quills are most bent towards the end, growing narrow and ending in a point; the tail is long, consisting of twelve feathers, and even at the end; legs red.

In some birds the general colour of the plumage is nearly black, and the breast marked with short white streaks, in the middle of each feather: probably these variations may be owing to difference of sex.

Inhabits Cayenne, but is somewhat rare, being met with only in the inner parts, or about the Amazon's Country; is in much greater plenty up the River Oyapoc, especially about the Camoupi; and indeed those seen about Cayenne are for the most part tame ones, for it is a familiar bird, and will breed in that state, and mix with other poultry. It makes the nest on the ground, laying five or six eggs, and hatches the young there, but at other times mostly seen on trees. It frequently erects a crest, when pleased, or taken notice of, and will sometimes spread the tail like a fan, in the manner of a Turkey. It has two kinds of cry, one like that of a young Turkey, the other lower, and more plaintive; the first of these is thought by the Indians to express the word Coujovoit, the other Yacou. It lives on fruits, worms, insects, &c. Merrem observes, that the trachea in this bird proceeds at once into the cavity of the thorax, not extending over the external muscles, differing in this particular from the following species.

This and the former inhabit Brazil, and are called Jacutingas; thought by some to be the same, differing in sex, age, or variety of plumage.

4.—MARAIL GUAN.

Penelope Marail, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 620. *Gm. Lin.* i. 734. *Buf.* ii. 390. *Id. Sonnin.* v. p. 307. *Id. Addit.* 310. pl. 49. f. 2. *Bonat. Tab. Encyc. Orn.* 171. pl. 83. f. 4.

Faisan verdatre de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 338.

Penelope Marail, *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* iii. p. 56. *Id. tab. Anat.* 7. f. 1.—Windpipe.

Maraye, *Mem. sur Cay.* i. 383. pl. 3. 4. *Descr. de Surin.* ii. 149.

Marail Turkey, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 682. *Lin. Trans.* iv. 100. pl. 9. f. 2.—the Trachea.

SIZE and shape of a full grown Fowl; length about two feet. Bill and irides blackish; round the eye bare, and pale red; chin, throat, and fore part of the neck scarcely covered with feathers, but the throat itself is bare, and the membrane elongated to half an inch or more; both this, and the skin round the eyes, change colour, and become deeper, and thicker, when the bird is irritated; the head feathers, too, are longish, and appear like a crest when raised up, or when the bird is agitated, at which time it erects the feathers of the whole head, and so disfigures itself, as scarcely to be known: the general colour of the plumage is greenish black; the feathers on the fore part of the neck tipped with white; the wings are short; tail long, consisting of twelve feathers, rounded at the end, and generally carried pendent, but capable of being erected, in the manner of that of the Turkey; legs bright red; claws crooked, and sharp. The female differs in the plumage being more dull, and the head feathers shorter.

This is not uncommon in the woods of Guiana; also about Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, there called Jacupemba; chiefly at a distance from the sea, but not generally known; is rarely found but in small flocks, except in breeding time; for the most part seen in pairs, and on the ground, or low shrubs, but passes the night on high trees: the female makes the nest on a low bushy tree, near the trunk, and lays three or four eggs; after ten or twelve days the young descend with the parents, who act as other Fowls, scratching on the ground like a Hen, and brooding the young, which quit their nurse as soon

as they are able to shift for themselves : they have two broods in a year, one in December or January, the other in May or June. It is by some called the Brazilian Turkey, and the flesh is much esteemed.

These birds are met with in the morning or evening on such trees as they frequent for the sake of the fruit, and may be discovered by some of it falling to the ground ; the young are easily tamed, seldom forsake the places in which they have been brought up, and give very little trouble, as they prefer the roosting on tall trees to any other place ; its cry is not inharmonious, excepting when irritated, or wounded, when it is harsh and loud ; the flesh is much esteemed. The windpipe in this species is of a singular construction, passing down the neck to the entrance of the breast, where it rises on the outside of the flesh under the skin, and after proceeding a little way downwards, returns, and enters the cavity of the chest. It is kept in its place on the outside by a muscular ligament, which is perceivable quite to the breast bone. This circumstance is found in both sexes, and proves, that it differs essentially from the Yacou, which has no uncommon elongation of the windpipe in either sex.

This is probably the bird mentioned by Bancroft, as common at Guiana, under the name of Marrodée, which he says, is wholly brownish black ; bill black ; legs grey ; that they perch on trees, and the Indians imitate their cry so exactly, as to lead to the discovery of the places they are in, by their answering it : the flesh compared to that of a Fowl.

One of these, which came under my view, from Cayenne, was twenty-eight inches long. The bill as in the Fowl, brown, rather hooked ; round the eye bare ; head crested ; feathers of the neck before tipped with white ; breast and belly rufous brown ; the rest of the plumage greenish brown ; tail eleven inches long, and rounded at the end ; the quills reach just beyond the rump ; legs brown, claws hooked.

Another in Mr. Mc. Leay's collection, was twenty-two inches long. The head chestnut, tinged with violet ; plumage above red

brown; the quills darker; round the eye bare, the chin scarcely feathered, the skin being rather beset with hairs; the under parts in general pale light ash-colour; tail cuneiform, the two interior feathers ten inches long, the outer six inches and a half, the two middle ones olive-brown, the others fine chestnut; the wings reach but little beyond the rump; legs red brown.

This was brought from Berbice, by the name of Karoeba.

5.—CRYING GUAN.

Penelope vociferans, *Gm. Lin.* i. 735.

Phasianus vociferans, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 625.

Chachalacamel, *Raii*, 163. *Fern. H. N. Hisp.* ch. 41.

Chacamel, *Buf.* ii. 394.

Crying Curassow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 696. 4.

SIZE of a small Turkey. Bill stout, rather bent, the nostrils placed near the base, colour bluish; orbits bare, and bluish; and the breast has a tinge of blue; but the general colour of the plumage is brown; belly and under parts paler; tail rather long, and rounded at the end; legs dull yellow.

Inhabits Mexico, and cries like other Fowls, but so loudly, and continually, that it may be compared to the whole family of the poultry crying out at once; for one of these will often make as much noise as all the rest together; hence has arisen the name of Chachalacamel or Crying Bird: in its wild state it is found in mountainous parts, and frequently with the Curassow Birds, who are fond of the same haunts. In a drawing which came under our inspection, the two outer feathers of the tail were rufous, the rest of the tail brown.

6.—OBSCURE GUAN.

Penelope obscura, *Yacubu*, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* iii. p. 68. *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. p. 163.

LENGTH twenty-eight inches. Bill black; eye surrounded with black, extending to the base of it; irides reddish; from the

lower mandible, a red membrane passes downwards for two inches, in the manner of the Turkey, but when the bird is irritated this disappears; at the base of the bill some short, narrow, black feathers; the forehead, crown, and one-third of the neck, are black, the rest of the neck, upper part of the back, and wing coverts dusky black, the feathers slightly edged with white; the rest of the back, belly, and thighs, chestnut; quills and tail black, the last much rounded in shape, and consists of twelve feathers, the outer being shorter than the middle ones by three inches.

This is not uncommon at Paraguay; there called Yacuhu, or Black Yacu; by the Spaniards about the River Plate, Pabo di Monte, or Mountain Turkey. It is mostly found about rivers and lakes, trees being most abundant in such places: it has a sharp cry like the word Yac, Yac, frequently repeated, and very loud: said to make the nest in October, and to lay eight eggs. Nothing more of this bird is known, than what is collected from M. d'Azara.

7.—SUPERCILIOUS GUAN.

Penelope superciliosus, Peoa, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. p. 72.

LENGTH twenty-three inches. Bill fourteen lines long, dusky purple; irides reddish brown; forehead and crown smooth, but on the first some straggling hairs; sides of the head covered with a dusky purple, naked skin; head and nape dusky brown; at the lower jaw arises a black band, and passes over the ear; from the nostrils a band of white, passing over the naked part to the ears; beginning of the back greenish, the feathers edged with grey; wing coverts, second quills, and tail coverts deep green, bordered with light rufous; lower part of the neck and breast cinereous brown, with whitish edges; thighs, belly, and rump, chestnut; the throat and upper part of the neck bare of feathers, the skin membranous, and loose, but furnished with a few straggling hairs; tail green, with

a rufous tinge, eleven inches in length, and very cuneiform; legs bluish horn-colour. Male and female much alike.

Inhabits Brazil, particularly in the district of Para, called by the Indians Jacu-peoa.

8.—EYE-BROW GUAN.

SIZE of a small Hen Turkey. Bill dusky, shaped as in our common poultry, and a trifle bending downwards; nostrils pervious; feathers of the crown and hindhead somewhat elongated, and incline upwards; plumage in general dusky brown; over the eye a white streak, passing some way down on the neck on each side; chin, and neck before, as far as the breast, bare of feathers, and yellow orange, with here and there a few hairs; several of the feathers of the sides of the neck before, also on the breast, and wing coverts, with whitish margins; the tail about one-third of the length of the bird, cuneiform; legs stout and scaly, not unlike those of a Turkey, but shorter, and the claws more hooked.

The female is smaller, and paler, with more undulations of white among the feathers; round the eye not covered with feathers; throat bare and reddish as in the male; and the feathers of the head less elongated.

Inhabits South America; and seems to be very similar to, if not the same as the last described.—General Davies.

9.—MOTMOT GUAN.

Phasianus Motmot, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 632. *Lin.* i. 271. *Gm. Lin.* i. 740. *Borowsk.* ii. 181.

Phasianus Guianensis, *Bris.* i. 270. t. 26. 2. *Id.* Svo. i. 76.

Faisan de la Guiane, *Pl. enl.* 146.

Penelope, *Temm. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xciii.

Le Katraca, *Buf.* ii. 364.

Avis Motmot Brasiliensis coloris spadicea, *Seba*, i. 103. t. 67. 2 ?

Motmot Pheasant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 721.

SIZE of a Fowl ; length eighteen inches. Bill reddish ; head feathers elongated, rufous, the head deep brown ; neck and upper parts olive-brown ; breast, belly, sides, and thighs, rufous brown ; under tail coverts chestnut ; quills and two middle tail feathers like the back ; the rest blackish, except the outer, which is rufous ; shape of the tail cuneiform ; legs blackish, claws brown.

Inhabits Brazil and Guiana. That figured by Brisson, and in the *Pl. enlum.* have cuneiform long tails ; but the one in Seba's plate has that part much shorter, and even ; the description, too, in this author, is not quite the same ; he calls the size that of a Pigeon, with a large head and short neck, a short and thick bill as in the common Fowl, and the legs of the same make ; plumage in general chestnut ; quills greenish blue ; and the base of the bill bordered with blackish feathers. He adds, that the flesh of this bird, well dressed, is very well flavoured.

One of these in the Leverian Museum was somewhat bare, and reddish under the chin ; the tail cuneiform. This and the following bird do not seem to be sufficiently known, at least not enough to identify, how far they may be related to each other, or distinct species.

10. — PARRAQUA GUAN.

Phasianus Parraqua, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 632. *Gm. Lin.* i. 740. *Mem. sur Cay.* i. 378. pl.

1. 2. *Buf.* ii. 394. *Id. Sonnin.* vi. 320. & *Add.* 323. *Tem. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 85. & *Anat.* t. viii.—Windpipe.

Hannequaw, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 176 ?

Yacu caraquata, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. p. 164. No. 336.

Parraqua Pheasant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 722. *Lin. Trans.* iv. 101. pl. ix. f. 3.—Windpipe.

SIZE and make of a small Fowl ; length twenty-three inches. Bill dark rufous, shaped as in the common Fowl ; eyes brown ;

plumage in general deep brown above, and fulvous beneath; the top of the head of this latter colour, and the feathers longish, but not sufficient to form a real crest; wings short, the webs of some of the quills incline to rufous; the tail about one foot long, and consists of twelve feathers, of equal lengths, and though capable of being erected, is carried pendent for the most part; legs dark rufous, inclining to black, claws like those of other Fowls.

The two sexes of this bird are said not to differ externally, but in the male the windpipe is of a peculiar structure: it is of a great length, and instead of directly entering into the cavity of the breast, it first passes over the left clavicle, on the outside of the flesh of the breast, being covered only by the skin, to more than half way, and then making a bend, returns upward on the right side, and lastly turns over the clavicle into the hollow, there to unite with the lungs; somewhat of this construction is seen in the Marail Turkey, but in a much inferior degree, and observed too in both sexes, but in the Parraqua it is only seen in the male.

This species is common in the woods of Guiana and Cayenne, and many other parts of South America. At sun-rise, sets up a violent cry, which is thought to be the loudest of all the birds of the new world. At this time the eyes appear red, and a small red skin appears on the breast, which at other times is not visible, nor at all noticed, except when the bird makes such exertions, or is angry: the cry supposed to resemble the word Parraqua, and is repeated many times together; frequently many are heard at once, or answering one another, but mostly in breeding time, which is twice in the year, when they lay from four to six eggs; make the nest in low branches, or stumps of trees, and treat the chickens in the same manner as Hens do; the food is grains, seeds, and herbs; but they collect worms and insects for the nestling birds; these inhabit the woods by day, leaving them for the open savannas, in the morning and evening, to

feed, when they are killed by the natives and others; are frequently brought up tame, and the flesh much esteemed.

The Hannequaw mentioned by Bancroft is probably the same; he says it is black, roosts in trees, and may be heard early in the morning, distinctly, but hoarsely, repeating the word Hannequaw, very loud.

One related to this, but smaller, is very frequent in Brazil; called, on the East Coast, Aracuan, and esteemed good food: size of our Pheasant; is always seen in pairs, and rises with great noise; it is not easy to kill them, as they mostly frequent the thickest woods and bushes. Probably this is Humboldt's Phasianus Garrulus.* M. Temminck is of opinion, that the Motmot and Parraqua form but one Species.

11.—COURIER GUAN.

Phasianus Mexicanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 632. *Gm. Lin.* i. 741.

Perdix novæ Hispaniæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 653. *Gm. Lin.* i. 763.

Coturnix major Mexicana, *Bris.* i. 257. *Id.* 8vo. i. 72.

Hoitlallotl, *Raii*, p. 158. *Will.* 304. *Buf.* ii. 395. *Fern. N. Hisp.* ch. iii. p. 25.

Le grand Colin, *Buf.* ii. 485.

Long Bird, or Hoitlallotl, *Will. Engl.* 393.

Mexican Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 786.

Courier Pheasant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 723.

FOR the description of this bird we are indebted to Fernandez, who has given but an imperfect account; it is said by Willughby to be nine inches long. The bill black above, cinereous beneath, three inches long, and moderately thick; tail green, three inches long, with a purplish splendour; the feathers of the whole body from white tend to fulvous, but towards the tail from black to the same colour, yet the upper side of the body is black, sprinkled with white spots; the wings are short.

* *Maxim. Trav.* i. p. 245.

Inhabits the hotter parts of Mexico, "it flies near the ground, and makes but short flights; but runs so swiftly, that it far exceeds the speed of the fleetest horses." Its flesh is not in much esteem.

The bird described by Brisson from Fernandez, is said to be much larger than our Quail. The bill and legs black; head and neck varied white and black; back whitish, the rest of the body fulvous; the quills tipped with white.

It is much to be wished that a more accurate account could be had of this bird.

GENUS LVIII.—PINTADO.

1 Guinea Pintado		2 Egyptian		4 Crested
A Var.		3 Mitred		

BILL convex, strong, short; at the base a carunculated cere, in which the nostrils are placed.

Head and neck naked, slightly beset with bristles.

A conical protuberance reflected, and large, on the head.*

Wattles hanging from the cheeks.

Tail short, pointing downwards.

1.—GUINEA PINTADO.

Numida Meleagris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 621. *Lin.* i. 273. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. 27. *Gm. Lin.* i. 744. *Scop.* i. No. 165. *Borowsk.* 182. t. 20. *Gerin.* ii. t. 230. *Hasselq. It.* 274. *Id. Voy.* 202. 42. *Frisch,* t. 126. *Schæf. el. Orn.* t. 46. *Rom. Orn.* i. 69. t. 10. *Bris.* i. 176. t. 18. *Id. Svo.* i. 49. *Klein,* 18. 2. *Id. Stom.* 25. t. 26. f. 1.—a. b. *Id. Ov.* 32. t. 23. f. 5. 6. *Gesn. Av.* pl. in p. 424.

Gallus et Gallina Guineensis; *Raii,* 52. 8. *Id.* 182. 17. *Will.* 115. t. 26. 27.

Gallina de Africa, ô, de Guinea, *Gabin. de Madrid,* ii. p. 31. lam. 51.

Peintade, *Buf.* ii. 163. t. 4. *Id. Sonnin.* v. p. 270. *Pl. enl.* 108. *Zinn. Uov.* 27. t. 2. f. 4. *Bonat. Tab. Enc. Orn.* 191. pl. 83. f. 1. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 268. *Temm. Pig. et Gall.* Svo. ii. 431. *Id. Pl. Anat.* i. f. 4. 5.

Perle Hûner, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 94. *Naturf.* xvii. 69. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 97. t. 88.

Guinea Pintado, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 685. *Id. Sup.* 204. *Will. Engl.* 162. *Sparr. Voy.* ii. p. 19. *Sloan. Jam.* 303. *Brown, Jam.* 470. *Pitf. Mem.* t. p. 174. *Bewick, Birds,* pl. p. 293. *Walcot, Birds,* ii. pl. 179.

THIS well known bird is bigger than a large Cock; the length twenty-two inches. Bill reddish horn-colour; head bare of feathers, and bluish; on the top, at the hind part, a bluish red protuberance, conical in shape, and compressed laterally; from the base of the upper mandible hangs, on each side, a bluish red wattle; the neck

* In one Species a crest of feathers.

is sparingly beset with hairy feathers, and the skin, which appears between, is bluish ash-colour; the lower part of the neck is feathered, and inclines more to violet; the rest of the plumage black, marked with round white spots of different sizes, and crossed in the intermediate spaces with grey lines, the wings and tail not excepted; legs greyish brown. The female has the wattles rather less in size, and red, which in the male are inclined to blue.

The native place of this bird is on all hands allowed to be Africa,* and is the Meleagris of old authors; it is, however, supposed to have been originally from Nubia,† and esteemed in the Roman banquets; met with in flocks of two or three hundred, by various travellers. Dampier found them in numbers in the Island of Mayo,‡ and Forster speaks of them, as being in plenty at St. Jago: || are common in various parts about the Cape of Good Hope, being found in the road from Zee Cow River, to near Sunday River, in flocks, and are very shy and cautious; fly low, and straight forwards, like our Partridges, and although they perch in the night together on trees, they appear to get the greatest part of the food on the ground, and Mr. Sparrman once met with such numbers at roost, that he killed six of them at one shot, and wounded several others; the flesh, however, in his opinion, was dry, and much inferior to that of the Common Hen.

M. Levailant gives much the same account, as being in great plenty about Droog Riviere; but adds, that when frightened from

* Africae hoc est Gallinarum Genus, gibberum, variis sparsum plumis, quæ novissimæ sunt peregrinarum avium in mensas receptæ propter ingratum virus.—*Plin.* l. x. chap. 26. Mnesias Africae locum Sycionem appellatum, et Cratin amnem in oceanum effluentem è lacu in quo aves quas Meleagridas et Penelopas vocat, vivere.—*Plin.* lib. 37, cap. ii.

† Hasselquist; from whence he says also, Apes, Parrots, &c. are brought to Cairo, and other parts of Africa; met with in the plains of Zarai and Admara, in Abyssinia, in plenty, *Valent. Voy.* iii. p. 4.

‡ *Damp. Voy.* iii. pt. 1. p. 23.

|| *Voy.* p. 39.

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; and sometimes by the dogs barking at the foot of the trees, on which they roost at night by hundreds, they are so frightened, as to become an easy prey to those who wait for them below: are likewise very common on the mountains in the Isle of Hinzuan, or Johanna.*

They are found also in various parts of America, the West India Islands, and in several are not only domesticated, but found in a wild state.

In this kingdom the young birds are much esteemed for the table, but although they are fond of ranging at large, are never found but in a domesticated state. The female lays many eggs in a season, which by some are set under Hens, and, in general, care is required in bringing up the young birds, yet in many seasons they may be raised without difficulty. Although the hen of this species does not readily submit to the confinement of an enclosed and sheltered building, to sit on her eggs; she will often secrete a nest, and appear on a sudden with twenty young running after her: the egg is smaller than that of a Hen, and rounder, from end to end two inches and a quarter, the colour reddish white, obscurely freckled with a darker colour.† It is a very clamorous bird, having a harsh kind of note, by some compared to a door turning on rusty hinges, by others to an ungreased axle tree; and is easily disturbed when on the roost, so as to hinder a family from taking rest, on account of the noise.

* *Asiatic Research.* iii. p. 86.—Guinea Pintadoes have their origin, most probably, from Africa, but when introduced here is not certain. The Pintado does not occur in the list of birds in the famous feast of Archbishop Nevill, in the reign of Edward IV. nor in the Duke of Northumberland's Household Book, 1512; neither is it mentioned in that of the Household of King Henry VIII. although Peions (Peacocks) make a conspicuous share in all of them.

† Said frequently to lay 24 eggs, and even as far as 27. The egg said to weigh somewhat under two ounces.

A.—*Meleagris pectore albo*, *Bris.* i. 181. A. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 50. *Roman. Orn.* i. 72.
Bechst. Deutsch. iii. p. 1147. 2. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 681.
 White-breasted Pintado, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 687. *Albin,* ii. pl. 35. *Brown, Jam.* 470.

This has a white breast, marked with large spots of black, in which are smaller ones of white; the four first quills, and the same number of the outer greater wing coverts, are also white.

This Variety is found in Jamaica, and perhaps in England also, as it varies greatly; in some the ground is bluish instead of black; in others so very pale as to make the white spots little conspicuous, and not unfrequently of a pure white throughout,* specimens of which are extant in several Museums of Natural History; besides which, one is mentioned by M. Bechstein, a mule bird, between the Pintado and Common Cock, but as a rare occurrence.†

2.—EGYPTIAN PINTADO.

Numida Ægyptiaca, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 622. *Gerin.* ii. 80. t. 232.
 Egyptian Pintado, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 272.

THIS has a pale red bill; head and neck rufous, thinly furnished with hairs, appearing nearly naked; on the top of the head the feathers are long, and stand upwards, forming a crest; on each jaw a folded, rugose, pale, blue skin, but scarcely to be called a wattle; the body is black, marked with bluish spots, much larger than in the Crested Species, of which it may probably prove only a Variety.

The above description taken from a living specimen in the Aviary at Versailles, in the year 1728.

* See *Gerin. Orn.* ii. t. 231.

† *Deutsch.* iii. 1147. 4.

3.—MITRED PINTADO.

- Numida mitrata*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 622. *Gm. Lin.* i. 745. *Pall. Spic.* iv. p. 18. t. 3. f. 1.
 the Head. *Borowsk.* ii. 184. 3.
Peintade mitrée, *Sonnin. Buf.* v. 311. *Encyc. Orn.* 192. pl. 85. f. 3. *Temm. Pig.*
& Gall. 8vo. ii. 444.
 Mitred Pintado, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 688.

SIZE of the Common One. Bill yellowish; the head crowned with an helmet, but smaller than in the other; the crown, and about the bill, dirty red; on each side of the gape a longish linear portion of flesh, pointed at the end, longest in the male, and red at the tip; under the throat a kind of wattle, somewhat similar to that of a Turkey; the upper part of the neck is bluish, and naked; body black; the lower part of the neck transversely undulated with white, and the body spotted with the same as in the Common Sort; but the ground colour is more black, and the spots larger; legs blackish.

Inhabits Madagascar and Guinea, but is not common.—Pallas seems to think that it may be the bird mentioned by Columella,* as differing from the common one; which will account for Pliny's† having thought the *Numida* and *Meleagris* to be different birds.—This species is common at Mosambique, as also in Abyssinia.

4.—CRESTED PINTADO.—PL. CXXII.

- Numida cristata*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 622. *Gm. Lin.* i. 746. *Pall. Spic.* iv. p. 15. t. 2.
Borowsk. ii. 184. 2. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 757.
Peintade Cornal, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 448.
Peintade à Crête, *Sonnin. Buf.* v. p. 313. *Encyc. Orn.* 192. pl. 85. f. 3.
 Crested Pintado, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 688. pl. 62.

THIS is less than the Common Sort. Bill horn-colour; base covered with a sort of cere, in which the nostrils are placed; there

* *De re rustica*, lib. viii. cap. 2.

† *Nat. Hist.* lib. x. cap. 26 & 48.

PL. CXXXII.



Crested Pintado.

are no wattles, but at the angles of the mouth is a kind of fold; the head and neck, beyond the middle, are naked, of a dull blue, sprinkled only with a few hairs; the space round the ears most covered; the fore part from the throat sanguineous; on the head is a large crest, of thick-set, slender, black feathers; the greater part of which turns backwards, but inclining on the fore part over the bill; the whole plumage is black; the neck and fore part of the body plain; the rest covered with bluish spots, little bigger than millet seeds; on some of the feathers four, on others three on each web; prime quills blackish brown; secondaries the same, with four spots, two or three on the outer margins broad and white; the tail, which has fourteen feathers, is crossed with undulated broken lines, but hid by the upper coverts; legs blackish; hind claw elevated from the ground, bent, and blunt at the end.

Inhabits Africa; all the three species above described are found at Mozambique, but the Crested one most beautiful, and variegated in plumage.

In the drawings of Mr. Dent is a Crested Guinea Fowl: the bill yellow; plumage wholly blue black, with innumerable minute white spots, in rows, appearing like beads, but the neck and crest are black; the feathers of the last long, and curved backwards on the nape; the whole head otherwise bare, wrinkled, and red; legs brown.

Found at Sierra Leona; perhaps related to the one which Marcgrave mentions from that place, and said to have a kind of membranaceous collar about the neck, of a bluish ash-colour, and a larger roundish black crest.

I am greatly indebted to the late Lord Seaforth for the skeleton of the breast of the Pintado from Africa, of which he had once the living bird in his possession; and as doubts had arisen in some minds of the probability of the various sorts being related to each other, on the death of it he was enabled to prove the fallacy of this supposition; for in the Common sort the Trachea proceeds at once straight to the lungs, in the usual way, but in the other is so totally different in

manner, as to merit description. The construction of the windpipe had nothing singular, but the circumstance, and situation of it, in its passage to the lungs, differs from any other yet noticed; it passes on the fore part of the neck in the common course, and instead of entering the chest, is greatly elongated, and continues down between the divarication of the clavicle, to the bottom, which finishes in a kind of pouch, compressed on the sides, and about three quarters of an inch in depth, into which it is received; and bending again upwards, passes into the cavity of the chest, somewhat in the manner of the Wild Swan, but differing, in that the keel in this Pintado is narrow, without any cavity, as in the Swan; and the bend of the trachea in its case stands about half an inch from it, but attached thereto by a membrane.

We have been for some time uncertain to what precise Species this curious construction above mentioned belonged, it being merely called the African Guinea Bird; appearing, however, to have no relation to the first, with which it has been by some compared. This doubt has been cleared up to me by the ingenious and indefatigable Mr. Cliff, of the College of Surgeons, who shewed me the bird, from which a breast bone and trachea were taken, precisely similar in structure, and was no other than the Crested Species.

GENUS LIX.—CURASSOW.

1 Crested Curassow	C Hybrid	6 Razor-billed
2 Red	3 Globose	7 Cushew
A Var.	4 Wattled	8 Galeated
B Var.	5 Blue	

BILL convex, strong, and thick, the base covered with a cere, often with a large knob.

Nostrils small, lodged in the cere.

Head sometimes with a crest of feathers, curling at the ends.

Tail large, straight.

1.—CRESTED CURASSOW.

Crax Alector, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 622. *Lin.* i. 269. *Gm. Lin.* i. 735. *Scop.* i. No. 263. *Klein*, 111. 3. *Borowsk.* ii. 170. t. 28.

Crax Guianensis, *Bris.* i. 298. t. 29. *Id. Svo.* i. 84. *Frisch*, t. 121.

Mituporanga, *Raii*, 56. 6. *Id.* 183. 19. *Will.* 115. t. 28.—the Head. *Johnst. Av.* p. 153. t. 27. 28. *Temm. Fig. & Gall.* Svo. v. 3. p. 27. & t. 5. f. 1. 2. 2.—Anat.

Mitu, vel Mutu, Brasil. *Gerin.* ii. 79. t. 228. *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 338.

Hocco de la Guiane, *Buf.* 375. pl. 13. *Somnin. Buf.* v. 253. & 267. pl. 47. f. 1. *Desc. Surin.* ii. 149.

Indian Cock, *Pitf. Mem.* pl. p. 190. *Phil. Trans.* lvi. p. 215. pl. x. f. 3.—Windpipe. *Mem. de l'Acad. Sci.* iii. part 1. p. 221.

Pheasant of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 173.

Crested Curassow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 690. *Brown, Jam.* 470. *Sloan. Jam.* 302. t. 260. *Damp. Voy.* ii. part 2. p. 67. *Id.* iii. part 1. p. 75. *Lin. Trans.* iv. 104. pl. x. f. 2. 3.—Windpipe. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 117.—Male.

SIZE of a Turkey; length nearly three feet. Bill one inch and three quarters long and horn-colour, covered from the base to the middle with a skin or cere, which passes quite round, and behind the eyes; plumage in general a full black; the feathers of the neck soft and velvety; on the crown an upright crest, composed of twisted long black feathers; the longest three inches, the others much shorter;

lower part of the belly, vent, and thighs, white; the tail is eleven inches long, and consists of fourteen feathers, rounded at the end, and black; legs strong, dusky brown.

In the wild state both sexes are nearly alike, but the crest is smaller. It varies in having the belly barred with white; and the end of the tail of the same colour.

These are frequent at Guiana, and are called Powese, from their cry, which is supposed to imitate that word; are pretty numerous in the woods, and make great part of the food of the planters, being supplied by the Indian hunters; the flesh reckoned delicate, being much like that of a Turkey. Are frequently brought up tame, and common in the Dutch Settlements of Berbice, Essequibo, and Demerary; are called at Brazil, Curasso, and by some, Peacock Pheasant, and Mutum.

We learn that they breed freely in the Menageries of Holland, and have also done the same in this kingdom, but the climate of either does not seem sufficiently warm for their nature.

The construction of the trachea, or windpipe, is curious, not going into the breast bone at once as usual in most birds, but making a bend downwards, increases in breadth, and is flattened; it then rises upwards, becomes smaller, and proceeds to the lungs. This is represented in the various plates referred to.

2.—RED CURASSOW.—PL. CXXIII.

Crax rubra, *Lin.* i. 270. *Gm. Lin.* i. 736.

— *Alector*, femina, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 623.

— *gloibocera hybrida*, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 25.

— *Peruvianus*, *Bris.* i. 305. *Id.* 8vo. i. 86. *Klein, Av.* 112. 4?

Hocco de Perou, *Buf.* ii. 375. pl. 14. *Pl. enl.* 125.

Coxolitli, *Raii*, p. 57. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 21.

Red Peruvian Hen, *Albin*, iii. pl. 40.

Crested Curassow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 693. pl. lxiii.

THIS is a beautiful Species; the size much the same as the last. Bill gibbous at the base, the colour of yellow oker, with a brown

PL. CXXIII



Hen-crested Curassow.

tip; sides of the head covered with feathers, and black; crest white, tipped with black; the whole of the neck encircled with alternate black and white rings; body and wings red brown; tail the same, crossed with eight or nine yellowish white bars, powdered with minute dusky spots, bounded above and beneath with blackish; the legs yellowish; the claws dusky. The gibbosity above mentioned varies greatly in respect to size, being most conspicuous in old birds; always smaller in the female, and in the young birds very little elevated; the space round the eyes also, not always the same, in some being bare, in others covered with short feathers.

Inhabit Peru and Mexico, and are kept in a domesticated state in all the warmer parts of America, and the West India Islands, where they become very familiar, and breed freely; but are subject to vary exceedingly in colour, and not unfrequently, by attaching themselves to others of the Genus, produce mongrel birds, differing much from the parent stock. In the mountainous parts they are by no means shy, as they will suffer themselves to be shot at many times, without attempting to escape. They are not unfrequent in our Menageries in England, and readily mix with other poultry, feeding with them, and sometimes breeding; but this climate does not seem to be warm enough for their nature, nor are they able to bear the dampness of the grass in the meadows, as it renders them subject to have their toes rotted off. In this state they will, however, live for some time, and in one instance the whole of one foot was gone, and but part of one toe left of the other, before the bird died.

A.—*Ind. Orn.* ii. 624. β . *Gen. Syn.* iv. 693. Var. A.

In this Variety the neck is alternately white and black as in the last; the lower belly and vent white; tail plain brown.

B.—*Ind. Orn.* ii. 624. *γ.* *Gen. Syn.* iv. 693. Var. B.

The plumage in this is reddish brown, barred all over with cream-colour, and is a young bird. One similar to this was hatched in the Menagerie at Osterley Park.

C.—Autre hybride, &c. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 43.

Length two feet and a half. Cheeks naked; bill horn-colour; crest white, with the end black; head, neck, breast, and upper part of the back, plain black; wings, quills, and upper tail coverts, barred pale rufous and black; tail black, crossed with distant, yellowish white bands, and ending with the same; under parts of the body, from the breast, plain yellowish rufous.

This M. Temminck esteems a Variety, between the Red and Globose Species.

3.—GLOBOSE CURASSOW.

Crax globicera, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 624. *Lin.* i. 695. *Gm. Lin.* i. 736. *Borowsk.* ii. 171.

— Curassous, *Bris.* i. 300. *Id.* 8vo. i. 85.

Mituporanga, Curassavia, *Gerin.* ii. pl. 229.

Gallus Indicus alius, *Klein*, 111. 3. *Raii*, 52. 7. *Will.* 110. 115. *Gerin.* ii. 79. t. 229.

Hocco Teucholi, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 13. *Pl. enl.* 86.—young.

Another Indian Cock, *Will. Engl.* p. 162.

Curassow Cock and Hen, *Albin*, ii. pl. 31. 32. *Edw.* pl. 295. 1.

Globose Curassow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 695.

SIZE of the last. Bill yellow, with a cinereous tip; over the nostrils a round knob, like a cherry, very hard, and of a fine yellow; irides red; round the eyes white; on the head the feathers are long, and form a crest, which points forwards; the colour black, with

white tips, which are a little bent; the rest of the plumage black, except the lower belly, vent, and across the thighs, which are white; legs pale ferruginous: in some the tail is white.

Both sexes are much alike.

A.—This Variety has the head and neck behind black; the crest black, with a white band; some of the neck feathers tipped with white; fore part of the neck and breast, back and wings, dull brown; upper part of the belly white, with some of the feathers tipped with black; the lower part, vent, and thighs, pale yellowish brown; tail black, crossed with four broad white bands; knob of the bill as in the male, but both bill and legs are ash-colour.

Inhabits Guiana, especially about Curassow, and seems to be a mere Variety of the former species. M. Temminck esteems it to be a mixed breed between the Globose and Red Species.

4.—WATTLED CURASSOW.

Crax carunculata, Pauxi à barbillons, *Temm. Fig. & Gall*, Svo. iii. p. 44. pl. 4. f. 3.—
the Head.

THIS has a shorter bill, but stronger than in the Crested Species, and the upper mandible more elevated; the cere at the base red, and reaches to the base of the lower mandible on each side, finishing in a round caruncle, or wattle; round the eye naked: at the hind-head a set of upright feathers, broader at the ends, and bent, or twisted: the whole of the plumage, without exception, is black, with a greenish gloss, as in the Crested One.

Inhabits Brazil; the manners totally unknown, as M. Temminck has seen only one, preserved there, and sent into Europe.

5.—BLUE CURASSOW.

SIZE of a female Turkey. Bill very much elevated and rounded above; nostrils not far from the base, the under mandible moderate; colour of the bill red; round the eyes not well clothed with feathers; the general colour of the plumage fine blue; feathers of the crown long, forming a crest, inclining backwards; from the breast to the thighs greenish yellow; the lower belly, vent, and thighs deep ferruginous; tail long, rounded at the end; two or more of the middle feathers blue for more than half from the base, the rest of the length dusky, or brownish black; the others blue at the base, then dusky yellow, and finally brownish black, but the ends of all incline to blue; legs brown, segments remarkably rough and scaly.

Inhabits Sierra Leona; the above account taken from a drawing of the bird by Gen. Davies, who copied it from a preserved specimen. I find it also among the drawings of Mr. Dent. In General Davies's figure the feathers on the crown form a tuft of two or three series, standing upright, and are rounded at the tips, and these are wholly deep black.

6.—RAZOR-BILLED CURASSOW.

Crax Mitu, *Lin.* i. 270. *Gm. Lin.* i. 736. β . *Raii, Syn.* 52. 4. *Will.* 114. t. 28. *Id. Engl.* 160. iv. *Gerin.* ii. t. 228. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 623. β . *Marcg. Bras.* t. p. 194. *Johnst. Av.* 153. t. 58.

Pauxi Mitu, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 8.—and *Tab. Anat.* iv. f. 2.—the Bill.

Crax Brasiliensis, *Bris.* i. 296. *Id.* 8vo. i. 83.

Hocco de la Guiane, *Tab. Enc. Orn.* p. 174.

Crested Curassow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 691. A.

SIZE of a Cock; length two feet and a half. Bill of a bright carnation-colour, crooked at the point, and above continued into a rounded prominence, one inch and three quarters in height; nostrils

at the base; irides red brown; behind the ear a naked white spot; plumage in general black, except on the belly, and under the tail, where the colour is brown, almost like that of a Partridge; the tail one foot in length.

A bird, which appeared to me to be the same, was in the collection of Mr. Brooks, a Dealer, in Piccadilly, which answered nearly to the above description: the bill very high ridged, and flattened on the sides, as in the Ani; under mandible very narrow, colour deep red; the crest consisting of eight or ten feathers longer than the rest, and broader at the end; which the bird could erect or depress at will; the bare white part behind the ears not perceivable, unless on strict examination; the belly and vent dull ferruginous; tail tipped with white for one inch from the end;* legs red.

This last bird was imported from Portugal, and said to be a native of Brazil; was gentle in its manners, and had a plaintive, and not unpleasing note: is also said to be found at Guiana, and there called Hocco de Para.

7.—CUSHEW CURASSOW.

Crax Pauxi, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 624. *Lin.* i. 270. *Gm. Lin.* i. 737. *Raii*, 52. 5. *Will.*

114. 305. *Id. Engl.* 161 394. *Borowsk.* ii. 172. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* xcii.

Crax Mexicanus, *Bris.* i. 302. *Id. Svo.* i. 85.

Pauxi galeata, *Pauxi à Pierre*, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* Svo. iii. p. 1. & t. *Anat.* pl. 4. f. 1. *Pl. enl.* 78.

Gallina Indica alia, *Will.* 110.

Hocco du Mexique, *Buf.* ii. 348. *Id. Sonnin.* v. 282. pl. 48. 1.

Das Hockerhuhn, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 99. t. 85.

Paxara Piedra, *Gabin. de Madrid*, i. p. 55. lam. 24.

Cushew Curassow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 696. *Lin. Trans.* iv. 101. pl. xi. f. 1. 2.—*Windpipe.* *Edw.* pl. 295.

SIZE of the others, but more elegant in shape. Bill red; a the base of the forehead a very large gibbosity, of the size of a small

* M. Temminck mentions one, which had the end of the tail chestnut.

pear, and not unlike it in shape: this is very hard, and in colour a fine blue; the base of the under mandible is also blue; the plumage in general glossy; purplish, blue black, but the lower belly, under tail coverts, and tip of the tail, are white; legs pale red.

The female has those parts brown, which are red in the male.

Inhabits Mexico; but is either a more rare bird, or less valued; as we do not see it so often in our Menageries.

The windpipe of this bird affords no less a singularity, than before observed in the Crested Species. It is greatly elongated, and continues first downwards the whole length of the pectoral muscle, after which it makes a double, and ascends again before it enters the cavity of the chest:

8.—GALEATED CURASSOW.

Crax galeata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 624.

— vertice cono corneo onusto, *Bris.* 8vo. i. p. 87.

Galeated Curassow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 206.

THIS is almost as large as a Turkey. Bill and legs red; on the crown of the head a horny substance, about two inches in height, broad at the bottom, and ending in a blunt point, like a helmet; the general colour of the plumage black, except the vent, and under tail coverts, which are white.

Inhabits Curassow, and is probably the same as the Cushew Species.



Suprad. Neumann!

PL CXXIV

GENUS LX.—MENURA.

THIS Genus consists of one Species only.

The bill is stout, conico-convex, a trifle naked at the base.

Nostrils oval, placed about the middle of the bill.

Tail long, consisting of sixteen loose-webbed feathers, the two middle ones narrow, exceeding the others in length; the outer one on each side growing much broader, and curved at the end.

Legs stout, made for walking.

SUPERB MENURA.—PL. CXXIV.

Menura Novæ Hollandiæ, Ind. Orn. Sup. p. lxi.

Menura Superba, Lin. Trans. vii. 207. pl. 22. *Collins's N. S. Wales*, ii. pl. in p. 93.

Lyre, *Tem. Man. d'Orn. Anal.* p. lvi.

Le Parkinson, *Ois. dor.* ii. pl. 14, 15. male—16 jeune age.

Das Schweifhahn, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 100. t. 86.

Parkinsonian Paradise-Bird, *Nat. Misc.* 577.

Superb Menura, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 271.

THIS most singular bird is about the size of a Hen Pheasant; length, from the point of the bill to the end of the longest feathers of the tail, three feet and a half; that of the bill, to the gape, one inch and a half, in shape nearly straight, a trifle bent towards the tip, and black; the nostrils in a longish oval slit, placed beyond the middle, where it is depressed; round the eye very scantily covered with feathers. In the male, the feathers of the crown are somewhat elongated, so as to make that part appear crested; the general colour of the plumage above is brown; the greater part of the wing inclines to rufous; from the chin to the breast the colour is pale rufous, but the rest of the under parts are brownish ash-colour, paler towards the vent; the tail is chiefly composed of loose-webbed feathers, not

ill resembling those which are situated beneath the wings of the Paradise-Bird, but the vanes are at a quarter of an inch distance each, stouter, and situated alternate on each side; these feathers are twelve in number, and more than two feet in length; independent of these, in the centre rise two slender ones, which are considerably longer than the others, and are fully webbed on the outer side, but on the inner the webs are short; the exterior feather, on each side, is singularly conspicuous, and a trifle shorter than the others, but the webs are fully connected throughout; at the base the width is about one inch, gradually increasing to the extremity; where the breadth is full two inches, 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, at first view of a darker colour, but on closer inspection are perfectly transparent; the end of the curved part of the feather is black, fringed all round with white; hence the tail, in the whole, consists of sixteen feathers: the thighs are clothed with feathers to the joint; the legs glossy black, scaly, and rough; the claws strong, curved, and not unlike those of a Fowl, or Turkey.

In the British Museum is a similar bird, which we suspect to be a male, not arrived at full growth; in this, the loose-webbed feathers of the tail are only so from the middle to the ends, the rest of the length being closely connected, as in other birds; and not only the exterior feather has the crescents, but the next adjoining on each side, though much less distinct: in this, also, the two slender middle tail feathers are wanting; whether accidental or not, could not be determined.

Another of these, pointed out to me as differing in sex, had, as usual, sixteen feathers in the tail, but two of the outer ones were lunated, though less perfect; they were also bent at the ends, but no trace of black as in the first described; also in this, supposed to be a female, the two centre feathers were fully webbed, which in the male are only so on one side of the shaft. In this too, I observed,

that the shafts of the feathers of the body in general were so delicate as to give the appearance and softness of fur.

One specimen, put into our hands as a female, and most likely to prove so, was thirty-five inches in length, from bill to tail, which was cuneiform in shape; the longest, or two middle feathers, being nineteen inches, the outer one eleven; and all the feathers perfectly webbed, on both sides of the shaft; the plumage in general deep brown, belly inclined to ash-colour, but the quills and tail darker than the rest; when the wing was closed the quills reached about two inches beyond the base.

General Davies, in the *Linnæan Transactions*, above referred to, has described the male fully, and given a good representation of it; but that mentioned by him as the female, we rather suspect to be a young male: this is thirty-one inches long, with a dull blackish plumage, inclining to rufous on the chin and throat, and to brown on the scapulars; the whole covering, from breast to vent, and from the shoulders to the rump, composed of long, slender, thread-like, silky feathers, resembling fringe, of a dull, greyish black, paler on the breast, belly, and vent; from head to rump fourteen inches; tail eighteen inches, above dull brown black, beneath grey; the two middle feathers sharp-pointed at the ends, the rest rounded, and darker in colour, shortening by degrees, so as to appear cuneiform; the two outer ones shortest, in shape like those of the male first described; and the crescents, which are of a deeper colour, are not so visible, nor so large, but more transparent than in that bird: they are about one inch and a half broad, but not black at the ends.

The above is all we can collect concerning this very curious bird, and for want of more authentic information, conjecture must supply the rest, as to the change of plumage the sexes undergo before they arrive at the complete adult state.

The Menura inhabits New-Holland; said to be chiefly found in the hilly parts of the country, and called by the inhabitants the

Mountain Pheasant: as to the general manners, very little has come to our knowledge. It is said, that it will frequently imitate the notes of other birds, so as to deceive most people. It will occasionally perch on trees, but for the most part is found on the ground, having the manners of our poultry; as is manifest, from observing the ends of the claws, which in most specimens are much blunted. I do not find that it has yet been attempted; whether it will bear confinement; but if the trial should turn out successful, it would be a fine acquisition to our Menageries. In the engraving in Mr. Collins's Work, the bird is figured with the tail excessively erect, as in the Turkey, in which attitude the bird now and then appears; though Mr. Collins does not mention it in his narrative; in addition to which, I saw it so represented in a painting done on the spot by the late Mr. Lewin: it is likewise so figured in Dr. Shaw's Work.

GENUS LXI.—PHEASANT.

* *Crown with fleshy Comb
and Wattles.*

- 1 Jago Cock
- 2 Malabar .
- 3 Javan
- 4 Superb .
- 5 Domestic
 - A Crested
 - B Darking
 - C Friesland
 - D Rumpless
 - E Dwarf
 - F Bantam
 - G Rough-footed
 - H Turkish
 - I Paduan
 - K Negro

- L Tophaceous
- M Horned
- N Silk
- O Pencilled
- P Siberian
- Q Barbary
- 6 Sonnerat's Wild Cock
- 7 Fire-backed Cock
 - A Var.
- 8 Butool Cock

** *Crown covered with
Feathers.*

- 9 Common Pheasant
 - A Ring
 - B Variegated
 - C White
 - D Bohemian

- E Hybridal
- F Roussard
- G Turkey
- 10 Painted
- 11 Barred-tailed
- 12 Pencilled
- 13 Chittygong
- 14 Lineated
- 15 Nepaul
- 16 Coloured
- 17 Sumatran
- 18 Rufous-tailed
- 19 Sanguine
- 20 Argus
- 21 Sylhet
- 22 Horned
- 23 Impeyan
- 24 Crested

THE bill, in this Genus, is convex, short, and strong.

Head more or less covered with a carunculated bare, fleshy membrane on the sides, which, in some, is continued upwards to the crown, and beneath, so as to hang pendent under each jaw.

Legs, for the most part, furnished with spurs behind.

The Common Fowl, and we believe all the granivorous birds, more or less, are observed to pick up small pebbles along with the grain dealt out to them for food; that it is for the sake of assisting digestion, there is no doubt; but writers have differed in opinion. Boerhaave thinks these stones serve as an absorbent to counteract the acid in the stomach; but this can scarcely be, as the birds as often pick up small portions of flint as any other; neither can we allow, that it is owing to the mere stupidity of the Fowl, as Spallanzani*

* *Dissertation on the Natural History of Animals and Vegetables*, translated by Dr. Beddoes, 1784. Vol. i. p. 27.

conjectures ; but a much more probable supposition is suggested by Mr. Lawrence,* that these stones serve, by friction, to kill the grain, and deprive it of its vitality, which, otherwise, would resist the action of the digestive powers. Thus it has been found, that if oats, or barley, given to horses, are previously killed by heating, the animal only requires half the quantity, and yet thrives equally : it is, perhaps, on this principle also, that the rational feeders of horses bruise the grain coarsely, before it is put into the manger.

We have divided the Genus Pheasant into two sections : the one containing such as are most like our Domestic Cock, and its Varieties ; the second those assimilating with the Pheasant ; but including in the latter division the Argus, Horned, and Impeyan Pheasants, all of which, if a more scrutinizing division were to take place, might occupy as many new Genera. We have retained too, our Crested Pheasant, not knowing where better to place it.

1.—JAGO COCK.

Gallus giganteus, Coq Jago, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 84. *Id. Tab. Anat.* 2. f. 1.
Jago Cock, *Marsd. Sumatr.* p. 98.

THE whole we are able to learn, concerning this noble species, is, that it is of twice the size of our poultry ; that it is called the Jago Breed, and inhabits Sumatra and Java ; though a description is not given, Mr. Marsden observes, that this bird is so tall as to enable it to peck food off a common dining table ; and that it has the habit, when fatigued, of resting its body on the hind part of its leg, and in that state is taller than a common Fowl. We have not been fortunate enough to see a specimen of this bird, but that it must be a giant of its race, can easily be imagined, from the figure

* System of Comparative Anatomy, translated from the German of *J. F. Blumenback*, p. 146.—Note.

of a leg of the natural size, sent to M. Temminck, from Batavia, at the back of which is a tremendous spur, two inches in length, and stout in proportion.

2.—MALABAR COCK.

THIS is a very large bird, scarcely inferior to a Hen Turkey, not unfrequently brought into England, by the East India ships, and easily propagated among us. The colour of the plumage is very like that of our Game Cock, with legs remarkably stout, and a large spur, with a gait uncommonly erect, and bold. Such a breed of Fowls is procured in the Dooab in India. The cock bird measures two feet in length, with comb and wattles not far different from many in Europe; the head, neck, and back, pale or yellowish, streaked with pale ferruginous; wing coverts ferruginous, paler in the middle; quills white, or nearly so; all the under parts fine ferruginous; the feathers falling on each side of the tail pale, dashed down the middle with ferruginous; long tail feathers much the same; legs pale yellow, very stout, with a spur an inch in length.

In the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke is one, probably a female: in this the comb and wattles are much less conspicuous; plumage in general deep ferruginous, with a pale dash down the shafts of the feathers; quills and tail dark brown, the latter without any long recumbent feathers; the hackle at the back of the neck short, paler ferruginous, the feathers black in the middle, with a pale streak down the shaft; legs pale, stout, with only the rudiment of a spur. Probably this may be the sort which Fryer* talks of, used for fighting at Visapour, which is as large as a Turkey.

* *Travels*, p. 165.

3.—JAVAN COCK.

Gallus Bankiva, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 135. 319. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. 87.

LENGTH twenty inches or more. The bill as in our common Poultry, pale brown; sides of the head bare; from the forehead to the middle of the crown a comb, serrated on the top, as in our Cock; on each side of the jaw, a wattle of a moderate size; the crown, nape, and neck, furnished wholly with fulvo-ferruginous hackles, very bright in colour; at the lower part of the back similar hackle-like feathers, but of a paler colour, and hang on each side over the quills; the middle of the back, and across the middle of the wing coverts, fine reddish chestnut; but the shoulders, the lower series of wing coverts, and scapulars, are steel black; quills tawny brown, with blackish ends, within dusky; beneath the body, from the breast, and under wing coverts, black; tail steel black, long, curving downwards, the feathers of unequal lengths; the two middle ones being eleven inches; the shortest only five; the two longest bend as a sickle, and are four inches longer than the adjacent one; legs dusky, with a stout, and sharp spur, three quarters of an inch in length.

The supposed female is much smaller, and has hackles likewise on the neck, which are brownish black, edged with buff; the plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, minutely speckled, or powdered with buff, only to be seen on close inspection; breast and belly rufous clay-colour, the feathers with pale shafts, appearing as a line; top of the head brown, mixed with paler brown; tail cuneiform, forming a ridge on the upper part, and carried like that of the Common Hen; the bill is pale brown; legs without a spur.

Inhabits Java; frequent also in the forests of Sumatra, and called Ayamutan, or Brooga.—A specimen in the Museum of Mr. Bullock seems to coincide in many things with the *Bankiva* above quoted, as

also with the Superb Pheasant, though differing in others. One in the same collection under the name of Superb Pheasant, with a most magnificent comb, very large, reaching from the forehead quite beyond the nape, and hanging over it at the back part; the fore part of the neck bare, with only here and there a minute feathery spot; the wattles, too, very large, and dependent; the general colour of the plumage waved steel-colour, the feathers edged with black at the hind part of the neck and beginning of the back; on the lower part of the back and rump narrow hackles, from two to three inches long, blunt at the ends, edged with buff, and hanging on each side of the tail; wing coverts long, fulvous, or reddish, down the middle black; breast and all beneath black; quills black; tail the same, long, and bending downwards. This is also said to come from Java; perhaps allied to the following.

4.—SUPERB PHEASANT.

Phasianus superbus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 628. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. 526. *Gm. Lin.* i. 744.
Gallus Javanicus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 185.
Phasianus varius, Variegated Pheasant, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 353.
 Superb Pheasant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 709. *Id. Sup.* ii. 273.

SIZE of a small Cock. Bill and legs yellow; head furnished with a crest and wattles; the latter occupying almost as much space as in the Turkey; the neck, or hackle feathers long, and narrow, as in the Cock, dark green, with pale edges; those of the shoulders long, black, and edged with chestnut; breast and under parts black; the rump furnished with long black feathers, with pale edges, hanging down on each side of the base of the tail, which is glossy dark green, with long, sickle-shaped, feathers, curving down on each side, as in the Common Cock; quills brown; on each leg behind a single spur.

Inhabits Java, known there by the name of Pitte-wonno.

I observed a specimen of this at the late Mr. Humphries's, a collector of natural history curiosities, who informed me, that it came from India.

In a drawing, pointed out to me by the late Mr. Woodford, and of which I have a copy, the neck feathers are deep blue, edged with yellow; wing coverts golden yellow, the rest of the wing orange tawny; vent white; quills and tail blue black, the rest as above mentioned.—The one described by Linnæus, and which I judge to be the same, has a red bill; on the forehead a red, rounded caruncle, and two blood-red wattles under the chin; crown of the head green; at the hindhead a folded blue crest; neck behind green, furnished on each side with long variegated feathers, standing out from the neck, and turning backwards; shoulders green, spotted with white; wings red; prime quills blue; body red; tail long, and cuneiform, the feathers blue and red mixed; the coverts of several colours, falling over the sides of it; legs yellow, without spurs. This was described from the various representations of it on paper hangings, and Porcelain, assisted by a Chinese book, which came under his inspection. I have scarcely a doubt of this and the one described above being the same; but in that which I saw, the end of the tail was imperfect.

5.—DOMESTIC COCK.

Phasianus Gallus, *Lin.* i. 270. *Gm. Lin.* i. 737. *Faun. suec.* No. 199. *Borowsk.* ii. 177.

Gallus domesticus et Gallina, *Bris.* i. 166. *Id.* 8vo. i. 45. *Raii*, 51. A. 1. *Will.* 109. t. 26. *Schæf. el. orn.* t. 38. *Roman.* i. 56. t. 9. & p. 59. t. 7. *Gerin.* ii. 207, 208. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 92.

Alector, *Klein*, 111. A. 1. *Id. Ov.* 31. t. 13. f. 1. *Naturf.* xvii. 68.

Der Gemeine Haushahn, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 93. t. 70.

Coq commun, *Buf.* ii. 116. t. 2. *Pl. enl.* 1. *Robert, Ic.* pl. 7.

Domestic Cock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 700. *Albin*, iii. pl. 32. *Will. Engl.* 54. pl. 26. *Sloan.* *Jam.* ii. 301. *Phil. Trans.* xii. 923. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 276. *Walcot's Birds*, p. 177.

OUR common Poultry, with all the Varieties, seem to have originated from one or other of the species above described, and vary

without end; are every where seen, and their manners known to every one. It is however, observed, that they breed more freely in the warmer situations, but in the very cold countries, though they will live and thrive, they cease to multiply.* The one meant by the above named authors, seems to have the largest comb of any, with eight or nine serratures; the bare space round the eyes larger, and the wattles hanging very low down; the head, neck, back, and wing coverts, orange; greater wing coverts, quills, and under parts, white; the long sickle feathers of the tail blue black: and independent of every other variation, it is very common to see them of a pure white, the combs and wattles excepted.

At the head of the domestic sort, stands the Game Cock, which is valued on account of its courage, in which point only it differs from the rest, and its chief use is for the sport of Cock-fighting. † For this purpose it is usual, before the combat, so to mutilate the plumage, as to render the creature unknown to those who have seen it only in its perfect state. This trimming of the bird, as it is called, renders it lighter, and more active in itself, and gives less advantage of hold to its antagonist; ‡ and great care is taken of the breed, as well as after feeding, by the promoters of this sport; as is done by the gentlemen of the turf, in respect to their running-horses.

The Game Cocks of England § are confessedly superior to those of any other nation. The training of them to fight, has continued to be practised here, ever since the Romans || first introduced it. In

* They are not found to breed in the northern parts of Siberia; and in Greenland are only kept as rarities.—*Faun. Groenl.*

† See a curious Memoir on this subject by Mr. Pegge.—*Archæol.* iii. No. 19. p. 132.

‡ One sort when thus trimmed, and armed with an artificial spur of steel, is called a Ginger; another favourite Variety is called a Duck-wing—a sort between the Dunghill Cock and Game, is called a Bastard, and is less valued for fighting.

§ Coq d'Angleterre, *Bris. Orn.* i. 171. *Buf.* ii. 120. *Frisch.* t. 129. 130. Le Coq d'Angleterre est superieur à celui de France pour le Combat.—*Buffon.*

|| The original institution is said to be Grecian.—*Archæol.* The Athenians encouraged it.—*Ælian. H. Var.* lib. ii. ch. 28.

some reigns endeavours have been made to suppress it as a cruel diversion;* whilst in others full sanction has been given by Royal example, in erecting a theatre, † for the accommodation of the spectators. We find, also, that far distant nations are fond of this sport, it being used as a pastime in China, and many parts of India.‡

In Sumatra they do not trim the Cocks as in England, § nor is the same kind of artificial spur, (or Gaffle, as it is called) used, being flat, and sharp-edged, like a crooked lancet, or rather like a blade of a scimeter, || and proves a most destructive weapon. This is not confined to a particular part of the leg, but placed higher or lower according to the weight or size of the birds matched against each other, lest one should fight with advantage; and it is affirmed, that the sport is carried to so high a pitch at Sumatra, that instances have occurred, of a father staking his children, or wife; and a son his mother, and sisters, on the issue of a battle. ¶

* Edward III. disapproved, and prohibited Cock-fighting. Oliver Cromwell did the same in 1654.

† The Cockpit at Whitehall, was founded by King Henry VIII. King James I. was remarkably fond of Cock-fighting.

‡ Sonnerat observes, that there are two races of Cocks in India; the one kept about their houses, merely for curiosity, as the inhabitants do not eat flesh; the other trained up for fighting; a sport which they are very fond of. Surely this cannot be general; at least it should seem not likely to be an amusement to those who believe in the *Métempsychosis*!

§ Neither did the Ancients. Two antique gems relating to this sport convince us of it. See *Archæol.* iii. pl. 9. Indeed Cocks in full plumage appear on many gems, though not to the same purport as in the two above mentioned.—See *Wilde's Gemm. Select.* No. 110, 111, 143. *Agust. Gem.* No. 199, 202, 203. also three hieroglyphics placed on the legs of Cocks, taken from *M. Angelo's Gemm. Antiche, Gent. Mag.* 1747. p. 388.

|| Perhaps the weapon, called a Razor, by Fryer; who says, that in the kingdom of Visapour, in the East Indies, they use Cock-fighting with Cocks as big as Turkeys, which they arm with razors tied flat under their claws,—*Fryer's Travels*, 175. Cock-fighting carried to excess in the Philippine Islands.—*Kotzeb. Voy.* ii. 266.

¶ *Hist. Sumatr.* p. 238. *Gent. Mag.* 1770. p. 564. The Tanagrians, of old, had a passion for Cock-fighting, and they had Cocks of an extraordinary size and beauty, conveyed to different cities for that purpose; and to render their fury the more destructive, their spurs were tipped with points of brass. *Anachars.* iii. p. 254. Rhodus, and Tanagra

To descant on the manners of our Common Cocks and Hens in England, would be needless, as every good housewife finds herself equal to the task of raising chickens under Hens; but it is, perhaps, not so generally known, that in the warm regions they are hatched in a properly regulated heat, by means of ovens, or rather warm chambers, particularly in Egypt, where they are produced by thousands; and the people from all quarters come at the expected time to buy them, being reared from the egg, with very little care.* How this might succeed in the colder climates has probably not been tried in earnest; but it is to be feared, that it would not be attended with the same success.

The making of Capons, by depriving the male of the ability of propagating its species, was, we believe, more the custom in former years than at present, though such birds are yet sought after by the lovers of good eating, their flesh being juicy and delicate. In this business no people are so expert and successful as the Pahariahs (native Indians), and the birds are so cheap in consequence of the general practice, that the average price in India may be deemed about two-pence or three-pence each. They are chiefly white, and grow very large and fat.†

had the first repute for furnishing the best birds; and Melos, and Chalcis held the second rank.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.* lib. 16. ch. 21. The ancients preferred the breeds of Tanagra and Rhodes, as also Chalcis in Euboea, and the country of Media, for their magnanimous race of chickens; probably including Persia, whence this kind was brought into Greece. This superiority consisted in their weight and largeness, perhaps of the nature of those called by our sportsmen Shake-bags, or Turnpokes. Again, there was a breed of Hens at Alexandria, in Egypt, called *Μοιροποι*, which produced the best fighting Cocks. See *Archæol.* iii. p. 142.

* *Pocock's Travels*, i. p. 38. 260. pl. 71. The women in Egypt are said to hatch the chickens under their arm-pits, *Hasselq. Voy.* p. 55. An account of the Chicken Ovens at Mansoure, mentioned in *Savary's Travels*.

† *Oriental Field Sports*, ii. p. 19.

- A.—Phasianus cristatus, *Lin.* i. 270. 1. β . *Gm. Lin.* i. 738. γ . *Faun. suec.* No. 199.
 B. *Raii*, 51. A. 1. var. i. *Will.* 110. *Borowsk.* ii. 178. a. *Roman. Orn.* i. 60.
Gerin. ii. t. 216. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* Svo. ii. p. 239.
 Le Coq huppé, *Buf.* ii. 116. *Pl. enl.* 49.
 Crested Cock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 703. *Will. Engl.* 158:

This differs from the Common Sort, in having a tuft of feathers on the head, instead of the comb; though retaining the wattles. It is not uncommon; and in some the crest is so large, as to hide almost the sight of the eyes, by hanging over them. As to the colour of the plumage, it varies in the manner of the Common Sort. We have observed some beautiful birds of this kind, having the crest, belly, wings, and tail, white, the rest like the Game Cock; the sickle tail feathers green and white.

The Polish breed, so called, belongs to this division, and is mostly of a dark, greenish black, rarely a mixture; generally with very long wattles, and a very large and spreading tuft of white feathers on the crown; and for the most part a large-sized bird.

- B.—Phasianus pentadactylus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 738. δ . *Bris.* ii. 169. *Id. Svo.* i. 46; *Frisch*, t. 127. 128. *Roman. Orn.* 62.
 Le Coq à cinq Doigts, *Buf.* ii. 124.
 Darking Cock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 703.

This has two toes behind instead of one, otherwise like the others, and is common in England, chiefly about Dorking, in Surrey, hence called the Dorking Fowls. They are larger too than most others.

* The Silk Fowl has frequently two hind toes as well as other kinds. I have a leg of a Fowl with three toes behind, which I believe not to be uncommon; and in the Museum of the late Sir A. Lever was a Cock Sparrow, with seven claws on each foot. The Dorking Fowls are in great esteem for their size, and incredible numbers sold about Christmas, being frequently known to weigh seven or eight pounds, when plucked; but a friend of mine sent some of these into Scotland, one of the Cocks of which weighed almost fourteen pounds.

- C.—*Gallus crispus*, *Lin.* i. 271. η . *Gm. Lin.* i. 738. ε . *Bris.* i. 173. t. 37. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 47. *Raii*, 51. A. 1. Var. 4. *Frisch*, t. 135. *Borowsk.* ii. 180. *Bechst. Deutsch.* iii. 1290.
- Gallus cincinnatus*, *Gerin.* ii. t. 215.
- Gallina Frieslandica*, *Will.* 110.
- Le Coq fris , *Buf.* ii. 121. No. 13. *Id. Sonnin.* v. 189. *Enc. Orn.* 182. δ . *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. 259.
- Crisped, or Friesland Cock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 704. *Will. Engl.* 156. *Bancr. Guian.* 175. *Descr. Surin.* ii. 159.

This sort varies in colour equally with the others, differing only in the feathers, as the end of every one is curled up, appearing at a distance like wool, or as some think, giving the idea of having just come out of the water.

It is found at Java, and throughout the south part of Asia; also at Japan, where it is probably native; hence the young chickens are more difficult to rear in England than others, not well bearing the cold: they are common enough, but seldom kept, except as a rarity. Found also at Surinam, and Guiana, and appears to be the only sort met with by Fermin and Bancroft; the latter author adds, that they are smaller than ours, and are brought from the inland parts, where they are reared by the Indians, who suppose them to be natural to this part of America; the flesh is firm and delicate.

- D.—*Phasianus Gallus ecaudatus*, *Lin.* i. 271. γ . *Gm. Lin.* i. 138. ζ . *Raii*, 51. A. 1. Var. 3. *Frisch*, t. 131. 132. *Borowsk.* ii. 181. 1.
- Le Coq sans Croupion; *Buf.* ii. 122.
- Gallus Persicus*, *Johnst. Av.* 30. f. 3. 14.
- Rumpless, or Persian Cock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 705. *Will. Engl.* 156.

This singular Variety wants even the rudiment of a tail, but differs not from the common one, except in this particular; how the change is produced in England we know not; but it has been

affirmed, that those transported from England to Virginia, lost their tails.*—M. Levaillant, at Paris, received one of these from Ceylon, shot in a state of nature; the distinguishing mark is a spot just below the throat, like a gorget, composed of hard, short, square, shining feathers;† it is the size of the Common Cock, but a little higher and more erect on the legs; colour not unlike that of the Game Cock, but all the feathers yellow, striped down the middle with black; the quills very dark.

E.—Phasianus Gallus Pumilio, *Gm. Lin.* i. 738. *η. Bris.* i. 171. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 46. *Raii*, 51. A. 1. Var. 2. *Frisch*, t. 133. 134. *Will.* 110. t. 26. *Gerin.* ii. 70. t. 214. *Johnst. Av.* pl. 15. f. 5.

Le Coq nain, *Buf.* ii. 118. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 244.
Dwarf Cock, or Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 705. *Will. Engl.* 156.

This has the legs exceedingly short, from thence termed Dwarf, and is besides considerably smaller than other Fowls, some not exceeding the size of a large Pigeon; allied to this is the Acoho, or Coq de Madagascar,‡ and the Poule de l'Isthme de Darien,§ which is also very small; with a circle of feathers about the legs; a thick tail, which it carries straight; and the ends of the wings black; others said to come from Cambodia,|| and now found in the Philippine Isles, have the legs so short, as to drag the wings on the ground. In addition to which, Buffon mentions a Fowl in Britany, which is always obliged to leap, the legs being so short. It is the size of a Common Fowl, and kept as being very fruitful.

* Clayton's account of Virginia, in *Phil. Trans.* xvii. 992.

† The general colour of the plumage yellowish orange, each feather striped down the middle with black.

‡ *Hist. des Ois.* ii. 117. 4. This kind is said to cover 30 eggs of its own at once.

§ *Ibid.* ii. 118. 6.

|| *Ib.* ii. 118.

- F.—Phasianus Gallus pusillus, *Lin.* i. 271. ζ. *Gm. Lin.* i. 738. ♀. *Borowsk.* ii. 179.
 Gallus Banticus, *Bris.* i. 172. B. *Id.* 8vo. i. 47.
 ——— plumipes, *Roman.* p. 61.
 Le Coq de Bantam, *Buf.* ii. 119.
 Bantam Cock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 706. *Albin.* iii. pl. 33. 34. *Brown. Jam.* 471. *Hayes's Birds,* pl. 23.

This is a small race, but with the legs longer than in the last, which, as well as the toes, are covered with feathers, and sometimes of so great a length, as to be quite an incumbrance in walking.

It is by some valued on account of the number of eggs the Hen lays without sitting, but the smallness of them, as well as the trifling quantity, must ever preclude their coming into general use.

Some of the Bantam breed are without any feathers on the legs; but the connoisseurs in these matters call such birds Bastards. The booted legs are also seen in large Fowls, perhaps by mixing the breed.

- G.—Gallus plumipes, *Gm. Lin.* i. 738. ♂. *Bris.* i. 172. A. *Id.* 8vo. i. 47. *Will.* 110.
Gerin. ii. t. 212. *Johnst. Av.* pl. 29. f. 8.
 Gallus et Gallina minor, *Frisch,* t. 136. 137.
 Rough-footed Cock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 706. *Will. Engl.* 156.

This is a small kind, and differs only in being clothed with feathers on the legs, quite to the toes.

The three last scarcely seem to be worth separating.

- H.—Gallus Turcicus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 738. x. *Bris.* i. 170. D. *Id.* 8vo. i. 46. *Aldrov.*
Av. ii. t. p. 314. 315. 316. *Will.* 110. *Borowsk.* ii. 180. *Johnst. Av.* pl. 30. f. 1.
 2. *Temm. Fig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 242.
 Turkish Cock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 707. *Will. Engl.* 156.

Willughby's words are—The Turkish Cock and Hen differ from ours, especially in the variety and beauty of their colours.

- I.—Gallus Patavinus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 739. *λ.* *Bris.* i. 170. *C. Id.* 8vo. i. 46. *Will.* 110.
Aldr. Av. ii. t. p. 310. 311. *Borowsk.* ii. 181. *k.* *Gerin.* ii. 66. t. 209. 210. *Rom.*
 63. t. 8. 9. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. 86.
 Le Coq de Caux, ou de Padoue, *Buf.* ii. 125.
 Paduan Cock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 707. *Will. Engl.* 156. *

These are described as of a very large size, often weighing from eight to ten pounds; they have a large comb on the head, frequently double, and in form of a crown; besides that, a kind of crest, which is most distinguishable in the Hens; the voice is also said to be more strong and rough than in other Fowls.

It is observed, that the great Fowls of Bahia* are not feathered well till half grown: it is so with the Paduans, as they get the feathers later than others. In respect to the Paduan breed, with the large head, Pallas is clearly convinced that it is owing to disease, as is the case with the next but one.

- K.—Phasianus Gallus Morio, *Lin.* i. 271. *δ.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 739. *μ.* *Borowsk.* ii. 180. *h.*
 Gallus Mozambicanus, *Bris.* i. 174. *Id.* 8vo. i. 48. *Will.* 298.
 Coq negre, *Buf.* ii. 122. *Son. Buf.* v. 191. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. 253.
 Gallus Persicus epidermide nigricante, *S. G. Gmel.* iii. 285.
 Mohrenhuner, *Naturf.* xviii. 239.
 Blackamoor Pullet, *Fryer's Tr.* p. 53. *Harris's Coll. Voy.* ii. 468.
 Mozambick Hen, *Will. Engl.* p. 387.
 Negro Cock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 708.

In this Variety, the comb, wattles, and membrane which covers the bones, are black; the plumage, for the most part, of the same colour, and the flesh itself, when boiled, not far different; † however, in some, the flesh is said to be white. ‡

* *Damp. Voy.* iii. 76. *Hist. Sumat.* 98.

† Celles qui ont le Chair et les os noirs sont les meilleurs.—*Voy. de Siam*, i. 299.

‡ The outward skin was a perfect negro; the bones also as black as jet; under the skin nothing could be whiter than the flesh, more tender, or more grateful.—*Fryer. Voy. de Siam*, i. 279. There are also, at Siam, Fowls with black combs, and skin, with white flesh. *Harris's Coll. Voy.* ii. 468.

These birds are found in the Provinces of Mozambique, in Africa, the Coast of Malabar, Siam, &c. and are reputed good eating, though at first disgusting to an European palate. This is called, by some, the Bastard Silk Fowl.

L.—*Gallina vertice tuberoso*, *Pall. Spic.* iv. 20. t. 3. f. 2.

Phasianus tophaceus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 628. 1. v. *Gm. Lin.* i. 738. ξ.

In this the chief difference, from others, consists in the skull, which is considerably enlarged, so as to appear monstrous; this can scarcely be simply called a variety, as it arises solely from disease of the part; for Dr. Pallas assures us, that on macerating the head of a subject of this kind, so as to render the skull clean; he found the tuberos part to be preternaturally diseased, and enlarged from caries, appearing in hollows like sponge; and this, of course, in a greater proportion, as the part was more diseased; and further, that birds so situated, appear stupid and foolish, and at any rate not long lived.

M.—*Phasianus vertice cornibus donato*, *Gerin.* ii. t. 213. *Johnst. Av.* pl. 29. f. 2.

Phasianus cornutus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 638. 1. ξ.

I cannot learn that this Variety differs from others, further than in having three bent spurs on the crown; to produce such a monstrosity, we have been assured, is no difficult matter, and only consists in cutting off a spur from the leg, and grafting it on the top of the skull, where it will not unfrequently take root and unite; after which it continues to increase, and sometimes to a great length; an instance of this may be seen in a White Cock in the British Museum, on the head of which is a long spiral horn, in the shape of a large corkscrew, obtained, as I was informed, by the above mode of engrafting.

- N.—Phasianus gallus lanatus, *Lin.* i. 271. *Gm. Lin.* i. 739. *Borowsk.* ii. 180. *G. Ind, Orn.* ii. 628. *Johnst. Av.* pl. 30. f. 10.
 Gallus Japonicus, *Bris.* i. 175, t. 17. 2.—female. *Id.* 8vo. i. 48.
 Das Wallhuhn, *Bechst. Deutsch.* iii. 1291.
 Poule à Duvet du Japon, *Buf.* ii. 121. *Id. Sonnin.* v. 190. *Pl. enl.* 98. *Tub. Enc. Orn.* 183. Var. γ . *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. 256.
 Silk Cock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 708.

This has the whole body covered with feathers, the webs of which are so disunited, as to appear like hairs, or glossy silk; the general colour is white, and the legs covered wholly on the outside, quite to the toes.

These inhabit Japan, where they are valued,* also China, and are there reckoned scarce. The people of Canton carry them about in cages for sale to the Europeans.

As in other Varieties, individuals of this sort differ in respect to colour, some are pure white, others dingy brown, but all of them with dark-coloured legs, on which for the most part is a thick, stout, short spur; though I observed one Cock to be totally without, nor are the legs always feathered.

In the collection of the late Mr. Boddam was one with two hind toes,† and a blunt flat spur above an inch in length.

Both this and the Negro Cock have the black epidermis, but have grown into disrepute on account of the facility with which they bastardise our common poultry, so as to render them unseemly both in bones and wattles.

We have, as above, mentioned the Varieties most known, but there are still others which have fallen under our notice.

* A penalty is incurred by killing a Cock in Japan.—*Kæmpf. Jap.* 581.

† This occurs in the Fowls of Siam.—*Osbeck, Voy.* ii. 255.

O.—The Dutch Pencilled Fowl is much like what we call the Dunghill Breed, having a white plumage; but spotted on the body, wings, and tail with black; and the tail feathers, especially, more or less black. This sort is annually brought from Holland, by the dealers.

P.—The Siberian Fowl seems to differ chiefly from others in having considerable tufts of brown or dark loose feathers, springing from each jaw, and others more elongated, or fuller, from the lower mandible, like a Jew's long beard. In the Hen is an upright tuft, spreading out from the hindhead of the same silky texture; independent of these, the Cock has the usual comb and wattles, and the Hen a small comb likewise.

This sort is said to have come from Moscow, at least the one of which I have seen a drawing; which was white, with the ends of the feathers glossy blue or black, giving a spotted appearance. The legs, too, were covered with fibrous, or downy feathers.

It probably varies in colour, as I observe others with the plumage of the Game Breed, a fine tawny orange, spotted with black.

Q.—The Barbary Fowl is generally of a pale or dun-colour, spotted about the neck sparingly with black, and the feathers at that part very full; on the crown a large, full tuft of feathers, the same in colour with the body; one of these, the size of a very large Fowl, was in the Leverian Museum, said to have come from Fez.

A singular breed of Cocks, said to be common at Brazil: they resemble the English Cocks in plumage and shape; but they crow very loud, and continue their last note a minute or two. When their voice is good, they are much esteemed, and are sent for as curiosities from all parts of Brazil.*

* *Mawe's Travels in Brazil*, p. 70.

The use of the eggs of our common Poultry is too well known to be enlarged on in this place; suffice it to say, that they enter very many of our savoury dishes, and prove not only palatable, but particularly nutritious. The custom of staining eggs with various colours is, if not wholly exploded, at present but little used; but in Catholic times, both here, as in other nations, they were put up as ornaments at tables, or placed on cupboards. Mr. Brand* mentions, that the custom of presenting such eggs to children, at Easter, still continues in the North of England, and are called Paste (Pasque) Eggs. In Hackluyt's Voyages,† among the descriptions of the manners of Russia, about the 16th century, the circumstance of these painted eggs is mentioned. “Every Yeare against Easter they die, or colour red with Brazzell, a great number of Egges, of which every Man and Woman giveth one unto the Priest of their Parish upon Easter Day in the Morning, and moreover, the common People use to carrie in their Hands one of these red Egges, not only upon Easter Day, but also 3 or 4 Dayes after, and Gentlemen and Gentlewomen have Egges gilded, which they carry in the same manner,” &c.

Clarke, in his *Travels*, mentions the same ceremony of presenting eggs, at Easter, as being continued in Russia to this present day, with this addition:—On Easter Monday begins the presentation of the Pascal Eggs; ; lovers to their mistresses, relatives to each other, servants to their masters, all bring ornamented eggs; every offering at this season is called a Pascal Egg: the meanest pauper in the street, presenting an egg, and repeating the words *Christos vos cress*, may demand a salute even of the Empress.‡

The use of feathers of all kinds is experienced by most, particularly in stuffing for beds, pillows, mattresses, and such like, in

* *Antiq. Com. Peop.* p. 310.

† *Edit.* 1589. p. 342.

‡ *Travels in Russia, &c.* 1810. p. 59. Stained eggs, ornamented with figures scratched on them, were sold in the streets of Paris, during the Easter holidays, in the year 1771.—*Thunb. Trav.* i. p. 53.

which those of our Poultry bear great part, though in general less esteemed than those of the Goose Kind, which being more elastic and light, are more suitable to the purpose.

We have not been informed of the utmost limit of years to which the Common Poultry arrives. We learn, that a Cock was living, and in the possession of Mr. W. Williams, of Fronddu, Cemlyn, Anglesea, which had attained to the extraordinary age of half a century :* but we believe that the Common Cock rarely exceeds 25 years, and perhaps, for the most part, may be called aged at 15.

The use of Fowls of every kind for food is, we believe, common throughout Europe; but we are informed that they were not eaten by the Ancient Britons.†

6.—SONNERAT'S WILD COCK.

Phasianus Gallus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 625. *Gm. Lin.* i. 737.

Gallus Sonneratii, Coq et Poule Sonnerat, *T'emm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo, ii. 246. *Id. Pl. Anat.* ii. f. 1. 2.

Coq sauvage, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 153. pl. 94.—male. *Id.* 160. pl. 95.—female.

Wild Cock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 698. *Zool. Misc.* pl. 61.

LENGTH two feet four inches. **Bill** one inch and a quarter, the body one-third less than in the Domesticated Species; the comb large, dentated, and of a bright red; the wattles as in the Common Cock; the sides of the head, and a longitudinal line between the crest and eye, naked; all these bare parts are flesh-coloured; behind the eye a pearl-coloured spot, in size and shape like the little finger nail, composed of very short feathers; the feathers of the head and neck are long and narrow, longer as they proceed downwards; the webs equal on both sides, the shafts broad, and so visible as to give the idea of being striped down the middle; at the base the colour is

* *Hampshire Chronicle*, June 30, 1817.

† *Archæol.* iv. p. 419.

grey, in the middle black, and at the end white, at which part the shaft is spread out, and appears as a yellowish white spot, glossy in appearance, and in substance horny, like that in the wing of the Waxen Chatterer;* the feathers of the upper parts of the body long and narrow, greyish, crossed with white; on each side of the white is a stripe of black; breast, sides, and thighs, like the upper parts, but broadest on the thighs; those of the breast incline to rufous, and have a glossy, cartilaginous appearance, like those of the neck; the wings reach to the beginning of the tail; quills dusky black; lesser wing coverts like the back, the greater long, narrow, and stiff, the colour rufous, inclined to chestnut; transversely striped with black and white; tail coverts violet, with a polished gloss; tail as in the Common Cock; legs five inches, with a large bent spur behind, one-third of an inch in length.

The Hen is one-third less than the Cock, and is without comb and wattles; the head and neck behind grey; cheeks and throat whitish; the lower part of the neck behind brownish, crossed with rufous white stripes; fore part, breast, and belly, brown, striped with dirty white; sides of the head grey; back pale brown, tinged with grey, pale rufous down the shafts; wing coverts the same; quills blackish within, and brownish, dotted with grey, without; tail greyish; legs scaly, grey; instead of a spur on the leg a rising knob.

Inhabits the Forests of India, and is called by the English Jungle Fowl, being frequently shot in the jungle woods.

It is observed that the Jungle Cock, born and reared in a wild state, though much smaller than the general size of Game Cocks, will, from superior courage and activity, almost to a certainty, be victorious in combat: this is proved by the Mussulman Natives of Hindustan, who are to a degree fond of Cock-fighting; but the Jungle Cocks are with difficulty obtained, though sought for by all lovers of the sport. The Hindoos, on the contrary, will not bear

* See *Temm. Pig. & Gallin.* pl. iii. f. 1. 2. a. a. a.

the existence of poultry on their premises; and it is said, that their detestation is such, that an Hindoo would sooner forfeit his life, than wear a Fowl's feather. Poultry, therefore, can only be obtained among the Mussulmans.* We learn also from Mr. Salt, that in the Bay of Ampila, in Abyssinia, Danakil, as well as the Adaiel, and Somauli, entertain a particular prejudice against common Fowls, the flesh of which is held among them in abhorrence; this may perhaps lead to the idea of these tribes being sprung from an Egyptian origin.†

A fine specimen in the collection of Mr. Harrison, was brought from the northern Circars of India; and this is, most probably, the original stock, from whence all our Domestic Varieties have sprung. Indeed, there are few places in which the different voyagers have not met with Cocks and Hens, either wild or tame, as Pulo Condore,‡ Isle of Timor, the Philippine and Molucca Isles, Sumatra and Java, New Guinea,|| Tinian,§ the Pellew Islands,¶ and most of those in the South Seas,** but neither at New-Holland, nor New-Zealand.

* *Oriental Field Sports*, i. p. 7. & 285.

† *Voyage to Abyssinia*, p. 179.

‡ Like ours, but much less; only the size of a Crow. The Cocks crow like ours, but much weaker and more shrill.—*Damp. Voy.* i. 392. Two wild ones shot there by our last voyagers.—*Ell. Narr.* ii. 340. A wild hen shot at Condore, by one of the gentlemen on board the Discovery, of a speckled colour, but less than ours in Europe; and the crowing of Cocks not only heard on all sides, but several seen on the wing.—*Cook's last Voy.* iii. 463.

|| But not in plenty. Talking of marriage, it is mentioned, "that they kill a Cock, which is procured with difficulty, and then it is a marriage."—*Forr. Voy.* 105.

§ The Fowls which we met with wild "were run down without much trouble, as they could scarcely fly farther than 100 yards at a flight."—*Anson's Voy.* 416.

¶ In plenty at the Pellew Islands, but wild in the woods, and not used for food till pointed out by the crew, though the natives were fond of the eggs.—*Keate's Acc.* p. 300.

** Forster observes, that they are in plenty at Easter, the Society, and the Friendly Isles; at the two last of a prodigious size. Not uncommon at the Marquesas, Hebrides, and New Caledonia, but the low Isles quite destitute of them.—*See Obs.* p. 195. Both Poultry and Ducks numerous in the Sandwich Isles.—*Cook's Journ.* 229. Fowls of a large breed found at Tongo taboo, supposed to have sprung from some left in 1773, and others got from Feejee.—*Cook's last Voy.* i. 333.

7.—FIRE-BACKED PHEASANT.

Phasianus ignitus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lxi.

Gallus Macartneii, *Houpiere Macartney*, *Temm. Pig. & Gall. Svo.* ii. p. 278.

Fire-backed Pheasant, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 274. *Emb. to China*, i. 246. pl. 13. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 321.

THIS is larger than a common Fowl; length two feet or more. Bill long, pale, and much curved, but less so than in the Impeyan Pheasant; the face and sides of the head beyond the eyes, covered with a bare bluish skin, continuing as a wattle on each side of the throat; general colour of the plumage black, with a blue gloss, marked on the sides with transverse stripes of white; feathers of the head much elongated, forming a large pointed crest, of the same colour as the body, and tending backwards; the lower part of the back ferruginous, varying into bright orange in different reflections of light. This colour surrounds the upper part of the belly, but with little or no brilliancy, the belly, and inside of the thighs bluish ash; the feathers of the neck and breast rounded at the ends, appearing distinct; tail feathers mostly of the same general blue black colour, bending downwards; four of the middle ones are white, and there are two sickle-shaped ones, fourteen inches in length; these are white, with the ends black; also some others much the same, but shorter, and all curving downwards; legs stout, scaly, pale in colour, and each furnished with a stout spur, at least one inch and a half in length, and sharp at the end.

The female is smaller, rufous on the upper parts of the body, the crest much as in the male, neck before with whitish mottlings; breast feathers black, with white edges; belly black, edged more broadly with white; lower belly and thighs black and white mixed; the bill is brown; sides of the head as in the male; the tail bends downwards, as in that sex, but without the elongated curved feathers; legs bluish.

For the above description I am indebted to the late Mr. Samuel Daniell, who met with complete specimens of both sexes, brought from the Malay Coast. Sir T. S. Raffles, however, says that the female is only brown and black, no white feathers in the tail, and the flame-coloured patch on the back wanting.—Found in Sumatra, and there called Tugang.

That figured in the Embassy to China is a good representation, but the tail is somewhat imperfect. Sir George Staunton met with it in a Menagerie, at Batavia; it differed, too, from the above described, in having the fiery zone on the lower part of the back continued wholly round the belly, but appearing there without the brilliancy seen on the upper parts. It also varies in respect to the bright orange encircling the body, or not; as may be observed in various drawings, especially in those I was favoured with by General Hardwicke. It is probable, therefore, that this distinction may arise from age, or at least is not a permanent one.

A.—In this the bill is dusky brown, not greatly curved; nostrils prominent; round the eye bare and blue; from the middle of the crown a rounded tuft of black feathers, standing nearly erect; general colour of the plumage deep black; lower half of the back and rump only deep chestnut; tail bent downwards and shaped as in the last described, some of the longer feathers white; of the others black, and all of them rounded at the ends; feathers of the sides, over the thighs, sharp-pointed, and margined with white; legs reddish on the fore part, and pale behind, with a large, pale spur, but short, and less formidable than in the first described.

Inhabits India.—From the drawings of Lord Mountnorris.

I observe in this bird, that the bare space round the eyes does not extend over the nostrils, as in the Fire-backed, nor does it elongate

so as to hang on each side of the throat. It may therefore be supposed, that the specimen, from which it was figured was not of adult age. It is said to be very shy in its wild state, but how far it may be domesticated is yet unknown.

8.—BUTOOL PHEASANT.

THE bill in this bird is black, and bent at the point; on the top of the head an erect, rounded, flat, crenated crest; and on the throat a kind of wattle, both similar to, and the colour of, those of a Cock; sides of the head, above the eye, white; below the eye, and sides of the throat black; the rest of the plumage of the body olive green, paler beneath; back and rump darkest, crossed with numerous white lines; wings rufous, marked about the middle with an oblique white band; quills dark greenish black; the tail is rather more than half the length of the bird, the two middle feathers broad at the base, and lessening towards the point; colour pale green, crossed with 20 or more, broadish, dusky blue, or blackish bars; the two next, on each side, are broad for about half the length, where they become very narrow, and after continuing so for some way, enlarge again, and finally turn into a half circle, broadest at the ends; these feathers are pale green half way; the remaining, or end half, dusky black; the legs are stout, dull red, with blackish segments, and furnished with a large, strong, black, and sharp spur behind, nearly straight; claws black.

This bird is well represented in a fine collection of drawings belonging to Sir John Anstruther, Bart. and by the writing at the bottom, in the Persic tongue, it is called Gilwut, and found on the hills of Butool (or Betool): the drawing is said to be one-fourth of the natural size, and as this was nearly twenty inches, the total length, tail included, must be not far short of seven feet.

** CROWN COVERED WITH FEATHERS.

9.—COMMON PHEASANT.

- Phasianus Colchicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 629. *Lin.* i. 271. *Gm. Lin.* i. 741. *Scop.* i. No. 166. *Brun.* p. 58. *Bris.* i. 262. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 73. *Klein*, 114. 1. *Id. Stem.* 25. t. 29. B. *Id. Ov.* 32. t. 14. f. 7. 8. *Frisch*, t. 123. *N. C. Petr.* xvi. 451. 7. *Raii*, 56. A. 1. *Will.* 117. t. 28. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 159. *Borowsk.* ii. 173. *Gerin.* iii. 258. *Schäf. el.* t. 55. *Rom. Orn.* i. 42. t. 4. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 233. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 289.
- Fassan, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 16. *Naturf.* xvii. 69.
- Le Faisan, *Buf.* ii. p. 328. pl. 11. *Id. Sonmin.* vi. p. 155. t. 44. 1. *Pl. ent.* 121. 122. *Johust. Av.* t. 24. f. 4. 5. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 183. pl. 87. f. 1.
- Fagiano, *Zinnar. Uov.* 28. t. 2. f. 5. *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 49.
- Der Gemeine Fasan, *Bechst. Deutch.* iii. 412. *Id. Ed.* ii. v. iii. p. 1160.
- Common Pheasant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 712. *Will. Engl.* 163. pl. 28. *Albin.* i. pl. 25. 26. *Hayes's Birds*, pl. 20. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 282. *Lewin's Birds*, pl. 131. *Id. Eggs*, pl. xx. No. 1. *Walcot, Birds*, pl. 178. *Donov. Birds*, pl. 101. *Pult. Dors.* p. 7. *Graves's Br. Orn. Orn. Dict.*

SIZE of a Fowl; length from two feet and three quarters to three feet; weight sometimes as far as three pounds;* extent of wing two feet and a half. Bill horn-colour; irides yellow; sides of the head deep crimson, granulated with minute specks of black, running into a point behind, and in old birds elongated over each jaw, like the wattle of a Cock, but not exceeding the length of the feathers at that part; from the nostrils springs a line of greenish black feathers, which passes under the eye, and a little beyond it; the rest of the head and neck green gold, changing to violet and blue in some lights; the lower part of the neck, breast, and sides glossy reddish chestnut, the feathers margined at the ends with black; and this colour, rising upwards a little way on the shaft, gives the feather the

* One killed Dec. 8, 1809, at Irton Hall, near Whitehaven, was 3 ft. 5 in. in length, and weighed fifty-six ounces.

appearance of being bifid at the end; the feathers on the shoulders have each more or less of a buff-coloured, curved mark in the middle, bounded within and without with a black line; the lower part of the back the same, but less distinct; rump plain, glossy reddish brown, with a tinge of green; the wing coverts and quills brown, the first variegated with yellowish white, the latter spotted on both webs with the same; belly and vent dusky; tail cuneiform; the longest feathers twenty inches in length, the shortest less than five, and consists in the whole of eighteen in number; all of them marked with transverse bars of black on each side the shaft, about twenty-four in number on the two middle ones, and on the others in proportion; legs dusky, with a blunt spur three quarters of an inch above the hind toe.

The female is smaller. The general colour brown, varied with grey, rufous, and blackish; tail much shorter, but barred as in the male; and the regions of the ears covered with feathers.

The Pheasant is at present found in a state of nature in almost the whole of the Old Continent; but supposed to have been originally from Colchis, and particularly plentiful about the River Phasis,* whence the name Pheasant was derived; first introduced into Greece, and by degrees into others parts of the world; but not found in any part of America;† and the wings being very short, they are not made for long flights, and of course must have been purposely conveyed to every place in which we now find them, rather than to have come there by chance.‡ In many parts of England they are

* “Argiva primum sum transportata carina

“Ante mihi notum est nil, nisi Phasis erat.”—*Mart. ep. l. xiii. 72.*

† Anson talks of Pheasants at the Isle of St. Catherine, on the Coast of Brazil, *Voy.* p. 62. and again at Chequetan, 30 leagues west of Acapulco, in the Province of Mexico, *Voy.* p. 364. but these cannot be our Pheasants?

‡ They are completely imprisoned in the Isolo Madre, in the Laggo Maggiore, at Turin, as they cannot fly over the Lake; for on their attempting to do this, they are drowned, unless the boatmen pick them up.—*Keysl. Trav. i. 378.*

in tolerable plenty, breeding in the woods,* and afford full sport to those who delight in the gun. They deposit the eggs, twelve or more in number, on the ground, among long grass, the colour greenish white, rounded in shape, and smaller than those of an Hen;† the young follow the mother like chickens. The male crows somewhat like a Cock, and it is said will now and then come into the adjoining farm yards, and produce cross breeds with the Hens.

M. Salerne‡ remarks, that the Hen Pheasant, when done laying and sitting, will get the plumage of the male, and after that become so little respected by him, as to be treated with the same incivility as he would shew to one of his own sex. He mentions this as a new observation, but it is far more common than generally supposed, and had been long before mentioned by Mr. Edwards.§ A gentleman of my acquaintance, now dead, who used to keep these birds for his amusement, observed the same to me; and the late Mr. J. Hunter has given his sentiments scientifically in the *Phil. Trans.*|| to the same purport; but in addition to this, it appears, that it does not always require mature age to give the Hen Pheasant the appearance of the male, as sometimes young birds will be adorned with his fine

* They not only frequent woods in preference, but chiefly such as are adjoining to cultivated land; are fond of buck-wheat; most partial to beech and oak woods, being very fond of the mast of the former, and the acorns of the oak, which they swallow whole. Dr. Lamb informed me, that having killed one in Berkshire, in October 1792, he found eleven acorns whole, with some others half digested, besides wheat, in the stomach.

† Said to weigh 1 oz. and 1 dram (zwey loth and 1-16th theilchen).—*Naturf.* xiv. s. 49.

‡ *Ornith.*

§ This author gave for example one kept in the Menagerie of the Duke of Leeds; and remarks, that this change is most likely to happen when in a confined state. The circumstance of the Hen acquiring the plumage of the Cock, after a certain time, is not confined to the Pheasant; the instance of a Peahen belonging to Lady Tynte, beforementioned, evinces the contrary, not only gaining much of the fine plumage of the male, but a great portion also of the fine feathers of the train. The female also of the Rock Manakin is said to gain the plumage of the opposite sex, after a number of years, and probably may turn out to be the case with many other birds. M. Levaillant mentions, having once found a Cuckow in the male dress; on opening it he found an egg, ready to be excluded.*

|| Vol. lxx. 527.

* See Vol. iii. of this Work, p. 289.

plumage. I will not say how this happens ; or whether it may be peculiar to this species to grow barren (if that be the reason*) sooner than any other of the Gallinaceous Tribe ; but I have been assured, that such birds have proved, on eating, to be young, from their juiciness and delicacy of flavour.

A.—Phasianus torquatus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 629. 4. β . *Gm. Lin.* i. 742. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 326.

Ring Pheasant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 715. *Id. Sup.* 208. *Zool. Misc.* pl. 66.

This beautiful Variety has the plumage much the same as in the Common Sort, but the colours more decided and brilliant, particularly the feathers of the lower part of the neck and breast, which are more deeply indented at the ends, each being there divided, or bifid. It differs, too, in having the top of the head fine deep brown ; a ring of white round the middle of the neck ; the shoulders glossy ash-colour ; the rump silky greenish ; down the middle of the belly glossy black ; sides of the vent ferruginous.

This is common in the woods of many parts of China ; and one brought from thence by the late Sir George Staunton, did not differ from those now at large in England, except in having a dusky white trace over each eye, which I have also observed in Chinese drawings. These were, it is said, first introduced by the late Duke of Northumberland, by the name of Barbary Pheasants, and many were bred, and turned out at large, at his Grace's seat at Alnwick. Lord Carnarvon did the same at Highclere, in Berkshire ; and the late Dutchess Dowager of Portland, at Bulstrode, Bucks ; beside many

* The late Mr. Porter, of Chertsey, had a black Game Hen, which one year grew spotted, the next quite white ; spurs grew, and she crowed, but she bred for some years afterwards.—A Cock at a farm-house in Fairfield, near Buxton, for three or four successive years, changed from black to white, and *vice versa*. On September 3, 1796, when it was noticed by my informant, it had got about half way through its annual transformation. To which we may add, Mr. Butter's Essay on the same subject, in the *Werner. Trans.* Vol. iii. p. 183.

private gentlemen, by which means the breed is daily becoming more common: it is true, that these mix and breed with the Common Sort, and that in such produce the ring on the neck is less bright, and sometimes incomplete, but which of the two will ultimately preponderate, in respect to plumage, can scarcely be conjectured.

These are frequent in India, but smaller than the Common Pheasant; and by the drawing of one in the collection of Sir John Anstruther, the feathers at the hind part of the head are elongated into a tuft; and from the back part of each caruncle, a sort of appendage standing out backwards about a quarter of an inch.

They are also common about the Caspian Sea, and in the south part of the Desert between the Rivers Don and Wolga; likewise in Great Tartary, and in the south of the Mongolian Desert, but are observed to be less than the Common Pheasant, and in their wild state are seldom known to perch on trees. They are also pretty common at St. Helena.

B.—Phasianus varius, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 630. *γ.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 742. *Bris.* i. 267. *A.* t. 25. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 75. *Frisch.* t. 124. *Borowsk.* ii. 175. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 353. *Tem. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 309.
 Le Faisan panaché, *Buf.* ii. 352.
 Variegated Pheasant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 716. *Hayes's Birds*, pl. 21.

The general colour of the plumage of this bird is white, marked in various parts with the usual colours of the Pheasant.

C.—Phasianus albus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 630. *δ.* *Bris.* i. 268. *B.* *Id.* 8vo. i. 75. *Gm. Lin.* i. 742. *Borowsk.* ii. 175. *Gerin.* iii. t. 259. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 312.
 Weisser Faisan, *Naturf.* xvi. 126 (Goetz).

This is wholly white, except a few minute black spots about the neck, and some rufous ones on the scapulars.

One in the Leverian Museum was wholly white; I likewise observed another in the collection of Gen. Davies, which was killed in a wood, seven miles from Chichester, in Sussex, Nov. 1787.*

D.—This seems a beautiful Variety, for as such it can only be esteemed: the carunculated red skin round the eye occupies less space than in the Common Sort, but the head and neck much the same in colour, the plumage otherwise a clouded rufous white; the feathers on the under parts with black margins, and on the upper streaked and margined with dusky or brown; the tail, too, has the bars as usual, but less defined in colour; bill and legs pale. Such birds as these are said to come from Bohemia, and a specimen of this is in Mr. Bullock's Museum.

E.—Phasianus hybridus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 630. *z.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 742. *Bris.* i. 268. *C. Id.* 8vo. i. 75. *Frisch*, t. 125. *Borowsk.* ii. 175. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. 314. Le Coquar, *Buf.* ii. 353. pl. 12. Hybridal Pheasant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 716.

This has the eyes surrounded with a red skin, and a few white spots on the crown of the head; upper part of the back rufous, varied with brown and white; from thence to the tail ash-colour, crossed with black; belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, pale brown, ash-colour, and dusky, mixed; wing coverts much like the back; greater quills pale brown; the lesser white, varied on the outer edge with black; within black edged with rufous; tail black in the middle; bill and legs grey.

* White Pheasants were esteemed formerly, and kept in gentlemen's aviaries; for in the account of some gardens, near London, in 1691, is mentioned "An enclosure, wired in for White Pheasants and Partridges", in Lord Fauconbergh's garden, at Sutton Court. *Archæol.* xii. p. 184.

This is supposed to be a mixed breed, between the Pheasant and a Cock, a circumstance which is said to happen where farm yards are adjoining to woods, where Pheasants abound; but according to Frisch, it is no uncommon circumstance in Germany, where they encourage the breeding of such mongrel birds, which are thought to be most delicious eating.

One of these in the Leverian Museum was almost throughout of a dingy reddish brown colour.

F.—Phasianus hybridus, Faisan roussard, Metis, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. 319.

This is said to be a mixed breed, between the Common and Painted Pheasants; general colour of the plumage more or less gilded rufous, with a violaceous tinge; feathers of the head elongated into a loose, bright rufous crest, tinged with violet at the end; the two middle tail feathers light rufous, the rest deeper, marked irregularly with black and brown spots. M. Temminck bought this of a dealer, as a nondescript species, but on trials with the two sorts, had reason to conclude it a hybrid bird, between the Common and Painted Species.

G.—Phasianus Gallopavonis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 742. *Ind. Orn.* ii. 630.

Faisan Dindon, *Buf.* ii. 160.

Turkey Pheasant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 717. *Edw.* 337. *Phil. Trans.* li. 833. pl. 19.

Edw. pl. 377.

Size between the Pheasant and Turkey. Extent of wing thirty-two inches; round the eyes a bare red skin; the rest of the head covered with feathers; the plumage variegated, partaking both of the Turkey and Pheasant. Three of these were met with near Handford, in Dorsetshire, of which one was killed, and sent by H. Seymer, Esq. to Mr. Edwards.

In the *Hist. des Ois.* we find a bird by the name of Demi-Poule d'Inde, said to proceed from the Cock and Turkey. It is mostly of a dark colour, like a Vulture; has neither comb nor wattles; carries its tail like a Turkey; and stands very high on its legs.

This last is said to be peculiar to the Isle of Java, where it is kept for the sake of fighting. The late Mr. Woodford informed me that he had seen at the Bishop of Winchester's, at Farnham Castle, a mixed breed, between the Common and Pencilled Pheasant; the general colour brown and grey, and in no instance could he see any marks of the splendid colours of the Common Pheasant. We have heard the same of the Gold Pheasant, and that the descendants were entirely destitute of the gay plumage they seem to have such a title to.

10.—PAINTED PHEASANT.

- Phasianus pictus*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 630. *Lin.* i. 272. *Gm. Lin.* i. 743. *Amæn. Ac.* i. 562.
 t. 1. *Borowsk.* ii. 173. t. 29. *Gerin.* iii. t. 260. *Spalowsk.* ii. t. 29. *Mus.*
Lev. 206. t. 50. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xc. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 341.
Phasianus sanguineus, *Klein*, 114. 3.
 ——— aureus *Sinensis*, *Bris.* i. 271. *Id.* 8vo. i. 76.
Faisan doré de la Chine, *Buf.* ii. 355. *Pl. enl.* 217.—male and female. *Gabin. de*
Madrid, i. p. 49. lam. 21.
Gold Fâssan, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 24. *Naturf.* xiv. S. 204. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 94. t. 80.
 Painted, or Gold Pheasant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 717. *Edw.* pl. 68. 69. *Albin*, iii. pl. 36.
Hayes Birds, pl. 22.

THIS is smaller than the Common Pheasant; length two feet nine inches and a half. Bill and irides yellow; plumage in general crimson; on the head the feathers are greatly elongated, of a glossy, or gilded yellow, appearing like silk, and falling over the nape behind; cheeks very sparingly covered with feathers, and flesh-coloured; those of the hindhead orange-coloured, square at the ends, crossed with black lines; they are long, and hang down on the neck, but capable of being erected as in the Cock; lower down the feathers are green, and rounded at the ends, which are black; back and

rump yellow; upper tail coverts long, narrow, and crimson, falling down on each side of the tail; wing coverts chestnut and brown mixed; scapulars blue; quills brown, with yellowish spots; tail long, and cuneiform, the longest feathers twenty-three inches, the outer one very short; the colour chestnut and black, beautifully variegated; legs yellow, with a spur, a quarter of an inch long, at the back part.

The female is smaller; irides hazel; head feathers longish; general colour of the plumage brown, varied with yellowish brown; the tail shorter, but not much unlike that of the male; the legs without spurs.

The native place of this beautiful species is China, where it is called Kinki, or Kinkee, which signifies Gold-flower Fowl, or Wrought Fowl. We do not know of its breeding at large any where in Europe, being kept in Menageries, and bearing confinement well; for as it breeds freely, any further importation from the native country seems needless: the eggs are redder than in our Pheasant, not unlike those of the Guinea Fowl; will breed with our Species. Buffon relates an instance of this, which produced two male birds, one of which paired with a female Common Pheasant, and had one young, a female. As they are hardy birds, attempts have been made to naturalize them to our climate, and many pairs have been turned out for this purpose, but, it is to be lamented, without success, having in every instance been shot by some greedy and improvident sportsman: the flavour of the flesh is said to exceed that of the Common Pheasant.

This species, like the other, is subject to change the appearance of sex: Edwards mentions the circumstances in some kept by Lady Essex, the females of which, in the space of six years, gradually gained the male feathers; and we have been informed by others, that it is not unusual for the hens, when about four or five years old, to be neglected by the cocks, and gradually to gain the plumage of the other sex.

11.—BARRED-TAIL PHEASANT.

Phasianus superbus, Faisan superbe, *Temm. Fig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. 336 ?

IF we may judge from the relative proportions between the body and tail of this bird, it should seem to be bigger than the Gold Pheasant. The bill is rather more elongated than in that bird, and red; just round the eye bare; from the bill a black streak passes through the eye, and behind it; whole head, and part of the neck, yellow; the feathers of the nape elongated into a pointed crest; those at the back of the neck ferruginous, crossed with numerous black lines; the lower part of the neck, and beginning of the back green, the feathers waved on the margins with deep brown, or black; the rest of the back and rump yellow, and dotted with the same in the middle of each feather; all the under parts, from throat to vent, yellowish rufous, the feathers margined with dusky; wing coverts rufous, the lower series crossed with dusky bars; second quills blue, marked with bars of dusky; greater quills deep blue black; the tail is pale rufous, of a great length, and cuneiform; the two middle feathers of double the length of any of the others, the outmost very short; all of them pointed at the ends, and crossed with numerous bars of dusky on the two middle ones, the others in proportion; the thighs are blue; legs dusky, and not furnished with spurs.

I met with a figure of the above among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, which says,—it inhabits China, called the Golden Pheasant, and found in the Surinagur Hills; but from the writing beneath it, in the Persian language, it is said that the name is *Doom durauz* (Long-tail), and found in the snowy mountains of Surinagur; that the drawing is a quarter of the natural size, and the weight of the bird half a sare:* hence, as the length of the bird in the drawing, from bill to rump, is six inches and a half, and the

* A sare is about two pounds, though not exactly the same every where.

PL. CXXIV.



Barred Tail'd Pheasant

tail eleven inches, making in all seventeen inches and a half, it will make the length of the real subject to be six feet.

How far this bird is allied to the Gold Pheasant is not for us to say, but certainly the colours of the plumage, as well as distribution, will scarcely justify us in making it a distinct species; for in respect to the tail and its coverts it differs very materially; being wholly without the fine narrow crimson feathers, which hang down over the sides of the tail from the base; besides which, instead of the mottled, and variegated colours on the tail, all of them are crossed with numerous black bars; from this circumstance I have an idea of this bird being the species to which the long feather belongs, as first mentioned in Vol. iv. p. 710, of my *Gen. Synopsis*, and is now figured in the plate opposite; the general colour of this feather is fine blue grey, margined on the sides with rufous cream-colour, and marked on each side of the shaft with about seventy or eighty curved black brown bars, which bend downwards, but do not correspond with each other on both sides of the shaft; the difference, however, seems to be, that in the drawing above-mentioned the bars are more narrow, and numerous, and quite transverse, not curved, and 120 at least on the two middle feathers; but as this drawing does not seem to be executed with very great precision, it may probably mean to represent the species we allude to; and till we can obtain specimens of the bird with our elegant tail feathers attached, we will venture to hazard our sentiments on the subject. Some years since I had the opportunity of seeing a bundle of thirty or forty of these tail feathers, which were brought from China; I found among them every length from more than seven feet, to eighteen inches, but all marked with similar transverse bands.

Marco Polo, in his *Travels*, p. 46, observes—"There be plenty of Feysants and very greate, for 1 of them is as bigge as 2 of ours, with Tayles of eygth, 9, and tenne spannes long, from the Kingdom of Erguyl or Arguill, the W. side of Tartary." The province

of Tayuth is on the west side of China, or rather north-west borders of China. In the *Latin Ed.* 1671, p. 54. cap. 62,—“Sunt in ea
“maximi fasiani caudas habentes longitudinis 10 Palmorum aut octo,
“cap. 62, de regione Erigimul et Civitate Singui.”

In a late English translation of M. Polo, 1818, p. 225. the tail feathers are said to be eight or ten palms in length; and in Mr. Marsden's note on this, he seems inclined to think the bird referred to may possibly mean the Argus Pheasant; but the two centre feathers of this bird are by no means similar to those of the Barred-tail Species, nor are we able to ascertain the feathers to which M. Polo's bird belongs.

I observed, at Sir Jos. Banks's, some fine drawings, taken from Lady Banks's curious collection of ancient porcelain, wherein is represented a mock fight on the water, for the Emperor's amusement, supposed to be between his Tartarian and Chinese subjects, personated by the females in his seraglio—the Chieftains of the former having one of these barred feathers on each side of the bonnet, perhaps as insignia of one order; the opponent, or Chinese, have also two feathers of the Pheasant, but of a smaller sort, probably of the Painted One: hence we may conclude our bird to be a native of Tartary, and not unlikely as common there, as the Chinese Pheasant is to the last named empire.

Mr. Pennant possibly alludes to this when he says, speaking of birds belonging to the Tartarian, or Siberian World,—“But the
“Species of the Pheasant Kind, with the feathers of the tail three
“feet long, are confined to this country; the feathers are sent from
“Koree, as an article of commerce to various parts of the Chinese
“Empire.”* Again this author observes, that the bird itself has a
body no larger than that of a Pigeon.† It is unlucky, that we have
been able to furnish no certain description from the living specimen,
for we are informed, that one of the kind died on board a ship on its

* *Pennant's China.* i. p. 166.

† *Id.* p. 126.

passage from China, in 1781; and from the tail feather of which, drawn by the accurate pencil of General Davies, we were first made acquainted with the subject.

In looking over some Chinese drawings of birds, in the possession of Mr. Forster, of Fitzroy Square, this gentleman pointed out to me one of a Pheasant, with a barred tail, somewhat similar to that we are already in possession of: in this the bill and legs are pale yellow; round the eye bare and red; head and neck pale ash-colour, inclining to white at the back of the neck, where it is crossed by two dusky bands; general colour of the plumage otherwise pale brown, with a rufous tinge, each feather marked at the end with a spot of black, with a white pupil; the greater quills dusky blue, barred with dusky; at the end a black spot; the tail long, shaped as in our Pheasant; the two middle feathers crossed with many oblique, dusky bars, and some dusky black spots; all the others darker, with 14 or 15 oblique dusky brown bars. There are few who do not know, how little credit can be given to Chinese paintings in general, but we observed among those alluded to, the representation of other birds well known, which were faithfully done, and will apologize for our troubling the reader with this description.

12. — PENCILLED PHEASANT.

Phasianus nycthemerus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 631. *Lin.* i. 272. *Gm. Lin.* i. 743. *Scop.* i. 167.

Borowsk. ii. 167. *Gerin.* iii. t. 261. 262. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xc.

Phasianus albus Sinensis, *Bris.* i. 276. *Id.* 8vo. i. 77. *Klein.* 114. 4.

Le Faisan noir et blanc de la Chine, *Buf.* ii. 359. *Pl. enl.* 123. 124.

Silber Fassan, *Gunth Nest. u. Ey.* t. 49. *Naturf.* xvi. 122.

Black and white China Pheasant, *Edw.* pl. 66. *Albin.* iii. pl. 37.

Pencilled Pheasant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 719.

THIS is stouter than the Common Species; length two feet and a half. Bill and irides yellow; sides of the head covered with carunculated, crimson, bare skin, which in some old birds rises

above the level of the crown, giving the appearance of a kind of horn over each eye; and hangs so deep below, on each side of the jaw, as to appear like wattles; the feathers on the top of the head, are elongated into a crest, hanging behind; and this, as well as all the under parts from chin to vent, are purplish black; the upper parts are in general white, and each feather marked with three or four dusky lines one within another, parallel to the margin; the tail is cuneiform, the feathers obliquely striated with black, except the two middle, which are plain white; the legs are red, furnished with a whitish spur behind.

The female is smaller. Bill brown; irides yellow brown; eyes surrounded with a red skin, but narrower, and less bright than in the male; the head is crested, but the feathers less elongated, and with the neck, breast, and upper parts, wings, and rump, are rufous brown; the lower part of the breast, belly, and other parts beneath, white, irregularly mixed with brown, and crossed with undulated black bands; greater quills blackish; second quills like the back; those nearest the body dotted with white; tail shorter than in the male, the two middle feathers brown; the others black and white mixed, and striped obliquely with black; legs red; no spurs.

Inhabits China, known there by the name of Puck-hoan, or White Bird; is common in our Menageries, and breeds freely; the eggs of a pale, yellowish ash-colour, with a tinge of red. This sort, as well as the Painted Species, has been turned out at large, with the view of naturalising so beautiful a bird; but we do not find that in either case the attempt has succeeded.

13.—CHITTYGONG PHEASANT.

SIZE of a Turkey; length three feet eight inches. Bill bent, longish, and yellowish; round the eyes a fine crimson, carunculated skin, as in the last species; the rest of the head, hind part of the

neck, the chin, and throat, deep blue black; hindhead crested, but the feathers not greatly elongated; the upper half of the back, and the rump fine glossy green; the rest of the back, and the wings chocolate brown; fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, pure white; vent dusky brown; tail even at the end, rather short, but somewhat compressed; the legs pale, dusky yellow; at the back part a short, blunt, spur; claws dusky.

Inhabits India; is a native of the Chittygong Hills, and known by the name of Muthurau. — Sir J. Anstruther.

14.—LINEATED PHEASANT.

LENGTH two feet two inches to the end of the tail, but to the toes four inches shorter. Bill pale green, nostrils round, naked, at the root of the bill; cheeks covered with a scarlet, naked, papillous skin, from the nostrils to the nape, where it ends in a sharp point, and extends a considerable distance above, and below the eye; irides dark red; on the hind part of the head a fine erect crest, longer than the head and bill, consisting of many black, bristly feathers; general colour of the plumage black, but all above variegated, in a most beautiful manner, with numerous white lines; on the sides of the neck and breast the feathers are long, and sharp, and each has a white line in the direction of the shaft, somewhat mottled; upper and under wing coverts much the same; quills black, variegated with white, waving lines, disposed somewhat longitudinally; and generally approximated by pairs; the wings, when closed, reach just beyond the root of the tail; which is wedge-shaped, compressed, falcated, and nearly a foot long, consisting of fourteen sharp feathers; those placed upwards, and inwards, being gradually longer; the four undermost are black, with numerous white lines, the two next black on the outer web, marked also with white lines, and on the inner

lineated and dotted with black ; the tips white, but the lower half of the outer web has numerous black lines and dots ; legs dirty flesh-colour ; spurs straight and strong.

Described from a bird in an aviary in India ; but from whence uncertain. It was a male, and has many things in common with the Coloured Pheasant ; but seems to differ considerably both in crest and tail feathers, nor is it likely that these birds vary merely in sex, as both are furnished with spurs on the legs. I am indebted to Dr. Buchanan for the above account.

Among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther is a similar bird, but the upper parts are lead, or slate-colour, not black, though with the same markings.

15.—NEPAUL PHEASANT.

SIZE of the last ; and like that, tufted on the back part of the head, but the tuft more compact, and of a greater length ; head, neck behind, chin, and throat, bluish black ; the upper half of the back much the same, but the feathers fringed with rufous ; the lower half, rump, and upper tail coverts, blue black, the feathers deeply fringed with white ; those of the under parts, from the throat, long, and pointed, of a dusky white, very little darker in the middle ; thighs and vent dusky ; wing coverts as the back ; quills brown ; tail long, wedge-shaped, the feathers covering each other, and compressed as in the last described, but are less numerous, and rounded at the ends ; colour greenish black ; the bill is pale, hooked at the end ; legs pale flesh-colour, with a small, very short, and blunt spur, nearly straight.

The female is wholly brown, the margins of all the feathers pale rufous ; sides of the head paler, and the carunculated parts, round the eyes, less bright ; bill hooked at the end ; nostrils pervious, and seem rounded, and somewhat rugose at the top ; legs without spurs.

Inhabits India, chiefly Nepaul.—One of the males, in the drawings of General Hardwicke, answers; but the feathers at the nape are merely a slender tuft, three inches and a half long, and white, springing from a black base.

Among Lord Mountnorris's collection of drawings are figures of both sexes of this bird.

16.—COLOURED PHEASANT.

Phasianus leucomelanos, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 633. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* Svo. ii. p. 353.

Lophophore, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xci.

Faisan noir, *Sommin. Buf.* vi. 246. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* p. 189.

Coloured Pheasant, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 210.

SIZE of a Fowl; the length twenty-two inches. Bill greenish white, and much hooked; sides of the head naked, carunculated, and red; the feathers at the back of the head long, forming a crest, which hangs down behind; the head, throat, and neck, at the back part, are black; back, rump, and wing coverts the same, slightly edged with white; prime quills dusky brown; tail long, even at the end, and black; fore part of the neck, breast, and belly covered with longish, sharp-pointed, black feathers, deeply edged on the sides with white; thighs black; legs brown black, behind each a spur of a moderate length; claws curved, black.

Inhabits India, and called there the Coloured Fowl.—From the drawings of Lady Impey.

The last three are described from the various figures in the collections referred to, but it is by no means certain, that they may not vary in their plumage, like many of the Gallinaceous Tribe, and prove to be one and the same bird, at different periods of growth.

17.—SUMATRAN PHEASANT.

Phasianus rufus, Burong Trab, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 321.

THIS is larger than a Common Cock, and twenty inches in length. The irides red; the plumage above is of a deep ferruginous colour, finely mottled with black; the feathers of the breast are also ferruginous, but each has a black band, and is edged with white, while those of the abdomen are principally white and dusky; chin nearly white; on the head is a crest, which lies backwards, but can be elevated in some degree; the naked space on the cheeks blue; the tail is not long, and similar in colour to the back; legs sometimes reddish, sometimes bluish, and are unarmed, there being only a small tubercle in place of a spur. The female differs but little from the male.

Inhabits Sumatra, known by the name of Burong Trab; it does not appear to have been hitherto described.—The above account taken from the description given of it by Sir T. S. Raffles.

18.—RUFIOUS-TAILED PHEASANT.

Phasianus erythrophthalmus, Mira Mata, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 321.

SIZE of a large Fowl. Bill blackish, and strong; the naked skin on the chin of a bright red; but neither crest nor wattles; the plumage black, with a blue and green gloss; on the back and wings finely undulated with white or grey; wing feathers brown; those of the tail disposed in two inclined planes, and of a bright rufous, or ferruginous colour; tail coverts tinged with purple or violet; legs bluish, and armed with strong spurs.

The female is entirely of a steel black, without white undulations, or rufous tail; in the young ones also the tail is black.

Inhabits Sumatra, the name Mira Mata.—Sir T. S. Raffles.

19.—SANGUINE PHEASANT.

Phasianus cruentus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 237.

SIZE of a small Fowl; the length seventeen inches. Bill eight-tenths of an inch, convex, very strong, and black; the base red, including the nostrils; temples naked; the skin red, but feathered between the bill and eye; from the base of the upper mandible, a small crest, of short, various-coloured feathers, inclining backwards; plumage above dark ash, with white shafts; wing coverts variously tinged with green, having broad strokes of white through the length of each feather; the primaries and secondaries brownish black, with white shafts; the feathers of the chin deep crimson; neck much mixed with white; on the breast, belly, and sides the feathers are lance-shaped, of various lengths; tips green, with crimson margins, collectively resembling dashes of blood, scattered on the breast and belly; vent rufous; the tail consists of twelve subequal feathers, about six inches in length; shafts white, rounded, the ends whitish; the coverts, both above and below, a rich crimson red; legs deep red, armed with three unequal spurs, but varying in number in different subjects; toes long; claws strong, long, and black.

The hen is similar to the cock in plumage, and all other marks, but smaller, and without spurs.

This fine species of Pheasant is a native of the Nepaul Hills.—Described from well preserved subjects in the possession of General Hardwicke, from whom the above account is taken.

20.—ARGUS PHEASANT.

Phasianus Argus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 629. *Lin.* i. 272. *Gm. Lin.* i. 742. *Borowsk.* ii. 176.

Mus. Lev. t. 10. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 320.

Argus, or *Luen*, *Phil. Trans.* lv. p. 88. pl. 3. *Lond. Mag.* 1766. pl. p. 473. *Gent.*

Mag. 1768. pl. p. 621. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* pl. 87. f. 3. *Buf.* iii. 361. *Id. Sonnin.*

vi. 217. & *Add.* p. 218.

Argus Geant, *Temm. Pig. Gall. Svo. ii. 410.*—male. 427.—femelle.

Argus Pheasant, *Gen. Syn. iv. 710.*

SIZE of a Cock Turkey; total length five feet. Bill like that of our Pheasant, pale yellow; fore part of the head, and beginning of the throat, covered with a fine scarlet, granulated skin; irides orange; round the eye the skin is dusky, with a black mark like a whisker on each side of the lower jaw; the top and hind part of the head and neck changeable blue; at the hindhead a forked crest; the lower part, back, and wing coverts, marked irregularly across with reddish brown; the nine outer quills pale yellow brown, marked with small dusky spots, as large as tares, on the outer webs, and smaller spots of white on the inner; the eleven remaining quills dark brown, with round and oblong spots on both webs, and on the outer, near the shafts, a row of large eyes, from twelve to fifteen in number, the largest an inch in diameter, somewhat resembling those on a Peacock's train; the throat, breast, rump, and upper tail coverts, dull orange, marked with round dusky spots; the tail consists of fourteen feathers: the two middle ones three feet long, the next eighteen inches, gradually shortening to the outer ones, which are only twelve inches, the colour dusky brown, dotted with white; besides which the two middle ones have round white spots, encircled with black on the outer, and brown, irregular ones, surrounded with dusky, on the inner webs; the lower belly and vent are dusky, mixed irregularly with brown; legs like those of a Turkey, greenish ash-colour.* One, supposed to be the female, had the sides of the head and neck, from the chin before, the middle of the crown, nape, and neck behind, furnished with feathers rather elongated; the rest of the neck and breast ferruginous; back and wings beautifully mottled brown, rufous, and clay-colour; quills and outside of the wings ferruginous; belly, thighs, and vent, mottled as the back, but paler; tail not unlike the back; bill and legs dull yellow.

* That figured in the *Phil. Trans.* has no spurs on the legs behind; but in a drawing done by *Mr. Edwards*, to be seen in his *Memoirs*, the legs have a short, blunt, spur at the back part.

M. Temminck describes the female as being so different from the male, as not to be recognized as the same species. Size much the same, but shorter, being only twenty-six inches from the point of the bill to the end of the tail; the head, on the sides, and neck, naked as in the male, and of the same colour; a short, cottony, grey-brown down, covers the crown and hindhead; lower part of the neck, breast, and upper part of the back rufous chestnut; as are more of the upper parts, but marked with some zigzags of black; lower part of the back, rump, and wing and tail coverts, yellowish brown, with cross stripes of black, and some zigzags; wings shaped as in the male, but without the eyed spots on the secondaries; instead of which some marks like Chinese characters are to be seen; bill, naked skin of neck, and legs, as in the male.

Inhabits China.—That in engraved in *Phil. Trans.* supposed to be pretty exact. The head and legs were, indeed, wanting in the specimen, but those parts were supplied from imitating the painted figure sent with it. This bird, if not confounded with the Malay Peacock, is said to be found in the woods of Sumatra, and there called Coo-ow, or Kuaow. It does not bear confinement for any length of time, after catching it in the woods, never more than a month. It seems to have an antipathy to the light, being quite inanimate during the day; but when kept in a dark place, appears perfectly at ease, and sometimes makes its note or call, from which it takes its name, and which is rather plaintive, and not harsh, like that of the Peacock. The flesh resembles, in flavour, that of the Common Pheasant: much doubt has arisen in our minds whether this, and the Malay Peacock, were distinct birds: the latter we have never seen specimens of, and have therefore, only to rely on Dr. Buchanan for our figure and description. M. Temminck has complete skins of the Argus, from which he has been enabled to describe both sexes, as well as the young bird. The Argus Pheasant too, is in Van Marum's Museum, at Haarlem, quite perfect even to the feet, which are usually wanting in collections.*

* *Hortic. Tour*, p. 288.

21.—SYLHET PHEASANT.

LENGTH three feet at least. General colour of the plumage glossy violet black; on the back part of the head a kind of crest, composed of six or more feathers, of unequal lengths, and loose in texture, being narrow and distinct, and incline backwards; beginning of the back violet black; the remainder, and rump the same, but the feathers deeply margined with white; the tail longish, compressed, the feathers of unequal lengths, violet blue black, rather rounded at the ends; some of the exterior ones fringed at the tips with white; greater quills dusky brown; the bill formed as in the Cock, pale; the whole side of the head covered with a fine, carunculated, crimson skin, as in the Pheasant; the legs pale flesh-colour, with a long spur at the back part.

Inhabits India; brought from Sylhet, in the Province of Bengal. Sir J. Anstruther.

22.—HORNED PHEASANT.

Meleagris Satyra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 619. *Lin.* i. 269. *Borowsk.* ii. t. 27. *Gerin.* iii. t. 263.

Penelope Satyra, *Gm. Lin.* i. 753.

Phasianus cornutus, *Bris. App.* p. 14. *Id.* Svo. i. 86.

Phasianus Satyrus, *Faisan Napal*, *Temm. Pig. & Gallin.* Svo. ii. p. 349.

Le Nepaul, ou *Faisan cornu*, *Buf.* ii. 349.

Horned Pheasant, *Edw.* pl. 116.

Horned Turkey, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 680. *Id. Sup.* 203. *View of Hindoost.* ii. pl. in p. 344.

SIZE between a Fowl and a Turkey. Bill brown; the nostrils, fore part of the head, and round the eyes, covered with slender, black, hairy feathers; top of the head red; behind each eye a fleshy, callous, blue substance, like a horn, tending backwards; on the fore part of the neck and throat a loose flap, of an exceedingly fine blue colour, marked with orange spots; the lower part beset with a

few hairs; down the middle it is more loose than on the sides, appearing wrinkled;* the breast and upper part of the back full red; the neck and breast inclined to orange; the others parts of the plumage, and tail rufous brown, marked all over with white spots, surrounded with black; the tail is rounded in shape, composed of twenty feathers, which are black at the ends; legs whitish, furnished with a spur behind.

The female has the head and neck of a silky black, glossed with blue, marked on the sides of the throat with an irregular patch of red; the feathers at the back of the head and nape crimson, and those of the whole upper part of the head loose, tending backwards; the general markings of the rest of the plumage much as in the male, but the colours less bright; the back, and part of the wing coverts, besides the spots of white, are also beautifully intermixed with streaks of black and crimson, on a fillemot ground; the rump and tail feathers are somewhat similar, the crimson decreasing towards the tail, the end of which is dusky black; legs furnished with a blunt spur behind.

Inhabits India.—Mrs. Wheeler informed me, that she had both sexes alive in her possession, and had it not been for an illness among the poultry on board the ship, should have brought the above mentioned male to England; this sex, when alive, had the faculty of dilating, and lengthening the flap on the throat, so as to hang over the breast, much in the same manner as the Cock Turkey does the caruncles on the neck and flap of the forehead, at which time the colours were greatly heightened, appearing of a beautiful deep blue, barred across with crimson.

These birds are by no means common, though not unfrequent in drawings done in India; and are particularly well figured in those of Mr. Middleton, and Lady Impey: Sir Elijah informed me, that it is known in India by two names, the one Singhee Moory, or Marbled

* In fact, this flap is only attached at its base, round and over the bill, and a little way on the throat, from whence it hangs down like a gorget.

Fowl; the other, Moory Manmoorei, or Bright Fowl. In the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther it is said to inhabit the snowy Alps of Thibet.

23.—IMPEYAN PHEASANT.—PL. CXXV.

Phasianus Impejanus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 632.

——— curvirostris, *Mus. Lev.* pl. p. 103.

Lophophorus refulgens, Lophophore resplendissant, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. ii. p. 355.

Impeyan Pheasant, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 208. pl. 114.

LARGER than a Cock; length two feet. Bill brown, two inches long, and greatly curved, the under mandible shorter, and concealed beneath the upper; round the eye bare, of a greenish blue; on the head an erect crest, as in the Peacock, of seventeen or eighteen feathers, of different lengths, the longest three inches and a half; these consist of little more than shafts, except at the ends, where they are oval, with a spear-shaped point; the feathers of the neck are long and loose, not unlike the hackles of a Cock; those of the head and throat are green bronze; of the middle of the neck purple, with a gloss of copper; and the lower part yellow copper bronze; all exceedingly brilliant, and changeable in different reflections of light; the back and wing coverts rich purple, tipped with green bronze; prime quills black; the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, dull black, with here and there a greenish gloss; thighs the same, feathered below the joint; tail brownish cinnamon-colour, rounded at the end, where it is dusky, the feathers fourteen in number; legs stout, rough, and scaly, of a dark brown; toes long, between them at the base, a slight membrane; at the back part of the legs a thick, short, spur.

The female is smaller, and less elegant in shape, length twenty-two inches. Bill, and sides round the eyes, as in the male; plumage in general brown, the middle of each feather paler, or buff-coloured, mottled, and barred with dark brown, somewhat like the back of

PL.CXXV.



Imperial Pheasant.

the Great-eared Owl; beneath the eye a broad dusky white band; prime quills black; the secondaries barred black and ferruginous; tail very short, scarcely exceeding the length of the quills, in colour like the back; legs as in the male, but furnished with a blunt knob in place of a spur.

The above inhabits India, but not common, being brought from the hills in the northern parts of Hindustan to Calcutta, as a rarity. Lady Impey attempted, with great prospect of success, to bring some of them to England, but after living on board for two months they caught a disorder from the other poultry, and died; the food they had, during the passage, was rice in the husk; and I was informed, that they are known in India, by the name of Monaul, which is foolishly translated Mouth-piece; that the male is called by some the Golden Fowl. They bear cold, but are impatient of heat. The Cock never observed to crow, but had a strong, hoarse cackle, not unlike that of a Pheasant.

This species is finely expressed in Sir J. Anstruther's drawings, but the bird does not seem to stand so high on its legs, as it appears elsewhere; nor is the bill so very long and hooked; we may therefore suppose, that the accretion only takes place in those under confinement, where the necessity of providing food, by raking up the ground, does not occur; and the bill, of course, less worn. I observe that the hind claw is very crooked, and the tail is very little darker at the end than the rest of its length.

In the drawings of Lord Mountnorris, is one of the male, with a large patch of white in the middle of the back, which I have not seen in any other representation of this singularly beautiful species.

In General Hardwicke's drawings, called Moory Zereen.

24.—CRESTED PHEASANT.

Phasianus cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 631. *Gm. Lin.* i. 741.

Crax fuscus Mexicanus, *Bris.* i. 304. *Id. Svo.* i. 86. *Borowsk.* ii. 172.

Opisthocomus, *Sasa, Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. xlix.

Hoactzin, *Rail*, 163. *Will.* 300. *Id. Engl.* 389. *Buf.* ii. 385.

Faisan huppé de Cayenne, *Pl. ent.* 337.

Crested Pheasant, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 720. pl. 64.

LENGTH twenty-one inches. Bill black; the head furnished with a crest, the feathers of which are of different lengths, the longest three inches, colour dirty brownish white; beneath black, round the eye bare, and reddish; upper parts of the body brown; the under, as far as the belly, rufous white; belly and vent rufous; from the hindhead, to the lower part of the neck behind, each feather has a streak of white down the middle; tips of the middle and larger wing coverts white, forming two bars on the wing; the edge of the wing, half way from the bend, white; quills rufous, the first very short; tail cuneiform, ten inches long, colour of the back; all the feathers yellow at the ends; legs black, without spurs behind.

Inhabits Mexico, and parts adjacent, and said to feed on snakes; it makes a howling kind of noise, is found on trees, near rivers, and accounted an unlucky bird; met with chiefly in autumn, and said to pronounce a sound not unlike the word *Hoactzin*. We are told that it may be domesticated, being seen in that state among the natives; and that it feeds on ants, worms, and other insects, as well as snakes. How far this should be removed from the Genus of Pheasant, on account of its food, we are unable to determine, but we know none which do not readily feed on grain or fruits, which this bird also is said to do. M. Temminck removes this from the Gallinaceous Tribe into that of his Omnivores,* or General Feeders, under the name of *Opisthocomus*.

* See *Tem. Manuel*, pt. 1. p. 105. for the character of the order.

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Crested Pheasant.

GENUS LXII.—TINAMOU.

1 Great Tinamou		6 Nocturnal		11 Variegated
2 Tao		7 Macaco		12 Little
3 Cinereous		8 Obsolete		13 Dwarf
4 Undulated		9 Tataupa		14 Rufescent
5 Barred-tail		10 Oariana		15 Spotted

BILL long, blunt at the end; nostrils in the middle; gape wide; sides of the head and throat not well furnished with feathers.

Tail very short, often hid in the feathers of the coverts, which are unusually long.

Hind toe short, for the most part useless in walking; the claws hollowed beneath.

The general manners of all much like those of the first species.

1.—GREAT TINAMOU.

Tinamus Brasiliensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 633.

Tetrao major, *Gm. Lin.* i. 767.

Perdix Brasiliensis, *Bris.* i. 227. *Id.* 8vo. i. 63.

Perdix major Brasiliensis, *Bris.* i. 927. *Id.* 8vo. i. 64.

Macucagua, *Raii*, 53. *Will.* 116. t. 26. *Id. Engl.* 163. *Klein*, 18. 4.

Jambu, *Raii*, 57. 4. *Will.* 119. *Id. Engl.* p. 167 §. iv?

Le Magoua, *Buf.* iv. 507. pl. 24. *Id. Sonnin.* xiv. p. 36. *Enc. Orn.* 224. pl. 89. t. 3.

Temm. Pig. & Gall. 8vo. iii. 562.

Tinamou de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 476?

Grosse Perdrix de la Guiane, *Mem. sur Cay.* ii. 269.

Great Partridge, *Descr. Surin.* ii. 188.

Great Tinamou, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 724.

SIZE of a Fowl; length eighteen inches. Bill black, one inch and a quarter long, and blunt at the end, with a kind of furrow on each side of the upper mandible, in the middle of which are the nostrils; top of the head deep rufous; the general colour otherwise

greyish brown, inclining to olive, with a mixture of white on the upper part of the belly and sides, and greenish on the neck ; on the beginning of the back, wing coverts, and tail, marked with dusky, transverse spots, fewest on the last ; the sides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, not well clothed with feathers ;* on the second quills a mixture of rufous ; the greater are plain ash-colour ; tail short ; legs yellowish brown, very rough behind, the scales projecting, and giving the appearance of the bark of a Fir-tree.

Inhabits the woods of several parts of South America, particularly Cayenne and Guiana, roosting at night on the lower branches of the trees, two or three feet from the ground. The female lays from twelve to sixteen eggs, the size of those of a Hen, and of a beautiful green colour : the nest is on the ground, near the stump of a large tree ; and if disturbed the hen is said to roll the eggs to another place, at a good distance ; the young follow as soon as hatched, and hide themselves on the least approach of danger ; said to have two broods in a year. The food consists of fruits and grain, as well as worms and insects. The Indians frequently kill them in the night-time, whilst roosting on the trees, as the flesh is accounted very good, and said to be double in quantity to that of a Common Fowl ; the eggs are also a great dainty. The note is a kind of dull whistle, by no means unpleasant, and may be heard a great way off ; this they make exactly at sun-set every evening, and at break of day, but not at other times ; and the natives, by imitating their note, decoy the birds within reach of the gun, or net.

* In the *Pl. enlum.* the sides of the head are red, and are seemingly bare, but in the specimens we have seen, those parts are thinly covered with short feathers, of the same colour as the rest of the plumage ; neither have the legs any roughness behind, but perfectly smooth ; should therefore the drawing of the bird figured in this plate be faithful, it must mean at least a different species. The figure given in the *Hist. des Ois.* is better, as the sides round the eyes appear sufficiently covered with feathers, but the legs here are perfectly smooth behind.

2.—TAO TINAMOU.

Tinamus Tao, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 569.

Le Mocoicocoe, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. p. 154.

LENGTH nineteen or twenty inches. Bill dusky ash-colour, seventeen lines long; irides rufous; plumage in general above dusky black, waved with ash-colour; belly pale cinereous, waved with paler; lower belly rufous, undulated with black; on each side of the head, above the eyes, a streak of grey, passing to the middle of the neck, and meeting behind; the chin and throat whitish, varied obscurely with dusky; sides of the head blackish, descending by the ears, on each side of the neck, as a band; quills dusky; tail feathers dusky, with greyish white zigzags; legs lead-colour; shins rough behind.

Inhabits Para and Brazil, and there called Ynambu Tao; the manners not mentioned.

3.—CINEREOUS TINAMOU.

Tinamus cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 633.

Tetrao cinereus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 768.

Le Tinamou cendré, *Buf.* iv. 510. *Id. Sonnin.* xiv. p. 40. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 225.

Temm. Pig. & Gall. 8vo. iii. p. 574.

Cinereous Tinamou, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 726.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill one inch and a half, dusky, the under mandible pale; plumage in general deep chocolate brown; all the feathers of the wings, and the second quills spotted on the outer margin with clay-colour; the spots on the latter twelve or fourteen in number; great quills plain; sides of the vent obsoletely barred with clay-colour; tail very short, and the coverts hang over it beyond the end, so as to hide it; legs pale, at the back part a small toe with a claw, but placed too high to be useful.

Inhabits South America.—The above description taken from a fine specimen in the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, which came from Berbice. The name given to it *Reroe manari*.

4.—UNDULATED TINAMOU.

Tinamus undulatus, Tinamou rayé, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 582.
Ynambu rayé, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. p. 153.

LENGTH nearly thirteen inches. Bill one inch, bluish black; irides bright red; plumage above chiefly bluish brown, striated across with rufous; beneath pale yellow; top of the head plain; beneath the body yellowish white; feathers of the thighs edged with rufous white, with some scalloped marks of black; wing coverts charged with irregular markings, mixed with the striæ; the greater and quills chestnut; legs fillemot-colour, and the shins smooth behind.

Inhabits Paraguay, in Brazil; manners unknown.

5.—BARRED-TAIL TINAMOU.

BILL dull yellow, a trifle curved at the point; general colour of the plumage rufous brown; sides of the head, and chin paler, inclining to ash-colour; the neck a little mottled with dusky lines; back and wings marked with dusky bars, several on each feather; the upper tail coverts reach to about the middle of the tail, and hang over on each side of it; the tail itself rather long and cuneiform, the feathers marked more than half way with numerous dusky bars, the rest of the length dusky; under parts from the breast ash-colour; legs dull yellow, hind toe placed high up, though of a moderate length.

From the drawings of Mr. Dent.

6.—NOCTURNAL TINAMOU.

Tinamus noctivagus, *Maxim. Tr. i. p. 136.*

LENGTH about thirteen inches. Plumage above grey brown; back rather chestnut brown; crown of the head deep ash-blue, with blackish spots; lower part of the back and rump reddish, rusty brown; but all these parts striped transversely with dark brown; throat whitish, lower part of the neck ash-grey; breast bright, brownish yellow; belly of a paler colour.

Inhabits Brazil, and called Juo; has a kind of deep, loud whistle in three or four notes; is heard at all hours of the day, and even at midnight, in the immense forests near St. Salvador. The flesh is as well tasted as that of any species of this Genus.

7.—MACACO TINAMOU.

Tinamus adpersus, *Tinamou Macaco*, *Temm. Fig. & Gall. Svo. iii. 582.*

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill one; irides reddish brown; plumage above brownish red, undulated across with black; crown brown; chin white; neck, breast, and belly, pale ash-colour, with darker waves; lower belly whitish; greater wing coverts and second quills brownish ash, marked as the rest of the upper parts; greater quills plain; tail feathers brownish, but towards the end crossed with fine, irregular lines; under wing coverts brownish; under tail coverts yellowish white, marked with lines of black and ferruginous; legs smooth behind.

8.—OBSOLETE TINAMOU.

Tinamus obsoletus, *Tinamou Apequia*, *Temm. Fig. & Gall. Svo. ii. p. 588.*

Ynambu bleuatre, *Voy. d'Azara, iv. 152. No. 330.*

LENGTH ten or eleven inches. Bill reddish brown; irides orange; plumage above brownish black and rufous, obsoletely

clouded, deeper at the back of the neck; beneath the body rufous; striated on the sides transversely with black, and on the belly with the same, in bands; quills grey brown; legs rufous, shins smooth behind.

Inhabits Brazil, but does not seem to be a common species. The Guaranis call it Ynambu Apequia, or dull-coloured Ynambu.

9.—TATAUPA TINAMOU.

Tinamus Tataupa, *Tinamou Tataupa*, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 590.
Le Tataupa, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. 150. No. 320.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill and irides red as coral; general colour of the plumage above dusky rufous; breast, under parts of the body, and ridge of the wings, cinereous lead-colour; throat and neck before white; lower part of the neck, breast, and belly, lead-colour; sides of the body and thighs black, edged with white; under tail coverts barred rufous and black; legs bright reddish violet; shins behind smooth.

Inhabits Brazil; called by the Guaranis *Tataupa*, which means Ynambu of the Chimney; as it often approaches habitations. It makes the nest on the ground, of dry herbs, near the trunks of trees; and lays four deep blue eggs. The flesh is not esteemed: it has a strong voice, more so than any other of the kind.

10.—OARIANA TINAMOU.

Tinamus strigulosus, *Tinamou Oariana*, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 594.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill brown, the base and under mandible white; plumage above the body rufous, the feathers edged near the tip with black; on the wing coverts some spots of yellow, with black striæ; forehead black, surrounding the top of the head as a crown;

PL. CXXXVI.



Variegated Tinamou.

throat rufous white ; cheeks, hindhead, nape, and lower part of the neck deep rufous ; breast and sides plumbeous, with an olive tinge ; belly yellowish ash, indistinctly waved with pale ash ; belly white ; tail coverts rufous, varied with streaks of black, and tipped with rufous white ; tail bluish ash, inclining to olive near the end, with a large spot of black, and a smaller yellowish one near the tips of the feathers ; legs cinereous yellow, smooth behind.

Inhabits Brazil, by the name of Ynambu pinime ; several killed in the province of Para. Manners not mentioned.

11.—VARIEGATED TINAMOU.—PL. CXXVII.

Tinamus variegatus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 634.

Tetrao variegatus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 768. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 733.

Tinamou varié, *Buf.* iv. 411. *Id. Somn.* xiv. p. 42. *Pl. enl.* 828. *Mem. Cay.* ii. 272.

L'Ynambu rayé, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 331 ? *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 576.

Variegated Titmou, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 726. pl. 65.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, dusky ; under mandible yellowish ; head and neck behind black, the rest of the upper parts transversely barred with orange brown, and black ; about the eye very pale, and not well feathered ; throat and middle of the belly white ; the neck, breast, and upper parts of the belly, rufous ; sides and thighs barred with brown, rufous, and white ; quills plain brown ; the wings, when folded up, reach nearly to the end of the tail ; legs dusky.

Inhabits Guiana, but is less common than the first species. The female lays ten or twelve eggs, of a beautiful lilac-colour, and a trifle less than those of a Pheasant. At Brazil it is named Chororao, and its flesh in great repute, as being well flavoured.

M. Bajon says, that this species does not roost on trees ; and differs, in the young birds remaining a longer time with the mother. If this be the Ynambu varié of Azara, of which there is doubt, it is said to lay four violet eggs.

12.—LITTLE TINAMOU.

Tetrao Soui, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 634. *Gm. Lin.* i. 768.

Le Soui, Petit Tinamou, *Buf.* iv. 512. *Id. Sonnin.* xiv. 44. pl. 130. f. 1. *Pl. enl.* 829.

Encyc. Orn. 225. pl. 90. f. 2. *Tem. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 597.

Little Tinamou, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 727.

LENGTH nine inches, or little more. Bill dusky; head deep olive-brown, or dusky; upper parts of the body fine reddish brown; chin white; neck before olive-brown; under parts fine yellowish clay-colour, inclining to rufous; sides over the thighs crossed with brown streaks; the wing coverts faintly tipped with yellowish; tail short, hid in the coverts; legs yellowish; instead of a hind toe, only a short yellowish spur; and the shins are smooth behind.

Inhabits Guiana and parts adjacent, where the French call it *Perdrix cul rond*, from the shortness of its tail; it differs from the others, as it builds in the low forks of trees; the nest is of an hemispherical shape, about six inches broad, and five deep, composed of leaves, the eggs from three to six in number, nearly round, and the size of those of a Pigeon. The flesh is much esteemed.

One of these birds, in the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, was brought from Berbice, under the name of Siweriri.

13.—DWARF TINAMOU.

Tinamus nanus, Tinamou Carapé, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 600.

Ynambu Carapé, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. 148. No. 328.

LENGTH six inches, extent nine inches and a half. Bill brown, beneath white; plumage above, the neck, and body, rufous, varied with white and black; beneath whitish; on the breast, spotted with dusky, and fasciated on the sides with the same; the nape and temples pale rufous, spotted with black; tail coverts very long, covering and hiding the tail; legs olive-colour, shins smooth behind.

This is the least of the Genus, and inhabits Brazil, Peru, and Chili; known to the Guaranis, by the name of Ynambu Carapé, or Ynambu Yarii; is a shy bird, skulking among the bushes, but as it cannot fly far at a time, is often run down, and taken by the hand; mostly found in the meadows well clothed with grass, never in the woods. In October and November, has a cry like the syllables pi pi; supposed not to be granivorous; as one taken by M. Azara, refused maize and bread, yet would eat the spiders it met with in the house, and died on the third day.

14.—RUFESCENT TINAMOU.

Tinamus rufescens, Ynambu Guazu, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. p. 143. No. 326. *Tem. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 552.

LENGTH fifteen inches and a half. Bill dusky blue, one inch and a half long, or more; neck, breast, and belly, pale rufous, the last marked with transverse stripes, nearly obsolete on the breast and belly; general colour of the plumage above rufous grey, transversely barred white and black; over the ears a dusky spot; and an obsolete streak at the angles of the mandible; quills, outer edge of the wing, and bastard wing, rufous red: it has no appearance of a tail; legs pale rufous.

Inhabits Paraguay, but is rare. It makes a nest, concealed as much as may be, under some tuft of grass, and lays seven deep violet-coloured eggs; after hatching, the young birds soon disperse, and are caught, by hunting them down with dogs, trained for the purpose, or shot in the usual way; it is said to be a very handsome bird; some have bred in confinement, but they are in general very wild, and are not to be domesticated, as they use every endeavour to make their escape.

15.—SPOTTED TINAMOU.

Tinamus maculosus, Tinamou Ynambui, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 557.

LENGTH about ten inches. Bill brown, beneath whitish; irides bright red; plumage in general on the upper parts rufous brown, more or less varied and spotted with rufous white, and in some parts with dusky; throat and under parts rufous white, on the neck before the feathers dashed with black down the middle; secondary quills barred rufous and black; prime ones the same, but only on the outer webs; legs pale brown; the tail feathers appear to be wanting in this, as well as the last species.

Inhabits Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and other parts of South America, but not observed at Guiana. The Spaniards know it under the name of a Small Partridge, or Quail; but it is strictly neither. It has a loud and sharp cry, far from agreeable; but may be heard far off; it lays six or eight dull violet-coloured eggs, and forms the nest very like the former: the flesh is not much esteemed: they are often taken by means of a noose at the end of a pole, or may be shot like other birds.

GENUS LXII.—GROUS.

* <i>With Four Toes.</i>		
1 Wood	10 Hazel	20 Libyan
2 Sharp-tailed	11 Helsingian	21 Sand
3 Black	12 Nemesian	A Var.
A Var.	13 Birch	B Aragonian
B Var.	14 Willow	22 Surinagur
4 Hybrid	15 Rehusak	23 Bahtah
5 Spotted	16 Red	24 Double-banded
6 Ruffed	** <i>Back Toe incomplete.</i>	25 Indian
7 Pinnated	17 Pintailed	*** <i>Back Toe wanting.</i>
8 Ptarmigan	A Var.	26 Heteroclit
9 Rock	18 Namaqua	27 Gooto
	19 Senegal	

THE bill in this Genus is convex, strong, and short.

Above each eye a naked skin.

Nostrils small, hid in the feathers.

Tongue pointed at the end.

Legs strong, feathered to the toes, and sometimes quite to the claws.

The toes of several pectinated on the sides.

* WITH FOUR TOES.

1.—WOOD GROUS.

Tetrao Urogallus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 634. *Lin.* i. 273. *Faun. suec.* No. 200. *Id. Retz.* No. 183. *Gm. Lin.* i. 746. *Scop.* i. No. 169. *Brun.* No. 194, 195. *Muller,* No. 221. *Borowsk.* ii. 186. *Schæf. el. t.* 42. *Id. Hist. Lapl.* 344. *Frisch,* t. 107, 108. *Kramer,* 356. *Georgi,* p. 172. *Ruii,* 53. A. 1. *Will.* 123. t. 30. *Mus. Lev.* 223. t. 54. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 296. *Id. Ed.* ii. 457. *Id. Pig. & Gall. Svo.* iii. p. 114. *Id. Tab. Anat.* ix. f. 1.

- Urogallus major, *Bris.* i. 182. *Id.* 8vo. i. 51. *Klein*, 115. *Id.* *Stem.* 25. t. 27. f. 1. a. b. *Id.* *Ov.* 33. t. 15. 1. *Hasselq. Voy.* p. 16. *Gerin.* ii. t. 236, 237. *Gesn. Av.* 1617. pl. p. 422. *Will. Engl.* p. 172. pl. 30.
- Coq de Bruyere, ou Tetras, *Buf.* ii. 191. pl. 5. *Id.* *Sonnin.* v. p. 315. t. 39. f. 1. 2. *Pl. enl.* 73, 74. *Hist. Prov.* ii. 331. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 193. pl. 90. f. 3.
- Der Averhahn, *Naturf.* xvii. 70. *Schr. d. Berl. Nat.* v. 470. *Gunth Nest. u. Ey.* t. 8.
- Das Averhuhn, *Bechst. Deut.* iii. 470. *Id.* *Ed.* 2d, iii. 1298. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 100. t. 87.
- Capricalca, *Sib. Scot.* xvi. t. 14. 18.
- Wood Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 729. *Br. Zool.* i. 92. pl. 40, 41, *Id.* *fol.* M. M.* *Id.* *Ed.* 1812. 347. pl. 44, 45. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 312. A. *Id.* *Sup.* 62. *Tour in Scotl.* 1769. pl. p. 217.—Male. *Id.* p. 97. pl. 11. f. 2.—female. *Id.* *Ed.* 8vo. 278. pl. 15, 16. *Flor. Scot.* i. p. 22. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 295. *Lewin, Birds.* iv. pl. 132. *Walcot, Birds.* *Donov. Birds.* iv. pl. 89. *Rural Sports.* pl. p. 411. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

THIS species is as large as a Turkey; length two feet nine inches, breadth three feet ten inches; weight from seven or eight, to twelve pounds, and even more.* The bill is two inches long, very strong, and horn-coloured, the upper mandible very convex, and hooked, the under shutting within it; nostrils covered with short feathers; irides hazel; the feathers of the chin and throat black, and longer than the rest; head and neck ash-colour, delicately marked with transverse, narrow, blackish lines; the upper parts of the wings and body are chestnut-brown, irregularly marked with blackish lines; the feathers at the setting on of the wings white; the breast very glossy, blackish green; the rest of the under parts black; but the belly and feathers over the thighs and vent are marked with white; sides as the neck; the tail consists of eighteen feathers, and rounded in shape, marked on each side with a few white spots; the legs are strong, covered with short, brown feathers; the edges of the toes pectinated.

The female is much smaller; length twenty-six inches; breadth forty. Bill dusky; throat red; head, neck, and back marked with transverse bars of red and black; the breast has some white spots, and the lower part is plain orange-colour; belly barred pale orange

* Fourteen or fifteen pounds,—*Br. Zool.*

and black, the tips of the feathers white ; back and scapulars black, the edges of the feathers mottled black and pale reddish brown ; scapulars tipped with white ; the inner webs of the quills dusky, exterior mottled with dusky and pale brown ; tail deep rust-colour, barred with black, and tipped with white.*

This species inhabits, for the most part, the colder countries ; and when in the warmer, chuses the elevated regions, where the temperature is bleak and chilling : hence is found in various parts of the Old Continent, from the North of Russia, to Italy,† and on several parts of the Alps : formerly inhabited Ireland and Scotland, but in the former is believed to be extinct, and in the latter extremely scarce ; one being shot at Inverness, mentioned as a rare instance.‡ It was certainly once frequent in the Highlands, but now confined to the pine forests, North of Loch Ness, and is called the Horse of the Woods.§ The female lays from eight to sixteen white eggs, spotted with yellow, and bigger than those of a Hen ; they are deposited upon moss, on the ground, in some dry spot,§ the female alone sitting the whole time of incubation, and hiding the place, by covering the eggs with leaves, when at any time obliged to leave them : the young run after the mother as soon as hatched, and often with part of the egg shell attached to them, in the manner of Partridges.

The sexes live separate, except from the beginning of February ; when the male, morning and evening, mounts on the stump of an

* Mr. Pennant says, that this sex has sixteen tail feathers ; Brisson allows the male only sixteen ; Schwenckfield will have but twelve, yet he gives the female eighteen. Hence it should seem, that eighteen is the number intended by nature for both sexes ; nor do I recollect any bird, wherein the male and female differ in the numbers. Linnæus, in the *Fauna Suecica*, mentions eighteen feathers, but he only describes the male.

† Met with at the Island of Milo, in the Archipelago.—*Hasselq. Voy. (Fng. Ed.)* p. 16.

‡ *Br. Zool.*

§ *Tour in Scotland, 1771. Vol. ii. p. 23.—Br. Zool.*

§ One of these birds found in Scotland, in the Chicholm's great forest, in Strathglas, the nest of which was placed on a Scotch pine. The late Mr. Dickson, of Covent Garden, met with a flock of six or eight near the district of Lochaber, more than twenty years since ; and we have heard of one being now and then seen, but always considered as an uncommon occurrence.

old pine, with his tail spread, and quills lowered to the feet; the neck protruded, and the head feathers ruffled; when he makes a noise, not unlike the whetting of a scythe, repeating it alternately, and so loud, as to be heard a great way off, at the same time putting himself into very strange attitudes; to this call the females attend, more or fewer, as they are within hearing, and he continues so to do till the end of March, or beginning of April. The food consists of many kinds of plants, grains, and the young buds of trees; but above all, the seeds of pine and fir; and sometimes they wholly strip one tree of its cones, while the next remains untouched.

We find the greatest number of these birds in Russia and Siberia, in all the woods in the northern parts, especially the pine forests: also about Moscow, and St. Petersburg, from whence they are sent with White Hares, Ptarmigans, &c. to London, as presents, during the cold season, and for the most part they arrive in good condition for the table, the flesh being much esteemed.

We are informed that there is a Variety, much smaller than the Common Sort.*

2.—SHARP-TAILED GROUS.

Tetrao Phasianellus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 635. *Lin.* i. 273. 1. Var. β . *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 747. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 425.

Tetras Phasianelle, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 152.

Coq de Bruyeres à longue queue, *Bris. Sup.* p. 9. *Buf.* ii. 286. III. *Id. Sonnin.* vi. p. 72. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 196. pl. 91. f. 1.

Francolin à longue queue, *Hearn. Voy.* p. 386.

Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 181. *Frankl. Narr. App.* 680.

Long-tailed Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 732. *Id. Sup.* 212. *Edw.* pl. 117. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 394. & 426.

THIS is rather larger than a Pheasant; length eighteen inches; breadth twenty-five; weight two pounds. Bill black; irides hazel;

* Mr. Pennant. It is observed that birds of the Grouse Tribe are smaller in Lapland, than more towards the south; perhaps owing to a greater degree of cold.—*Amœn. ac.* iii. p. 162. Whether this small Variety is most frequent in the northern parts is not said.

over the eye a red caruncle; head, neck, and upper parts testaceous, transversely fasciated with black; the bands broader on the back; between the bill and eye a white spot; the sides of the neck marked with roundish white spots; rump hoary; breast and belly whitish, with cordated, testaceous brown spots, deepest on the belly; on the wing coverts both round white spots and stripes; the quills black, spotted with white on the outer edge; secondaries brown, fasciated on the outer edge and tip with white; the tail short, consisting of eighteen feathers, the colour of the back; the two middle longest by nearly an inch, and spotted with testaceous; the three outer ones white;* legs covered with soft, and long feathers, extending over the toes, which are pectinated, having a row of short, flexible teeth on each side, like those of a comb.

The female varies but little; the breast more inclines to chocolate in the male, and the caruncle over the eye is one inch long, and three-eighths of an inch high, but in the female it is considerably smaller. I have observed, too, in the tails of some males, that the two middle feathers exceed the others by full one inch and a half.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay, and perhaps sparingly towards Virginia; it continues at the Bay the whole year, keeping in pairs, or at most in small flocks, in the juniper plains, feeding on the buds and berries alternately, but chiefly on buds in the winter; are mostly seen on the ground, and about the same haunts, but when roused, fly to the top of a high tree: they make a loose nest of grass, lined with feathers, on the ground, and lay as far as twelve or thirteen white eggs, marked with a few coloured spots; the young are hatched the middle of June, and run as soon as out of the shell.

The male has a shrill, crowing note, but not very loud; said to make a noise with the tail feathers, like the cracking of a fan.* The flesh is esteemed, for though it is by no means white, it is plump,

* Pale brown, with white ends.—*Phil. Trans.* lxii. 426.

† This should not escape our attention; may it not arise from the same cause, as mentioned before in respect to the train of the Peacock?

and very juicy. The bird is called by the natives, Oc-kiss-cow, or Aukuskow. Linnæus conjectures it to be a Variety of the Wood Grouse, but, independent of its being so much less in size, the tail being cuneiform, and that of the Wood Grouse even at the end, it makes a truly specific distinction. Besides, our Great Grouse is not found at all on the American Continent.

3. — BLACK GROUS.

- Tetrao Tetrix*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 635. *Lin.* i. 274. *Faun. suec.* No. 202. *Id. Retz.* No. 184. *Gm. Lin.* i. 748. *Scop.* i. No. 196. *Brun.* No. 196, 197. *Muller*, No. 222. *Frisch*, t. 109. *Kramer*, 356. *Georgi*, 172. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 165. *Borowsk.* ii. 182. *Gerin.* ii. 82. t. 233, 234, 235. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 289. *Id. Ed.* 8vo. ii. p. 460. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* iii. p. 140.
- Urogallus minor*, *Bris.* i. 186. *Id.* 8vo. i. 52. *Klein, Av.* 116. II. *Id. Stem.* 25. t. 27. f. 2. a. b. *Id. Oc.* 33. t. 15. f. 3. *Raii*, 53. A. 2. *Will.* 124. t. 31. *Robert, Ic.* pl. 17. *Johnst. Av.* pl. 25. f. 3. *Gesn. Av.* 1617. pl. p. 437, 438?
- Coq de bruyeres à queue fourchue, *Buf.* ii. 210. pl. 6. *Pl. enl.* 172, 173. *Hist. Prov.* ii. 336.
- Birkhahn, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 34. *Naturf.* xvii. 70.
- Das Birkhuhn, *Beckst. Deuts.* iii. 483. *Id. Ed.* ii. V. 3. 1338. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 201. t. 88.
- La Gelinotte, *Buf.* ii. p. 233. *Pl. enl.* 474, 475.
- Black Grouse, Black Cock, Black Game, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 733. *Id. Sup.* p. 213. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 93. pl. 42. *Id. fol.* 85, pl. M. 1. 2. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 352. pl. 46. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 314. C. *Will. Engl.* 173. pl. 31. *Alb.* i. pl. 22. *Bewick, Birds*, i. pl. p. 298. *Lin. Trans.* viii. 269. *Lewin, Birds*, iv. pl. 133. *Id.* pl. xx. No. 2. the egg. *Walc. Birds*, ii. pl. 181. *Donov. Birds*, pl. 97. *Pult. Dors. Rural Sports*, ii. pl. p. 413. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.* *Graves's Br. Orn.* ii.—male & female.

THIS is larger than a Fowl; length twenty-four inches, weight as far as four pounds. Bill dusky; irides hazel; plumage in general fine glossy blue black; wing coverts dusky brown; the four first quills black; the next white at bottom; the lower half, the tips of the secondaries, and the inner wing coverts white; thighs and legs dark brown; the former with a few white spots; the tail has sixteen glossy black feathers; the four exterior ones curve outwards, and

are square at the ends ; the eight middle ones much shorter, making the tail forked ; under tail coverts white ; legs feathered, and the toes pectinated as in the two last species.*

The female is smaller, as in the Wood Grouse, and differs from the male in much the same manner, and the colours of the plumage very similar.

This species is common in all the northern parts of Great Britain, but especially Scotland, and Wales, more sparingly scattered as we advance southward ; chiefly affects woody and mountainous situations ; feeds on seeds and berries, and not unfrequently on acorns ; some met with in Cumberland ; and in the moors of Yorkshire they are tolerably plentiful ; are also exceedingly numerous in Staffordshire, most so on the estates of Lord Paget. Have formerly been found in abundance in the New Forest, in Hampshire, but we believe are at this time somewhat scarce ; many are met with in Sussex, and some in Surrey ; though probably lessen in number in proportion as the sportsmen increase.

The females assemble at the crowing of the male, as in the Wood Grouse. The eggs are six or eight in number, two inches long, yellowish white, speckled with ferruginous, and some larger spots of the same, at the small end.

The males of this species will often meet and fight, like the Game Cocks, and during the combat, are so off their guard as to be knocked down with a stick. Are common in all parts of Russia and Siberia, where birch trees grow ; fond also of the Tacamahac Poplar, † which gives the flesh an exceedingly fine flavour. In Siberia a singular mode of taking them is noticed by Dr. Pallas. In the birch forests some poles are placed horizontally on forked sticks, on

* The trachea in this bird is considerably enlarged at the division of the bronchiæ, the enlargement is not bony, like the labyrinths of some of the Duck Genus, but soft and pulpy. This was the case in a bird examined by Mr. Simmonds ; and it would be right to observe in future, if this structure of the trachea be general.—*Lin. Trans.* viii. 269.

† *Populus balsamifera*.—*Lin.*

which are small bundles of corn; near them are set conical tall baskets, with the broader part uppermost; within the mouth is a small wheel, through which passes an axis, so nicely fixed, as to admit it to play easily, so that on the least touch, it drops down on either side, and again recovers its first situation. The birds first alight on the corn on the poles, and after feeding a little while, fly on the baskets, and on their attempt to settle on their tops, the wheel turns side ways, and they tumble into the trap basket, which is sometimes found half full.

A.—Tetrao Tetrix Mas var. *Mus. Carls.* iii. t. 65.

This is a variety of the male bird; the bill is black; the hindhead, cheeks, and throat black, spotted with white; neck white, spotted with black; on the breast a large patch of black; belly white, here and there marked with black; vent white; back blackish, spotted with white and brown; wings variegated whitish and black; tail black.

This beautiful Variety came from Norland, sent among others of the Common Sort to Count Carlson, of Sweden.

B.—Tetrao Tetrix femina var, *Mus. Carls.* iii t. 66. *Act. Sc. Holm.* 1785. 231.

Bill black; general colour of the plumage dirty white, undulated obsoletely with ferruginous; the feathers of the neck, breast, and back each crossed with three pale ferruginous lines; feet ferruginous. This Variety was killed among others near Hedemora, in Sweden.

4.—HYBRID GROUS.

Tetrao Tetrix, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 636. 3. γ .

Tetrao hybridus, *Faun. Succ.* No. 201. *Id. Ed. Retz.* No. 584. *Mus. Carls.* i. t. 15.

Grygallus, Rackelhane, *Lin. Syst. Ed.* vi. p. 28.

Urogallus minor punctatus, *Bris.* i. 191. A. *Id.* 8vo. i. 53.

Tetrao medius, *Tem. Man.* p. 287. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 459. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 129.

Gallus Screator, *Act. R. Ac. Sc. Succ.* v. 181.

Lagopus hybridus, *Klein, Stem.* 25, t. 28, f. a. b. c. *Id. Ov.* 33, f. 2.

Bastard Waldhuhn, *Beckst. Deut.* iii. 497. *Id. Ed.* 2d, iii. p. 1335.

Rakhelhanar, *Schw. Abh.* 6. *Bande*, s. 173. *Vog. Kurl.* s. 69. 145.

Spurious Grouse, *Arct. Zool.* ii. 314. B. *Id. Sup.* 62. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 734. Var. A.
Id. Sup. 214.

SIZE of the Female Wood Grouse, and varies greatly in colour, scarcely two being found alike. That figured in the *Carlsonian Museum* is in general black, with the carunculated crimson skin above the eye, and a white trace beneath it; back and wings finely mottled with brown and tawny; at the inner bend of the wing a white large spot; tail black, having a less forked appearance than in the Black Grouse, but the exterior feathers somewhat turned outward; tail coverts fringed with white; vent and under tail coverts white, spotted with black; thighs and legs mottled tawny brown; toes pectinated, brown.

This bird is supposed to be produced between the Female Wood, and the Male Black, Grouse, varying greatly in colour, so that no two are found alike; is a remarkably stupid bird. Its note resembles most that of the Wood Grouse, but more loud and harsh, and every way more disagreeable. Dr. Sparrman adds, that the birds hitherto met with, whether associating with males or females, are always of the male sex; and that such birds are not uncommon in the woods of Sweden and Finland.

I was informed by the late Mr. Tunstall, that according to the account of some old Scotch gentleman, both the Wood Grouse and the Hybrid Grouse, were extant in Scotland, in their memory; and M. Temminck esteems the latter as a distinct species; yet by many authors it is thought to be a spurious sort, springing from a mixture of Black and Wood Grouse. Linnæus is of this latter opinion, in his *Fauna Suecica*; and omits the mention of it in all the editions of his *Systema*, beyond the sixth, where it is called Rackelhane.

It may not be improper to add in this place the Hybrid Pheasant, of the *Naturalist's Calendar*, p. 65, pl. opposite. This is said to

be in size and weight equal to a full grown Cock Pheasant; head, neck, breast, and belly, fine glossy black; back, wings, and tail, pale russet, curiously streaked, somewhat in the manner of a Hen Partridge; tail much shorter than that of the Hen Pheasant, blunt and square at the end; legs and feet naked, not being at all feathery; toes not pectinated; legs not furnished with a spur behind, the colour of them yellowish brown; the bill is short and thick, very like that of the Black Grouse; but the bare crimson skin is wholly continued round the eye, as in the Pheasant; and it is not improbable to be a spurious mixture between the two last named birds, as it seems to partake of both. It was shot in a coppice belonging to Lord Stowel, by one of his keepers, not far from Selborne, in Hampshire. The only objection to this supposition is, that according to the Rev. Mr. White, the Black Grouse was then thought to be extinct at Selborne, and had been so for some years past.

5.—SPOTTED GROUSE.

MALE.

- Tetrao Canadensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 637. *Lin.* i. 274. *Gm. Lin.* i. 749.
 Bonasa freti Hudsonis, *Bris.* i. 201. *Id. Sup.* p. 10. *Id. 8vo.* i. 56.
 ——— Canadensis, *Bris.* i. 203. t. 20. f. 1. *Id. 8vo.* i. 57.
 Lagopus freti Hudsonis, *Klein, Av.* 117. 6.
 La Gelinotte de Canada, *Buf.* ii. 279. *Id. Sonnin.* vi. p. 58. *Pl. enl.* 131.
 Tetras tacheté, ou Acaho, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 160. bis. a.
 Black and Spotted Heathcock, *Edw.* pl. 118.
 Spotted Grouse, or Wood Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 735. *Id. Sup.* 214. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 182. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 389. *Frankl. Narr. App.* p. 683.

FEMALE.

- Tetro Canace, *Lin.* i. 275. *Gm. Lin.* i. 749. 3 b.
 Bonasia Canadensis, *Bris.* i. 203. t. 20. f. 2. *Id. 8vo.* i. 57.
 Gelinotte du Canada, *Pl. enl.* 132.
 Brown and Spotted Heathcock, *Edw.* pl. 71. *Ell. Huds. Bay.* i. pl. p. 50.
 Spotted Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 735.

SIZE of the Ptarmigan; length from fourteen to eighteen inches, breadth twenty-three inches and a half; weight twenty-three ounces

and a half. Bill black, close to the nostrils a white spot; between them covered with short, downy, black, feathers; those of the crown longer than the rest; chin and throat black, surrounded with black and white; over the eyes a bare, carunculated space; top of the head, round the middle of the neck, and all the hind part, the back, and tail, barred black and ash-colour, the bars numerous; wing coverts the same, but the cinereous bars incline to brown; quills dusky, the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth, edged outwardly with white; tail as the quills, all the feathers tipped with rufous; the lower part of the neck, and middle of the breast black; sides of the breast and belly mottled, and undulated black and white; sides, under the wings, black and ash-colour; vent dirty white; under tail coverts black and white; legs feathered to the toes, cinereous, and dusky white; toes brown, much pectinated.

The female is smaller; length under twelve inches; all the upper parts crossed with rufous, blackish, and grey brown, forming patches on the back; fore part and sides of the neck rufous, with blackish bands near the end of each feather; breast crossed rufous and blackish alternate, the feathers tipped with dirty rufous white; belly and under tail coverts barred blackish and rufous white; the sides with rufous and grey, and tipped dirty white; quills as in the male; tail barred rufous and black; legs feathered, and toes pectinated as in the male.

These inhabit Hudson's Bay, at all seasons, and are called Wood, or Spruce Partridges; as in winter they feed on the cones of the latter, and juniper berries; when killed, the natives preserve them through the winter, by exposing them to the frost, suspended by the bill, and during the whole of the inclement season, they will keep sweet; when wanted, they are laid in water, to thaw them before dressing; are at all times thought good food, but most so in the summer, as they then feed on berries. They are very stupid birds, may be knocked down with a stick, and frequently are caught by

a loop, at the end of a long pole. If one is shot, its mate scarcely moves from the place, and will suffer itself to have a noose put over the head, whilst on a tree, &c. It makes the nest in May, in a hole in the moss, and lays from five to ten eggs, marked with black, yellow, and white spots; hatch in June; the young bird is yellow, and flies soon after it is hatched: the name given by the natives is *Mistic-a-pethou*.

A.—Spotted Grouse, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 214.

Length sixteen inches. General colour of the plumage ferruginous cream, marbled and striated across with brown and yellow clay-colour; fore part of the neck and breast inclined to yellow; under parts of the body white, spotted, or rather barred, with cinereous brown; quills brownish cream-colour; tail yellowish brown, prettily mottled with darker brown; the tips of all the feathers pale ferruginous.

This Variety was added to my collection by the late Mr. Hutchins, who received it among others from Hudson's Bay. The legs were wanting.

6.—RUFFED GROUS.

MALE.

Tetrao Umbellus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 638. *Lin.* i. 275. *Gm. Lin.* i. 752. *Borowsk.* ii. 185. t. 31. *Attagen Pennsylvaniae*, *Bris.* i. 214. *Id. Svo.* i. 59.

Tetrao Tympanus, Pheasant of Pennsylvania, *Bartr.* 288.

Coq de Bruyere à fraise, *Buf.* ii. 281. *Id. Sonnin.* vi. 63. pl. 42. f. 1. *Tab. Enc.*

Orn. p. 198. pl. 191. f. 3. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 165.

Ruffed Heathcock, *Phil. Trans.* xlvi. 499. pl. 15. *Edw.* pl. 248.

— Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 738. *Id. Sup.* 215. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 470. *Amer.*

Orn. vi. p. 45. pl. 49. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 179. *Frankl. Narr. App.* p. 679.

LENGTH twenty inches. Bill brownish horn-colour; feathers of the crown long, and may be erected as a crest; head and all the upper parts variegated with different coloured browns, and a mixture

of black; the feathers of the neck long and loose, and may be elevated as in the Cock; throat and fore part of the neck orange brown; the rest of the under parts yellowish white, marked with a few curved black spots on the breast and sides; under tail coverts pale orange, spotted with white; quills and tail like the back; the former with pale brown spots; the latter, consisting of eighteen feathers, crossed with narrow bars of black, and one broad, black band near the tips; legs covered with hairs to the toes, which are flesh-coloured, and pectinated on the sides.

The young of the Ruffed Grouse is mottled in waves, brown, rufous, and black; beneath paler, mixed with white, marked with transverse black streaks; tail as in the male, with a bar at the end, but the mottlings above indistinct.

FEMALE.

Tetrao togatus, *Lin.* i. 275. *Gm. Lin.* i. 752.

Bonasa major Canadensis, *Bris.* i. 207. t. 21. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 57.

La Grosse Gelinotte de Canada, *Buf.* ii. 281. *Pl. enl.* 204.

Francolin à Collier, *Hearn's Voy.* 348.

Shoulder-knot Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 737. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. 393. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 179.

Length fifteen inches and a half. Bill brown; head and upper parts varied with rufous, brown, black, and ash-colour; throat and fore part of the neck rufous, with small spots and bands of brown; upper parts of the breast blackish and grey, forming a sort of band, communicating on each side, with a packet of long black feathers, falling over the wing; the rest of the under parts crossed with brown, rufous, and dirty white; tail not unlike the back, crossed with five or six narrow black bars, and a broad one near the end, the tips of the feathers grey; legs as in the male.

From both the sexes being apt to vary at different periods of life, they have been esteemed as distinct species. One of these formerly in my collection, and supposed a female, was much paler than the

Ruffed Grouse; the tail ash-colour, crossed with dusky bars, and mottled with the same, between each bar, with a broad band of chestnut brown instead of black. Dr. Forster, in *Phil. Trans.* mentions one, supposed a young bird, or female, which wanted the black shoulder-knot, otherwise answered the description. The tails, however, in both sexes, when at full age, are exactly similar.

Inhabits various parts of North America, but no where more plentiful than in the southern parts of Hudson's Bay, where it is called Puskee and Pepuskee; found also in Pennsylvania, New York, and Nova Scotia, the Carolinas, and probably as far as Louisiana.

In manners this species seems to coincide with the Wood Grouse, and Black Cock; the male placing himself on some stump of a tree, and flapping his wings for the space of a minute; he repeats the same at seven or eight minutes interval, for several times, elevating the crest of the head, and the neck feathers all together, in the attitude which Edwards has happily imitated. This he repeats morning and evening, and the signal is attended to by the females. During this ecstasy, he is blind to the approach of a sportsman, who may take aim at leisure, directed to the bird by the noise, which may be heard a mile off. The male repeats this flapping in autumn.* They stay at Hudson's Bay the whole year, and make the nest on the ground early in May, among the leaves; will often lay as many as sixteen eggs, of a brownish white, but rarely have fewer than nine young at a hatch, to which the the mother clucks, and broods them on occasion, like the Common Hen, and they follow her like chickens. Both old and young keep together till nature prompts the latter to provide for an offspring of their own. In winter they feed on birch buds, juniper tops, and ivy berries, for the most part;

* General Davies informed me, that the male does this at other times, as well as in the breeding season; and that he begins the flapping at first very slow, increasing by degrees, till he arrives at a stupendous velocity; after which he ceases, and crows like our Cock Pheasant; after an interval begins again. This action is only at sun-set; and the bird is observed to do the same when kept tame in the house.

in summer on gooseberries, raspberries, cranberries, currants, and other fruits. It is called by some the Drumming Partridge. The flesh is much esteemed, having a most delicate flavour, and in season in September and October; when these birds are in greater plenty than at any other time of the year, and to be had in the markets for a dollar a couple.

7.—PINNATED GROUS.

Tetrao Cupido, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 638. *Lin.* i. 274. *Gm. Lin.* i. 751. *Borowsk.* ii. 190.

Amer. Orn. iii. pl. 27. f. 1.

Attagen Americana, *Bris.* i. 212. *Id. Svo.* i. 59.

Gelinotte huppée d'Amérique, *Sonnin. Buf.* vi. p. 74. *Tem. Pig. & Gall. Svo.* iii. 161.

Urogallus minor fuscus in cervicè plumis alas imitantibus, *Klein, Av.* 117. vii. *Cat.*

Car. App. pl. 1.

Gelinotte à double ailes, *Tab. Enc. Orn.* p. 19.

Pinnated Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 740. *Arct. Zool.* No. 180.

SIZE of a Pheasant; length nineteen inches, breadth twenty-seven; weight three pounds and a half. Over the eye a naked orange-coloured skin; bill brown; irides hazel; the whole plumage reddish brown, transversely marked with black and white waved lines; the feathers of the head are elongated into a crest; on each side of the neck a tuft of feathers; five of which are three inches in length, and several others shorter,* one lapping over the other; they take rise high on the neck, not far from the hind part of the head; under the neck tufts are two wrinkled bladders, which the bird can inflate, and when in that state, resemble a middle sized orange; greater quills blackish, spotted with rufous on the outer edges; tail black beneath; legs covered with downy, brown feathers; toes naked, pectinated, and pale brown.

* These feathers are said in the *Amer. Ornith.* to be eighteen in number, five of which are black, and three inches long, the rest shorter, unequal in length; black, streaked with brown.

The female is smaller, less bright in colour, and wants the wing like feathers on the neck.

This singular species is found in Carolina, New Jersey, and other parts of North America, but particularly on the brushy plains of Long Island, where they are very numerous; supposed to lay many eggs, as they are seen in families of twenty-four or more, old and young together;* they breed in July; the chief food is huckleberries, and acorns of the Dwarf Oak. In September and October form themselves into flocks of 200 or more, and as soon as the snow falls, frequent places where Pines grow: the male crows for half an hour, about day-break, and at that time sets the wing-like feathers quite upright, which at other times fall on each side of the neck. In severe weather mix with the poultry, and glean the scattered Indian corn, seemingly half domesticated.

It is observed, that more males are brought to market than females, notwithstanding the probable superabundance of the latter, no doubt occasioned by their being betrayed to the sportsman, by their noise. It is also found about 100 miles up Albany River, in Hudson's Bay, but not near the Fort, or farther northward: knots of the brier were found in the crop of one, also a species of green lichen, and some grains of Indian corn.

The *Amer. Orn.* observes, that two packs often join so as to form a company of twenty-two, at which time they are not easily disturbed; for they will suffer almost the whole to be killed with the gun before they disperse; they keep in packs till pairing time, when several males meet, and often engage with fierceness, and spirit; are stationary, but not to be domesticated. The favourite food is heath-hen plums, or Partridge berry; † fond also of Hurts, ‡ and Cranberries, § worms and insects: in winter chiefly live on acorns and buds of trees. It makes the nest on the ground, and lays from ten

* A nest of one of these was found, containing fifteen brownish white eggs, the size of Pullet's; often two packs will mix, and associate together.

† *Mitchella*

‡ *Vaccinium Myrtilus*

§ *Vaccinium Oxyococcus*.

to twelve eggs, like those of the Guinea Fowl; the common name is Heath-Hen. An Act for their preservation was passed in 1791, and a fine of two dollars, if killed between the 1st of April and 5th of October. About twenty years since, a brace could be had for a dollar, but now fetch from three to five dollars, as they are become more rare. The flesh is delicate.

8.—PTARMIGAN GROUS.

- Tetrao Lagopus*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 639. *Lin.* i. 274. *Faun. succ.* No. 203. *Gm. Lin.* i. 749. *Scop.* i. No. 270. *Brun.* No. 198, 199. *Muller*, No. 223. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 490. *Id.* lxiii. 224. *Frisch*, t. 110. 111. *Kramer*, 356. *Faun. Groenl.* No. 80. *Georgi*, 172. *Faun. arag.* p. 80. *Raii*, 55. 5. *Will.* 127. t. 22. *Bris.* i. 216. *Id.* 8vo. i. 60. *Klein*, 116. iv. pl. in p. 226. *Id. stem.* p. 26. *Borowsk.* ii. 189. *Gerin.* ii. 85. t. 239.—Summer. 240.—Winter. *Gesner. Av.* 1617. t. p. 518. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 288. *Tem. Man.* 294. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 470. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* iii. 185. *Id. Tab. Anat.* x. f. 1, 2, 3.
- Tetrao mutus*, *Mart. Act. Soc. Lund.* iii. 55.
- La Gelinotte blanche, *Pl. enl.* 129. *Id.* 494.—in the summer dress,
- Das Schneehuhn, *Naturf.* xvii. 71. *Bechst. Deut.* iii. 508. *Id. Ed.* 2d. iii. 1347. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 102. t. 90.
- Habenfussige Waldhuhn, *Bechst.* ii. 1347.
- Le Lagopede, *Buf.* ii. 264. pl. 9. *Id. Sonnin.* iv. 36. pl. 42. f. 2. *Enc. Orn.* 203.
- White Game, *Will. Engl.* 176. pl. 32.
- Ptarmigan, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 741. *Br. Zool.* i. 95. pl. 43. *Id. fol.* 86. pl. M. 4, 5. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 359. pl. 57. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 315. & 316. D. *Tour in Scotland*, 1769. pl. 11. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. pl. 16. f. 1. *Flor. Scot.* i. p. 23. *Gent. Mag.* 1772. pl. p. 74. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 303. *Lewin*, iv. pl. 134. *Walc.* ii. pl. 182. *Donov.* pl. 12. *Orn. Dict. & Sup. Graves, Br. Orn.* V. ii. *Frankl. Narr. App.* 688.

LENGTH fifteen inches, weight nineteen ounces. Bill black; plumage pale brown, or ash-colour, elegantly crossed with small dusky spots, and minute bars; head and neck marked with broad bars of black, rust-colour, and white; wings white; the shafts of the greater quills black; the belly white; in the male the grey predominates, but on the head and neck is a great mixture of red, with bars of white: the female, and young birds, have a great deal of

rust-colour about them ; both agree in the winter dress, which is pure white, except, that the male has a black line between the bill and eye, and the shafts of the first seven quills are black ; the tail consists of sixteen feathers,* the two middle ones are ash-coloured in the summer, and white in the winter ; the two next black, slightly marked with white near the end ; the next wholly black ; † the upper tail coverts almost cover the tail ; legs covered to the claws with thick, white, downy feathers ; the toes not pectinated on the sides.

This species inhabits most of the northern parts of Europe, as far as Greenland ; very common in Russia and Siberia ; is frequent also in the Alpine Mountains of Savoy ; and in plenty on the Alps and Mount Cenis ; with us it is chiefly met with on the summits of the highest Highland Hills of Scotland ; not uncommon in the Hebrides, and Orknies ; and a few still inhabit the lofty hills near Keswick, in Cumberland, as well as in Wales. The female lays eight or ten eggs, of a pale rufous, with very deep blood-coloured blotchings of various sizes, all over, interspersed with a few minute specks ; they are of the size of those of the Pigeon, placed on the earth, and the time of incubation is about the end of June ; are often met with in large flocks the beginning of October, is called by the Norwegians, *Fjælde Rype*, or *Mountain Grouse* ; but in Russia it inhabits woods, mountains, plains, and marshes indifferently ; it is a silly bird, suffering itself to be caught by any stratagem, however slight ; the Greenlanders take them in nooses, hung to a line, drawn between two men, dropping them over the necks of these stupid animals. The natives were formerly adroit in killing them with stones, but now chiefly shoot them with a gun ; in either way, when the female is killed, the male unwillingly deserts the body, hence this species is supposed to be monogamous ; and often met with in flocks in the

* Brisson says eighteen, but I suspect that he counts the two middle long tail coverts into that number ; and if so, all seems right.

† In the *Pl. enlum.* the whole of the tail feathers are white ; as also in the plate of the *Hist. des Ois.* The carunculated part over the eye is very small.

winter, when they are so sluggish and insensible, as to be easily knocked down, or driven into any snare set for them. The food consists of the buds of trees, young shoots of pine and heath, also fruits and berries, which grow on the mountains; on the Continent they feed on the dwarf birch, and black-berried heath; and sometimes on various kinds of liverwort. The Greenlanders are fond of the flesh in any state, dressed, or half rotten, and raw, using the lard of seals for sauce. The intestines, especially the parts adjoining the crop, and those near the vent, when fresh extracted, are reckoned great dainties. The skins sewn together and worn with the feathers inwards, make a warm and comfortable covering, next to the body; and the women use the black tail feathers, made into bands, to tie on the hair.*

9.—ROCK GROUS.

Tetrao rupestris, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 640. *Gm. Lin.* i. 751.

Perdrix des roches, *Hearn, Voy.* 393.

Rock Grouse, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 217. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 184.

THIS species is said to be in all things like the Ptarmigan, in its winter dress, but differs in having a black line from the bill passing under the eye. According to Mr. Hutchins, who first described it to me, it is a distinct species, and differs in manners, as it inhabits rocky places, or juniper plains, at all seasons; it frequently makes a croaking noise, with the neck stretched out. Is very numerous on the two extremes of Hudson's Bay, but never visits the middle settlements, except in very severe weather, at a time when the Ptarmigans are scarce; and which, too truly, denotes a hard winter; is never found in the woods, but sits on the rocks, or burrows in the snow: the flesh is inferior to that of the two last. This is called by the natives *Uscathachish*; by the English, *Rock Partridge*.†

* *Faun. Groenl.* 116.

† Captain Sabine says, that this bird is no other than the Ptarmigan, and that one was killed in June, at Hare Island, in Greenland.—*Lin. Trans.* xii. p. 530.

10.—HASEL GROUS.

Tetrao Bonasia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 640. *Lin.* i. 275. *Faun. succ.* No. 204. *Id. Retz.* No. 187. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 753. *Scop.* i. No. 173. *Brun.* No. 200. *Muller*, No. 224. *Frisch*, t. 112. *Kramer*, 356. 4. *Georgi*, p. 175. *Bris.* i. 191. *Id.* 8vo. i. 53. *Borowsk.* ii. 191. *Gerin.* ii. 84. t. 238. *Temm. Man.* 291. *Id. Ed.* 463. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* iii. 174.

Attagen, *Gallina Corylorum*, *Bonosa*, *Gesn. Av.* 199. &c. t. p. 203.

Lagopus Corylorum, *Klein*, 116. 3. *Id. Stem.* 25. t. 26. 3, a. b. *Id. Ov.* 33. t. 15. 4.

Gallina Corylorum, *Raii*, 55. 6. *Will.* 126. t. 31.

Das Haselhuhn, *Naturf.* xvii. 71. *Id.* xviii. 235. *Bechst. Deuts.* iii. 500. t. 18. *Id. Ed.* 2. iii. 1318. *Schmid, Vog.* 101. t. 89.

Gelinotte, *Buf.* ii. 233. pl. 7. *Id. Sonn.* v. p. 41. f. 2. *Pl. enl.* 474. 475. *Faun. Helvet. Tab. Enc. Orn.* 197. pl. 91. f. 4.

Hasel Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 744. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 317. F. *Will. Engl.* 175. pl. 31.

SIZE of the Guernsey Partridge; length fourteen inches. Bill short, black; round the eyes bare, wrinkled, and crimson; head somewhat crested; plumage on the upper part of the back and rump most inclined to the last; the feathers at the base of the upper mandible black; on each side of the nostrils a small white spot; between the bill and eye, another; and a third behind each eye; chin and throat black, surrounded with white; fore part of the neck rufous grey, banded with black; belly and thighs marked with black crescents; vent pale grey; wing coverts marbled with rufous and brown, marked with black, and here and there a white dash; quills grey brown within, with rufous tips; tail composed of sixteen feathers, the two middle like the back, and others grey marbled with brown, with a broad black bar near the tip; legs and claws grey; shins feathered before for half the length.

The female wants the black on the throat and chin, and the red skin about the eyes is smaller, and less conspicuous.

Inhabits Germany,* particularly at the foot of the Alps, and the high mountains in Silesia, Poland, &c. also in numbers about

* Common about Vienna, and much esteemed.—*Brown's Trav.* p. 154.

Nuremberg; and in such plenty in a small Island in the Gulph of Genoa, that the name of Gelinotte Island has been given to it; is frequently in Russia, though less so than some others of that Genus; scarcer in Siberia, especially towards the east part; very common in Sweden, and brought every year to Stockholm,* in the winter. The female lays from twelve to fifteen eggs, rather bigger than those of the Pigeon, the colour a rusty red, slightly spotted, but with two larger spots near the sharper end; the nest on the ground, at the foot of a Hazel, or Great Mountain Fern: the hen sits three weeks, but rarely produces more than seven or eight chickens, which run as soon as hatched. They frequently perch on trees, but only on the lowest branches, nearest the body.

They feed on various berries and fruits, chiefly the catkins of the hazel and birch; and when these fail, on berries; and tops of junipers, buds of birch, firs, and other evergreens; when kept in confinement will eat grain. The flesh is every where esteemed, and admitted to the first tables. The Bohemians send it, about Easter, as a present from one to the other. The Hungarians call it Tschasarmadar, or the Bird of Cæsar, as if only fit for the table of the Emperor; was formerly in great estimation at Rome,† and there kept in cages; is often decoyed into the net of the sportsman, by means of a bird-call, in the same manner as the Quail.

* For the most part in prodigious quantities, as from 90,000 to 100,000 are brought from 600 miles on horseback. If the weather is favourable for keeping, the price is about sixpence sterling a-piece, but they otherwise sell for three-pence. It is said they are shot with bullets, from rifle-barrelled guns, for if small shot is used, the flesh will not long keep good; but they are often caught in nets.—Mr. Dryander.

† “ Inter saporis fertur alitum primus

“ Ionicarum gustus Attagenarum.”—*Mart. Lib. xiii. Ep. lxi.*

“ Non Attagen Ionicus

“ Jucundior, quàm lecta de pinguissimis

“ Oliva ramis arborum.”—*Hor. Ep. Od. ii. line 54. &c.*

11.—HELSINGIAN GROUS.

Tetrao canus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 640. *Gm. Lin.* i. 753. *Mus. Carls.* i. t. 16. *Tem. Man.*
Ed. ii. 464, *Id. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 707. A.
 Das bunte Haselhuhn, *Besek. Kurl.* p. 70. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 134.
 Gelinotte grise, *Tab. Encyc. Orn.* 200. pl. 188. f. 11.
 Helsingian Grouse, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 217.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill black; general colour of the plumage hoary white, obscurely undulated with brown, the ends of the feathers being of that colour; wing coverts brownish, with a whitish spot at the ends; vent white; tail clouded above with hoary white and brown; beneath brown on the sides; but from the elongation of the vent feathers, appears as if marked with a triangular white spot; the legs covered with feathers to the toes, which are naked and black.

A specimen of the above was sent to Dr. Sparrmann, from the Province of Helsingia, in Sweden; said to be pretty frequent in a particular spot; from the colour of the tail it cannot be a Variety of the Ptarmigan, in any stage, more probably related to the Hazel Grouse, being somewhat similar. M. Temminck thinks it to be a mere Variety of the last named.

12.—NEMESIAN GROUS.

Tetrao Nemesianus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 637. *Gm. Lin.* i. 748. *Scop.* i. No. 171. *Aldr. Orn.*
 l. 13. cap. 8. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 464.
 Nemesian Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 735.

SIZE of the Black Grouse; body black and rufous mixed; tail rufous, tipped and spotted with black; secondaries tipped with white; one sex is said to have the base of the neck marked with transverse bands of black, and the belly spotted with rufous and black.

In the other sex the neck, cheeks, and breast, are rufous, and not spotted; we are not told where this bird was met with, probably in Italy, as the name given to it was in compliment to the Latin Poet Nemesianus.*

13.—BIRCH GROUS.

Tetrao betulinus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 637. *Gm. Lin.* i. 749. *Scop.* i. No. 172. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 464.

Grygallus minor, *Aldr. Orn.* i. 13. cap. 9.

Birch Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 735.

THE plumage of this bird is black and rufous mixed, rump whitish, fasciated with black; breast pale cinereous; quills tipped with white; tail black, marked with transverse rufous spots; bill and legs black; no red over the eyes.

In the *Turrian Museum* was a specimen of one of these birds, but from whence it came is not mentioned; it is most probable that this and the last described are related to the Hazel Grouse, and not unlikely in the imperfect plumage of a young bird.

14.—WILLOW GROUS.

Tetrao albus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 639. *Gm. Lin.* i. 750.

Tetrao Saliceti, *Temm. Man.* 295. *Id. Ed.* ii. 472. *Id. Fig. & Gall.* iii. 208. t. Anat. ii. f. 1. 2. 3.

Tetrao Lagopus, *Faun. suec.* No. 203. *Id. Ed. Retz.* No. 186. *Brun.* No. 198. 199.

Ripa major, *Amæn. ac.* i. 349. *Schæf. H. Lapl.* t. 347. *Leem's Lapl.* 243.

Perdrix des Saules, ou Muet, *Hearn's Voy.* 4to. 388.

Lagopede de la Baie d'Hudson, *Buf.* ii. 276. *Id. Sonnin.* vi. p. 53.

White Partridge, *Ell. Huds. Bay*, i. pl. 1. *Edw.* pl. 72. *Kalm's Trav.* iii. 58.

White Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 743. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 183. *Frankl. Narr. App.* p. 681.

THIS is much larger than the Ptarmigan; length sixteen inches and a quarter, breadth twenty-three; weight twenty-four ounces.

* This author wrote Poems on Hunting and Bird-catching, in the third century. See *Burman vet. script. rei venat.* 4to *Lugd. Bat.* 1728.

The bill black; over the eye a finely granulated, crimson, skin, rising on each side above the level of the crown; head, neck, part of the back, tail coverts and scapulars, deep orange, crossed with numerous dusky lines, and often with great blotches of white; belly, legs, and middle tail feathers white; the rest of the tail dusky, tipped with white; shafts of the quills black; legs and toes covered with very thick, and soft white feathers; claws broad and flat, hollowed out beneath, adapted for scraping or digging.

The above is the dress for summer. In winter they change their coloured feathers for white ones; and it is observed, that in addition, every feather, except those of the wings and tail, becomes as it were double; a downy one shooting out at the base of each, thereby affording a more secure protection against the cold.

The female differs very little, but the bare red skin over the eyes occupies much less space, and is far less conspicuous.

These birds are met with every where round the globe, within and without the Arctic Circle, as high as lat. 72; in the countries round Hudson's Bay, and as low as Newfoundland; in Norway, and probably in European Russia: in Asia, all over Siberia, as far as Kamtschatka, and the Islands between that and America. Is in plenty at Hudson's Bay, living in flocks during winter, and as they feed on the tops of willows, are called Willow Partridges; are much esteemed as food, and in such plenty, that 10,000 have been taken at the several forts in one winter, by driving them under nets properly placed: they have from nine to eleven young, and breed every where on the coasts; are called by some, Snow Hens; and by the French, White Partridges; by the natives called Wapatheu.

Various opinions have been held, whether this and the Ptarmigan are specifically different, or Varieties of each other. M. Buffon esteems them distinct species, but Dr. Forster is of opinion, that they form Varieties only. The winter clothing appears to be the same, but Mr. Pennant says, that they differ much in the summer dress; Edwards's bird being marked with large spots of white and dull

orange; whereas that of the Ptarmigan is pale brown, or ash-colour. I have, however, seen such variety of birds in the summer dress, that it will be no easy matter to determine the circumstance.

15.—REHUSAK GROUS.

Tetrao Lapponicus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 640. *Gm. Lin.* i. 751. *Tem. Man.* 297. *Id. Ed.* ii. 473. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* iii. p. 225.
Rehusak Grouse, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 216. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 316. E. *Montin in Act. Soc. Lund. Goth.* viii. p. 551. 1.

SIZE of a small Hen. Neck rust-coloured, spotted with black; back and tail coverts black, varied with rusty streaks; breast divided from the lower part of the neck by a dark shade; the rest of the breast and vent white.

The hen is spotted with yellow; primaries white; tail black, end whitish; thighs white, with rusty spots; legs feathered to the toes, which are covered with brown scales.

Inhabits the woods, and Alps of Lapland, and lays 13 or 14 reddish eggs, marked with long brown spots; when disturbed, flies off with a loud noise, like a coarse laugh. The Common Ptarmigan, or Keron, on the contrary, is silent, and inhabits the Alps only: so far the *Arct. Zool.* informs us. We have never seen the bird.

16.—RED GROUS.

Tetrao Scoticus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 641. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 296. *Id. Ed.* ii. 456. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. t. *Anat.* 2. f. 5.—the head.
Tetrao lagopus *γ. & δ.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 750.
Bonasa Scotica, *Bris.* i. 199 t. 22. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 55.
L'Attagas, *Buf.* ii. 252.
Attagen, *Bris.* i. 209. *Id.* 8vo. i. 58.
Lagopus altera *Plinii*, *Raii*, 44. A. 3? *Will.* 128?

Red Game, Moorcock, Gorcock, *Raii*, 54. A. 3. *Will. Engl.* 177. *Alb.* i. pl. 23. 24.
 Red Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 746. - *Id. Sup.* 216. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 94. pl. 43. *Id. fol.*
 85. pl. M. 3. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 356. pl. 57. *Flor. Scot.* i. p. 22. *Bewick*, i.
 pl. p. 301. *Lewin, Birds*, pl. 135. *Id.* pl. xxi. 2.—the egg. *Walcot, Birds*, ii.
 pl. 183. *Rural Sports*, ii. pl. p. 416. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.* *Graves, Br. Orn.* ii.

THE length of this bird is about sixteen inches, and the weight nineteen or twenty ounces. Bill black; over the nostrils red and black feathers; irides hazel; above the eye a naked, fringed, red membrane; head and neck pale tawny red, with several bars of black; back and scapulars deeper, with a large black spot on the middle of each feather; breast and belly dull purplish brown, crossed with numerous narrow dusky lines; quills dusky; tail composed of sixteen feathers, even at the end, the four middle ones barred with red, the others black; legs covered to the claws with soft white feathers; claws whitish, broad and strong.

The female is smaller; the colours less bright than in the male, and the naked red part over the eye less conspicuous.

We are inclined to think, with Mr. Pennant, that this bird is peculiar to the British Islands; is very plentiful on all the waste grounds and Mountains of Cumberland; also common in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Wales; likewise on the moors in the Islands of Scotland; but never approaches southward, nearer than Staffordshire. It lays from six to ten eggs, which are not unlike those of the Ptarmigan, but more elongated; the ground colour pale rufous, with blotches of the colour of dragon's blood, of irregular shapes and sizes, the largest at the smaller end, and some minute specks of the same intermixed. These birds pair in spring, and the young brood follow the hen the whole summer; in the winter join in flocks of forty or fifty, and become remarkably shy and wild; and always keep on the tops of the hills, being rarely found on the sides, and never descending into the vallies; they chiefly feed on the mountain berries, and tops of heath. This species is very plentiful among the mountains and bogs of Ireland, and in some of the western Isles.

It is certainly much less common now than formerly, owing to the increased demand for it as an article of food; which is the case also with the Black Grouse.* It is not met with so often in London as the last named, as the flesh much sooner corrupts. It does not bear confinement well, yet has been known to breed in the Menagerie of that noble and intelligent Naturalist, the Duchess Dowager of Portland, who informed me, that it was effected in part, by causing fresh pots of ling, or heath to be placed in the Menagerie almost every day. †

Buffon speaks of a white bird of this kind, which he calls *Attagas blanc*; ‡ found about the mountains of Switzerland and Vicenza; probably more allied to the Ptarmigan than to this Species. The same may be said in respect to one quoted by him from Rzaczynski, having part of the wings and belly white, otherwise varied; and it is added, that they are frequently seen of a pure white about Novogorod, in Muscovy.

The only Variety of the Red Grouse which I have met with, was in the Leverian Museum; it was pale about the head, and had many white feathers mixed among the striæ, but by no means patched with white. I shall here mention a singularity, which presented itself in one of these birds, related to me by J. Eeles, Esq. of Wilmington, in Kent, many years since. On the inside of one of the thighs was the rudiment of a toe, with a sharp claw, curved as in the Sparrow Hawk, and standing out from the muscles, so that the whole was visible. A similar circumstance has also occurred in the thigh of a Turkey, bred in the poultry yard of the late Mr. Pennant, and figured in the *Phil. Transactions*, § which claw was no less hooked than in the first-named instance.

* It is singular, that neither this bird, nor the Black Cock, are in the list of the famed feast of Archbishop Nevill; especially as both are found in Yorkshire; but probably they were not reckoned among the dainties of those days. In these times they are greatly esteemed, and sent as presents towards the south, both fresh and potted.

† M. Temminck supposes this to be no other than the Willow Grouse in the summer dress, but as far as we can learn, the Red Species does not change to white at any season, nor is the Willow Species any where in Great Britain. ‡ *Hist. des Ois.* ii. 262.

§ Vol. lxxi. p. 81. pl. 3.—Also, *History of Whiteford and Holywell*, pl. in p. 146.

**** THE BACK TOE INCOMPLETE.**

17.—PINTAILED GROUS.

- Tetrao Alchata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 641. *Lin.* i. 276. *Gm. Lin.* i. 754. *Hasselq. It.* 281.
Id. Voy. p. 204, *Faun. arag.* 81. *Klein, Av.* 115. 5. *Borowsk.* ii. 129. t. 31. B.
Pterocles setarius, *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* 301. *Id. Ed.* ii. 478. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii.
p. 256.
Bonasa Pyrenaica, *Bris.* i. 195. t. 19. f. 1. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 54.
Perdix Damascena, *Raii,* 55. 7. *Will.* 128. t. 29.
Tetrao caudacutus, *Gmel. reise,* iii. p. 93. t. 18.
Le Ganga, *Buf.* ii. 244. pl. 8. *Sonn. Buf.* vi. p. 5. pl. 41. *Pl. enl.* 105. 106. *Voy.*
en Barb. i. 269. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 203. pl. 92. f. 3.
Le Grandoule, *Hist. Prov.* i. 354.
Kitiwiah, Kats, *Shaw's Trav.* pl. p. 253. *Russ. Alep.* 64. pl. 9.
Partridge of Damascus, *Will. Engl.* 178. pl. 29.
Pintailed Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 748. *Edw.* pl. 249. female.

SIZE of a Partridge; length thirteen inches and a half. Bill brown; round the eye black, passing in a streak backwards; head, neck behind, and back, variegated with olive, yellowish, tawny, and black; the sides of the head, and part of the neck before, yellowish ash-colour; the chin and throat black; lower part of the neck, and breast olive, bounded above and below with a black line; from the breast to the vent white; the wing coverts striped orange and coffee-colour, mixed with white; quills cinereous; tail brown, crossed with black lines; the two middle feathers much longer than the rest, and pointed at the ends; the elongated parts black; the rest of the tail rounded in shape, and the feathers white at the ends; legs cinereous, covered before with short, downy, white feathers; toes pectinated on the sides, and the hind toe very short.*

* This deceived Shaw, who says, it has no back toe. Russel calls hind toe only a spur.

The female is paler above, and more variegated; wants the black throat, and the two middle tail feathers are shorter in proportion; on the throat are two transverse lines of black, bounding the upper part of the orange-colour.

The young of this species is in general undulated all over with pale, rufous, and black; breast fine rufous, bounded above and below with a narrow line of black; belly, vent, and thighs white; quills dusky.

In the Mountains of Belka, Kerek, Djabal, and Shera, in Syria, the bird Kata is met with in immense numbers; they fly in such large flocks, that the Arab boys often kill two or three at a time, merely by throwing a stick among them. The eggs, which they lay on the ground, are collected by the Arabs. Mr. Burchard thinks this to be the Seloua, or Quail, of the Children of Israel.*

The Pintailed Species inhabits most of the warmer parts of Europe, as the South of France, Spain, and Italy; likewise Africa, Barbary, and Senegal, and some parts of Asia; and is a most beautiful bird. A few are at all times to be met with at Aleppo; and in the Deserts of Arabia and Syria are in such plenty, in May and June, that at one draw of a net, as many have been caught as would load an ass; but they are not esteemed as food, the flesh being hard and dry, so that the Europeans never eat them.

18.—NAMAQUA GROUS.

Tetrao Namaqua, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 642. *Gm. Lin.* i. 754. *Sparrm. Voy.* i. p. 153.

Pterocles Tachypetes, *Temm. Pig.* 8vo. iii. 274.

Namaqua Grouse, *Gen. Sym.* iv. 750. *Id. Sup.* 215.

LENGTH almost twelve inches. Bill dusky; head, neck, and breast, cinereous grey, inclining to rufous on the sides of the head and throat; on the upper part of the breast a narrow crescent of

* *Burchard's Travels in Syria*, p. 406.

white; beneath this a broader one of fine ferruginous, or chocolate, from thence to the thighs deep ash-colour; lower belly, thighs, and vent, pale cinereous white, or buff; back and upper parts chocolate brown, the feathers darker on the margins; lesser wing coverts white, margined with chocolate; the greater chocolate, with pale ends, and the tips of each feather marked with a bluish spot, in some lights appearing polished like steel; quills dusky, the tips of the secondaries white within, and the shafts of the greater white; tail very cuneiform, the two middle feathers pointed, and elongated, as in the Pintail Grouse, reach near two inches beyond the others, and end nearly in a point; all the rest white, or buff at the ends; legs bluish ash-colour, furnished with a small spur behind, placed inwards, and covered with downy, buff feathers on the shins before, quite to the toes, which are brown.

The female has the head and neck as in the male, but without any rufous tinge, and a little streaked with black; upper part of the body tessellated, black, white, and rufous, appearing at a distance like spots; belly transversely striated black and white; the rest as in the male, but the legs without spurs.

Inhabit the country of the Namaqua Hottentots, and in the day time frequent the thirsty deserts; but are easily shot, by watching near the fountains, where sometimes 300 will come to drink together; water being in those parts very rare. They make long flights, as Pigeons; and the note is different from any of the Grouse kind; they feed on the seeds of plants, and will eat corn; are called Namaqua Partridges.

Dr. Sparrman mentions two Species of Tetrao, near the Hottentot's Holland warm bath, the size of our Partridges; one of them so called, the other a Pheasant, and that they live in flocks; are not difficult to come at, especially in the morning and evening, when they discover themselves by a shrill, kurring noise. The first of these is probably the Namaqua Species, the other not to be ascertained for the want of description.

PL. CXXVIII.



Libyan Grouse

Mr. Barrow* says, the Cape Partridges and Hamaaqua Grouse are equally plentiful at the Cape of Good Hope, about Sea Cow River; the latter gregarious, and met with in large covies, near all the springs of water, and so little intimidated at the approach of our people, that they suffered themselves to be knocked down with whips and sticks.

19.—SENEGAL GROUS.

Tetrao Senegalus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 642. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. 526.

La Gelinotte du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 130.

Senegal Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 749. *Nat. Misc.* xxii. pl. 933.

THIS is scarcely twelve inches in length. Bill dusky; general colour of the plumage pale tawny red; over the eye bluish; chin and throat yellow; fore part of the neck, and breast mottled with pale blue; wing coverts marked with dusky spots; secondaries and ends of the larger quills dusky; the two middle tail feathers longer than the rest, as in the Pintailed Species; the rest shorten by degrees, and of much the same colour as in that bird; the legs pale brown, feathered on the fore part; hind toe small, and placed above the heel.

Inhabits Senegal.—I have seen two specimens, both of which differed only in having a rufous band on the breast, and the colours, though much the same, duller than in the *Pl. enluminiées*. M. Temminck thinks this to be the same with the Namaqua, or last Species.

20.—LIBYAN GROUS.—PL. CXXVIII.

LENGTH eleven inches or more. Bill three-fourths of an inch, black; plumage in general pale buff, or cream-colour; all the upper parts and breast marked with dusky black spots; on the top of the

* *Trav.* p. 264.

head, and nape, they are short dashes or streaks, but all round the lower part of the neck and breast, back, and rump, the spots are nearly round, and as big as small tares; lesser wing coverts marked much the same, but on the greater the spots are transverse, and approach to crescents; the same on the second quills; the greater are mottled cream-colour on the inner webs and tips, on the outer black, but several of the exterior ones are not black, being only speckled minutely with black on the outer webs; the shafts of all black; the tail is cuneiform, and the feathers more or less pointed; the two middle ones exceed the rest in proportion, and a little barred on each side of the shaft; the others black for some way near the end, but all tipped with white; the tail coverts reach to within one inch of the end of the tail; round the chin and throat the feathers are yellow buff, extending beneath the eye, and beyond it; all beneath, from the breast, the belly, vent, and thighs pale buff; on the middle of the belly a patch of black; the legs are feathered before to the toes, behind smooth and dusky; the toes are also without feathers, and dusky; at the back, above the heel, a blunt knob, serving the place of a back toe, but without a spur; the wings long, and reach three-fourths at least on the tail.

A specimen of the above bird was in the collection of General Davies, who informed me that he had it from Egypt, under the name of the Libyan Partridge; said to frequent that Desert in great numbers, the ground being sandy, and the colour of the plumage favouring the bird, it is not at all times to be discovered.

21.—SAND GROUS.

Tetrao arenarius, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 642. *Gm. Lin.* i. 755. *N. C. Petr.* xix. p. 418. t. 8.

Pall. reise, iii. 699.

Tetrao subtridactyla, *Hasselq. It.* 250.

Pterocles arenarius, *Temm. Man.* 299. *Id. Ed.* ii. 477. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 240.

Gelinotte des Sables, *Son. Buf.* vi. p. 82.

Gelinotte rayée, *Tab. Encyc. Orn.* 200. pl. 188. f. 3. *Id.* pl. 92. f. 4.

Sand Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 751. 16. *Nat. Misc.* xv. pl. 589.

BIGGER than a Partridge; length nineteen or twenty inches. Bill blue grey, tip black; head pale ash-colour; crown and nape clouded yellowish grey; chin deep yellow, terminated by a triangular black mark about the middle of the neck; throat and neck grey, the feathers singularly truncated, and glossy; like those of a Dove; the upper parts of the neck and body testaceous white, each feather surrounded with a brown border, encircling an oval yellowish spot; on the lower part of the neck a crescent of black; breast white; the belly, vent, and thighs black; wings hoary, with a deep yellow spot on the secondaries; quills brownish, obliquely white at the base; the tail consists of sixteen feathers, the two middle ones pointed, and yellowish, crossed with brown lines; the others brown, with grey lines, and white tips; legs slender, feathered to the toes, which are short, naked, and callous beneath; behind a spur, which turns inwards, and is prominent, and pointed.

The female is a trifle bigger, of a pale yellowish colour, dotted on the head, neck, and throat with black, and fasciated with the same on the back, and no spur behind the legs; otherwise much like the male, but the markings less distinct.

This species is found only in the middle of the deserts extending towards the Caspian Sea; in plenty near Astrachan, in the summer; passes the winter in Persia: feeds on the seeds of various kinds of *Astragali*:* seen in pairs in June; they drink much water, and of course are obliged to frequent such spots where it may be found, so that a traveller may be sure that this necessary element is not far off, if he sees these birds; they generally go to the pools to drink three times in a day, when they are so eager, as not to mind the sportsman, though very shy at other times; are in great plenty about the sandy fountains at Barlu-chuduk. They fly like Pigeons, and have a

* Chiefly the *Alopecuroides*, *Cicer*, et *Physodes*.—*Lin.*

shrieking, though not unpleasant, cry; the eggs are white, bigger than those of the Pigeon, and found perfect in the body of the female, the beginning of June; but the nest has not been met with.

A.—Length thirteen inches.* Bill slender, longish, blue grey; head, neck, and breast greyish white; on each side of the jaw and throat inclining to rufous; beneath this a transverse crescent of black; and across the breast a double bar of the same; then pale rufous, and beyond this black on the belly; towards the vent pale, with transverse dusky lines; the back, and wing coverts dusky brown, the feathers marked with large, dusky, yellowish white, oval spots; rump and upper tail coverts crossed with dusky lines, and each feather ending in an oval, yellowish spot; quills and tail black, shape of the last much rounded, or cuneiform, and the feathers white at the ends; legs covered, on the fore part, with white down; back part and toes naked and black; hind toe wanting, but the heel swelling into a knob; no spur is visible; probably, therefore, it is a female bird.

Inhabits India. — Sir J. Anstruther. One like this, among Gen. Hardwicke's birds, differs in having the fine rufous, beginning at the chin, and passing round the neck, below the nape, more than one inch broad; tail little cuneiform, ferruginous buff, mottled dusky, barred with black; the ends of the feathers black and pointed; above the heel a short spur, without a toe, too high to be useful.

B. ← *Perdix Aragonica*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 645.

Tetrao pedibus antice hirsutis, calcaratis, remigibus, abdomine, femoribusque nigris, *Fn. arag.* 81. *tab.* vii. *f.* 2.

Ganga unibande, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 240.

Aragonian Partridge, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 223.

Bigger than the Cinereous Partridge. Bill black; head ash-colour; throat black; round the neck ferruginous; breast rufous,

* Length in the drawing.

crossed with a band of black; back varied with brown and ferruginous; belly, thighs, and quills, black; wing coverts ferruginous, beneath them white; tail cuneiform, cinereous brown, the outer feathers tipped with white; vent white, with ferruginous spots; legs cinereous, hairy on the fore part, and furnished with a spur behind.

The female has the breast grey, and the black band narrower.

These inhabit the neighbourhood of Saragosa, in Aragonia, particularly about Epila. They make the nest on the ground, and lay four or five testaceous coloured eggs, spotted with brown; the name they are known by is Churra. It may be observed, that what is here called a spur, is no other than a fourth, or hind toe, with a sharp claw, which is also the case with the Sand Grouse, but whether the female is without the spur or claw is not mentioned; and besides this, the figure engraved in *Faun. arag.* answers so nearly to my drawing of Var. A. that I cannot but esteem it a further Variety of the male bird, independent of the yellowish spots on the back and coverts, which appear to be less defined.

22.—SURINAGUR GROUSE,

SIZE uncertain. Bill black; top of the head dusky pale blue; over the eye a pale yellowish streak; through it a broader, dusky one, bounded beneath with white, passing toward the nape; chin, throat, and neck behind, rufous, the latter much darker; across the middle of the neck a dusky blue band, and on the breast a second of the same; between which the breast is dusky white; below the band the remainder of the breast is ferruginous, and from thence to the vent black, mottled with white on the vent; the upper part of the body and wings are pale bluish Dove-colour, the coverts much paler, and the feathers of the back marked with a yellow brown patch in the middle; the second quills have the margins and ends brownish, with a ferruginous tinge; quills black, and reach three-fourths on

the tail, which is somewhat cuneiform; the two middle feathers yellow cream-colour, barred and tipped with black; the others rufous, spotted with black, and the same at the ends; legs brownish red, and hairy before; behind smooth and dusky; the hind toe placed higher up, too much so to be useful, and furnished with a claw, but no spur behind.

I met with a drawing of this in the collection of Sir J. Anstruther, by which I learn, that the bird is called Gronautun pundub, and found in the Snowy Mountains of Surinagur; that the figure is about three-fourths of its natural size; the weight two quarters and a half of a sare, which is equal to two pounds; hence as in the drawing, the bird is little more than twelve inches, the true length is probably about fifteen inches.

23.—BAHTAH GROUS.

LENGTH from the point of the bill to that of the elongated tail feathers thirteen inches. Bill half an inch, black; round the eye bare; head, neck, back, and wings, brownish buff, or clay-colour, paler on the fore parts; wing coverts, except the lesser ones, fringed at the ends with bright chestnut, forming three or four narrow lines across the wing; on the breast a narrow bar of the same; lower part of the breast and belly, and under the wings, deep chestnut; vent clay-colour; the five first quills chocolate brown, the shafts white beneath; the others and secondaries the same, with the ends white; tail cuneiform, like the quills, near the end a dusky bar, and finished to the tip with pale buff; the two middle feathers chocolate brown, continued more than one inch beyond the rest, and running to a point; the quills reach half way on the tail; the legs brown, feathered on the fore part with clay-coloured down; behind a claw only, without a toe.

Inhabits India, and there called Bahtah Teetur. A similar one was brought from the Cape of Good Hope, by Captain Paterson, which, besides having the crescent on the breast, had a similar one the back of the neck.

One, supposed to be the female, if not the young bird, was of the same ground-colour; but streaked on the top of the head and neck with brown; back and wings marbled with brown, and deep clay-colour; most of the feathers barred across, three or four times, with the darker colour; outer series of the wing coverts fine buff or clay, without markings; tail not greatly differing from that above described; but without the elongated middle feathers, and, for the greater part of the length, barred dusky and clay-colour on the outer web; the narrow bar across the breast scarcely perceivable; quills as in the other; belly deep chestnut, but less bright than in the first; legs the same.

One, figured among the drawings of General Hardwicke, said to be a female, had the ground colour much the same as in the others; neck behind, and round to the breast, streaked and blotched with dusky; cheeks and chin pale buff; back and wings with transverse irregular marks of black, different in shape, but chiefly in short bands; the lower row of wing coverts plain; quills dusky, several of the lesser ones whitish at their ends; across the breast a double line of black; below this, for half an inch, buff-colour; the rest ferruginous buff, with numerous transverse dusky bands; the legs as in the former.—Inhabits India.

24.—DOUBLE-BANDED GROUS.

Pterocles bicinctus, Ganga bibande, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* Svo. iii. 247.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill yellowish, slender, straight, curved just at the tip; at the base a spot of white, behind which a broad band of black extends from eye to eye, and this is

again divided above the eyes by two large white spots; feathers of the crown and hindhead yellowish rufous, with a dusky streak down the shafts; cheeks, neck, breast, and lesser wing coverts, yellowish ash; back, middle, and greater coverts, cinereous brown, spotted and streaked with rufous; and a triangular white spot at the ends of the feathers; rump, upper and under tail coverts, and tail, crossed with brown, and yellowish rufous streaks; and the ends of the feathers of this last colour; quills black, with brown shafts; above the breast a bar of white, and a second of black, which tend upwards towards the back on each side; belly, sides, and thighs, white, with fine, indistinct, cross lines of brown; fore part of the shins dull white; behind, toes, and claws, yellowish.

The female is without the bands of the breast, or those of the head; but the whole of the top of the latter is yellowish rufous, streaked with dusky; with a belt of white on the wings; bill and legs brown. The young males much like the females.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, about the Great Namaqua Land, and beyond the Great Fish River. Said also to be found on the Coast of Guinea and Angola. It is generally seen in groups, consisting of old birds and their young.

25.—INDIAN GROUS.

Perdix Indica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 650. *Gm. Ltn.* i. 755.

Pterocles quadricinctus, Ganga quadrubande, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 252.

Gelinotte des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 164. pl. 96. *Sommin. Buf.* vi. p. 78. *Tub. Enc.*

Orn. 201. pl. 92. f. 1.

Indian Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 752.

SIZE of the Pintail Grouse. Bill yellowish; forehead, to the middle of the crown, white, with a black band crossing it in the middle, and curving before the eye, in a line, to the gape; hindhead rufous, streaked with black; neck rufous grey, banded alternately brown, yellowish, and black; wing coverts yellowish, black at the

ends, and edged with white; belly and thighs banded whitish and black; on the breast four bands, or collars; the first fulvous brown, then white, the third black, and finally one of white; quills dusky brown; the tail somewhat rounded at the end, yellowish, crossed with dusky black bands; the legs and toes yellow; the shins, on the fore part, yellowish ash-colour, finely dotted with black.

In the female, the white on the forehead is much less conspicuous, only just appearing over the bill; the plumage in general paler, and less distinct.

Inhabits India; found by Sonnerat on the Coast of Coromandel, by the name of Chinese Quail.

*** BACK TOE WANTING.

26.—HETEROCLITE GROUS.

Tetrao paradoxus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 643.

Syrrhaptēs Pallasii, *Heteroclite Pallas*, *Tem. Fig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 282.

Tetrao paradoxa, *Pall. It.* ii. 712. 25, t. F. *Gm. Lin.* i. 755.

Heteroclite, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xciv. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 205. t. 93. f. 1.

Heteroclite Grous, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 753.

THE bill in this Species is more slender than usual in the Grous kind, the upper mandible not fornicated, nor receiving the lower; head, and neck to the throat, hoary, but the chin yellowish; on each side of the neck an orange spot; round the throat a circular streak, composed of numerous, transverse, slender, black lines; the back, between the wings, and quite to the tail, undulated black and grey, as in the Bustard; breast pale reddish ash-colour; beyond this, to the vent, black, with pale spots; the bastard wing undulated with black, and marked with large, brownish, blood-coloured spots at the

tips of the feathers; the prime wing coverts and second quills rusty white, marked with a broadish trace of black, parallel to the shaft, quite to the tip; prime quills brown, pointed, the outer edges hoary towards the base; within white to the tip, least conspicuous on the outer ones; the legs are feathered almost to the nails, and are very stout; the toes three in number, placed forwards, very short, and all joined together, except at the tips, where the claws divide, and the sole is imbricated with horny papillæ.

Inhabits the deserts of Southern Tartary, from whence Dr. Pallas received one stuffed specimen. *M. Temminck* forms a Genus of this Species.

27.—GOOTO GROUS.

Gooto, Bruce's Trav. i. pp. 80. & 241.

THIS is described slightly by Mr. Bruce, who says, that it is very beautiful, and of different colours; that of Egypt spotted white, like a Guinea Fowl, but upon a brown ground, not blue as the latter is; legs and feet covered with feathers, and has but two toes before.

Inhabits various parts of Africa, is very common in all the deserts, and called Gooto; seen by dozens about Tor, the least beautiful of the kind, and coloured like the back of a Partridge; but all of the tribe are very indifferent food. The above seems but an imperfect account, but is all that could be collected concerning it.

I find a Grouse with feathered legs, (the colour brown, variegated with black), in a M.S. of Mr. Anderson's, mentioned as a native of Terra del Fuëgo; and another with naked legs, of the same colours, in New Caledonia, but no farther account of either.

GENUS LXIV.—PARTRIDGE.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>* <i>With four Toes, and one or more Spurs.</i></p> <p>1 Cape Partridge
 2 Bare-necked
 3 Red-necked
 4 Senegal
 5 Ceylon
 6 Curria
 7 Brown African
 8 Francolin
 A Var.
 9 Leona
 10 Beautiful
 11 Pintado
 A Var.
 12 Pearled
 13 African
 14 Gingi
 15 Curve-billed
 16 Pondicherry
 A Var.
 17 Perching
 18 Asiatic
 19 Long-billed
 20 Common
 A Var.
 21 Cheshire
 22 Damascus
 23 Mountain
 24 Red
 25 Caspian
 26 Kakelik
 27 Guernsey
 28 Barbary
 29 Rufous-breasted</p> | <p>30 Buff-breasted
 31 Mosambique
 32 Dusky-breasted
 33 Rust-bellied
 34 Red-bellied
 35 Wood
 36 Oriental
 37 Grey-throated
 A Var.
 38 Eyed</p> <p>** <i>With four Toes, without a Spur.</i></p> <p>39 Gorget
 40 Olive
 41 Lauwau
 42 Eyebrow
 43 White-cheeked
 44 Chestnut-bellied
 45 Undulated
 46 Dwarf
 47 New-Holland
 48 Elegant
 49 Hackled
 50 Austral
 51 Javan
 52 Noisy
 53 Madagascar
 54 Coromandel
 55 New-Guinea
 56 Marbled
 57 Common Quail
 A Var.
 B Var.
 C Var.
 58 Eastern</p> | <p>59 Calid
 60 Chinese
 A Var.
 B Var.
 61 Manilla
 62 Oriental
 63 Mexican
 64 Guiana
 65 Mariland
 66 Louisiane
 67 Lesser Mexican
 68 Malouine
 69 Sonnini's
 70 Californian
 71 Crested
 72 Hudsonian</p> <p>*** <i>With four Toes, Claw of the Hind Toe wanting.</i></p> <p>73 Crowned Partridge
 74 Cambaian
 75 Malacca</p> <p>**** <i>Three Toes only, all placed forwards.</i></p> <p>76 Rock
 77 Gibraltar
 78 Andalusian
 79 Luzonian
 80 Black-necked
 A Var.
 81 Dubkee
 A Var.
 82 Black-fronted
 83 Fighting</p> |
|--|---|--|

84 Balen	86 Sultry	89 Crescent
A Var.	87 Southern	90 Spotted-necked
85 Mottled	88 Varied	91 Hottentot

BIRDS of the Partridge Genus have the bill convex, strong, nearly straight, or bending towards the end.

Nostrils covered above with a callous, prominent rim.

Eyes, in many species, surrounded with warty excrescences.

Tail short.

Legs naked, toes various.

The later authors, for the greater precision, have separated our divisions into as many genera; concerning which we do not mean to dispute the propriety; but as our readers will as easily comprehend our present mode of description, and which has been before used in the Synopsis, we have thought right to continue it here as nearly as may be; our Divisions, therefore, will run thus:—

- * *Such as have four Toes, with one, or more, Spurs on the Leg behind.*
- ** *Four Toes without a Spur.*
- *** *Four Toes, the Hind Claw wanting.*
- **** *Three Toes only, all placed forwards.*

An uncertainty, however, will be found to arise in respect to the second division. From some of the females of the Spur-legged ones being described as males, only to be known as such from a more intimate knowledge of the specimens; but this circumstance will take place, in some few instances, whatever may be the mode of arrangement.

* WITH FOUR TOES, AND ONE OR MORE SPURS BEHIND.

1.—CAPE PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 643.

Tetrao Capensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 759.

Perdix Clamator, *Francolin Criard*, *Temm. Fig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 298.

Cape Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 756.

SIZE of the Red Grouse; the length nineteen inches. Bill stout, reddish brown; round the eye an oval bare space, pointed behind; plumage in general dusky ash-colour, crossed with irregular, curved, or angular grey lines; the head almost plain; on the breast the feathers are marked down the middle with short, white stripes; legs red, and stout; an inch above the hind claw a sharp spur, and about an inch further up the rudiment of an other; claws black.

This inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and is there called a Pheasant; probably the species alluded to in *Forster's Voyage*,* which he says, is in large covies, not very shy, and frequently taken alive and tamed. †

Among the drawings of Mr. Dent I observe a bird very similar, but the space round the eye completely covered with feathers; plumage in general marked with angular, dusky black marks, on a whitish ground, each feather having three or four curved, parallel lines, corresponding with the margin; quills dusky black; bill and legs red, the latter with two spurs.

Another bird was marked much the same, especially on the back and wing coverts; but the colours more faint; head and neck pale

* Vol. ii. p. 551. † They took several pairs, and dipping them in water strewed them with ashes, and then put them among the bushes with the heads under their wings; thus they stock those places, in which they do not breed naturally.—*Id.* Masson also mentions two kinds of Partridges, as well as Quails, as plentiful at the Cape, but neither of them give any description. See *Phil. Trans.* lxxvi. 306.

brown; round the neck the feathers pale in the middle, and on the margins; chin and throat whitish, minutely speckled with dusky; on the breast several white streaks; bill horn-colour; legs pale red, and without a spur; at the base of the forehead a small red spot, having the appearance of a caruncle.

In the same drawings a third, very like the last, but without the red mark on the forehead. It is most probable, that the two last mentioned were females to the first described.

2.—BARE-NECKED PARTRIDGE.

Perdix nudicollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 644.

Tetrao nudicollis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 759.

La Gorge nue, *Buf.* ii. 444.

Francolin à Gorge nue, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 317.

Bare-necked Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 759.

THIS is said to have the plumage less variegated than in the Francolin; throat and fore part of the neck bare of feathers, being only covered with a red skin; the tail spread out frequently like a fan; legs red, and furnished with a double spur.

One of these was alive at Paris, but sufficient observation had not been taken of it, to say more than above. It is however, added, that the bird used, now and then, to sit upon a perch.

3.—RED-NECKED PARTRIDGE.

Perdix rubricollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 648.

Tetrao rubricollis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 758.

Perdix, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xxiv.

Perdix rouge d'Afrique, *Buf.* ii. 444. *Pl. enl.* 180. *Buff. Sonnin.* vii. p. 41. *Tab.*

Enc. Orn. 208. & 215. pl. 94. f. 3.

Faisan rouge, *Levail. Voy.* i. 117.

Red-necked Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 771.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill short, red; round the eye bare, pointed before and behind; chin and throat bare and red; over the

eye a white streak, beneath another, which bounds the upper part of the bare space on the throat, curving downwards; both arising from the base of the bill; plumage above brown, a little marked with darker brown; sides of the neck and under parts of the body white, dashed with brown; the brown marks larger, as they are farther from the upper parts; the middle of the breast and belly chiefly brown; thighs and vent white; legs red, with a curved spur, as long as the hind claw.

Inhabits Africa; said to perch, and in general to carry the tail more spread than Partridges in general; is probably the same which Levaillant met with at the Cape of Good Hope, in the neighbourhood of Pampoen's Kraal, which is far within that settlement. He describes it with a naked throat, and red legs.

In a specimen of this, which came under our inspection, the bare space round the eye extended forwards over the base of the bill, which was yellow; chin and throat bare and red; plumage mostly brown, the feathers margined, and mixed with dusky white; those of the lower part of the neck behind, back, wings, and tail, black down the shafts; under parts from the breast black, striped with white; legs red, with a single spur only, placed about the middle; this is probably a young bird, if not the female of the Bare-necked. M. Temminck joins these two with the Cape one, our first Species, but I am not clear that it is so, as the last named is a considerably larger bird.

4.—SENEGAL PARTRIDGE.

Perdix bicalcarata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 643.

Tetrao bicalcaratus, *Lin.* i. 277.

Perdix Senegalensis, *Bris.* i. 231. t. 24. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 65.

Francolin Adanson, *Temm. Fig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 305.

Le Bis-ergot, *Buf.* ii. 443. *Id. Sommin.* vii. p. 39. pl. 54. f. 1. *Pl. enl.* 137. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 212. p. 13. f. 2.
Senegal Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 757.

A TRIFLE larger than the Red Partridge; length thirteen inches. Bill one inch long, horn-coloured, and somewhat curved; top of the head tawny; from the nostrils to the eyes a black line, just passing round them above; over this a rufous white band, and above that a black one, reaching to the hindhead; sides beneath the eyes white, streaked with black; neck tawny, marked with brown and dirty white spots; upper parts of the body and wings brown, tawny, and dirty white, mixed; beneath from the breast partly the same, but less tawny; tail rounded at the end, banded tawny and brown; quills brown, with paler spots; legs brown, naked, with two spurs, one above the other, as in the Cape Species, but both of them blunt.

Inhabits Senegal, and said to be a male; it is probably what Adanson calls the Wood Hen,* and if so, the flesh is very good. The young male has scarcely more than the rudiment of a spur, and the female is without any, the legs being perfectly smooth.

5.—CEYLON PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Zeylonensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 644. *Gm. Lin.* i. 759.

—— *bicalcarata*, *Zool. Ind.* 25. t. 14.

Francolin Haban-kukella, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 311.

Double-spurred Partridge, *Ind. Zool.* 4to. p. 40. pl. viii. *Pen. Hind.* i. 212.

Ceylon Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 758.—Male.

Chittygong Partridge, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 222.—Female. *Id. Sup.* ii. 278.

SIZE of a Fowl. Bill red; from thence to the eyes, and for some space round them, naked, and red; the head variegated black and white; neck, breast, upper part of the back, and wing coverts, black, each feather marked down the shaft with a sagittal white

* *Adanson's Senegal*, 8vo. p. 44.

streak ; lower part of the back ferruginous ; tail rounded, brown ; legs red, naked, and furnished with two long sharp spurs, one above the other.

The female has the head varied with black and ash-colour ; breast, back, and wings, rusty brown ; the feathers of the two latter brown in the middle, those of the back margined with luteous ; tail brown ; legs without spurs.

Inhabits Ceylon, taken near Colombo, in that Island. The Cingalese call it Haban-kukella.

A.—Size of a Pheasant ; length seventeen inches. Bill pale ash-colour ; a broad oval space round the eyes, naked, and pink-colour, beginning at the nostrils, and ending in a point behind ; nostrils in a kind of cere ; head and neck white, marked with black lines ; on the ear a brown patch ; back and wings most beautifully barred with black and pale brown lines, edged and tipped with white ; breast black, with semilunar, white lines ; belly pale reddish brown, edged with white, marked irregularly in the middle with dusky ; tail mottled white and pale brown, crossed with bars, or zig-zag lines of black and white ; legs the colour of the bill, and without a spur behind.

The last described has been by some supposed to be the other sex of the Impeyan Pheasant, but falsely, as it comes from a different part of the country ; being common in the lower parts of Bengal, and the Province of Chittygong, and is a most beautiful bird ; it is probably, from the want of spur, a female ; and if so, may be that sex in the most adult plumage, of the Ceylon Species ; and the one described as such in *Indian Zoology*, a young bird.

In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden, is a male. The mottling of the feathers about the neck and breast most beautiful ; they are buff with a black streak, broader below, having a dash of white in

the middle of the black ; on the upper parts of the body each feather is chocolate, margined on the sides with whitish ; on one leg are two spurs, but on the other only one, as represented in the *Ind. Zoology*. I observe the same in a specimen in Mr. Bullock's possession.

In a female in the collection of Lord Stanley, I observe the right leg to have two knobs, one near the hind toe, the other high up, but on the left although there are also two, they are mere protuberances, being almost obsolete.

6.—CURRIA PARTRIDGE.

SIZE uncertain. Bill brown ; head and neck blackish, dotted with white ; fore part of the neck, as far as the breast, the same, but the feathers with white margins, having a waved appearance ; below this the feathers have rufous waves, the rest of the body fine rufous chestnut ; the beginning of the back spotted with white, and the spots encircled with black ; behind this much the same, but the spots are smaller, and triangular in shape ; under parts of the body as above, but paler, the white spots larger, and more irregular in shape, but still surrounded with black ; the rump and vent not spotted ; tail brownish chocolate, rounded in shape ; legs ash-colour, with two spurs behind, the uppermost longer, and more sharp than the lower.

The female has a rufous head, inclining to chocolate ; down the crown very dark ; chin whitish, dotted with red ; round the eye a bare pale skin ; bill brown ; the whole plumage elsewhere brown, the under parts palest, and the feathers margined with dusky.

Inhabits India ; called Curria Teetur.—Sir J. Anstruther.

This seems somewhat allied to the last described.

7.—BROWN AFRICAN PARTRIDGE.

Perdix spadicea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 644.

Tetrao spadiceus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 759.

Francolin spadice, *Temm. Pig. Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 315.

La Perdix rouge de Madagascar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 169. *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. p. 57.

Tab. Enc. Orn. p. 208.

Brown African Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 759.

SIZE of the Common Partridge; length twelve inches. Bill yellow; irides fine red; round the eye bare, and dull orange; the general colour of the plumage dirty red brown; top of the head, and hind part of the neck deepest, and most inclined to brown; tail rather long, barred irregularly with black; legs fine red, and furnished with two slender sharp spurs behind.

Inhabits Madagascar.—M. Sonnerat does not mention the female.

8.—FRANCOLIN PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Francolinus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 644. *Gerin.* t. 241. 242. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 773.

Tetrao Francolinus, *Lin.* 275. *Gm. Lin.* i. 756. *Bris.* i. 245. t. 23. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 68.

Francolin à Collier roux, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 308. *Id. Ed.* ii. 483. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* v. iii. 340.

Tetrao orientalis, *Hasselq. It.* 278. *Id. Voy.* 203. 43.

Francolino, *Attagen Aldr. Raii*, 54. 4. *Will.* 125. t. 31. *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 33. *Zinnan. Uov.* 28. t. 3. f. 6.

Le Francolin, *Buf.* ii. 438. *Id. Sonnin.* vii. 31. t. 54. f. 2.—*Mas. Pl. enl.* 147. 148. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 270. *Encyc. Orn.* 214. pl. 95. f. 2.

Francolin Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 759. *Edw.* pl. 246. *Tournf. Voy.* 4to. i. pl. p. 412. *Id.* 8vo. ii. pl. 1. p. 111. *Gent. Mag.* xlii. pl. p. 112.

SIZE of a Common Partridge; length twelve inches and a quarter. Bill dusky; irides hazel; over the eyes naked and red; the upper parts of the back, the neck behind, and wing coverts variegated with dusky in the middle, and yellowish rust-colour on the margins of the feathers; but the lower part of the back and

rump are crossed with alternate lines of black and yellowish white; sides of the head, chin, throat, neck, breast, and belly, black; on each jaw a streak of white, and behind the eye a large patch of the same, which passes forwards in a streak over the nostrils; round the neck a collar of rusty orange; sides of the breast and body marked with white spots; lower belly, and feathers over the thighs, crossed with black lines; under tail coverts reddish; quills dusky, marked with transverse rusty yellow spots; tail rounded, the four middle feathers striped black and rusty yellow; the others with black and white for two-thirds of the length, the rest to the end black; legs bare of feathers, reddish, with a single spur behind.

The female is less, irregularly mixed with blackish and rusty yellow throughout; the crown of the head very dark, and the hind part of the neck, and upper parts, of a deeper colour than that beneath; the lower belly, thighs, and vent, buff-colour, crossed with lines as in the male, but more obsolete; bill and legs the same, but without any spurs.

Inhabits the warmer parts of Europe, as Spain, Italy, the Lipari Islands, Sicily, and Malta, as well as others in the Mediterranean; also Barbary, and Egypt; Aleppo, and several other parts of Asia; and in India, at Bengal. In some drawings which we have seen of this bird, it is called Cola Teetur.

The manners at large do not seem to be well known, yet they may be kept in aviaries, where they produce the young very freely, and feed on grain; have a loud cry, imitating a whistle, which may be heard a great way off; their flesh is much esteemed.

A.—Length thirteen inches. Bill black; head to the middle of the neck black; back part of the head, down the middle, and nape, white and black spotted; under the eyes, and on the ears, a large patch of white; round the neck for one inch and a half deep rust-colour; body black; the back and sides of the belly marked with

white spots; lower part of the back and rump black, with numerous transverse lines of white; wings much as in the Common Francolin; tail black, crossed with lines of white; thighs and vent dull ferruginous, with transverse lines of black; legs orange, with a blunt spur, just above the hind claw.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke. Called at Cawnpore Black Partridge.

One, supposed a female, had the head, neck, and under parts, more or less brownish ash-colour; sides of the head pale dull ferruginous; on the ears a cinereous patch; upper parts as in the male, but less bright; beneath crossed with short streaks of dusky black; tail as in the male.

9.—LEONA PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill stout, dusky, the upper mandible bent, hanging over the lower; top of the head, above the eyes, and nape olive brown; over the eye, from the nostrils, a line, composed of black and white feathers; under the eye, from the gape, a large patch of fine pale grey; chin and throat black; round the eyes bare; the whole neck and breast black, marked with cordated white spots, from each feather having a spot near the end, and a second about the middle, but the latter, when the feathers lie smooth, is not visible; lower part of the neck and breast mottled brown, with a narrow stripe of white down the shaft of each feather; most of the wing coverts marked in the same manner; bastard wing and prime quills dusky; the second quills mottled on the outer webs; lower part of the back, rump, and tail mottled brown, but more inclined to yellowish; tail short, rounded, and not greatly differing in colour; middle of the belly, and vent, as the breast, with some stripes of white on the side feathers, over the thighs; legs reddish brown, with the claws,

as in other poultry, and a sharp spur, about half an inch long, at the same distance above the hind toe.

Inhabits Sierra Leona: in the Collection of Mr. H. Brogden. This seems allied to the Francolin.

10.—BEAUTIFUL PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill as in the Francolin, dusky, a trifle gibbous at the base; above black, beneath pale; crown of the head, neck behind, and all the back, deep brown; nearly black; sides of the head pale rufous; chin, throat, and sides of the neck, dusky white; lower part of the neck and breast the same, each feather margined with dusky, appearing as numerous round spots; below this to the thighs, dusky white, with large, cordated, chocolate-brown spots; the rest of the belly, thighs, and vent, dusky white, crossed with brown lines; under tail coverts pale rufous; wing coverts brown, margined with pale buff, and some oval small spots; quills barred, or indented buff and brown; tail as the quills; legs pale red, without a spur behind.

Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther. It is a beautiful bird, and in sex no doubt female, but whether most allied to the Francolin, or to any other, does not seem certain.

11.—PINTADO PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Madagascariensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 645.

Tetrao Madagascariensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 756.

Le Francolin de l'Isle de France, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 166. t. 97. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 214. pl. 95. f. 3.

Pintado Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 761. *Id. Sup.* 219.

SIZE of the Red Partridge; length ten inches. Bill black; top of the head pale rufous yellow, in the middle black, with rufous

edges; on each side of the head two black bands, one passing through the eyes, the other beneath them; space between white; throat the same; the hind part of the neck is also white, with a black mark at the end of each feather; lower part of the neck and breast black, the feathers with three white spots on each web; belly the same, but the spots are larger, and rufous; thighs pale rufous, crossed with black bands; back reddish; the scapulars blackish in the middle, and irregularly spotted with rufous white; lesser quills the same, but darker; greater quills black, crossed with white stripes; rump and middle tail feathers pale rufous, marked with black bands, the rest brownish black; legs pale rufous, with a strong spur at the back part, placed high up.

Inhabits the Isle of Madagascar, and from thence has been transported into the Isle of France; as it perches, and has a note like the Guinea Pintado, the French inhabitants call it *Perdix Pintadée*.

A.—Length eleven inches. Bill dusky; irides brown; head, nape, and half way down the back of the neck rufous; the feathers dashed down the shafts with dusky; sides of the head and chin plain rufous; lower part of the neck, all round the breast, and all beneath brownish black; the feathers marked with three spots of white on each web; lower part of the back and rump brown, crossed with numerous white lines; over the thighs, and middle of the belly the same, but the lines broader; wing coverts brownish black, spotted as the under parts, but the spots are rufous instead of white; tail short, dusky blackish brown, the two middle feathers crossed with pale rufous lines near the base; legs red.

Inhabits Bombay. Described from a fine specimen at Sir Jos. Banks's. It appears to be a Variety, or sexual difference of the Pintado Partridge.

12.—PEARLED PARTRIDGE.

Perdix perlata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 648.

Tetrao perlatus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 750.

Perdix Sinensis, *Bris.* i. 234. t. 28, A. 1. *Id. Svo.* i. 65. *Spalowsk.* ii. t. 31.

Perdrix perlée de la Chine, *Buf.* ii. 446. *Id. Sonnin.* vi. p. 47.

Tetrao Sinensis, *Osb. Voy.* ii. 326.

Françolin perlé, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 326.

Pearled Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 772.

A LITTLE bigger than the Common Partridge; length twelve inches and a half. Bill blackish, nearly an inch long; irides hazel; over the eye a rufous stripe; from the nostrils, through the eye, a broader one of black, and beneath them a white one; also, a fourth of black, in the direction of the under jaw; the crown of the head brown, minutely spotted with white; chin and throat white; neck, breast, belly, sides, and vent brown, marked with round spots of rufous and white; back and rump barred rufous and brown; quills brownish, crossed with arcuated white bands; tail brown, transversely streaked and tipped with black; legs rufous, and in the male a spur behind.

Inhabits China; drawn from the life by M. Poivre; called by the Chinese, Tche-cou. Probably the same which Osbeck mentions, and which he says, the Chinese of quality make use of, as well as the Common Quail, to warm their hands in winter. This seems much allied, if not the same with the Pintado Partridge.

It is with great uncertainty that we so fully describe the four last species, all of which have, more or less, several markings of the Francolin: and as we do not learn the exact changes, which this bird goes through before it gains the complete plumage, it is possible that they may be more allied than is conjectured.

13.—AFRICAN PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Afra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 648.

Francolin Ourikinas, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 327.

Pearled Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 773. 15. A.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, brown, the upper mandible much fornicated, and hangs over the lower; top of the head deep brown, feathers margined, and striped with cream-colour; sides of the neck the same, inclined to ferruginous, tipped with dusky; over the eye an elegant stripe, minutely dotted black and white; the chin and fore part of the neck marked in the same manner; upper part of the body brown, crossed with narrow, dusky, cream-coloured lines, and marked down the shafts in the manner of a Quail; breast and sides mottled with ferruginous, chestnut, dusky, and dirty white, but the middle of the belly marked only with the two last; quills dusky; the tail deeper, crossed with white lines; legs brown, with a short thick spur behind.

One, supposed the female, has the head and neck in general cream-colour, with undulated and curved marks of black; over the eye a ferruginous streak, continued on the side of the neck the whole length; chin and throat the same; body above mottled chestnut and black, in bars, with pale narrow streaks, as in the Common Quail; beneath much the same, but paler, and more inclined to ferruginous, streaked with yellow only on the sides; the legs pale brown, and without any spur behind.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called Ourikinas, and very common; said to feed principally on bulbous roots, which it digs up with the bill; it lays as far as eighteen light olive-coloured eggs, spotted with brown. It is a most beautiful bird, the description taken from a specimen at Sir Joseph Banks's.

14.—GINGI PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Gingica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 648. *Gm. Lin.* i. 760.—Tetrao.

Perdrix à double Hausse Col, *Tem. Man. Anal.* p. xciv. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* Svo. iii. 440.

La Perdrix de Gingi, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 167. *Sonn. Buf.* vii. p. 55. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* p. 212.

Gingi Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 773.

LESS than the Common Partridge. Bill black; irides yellow; top of the head deep brown; from the bill a white line passes over the eye towards the hindhead, with a black stripe on each feather; throat pale rufous; neck and cheeks the same, streaked with black; on the breast two patches, one black, the other chestnut, separated from each other by a narrower one of white; back dirty rufous grey; lesser wing coverts chestnut, edged with dirty rufous grey, with a spot of the same near the tip of each; the middle ones are chestnut also, edged with dirty yellow, having a round black spot at the end; second quills much the same; the greater blackish brown; rump and tail dirty rufous grey, with a spot of black on each feather like a tare; belly white, with two longitudinal pale chestnut band on each feather; legs rufous yellow.

The female is smaller; crown and nape dirty grey; throat and fore part of the neck deep brown; on the top of the breast a large grey spot, undulated with black lines; sides of the belly chestnut; belly pale rufous; sides of the breast spotted with black; wing coverts dirty grey for three-fourths of the length, crossed with undulated black lines, at the end a deep chestnut spot, with another of white on each web above it; the second quills dirty grey, edged with rufous yellow, and a round spot of the same on the inner web, near the end; rump and tail rufous grey, crossed with black lines; legs dirty grey.

Inhabits Gingi, on the Coast of Coromandel.

One, thought to be the female, was mottled brown ; chin and throat rufous ; sides of the neck below white, the feathers edged with black ; breast plain ; beneath from the breast spotted black ; sides and belly white, margined with black ; quills dark brown, barred with dusky ; tail pale brown ; legs pale yellow.

Inhabits India.

15.—CURVE-BILLED PARTRIDGE.

Tetrao curvirostris, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 323.

THIS is larger than the Common Partridge. The Bill is black, the upper mandible arched, and much longer than the lower, often forming a nail-like hook at the point ; top of the head and neck dark brown ; throat and cheeks rufous ; behind the eyes a naked space ; irides orange ; upper part of the breast bluish grey, or lead-colour, which extends nearly round the neck ; the back, and upper part of the wings are brown, variegated with black and grey, the shafts of the feathers yellowish ; the lower part of the back, wing, and tail feathers, dull yellowish, finely mottled with grey, and marked with some black points ; abdomen light ferruginous, passing into white behind ; legs whitish, or lead-coloured, armed with short, thick spurs.

The female is a little smaller, and the young ones want the lead-grey on the neck.

Inhabits Sumatra, and called Lanting ; it comes near to the Gingi Partridge, but is considered as a distinct species.—Sir T. S. Raffles.

16.—PONDICHERRY PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Ponticeriana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 649.

Tetrao Ponticerianus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 760,

Francolin à Rabat, ou à gorge rousse, *Temm. Fig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 332.

Le Perdrix de Pondichery, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 165. *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. p. 53. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* p. 211.

Pondicherry Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 774.

SIZE of the Common Partridge. Bill dusky red, paler at the point; irides red; top of the head dull rufous grey; round the bill yellowish; throat the same, lower feathers tipped with black; hind part of the neck greyish, banded with black; lower part and back rufous, banded with white; the breast pale rufous, undulated with black; belly white, crossed with semicircular bands of black, spotted on the sides with rufous red; lesser quills much the same, banded with rufous white; the greater very deep dirty grey; rump grey, crossed with dirty white bands, bordered on each side with black lines; the two middle tail feathers rufous, marked with numerous transverse, zigzag, brown lines, and four yellowish white bands on each; the rest bright brownish red, banded on the inner webs with black; at the hind part of the leg a very strong spur.

In the female the plumage is less bright, with a tubercle on the legs instead of a spur.

Inhabits the Coast of Coromandel.

A.—Pondicherry Partridge, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 221.

Length ten inches. Bill black; chin, round the eye, and beneath it yellow; the rest of the head, neck, and breast pale brownish white, with large roundish black spots; a bar of narrow black and white lines divides the middle of the breast; beneath it white; the belly brown, marked with short, transverse bars of black; back whitish brown, with narrow, transverse dashes of the same, pointed at each end; prime quills black at the tips; the tail reddish, clay-coloured brown, crossed with nine or ten oblique black bars; the tips of the feathers white; legs very pale before, the hind part and toes black; hind-claw very small; legs not furnished with spurs.

Inhabits India ; there called Ghoori Teetur, or Rock Pigeon ; met with mostly in pairs, seldom in covies, nor is it very common : it is shy, flies high, and not easily shot ; is called by some a Partridge but in its cry is very unlike that bird. I suspect it to be the female, of the Pondicherry Species.

17.--PERCHING PARTRIDGE.

SIZE of the Common Partridge ; length ten inches. Bill black, formed as in the Partridge ; general colour of the plumage above pale brown ; sides of the head and all beneath pale brownish grey ; the feathers of the back, and wings marked at the ends with black, and in some birds they have a double band ; the second quills dusky, with black tips, and some bars of the same ; greater quills dusky black ; the tail appears cuneiform, and the ends of the feathers pointed ; some of the side feathers, thighs, vent, and under coverts greyish white ; legs dusky white, with the segments reddish, behind nearly black ; claws black. It was thought to be a female, as there was no spur behind.

Inhabits India ; called Teetur.* I observe that in some drawings the bird is perched on the branch of a tree, in others on the ground ; hence we may suppose it to use both these modes of settling. One, figured in Lord Mountnorris's drawings, is placed on a rock ; this is named Bait Tetur.

18.—ASIATIC PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Asiaticus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 649.

Asiatic Partridge, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 278.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill short, stout, dusky ; the crown barred buff and brown ; over the eye a rufous streak ; close to

* This cannot be a name of discrimination ; Teetur is the general name for a Partridge.

the eye bounded with white; through the eye and behind brown; beneath it a patch of fringed whitish feathers, rufous in the middle; chin and throat rufous; back, and wing coverts pale brown, minutely dotted with dusky, and a few pale long streaks, as in the Quail, with here and there a dark, irregular patch; quills barred dusky and dull buff; breast and belly dull white, crossed with short, curved, dusky bars; thighs and vent buff; tail as the back; the legs pale brownish red; claws white, a blunt knob at the back part, placed high up.

Inhabits India.—Gen. Hardwicke. One met with at Rohilcund in February; common in the Mahratta Country. A specimen in the British Museum.

19.—LONG-BILLED PARTRIDGE.

Perdix longirostris, Francolin à long bec, *Temm. Pig. & Gull.* 8vo. iii. 323.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Bill stout, one inch and three quarters long, and black; round the eye bare and red; general colour of the plumage rufous brown, spotted with black; feathers of the back edged with yellowish; the throat, part of the neck, belly, and sides plain yellowish rust-colour; back, rump, and upper tail coverts marked with zigzag dusky lines; lower part of the neck and breast greyish lead-colour; second quills and tail ferruginous, waved with brown; prime quills varied externally with the same; the legs horn-colour, furnished with a thick and short spur.

The female differs, in having the breast rufous instead of lead-colour, and the legs without spurs.

Inhabits the thick woods of Sumatra.

20.—COMMON PARTRIDGE.

- Perdix cinerea*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 645. *Bris.* i. 219. *Id.* 8vo. i. 61. *Raii*, 57. A. 2. *Will.* 118. t. 28. *Klein*, *Av.* 114. *Id. Stem.* 25. t. 26. f. 2. a. b. *Id. Ov.* 32. t. 15. f. 5. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 309. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 488. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* v. iii. 378.
- Tetrao *Perdix*, *Lin.* i. 276. *Faun. suec.* No. 205. *Gm. Lin.* i. 757. *Scop.* i. No. 175. *Brun.* No. 201. *Muller*, No. 225. *Frisch*, t. 114. *Kramer*, 357. G. *Georgi*, 173. *Schæf. El. Orn.* t. 54. *Faun. Arab.* p. vii. 11. *Faun. Arag.* 82. *Borowsk.* ii. 193. 9. *Faun. Helvet.* *Gerin.* iii. t. 249. *Sep. Vog.* ii. t. 96, 97.
- La Perdrix grise, *Buf.* ii. 401. *Pl. ent.* 27.—Female.
- Rephuhn, *Gunth Nest. u. Ey.* t. 46. *Naturf.* xvii. 72.
- Das gemeine Rebhuhn, *Bechst. Deutsch.* iii. 527. *Id. Ed.* 2d, iii. p. 1361. *Schmid*, *Vog.* t. 91.
- Starna*, *Zinn.* *Uov.* 30. t. 3. f. 8. *Cet. Uc. Sard.* 114. *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 57.
- Common Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 762. *Id. Sup.* ii. 279. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 96. *Id. fol.* 86. pl. M. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 363. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 319. A. *Will. Engl.* 166. pl. 28. *Albin*, i. pl. 27. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 305. *Lewin*, *Birds*, iv. pl. 136. *Id.* pl. xxii. f. 1.—the egg. *Walcot*, *Birds*, ii. pl. 184. *Pult. Dors.* p. 7. *Graves*, *Br. Ornith.* vol. ii. *Id. Ovar.* p. 31. *Rural Sports*, ii. pl. in p. 401. & 406. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill brown; general colour of the plumage cinereous and black elegantly mixed, and streaked down the shaft with buff-colour; sides of the head tawny; under the eyes some small, warty, red excrescences; above and behind the eye a naked red skin;* on the breast a deep rufous crescent, in form of a horse-shoe; legs greenish white, with a blunt spur, or knob behind.

The female differs, in having the colours not quite so distinct as in the male, especially about the head; and very young birds are without the horse-shoe on the breast, but gain it by degrees; for after the second or third year both sexes seem to be much alike in that particular; the legs, however, at all times are without the spur behind. The male certainly obtains the mark on the breast before the female, and perhaps at all times it is larger, and better defined,

* Not very conspicuous, except in old birds.

and when sportsmen affirm their having killed numbers of the male birds only, this could only have arisen from external appearance: Colonel Montagu affirms, that having killed nine old ones at the end of September, supposed to be males, he opened them, when four proved to be females. Old sportsmen can tell the difference between old and young birds, when others may be deceived; but if a young one be held by the under mandible, and the whole weight of the bird be supported thereby, it is an old subject; if on the contrary, the under jaw bends with the weight, it is a bird of the same season, however complete in plumage.

This bird is found throughout Europe, in the temperate parts, but not every where common; the extremes of heat and cold being equally unfavourable, as they are less plentiful in such places; frequent in the temperate parts of Russia and Siberia, but unknown in Lapland and Norway;* more rare in Italy than with us, or in France, and probably not met with so far south as Greece.† Olin‡ thinks that flocks of the Red Partridge, rather than of these, are the sort said to have been kept tame in some of the Islands of the Mediterranean.

The Partridge lays from twelve to twenty eggs, sometimes more;|| of a greenish grey colour, on the ground, scraping a few dry leaves for a bed, in some hollow; the female sits three weeks, and the young run as soon as hatched, and often with a portion of the shell sticking to their heads; but are not capable of flying in less than three weeks; for the most part breed but once in the season, in July; but the late Mr. Boys assured me, that he has seen two broods in a year, though it is by no means a common circumstance. In general frequent rich pastures and corn fields, and feed on green corn and other plants, as well as insects, also grain of all kinds; and it may be observed, to keep pace with the spreading of corn over many

* *Brunnich.*

† *Gesner. Av.* 680.

‡ *Uccel.* p. 57.

|| As far as twenty-five.—*Hist. des Ois.*

parts of the earth, and appear where they were never seen before;* but the most esteemed food is ant's eggs, without which the young are not readily brought up, when hatched under hens in confinement; and which mode is obliged to be taken, as the Common Partridge does not accommodate itself to domesticity in the manner of the Red Species.† A common domestic Hen will frequently rear as many as twenty-five young birds.

A.—*Perdix cinereo alba*, *Bris.* i. 223. *A. Id.* Svo. i. 62. *Gerin.* iii. 252.
Perdrix gris-blanche, *Buf.* ii. 415. *Frisch*, t. 115. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 763.

The general colour of the plumage of this bird is grey, with the same markings, but more faint; it is found among flocks of the Common Partridge, and readily pairs with that bird.

The Varieties between the common dress, and totally white, are endless. In the Leverian Museum was one of a pale cream-colour, and another with the head and half the neck brownish ash-colour, with darker streaks; round the neck a white collar; the under parts white; the rest of the bird like the Common Sort, but very pale; another Variety wholly of a dun-colour; and a fourth very beautifully variegated; the crown and nape brown, with rufous spots; between the eyes, the chin, and throat, rufous; fore part of the neck and breast cinereous, minutely speckled with black; on the breast a horse-shoe; belly and vent yellowish white; the upper parts like the the common plumage, and more elegantly variegated; but the most common Variety is wholly white, of which we have innumerable instances. Buffon mentions, that ten or twelve entirely white have

* *Arct. Zool.* † Yet that they may be made perfectly tame is instanced in “a certain Sussex Man, that had, by his industry, made a covey of Partridges so tame, that he drave them before him, upon a wager, out of that country to London, though they were absolutely free, and had their wings grown.”—*Will. Orn.* p. 167.

been seen at once among others of the Common Sort;* and that these had the pupil of the eye red, as in the white hare, rat, ferret, &c. It is also on record, that out of a covey of eight birds, at H. B. Barnard's Esq. in South Cave, four were of a pure white, and three were pied; also four entirely white were taken alive out of one covey, at Powderham, in Devonshire, in possession of Lord Courtney; independent of many single birds which we have met with, and heard of in other places.

A Partridge appearing to be a Variety of the Common Species is met with in India, at least the plumage seems to be much the same; the bill is a trifle longer, and rather hooked towards the tip; the head much like the Common one, but the back more beautifully variegated, and the colours brighter; all beneath from the chin dusky pale white, crossed with numerous fine dusky lines, which grow broader as they are more backwards; the tail as usual in every respect, consisting of sixteen feathers, ferruginous, except the four middle ones, which are like the back, and all of them dusky at the ends; legs dull red, with a longish, and sharp spur placed high up. In one of the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, this is called *Gooria Teetur*.

The Partridge will now and then mix with our domestic poultry, and in one instance a female had attached herself to a Bantam Cock, paying daily visits to the poultry yard for the purpose, but the produce from this attachment was not known.

21.--CHESHIRE PARTRIDGE.

THIS bird is somewhat larger than our Common Partridge. The bill black; head and neck, to the breast, brownish buff-colour; the ear feathers much tufted, and standing out as in an old bird of the Common Sort; body, and wing coverts tawny brown, each feather

* It is said that out of a covey of eight birds, four were of a clear white, and three pied, taken near Market Weighton.—*Rural Sports*.

whitish down the shaft, and continued as a large mottled white mark, occupying the whole end of the feather; under parts of the body, from the breast, chestnut brown; quills, tail, and legs, pale brown.

A second of these differed in having a greater mixture of white on the upper parts of the body and wing coverts, and some few mottlings of buff on the breast; beyond this chestnut brown, as in the other, with a little mixture of white; the thighs in both pale ash-colour.

The above two, most elegant birds, were shot in Cheshire, and were in Mr. Bullock's Museum. Whether they belong to the Common Partridge, as a Variety, we are unable to determine: as far as the head and neck, they coincide greatly with the Mountain Species, but not in any other circumstance, as the latter bird is uniform in its colours, having no markings of white on any part of the body. We have not been able to ascertain the sex of the above described birds.

22.—DAMASCUS PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Damascena, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 646. *Gm. Lin.* i. 758. *Bris.* i. 223. *B. Id.* 8vo. i. 62. *Ruii*, 57. 3. *Will.* 119. t. 29. *Klein*, 114. *Tem. Man. Fd.* ii. p. 490. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* iii. 392. Variety.

La petite Perdrix grise, *Buf.* ii. 417.

Damascus Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 764. *Will. Engl.* 167. pl. 24.

THIS differs from the Common Species in being considerably smaller, the size between that and a Quail. The bill as in the Partridge; forehead and throat pale buff brown; the back marked somewhat like that of the Partridge, with mottlings and streaks, similar to those of the Quail; behind the eye a red caruncle; tail pale, mottled; legs brown, formed like those of the Partridge.

Found in various parts of France, and there called the Half Partridge; is sometimes seen in large flocks, passing through Brie, and other parts, on its passage elsewhere. Buffon mentions, that

150 or 200 were once stopped for a whole day in their flight, attracted by a call bird of the Common Sort, and thinks this a proof of their affinity to that species; yet their migrating, which the Common Partridge never does, is a strong argument against the circumstance. In Mr. Bullock's Museum is a fine pair of these birds, which differ so little in plumage as not to be worth mentioning.

Among the drawings of Mr. Dent are two birds nearly similar. The plumage in general rufous brown, with some mottlings on the quills; legs dull yellow, with a small blunt spur behind. A second much the same, marked on the back and wings with fine striæ, and a few dots of white on the latter, with the same spur on the leg.

To the above no history was annexed.

23.—MOUNTAIN PARTRIDGE.

Perdix montana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 646. *Bris.* i. 224. t. 21. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 62. *Frisch*, t. 114. B. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 489. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* iii. 396.

Tetrao montanus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 758.

La Perdrix de Montagne, *Buf.* ii. 419. *Pl. enl.* 136.

Mountain Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 765.

SIZE of the Common Partridge; length ten inches and three quarters. Bill red; head, throat, and hind part of the neck reddish buff-colour; fore part of the neck, breast, upper part of the belly, sides, and under tail coverts pale chestnut; upper parts of the body and wings chestnut, but the edges of the feathers are brownish, and the back and scapulars have a mixture of grey; the lower belly, vent, and thighs are very pale buff-colour; the tail consists of twenty feathers, the six middle ones chestnut brown, with grey tips; the rest pale chestnut; legs red.*

This is said to frequent the mountainous parts of the Continent, and is sometimes met with among flocks of the Common Partridge;

* According to Brisson, the bill is grey, and the legs greyish brown.

it seems an intermediate link between that and the Red Species, but is truly neither, as the first has 18 and the other 16 feathers only in tail. M. Temminck considers this as a Variety of the Common Partridge.

24.—RED PARTRIDGE.

Perdix rufa, *Ind. Orn.* i. 647.

—— *saxatilis*, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 305. *Id. Ed.* ii. 484. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* v. iii. 348.

Tetrao rufus, *Lin.* i. 276. *Gm. Lin.* i. 756. *Kramer*, 357. *Faun. arag.* 82. *Borowsk.* ii. 192. *Gerin.* iii. 256. *Faun. Helvet. Scop.* i. No. 174.

Perdix Græca, *Bris.* i. 241. t. 23. 1. *Id. 8vo.* i. 67. *Raii*, 57. A. 5. *Will.* 121. t. 29.

La Bartavelle, *Buf.* ii. 420. *Id. Sonnin.* vii. p. 5. pl. 53, f. 2. *Tub. Enc. Orn.* 206. pl. 94. f. 4. *Pl. enl.* 231. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 340.

Der Griechische Rothhuhn, *Bechst. Deut.* iii. 525. *Id. Ed.* 2d. iii. 1393. t. 43. f. 2. *Frisch*, t. 117.

Pernice, *Zinnan. Uov.* 29. t. 3. f. 7.

Greek, or Red Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 767. *Will. Engl.* 169. *Albin*, i. 27.—the description.

THIS is bigger than the Common Partridge; length thirteen inches. Bill, eyelids, and irides, red; the upper part of the head, the neck, breast, and all the upper parts of the body cinereous, tinged on the back and breast with rufous; cheeks, throat, and neck before, white, encircled with a collar of black, which begins at the nostrils, and passes through the eyes; from the belly to the vent yellowish; sides beautifully variegated with orange and black crescents; quills brown; some of the outer ones spotted rufous on the edge, near the tip, and the lesser marked with grey; the tail has fourteen cinereous feathers, the four middle of one colour, the others have the end half rufous; legs red, the hind part furnished with a blunt knob or spur: the plumage is much the same in the female, but without the spur.

Inhabits the Cyclades Islands, in the Archipelago; in Greece; and especially in the Island of Candia; though sometimes met with in Italy and the Alps; frequents the rocky and mountainous parts, coming to the vallies to breed; like others, they lay their eggs on the bare ground, under some stone, in number of 16 or 18; which are white, speckled with small, numerous red spots; they are reckoned good eating, and the white said not to harden in boiling.

25.—CASPIAN PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Caspia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 655.

Tetrao Caspius, *Gm. Lin.* i. 762. *S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. 67. t. 10.

Caspian Partridge, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 283.

BILL olive-brown; nostrils, eyelids and orbits bare, and yellow;* eyes black; plumage in general cinereous grey, spotted with reddish brown; ends of the quills, and half the tail white; legs yellow, not feathered, and without a spur.

Inhabits Astrabad, Ghilan, and other parts of Persia, where it is sufficiently common. This, and the Kakelik, supposed by M. Temminck to be Varieties of the Red Species, but the Caspian one is said to be as big as a Goose.†

26.—KAKELIK PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Kakelik, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 655.

Tetrao Kakelik, *Gm. Lin.* i. 762. *Falck. It.* iii. 390.

SIZE of a Powder Pigeon. Bill, eyelids, and legs, crimson; breast cinereous; back undulated with white and ash-colour.

* In the Engraving the naked part about the eye continues on towards the nape.

† "Er soll, wann er völlig erwachsen ist, die grösse einer gemeinen Gans erreichen," *Gmel. It.*

Inhabits Bucharia, Chiwa, and Songoria. Its note not unlike the word Kakelik; said to be a gregarious species. The above description is no doubt an imperfect one, but from the colour of the bill and legs, as well as the parts wherein it is said to be found, it may probably be a female of the Red Partridge.

27.—GUERNSEY PARTRIDGE.

Perdix rufa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 647. *β. Mus. Adolph.* i. p. 17.

Tetrao rufus, *Lin.* i. 276. *N. C. Petr.* xv. 448. t. 13. *Scop.* i. No. 174. *Kram.* 357. 5. *Gerin.* iii. t. 253. 254. *Faun. arag.* 82. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 192.

Perdix rubra, *Bris.* i. 236. *Id.* 8vo. i. 66. *Klein, Av.* 115. 4. *Faun. Helvet. Nat. Misc.* pl. 1033. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 307. *Id. Ed.* 2d. v. ii. 485. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* v. iii. 361. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* p. 106.

Perdix ruffa, *Raii*, 57. A. 5. *Will.* 119. t. 29.

Perdrix rouge, *Buf.* ii. 431. pl. 15. *Id. Sonnin.* vii. p. 21. pl. 53. f. 1. *Pl. ent.* 150. male.

Das Rothhuhn, *Bechst. Deutsch.* iii. p. 519. *Id. Ed.* ii. v. 3. 1399.

Red-legged Partridge. *Will. Engl.* 167. pl. 29.

Guernsey Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 768. *Id. Sup.* p. 220. *Albin.* i. pl. 29. *Lewin's Birds.* iii. pl. 137. *Putt. Dors.* 7. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.* *Graves's Br. Ornith.* iii. *Id. Ov. Brit.* pt. 1.

THIS is also thirteen inches in length. Bill, irides, and legs as in the last; forehead grey brown; hindhead rufous brown; chin and throat white, encircled with black, and a band of white over each eye to the hindhead; fore part of the neck, and sides cinereous, with two black spots on each feather; those of the hindhead with two oblique black spots on each; hind part of the neck rufous brown; back, wings, and rump greyish brown; the breast pale ash-colour; belly, sides, thighs, and vent rufous; the sides marked with lunular streaks of white, black, and orange; quills grey brown, the outer edges yellowish; tail composed of sixteen feathers; the four middle grey brown, the next the same, but rufous on the outside; the five outer ones rufous on both sides; legs red, and in the male a blunt spur, or knob at the back part.

Inhabits various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa; in many parts of Germany,* France, Spain, and Italy; the Islands of Madeira,† Guernsey,‡ and Jersey, &c. also the Island of St. Helena;|| is fond of mountainous situations, well covered with wood, and the flesh is much esteemed. The Red Partridges differ from the Common ones, as they collect in flocks, which the latter are never known to do, for though twenty or more may be seen together, they are of the same brood; nor is it certain that two broods ever unite: the Red ones are also found at times to perch on trees, which is never the case with the Common.

The Red Sort will increase in our Menageries, though not with the same facility as Pheasants, as they neither bear confinement well, nor fatten kindly in that state, and many of the young die before they arrive at maturity.§ Tournefort, however, speaks of their becoming so tame in the Island of Scio, as to be driven to seek their food in the fields, like sheep, and that each family can collect its own with a whistle;¶ and he further observes, that they are in such plenty in the Island of Nansio, as to be the pest of the inhabitants, who collect as many eggs** as possible every year, in order to lessen the breed, as they sometimes have eaten up the fruits of the harvest.††

The Red Partridges are often used as we do Cocks, for the rational amusement of butchering each other! and we are told, that this pastime is common to the present day in the Isle of Cyprus.

This bird is now and then met with at large in England, but we believe they do not breed freely, though there seems to be no good reason why they should not, in the warmer parts of it.‡‡

* Kramer remarks, that none of these are found in Austria.

† *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 26.

‡ Although this Island has given name to the bird,

it is very scarce there, but in Jersey is in sufficient plenty.

|| *Forst. Voy.* ii. 568.

§ *Hist. des Ois.*

¶ *Voy.*

** *Id.*

†† The egg exceeds in size that of the Common Partridge, flesh-colour, tinged, and blotched with a darker colour.

‡‡ I have known them to be killed in Hampshire, Berkshire, and Dorsetshire, and two or three times in Keat; to which Colonel Montagu adds, about Ipswich, in Suffolk.

The late Duchess of Portland, the Duke of Northumberland, and several other Gentlemen, have frequently turned out pairs at a proper season, but by some means, they have either been killed or dispersed. So far back as the Reign of Charles the Second, several pairs were set at liberty about Windsor, which met with the same fate, though here and there one was seen a few years after.* The late Mr. Tunstall tried the same experiment with equally bad success, for they did not live long; but as this was tried in Yorkskire, he conjectured, that the climate might be too cold for their nature; yet the comparatively greater warmth of some of our western counties, we should apprehend might favour the attempt, if tried upon a large scale.† The flesh is every where esteemed; and in France, especially about Perigord, is made into pies, which are exported into other countries at a very high price.‡

28.—BARBARY PARTRIDGE.

Perdix rufa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 647. 12. *γ.* *Gerin.* iii. t. 257. *Klein*, 115. iv.
 ——— *rubra Barbarica*, *Bris.* i. 239. *Id.* 8vo. i. 67. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 308. *Id.*
Fig. & Gall. 8vo. iii. 368.
Perdrix rouge de Barbarie, *Buf.* ii. 445. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 270.
Barbary Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 770. *Edw.* pl. 70. *Shaw's Trav.* p. 300.

THIS is thirteen inches long, breadth eighteen; weight fourteen ounces and a half. Bill scarlet; irides hazel; eyelids and round the eye scarlet; top of the head bright chestnut, passing down to the

* The late Dr. Hugh Smith assured me, that they have often bred in England, to his knowledge, and that he has frequently met with them; and observed, that they will run on the ground for a mile together, to the great disappointment of the sportsmen, for they tease the pointers, and are apt to spoil them for other game.

† I remember to have seen at Christchurch, in Hampshire, several of the *Mesembrianthemum* Genus, the *Cactus opuntia*, and *decemangularis*, and some others, usually kept in the green-house, living upon old walls and rubbish throughout the winter.

‡ Called Perigord Pies.

back ; sides of the head and throat light bluish ash ; behind the ears a dusky spot ; round the neck a ring of chestnut, spotted with white ; shoulders blue, edged with orange ; rump and middle feathers of the tail, ash-coloured, the side ones half ash, half dirty orange ; the sides of the body covered with beautiful feathers, variegated with orange and black ; fore part of the neck cinereous ; breast rose-colour ; belly, thighs, and vent pale brown ; legs red, and in the male a blunt spur at the back of the leg.

This species inhabits Barbary, and I have been assured that it is clearly distinct from others. They are in plenty on Gibraltar Hill, where they multiply sufficiently, and as they cannot get corn upon the hill, are supposed to feed on worms, snails, insects, berries, and roots ; are not known in Spain, only retained at Gibraltar by a strict prohibition against killing any. Mr. White, however, mentioned, that the whole brood were destroyed, on which the Hon. General Cornwallis caused a fresh supply to be had from Barbary, and turned loose. In a few years they multiplied to a great degree, and became a pleasant ornament to the spot, and from not being persecuted, were become so tame, as frequently to stand in coveys on the tops of bare rocks, and gaze at passengers with unconcern. They are a tender bird, and though many have been taken by the Moors alive, and sent to England, they have never survived in this climate long. Mr. White's observation amounts to this — that the Red-legged Partridge, or Greek Partridge, which is apparently the same with the Guernsey Partridge, is the vulgar sort of all Southern Europe, and the only one known in Spain ; as to our British Species, it is very rare in Italy, and there esteemed of foreign extraction, therefore known by the name of *Starna*, a corrupt expression for *externa*. That the breed of the Red Partridge is extremely plentiful throughout Spain, though the Spaniards are not only dexterous marksmen, but likewise expert in the use of nets : they breed up the young cocks tame in cages, for the purpose of call birds, and an old one thus familiarized, and trained, sells for a good price ; but so little are Game Laws

known among them, that they bring a greater quantity of Partridges to market in the pairing, and breeding season, than at other times of the year, and to recommend them for sale, it is a common argument to affirm, that the hens are full of eggs. He adds, that in all the Red-legged Partridges which he has seen, the legs were furnished with a double spur, but that the British and Barbary Species have but one on each leg. From the above gentleman's observations, which, during my correspondence with him, I had occasion to value much, it should seem, that the two Red-legged Partridges so called, form but one Species, and that the Barbary* one is totally distinct; and further, that the Common, or Grey Partridge is no where so numerous as in Great Britain.

It is probably the Barbary Partridge, rather than the others with red legs, which is common in India, except it should hereafter prove a species different from either; but I fancy I have seen both sorts, in drawings from India. However this may be, the individuals are fourteen inches long; and very common there, especially on the Coast of Coromandel, where they are kept tame, and called Cheuc-quir, by the English Firelock, and Fire-eater, as they will peck at sparks of fire on the ground. The largest of the kind is at Bahar, and by some called Chittagong Partridge.

A beautiful one among General Hardwicke's drawings, rather exceeded thirteen inches. Bill and legs red; sides of the head and neck fine buff-colour; crown bluish; from the nostrils a black band passes through the eye, growing broader behind, and curving on the neck before; in the middle of this, on the ears, rufous brown; the rest of the upper parts of the body and wings pale chocolate brown;

* The Moors have a peculiar way of hunting the Partridge. In the Plains of Akker-matte and Jibbel Hedded, in Shedma, they take various kinds of dogs with them, from the greyhound to the shepherd's dog, and following the birds on horseback, and allowing them no time to rest, they soon fatigue them, when they are taken by the dogs; but as the Mooselmin eats nothing but what has had its throat cut, he takes out his knife, and exclaiming Bismillah, in the name of God, cuts the throat of the game.—*Jackson's Morocco*, p. 121.

breast before pale greenish ash-colour; belly buff, with transverse bands of black, bounded behind with chocolate brown; vent and thighs pale ash; rump and tail darker ash; ends of some of the outer feathers and under tail coverts rufous. This is called Chuckar, or Mountain Partridge. Native of the Mountains of Sirinagur, and other parts of India, also at Futtehguhr.

29.—RUFIOUS-BREASTED PARTRIDGE.

Perdix petrosa, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 648. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 487.

Tetrao petrosus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 758.

Perdrix de roche, ou de la Gambia, *Buf.* ii. 446. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 368.

Rufous-breasted Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 771.

THIS is said to be smaller than the last described, but in shape like it; and has also a red bill, eyes, and legs. Plumage in general dull brown; on the breast a spot the colour of Spanish snuff.

Found about the River Gambia, in rocky and mountainous situations; runs very fast, at which time it bends the tail greatly downwards. The flesh is reckoned excellent.

M. Temminck joins the synonyms of this with the Barbary Species.

30.—BUFF-BREASTED PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill pale; round the eye bare; head and neck covered with small pointed brown feathers, margined with white; the neck, breast, and sides, the same, but the feathers are ferruginous, with three or four white spots on each web; the middle of the breast rufous buff-colour; wings brown, mottled with dusky white; back and tail brown, powdered with pale dots; quills rufous brown; vent and under the tail coverts dark brown, the last much rounded at the end; legs red, without a spur.

Inhabits Africa.—In Mr. Bullock's collection. I suspect it to be allied to the Rufous-breasted Species, but this cannot be ascertained for want of a better description of that bird.

31.—MOSAMBIQUE PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill red, round the eye bare; chin and throat the same, and both red; head otherwise brown; plumage above brown; down the shafts of the wing coverts a dash of chocolate brown, somewhat arrow-shaped, and reaching to the tips; sides of the neck, and under parts buff-colour, streaked down the shafts with black; most of the feathers have also black margins; thighs the same; on the middle of the belly a large patch of plain black; tail four inches long, plain brown; legs robust, red, with a stout spur, about one inch above the hind toe; claws pale; at the bend of the wing a blunt short spur, or knob.

Another, supposed a female, had the same parts bare, but taking up less space, and the bird only eleven inches long; feathers on all the upper parts minutely freckled with a darker colour; beneath nearly the same as in the other, but the streaks on the neck only pale grey, though white on the sides; lower belly and vent in both brown; under tail coverts mottled dusky white and brown; legs less stout, and red, with only a rudiment of a spur.

Inhabits Africa.—The above shot at Mosambique, and brought into England by Mr. Salt, on his return from Abyssinia.

32.—DUSKY-BREASTED PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH eight or nine inches. Bill bent at the end, lead-colour, pale at the tip; round the eye naked and red; crown, nape, and neck behind, mottled chestnut; sides of the neck and throat

ferruginous ; from the chin, down the middle, a dusky streak ; rest of the neck and breast dusky, or blackish brown, passing round the lower part of the neck behind ; back and wings mixed chestnut and ferruginous, the feathers here and there margined, and dashed with clay-colour ; lower part of the back and rump clay-colour, sprinkled with brown ; tail much the same ; belly, before the legs, rufous chestnut ; thighs and vent white ; legs dull clay-colour, rough, with a short spur behind, about the middle.

A second of these was much the same as to colour of the plumage, but wanted the dusky breast.—Taken from drawings in the collection of Mr. Dent. Native place not mentioned.

33.—RUST-BELLIED PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill dusky red ; head and neck black ; on the under jaw a patch of ferruginous, and a bar of the same across the hindhead ; chin and throat mixed with ferruginous ; back, between the wings, rump, and tail, ash-colour, barred with black ; breast wholly greenish ash-colour ; wings mottled with ash-colour and ferruginous, with some large spots of black ; quills plain brownish ash-colour ; belly deep ferruginous, paler between the legs ; sides of the vent barred clay and brown ; under tail coverts deep ferruginous ; legs brownish red, with no spur behind.

We met with a specimen of this in the collection of Mr. Bullock. It seems to coincide with the Dusky-breasted in many points, and as it appears, from the want of spurs, to be a female, it possibly may differ only in sex from that bird.

34.—RED-BILLED PARTRIDGE.

SHAPE of a Quail ; size uncertain. Bill carmine red ; head black ; over the eye, from the forehead to the nape, a white streak ;

the chin and throat white, curving towards the neck, and growing broader, ends in a square manner behind; the general colour of the neck, breast, back, rump, and tail fine reddish ash, marked with black spots, smallest on the neck and breast; from the last to the vent fine pale rufous red; marked on the sides with large kidney-shaped, or crescent-like, black spots, margined with white; the tail somewhat longer than the wings, barred with pale ash-colour; legs fine red, like carmine; the back toe furnished with a claw, the size of that of the middle one; about half way up the leg a spur.

The female has the head, sides, and throat dull pale yellowish brown, margined with a dusky line; middle of the crown and upper parts of the body not greatly differing from the male, but with fewer black spots: it may be observed, that the pale yellowish brown begins on the forehead, and surrounds the eye, above which it is prolonged in a broad streak as far as the nape; and the part surrounding the eye extends down on each side of the throat.

Inhabits India; called Lava Surra.

35.—WOOD PARTRIDGE.

Perdix gularis, *Perdrix à gorge rousse*, *Tem. Fig. & Gall. 8vo. iii. 401. female.*

SIZE of the Red Species; length fifteen inches. Bill black; irides very dark brown; orbits covered with feathers; plumage in general brown; above the eye a broad white stripe, and beneath it another, which reaches from the bill to the neck; chin and throat rufous; upper part of the body, wings, and tail coverts transversely barred with pale, rust-coloured lines, each margined with black; on the breast, belly, and sides, the feathers have each a longitudinal, sharp-pointed, white line, in like manner margined with black; the lower belly and vent white; under wing and tail coverts pale ferruginous; the wings reach to the end of the rump; prime quills rufous, with black tips, the inner barred like the back; between the bars

mottled with black; tail shorter than the legs, and rounded at the end; the two middle feathers barred and mottled like the inner quills; the others rufous, tipped with black; legs naked, pale red; at the back part a long, bent, sharp spur. The female differs very little, except in wanting the spur on the legs.

Inhabits the woods of Bengal; is the Teetur of Hindustan Proper; Junglee Teetur, or Wood Partridge, of the Mussulmans. For the above account I am indebted to Dr. Buchanan.

36.—ORIENTAL PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH between ten and eleven inches. Bill dusky; forehead, to the middle of the crown, buff-colour, passing over the eye some way on each side of the nape; sides of the head, chin, and throat the same, the last bounded beneath by a curved dusky mark; from the middle of the crown, and the neck behind, pale dusky; on the fore part greatly paler, and all surrounded with concentric dusky lines; breast and under parts buff, with zigzag, distant, fine dusky lines; thighs and vent plain; the back and wings rufo-ferruginous, crossed with bars of buff, and fine lines of the same down the shafts of the feathers; quills barred dusky and buff; tail much the same as the back feathers; legs fine crimson red, paler at the back part, with a spur three-eighths of an inch long, placed high up; claws pale; toes placed as usual.—Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke.

37.—GREY-THROATED QUAIL.

Perdix grisea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 654.

Tetrao griseus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 764.

La Caille brune de Madagascar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 171. *Sonmin. Buf.* vii. 139. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* p. 220. *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* Svo. iii. 523.

Grey-throated Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 788.

SIZE of our Quail. Bill black; irides yellow; top of the head and neck behind black and rufous; the black feathers more nu-

merous; throat pale dirty grey; fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, the same, with two bands of black on each feather, parallel to the margin all round; back, rump, wings, and tail, pale dirty grey, crossed with black bands; greater quills brown; legs black.

Inhabits Madagascar.

A.—Bill dusky; head rufous, marbled at top with brown; over the eye a dusky white streak; through the eye, from the bill, and the body above, brown, with pale, obscure, undulated bands; legs flesh-colour, with a kind of knob, or small spur, very high up, near the bend.

The female is not unlike the male, but paler, especially about the head; the general colour pale reddish ash; the clay-coloured markings less distinct, and mixed with a few marks of black.

Inhabits India, and called Callera Lava.—Sir J. Anstruther.

38.—EYED PARTRIDGE.

Perdix oculate, *Temm. Fig. & Gall. Svo. iii. 408.*

LENGTH about ten inches. Bill one inch, brown; region of the eyes clothed with feathers; head, neck, breast, and belly, gilded rufous, marked on the sides of the breast and flanks with transverse bands of black; thighs chestnut, with round black spots; back black, banded with white; lower part and upper tail coverts velvet black, with a lance-shaped spot of bright rufous; tail dusky brown, edged with paler brown; wing coverts deep cinereous olive, with a roundish spot of black on each; quills deep brown, but the secondaries have chestnut edges; legs brown, at the back part a callous knob. The female has much the same plumage, but with smooth legs.—Inhabits India.

**** WITH FOUR TOES, WITHOUT A SPUR.**

39.—GORGET PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill dusky red; forehead pale ash-colour; chin rufous white; over each eye a streak of slender, minute feathers, half black half white, giving a streaked appearance, continuing on each side lower than the nape, bordering the chestnut nape, and mixing at the back of the neck; the crown, nape, and neck behind for half way, chestnut, the rest of the neck all round black, the feathers bordered with rufous, or whitish, appearing as streaks, and coming forwards on the throat; above the breast a broad patch of black; below this a narrow one of white; and finally on the breast a large patch of deep ferruginous;* from thence to the vent pale ash-colour, streaked on the sides, under the wings, with slender ferruginous lines; middle of the back and wing coverts pale ash, marked with black spots, the wing coverts also have a black spot near the ends, and fringed with pale ash; second quills brown, some of them margined with rufous, the others plain; bastard wing brown; greater quills white, the ends more or less brownish; tail very short, brown, concealed by the upper coverts, the under ones black, with white tips; legs one inch and three quarters long, toes long, and slender, the middle one inch and a half long, claws pale.

Inhabits the East Indies.—In the collection of Mr. Comyns. It is a most beautiful species, and has never before come under my observation.

* Or in other words, the neck and breast are ferruginous, divided by a line of white.

40.—OLIVE PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill black; head brown, mixed with black; round the eye some warty excrescences; irides dark; at some distance round the eye bare, and crimson; above the eye, from the nostrils, down the neck, a line, the beginning of which is white, and farther down ferruginous; at some distance below each eye, a broader one of white, from the base of the lower mandible; and a broad, ill defined ring, or collar of feathers, each having a large black spot, surrounds the neck, being on the fore part white, behind pale ferruginous; the general colour of the body, tail, and wings dirty olive green, changing on the breast to cinereous, and on the vent, and between the thighs, to white; on the larger wing coverts a mixture of rusty brown; the feathers on the upper part of the body mottled with black, and have on each one or more large, transverse, black, irregular marks; on the sides some large white roundish spots; the quills blackish; primaries plain; the secondaries, on the outer web, margined with rufous, mottled with black; tail very short, the outer feathers black, mottled with olive brown; the inner olive brown, mottled with black; legs dirty red, with four toes, and no spurs behind. Both sexes much alike, but in the male the colours are more bright.

Inhabits India, and is pretty common among the grass and bushes in the cultivated parts of the country. A specimen, received from Sylhet, answering to the above description, had the name of Pahah Teetur; this differed only in having the edges of the mandibles red, and the irides orange; and said to be found only between the highest hills, very rarely in the lower parts of the country. It is the Burra Buttair of Hindustan; and Buttair Calla of the Mussulmans.—Communicated by Dr. Buchanan.

41.—LAUWAU PARTRIDGE.

SIZE of our Common Quail. Bill lead-colour ; plumage above brown, mottled with buff, and a few obscure streaks ; beneath dull ferruginous ; above the eye a pale broad streak, and beneath it a second of the same ; legs yellowish, smooth, without a spur behind.

Inhabits India ; called Lauwau.—Sir J. Anstruther.

42.—EYEBROW PARTRIDGE.

BILL pale brown ; plumage above rufous brown, with a few pale streaks, and the margins of the feathers pale ; beneath, as far as the breast, pale dull rufous ; the sides of the head nearly white ; above the eye a long trace of black, like an eyebrow, and behind it a shorter one of the same ; belly, thighs, and vent dusky white ; the first marked with narrow, dusky streaks ; legs pale brown.

Inhabits India.

43.—WHITE-CHEEKED PARTRIDGE.

SIZE uncertain. General colour of the plumage rufous brown, the feathers margined with a darker colour ; the bill and legs dusky blue ; round the eyes a dirty white space, extending forwards to the nostrils, and lengthening behind, growing narrower towards the nape, near which it ends in a point, giving the bird a pleasing appearance ; the quills and tail a trifle darker than the rest of the plumage, the former crossed with dusky bars ; legs longish, with no appearance of a spur.

I met with this among some drawings, without other history, than that it was supposed to be a native of South America.

44.—CHESTNUT-BELLIED PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH five inches. Bill moderate, black; irides reddish; plumage above deep brown, mixed with black, and dashed with white down the shafts of the feathers; back brown, the feathers marked with white down the middle; sides of the head and beneath bluish slate-colour; under the eye, the chin, and throat, black; on each jaw a patch of white, and beneath it a crescent of white, surrounding the throat; middle of the breast, and all down the middle of the belly, vent, and thighs, chestnut red; wings brown; greater quills plain brown; inner quills the same, blotched with black; tail coverts long, hiding the tail; legs yellow, claws black.

Inhabits New South Wales.

45.—UNDULATED PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill short, dusky; crown very dark; general colour of the plumage above brown, the middle of the feathers dusky, and a white streak down the shafts; on the forehead, over the eye, a broad pale rufous red streak; under parts of the body undulated, pale rufous brown, striated across with dusky black bars; belly and thighs nearly plain; chin and throat rufous white, the chin palest; the tail coverts long, hiding the tail.

Inhabits New-Holland; met with about New South Wales.

46.—DWARF PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH four inches to the rump. Bill pale, upper ridge brown; plumage in general olive-brown, each feather irregularly barred across with dusky black; and on near inspection appearing

serrated; legs pale, three toes before and one behind, but no spur: the tail was wanting.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Lord Stanley.

47.—NEW-HOLLAND QUAIL.

Perdix Australis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lxii.

Caille Australe, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 474.

New-Holland Quail, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 283.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill blue black; general colour of the plumage mottled chestnut, marked with zigzags of black, and dots of the same, with a white line down the shafts of the feathers, in the manner of the quail; under parts of the body buff-colour, with the same kind of irregular black marks as above; chin pale; down the middle of the crown a dark streak; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.—General Davies.

48.—ELEGANT QUAIL.

SMALLER than the European Quail; length seven inches. Bill blue-black; plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, beautifully marbled, and mixed with chestnut and black, with a line of pure white down the shaft of each feather; quills plain brown, marbled on the outer margin; tail crossed with undulated, black bars; the crown of the head darker than the rest, with a pale line down the middle, and a narrower one on each side of it; the chin is plain brownish buff; the rest beneath pale tawny buff, fully marked with black crescents, curving downwards, arising from the feathers having three or four such curved bars on each side of the shaft; legs pale brown, claws yellow.



Hackett Partridge

This is a most elegant species, which I have met with in two or three collections, and especially in that of Lord Stanley. I could not learn from whence it came, but suspect it to be allied to the New-Holland Species.

49.—HACKLED PARTRIDGE.—PL. CXXIX.

Perdix ferruginea, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 651.

Perdrix à Camail, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 416.

Tetrao ferrugineus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 761.

Caille verte, *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 218. pl. 96, f. 1.

La grande Caille de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 171.

Hackled Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 766. pl. lxxvi.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill like that of a Partridge, but longer, brown, with a black tip; the crown of the head dusky and ferruginous mixed; on the nape, and hind part of the neck, the feathers are one inch and a half long; black brown in the middle, and rather glossy; the shafts and margins all round yellowish buff-colour, and pointed at the ends, which, when erected, appear like those on the neck of the Ruffed Heath Cock, and are narrower and shorter in proportion, as they are nearer to the head; the upper parts of the body are ferruginous brown, minutely dotted with black; feathers on the wing coverts, and back streaked with pale yellowish buff; quills plain brown, the edges only being dotted with black; the tail brown black, the three outer feathers plain, the others dotted black on the outer edge; fore part and sides of the neck ferruginous, a little mottled with paler colour, shafts pale; breast plain red brown; belly the same, but less deep; vent dusky; legs brown, two inches and a half long; claws pale.

A specimen of the above was in the Leverian Museum, supposed to inhabit the Cape of Good Hope. M. Sonnerat's bird came from China; he describes it with the irides red; the feathers of the back

and rump striped with whitish, and long enough to hide the tail; round black spots on the outer webs of the wing feathers, and sides of the belly; otherwise differing but little.--Perhaps the male bird.

50.—AUSTRAL PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill pale brown; plumage above brown, mottled with darker, and black, with a pale streak of buff from the nostrils, over the eye, to the nape on each side: a second, shorter, beneath the eye, but not reaching beyond it; chin and throat ferruginous; back and wings marked with transverse, deep buff streaks, bounded above and below with dusky; down the back pale yellow streaks, as in our Quail; on the breast much mixed with deep chocolate, nearly black, and some sagittal streaks of the same; quills brown; legs pale brown, three toes before, and one behind. The female has the colours more dilute; streak above the eye less defined, and the one beneath wanting; the chin only dusky white; the upper parts of the body much as in the other, but less mottled beneath.

In the collection of Lord Stanley.

51.—JAVAN PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Javanica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 651. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 184.

Tetrao Javanicus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 761.

Perdrix Ayam-han, *Temm. Fig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 404.

Perdrix de Java, *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 211. pl. 96. f. 1.

Javan Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 775. *Brown. Ill.* 40. t. 17.

IN this the forehead is orange; crown deep ash-colour, bounded behind with a spot of orange; cheeks black, with a band of orange on each side, arising from the chin; back and breast cinereous, with

dusky, semilunar spots; wing coverts, scapulars, and secondaries, black and cinereous, edged with yellow; prime quills grey, edged with black; tail cinereous, with semilunar marks of black; belly dull orange; vent red, crossed with a band of ash-colour and black; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits Java; there called Dagu, otherwise Ayam-Ayam-han.

52.—NOISY PARTRIDGE.

Perdix suscitator, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 654.

Tetrao suscitator, *Gm. Lin.* i. 763.

Coturnix Javensis, *Bris.* i. 251. *Id.* 8vo, i. 70.

———— *Indica Bontii*, *Raii*, 58. *Will.* 123.

Le Reveil-matin, *Buf.* ii. 479.

Indian Quail of Bontius, *Will. Engl.* 171, pl. 29.

Noisy Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 787.

A VERY slight description is given of this bird; merely that it is bigger than a Turtle; but like our Quail, except that the bill is longer; as to the colour of the plumage, it is a mixture of yellowish, rufous, black and grey.

Inhabits the Island of Java, and cries by intervals, but the noise more like that which Bitterns make in the marshes, than any kind of Quail: they are easily tamed, but so impatient of cold, that if not kept warm, especially during the night, and exposed to the sun with sand strewed under them, they are in danger of dying: are kept in houses as an alarm, and much valued by the inhabitants, for at sun-rise they begin their cry, and so loud as to waken the whole house: are found in covies in the woods; but often kept tame, the cock, hen, and whole brood walking up and down the yards like other poultry. The cocks much given to fighting with each other, like Game Cocks. This is probably no other than the Javan Species.

53.—MADAGASCAR QUAIL.

Perdix striata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 654.

Tetrao striatus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 763.

Caille à ventre perlé, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 570.

Grande Caille de Madagascar, *Sou. Voy. Ind.* ii. 169. pl. 98. *Sonnin. Buf.* xii. p. 139.

Tab. Enc. Orn. 221. pl. 97. f. 2.

Madagascar Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 788.

THIS is twice the size of our Quail. Bill black; irides dirty yellow; top of the head, hind part of the neck and back, brownish rufous, streaked with yellowish white lines on the top of the head; the feathers of the back have also the same kind of streaks, but crossed with black bands; on each side of the head are two white stripes; the first above the eye, descending down the neck; the other from the gape, running nearly parallel; between them grey; the throat black; above the breast chestnut; breast and belly black, marked with round white spots; the feathers on the sides of the belly long and narrow, and hide both the belly and thighs; these are chestnut, with yellowish white shafts, bounded on each side with a black line; lesser wing coverts pale rufous, streaked with white, and crossed with irregular lines of black; the others the same, but the lines yellowish white; second quills black, marked with yellowish bands, and yellowish white shafts; the greater dirty brown; tail black, crossed with yellowish white, and the shafts of this last colour; legs pale rufous.

Inhabits Madagascar.

54.—COROMANDEL QUAIL.

Perdix Coromandelica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 654.

Coturnix textilis, Caille nattée, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 512.

Tetrao Coromandelicus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 764.

La petite Caille de Gingi, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 172. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* p. 221.

Caille de la Côte de Coromandel, *Sonmin. Buf.* vii. p. 140.

Coromandel Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 789.

THIS is one-third less than our Quail. The head black; crown rufous yellow; through the eye a streak of the same; throat white, terminated by a black stripe; fore part of the neck, breast, and belly reddish yellow, streaked with black, and each streak bounded with white on the sides; from the throat to the belly an irregular black band; hind part of the neck pale rufous, with a longitudinal streak on each feather, bounded with black on the sides; back, rump, and lesser wing coverts rufous chestnut; on each feather a yellowish streak, crossed with lines of the same, bounded on each side with black; quills brown.

The female is much the same above, but beneath more dull; the throat white, bounded with black; the fore part of the neck reddish yellow, each feather streaked with white, and marked with two round black spots on the sides; belly the same, but crossed with bands of black, instead of spots.

Inhabits the Coast of Coromandel.

55.—NEW-GUINEA QUAIL.

Perdix Novæ Guineæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 655.

Tetrao Novæ Guineæ, *Gm. Lin.* i. 764.

Caille de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 170: pl. 105. *Sonmin. Buf.* vii. 146.

Tab. Enc. Orn. 222. t. 97. f. 3. *Temm. Fig. & Gall.* svo. iii. 524.

New-Guinea Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 789.

SONNERAT briefly tells us, that it is half the size of the Common Quail. General colour brown, brightest on the head and belly; wing coverts edged with dirty yellow; quills black; irides and legs greyish.

Inhabits New-Guinea.

56.—MARBLED QUAIL.

BILL black, paler beneath; plumage above mixed, and marbled with clay-colour and brown, and with bluish on the back; over the eye an obscure cream-coloured streak; chin, sides under the eye, neck, and throat pale rufous clay, striated across with fine black lines; from the breast to the vent much the same; clouded with whitish, and irregular patches of black; the wings pale clay-colour, mottled with brown on the coverts and second quills; greater quills plain; legs dusky ash-colour.

Inhabits India.

57.—COMMON QUAIL.

Perdix Coturnix, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 651.

Coturnix dactylisonans, *Tem. Man.* 312. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 478.

Tetrao Coturnix, *Lin.* i. 278. *Faun. succ.* No. 206. *Gm. Lin.* i. 765. *Scop.* i. No. 176. *Brun.* No. 202. *Muller*, No. 226. *Kramer*, 357. *Frisch*, t. 116. *Georgi*, 173. *Sepp.* t. p. 143. *Faun. Arag.* 83. *Haselq. It.* 279. *Id. Voy.* 203. *Raii*, 58. A. 6. *Will.* 121. t. 29. *Bris.* i. 247. *Id.* 8vo. i. 69. *Klein*, 115. F. I. *Id. Stem.* 25. t. 27. f. 3. a. b. *Id. Ov.* 33. t. 15. f. 6. *Borowsk.* ii. 194. 10. *Faun. Helv.* *Gerin.* iii. t. 243. 244.

Quaglia, *Zinnan. Uov.* 36. t. 5. f. 19. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* p. 118.

Wachtel, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 35. *Naturf.* xvii. 73. *Id.* xxii. 136. *Bechst. Deut.* iii. 556. *Id. Ed.* 2d. v. iii. 1402. *Schmid, Vog.* 105. t. 92.

La Caille, *Buf.* ii. 449. pl. 16. *Id. Son.* vii. 59. pl. 55. f. 2. *Pl. enl.* 170. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* ii. 7. pl. 96. f. 2.

The Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 779. *Id. Sup.* 222. *Id. Sup.* ii. 280. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 97. *Id. fol.* 87. pl. M. 6. *Id.* 1812. i. p. 366. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 320. B. *Albin*, i. pl. 30. *Will. Engl.* 169. t. 29. *Bewick*, pl. p. 308. *Lewin*, iv. pl. 138. *Id.* pl. xxii. 2.—the egg. *Walcot*, ii. pl. 185. *Pult. Dors.* p. 7. *Orn. Dict. Graves*, *Br. Orn.* v. ii. *Id. Ov.* pt. 1.

THIS well known bird is seven inches and a half in length. Bill dusky; head black, mixed with rufous; down the middle of the crown, and back part of the neck, a yellowish streak; another

of the same, over each eye; back and wings ferruginous brown, varied with tawny and grey, and down the shaft of each a yellowish streak; from chin to vent dirty yellowish white; fore part of the neck and breast pale rufous, marked with a few blackish spots, and the feathers streaked down the middle as the back, but paler; those of the sides rufous, spotted with blackish, and streaked down the shafts as the others; quills grey brown, crossed with rufous bands; the tail has twelve feathers, barred black and pale rufous; legs pale brown.

The female differs, in having no black spots on the fore part of the neck, breast, and side feathers; and the rufous colour less vivid; some of them have a long spot of brown beneath the throat.

The Quail seems to be spread throughout the old world, but does not inhabit the new. Is seen from the Cape of Good Hope, quite to Iceland,* and throughout Russia, Tartary, China,† and various parts of India;‡ is observed to shift its quarters, according to the season; coming northward in spring, and departing southward in autumn, and sometimes in vast flocks; said to come twice in the year into Capri, in such vast numbers, that the Bishop of the Island draws the chief part of his revenue from them; and hence is called the Quail Bishop;§ the greater part also of all the Islands of the Archipelago are sometimes covered with these birds; and more than one has obtained a name from the circumstance.¶ On the west coast of Naples, within the space of four or five miles, 100,000 have been taken in a day, and sold for eight livres per hundred, to be sent to Rome; the same on the coast of Provence, especially on the diocese of the Bishop of Frejus, which is near the sea; and they appear at first landing, so much fatigued, as frequently to be taken by the hand. These, and similar circumstances, leave not a doubt of their

* Horrebow.

† Said to be found in Falkland Islands; also in New Zealand.

Forst. Obs. 199.

‡ Various drawings from India.

§ Il Vescovo delle Quaglia. See *Brydone's Voyage to Sicily and Malta*.

¶ This is the case also in an Island in the Harbour of St. Jago, called Quail Isle.—*Forst. Obs.* p. 39.

being the same kind of birds which the hand of Providence directed in such quantities as to cover the camp of the murmuring Israelites.*

We are told, that no country abounds in Quails more than the Crimea; † these birds, during the fine weather, are dispersed, but assemble at the approach of autumn, and cross the Black Sea, to the southern coasts, whence they afterwards transport themselves into a warmer climate. The order of this emigration is invariable; towards the end of August, in a serene day, when the wind blows from the north at sun set, and promises a fine night, they 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 their arrival, take tithe of these emigrants, as an esteemed food. || We are told by Sir Wm. Hamilton, § that great numbers of them occasionally visit the Island of St. Stefano, the general inhabitants of which are Hawks, and a large kind of Gull; and as great flights of Quails arrive there from Africa, spent with fatigue, quantities of them fall a prey to these depredators. It is, however, observed, that many stay in several of the Islands of the Mediterranean; nor do they migrate till their necessities, from greater numbers being produced than conveniently can find food, oblige them to seek it elsewhere. In the Isthmus of

* Exod. xvi. v. 13. It appears, that the autumnal departure principally takes place in the Mediterranean Islands, whither the new generation flocks in too great numbers to be supplied with food for any length of time. The migration of birds is plainly owing to different causes. In some occasioned by their incapacity to bear the severity of the climates they forsake; in others the want of suitable food in proportion to their increase, at particular seasons, and on the latter cause will the migration of Quails most probably depend; therefore no good arguments can be drawn against migration in general, from the circumstances observable in particular species.

† Baron de Tott. ‡ Said sometimes to alight in such numbers on the sails of the vessels in the course of their passage, as to sink them by their weight.—*Plin. Nat. Hist.* lib. x. ch. xxiii.

|| Not so accounted by the ancients: Pliny says, they were not served up at the table, both on account of their feeding on hellebore, and being subject to the falling sickness. *Id. ib.*

§ *Phil. Trans.* vol. lxxvi. p. 372.

Gibraltar, and the neighbouring low lands, Quails are much more plentiful than Partridges, but no instances of their migration have been noticed; they are certainly more abundant in autumn, but are by no means scarce throughout the winter.

This bird is comparatively rare in England, not being found plentiful in any season; indeed they breed with us, and probably the greater part migrate south in autumn, or at least shift their quarters southward, being no uncommon thing to find them both on the Coasts of Essex, and in Hampshire, in October. I have also known them, more than once, to have been killed in Kent in the month of January.* The general manners as to incubation, &c. are not unlike those of the Partridge; the female laying her eggs on the bare ground, sometimes as far as twenty,† but we believe from eight to twelve is the more general number; these are of a whitish colour, marked with irregular rusty brown spots all over; length of the egg one inch and a quarter; the young follow the mother as soon as hatched, and they have but one brood in the year. These birds are easily drawn within reach of a net, by a Quail-call, or call pipe, imitating their voice, which is not unlike the words Whit whitwhit; by this means numbers are procured in Flanders, France, and elsewhere, and sent to London by the stage coaches, in May and August, in boxes, each containing several dozens, divided into five or six partitions, one above another, each just high enough to admit of their standing upright; these boxes have wires in front, each partition having a trough for food, and it is said, that they may be conveyed to a great distance without difficulty.‡ Mr. Tunstall was

* Three or four brace were found one morning about Christmas, in a field of turnips, at Eastbourne, in Sussex.—*Lin. Trans.* iv. p. 19.

† Two instances of this occurred near Salisbury, in the year 1787.

‡ How they agree so well on their journey I do not well know; the ancients found them to be such quarrelsome companions, that when children fell out they applied a proverb,—“As quarrelsome as Quails in a cage.” But I have been lately told, that when they are brought over in such numbers together, they do not disagree; their falling out only happens when in very small numbers.

informed, that the whole of these cargoes consisted of male birds only, and prevented him from purchasing any, which he was desirous of, with a view of stocking his neighbourhood in Yorkshire, and to him would have been a desirable circumstance.

Quails swarm so greatly, at the time of their migration, about the Dneiper, and in the South of Russia, that they are caught by thousands, and sent to Moscow and Petersburg, in casks.* Beyond Lake Baikal the Quails exactly resemble those of Europe, but are quite mute, and such are used by the Chinese in fighting, as we do Cocks, and in winter for warming the hands; but for this latter purpose other sorts are resorted to, as well as this species.†

A.—*Coturnix major*, *Bris.* i. 251. *Id. Svo.* i. 70.
Le Chrokiel, *Buf.* ii. 476. *Gen. Syn.* iv. 782.

This differs merely in being of a larger size, and is found in Poland.

B.—Quail—a Variety, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 222.

In this the crown of the head is brown; over the eyes, and round them to the hindhead, white, dotted with black; the rest of the neck pale rufous yellow, dashed with white down the shafts; lower part of the neck all round, the back, between the wings, the breast, belly, and outer edge of the wing white; wing coverts and scapulars yellow brown, barred with dark brown, and each feather dashed with yellow down the shaft; quills yellow brown; tail mottled brown, towards the end chestnut, the tip very pale, and mottled; the two outer feathers white; legs yellow.

In the collection of the late Sir Ashton Lever.

* *Arct. Zool.*
Archæol. iii. 144.

† Mention made of the Ancients using Quails for fighting.—

C.—La Caille blanche, *Buf.* ii. 476. *Arist. de Colorib. cap. vii.*

This Variety is wholly white, as mentioned by Aristotle. We have likewise heard of a similar circumstance, but have not seen the subject.

58.—EASTERN QUAIL.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill palish horn-colour; sides of the head, round the eye, granulated, bare, red, and elongated behind; the head, and whole of the neck, dull rufous, the margins of the feathers pale; middle of the breast plain rufous white; from thence to the vent much like the head and neck in colour, but the vent and thighs are white; back chocolate, each feather dotted and margined with white; the rest of the back and wings rufous brown; tail the same; quills dusky; legs red.

Inhabits the East Indies.—In the Leverian Museum.

Similar to this, is one, with a reddish bill, round the eye bare and red, continuing in a space behind; head white, a little mottled with dusky; the whole neck rufous, most of the feathers with white margins; breast wholly white; from thence to the vent as the neck; back, wings, and tail, much the same, but rather darker; the tail tending to a point; legs red, with a hind toe, but no spur.

Native place uncertain, having only seen this in drawings.

59.—CALID QUAIL.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill dusky; round the eye bare and red; head and neck pale brown, the feathers tinged with rufous, and marked with whitish spots on the sides, which are more

inclined to rufous; down the middle of the breast buff, from thence deep chocolate brown; under tail coverts darker; quills and tail like the rest in colour, but on close view seem minutely powdered, or mottled, though rather obscurely; tail three inches and a half long, full of feathers, and much rounded at the end; legs red, with four toes, but no spur.

Inhabits Senegal.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.

60.—CHINESE QUAIL.

Perdix Chinensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 652.

Coturnix exaltatoria, *Caille fraise*, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 516.

Tetrao Chinensis, *Lin.* i. 277. *Gm. Lin.* i. 765. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 324.

Coturnix Philippensis, *Bris.* i. 454. 17. t. 25. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 71.

Fraise, ou Caille de la Chine, *Buf.* ii. 478. *Id. Sonnin.* vii. 104. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 223. pl. 95. f. 3.

Caille des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 126. 2.—female.

Chinese Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 783. *Edw.* pl. 247.—male.

THE length of this bird is five inches and a half; from the end of the bill to the end of the toes seven. The bill is black, and slender; irides reddish brown; general colour of the plumage above brown, dashed with clay-coloured and black stripes, as in our Quail; top of the head, the neck, and sides of the body, ash-colour; from the breast, the belly, vent, thighs, and tail, ferruginous; chin, sides under the eye, and throat, white; down the chin a streak of black, curving round to the eye, and running under it, on each side; below this, bounding the ash-colour, a second curved black line, bending upwards to the back part of the first; legs clay-colour.

The female has on the top of the head a triangular space, from the root of the bill, of black feathers, with reddish margins; cheeks, chin, and throat, pale rust-colour; upper parts of the body, sides of the neck, upper tail, and wing coverts brown, varied with black;

along the shaft of each a rust-coloured line ; breast, sides, and under tail coverts, very pale rust-colour, barred with black ; belly, thighs, and under wing coverts dirty white ; quills brown, beneath very pale ; the tertials mottled with rust-colour ; tail shorter than the coverts, of the same colour ; legs naked, yellow, no spur behind in either sex. All the descriptions hitherto given of this bird seem to be those of the male : that in the *Pl. enlum.** quoted by Buffon, was supposed by him to be the female, yet the same black curved streaks are round the chin and throat, though narrower, and not so well defined ; hence it may probably be a young male.

Inhabits China, the Philippine Isles, and various parts of India : also Java and Sumatra, there called *Pikau* ; is often seen in flocks of one hundred together ; it seems to differ in size : that of the Philippines is only four inches in length. Mr. Edwards's bird, which was brought alive from Canton, measured six inches ; and that found at Bengal, half an inch less. This bird is used, as well as the Common Quail, to warm the hands in winter, as may be seen in various drawings and paper hangings from China, where they are called *Chau chun* ; many of these are purchased by the Europeans, to be made into pies, on their voyage home, and cost three kandarins apiece. They are said to be caught by means of a call pipe, as in Europe, but that they are chiefly females.† Both this, and the Common Quail, are trained to fight against each other, in the manner of Game Cocks in Europe, and much money is lost and won upon such occasions.

A.—Length under five inches. Bill pale ; the plumage above cinereous brown ; forehead, breast, and sides pale ash-colour ; lower part of the breast, belly, thighs, vent, and tail deep ferruginous

* This figure is copied in appearance from Brisson, but the beautiful mottled and variegated plumage on the upper parts of the body is lost in the uniform brown colouring.

† *Osbeck, Voy.* i. 269. 303. I do not reconcile the idea of their catching males in one country, and females in another, for the purpose of sale ; this matter wants elucidation.

brown, or chestnut; hind part of the neck paler, and dashed with white lines; the feathers of the back and wings marked with three or four transverse, black, curved streaks, some like crescents, and a whitish line down the middle of the shafts; the chin and throat are white; from the nostrils a black streak, curving upwards under the eye, at a little distance from it; chin black, forming a triangle, and continuing in a curved streak, joining the end of the first at the back part; the white on the throat bounded below with a third bent black streak, curving in the direction of the second, but not joined to it; legs yellow.

The other, called a female, is pale reddish ash, inclined to red on the crown, and the ash-colour deepest on the upper parts; marked, both above and beneath, with broadish spots of black of different sizes, most above; but the head to below the eye, the lower belly, and vent plain; beneath the eye, at a little distance, a short, curved crescent of black; on the back, here and there, some white lines; some of the outer wing feathers barred with black; the bill and legs as in the other.

Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther.

B.—Allied to this is one five inches and a half long. The bill blackish; crown deep brown, with short, yellow streaks; over the eye, from the nostrils, a white streak, ending at the nape in clay-colour; through the eye one of reddish brown; the chin and throat white, with three narrow curved marks; one from the gape, passing a little beneath the eye; a second across the throat, making a crescent, and curving to the end of the first; and a third below, parallel to the second; back and wings olive brown, with darker markings, and streaks of yellow, as in the Common Quail; beneath, from the throat, ferruginous blossom-colour; breast plain, the rest with streaks of black down the middle of each feather; the legs are pale flesh-colour.

In some, supposed to be young males, there is a large patch of black in the middle of the breast, and the tail spotted or mottled with brown. One specimen had the three curved crescents, on the chin, but the ground was buff, and not white; the under side of the body buff, with white streaks, and a few black spots.

Inhabits India.—From the Collection of Gen. Hardwicke.

61.—MANILLA QUAIL.

Perdix Manillensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 655.

Tetrao Manillensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 764.

La petite Caille de L'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 54. pl. 24.

Manilla Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 790.

SIZE of a House Sparrow; length four inches. Bill dusky; top and hind part of the head black; back and wings the same; marked with oblong, grey lines on the wings; throat white; sides tinged with rufous; breast greyish, spotted transversely with black; belly yellow, banded with black; legs dusky.

Inhabits the Island of Manilla.

In the collection of Mr. Comyns, of Mount Pleasant, Devon, is one similar; crown deep brown, with pale streaks; the rest of the upper parts nearly the same, but the streaks much longer, in the manner of our European Quail; neck before pale rufous, crossed with dusky stripes; breast and belly the same, but much paler, and the bars at greater distances; wings brown, with dusky bars on the coverts; tail short, hid by the upper coverts; bill dusky; legs and toes yellow, and equally full of scaly segments; toes four in number.

Said to have been brought from the Isle of Juan Fernandez, in 1781.—The above, and the Chinese Quail, both inhabit Java, are said to differ only in sex, the last described being the female; and they are known to the Javanese by the name of Piker.

62.—ORIENTAL QUAIL.

Perdix orientalis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 184.

THIS is twelve inches long. Bill black; plumage brownish ash-colour, marked with black crescents, margined with chestnut; crown, orbits, and a collar round the neck, black; the rest of the head and neck white; belly ash-colour, marked with crescents of black; legs reddish, or flesh-colour.

Inhabits Java.

63.—MEXICAN PARTRIDGE.

Perdix nævia, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 649.

Tetrao nævius, *Gm. Lin.* i. 760.

Perdix montana Mexicana, *Bris.* i. 226. 3. *Id. Svo.* i. 63.

Oocolin, *Raii*, 57. 1. *Buf.* ñ. 489. *Fernand. Hisp.* 32. cap. lxxxv.

Mexican Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 775.

THIS is larger than the Common Partridge. Bill and legs pale red; plumage wholly brown, pale, and fulvous; wings above dark coloured, marked distinctly with white and fulvous spots, as well on the head and neck as elsewhere.

Inhabits Mexico, by the name of *Oocolin*, and said to be twenty-one inches long; but we have another *Oocolin* mentioned by Seba,* and said to be as big as a Crow, with the feathers of the nape lengthened into a pendent crest; the bill reddish, short, and thick, as in the Partridge; eyes bright, the eyelids sanguineous; plumage wholly green, blue, gilded, and glossy; wings pale purple; the rest black; thigh feathers long; legs short and thick, with long claws: of this there is a figure in Seba, answering in size to his description, with a cuneiform tail, of a moderate length, and

* Vol. i. 100. t. 64. 1.

certainly has every appearance of a gallinaceous bird. How Klein and Brisson* could rank this last among his Rollers, I cannot imagine, as the inspection of Seba's figure can by no means justify it; nor do we at all know the bird, but through the medium of this last named author.

64.—GUIANA PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Guianensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 650.

—— *dentata*, Colin Tocco, *Temm. Pig. & Gall. Svo.* iii. p. 418.

Tetrao Guianensis, *Gmel. Lin.* i. 767.

Tocco, *Perdrix de la Guiane*, *Buf.* iv. 513. *Id. Sonnin.* vii. p. 130. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 216. No. 19.

L'Uru, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 334.

Guiana Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 776. *Bancr. Guian.* 177.

A TRIFLE larger than the Common Partridge; length eleven inches. Bill brown; round the eyes some red, warty excrescences; through the eye, and behind it, a pale rufous streak; plumage above rufous brown; outer webs of the scapulars mottled with ash-colour; wing coverts the same, but with a brownish tinge; back cinereous brown, with blackish dots; throat cinereous; breast cinereous brown, with obscure paler bars; belly pale orange brown; the outer webs of the quills spotted with rufous; legs yellow brown.

Inhabits Guiana and Cayenne. Buffon ranks it with the Tinamous, but his description says, it has the plumage of the Common Partridge, though of a deeper brown, with the same kind of legs, and a short tail. That of Dr. Bancroft is said to be twice the size of ours, and he adds, that they run on the ground; skulk among the bushes, like a Quail, and when started, fly with a loud noise; also that the natives call them Mams. We learn, too, that they are not uncommon at Brazil, and there called Capueiras.†

* *Ois.* ii. p. 84.

† *Maxim. Trav.* i. p. 285.

One in the British Museum, corresponding with the above, has the chin buff-colour, and the feathers of the head somewhat elongated. In Paraguay it is called, by the Guaranis, Uru; and mostly frequents deep forests, chiefly seen on the ground, rarely taking flight, unless hard pressed: it is said, that several females make one common nest, on a bed of leaves, on the ground; and that the eggs are violet blue: the young follow the parents as soon as hatched, like chickens.

65.—MARYLAND PARTRIDGE.

Perdix Marilanda, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 651.

Tetrao Marilandus, *Lin.* i. 277. *Gm. Lin.* i. 761.

Perdix Virginiana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 650.

Tetrao Virginianus, *Lin.* i. 277. *Gm. Lin.* i. 761. *Klein*, 115. vi.

Perdix borealis, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 436.

—— *novæ Angliæ*, *Bris.* i. 229. *Id.* 8vo. i. 64. *Klein*, 115. iii.

—— *Americana*, *Bris.* i. 230. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 64.

Perdrix de la nouvelle Angleterre, *Buf.* ii. 447.

—— *d’Amerique*, *Buf.* ii. 399.

American Partridge, *Phil. Trans.* xvii. 992. *Du Pratz*, ii. 86.

Virginian Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 777. *Cates. Car.* iii. pl. 12.

New England Partridge, *Albin*, i. pl. 28. *Brown, Jam.* 471.

Maryland Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 778. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 185. *Amer. Orn.* vi. p.

21. pl. 47. f. 2.

LENGTH nine inches and a half, breadth fourteen and a half. Bill stout, black; irides yellow; the head and all the upper parts are rufous brown, minutely mottled with black, and some of the scapulars have a yellow streak on them; the forehead white, passing in a streak over each eye, and behind it, some way down the neck, at the back part; above this white streak the feathers are dusky black; chin and throat white, bounded all round by dusky black, which is deeper before, and shaped like a crescent; the under parts of the body dirty yellowish white, marked with fine curved black lines; sides, thighs, and vent, mixed with chestnut; legs brown; some birds

have a mixture of white on each side of the neck backwards; and the black crescent on the fore part of the neck deeper, and darker in colour; the legs are light brown.

The female has much the same plumage as the male, but the chin, the forehead, and streak over the eyes, are buff-coloured instead of white.

Inhabits America, from East Florida to as far north as Nova Scotia, to which place it migrates in spring, and breeds all over the middle Provinces in June, multiplying astonishingly; as it will frequently lay as many as 25 eggs, which are white; the nest composed of dried herbs and grass, on the ground, among tufts of long grass or weeds. This bird is more often found in bushy places, and hedges, than in the open fields; and if disturbed, takes to the trees; returns south in autumn; and is esteemed good eating. The note is a kind of whistle, twice, quickly repeated. Known to the natives by the name of Ho-ouy. The people of New England call it Bob-White. It feeds on Indian corn and berries, and often on buck wheat, and when fat is excellent meat. It may be supposed, that the whole do not migrate, for Mr. Abbot found them at all seasons in Georgia; and says, they are familiar birds, and not only form the nest among the grass, of dried herbs, but will sometimes lay in an old Hen's nest. The whole brood keep together through the winter, until some time in the spring, when they separate into pairs. In various parts of Canada they are so tame in winter, that flocks of three or four dozens come into the farm yards for the loose grain, or run before the traveller to pick it up from the horse dung on the road: of late years they have been introduced into Jamaica, where they are said to breed twice in a year.

Kalm asserts, that this species is found in Sweden. The female begins to make the nest the beginning of May, and in September the buck wheat fields are found full of them: they are much sought after, and killed with the gun, as well as caught in snares of various kinds, for the sake of the flesh, which is white, tender, and delicate.

66.—LOUISIANA QUAIL.

- Perdix Mexicana*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 653. *Gerin.* iii. t. 247 ?
Tetrao Mexicanus, *Lin.* i. 277. *Gm. Lin.* i. 762.
Coturnix Ludoviciana, *Bris.* i. 258. t. 22. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 72.
Attagen Americanus, *Frisch*, t. 113.
Coluicuiltic, *Coturnicis simulacrum*, *Raii*, 158 ? *Will.* 304.
Coluicuiltic, or Quail's Image, *Will. Engl.* 393.
Le Colenicui, *Buf.* ii. 487. *Pl. enl.* 149.
 Louisiana Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 785. *Bartr. Trav.* 288 ?

SIZE of the Common Quail. Bill red ; the head black and chestnut mixed, the feathers being tipped with the last colour ; over the eye a stripe of white, which passes behind, and a little way on each side of the neck ; throat white ; hind part of the neck variegated with chestnut, black, and white ; upper parts of the body, wings, and rump, chestnut, crossed with undulated black stripes ; fore part of the neck to the vent dirty white, crossed with blackish stripes, and a mixture of rufous spots on the neck and sides ; under tail coverts rufous, with paler tips ; quills brown, edged with grey, and spotted with rufous outwardly ; the two middle tail feathers chestnut, crossed with minute black stripes ; the rest ash-colour, more or less tipped with the colours of the two middle ones ; legs red.

Inhabits Louisiana, Mexico, &c.—One of these in the Leverian Museum had the tail wholly dusky. Authors seem to have agreed in making the Maryland Partridge and this two distinct species, but I have long suspected that they form but one. In the description of Brisson, of which the above is an abstract, the black streak through the eye is not mentioned, though it passes under the eye, and broadens behind it, in the same manner as in the Maryland Species ; and the only difference is, that this black mark does not surround wholly the chin and throat ; though in Brisson's figure there seems a tendency so to do, as some spots are continued ; the black, broad streak seems more manifest in the *Pl. entum.* but this

is only Brisson's figure reversed, and put into colour. As to the red bill, it is not of sufficient moment to separate them into two, and I am greatly of opinion that it is a first year's bird of the Maryland Partridge.

67.—LESSER MEXICAN QUAIL.

Perdix Coyoicos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 653.

Tetrao Coyoicos, *Gm. Lin.* i. 763.

Coturnix Mexicana, *Bris.* i. 256. *Id. Svo.* i. 71.

Coyoicozque, seu *Coli sonalis*, *Raii*, 158. *Will.* 304. *Id. Engl.* 393. *Buf.* ii. 486.

Lesser Mexican Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 786.

SIZE of the last. Eyes black; top of the head and neck black and white, forming bands on each side of the neck to the eyes; the rest of the body fulvous above, varied with white; beneath wholly fulvous; legs yellow.

Inhabits Mexico, and found chiefly in the meadows; has the same note and manner of living, as the other Quails of Mexico. M. Temminck thinks this to be the same as the two last described.

Another Quail of Mexico is also mentioned by Fernandez, called Cocolin, but of this no description of plumage is given.

68.—MALOUINE QUAIL.

Perdix Falklandica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 652.

Tetrao Falklandicus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 762.

La Caille des Isles Malouines, *Buf.* ii. 477. *Id. Sonnin.* vii. p. 102. *Pl. enl.* 222.

Enc. Orn. 220. pl. 97. f. 1.

Malouine Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 786.

SIZE and length of the Common Quail. Bill stout, lead-coloured; the upper part of the plumage pale brown, the middle of the feathers dark brown, and towards the ends of each two or three curved lines of the same; sides of the head mottled with white;

chin, fore part of the neck, and breast, brownish yellow, marked with spots, and curved streaks of brown, but paler than above; the lower part of the breast, the belly, thighs, and vent, white; quills dusky, with pale edges; tail brown, crossed with pale bands; legs brown.—Inhabits Falkland Islands.

69.—SONNINI'S QUAIL.

Perdix Sonninii, Colin Sonnini, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. p. 451.

Coturnix Americana elegans variegata, *Barrer. Fr. Eq.* p. 130.

Caille de Cayenne, *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. p. 133.

LENGTH seven inches and a quarter. Bill black; forehead and round the base of the bill yellowish; throat, and a broad band behind the eyes deep rufous; body above rufous ash, with some spots of black; tail and breast the same; under part of the body chestnut, spotted with white, the spots surrounded with black; on the crown, between the eyes, spring four or five narrow feathers, the two longest about one inch; these are yellowish, streaked down the middle with brown; greater quills and secondaries brown; tail deep brown, marked with many zigzags of black; legs yellowish.

The female is smaller, and wants the crested feathers; and the colours of the plumage are less bright.

Inhabits the warmer parts of America.

70.—CALIFORNIAN QUAIL.

Perdix Californica, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lxii.

Crested Partridge of New California, *La Perouse Voy.* i. 201. pl. 36.

Californian Quail, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 281. *Nat. Misc.* ix. 345.

RATHER larger than the Common Quail. Bill lead-colour; general colour of the plumage above the body, wings, and tail,

pale cinereous brown, which comes forwards on the breast on each side, as a broad band, where it inclines to bluish ash-colour; the lower part of the neck behind speckled with dull cream-colour; from the crown springs a tuft of six long, dusky feathers, which admit of being carried erect; forehead dull ferruginous; behind this, about the eyes, the chin, and throat, dusky black; behind the eye a dirty cream-coloured streak, and a crescent of the same, bounding the black of the throat all round the lower part; the belly from the breast 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; tail rather long, and somewhat cuneiform; legs short, and lead-coloured.

The female differs from the male, chiefly in wanting the black about the head, the crest being smaller, and the colours in general less distinct.

Inhabits California, from whence it was brought by Mr. Menzies, now in the British Museum.

71.—CRESTED QUAIL.

Perdix cristata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 652.

Tetrao cristatus, *Lin.* i. 277. *Gm. Lin.* i. 765.

Coturnix Mexicana cristata, *Bris.* i. 260. t. 25. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 72. *Gerin.* iii. pl. 246.

Coturnix Indica, *Quauht Zonecolin*, *Raii*, 158. *Will.* 304, *Id. Engl.* 393.

Zonecolin, *Buf.* ii. 485. *Id. Sonnin.* vii. 118. *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 222. pl. 96. f. 4. *Tem.*

Pig. & Gall. 8vo. iii. 446.

Caille huppée du Mexique, *Pl. ent.* 126. 1.

Crested Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 784.

SIZE of our Quail. Bill stout, and brown; on the head a narrow crest, an inch in length; this crest, the crown of the head, and chin, are fulvous; cheeks, neck, back and rump, and from the belly to the vent variegated with rufous, brown, black, and dirty

yellowish white; inclining most to black on the cheeks and neck, and to rufous on the breast and belly; quills brown; tail variegated brown and grey; legs brown.

Inhabits Guiana and Mexico. A very good figure of this is given in the *Pl. enlum.* copied from Brisson; but not quoted by Buffon; though from the name given to it, it is probably the same; yet he does not refer to the same bird in Brisson, but to another, which answers neither to our, nor his description, which he says is crested, and the plumage obscure in colour.*

The Crested Quail is thought, by the Annotator on M. Azara, to be the same bird as his Ynambu-guazu, our Great Tinamou, but this does not seem manifest, as the latter is furnished with tail feathers, and those sufficiently conspicuous; neither is the bill at all like that of a Tinamou, but of a Quail: besides, the crest is an inch long, whereas it is only said that Azara's bird erects the feathers of the head as a crest, not that any of the feathers are elongated. Also, the Ynambu-guazu is sixteen inches and a half long, which is more than double the length of the Crested Quail.

72.—HUDSONIAN QUAIL.

Perdix Hudsonica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 655.

Hudsonian Quail, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* 224.

LENGTH five inches. Bill pale brown; plumage in general pale brownish cream-colour, marked on the back of the neck, and over the thighs with irregular spots of white; back, wings, and tail, crossed sparingly with lines of white, bounded on their lower part with black; under parts of the body paler than above, and unspotted; legs dusky brown.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay, from whence I received it. A specimen was also in the Leverian Museum, very little differing.

* See *Hernand. Av. cap.* xxx. and *Bris.* i. 257.

PL. CXXX.



Crowned Partridge

*** WITH FOUR TOES, CLAW OF THE HIND ONE WANTING.

73 —CROWNED PARTRIDGE.—PL. CXXX.

MALE.

- Columba cristata*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 596. *Gm. Lin.* i. 774.
Perdix coronata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lxii.
Tetrao Porphyrio, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 84.
Phasianus cristatus, *Mus. Carls.* iii. t. 64.
Tetrao viridis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 222.—male and female.
 Le Roloul de Malacca, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 174. pl. 100.
 Uncommon bird from Malacca, *Phil. Trans.* lxii. p. 1. pl. 1.
Cryptonyx coronatus, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* xciv. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 526.
 Lesser crowned Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 622. 623. pl. 58.
 Violaceous Partridge, *Nat. Misc.* iii. pl. 84.
 Crowned Partridge, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 278.

FEMALE.

- Perdix viridis*, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 650.
Tetrao viridis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 650. *Gm. Lin.* i. 761.
 Caille verte, *Tab. Enc. Orn.* 219. pl. 95. f. 4.
 Green Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 777. pl. 57. *Id. Sup.* ii. 278.

SIZE of a small Pigeon ; length about ten inches. Bill above black ; beneath orange ; nostrils oblong ; irides pale brown ; eyelids margined with a broad, crenated, naked, orange skin ; behind each eye an orange, triangular, naked space ; plumage in general black, with various glosses of violet and green ; head and neck velvet black ; across the crown, between the eyes, a band of white ; behind which rises a semicircular sort of crest, compressed on the sides, and consisting of many feathers, of a very loose texture, of a reddish or chestnut brown ; on the forehead spring several long bristles, from

seven to twelve in number; wings brown black, outer margins of the quills tawny; neck, breast, belly, sides, and thighs, blue black, somewhat glossy; shoulders, rump, and tail, muddy green, with a tinge of purple; the tail is about two inches and a quarter long, rounded in shape, concave below, and convex above; legs naked, red, with four toes, the three before united by a web as far as the first joint, and one behind; the claws on the forward ones blackish, and concave; but no claw on the back toe; nor has the leg any spur behind; such is the description of the male of this species.

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The female is about eleven inches. General colour of the plumage a beautiful deep green, inclining to dusky about the head; bill pale red, a trifle bent at the end; between the bill and eyes bare and reddish; beneath, and behind the eye, the same; tail, thighs, and vent dusky; the wings fine reddish tawny brown, a little mottled with black; the quills palest; legs pale red; the hind toe without a claw, as in the male: but in some specimens there are a few long plumous bristles on the forehead.

These birds seem to inhabit different parts of India, and have been brought from Malacca and Sumatra. They certainly vary much, but we suspect that some of the painters who have taken the likeness of the bird, have heightened the colour too much, being deceived by the glossiness of the plumage. We have seen four or five specimens of the male, none of which were greatly different in colour from that figured in *Mus. Carls.* which was brought from Macao; but all which have come under our view, were tinged with green, or blue in different lights, and all of them wanted the back claw. That first seen by us, in the Leverian Collection, certainly had a back claw;* and in the bird figured in the Carlsonian Museum, there is one also:

* It has been hinted to us, that this specimen being faulty in respect to the legs, a pair from a Pigeon supplied their place.

PL. CXXXI.



Green Partridge.

but although we also see a back claw in Doctor Badenach's figure, referred to in the *Phil. Trans.* in his description it was expressly mentioned to the contrary.* Sonnerat's bird is figured, very properly, without the hind claw, which was the case with one shewn alive at Exeter Change, in London, some years since; and as it is generally affirmed that this Species wants the back claw, it must have surely been for want of observation, that the painters, in the instances above mentioned, should have allowed one.

A fine figure of the male is among the drawings of Sir John Anstruther; length eleven inches. On the forehead are twelve or fourteen long bristles, standing erect, and tending backwards; the flat crest is, for one-fourth from the base, very thick set; the rest of the length loose webbed, and the whole, when erect, tends forwards over the bill; the wings are rufous; quills rufous yellow; legs red, the hind claw wanting.

Found in Bengal; the specimen, from which the drawing was made, brought from the Chittagong Hills, under the name of Borey. This is like the Rouloul of Sonnerat, but the tail, in the engraving of the latter, is certainly too long. Other drawings, in the same collection, are said to have come from Bencoolen, where it is called Benioul; from whence one was brought alive to Calcutta, and is most like in colour to my engraving, and carrying the tail bent downwards in the manner of a Partridge or Quail. Specimens of both sexes were presented to me by Sir Jos. Banks, which came from Sumatra, where it is called Benial. All we can learn of its manners is, that both male and female have a kind of whistling note, or more like that of a young Chicken,†; it makes the nest among grass and reeds, and the young birds are downy and black; fond of being near the water, and will readily eat rice put into it. M. Temminck has made a Genus of these two birds, which he very properly also considers as male and female, under the name of *Cryptonyx*.

* *Pedes tridactyli, fissi, incarnati, subnodosi: digitus posticus reliquis crassior, brevior, truncatusque.*—Vol. lxii. p. 2. pl. 1.

† Dr. Buchanan.

74.—CAMBAIAN PARTRIDGE

Perdix Cambaiensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 655.

Cryptonyx rufus, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* Svo. iii. 534.

Cambaian Partridge, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 282.

LENGTH six inches. Bill short, stout, pale, tip dusky; body yellowish rufous above, paler beneath, clouded with a deeper colour, inclining to brown; wing coverts tipped with a paler rufous, giving the appearance of two bands across the wing; legs yellow, hind toe without a claw.

Inhabits India, about Guzurat.—A specimen in the British Museum.

75.—MALACCA PARTRIDGE.

Tetrao ocellatus, Burong Trong, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 322?

LENGTH seven inches and a half, Bill one inch, dusky; head, neck, and beneath, deep ferruginous; the two first plain, but the breast and sides are varied with broad, black, transverse marks, somewhat curved; upper half of the back black, with an angular, pale, yellow band on each feather, like a narrow crescent; the rest of the back also covered with black feathers, with an elongated, ferruginous crescent on each, continuing to the end of the tail, and hiding it; lower belly and vent pale brown; wings brown, the lesser coverts plain, the rest blotched with black, roundish, spots, one near the tip of each feather; greater quills and tail plain brown; legs like those of the Common Partridge, the hind toe placed high up, and without a claw; at the back part of the leg, above this, a short blunt knob.

Supposed to inhabit the neighbourhood of Malacca, as I received a specimen from thence, with both sexes of the Crowned Partridge, in spirits, from Sir Joseph Banks.

I observed one of these among Mr. Dent's drawings, having the under parts from the breast marked with transverse, broad undulations, divided by cream-coloured lines, instead of the black crescents. Probably this may be a female, as I did not observe the knob at the back of the leg as in the other, nor is there an account annexed; the legs in this drawing are pale blue, and the hind toe without a claw.

In some drawings at the India House, of this bird, the legs are furnished with a single spur behind, but very short; and it is mentioned, that in the Malay tongue it is called Boorong Trong.

In the bird described by Sir T. Raffles, mention is made of a small horny tubercle in place of a nail at the end of the hind toe, which was not the case in our specimens.

**** WITH THREE TOES ONLY, ALL PLACED FORWARDS.

76.—ROCK PARTRIDGE.

LENGTH nine or ten inches. Bill pale red, three quarters of an inch long, and a little curved; the whole top of the head pale, spotted with brown; the rest of the head and neck fine rufous yellow; across the breast an irregular white band, bounded above with deep rufous, and below with black; beyond this, the belly, thighs, and vent, are finely lineated across with black and white; wing coverts pale rufous; the rest of the wing barred chocolate and white; several bars on each feather, with the tips pale rufous yellow; greater quills

dusky ; upper tail coverts banded black, and dull, pale rufous ; the quills reach three-fourths on the tail, which is barred with dusky black, and brownish yellow, and the end of the latter colour ; legs covered with pale, dusky, yellowish down, spotted with red brown ; toes three in number, all forwards, claws small and sharp.

The female has the crown as in the male, but darker ; sides of the head clay-colour ; sides of the neck clay, marked with small round dusky spots ; the rest of the neck, breast, and beginning of the back clay-colour, crossed with numerous dusky lines ; the bar of white on the breast wanting ; but all from thence beneath slaty grey, transversely banded with black ; back and wings pale rufous red, barred with numerous dusky lines ; the wing coverts not differing from the rest ; but the greater, and second quills tipped with pale yellow ; greater quills, tail, and legs, as in the other.

Inhabits India, and called Rock Pigeon, from its frequenting rocky situations.

77.—GIBRALTAR QUAIL.

Perdix Gibraltarica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 656.

Hemipodius lunatus, *Turnix à croissants*, *Tem. Man.* 315. *Id. Ed.* 2d. v. iii. p. 496.

Id. Pig. & Gall. 8vo. iii. 629.

Tetrao Gibraltarius, *Gm. Lin.* i. 766.

Gibraltar Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 790.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill black ; irides white ; crown chestnut brown, fringed with white ; back the same, barred with black ; wing coverts rusty brown, in the middle of each a black spot, surrounded with white, which also ends the feathers ; chin and throat barred black and dusky white ; breast white, with a crescent of black on each feather, but down the middle pale rust-colour ; there is likewise a mixture of this last with the black ; belly, sides, and vent, paler, inclining to yellow ; quills and tail dusky, the last short, striated with rufous brown and black ; fringed with white ; legs pale.

PLATE CXXXII

...the Quail, which appears to be the same as has been described to me by Mr. White. Length the same. Bill pale, sides white or light; front, cheeks, and throat, rufous brown, slightly marked with black; crown of the head black, with a small mixture of orange; back part of the neck orange, with a small mixture of black; from the throat to the breast a broad perpendicular streak of bright orange; the back very dark brown, clouded with orange; and the same colour of very soft feathers, and running to a point in the middle; quills and secondary plain dusky brown; the coverts black, with much light brown, and orange mixed; legs flesh-colour; toes strong and scaly, as in the domestic Fowls, the middle claw sharp-edged on the interior side.

This, according to Mr. White, is an small plenty in all the environs of the Garden of Gibraltar, but not upon any part of the Hill or Rock. Its first appearance is at the same time with the Common Quail; and it continues throughout the winter and spring; about breeding time it changes its colour, and it is supposed that it resorts with its conspecifics to the mountains of Spain, as it is known to the Spaniards. It runs with ease and swiftness, and excels in its flight; often being seen to rise to a great height, and to alight upon the tops of the rocks.



Andalusian Quail.

It has the bill and legs are flesh-colour; general colour of the plumage above rufous, irregularly marked with black; sides of the

Inhabits Gibraltar. But the Quail, which appears to be the same, has been thus described to me by Mr. White.

Length the same. Bill pale; irides white, or light pearl-colour; front, cheeks, and throat, pale brown, elegantly mottled with black; crown of the head black, with a small mixture of orange; back part of the neck orange, with a small mixture of black; from the throat to the breast a broad perpendicular streak of bright orange; the back very dark brown, clouded with orange; tail the same, composed of very soft feathers, and running to a point in the middle; quills and secondaries plain dusky brown; the coverts black, with much light brown, and orange mixed; legs flesh-colour; toes strong, and scaly, as in the domestic Fowls, the middle claw sharp-edged, on the interior side.

This, according to Mr. White, is in no small plenty in all the environs of the Garrison of Gibraltar, but not upon any part of the Hill or Rock. Its first appearance is at the same time with the Common Quail; and it continues throughout the winter and spring; about breeding time it disappears for the summer; yet there is no reason to suppose that it quits the country for that time; but rather that it resorts with its congeners into the upland tracts for the season. It is known to the English sportmen, by the name of Trail, or Terrail. It runs with wonderful agility, and none but the most staunch, and excellent dogs, are able to flush it. The Spaniards often bring it to market, but so ignorant of its true history, that they suppose it to be the young of the Common Quail, from its being a much smaller bird.

78.—ANDALUSIAN QUAIL.—PL. CXXXII.

Perdix Andalusica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 656.

Tetrao Andalusicus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 766.

Hemipodius tachydromus, *Tem. Man.* 314. *Id. Ed.* ii. 495. *Id. Pig. & Gall.* iii. 626.

Andalusian Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 791—plate in frontispiece.

IN this the bill and legs are flesh-colour; general colour of the plumage above rufous, irregularly marked with black; sides of the

neck spotted with black; beneath from the chin to the vent rufous white, tinged with yellow on the fore part of the neck and breast; quills dusky.

Inhabits Andalusia.—This description, with a drawing, was furnished to me by the late Mr. Pennant; but we greatly suspect it to be allied to the Gibraltar one, or last species.*

79.—LUZONIAN QUAIL.

Perdix Luzoniensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 656.

Hemipodius thoracicus, Turnix à plastron roux, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 622.
Tab. Enc. Orn. vii. No. 5.

Tetrao Luzoniensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 767. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 324.

Ortygis Luzoniensis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 185.

Caille de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 54. pl. 23. *Sonnin. Buf.* vii. 144.

Luzonian Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 792.

THIS is about one-third less than the Common Quail. Bill greyish; head, hind part of the neck, and throat, black and white mixed, most irregular on the first; fore part of the neck and breast chestnut red; belly pale yellow; back blackish grey; greater quills grey; the lesser yellow at the ends, and in the middle of the yellow a spot of black on each, which is round, and half surrounded with chestnut red; tail short; legs pale grey; toes three in number, and all placed forwards.

Inhabits the Island of Manilla. This seems to be somewhat allied to the last, as it agrees in several of its markings, but we will not be positive that the two are not distinct species. Found by Dr. Horsfield, in Java. The male is called Drigul, the female Gamma.

The colours vary much in different specimens. In full grown birds the head is generally black, spotted with white, particularly at

* It may possibly be the same with the Three-toed Quail of Dr. Shaw; which he says, is a bird of passage, and is caught by running it down; being sprung once or twice, it becomes so fatigued, as to be overtaken, and knocked down with a stick.—*Shaw, Trav.* p. 300.

the sides; the back more of a red brown, and the wings black, banded with white; the breast sometimes ferruginous, but at a later period marked with transverse bars of black and white: the throat is black in the males, generally white in the females.

These Quails are frequently kept tame, and the females trained to fight with each other by the natives of the country. The superior courage of this sex has given rise to a common Malay proverb, in which a hen-pecked husband is compared to a Puyu, which name the bird goes by in Sumatra.

The Chinese and this Species are the two best known throughout the Eastern Islands. The latter is only trained for fighting, and is most frequently domesticated, so as to become as tame as the Common Fowl.—Sir T. C. Raffles.

80.—BLACK-NECKED QUAIL.

Perdix nigricollis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 656.

Tetrao nigricollis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 767.

Coturnix Madagascariensis, *Bris.* i. 252. t. 24. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 70.

Hemipodius nigricollis, *Turnix Cognan*, *Temm. Fig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 619.

La Caille de Madagascar, *Buf.* ii. 479. *Pl. enl.* 171.

Black-necked Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 791.

SIZE of our Quail. Bill cinereous; upper parts and sides of the head, and the neck, white and black, with a mixture of rufous; hind parts of the neck, and upper parts of the body, variegated with ash-colour, rufous, and black, the last in streaks; in some parts broader, forming spots; wing coverts irregularly mixed, rufous and ash-colour; besides which, are some irregular spots of yellowish white, most of them accompanied with a black streak; scapulars partly the same, except a whitish streak on some of the feathers; chin and fore part of the neck black, ending in a point on the breast.

The breast itself, sides of the body, belly, thighs, and vent, cinereous; sides of the breast rufous; under tail coverts striped with

black ; quills brown ; the three or four outer ones edged with white ; tail like the upper parts of the body ; legs cinereous ; the hind toe wanting.—Inhabits Madagascar.

A.—Bill and legs pale ash-colour ; head and upper parts of the body fine pale reddish clay-brown ; the head darker than the rest ; all marked with white streaks in several series ; beneath dusky ash, marked with small, transverse, curved black streaks ; down the middle of the breast, from the chin, a black streak.

The other sex has the head darker, with fewer white spots, and no black streak down the middle of the throat.

Inhabits India, and called Hoonkeah. It is probably a Variety of the Madagascar, or Black-necked Species.—Sir J. Anstruther.

81.—DUBKEE QUAIL.

LENGTH under five inches. Bill pale ; head mottled whitish and ash-colour ; all round the neck and sides ferruginous ; down the middle from the chin, paler ferruginous ; the rest of the upper parts fine pale ash-colour, varied with paler spots, inclining to rufous ; under parts cinereous clay-colour, marked on the sides of the breast with round black spots of several sizes ; greater wing coverts and second quills pale clay-colour, spotted with black, some of them kidney-shaped ; greater quills and tail plain dusky ; legs yellow, with three toes only, all placed forwards.

Inhabits India, called Dubkee.—Sir J. Anstruther.

A.—Bill and legs yellow ; plumage in general pale grey, crossed with fine black lines ; lower part of the neck behind inclined to

rufous; breast the same; outer part of the wing and breast marked with small, distinct spots of black.

Inhabits India and China, called Looah.

82.—BLACK-FRONTED QUAIL.

Hemipodius nigrifrons, *Turnix à bandeau noir*, *Temm. Fig. & Gall. Svo. iii. 610.*

LENGTH six inches. Bill red; plumage on the upper parts of the body rufous yellow, spotted with black on the wing coverts; from the forehead a white band, to the base of the bill, then a broad one of black, and behind this a third of white; top of the head pale rufous; throat pale rufous yellow; neck and breast the same, but dotted with small black crescents; belly and vent white; legs flesh-colour; claws brown.—Inhabits India.

83.—FIGHTING QUAIL.

Hemipodius Pugnax, *Turnix combattant*, *Temm. Fig. & Gall. Svo. iii. p. 612.*

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill yellowish, with a brown tip; irides straw-colour; top of the head dusky brown, mixed with rufous; body above rufous, varied with black and white; the nape rufous; throat black; between the bill and eyes, cheeks, and behind the eyes, dotted black and white; fore part and sides of the neck, breast, and upper part of the belly and wing coverts black and white, in bands, but many of the white bars edged with rufous; lower belly and vent ferruginous; legs yellowish brown.

84.—BALEN QUAIL.

SIZE uncertain. Bill black; top of the head, even with the eyes, marbled brown; down the middle of the crown a pale clay-

coloured streak, and another over each eye, almost to the back; the chin, sides under the eyes, and throat white; sides of the neck and breast clay-colour; down the middle, from the throat to the breast, a broad black streak; the rest of the under parts pale clay-colour, each feather marked down the middle with a long black streak, rounded at the bottom; back and wings pale mottled brown, as the head, marked with a series of pale yellow streaks down the middle, and two others of the same on each side, besides some fine similar lines from the shafts of each feather; legs pale red, three toes only, all placed forwards.

Inhabits India, called *Balen*: it seems to correspond in many things with the *Coromandel Quail*.—Sir J. Anstruther.

One, supposed to be a female, is marked much the same about the head, but without the black down the breast, or the transverse curved marks on the throat; sides of the body dirty white, with fewer black spots.

With the above another of the first. The plumage much the same, but darker in colour; and the under parts flesh-colour, instead of pale rufous, or clay-colour. This is called *Gassur*, and is probably a young bird; it differs, however, in having on one leg a rudiment of a hind claw.

A.—Length five inches. Bill pale blue; above the body is pale mottled ash-colour, with a series of yellowish streaks; also some large spots of blackish before, and marbled behind; the wings pale brownish rose-colour, checquered with white, and in the interstices a spot of black; greater quills dusky; on the middle of the crown a slender yellow streak; the rest of the crown marbled; sides of the head paler; round the eye nearly white; beneath the bird is wholly buff-colour; sides of the breast spotted with black; tail blotched with brown; legs flesh-colour, no hind toe.

Inhabits India.—Gen. Hardwicke; taken at Cawnpore, in May.

85.—MOTTLED QUAIL.

Hemipodius fasciatus, Turnix rayé, *Temm. Pig. & Gall.* 8vo. iii. 624 ?

SIZE of the Common Quail. Bill pale grey; plumage above barred, and beautifully mottled, as in the Little Bustard; the neck before, and breast pale ash-colour, with transverse, dusky crescents, and markings; the rest of the under parts, thighs, and vent, pale rufous yellow; legs pale grey, with three toes, all placed forwards.

Inhabits India.—From a fine drawing in the collection of Mr. Lambert.

86.—SULTRY QUAIL.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black, half an inch long, formed as in our Quail; plumage in general bright clay-colour, with the edges of the feathers, for the most part, pale; in addition to which, those of the back have several blackish, transverse streaks and marblings of the same; scapulars beautifully varied, and bordered with white; wings blotched with white, and many of the blotchings edged with black; the rest of the wing white; down the middle of the wing a streak of black, dividing the white; under part of the body, from the breast, plain white; legs pale, three toes only, all placed forwards.

Inhabits Senegal.—General Davies.

87.—SOUTHERN QUAIL.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill dusky; plumage above clouded brown, with a few pale yellow streaks, mixed with rufous; wing coverts buff, blotched with brown; outer wing coverts plain,

pale buff; crown dark; cheeks pale, a little mottled with darker; quills brown, a few of the inner margined with buff; chin dull white; the rest of the under parts the same, blotched a little as far as the neck; tail coverts long, hiding the tail; legs with three toes only, placed forwards.

Inhabits New South Wales.

88.—VARIED QUAIL.

Perdix varia, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. lxxiii.

New-Holland Partridge, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 283

* **SIZE** rather larger than the Common Quail. Bill horn-colour; plumage above not unlike our Partridge, marked with triangular large spots of black, from the middle of each feather being of that colour; forehead, and round the eyes, marked with small spots of white; fore part of the neck and breast pale ash-colour; belly, thighs, and vent, dull white; on the ears a bluish spot; from thence, on each side of the neck, pale dusky red, or ferruginous; quills, and most of the outer part of the wing, black; tail as the back, short, and a trifle cuneiform; the wings, when closed, reach to the middle of it; legs pale yellow, with three toes, all placed forwards.

Inhabits New South Wales; chiefly met with in July, and has all the habits of our European Quail.

89.—CRESCENT QUAIL.

Hemipodius maculosus, *Turnix mouchet *, *Temm. Fig. & Gall. Svo.* iii. 631.

BILL pale; plumage in general rufous brown above, a trifle mottled, and inclining to yellow; beneath paler, nearly white on the forehead, round the eyes, and chin; with a few short, blackish lines on the front, and both white, and black curved marks on the ears;

also a few of the same on the front of the neck; the breast and sides, almost to the thighs, marked with roundish spots of white, each half surrounded on the under part with a black crescent; lower belly and thighs rufous brown; vent almost white; legs very pale rufous brown.

One supposed a female, is rufous brown, paler beneath, but not inclining to white on the head and chin; the breast marked with pale spots, with a dusky crescent at the bottom of each, but much less conspicuous than in the other sex.

Supposed to inhabit New-Holland.

90.—SPOTTED-NECKED QUAIL.

LENGTH six inches. Bill dusky; head above brown black, mixed and barred dusky black and ferruginous, many of the feathers with a pale streak on the outer web, in this approaching to those parts in the Common Quail; wing coverts mixed as the back, but rather in spots than bars; quills plain brown; tail the same, but short, and exceeded somewhat by its coverts, which are barred ferruginous and black; chin dusky white; throat and breast dusky, near the end of each feather a clay-coloured spot; sides under the wings mixed ferruginous; belly and vent dirty buff; legs yellow, with only three toes on each foot, placed forwards.

Inhabits Africa.—In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

91.—HOTTENTOT QUAIL.

Hemipodius Hottentottus, *Turnix Hottentot*, *Temm. Fig. & Gall. Svo. v. iii. 636.*

SIZE of a Lark; length five inches. Bill slender, brown; eyelids above red; plumage in general pale rufous, with whitish, rufous, and black spots; crown of the head black, the feathers edged with rufous, with a slender line of the same down the middle; throat

white, the feathers edged with rufous; belly yellowish white, marked with brownish spots; nape ash-colour, with deeper markings of the same; tail crossed with zigzags of black and rufous, and a large white spot; legs yellow; toes short; the wings reach within ten or eleven lines of the tail.

The female is much the same, but the colours less distinct.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope. M. Levillant found it very common about Hottiqua Land: the female said to lay eight dirty grey eggs.

PL. CXXXIII.



Gold-breasted Trumpeter

GENUS LXV.—TRUMPETER.

1 Gold-breasted

||

2 Undulated

3 Chili

BILL moderate, the upper mandible a little convex.

Nostrils oblong, sunk, and pervious.

Tongue cartilaginous, flat, fringed at the end.

Legs naked a little above the knees.

Toes three before and one behind, the last small, with a round protuberance beneath it, which is at a little distance from the ground.

1.—GOLD-BREASTED TRUMPETER.—PL. CXXXIII.

Psophia crepitans, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 657. *Lin.* i. 203. *Gm. Lin.* i. 720. *Borowsk.* iii. p. 81. *Mus. Lev.* t. 57. *Vosmaer, Monog.* 1768. p. 6. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* i. p. xcv.

Grus Psophia, *Pall. Spic.* iv. t. 1.

Phasianus Antillarum, *Bris.* i. 269. *Id. Svo.* i. 75. *Raii*, p. 56. 2. Sect. 2.

L'Agami, *Buf.* iv. 487. pl. 23. *Pl. ent.* 169.

Trompetenvogel, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 111. t. 97.

Le Caracara, *Buf.* ii. 292. *Hist. des Antil.* ii. cap. 5. §. 8.

L'Oiseau Trompette, *Descr. de Surin.* ii. 162.

Gold-breasted Trumpeter, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 793. pl. 68.

SIZE of a large Fowl, but the neck is long, and it stands high on the legs; length twenty inches. Bill dull yellowish green, with the end dusky, in some birds black; irides luteous brown; round the eyes somewhat bare, and reddish; general colour of the plumage black; the feathers of the head and neck very short, and downy; those on the fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, glossy gilded green, with a reflection of blue in some lights; feathers between the shoulders ferruginous, changing into pale ash-colour as

they pass downwards, and are loose and silky; those of the scapulars very long, and hang over the tail, which is short, and consists of twelve black feathers; legs long and greenish; claws black.

In some birds the colour varies a little, having a mixture of white in the wings.

This singular bird inhabits various parts of South America, as Brazil, Guiana, Surinam, &c. but no where in more abundance than in the Amazon's Country; lays two blue-green eggs, a little bigger than those of a Hen; said to be very familiar, and much attached to its keeper: is remarkable for a particular kind of noise it emits, and about which authors differ much, in respect to the place from whence it proceeds; some think it to be from the anus,* others the belly. At first the sound seems to come from the mouth; it is not unlike the word Scherck, two or three times repeated; this is answered by a noise from within, imitating the cooing of a Dove, many times repeated; the belly seems much agitated during this noise, but sometimes the bird makes it without any sound from the mouth preceding. It is said to feed on bread, flesh, and small fish; runs fast, and with long strides, assisted by expanded wings; sleeps on one foot, with the head drawn in between the shoulders, in the manner of the Stork.

The bird mentioned by Du Tertre, in his *Hist. des Antilles*, is probably the same; he says, it is as large as a Capon, with a bill like that of a Raven; the neck and legs longer than in the Cock; the feathers of the neck and breast blue, and glossy, equalling those of the Peacock; back grey brown; wings and tail black, the last very short.

This is said to inhabit the Caribbee Islands, and there called Pheasant; often tamed, and kept among Poultry; † is quarrelsome,

* Rostro mussitante respondet per anum.—*Lin.*

† One of these, a young bird, found its way into a farm yard, in Surrey, and associated with the poultry; it was perfectly tame, and on one occasion accompanied the hounds, for three miles, and kept up with them. It was last in possession of Lord Stanley, but died on its way into Lancashire.

and for the most part victorious, often killing not only Fowls, but Turkeys also, and will follow the inhabitants, especially the negroes, pecking their legs, and not unfrequently till they bleed; the flesh is reckoned as good as that of a Pheasant.

2.—UNDULATED TRUMPETER

Psophia undulata, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 657. *Gm. Lin.* i. 721. *Jacq. Vog.* 24. 18. t. 9.
Undulated Trumpeter, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 225.

SIZE of a Goose. Bill dusky blue; the general colour of the plumage on the head and upper parts, somewhat like that of a Bustard, being pale reddish brown, beautifully undulated with black; the feathers at the back part of the head long, forming a dependent crest; beneath the ears begins a list of black, which passes down on each side of the neck, growing wider as it descends, and meeting on the lower part before, where the feathers become greatly elongated, and hang loosely, somewhat in the manner of the Demoiselle Heron; beyond this, all the under parts from chin to vent are white; legs in colour like the bill.

Inhabits Africa.—The specimen, from which the above account is drawn up, was brought from Tripoli.

M. Temminck gives this bird as one of the synonyms, along with the Ruff and Rhaad Bustards, as being the same; that the two last named are one and the same we can readily allow, as mentioned hereafter; but in respect to the Undulated Trumpeter, if the figure of it be correct, it cannot belong to the Bustard Genus, as it has a very conspicuous back toe, similar to that of the Gold-breasted Trumpeter, though the plumage on the back is very like that of the Bustard.

3.—CHILI TRUMPETER.

Otis Chilensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 658. *Gm. Lin.* i. 725. *Molin. Chil. Fr. ed.* 241.
Chili Bustard, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 284.

THIS is larger than the Great Bustard, with bill and legs similar. Colour of the plumage for the most part white; but the crown of the head and fore part of the wings are grey, and the quills black; the tail has 18 feathers, and is rather short; the legs furnished with three toes, placed forwards, and a fourth a little way up behind.

Inhabits the Plains of Chili, and there called Piuquen; mostly met with in flocks, and feeds on herbage. It does not begin to pair before two years old. The female lays six white eggs, the size of those of a Goose; it readily becomes tame, and may be domesticated in the manner of other poultry. As no specimen of the bird, or even a figure of it has come under our view, we have to rest on the authority of Molina, for its ranking with the Bustard; but from the circumstance of its having a fourth toe behind, we have ventured to join it with the Trumpeter Genus.

GENUS LXVI.--BUSTARD.

1 Great Bustard	6 Black-headed	12 Little
2 New-Holland	7 Blue-necked	13 Passarage
3 Arabian	8 Abyssinian	14 Ruffed
A Var.	9 African	15 Rhaad
B Var.	10 Great-billed	16 White-chinned
4 White-eared	11 Marbled	17 Thick-necked
5 Indian		

BILL a little convex, nostrils open, oblong.

Tongue sloping on each side near the end, and pointed.

Legs long, naked more or less above the knee.

Toes only three, all placed forwards.

Birds of this Genus are met with in various places of the Old Continent, and Islands adjacent, but not a single species has hitherto been discovered in America.*

1.—GREAT BUSTARD.

- Otis Tarda, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 658. *Lin.* i. 264. *Gm. Lin.* i. 722. *Scop.* i. No. 259. *Frisch*, t. 106. *Kramer*, 354. 1. *Georgi*, 172. *Faun. arag.* 79. *Raii*, 58. A. 1. *Will.* 229. t. 32. *Bris.* v. 18. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 216. *Klein*, 18. 1. *Id. Stem.* 3. t. 2. f. 1. 3. *Id. Ov.* 16. t. 3. f. 1. *Borowsk.* iii. 115. t. 59. *Schæf. El. Orn.* t. 51. *Gerin.* iii. t. 265. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 307. *Id. Ed.* 2d. 506.
- Trappe, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 33. *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* 43. *Schr. d. Berl. Nat.* iii. 376. t. 8. f. 2. *Naturf.* xi. S. 11. *Id.* xxii. 130. *Bechst. Deutsch.* iii. 278. *Id. Ed.* 2d. iii. p. 1432. *Schmid, Vog.* p. 104. t. 93.
- Outarde, *Buf.* ii. p. 1. pl. 1. *Pl. enl.* 245. *Hist. Prov.* i. 353.
- Abutarda, *Gabin. de Madrid*, ii. p. 73. lam. 70.

* If we except the one so called by Molina; but which, from its possessing a fourth, or hind toe, seems more properly to belong to the Trumpeters, where, till we can obtain further information, we have placed it.

Great Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 796. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 98. pl. 44. *Id. fol.* 87. pl. N. *Ed.* 1812. i. p. 376. pl. 48. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 186. *Id. Sup.* p. 63. *Will. Engl.* 178. pl. 32. *Edw.* pl. 79. 80. *Albin*, iii. pl. 38. 39. *Pitf. Mem.* pl. p. 196. *Bewick, Birds*, i. pl. p. 314. *Lewin, Birds*, iv. pl. 139. *Id. Pl.* xxiii. 1.—the egg. *Walcot, Birds*, ii. pl. 173. *Pult. Dors.* p. 6. *Shaw's Zool. Lect.* t. 72. *Rural Sports*, ii. t. p. 383. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

THIS is the largest of the Land Fowl in these Islands, the male weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds; length four feet, breadth nine. The bill is dusky; irides pale hazel; the head and neck are ash-coloured; the back barred transversely black, and bright rust-colour; quills black; belly white; tail barred red and black, and consists of twenty feathers, the two outer ones nearly white, with two or three bars of black; legs dusky brown.

The female is about half the size of the male, and weighs rarely more than twelve pounds; the crown of a deep orange, crossed with transverse black lines; the rest of the head brown; lower part of the neck before ash-coloured, otherwise like the male, but the colours of the back and wings more dull.

The male differs, too, from the female, in having a tuft of feathers about five inches long, on each side of the lower mandible; besides which, there is a pouch, on the fore part of the neck, capable of holding nearly seven pints of water, the entrance immediately under the tongue. This, whatever uses it may be put to, seems of consequence while the female is sitting, which is generally at a great distance from water; or for the young, till they can move from the nest: a different use of this bag has been observed at Morocco, where it is usual to fly the Hawk at the Bustard; for on the attack of the Hawk, the Bustard has been known to make use of this reservoir of water, to spirt it out against the assailant; who, not uncommonly, by this means is baffled in the pursuit.

The Bustard makes no nest, but lays the eggs on the ground, scratching a hole in some dry corn field; generally two in number, as big as those of a Goose, pale olive-brown, marked with spots of a

deeper colour. The female is said to abandon the eggs, if any one touches them in her absence. The food is chiefly grain, and herbs, but likewise worms, which the bird finds, crawled out of the ground in summer, before sun-set; mice, frogs, and other reptiles.

This noble bird appears at present to be almost confined to the Old Continent, extending southward to Greece and Syria; and to the north, Sweden and Russia. In great plenty in some parts, in others exceedingly scarce, especially in such as are well inhabited, as from timidity, it avoids all commerce with mankind; and it is well known, that the most despicable cur dog will drive whole herds of them away. In England they have formerly been met with in troops of fifty or more, but are now very rare; the places where they mostly frequent are the open countries of the south and east parts, from Dorsetshire, as far as the Wolds, in Yorkshire, and on Salisbury Plains, in Wiltshire; but except upon the latter they are almost extinct, and in Scotland certainly so.* Are very slow in taking wing, nor do they so with ease; but run very swiftly, so that few but greyhounds can well overtake them; and it is said, that these swift coursers have run them down before they could rise from the ground; of late the eggs are sought after, for the purpose of hatching them under Hens, and half a guinea is said to be no unusual price for an egg, and ten or twelve guineas for a pair of young birds, not full grown.† Are common in some parts of Germany,‡ and probably migrate from one part to another. This bird is frequent also in all the southern Plains of Russia, and Deserts of Tartary, and is solitary, except at the time of migration, when it unites into small flocks:§ with us they can scarcely be said to be migratory, as they

* *Br. Zool.* † *Orn. Dict.* These were certainly once in sufficient plenty in England, as we find them, among other birds, admitted to the table of the Duke of Northumberland, in 1512; and again in 1605, being then said to be in season from October to May. See *Breviate touching the Order, &c. of a Nobleman's House.*—*Archæol.* xiii. p. 315. & seq.

‡ So common in Hungary, that sometimes 4 or 500 are seen in a flight.—*Keysl. Trav.* iv. 176.—*Kramer.*

§ *Decouv. russ.*

only leave the usual haunts in very severe winters, when the downs are covered with snow for some time, and when hunger forces them to the more enclosed situations in small flocks, at which time they stray to a great distance. In the winter of 1798, one was killed near Plymouth, in Devonshire, and two others the following year, in the same county.* Some years before, seven or eight were seen in the lower parts of Gloucestershire, and two at least were killed; and in the year 1783, in very severe weather, two Bustards were seen at St. Margaret's, on the Kentish Coast, and one of them shot.†

2.—NEW-HOLLAND BUSTARD.

LENGTH three feet one inch. Bill black; crown of the head the same; neck dun-colour, speckled with minute blackish spots; wing coverts white, marked with spots of black and lead-colour near the end; the five outer quills brown, the rest grey, with three large white spots, the ends white; back and tail brown grey, minutely spotted with white; belly and vent white; thighs white, waved with black: the tail consists of fourteen feathers, which are white at the ends; legs black: from the joint to the heel seven inches; length of the middle toe three inches and a half.

Inhabits New South Wales.—In the collection of Gen. Davies. The late Mr. Pennant informed me of a Bustard, in New-Holland, weighing sixteen pounds, with a black band across the breast, but could not furnish any further account.

3.—ARABIAN BUSTARD.

Otis Arabs, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 801. *Lin.* i. 264. *Gm. Lin.* i. 725. *Buf.* v. 80. *Id.* Svo. ii. 219. *Klein*, 18. 3. *Borowsk.* iii. 120. *Gerin.* iii. pl. 266.
Le Lohong, Outarde hupée d'Arabie, *Buf.* ii. 52.

* *Orn. Dict.*

† Mr. Boys.

Wilde Pauw, *Wild Peacock, Barrow's Trav.* 139 ?

Paon sauvage de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 85. pl. 49.

Flying Ostrich, *Adans. Voy. Seneg.* Svo. p. 294.

Arabian Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 801. *Id. Sup.* 226. *Edw.* pl. 12

SIZE of the Great Bustard, but the bill, neck, and legs, are longer; the first pale horn-colour; irides dull brown; back part of the head crested, and black; forehead whitish; on each side of the head a black mark, passing into a crest behind; the rest of the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, rufous, mixed with black, not unlike the markings of a Woodcock; throat and neck before ash-colour, crossed with brown lines; breast and under parts white; quills black; the secondaries black and white in spots; those nearest the body rufous, crossed with blackish; the two middle tail feathers blackish, the others white, a little mottled, and crossed with a black band; legs pale brown.

Inhabits Arabia Felix.—Mr. Edwards saw one alive at Sir Hans Sloane's, in London, which came from Mocha, there known by the name of Lohong.

This no doubt is the Flying Ostrich, of Le Maire, and Adanson, above mentioned, and not the next, as Buffon supposes. The long neck, crest, and size, forbid it; and especially as it is scarcely one-third the size.

A.—Le Paon sauvage de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 85. pl. 49.

Arabian Bustard, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 226.

Length three feet. Bill long, pointed, straight, a little enlarged at the end, dusky black; head, neck, and breast, light grey, with semicircular lines of black; on the head a long tuft of feathers, ending in a point, which the bird carries horizontally; the crest is black above, and grey beneath, banded with black; back, wings, and tail brown; bastard wing white, margined with grey; belly white; toes three in number, placed forwards, and united as far as the first joint.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands, and Cape of Good Hope ; is called Wild Peacock by the inhabitants, but on what account seems uncertain ; perhaps some of its actions or attitudes correspond with those of the Peacock.

B.—Length three feet. Bill three inches long, and pale ; forehead, sides round the eyes, whole of the neck, and beneath, pale cinereous white, crossed with numerous minute lines of dusky ; belly and thighs nearly plain ; back and wing coverts beautifully mottled rufous brown, with dusky irregular, abrupt lines, appearing marbled ; some of the outer series of the second wing coverts are black, others ash-colour, with a large spot of white at the end of each ; second quills greenish grey for the most part, the greater black ; behind the thighs and vent pale marbled rufous brown, with a few large dusky spots ; tail the same, inclining to cinereous near the end, but unspotted ; and finally, the ends of the feathers are dusky black for about an inch ; legs yellow.

Inhabits India.—Taken from a fine drawing, of full size, in the collection of General Hardwicke.

4.—WHITE-EARED BUSTARD.—PL. CXXXIV.

Otis Afra, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 659, *Gm. Lin.* i. 724. *Borowsk.* iii. 120.

Otis Atra, *Lin.* i. 264. *Gerin.* iii. t. 266.

L'Outarde d'Afrique, *Buf.* ii. 54.

Knor-Cock, *Kolb. Cap.* ii. 139. pl. 7. f. 2. *Sparrrn. Voy.* i. 153.

White-eared Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 802. *Id. Sup.* 227.

SIZE of a large Fowl ; length twenty-two inches. Bill yellow, at the end black ; crown blackish brown, irregularly barred with white lines, and bounded on each side with the same : on the ears a large patch of white ; the rest of the head, neck, and under parts, are black ; round the lower part of the neck behind a band of white,

PL.CXXXIV.



White-eared Bustard.

passing forwards to the breast, as a collar, but not meeting before ; upper part of the body and wings deep blackish brown, crossed with irregular rufous streaks, of different shapes ; the outer edge of the wing black ; above this a large bed of white, occupying almost the whole length of the wing ; the secondaries are longer than the prime quills, and hang over them in a state of rest, the last are black ; the tail consists of fourteen feathers at least, in length five inches ; the shape rounded, marked not unlike the back, but inclining to ash-colour, and paler at the end ; besides which, all but the two middle feathers are crossed with two bars of black ; the lower part of the feathers, round the lower part of the thighs, white ; legs yellow, claws black.

The female has the head and neck like the back, but the lines more delicate : the breast and belly black, as in the male, but the white patch on the ears, and ring at the lower part of the neck, are wanting.

The white patch on the ears is so conspicuous, as to be characteristic, and cannot be taken for a crest, as Buffon* seems to think ; indeed, Linnæus calls the colour of the crown, and upper parts cinereous, omitting to mention any mottlings, yet leaves traces fully sufficient to ascertain, that he means the bird here described.

These birds inhabit the Cape of Good Hope, and are to be seen in the collections of several gentlemen in this kingdom. Mr. Masson met with them in plenty in his botanical travels, about seventeen days journey from the Cape,† where they are called Korhaen. Kolben calls them Knor-cock, and Knor-hen, and says, that they serve as sentries to the other birds, for as soon as they discover any man, they make a loud noise, like the word crack, repeating it very clamorously, to the frequent disappointment of the sportsman. They frequent heaths, and places remote from habitations, and build their nest in bushes, but never lay above two eggs in a season ; the flesh is of an

* Cette huppe est sans doute ce que M. Linnæus appelle les Oreilles.—*Hist. des Ois.* ii. p. 55.

agreeable flavour, but not so fine as that of most tame birds: they are shot, chiefly, because they warn other birds, from the noise they make, to get out of the way.

In Kolben's figure, which is very bad, there appear some whitish obscure spots, on which account Brisson supposed this bird to be the Guinea Pintado, but there is nothing in Kolben's description to confirm it.

Dr. Sparrman observes, that it has the art of concealing itself perfectly till any one comes near, when on a sudden it soars aloft, almost perpendicular, into the air, with a sharp, hasty, quavering scream of *Korrh korrh*, which alarms the animals throughout the neighbourhood.

5.--INDIAN BUSTARD.

Otis Bengalensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 660. *Gm. Lin.* i. 724.

Pluvialis Bengalensis, *Bris.* v. 82. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 231.

Le Charge, ou L'Outarde moyenne des Indes, *Buf.* ii. 56.

Large Eyes, *Adans. Seneg.* 8vo. p. 77.

Indian Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 804. *Id. Sup.* 228. *Edw.* pl. 250.

LENGTH twenty-three inches; height, when standing erect, twenty-two inches; weight from twelve to fourteen pounds. Bill two inches and three quarters long, and whitish; eyes very large; irrides hazel; eyelids cinereous; sides of the head, round the eyes, brown; rest of the head, neck, and under parts, black, the feathers hanging loose; back, rump, and tail, light brown, the middle of each feather black; a bar of brown, spotted with black, passes all round the breast; tail brown, barred and spotted with black; wing coverts white, a few of the outer ones only margined with black; quills white without, and cinereous at the tip; secondaries white, spotted with black, and crossed with black bands; some of them nearest the body grey, marked with black spots; legs pale ash-colour, claws brown.

The female differs much, the ground light cream-colour, mottled speckled, and streaked on the neck and wings with brown and black, in a beautiful manner, and some spots of dusky black on the back and scapulars; beneath from the breast cream yellow, obscurely streaked with dusky; head tufted behind as the male, but coloured as the rest of the plumage; mottled with brown on the wings, and crossed with three or four dusky bands; quills dusky black; legs as in the male.

Inhabits India, and called Churge; not uncommon at Bengal called there by some the Florikin.—Sir J. Anstruther.

I observe in some drawings, that the breast and under parts in the male are deep brown, not black. In others in possession of Mr. Lambert, I find this bird is called Cirris, that it is plentiful in India, and much esteemed for eating, as the flesh is thought to be delicate, and well flavoured. It seems to be greatly allied to the White-eared Species. In Gen. Hardwicke's drawings it is called Trina Mayara, in the Sanscrit, which means Grass Peacock.

6.—BLACK-HEADED BUSTARD.

LENGTH nearly fifteen inches. Bill longish, black; the whole head black, descending as low as half the neck behind, and before as far as the breast; sides of the neck, and lower part of it behind, the back, and wing coverts, dull greyish rufous, crossed with fine lines of black; the ends of the feathers margined with dull rufous; the under parts from the breast plain rufous cream-colour, with a few undulations of brown on the latter; all the outer edge of the wing, bastard wing, and quills black; tail much rounded, or slightly cuneiform, undulated with lines and dots, and crossed with six or seven dusky bars; legs black, bare for three quarters of an inch above the joint.

Inhabits India. Found about Lucknow, called a Species of Churge, but seems not to have been before described.—Sir John Anstruther.

7.—BLUE-NECKED BUSTARD.

BILL pale brown, crown of the head black; nape blue, and beneath this again black; sides of the head rufous white; over the ears pale rufous; chin black, diverging a little on each jaw; below this the fore part of the neck to the breast is pale blue; from thence to the vent white; the hind part of the neck is pale ferruginous brown; sides between that and the blue in front, pale ferruginous; back and wing coverts most beautifully spotted with ferruginous, white, and brown, in spots, transverse lines, and minute dottings; the second quills more blotched, and the markings larger than the wing coverts; tail as the second quills; greater quills black; wings and tail nearly even; legs yellow, claws black.

Another of these differed, in having a greater proportion of black about the head, chin, and throat; but the sides of the head as in the other white; the markings on the back mottled, and dotted much in the same manner, but less variegated and beautiful, all the neck, breast, and beneath blue, but deeper coloured than in the other; bill and legs the same.

I found these two birds among the drawings of Mr. Dent, most beautifully executed; and suppose them to be the two sexes of this species, which has not before been under our observation. This may possibly be the Wild Pauw, or Wild Peacock, of Barrow's Travels,* which, he says, is as large as the Norfolk Bustard, being three feet and a half in length, and extent of wing seven feet; that the feathers of the neck are long, very thick and loose, like those of a Domestic Fowl, colour light chestnut on the upper parts, and ash-coloured blue under the throat, and on the breast; back beautifully undulated with black and brown lines; belly white; tail feathers from sixteen to twenty, marked with alternate bars of black and white.

* P. 139.

This inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and is by much the finest in Southern Africa, is not uncommon. Seen in great numbers in the neighbourhood of Zwart-kop's Bay, chiefly near the farm houses, and to all appearance might be domesticated. The flesh is exceedingly good, with a high game flavour.

8.—ABYSSINIAN BUSTARD.

LENGTH two feet eight inches. Bill pale, depressed, from gape to point three inches; from the end of the bill to that of the claws, two feet nine inches; crown of the head crested, the feathers elongated, black; upper parts of the body finely marbled as in the first species, but with very fine lines beneath; neck greyish white, marked with transverse lines of black; tail white, crossed with three or four brown bars, the end mottled; but near the body white, and a streak down the wings; legs pale, stout, and bare three inches above the knee.

Inhabits Abyssinia, brought from thence by Mr. Salt.

9.—AFRICAN BUSTARD.

LENGTH nearly four feet. Bill stout, horn-coloured; head and neck nearly bare, being covered only with longish, weak, slender feathers; most bare on the fore part, longer on the sides, and falling on the breast somewhat like a loose ruff; all these are very pale buff-colour; the body on the upper parts brown, minutely marked with yellowish, as in some others of the Genus; the wings chiefly black, irregularly charged with large spots of white; quills brown; the top of the head is brown; all the under parts from the breast white; tail long, brown and white in alternate bars, six bars

in all, the two middle ones marked as the back; the legs are stout, tessellated, bare very high above the joint; the wings reach three-fourths on the tail.

Brought from Africa, by Mr. Salt.—A specimen in the Museum of Mr. Bullock.

10.—GREAT-BILLED BUSTARD.

LENGTH eighteen or nineteen inches. Bill large in proportion to the size of the bird, broad at the base, and flattened; length of it from the gape to the point three inches and a half; base to the nostrils yellow, the rest black; eyes pale yellowish green, and large; plumage in general fine pale ash-colour; belly, thighs, and vent, white; on the sides of the head a bed of black; between the bill and eye white, passing round it, broader above, and ending in a long streak behind, dividing the black; the chin and throat are also whitish; but on each side of the jaw is a curved brown whisker; lesser wing coverts darker than the back, the greater paler; quills black; tail rounded, the two middle feathers as the back; the others white, or nearly so, with the ends, for three quarters of an inch, black; the quills reach to within one inch of the end of the tail; legs formed as in the Thick-kneed Species, pale greenish white.

Inhabits India; found at Cawnpore in April.—Gen. Hardwicke.

11.—MARBLED BUSTARD.

SIZE uncertain. Bill pale; head above the eyes, back of the neck, and all the upper parts, wings, and tail, pale rufous; crown of the head darker, or dusky; back and wing coverts beautifully mottled with dusky brown, in various shapes of transverse lines, and irregular markings; and the greater wing feathers barred three or

four times with dusky; tail rather pointed, marked as the greater wing feathers; under parts from the chin generally white, with some obsolete, dusky mottlings across the breast; legs dusky pale yellow, and, as usual, bare above the knees.

A drawing of this bird is among others in the collection of Mr. Dent, but although the colours are beautifully mixed, the whole seems less distinct than in many of the Bustard Genus.

12.—LITTLE BUSTARD.

- Otis Tetrax, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 659. *Lin.* i. 264. *Faun. succ.* No. 196. *Gm. Lin.* i. 725. *Muller*, No. 220. *Faun. arag.* 79. *Borowsk.* iii. 118. *Gerin.* iii. t. 264. *Gmel. reise*, iv. 137. *Tem. Mun. d'Orn.* 319. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 508.
- Otis minor, *Bris.* v. 24. t. 2. f. 1. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 218. *Raii*, 59. 2. *Will.* 129. t. 32.
- Otis Tetrax, *Shaw's Zool.* pl. 454.
- Tarda nana, *Klein*, 18. 2.
- Petite Outarde, *Buf.* ii. 40. ° *Pl. enl.* 25.—male. *Id.* 10.—female.
- Canapetiere, *Hist. Prov.* i. 353.
- Gallina pratojuola, *Cet. Uc. Sard.* 122.
- Der Kleine Trappe, *Bechst. Deut.* iii. 283. *Id. Ed.* ii. iii. p. 1446.
- Field Duck, *Albin*, iii. pl. 41.
- Lesser Bustard, *Br. Zool.* i. 286. *Id. Ed.* 1812. 379.
- Little Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 759. *Id. Sup.* 226. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 321. A. *Edw.* pl. 251. *Phil. Trans.* xlviii. 502. pl. 16. *Id.* lvii. 349. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 318. *Lewin, Birds*, iv. pl. 140. *Walcot, Birds*, ii. pl. 174. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 573.—female. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

SIZE of a Pheasant; length seventeen inches. Bill grey brown; crown of the head black, dashed with rufous; sides of it, the chin, and throat, rufous white, marked with small dashes of black; the whole neck black, encircled with two irregular bands of white, one near the top, the other near the bottom; back and wings rufous, mottled brown, crossed with fine, irregular black lines, mixed with some perpendicular dashes of the last; under parts of the body and outer edges of the wings white; the tail consists of eighteen feathers, of which the four middle are tawny, barred with blackish; the others white, marked with transverse, irregular, narrow, blackish bands; legs grey.

The female said to want the black on the neck, which is of the same colour as the rest of the upper parts, and much the same as in the male, but the lines not so delicate, and the irregular, and longitudinal spots more numerous; breast rufous white, with blackish striæ; the rest of the under parts white.*

This species is found in many parts of Europe, but is very rarely met with in England; and except in one instance all specimens have been females, or supposed to be such; and if so, this may be well accounted for, as there are more of that sex.† The males are said to fight with each other vigorously, and each to keep master of a certain district. In several parts of France it is in sufficient plenty, as well as in Spain; but in others little known; and we believe it to be no where very common. Linnæus notes it in his Swedish List, saying, that it is seen there in spring, but very rarely;‡ but no where farther to the north; very frequent in the southern and south west Plains of Russia, and in small flocks, when it migrates; continues a good way into the deserts of Tartary, but never seen in Siberia. The female lays from three to five glossy green eggs in June; the young follow the mother as soon as hatched, like chickens, and squat on the least noise; they are able to fly about the middle of August: is a shy and crafty species; if disturbed, will fly for two or three hundred paces, not far from the ground, and then run faster than a man can follow on foot.§ Feeds on all sorts of grain, ants, beetles, and green corn: the flesh is dark in colour, but much esteemed, being of a very high flavour; by some thought to taste much like that of a hare. The eggs are also accounted a great delicacy.

* It is probable that the male retains the female plumage for a season or two, as the late Mr. Tunstall had one in his Museum, shot in Sussex, appearing outwardly as a female, but proved, on dissection, to be a male; or does the male possess the distinction of the black neck for a certain time every year?

† Salerne observes, that one male is sufficient for many females.

‡ Buffon says, that Linnæus has not mentioned it in his *Fauna Suecica*. He had not read the last edition of that work.

§ From this cunning, a proverb has arisen in France, that a man "plays the Land-Duck."

We have been informed of three or four of these birds, which have of late years been killed in this kingdom. One shot in or near Wherwell Wood, not far from Andover, in Hampshire, in the middle of December, 1808.

Another in Yorkshire, near Beverley; communicated by the late Mr. Folijambe, of Grosvenor-place; time of the year not mentioned; this, though given to him as a male, was in the female plumage.

A third shot in Jan. 1809, by the Hon. W. Temple, in a turnip field, in the parish of Wellow, near Romsey, Hants. This latter was eighteen inches in length, to the end of the tail; but to that of the toes twenty inches and a half; extent of the wings two feet nine inches; weight thirty-three ounces (averdup.) This, as well as the two last mentioned, had the plumage of the female, as described above; the real sex, from the inside being in decay, could not be ascertained; but the colour of the plumage was very bright and distinct. In addition to the above Mr. Selby, of Twizel House, Northumberland, informs me, that one of these, in the female plumage, was killed near him in January last, and found, on dissection, to be a male. From the above circumstances it is not unfair to conjecture, that either the male does not get the black neck for a season or two, at any rate, or that one or both sexes obtain this mark, or distinction, during the time of incubation; unless, as M. Salerne tells us, that this species is polygamous.

13.—PASSARAGE BUSTARD.

Otis aurita, *Ind. Orn.* i. 660.

Passarage Plover, *View of Hindoostan*, ii. pl. p. 271.

Passarage Bustard, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 228.

SIZE of the Little Bustard; length eighteen inches. Bill long, and slender, bluish; head, neck, breast, and belly black; on the ears a white patch; junction of the neck and breast white; the whole

back, wings, and tail, mottled and barred with a net work of the finest lines of black and brown, in the manner of the last species: greater wing coverts white; on the hindhead four pairs of capillary, black feathers, each pair of different lengths, and dilating at the ends into a lance-shaped tuft; the longest pair four inches, the shortest scarcely rising in sight; tail rounded at the end; legs strong, pale yellow; toes divided to their origin.

The female is nineteen inches in length; head and neck cream-colour; sides of the head nearly plain; crown marked with brown streaks; the rest of the neck marbled, and streaked with brown; back beautifully marbled with clay-colour and brown; the feathers margined with pale cream-colour; and as they fall over each other, appear chequered, or lozenge-shaped; wing coverts black; scapulars, and part of the greater ones, white; belly and legs black; tail as in the male, but paler.

Inhabits India, called *Leek*, or *Chulla Churj*. In some drawings I observe the white on the ears to be less conspicuous; tail crossed with four or five bars of black; the wings at the inner bend, and scapulars, mixed with much white, the rest of the coverts dusky black; quills mottled clay-colour, barred with black.

It appears from an account sent to Lady Clive, that it is called *Nehla Nemalia*, and that it lives in the *Circah Jungle*; is the *Ground Peacock* of the *Gentoos*, and feeds on insects; by some called the *Passarage Plover*.* In some parts of India known by the name of *Oorail*, and by some of the English, *Flercher*: is greatly esteemed for the table, and much sought after: the flesh of the breast is partly white, partly brown, and is accounted a great delicacy. It is not uncommon, but being a shy bird, very few are taken.

Among General Hardwicke's drawings is the figure of one as large as life, and measuring in length eighteen inches. This had the head greatly blotched with black; ears buff-colour; neck wholly

* Lady Impey.

marked with transverse blotches of black; back marbled as in the former description; wing coverts black, scapulars the whole length white, the rest of the wing rufous buff, spotted with black; belly, thighs, and vent, black, with a patch or two of buff on the first; tail as the back; legs dirty flesh-colour.

Inhabits India, called Abluk-Cherui.

The female does not differ much from that sex described above, but has a greater mixture of black. The name given to this was Tok-dar.

14.—RUFFED BUSTARD.

Otis Houbara, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 660. *Gm. Lin.* i. 725. *Borowsk. Nat.* iii. 121. *Mus.*

Lev. pl. in p. 215. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 321. *Id. Ed.* 2d. p. 511.

Houbara, *Buf.* ii. 59. *Shaw's Trav.* pl. p. 252. *Gent. Mag.* V. 19. pl. in p. 497. 501.

Voy. en. Barb. i. 267. *Bruce, Trav. Ed.* 8vo. vii. pl. 55.

Ruffed Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 805.

SIZE of a Capon, but longer. Bill nearly one inch and a half long, and flat, like that of a Starling; plumage in general light dun, or yellowish, marked all over with little brown spots; head furnished with a white pendent crest; neck feathers whitish, streaked with black, and very long, capable of being erected as in the cock, and the Ruff Sandpiper; breast, belly, vent, and thighs, dusky white; larger wing feathers black, each of them marked with a white spot near the middle; the tail is pale in colour, dotted across with brown, and marked with four or five bars of blackish brown; legs yellowish brown, with three toes only, placed forwards. So far the description of Shaw; who adds, that it frequents the deserts of Arabia, and feeds on shrubs and insects; is often pursued by the Hawk, when it makes a variety of flights and stratagems in order to escape.

The figure engraved in the last edition of *Bruce's Travels* is not unlike that in *Shaw's Travels*, but more squat, and was said to have been shot at Syene, immediately under the Tropic. It is called by

the natives Houbara, or Hibbarrar, and is said to be a bird of the highest flavour in the universe. Mr. Beckstein mentions one of these having been killed in Siberia; and M. Temminck informs us of two others, killed in Spain, but the being met with in Europe is far from a common circumstance.

15.—RHAAD BUSTARD.

Otis Rhaad, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 660. *Gm. Lin.* i. 725. *Buf.* ii. 61. *Shaw's Trav.* p. 255.
 . f. 2. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 267. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 511.
 Rhaad Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 805.

ACCORDING to Dr. Shaw, there are two sorts, the first is the size of the Houbara. Bill and legs strong; head black; at the hind part a dark blue tuft; upper parts of the body and wings spotted with brown; belly white; tail pale brown, crossed with stripes of black. The smaller is the size of a Common Fowl, and without the crest at the back of the head; the back and legs stronger than those of a Partridge, with a plumage much the same as in the other. Both have three toes only.

These are found in Arabia, and known by the name of Rhaad, or Saf-Saf; are granivorous and gregarious. It is probable, that these two birds may be different in sex, if not Varieties of each other.

16.—WHITE-CHINNED BUSTARD.

Otis Indica, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 661. *Gm. Lin.* i. 725. *J. F. Miller*, t. 33.
 White-chinned Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 806.

SIZE of the Thick-kneed Bustard.* Bill dusky black; crown of the head black; the upper parts of the body brown, waved with

* Supposed so, from the head being figured of a full size in *Miller's Plate*.

black; tail dusky; round the eyes mottled with black; on each side of the head a black streak; chin white; the rest of the under parts dusky yellowish cream-colour; sides nearly white; legs pale dusky brown.—Inhabits India.

17.—THICK-KNEED BUSTARD.

Otis Oedicnemus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 661.

Charadrius Oedicnemus, *Lin.* i. 255. *Gm. Lin.* i. 689. *Klein*, 20. 4.

Faun. arag. 78. *Borowsk.* iii. 112. 6. *Gerin.* iv. t. 472.

Oedicnemus crepitans, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 322. *Id. Ed.* 2d. iii. 521.

Charadrius Scolopax, *Gmel. reise*, iii. 87. t. 16.

Pluvialis minor, Oedicnemus, *Bris.* i. 76. t. 7. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 230. *Raii*, 108. A.

4. *Will.* 227. t. 58. 77. *Schæf. el. Orn.* t. 58.

Fedoa nostra tertia, Stone Curlew, *Raii*, 105. A. 6? * *Will.* 216?

Charadrius Illyricus, *It. Poseg.* 26. t. 3.

Der Steinwalzer, *Bechst. Deut.* iii. 197. t. 17? *Id. Ed.* 2d. 4. p. 387. t. 45.

Le Grand Pluvier, *Buf.* viii. 105. pl. 7. *Pl. enl.* 919.

L'Eddinemo, *Cet. uc. Sard.* 260.

The Third Sort of Godwit, *Will. Engl.* 293. § 111?

Stone Curlew, *Albin.* i. pl. 69. *Will. Engl.* 306. 293. t. 58. 77.

Thick-kneed Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 806. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 100. *Id. fol.* 127. *Bewick*,

Birds, i. pl. p. 321. *White, Selb.* p. 43. 88. *Id. Nat. Cal.* pp. 15. 50. 76. *Lewin*,

Birds, iv. pl. 141. *Id.* pl. xxiii. 2.—the egg. *Walcot, Birds*, ii. pl. 163. *Pult.*

Dors. p. 16. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

LENGTH from sixteen to eighteen inches, breadth two feet; weight seventeen ounces. Bill almost two inches long, yellowish, towards the point inclining to black; irides and eyelids pale yellow; the eye large, and furnished with a dusky, nictitating membrane, coming from the external angle of the eye, by which the eye is defended, without closing the lids: the head is large, and round, somewhat flattened on the top, the feathers of it, the neck, and upper parts of the body pale tawny brown, with a dash of blackish down

* This may be doubted; Linnæus was deceived probably by Ray's calling it the Stone Curlew; but Willughby says, "it differs from his second Godwit, in that it hath a much shorter, and slenderer bill." He adds, that this in Cornwall they call the Stone Curlew; but that others call the Oedicnemus of Belon, by this name.

the shaft; the under parts much the same, but somewhat paler, except the chin, belly, thighs, and vent, which are pale yellowish white; above and beneath the eyes is a pale band; and below the eye a bare yellowish green space;* on the coverts, parallel to the edge of the wing, a pale band; quills black; tail rounded, composed of twelve feathers;† the six middle ones banded with brown, the three outer on each side white, barred with dusky; all but the two middle marked more or less at the ends with black; legs yellow, or greenish white; knees thick, as if swelled, the outer toe united to the middle one, as far as the first joint; claws black.

The female does not differ from the male in outward appearance. This bird is found in Europe, but not farther north than this kingdom, nor even here in the colder parts; chiefly in the western counties, but not there observed beyond Dorsetshire; not uncommon in some parts of Kent, frequenting the rising slopes, and hills on each side of the whole vale between Dartford and Farningham, and beyond the latter, especially those parts which are stony and dry;‡ is well known also in Hampshire, Lincolnshire, and Norfolk, and from this latter has gained the name of Norfolk Plover;§ It lays two or three cinereous white eggs, weighing about one ounce and a half; two inches and a quarter long, and marked with blotches and scratches of blackish olive brown; in some specimens mixed with obscure dusky ones; the eggs are placed on the ground, or in a small hollow of the earth, in general sheltered by a stone or two, and the hen sits thirty days. It seems to hatch late, as the young have been brought to me, unable to fly, the middle of October; and they will follow, like Chickens, as soon as hatched; for some time they are grey, and downy like a young Owl. The food is chiefly insects, and

* I have not found this bare part in the birds which have come under my inspection; perhaps it appears only in very old subjects.

† Hasselquist says 13, but he must have miscounted, or else his specimen had 14; for in no instance have we observed an odd number.

‡ Salerne observes, that poor land is not unfrequently called Curlew-land,

§ It is called also, in some parts, the Stone Curlew.

their larvæ, tadpoles, mice, &c. the cry is singular, an hoarse kind of whistle, three or four times repeated, heard more than a mile, and chiefly in the evening, more like the creaking of the handle of a well, grindstone, or other axle wanting grease. Buffon compares this note to the words Turlui, turlui; and says, the bird is common in France. It appears first towards the end of April, but is sometimes heard much earlier,* and will now and then stay till November;† but more frequently departs in October. Mr. Boys has seen them on high chalk downs in winter, and once shot a bird at Sandwich, in January 1781; though their remaining here throughout the year is by no means common. Independent of France, it also inhabits Italy and Spain, and in the Province of Andalusia is found in all moist grounds from September to March, which is the very season of its general disappearance in England, in the southern counties of which last it mostly abounds, and vast flocks are sometimes seen to congregated in Sussex, before their departure; it is now and then seen at Gibraltar, on the rocks near Europa Point on the opposite shore, in the spring, and therefore conjectured to have come from Barbary; and, if the Kervan‡ of Hasselquist, is found in Arabia, where the Turks and Egyptians keep it alive in cages, being fond of the noise it makes, to them agreeable. A specimen brought from the Cape of Good Hope was larger, twenty inches in length. I have also seen it represented in various drawings from India, and the name known by there is Curwaruk, said to be of the usual size, as was the skin of one brought from Barbary,§ in the year 1784.||

* February 27. April 24.—*Nat. Cal.* p. 15.
Id. p. 50. & 76.

† September 1: November 7.

‡ Hasselquist says, it differs from the *Corvus Genus*, only in not having setæ at the base of the nostrils.—See *Trav.* p. 93.

§ I have seen it figured in India drawings of a larger size than common, and named Kervan.

|| Also said to be a native of Owhyhee.—See *Ellis's Narr.* ii. 143.

ORDER VI. STRUTHIOUS.

GENUS LXVII.—DODO.

1 Hooded

|| 2 Solitary

|| 3 Nazarene

BILL large, bending inwards from the middle of the upper mandible, marked with two oblique ribs, and much hooked at the end.

Nostrils placed obliquely near the edge, in the middle of the bill.

Legs short, thick, feathered a little below the knees: toes, three forward, one backward.

I.—HOODED DODO.—PL. CXXXV.

Didus ineptus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 662. *Lin.* i. 267. *Gm. Lin.* i. 728. *Borowsk.* ii. 161.

t. 25. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 123. *Id.* pl. 143. the leg. *Id.* pl. 166. the head. *Jahnst.*

Av. pl. 56. f. 5. very bad figure. *Tem. Man.* Ed. ii. *Anal.* p. cxiv.

Cygnus cucullatus, *Grew, Mus.* p. 60. last parag. *Raii*, 37. 4. *Will.* 107. t. 27.

Raphus, *Bris.* v. 15. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 214.

Gallus gallinaceus peregrinus, *Clus. Exot.* 99. t. 10. *Olear. Mus.* xxiii. t. 13. f. 5.

Le Dronte, *Buf.* i. 480. *Bont. Ind. Or.* t. p. 70.

Dod-eersen, or Valgh-Vogel, *Herbert Tr.* Ed. 1634. t. p. 212. *Id.* Ed. 1677. t. p. 382.

Dodar from the Island of Mauritius, *Mus. Tradesc.* p. 4.

Hooded Dodo, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 1. pl. 70. *Id. Sup.* ii. 287. *Edw.* pl. 294. *Will. Engl.*

153. pl. 27.

THIS uncouth being is rather larger than a Swan, and not far short of three feet in length. The bill pale blue, except the end of

the upper mandible, which is yellowish, and a red spot on the bend of it; end of the lower blackish; irides white, bright, and shining; the general colour of the plumage is cinereous, and soft to the touch; belly and thighs whitish; the head large, and covered with a sort of cowl or hood, composed of short black feathers; the wings are very short, and of a yellowish ash-colour; end of the coverts black, tail feathers curled, standing up on the rump, and incline to yellow, like the wings; the legs are very stout, short, and yellowish; the claws black. This account agrees with a painting of the bird in the British Museum.

Herbert, in his Travels, describes this bird, as having seen it, though his figure is a bad one. He says, "It seldom weighs less than fifty pounds; that the pace is slow, and the body round and fat; by some eaten as meat, but is more pleasant to look, than feed upon; and the stomach so fiery, that it can digest stones; in that, and shape, not a little resembling the Ostrich."

This awkward figure is said to inhabit the Island of Mauritius, and that of Bourbon,* in the Indian Ocean.

The picture, above mentioned, was copied by the late Mr. Edwards, from one drawn from a living bird, brought from Saint Maurice's Island. Dr. Grew, who mentions the leg of one, among other treasures of the British Museum, sufficiently describes this part; but we owe the figure of it to Dr. Shaw, being the identical one mentioned by Dr. Grew; and this gentleman has also favoured the world with an engraving of the head, which, with another leg of the same, is now to be seen in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford; but it is probable, that a specimen of the whole bird was in the Museum of John Tradescant, as such an one is recorded under the name of Dodar, as composing part of that gentleman's curious

* These birds must have been imported into the above Islands from elsewhere, as it is said that the Portuguese, who first discovered them, found neither land bird nor quadruped in either. *Mem. de M. Commerson.—Hist. des Ois. V. p. 280.*

collection at South Lambeth.* In a late history of Mauritius,† we are told, that it is no longer found there, or in Bourbon, Rodriguez, or Sechelles; and must now be placed among those species which once existed, but have been destroyed, by the facility with which it could be effected. No hope, therefore, can now be entertained of finding them, but on the shores of uninhabited Islands. Leguat calls this bird the Giant; and in the narrative of M. du Quesne, he talks of the Giant, and the Dodo, as large birds, of an extraordinary height, which frequent the rivers and lakes; and whose flesh is like that of the Bittern.

2.—SOLITARY DODO.

Didus solitarius, *Ind. Orn.* ii. p. 3. *Gm. Lin.* i. 728.

Le Solitaire, *Buf.* i. 485. *Leguat, Voy.* i. 98. pl. in ditto.

Solitary Dodo, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 3.

THIS is described as a large bird, and the male to weigh sometimes forty-five pounds. The bill and legs like those of a Turkey; but the bill more bent, and the bird standing higher on the legs: the neck of a proportionable length; the eye black and lively; head not crested, and the general colour of the plumage grey and brown mixed; it has scarce any tail; and the bastard wing swells out into a round knob; the wings too short for flight, and the hind parts rounded like a horse's rump, being clothed with feathers, which may be called coverts.

† Called in his catalogue "Dodar, from the Island of Mauritius; it is not able to fly being so big."—See p. 4.

‡ First called Cerné, or Swan Island, before the Dutch took possession in 1698, as the sailors found there a great number of white Fowls, without tails, which on that account they took to be Swans. It should seem that these could be 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. Some think, however, that by Cerné was meant Madagascar, and if so, and the Island being more than 1000 miles long, and about 300 broad, it is possible that the Dodo may yet exist there.

PL. CXXXV



Hooded Merganser

The female is sometimes brown, and sometimes light yellow, and appears very beautiful: this has also a kind of widow's peak above the bill, and the feathers on each side of the breast enlarge into two white tufts, somewhat like the bosom of a woman; the feathers of the thighs rounded at the end, like shells; and according to Leguat, the bird has altogether a noble and elegant gait.

Said to inhabit Rodrigue, and not uncommon; but not met with in flocks, scarcely more than two being found together. It makes the nest in bye places, with leaves of the palm, a foot and a half thick, and lays one egg, bigger than that of a Goose. The male sits in turn, and does not suffer any bird to approach within two hundred yards of the spot, while the hen is sitting, which is seven weeks; the young one is some months before it is able to shift for itself; the parents in the mean time are affectionate to it, and faithful to each other afterwards, &c.

It is also mentioned, that a stone is always found in the gizzard, which perhaps may be no more than may be met with in all granivorous birds, serving merely to prove it to be of that race.—Young birds though timid, are stupid enough to suffer the approach of any one, but when grown up, are more shy, and will not be tamed. Two of them were shipped from Bourbon, but soon died, as they refused to eat. They are chaced in winter, viz. from March to September, being then fat, and the young birds are much esteemed for the table.

3.—NAZARENE DODO.

Didus Nazarenus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 663. *Gm. Lin.* i. 728.

Oiseau de Nazareth, O. de Nausée, *Buf.* i. 485. *Cauche, Madag.* 130. *Borowsk.* ii. 162.

Nazarene Dodo, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 4.

BIGGER than a Swan. Bill large, bent downwards; the whole body covered with black down instead of feathers, but the wings

are feathered, and it has some frizzled ones upon the rump, serving instead of a tail ; legs long and scaly, and three toes on each foot.

This was met with at the Isle of France, by F. Cauche, who adds, that the female lays only one egg, white, as big as a penny loaf, and that there is always found with it a white stone, the size of a Hen's egg : that it makes the nest of leaves, and dry herbs, in the forests, on the ground ; and in the gizzard of the young bird a grey stone.

The three last described seem to have much affinity to each other, and probably may prove hereafter to be the same species, differing only in age or sex ; but although this is our opinion of the matter, we have mentioned the above references, to enable the reader to judge for himself.

Pl. CXXXVI



American Emu.

GENUS LXVIII.—EMEU.

BILL straight, depressed, somewhat rounded at the tip.

Wings useless for flight.

Lower part of the thighs bare of feathers.

Legs furnished with three toes forwards, and a knob behind instead of a back toe.

AMERICAN EMEU.—PL. CXXXVI.

Rhea Americana, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 665. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* xcviii.

Struthio Rhea, *Lin.* i. 266. *Gm. Lin.* i. 727. *Borowsk.* iii. 127. 2. *Nat. Mis.* pl. 72.

—— nothus, *Klein, Ord. Av.* p. 17. *Id. Stem. Av.* p. 1.

—— *Camelus Americanus*, *Nhandu-guacu*, *Raii*, 36. 2. *Will. Orn.* 105. *Id. Engl.* 150.

Struthio Emeu, *Eus. Nieremb.* 117. t. p. 118? *Johnst. Av.* t. 56?

Le Touyouyou, *Bajon, Cay.* ii. 263. *Buf.* i. 452.

Le Cheuque, *Molin. Chil.* 232. *Id. Fr. Ed.* 241.

Le Nandu, Churi, ou Antruche, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 239. *Ferm. Surin.* 142.

American Ostrich, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 23.—note *. *Clavig. Mexic.* ii. 290. 293. *Falk.*

Patag. 52, 53. & al. *Wallis's Voy.* 273. *Damp. Voy.* iii. part i. p. 76. *Enc.*

Brit. xvi, 205. pl. 437. *Waser's Voy.* 222.

American Rhea, or Emeu, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 292. pl. cxxxvii.

THIS bird, notwithstanding it is sufficiently common in South America, has, till lately, so far escaped the researches of naturalists, as to make it an uncertain, and obscure species. M. Bajon gave us reason to think that it was the same with the Jabiru,* and this mistake was not a little favoured, from Marcgrave, and others, having blended several names, nearly similar, with each other; such as Nhandu-guacu, and Jabiru-guacu; and Nhandu-apoa for a greater

* *Mem. sur Cay.*

Jabiru ; and again, Jabiru for a small Species,* which is, according to Barrere, called also Aouarou, by the inhabitants of Guiana. This author too, likens the Nhandu-guacu, or supposed American Ostrich, to a Crane ; † yet adds, that it has somewhat the appearance of an Ostrich.

The account given by Willughby, from Marcgrave, is the best of old authors ; he says, “ that this sort is somewhat less than the African ; the head like that of a Goose, with fair black eyes, a compressed and flat bill, not very broad, and two inches and a half long ; the neck about two feet long, which they carry like a Swan or Stork ; little wings, unfit for flight ; one of which they spread, and set up as a sail, to assist them in running, which they do with that speed and swiftness, that a good greyhound can hardly overtake them : their whole body is covered with grey feathers, which are longer and more beautiful on the back: the body, with their feathers, appears almost round. They have not such a tail, made up of crested feathers, as commonly represented in pictures of Ostriches, but stretched forth along the back even to the vent ; the legs long, the lower about one foot and a half, the upper one foot ; they have three toes on each foot, armed with thick, black, but not sharp, claws ; one toe standing backward, which is round and gross, so that they can hardly walk on a smooth or boarded floor, but easily slip and fall.”

Molina, in his *History of Chili*, says, it is rather less than the Common Ostrich ; and when standing, the head is elevated from the ground, about the height of a man. The neck two feet eight inches long ; the head small, rounded, and covered with feathers ; eyes

* *Hist. Bras.* 200, 290.—*Pison, Nat. Hist.* No. 84.

† *Grus cinerea ferrivora*. He calls it in another place a Heron. In *Barlæus's Account of Brazil*, the following occurs, talking of birds, “ quædam volandi impotentia memorabiles sunt,” p. 226, and in *Pison. Hist. Nat. & Med.* in the same book adds, et “ Struthiones primarios ambre griseæ prædones,” p. 610.

black; the lids furnished with eye-lashes; bill short and broad, like that of a Duck; legs the length of the neck, with three toes placed forwards, and the rudiment of a fourth behind; tail of short feathers, of equal lengths, springing from the rump; extent of wings from tip to tip eight feet, but on account of 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 Varieties.

Azara makes the total length of the bird to be fifty-seven inches and a half; the feathers of the body white, on the back lead-colour, behind the head dusky; at the nape a kind of black stripe, which descends on the hind part of the neck, growing broader as it passes down to the back; the rest of the head and neck whitish; shoulders and scapulars ash-colour, like the habit of a Franciscan; wings much the same, but the feathers white towards the base, and dusky in the middle; beneath the wings some pure white feathers, but the others are only so for one-third of the length, the rest dusky; the feathers in general long and dishevelled, those of the head like hairs; at the bend of the wing a spur six lines long, but not useful; eye round, covered by a projecting bone; rump conic, pointed, but no tail; shins very stout before, and covered with great scales.

We have never met with any figure of the adult bird, which can be depended upon, nor any specimen, except of one about half grown, in the Leverian Museum, and from which our engraving was taken, and a still younger specimen in the Museum of Mr. Bullock. The height of the latter, standing erect, from the bill to the ground nearly forty inches; the neck alone twenty. It had no appearance of a tail, as the elongated wing feathers, and those of the back hung down and covered it; and many of the back feathers appeared to be crossed with eight or ten narrow, obscure bars; the general colour of the plumage was dun, approaching nearly to white on the belly; the segments of the shins about twenty in number, and

a conspicuous knob instead of a back toe, the forward ones united at the base by a membrane.

The Emeu is found in South America, from Guiana, to the most southern coast; at Rio grande, Serigippo,* about Buenos Ayres,† and even to the Coast of Patagonia;‡ but no where more plentiful than in the neighbourhood of the Lake Nahuelguapi, in the Valley of the Andes.

Dampier§ also talks of Ostriches being found to the south of Bahia, in great plenty, though not so large as those of Africa; chiefly in the southern parts of Brazil, among the large savannas, near the River Plata, and from thence to the Straits of the Magellan: it is said to live on fruits: is a voracious bird; and like the Ostrich, swallows any thing indiscriminately offered to it; but according to Molina, its favourite food is flies, which it catches with a peculiar address. Azara says, it is known to the Gnaranis by the names of Nandu, and Churi, but the other inhabitants call it Emeu, and Antruche; and that it is more plentiful on the borders of the River Plata, than in Paraguay; for the most part seen in the open parts in pairs, though now and then in flocks of thirty: the nest is only a large hole in the ground, often with a little straw at the bottom, and on this the eggs are laid; from 60 to 80 have been found in one nest; hence it may be supposed, that several females contribute to produce them, and that each female lays 16 or 17; as to size, the egg is said to contain about two pints of liquid. They are often taken by hunting, by means of slings, with stones at the ends, which being thrown at them, they are thereby entangled; at other times shot, but are rarely to be overtaken, unless by a person on horseback. When caught young, they are said to become familiar in a day or two: the flesh is much esteemed, being when young, tender and well-flavoured.

* Willughby.

† Faulkn. Patag.

‡ *Id.* pp. 52, 53. 101. 109. 126.

Where he mentions the methods used in taking them, and says their name is Choique. See also *Wallis's Voy.* p. 373.

§ *Voy.* vol. iii. part i. p. 76.

PL. CXXXVII.



Galated Cassowary.

GENUS LXIX.—CASSOWARY.

1 Galeated

|| 2 New-Holland

|| 3 Van Diemen's

THIS Genus has a straight, depressed bill, which is pointed at the end.

Neck more or less bare of feathers.

Wings very small, and useless for flight.

Thighs bare of feathers above the knee.

Toes three in number, and all placed forwards.

1.—GALEATED CASSOWARY.—PL. CXXXVII.

Casuarius Emeu, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 664. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xcvi.

Struthio Casuarius, *Lin.* 265. *Gm. Lin.* i. 726.

Casuarius, Casoar, *Bris.* v. p. 10. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 212. *Raii*, 363. *Will.* 105. t. 25.

Frisch, t. 105. *Klein*, 17. *Id. Stem.* p. 2. *Id. Ov.* t. 2. *Gerin.* ii. 28. t. 136.

Borowsk. iii. 128. 3. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 297.

Le Casoar, *Buf.* i. 464. *Pl. enl.* 313. *Robert, Ic.* pl. ix. •

Der Gehaubte Kasuar, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 14. t. 2.

Galeated Cassowary, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 10. pl. 72. *Albin*, ii. pl. 60. *Will. Engl.* 151. pl.

25. *J. F. Miller, Ill.* t. 14. *Gent. Mag.* xliii. pl. p. 471. *Pitf. Mem.* pl. p. 240.

Grew's Mus. pl. 27.—the Viscera. *Ogilb. Chin.* 2d part, pl. in p. 59.

THIS is a large bird, and not greatly inferior to an Ostrich in bulk; though, having a shorter neck, does not appear so tall; the length about four feet, but from the bill to the end of the claws, five and a half. The bill is about four inches and a half long, grey brown, a little notched at the end, the gape very wide; irides the colour of a topaz; eyelids beset with hairs; the nostrils oblong, placed near the end of the bill; the ears large and open; on the top of the head is a kind of helmet, beginning at the base of the bill, and reaching to the middle of the crown; this is three inches high,

and one inch broad at the base, but gradually grows thinner, so that the upper part is not more than a quarter of an inch thick, the colour is yellowish, but blackish on the fore part; the sides of the head and neck naked, covered only with a wrinkled reddish skin, thinly beset with hairs, and tinged with both blue and purple; on the lower part on each side, forwards, are two fleshy membranes one inch and a half long, and three quarters broad; these are partly red, and partly blue, changing into each other occasionally; they take rise about the middle of the neck, and are very slender at the base; the breast is a callous bare part, serving the same purpose, of resting the body on the ground, as in the Ostrich; the body in general is covered with brownish black, loose-webbed, feathers, for the most part two arising out of one shaft; on the rump these are fourteen inches long at least, and hang downwards; in place of a tail, for the bird is destitute of one, the wing, or member which may be called such, is not furnished with feathers, having only five bare shafts, like the quills of a porcupine, the longest ten or twelve inches, and dusky in colour; at the end of the last joint a kind of claw; the legs have three toes, all placed forwards, at the end of each a claw, almost straight, and pointed, the inner one the longest; colour of the legs and toes greyish brown; claws black.

This species inhabits the eastern parts of Asia, towards the south; in the Molucca Islands, those of Banda, Java, Sumatra, and parts corresponding, but no where in plenty; nor ever met with beyond the limits of the Torrid Zone. It is unable to fly, but runs very fast, and in the wild state is very fierce; grunts like a hog, and kicks with the legs like a horse; the egg is smaller, and longer than that of an Ostrich, of a greenish grey, inclining to ash-colour, and marked with continuous, and thick set, small, deep green protuberances; and measures longways fifteen inches in circumference; crossways

* Linnæus calls the spots indented: ova punctis excavatis. The egg is well figured in *Klein, Ov. pl. 2.*

about twelve, and is more thin, and brittle than that of the Ostrich.* The food is of the vegetable kind, as it will eat bread, apples, and such like, when in confinement; all which it swallows whole, not bruising it with the bill; and will indiscriminately gorge stones, iron, and any thing offered to it, like the Ostrich.†

2.—NEW-HOLLAND CASSOWARY.

Casuarus Novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 665.

Emu of New South Wales, *Collin. N. S. Wales*, ii. pl. p. 307.

Southern Cassowary, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 99.

New-Holland Cassowary, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 290. *Phill. Bot. Bay*, pl. p. 271. *White, Journ.* pl. p. 129.

THIS is a large bird, being more than seven feet in length. The bill is black; the plumage for the most part mixed brown and grey, paler beneath; the head differs much from the former species, being covered with feathers; nor has it any helmet, or rising protuberance, as in that bird; the feathers, however, about the head and neck are of a hairy texture, and the fore part of the chin and throat so nearly destitute of any, that 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; the legs are dusky, and stout, in colour not unlike those in the other species, but are greatly serrated, and indented at the back part; the three toes placed all forwards, in the same manner. We are told that it differs from the Old Species

* Some eggs are white. In the catalogue of Swammerdam's Museum, we find both White and Green Cassowary's eggs mentioned; in number, four of the former, and five of the latter; with a sixth, which was ornamented with engravings.—*Swam. Mus.* p. 25.

† A bird of a brown colour, which at a distance appeared like a Cassowary, met with about three miles from Dhālac-el-Kibeer, Jan. 9; but being shot at, escaped without further knowledge being obtained; the natives said it was good to eat.—*Valent. Tr.* ii. 226.

internally, in having no gizzard; and the liver being 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, 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, but is exceedingly shy, and runs so swiftly, that a greyhound can scarcely overtake it. The flesh is said to be well relished, tasting not unlike young tender beef. †

Mr. Tench, in his *Narrative of Botany Bay*, ‡ says, the weight is seventy pounds, and the length seven feet two inches; and that the foot differed from the Ostrich in forming a triangle instead of being cloven.

3.—VAN DIEMEN'S CASSOWARY.—PL. CXXXVIII.

Casoare de la nouvelle Hollande, *Voy. aux Terr. Austr.* i. 467. pl. 36. & 41.

THIS bird has been thought by some to be the same with the New-Holland Cassowary, or last described, but by no means answers to the description of that bird. To what size it arrives when full grown is not said, but certainly not so large as the New-Holland Species: we have met with two specimens alive in a London exhibition, which appeared to exceed the bulk of a large Bustard, though giving the idea of a still bigger bird, owing to the fullness of the plumage; the bill is broad at the gape, lessening by degrees to the point, where it is a trifle bent; the nostrils placed near the edge, about the middle; colour dusky blue; the space round the eyes and some part of the neck nearly bare, and of the same colour

* Sir E. Home's description of the solvent glands and gizzards of this and the Common Species may be read with advantage in *Phil. Trans.* for 1813, p. 77. &c.

† *White's Voy.*

‡ p. 123.

PL. CXXXVIII.



Van Diemens Casowary.

as the bill; irides brown; the top of the head, and hind part clothed with a few straggling crisped feathers, or hairs, the rest of the neck and breast covered with very long and loose brown feathers, which are, in the male, nearly white on the fore part; and when the bird walks with the head drawn backward, gives a remarkable fullness to the breast; the rest of the bird is dark brown, with a tinge of blue, or blue grey, and the feathers every where loose and long, with the webs not attached as in the Common Species; and also having two feathers from one quill, totally conceal any appearance of wings or tail: there is, however, a wing, or what may be called such, being a round stump, two inches in length, with a spur at the end, a little bent, having feathers on the sides, giving the appearance of a short wing, but by no means discoverable while the bird is in a quiescent state; the legs are stout, of a dirty bluish colour, and appear to come out of the middle of the body, in the manner of a Duck or Goose, the thighs not at all visible, as in the New-Holland Species, and the toes are placed all three forwards, as in that bird.

The female is much like the male, but the bare parts about the head incline more to brown, and the loose feathers on the neck and breast are less full and brown. The young, when about three weeks old, are striped longitudinally brown and white, and in five or six weeks become wholly plain brown.

This species inhabits Van Diemen's Land, and we have very little reason to doubt its being a distinct species, as it differs in size and manners.—The author above quoted for a figure, calls it *Casuarus Novæ Hollandiæ*, supposing it to be the same bird, which is on all hands allowed to be fierce and untameable, even when brought up young; whereas the one last described, is perfectly familiar, submitting to be domesticated like other poultry, and handled without resistance, and which I have experienced myself; it is different also from either of the others as to general gait, the head and neck being

for the most part crouched, and drawn backward, and the breast, of course, greatly protruded, so as to lose much of its height, were it to stand upright; the back is also much rounded, and the hind part depressed as in the Pintado, and rarely any part of the joint of the leg to be seen from beneath the feathers.

The flesh is said to be well tasted, and the eggs, which are numerous, very delicate.

Mr. Jeffrey says, that the Island of Van Diemen, in general, affords more amusement to the sportsman, than all New-Holland put together. Snipes, Quails, Wild Ducks, Moorhens, and other birds, are found there in great abundance, as also the Emeu, which forms the principal game in these parts: Kangaroos are also in considerable quantities. There the Emeu is said to come down in vast numbers to feed on some chosen spot;* and it is customary for a party to lie in wait for them, and often meet with flocks of 70 or 80 of each. That 26 Kangaroos have been shot in one morning, and as many of both sorts killed before nine o'clock.

* Found chiefly on Emeu Plains.—*Jeffrey's Van Diemen's Land*, p. 100.

PL. CXXXIX.



Black Ostrich.

GENUS LXX.—OSTRICH.

THE bill in this Genus is straight, depressed like that of a Duck, and rounded at the end.

Wings small in proportion to the size of the body, and useless for flight.

Legs naked above the knees.

Toes two in number, placed forwards.

This bird, the Cassowary, and the Rhea were placed by Linnæus under one Genus, but from their very dissimilar characters we have thought right to keep them separate.

BLACK OSTRICH.—PL. CXXXIX.

Struthio Camelus, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 663. *Lin.* i. 265. *Gm. Lin.* i. 726. *Scop.* i. No. 160. *Raii*, 36. 1. *Will.* 104. t. 25. *Bris.* v. p. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 209. *Seba*, i. 83. t. 61. f. 6. *Klein, Av.* 16. *Id. Stem*, p. 1. t. 1. f. 1. 2. *Id. Ov.* 15. t. 1. *Gerin.* ii. 29. t. 137, 138, 139. *Borowsk.* iii. 122. t. 60. *Spalowsk. Vog.* iii. t. 21.—male. *Robert, Ic.* pl. xiii.

Avestruz Africano, *Gabin. de Madrid*, p. 29. lam. 14, 15.

Der Gemeine Strauss, *Schmid, Vog.* 13. t. 1.

L'Autruche, *Buf.* i. 398. pl. 29. *Pl. enl.* 457.—female. *Daud. Orn. V.* i. p. 94. pl. 6.—Sceleton. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* xcvi.

Black Ostrich, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 6. pl. 71. *Id. Sup.* ii. 288. *Will. Engl.* 149. pl. 25. *Albin*, iii. pl. 53. *Brown, Ill.* pl. 16.—male. *Gen. Mag.* xviii. pl. in p. 580. *Pitf. Mem.* pl. p. 214. *Phil. Trans.* xii. part. 2d. p. 147. *Id.* xxxiii. p. 223. *Id.* xxxiv. 113. *Id.* xxxvi. 275. *Cheseld. Anat. cap.* 5.—Sceleton. *Sparrm. Voy.* i. 130. ii. p. 81. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 460. pl. 21.

THIS is the largest bird yet known, near eight feet in length, and when standing upright, is from six to eight feet high. The head is small, not unlike that of a Goose; the bill too, is similar, but less depressed, four inches and a half long, horn-coloured, with a dusky

tip; irides hazel; both eyelids furnished with hairs; the head and greatest part of the neck are bare of feathers; flesh-coloured, here and there beset with a few scattered hairs; the lower parts of the neck and body are covered with black feathers, which are singularly loose in their webs, and totally unlike those of any other bird; the quill feathers, and those of the tail, perfectly white, some of them here and there fringed, or tipped, with black, and are long and beautifully waved in shape; on each wing are two spurs, about an inch in length; and on the breast a callous, bare, and hard substance, serving the bird to rest on, when first it bends forwards, to sit on the ground; the thighs and sides of the body are naked; the legs strong, of a greyish brown, with two toes only, the outer one very short, and without a claw.

The female has the general plumage ash-colour; but the wings and tail are black.

This bird inhabits Africa, the parts of Asia adjoining, and several Islands in the neighbourhood; and in great plenty about the Cape of Good Hope; found also in the low districts north of Abyssinia, but very rarely within the actual limits of the country. The egg corresponds with the size, being full as big as a child's head, of a white colour like ivory, all over full of minute indentations; the empty shell frequently weighs twelve ounces, is six inches and a half deep, and holds five pints and a quarter of liquid.* It is a polygamous bird, one male is generally seen with two or three, and even as many as five females, which lay their eggs in concert, to the number of ten or twelve each, which they all hatch together, the male taking his turn of sitting among them; between 60 and 70 eggs have been found in one nest;† and the time of incubation six weeks. For want of knowing the Ostrich to be polygamous, it is

* *Sparrm. Voy.* ii. 120. 119.

† *Thunb. Trav.* v. pp. 10. 53. 142. *Barrow, Tr. Afr.* p. 94. Kolben says the same, and that he has seen them hatching their eggs hundreds of times, and driven them off for the sake of the eggs, one of which is a meal for three or four persons, and said to be very good.

said in the *Syst. Nat.* that one female lays 50 eggs. Mr. Barrow, who gives this account, mentions, that small oval pebbles, the size of a pea, of a pale yellow colour, and very hard, are found in these, that in one egg he found nine, and in another twelve of such stones.*

Dr. Sparrman, also, confirmed to me what Mr. Barrow advances on the subject, and thinks, that from sixteen to twenty may be the usual number for each hen to lay. An Ostrich Chicken, taken the 16th of December, was about one foot in height. The Hottentots eat the flesh, and the Colonists the eggs, and often use them in their pancakes, but they are not so good as those of a Common Hen. The eggs are laid on the bare sand, and are often scattered and loose. M. Buffon computes the whole weight of a complete egg at fifteen pounds, but certainly, from what has been said above, overrates it considerably, six or seven pounds being as much as the greater part of them, are equal to. The cry of the old bird is compared to that of a lion, but shorter, and the young have no cry at all. It requires much address to take these birds, even a man on a swift horse cannot easily overtake them; perhaps with greyhounds the matter might be accomplished sooner, though when wanted for the feathers they are generally shot, by a person lying in wait behind a bush. None but the Africans will eat the flesh, but these esteem it a delicacy, and the fat is used in cookery; the eggs also are eaten, † and the shells suspended under the vaulted roofs, not only of the Mahometan Mosques, but also of the Greek and Cophtic churches; and would indeed be esteemed a beautiful ornament everywhere, was the difficulty of procuring them greater. Some of the natives obtain the birds by following at a distance for two or three days, and having tired them out, knock them down with clubs; others conceal

* Barrow.—In Syria, principally in the Dahy, about Damascus, they breed; and great quantities are killed there.—*Burchardt's Trav. in Syria, App. p. 66A.*

† The way that the Hottentots dress the eggs, is simply to bury them in hot ashes, and through a hole made in the upper end, to stir the contents continually round, till they acquire the consistence of an Omelet. This is thought by many to be an excellent repast.

themselves in a skin of one, and by this means are able to approach near enough to surprise them. When hunted by persons on horseback, with dogs, the huntsman, when near enough, applies the hooked end of a staff round the legs, and by thus throwing them down, they are killed on the spot, or taken alive.*

Independent of the flesh, which, though coarse, is sometimes eaten, the skins are so thick as to be substituted for leather by the Arabians: as to the feathers, the value of them, and the purposes to which they are put, are too well known to be much enlarged on here.

It is said that great numbers of Ostriches are found in the mountains east of Wadan, and that at all the three towns of Sockna Hoon and Wadan, it is customary to keep them tame in a stable, and every two years to take three cuttings of their feathers; and it appears, that the greater part of the fine feathers sent to Europe are from tame birds, as the plumage of the wild ones is generally so ragged and torn, that not above half a dozen perfect can be found; that is the white feathers; for the black being shorter, and more flexible, are generally good †.

The fat ‡ is of medicinal use in Arabia, for the cure of the palsy and rheumatism, and it is likewise prescribed to be taken inwardly.

The eggs serve for drinking cups and other utensils, and are often set in silver, and gold, for that purpose; and being very hard and durable, are equal in appearance to polished ivory. In the east, also, the shells, both of the Ostrich and Cassowary, serve as a medicine.§

* I remember to have seen a painting, which represented this mode very justly.

† *Lyon's Travels in Africa*.—Skins of the Ostrich with the feathers, are an article of trade with the London Merchants, *Id.* p. 156.

‡ They have a method of putting the dead body of the Ostrich in motion in such “ a manner, as to make the fat dissolve into a kind of oil, which they sell as a drug, and is called “ the fat of the Ostrich.”—*Pocock, Trav.* i. 209. Thevenot mentions the same thing.

§ See *Faun. Arab. Mater. Med.* p. 142.

The food of the Ostrich is of the vegetable kind—grass, fruits, grain, &c. but it is observed to swallow many small pebbles, which are found in the stomach on dissection,* in this imitating our poultry; and when kept in confinement, will gorge bits of iron, copper, glass, lead, &c. which sometimes proves fatal to them.† They are often very destructive to the farmers, doing much damage to the corn, as they come in flocks to eat the ears of the wheat; and unless by stratagem are not easily taken, as they are both swift and strong; instances are recorded where one has borne two men on its back, and run along with them without difficulty.‡

* See *Dissection of an Ostrich*, with an account of it.—*Phil. Trans. V. 33. p. 223. Id. V. 34. p. 113. & V. 36. 275.*

† *Pitfield, Mem. 226.*

‡ Adanson. He thinks their pace to be swifter than that of the fleetest horse.—*Voy. Seneg. 8vo. p. 87.* Mr. Moore says, “whilst I was here (at Vintain) I saw an Ostrich with a man riding on its back, who was going down to the fort, it being a present to the Governor.”—*Travels into Africa, p. 318.*

END OF VOL. VIII.

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