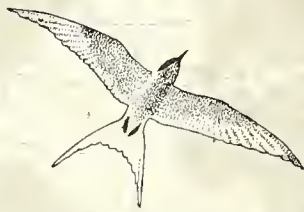




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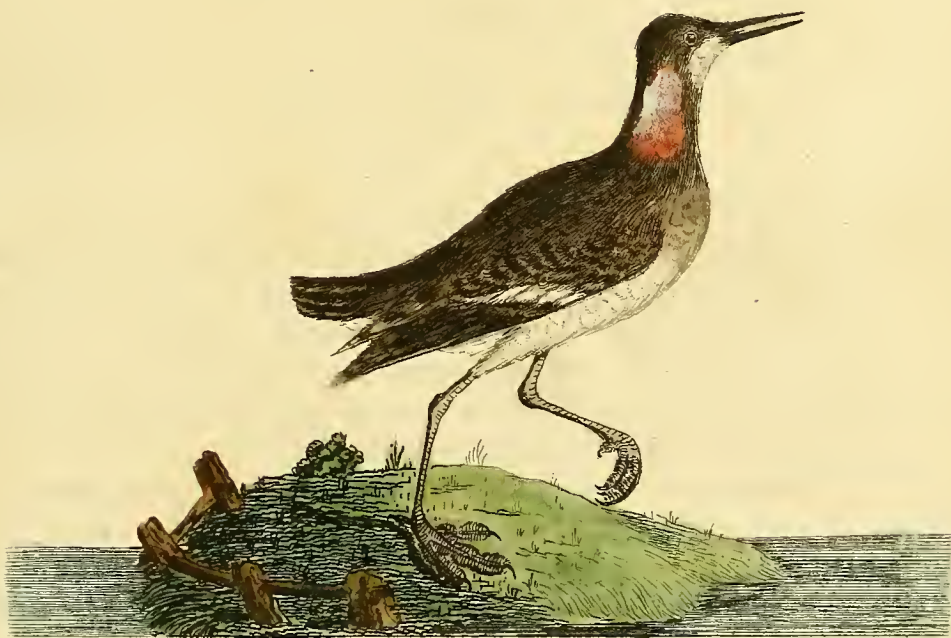


123/30

by John Latham

A  
GENERAL SYNOPSIS  
of  
BIRDS.

Vol. III. p<sup>t</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup>.



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# P R E F A C E.

THE contents of the present volume, added to those of the former ones, will, it is to be hoped, make good the promise made in the first, *viz.* the giving “ a concise account of all the Birds hitherto known ; ”—to attain the knowledge of which, every assistance has been given to me by my various friends, and no trifling labour bestowed by myself.

Enough has been mentioned, in a former Preface, of the nature of this undertaking, which will occasion very little to be added in the present ; a few things, however, seem necessary to be here mentioned, which are briefly the following.

The Reader will remark the occasional references made to the *British Museum*, as well as to that of Sir *Ashton Lever* :—but it must be observed, that such references could relate to those Birds only which were found there respectively at the time when each Genus was penned ; and will account for several others, now seen in those repositories, not to be found in this work, which at first sight might appear to have been overlooked, though in reality occasioned merely by the additions made to each, since the particular parts were written.

Those found in the private collections of several of my friends have been referred to in their places ; but, in respect to those in my own possession, it is necessary here to remark, that such are

meant to be pointed out to the reader by the mark † added before the trivial names in the margin.

In regard to Plates, so necessary an appendage to a work of this nature, it might perhaps have been wished that they had been executed in a more masterly stile; but I have been led to think, that where a just representation is only meant, the excellence of the artist is less necessary, and a correct outline the greatest recommendation: on this consideration I have been induced to make the attempt, by etching the plates myself, from drawings of my own, for the most part taken from the subjects themselves. How I have succeeded in this matter, I will leave to the Public to determine; all I dare say on this head is, that they are pretty accurate representations, and perhaps will not be thought an unacceptable addition to the text, especially as many of them are of subjects not to be found in any other work, being figures of such as were discovered by our navigators to the *South Seas*, and those who have lately made researches towards the *North Pole*.

I have, for the most part, included the Birds which have lately come under inspection in one or other of the Genera of former authors; but some few have notwithstanding arisen, which could not be reconciled to any Genus yet formed, *viz.* the WATTLE-BIRD \*, TINAMOU †, and SHEATHBILL ‡. It must likewise be here owned, that here and there a Bird will be met with interspersed in these sheets, in respect to the placing of which much difficulty has occurred; but, having one or more strong leading

\* Vol. I. p. 364.

† Vol. II. p. 724.

‡ Vol. III. p. 269.

P R E F A C E.

iii

characters, I have judged it more proper to place it at the heels of the Genus it seemed to have most relation to, rather than to then the memory by creating a new one.

It may not be amiss here to mention, that having still much matter remaining in manuscript, not only in addition to what has already been published, but also belonging to the present sheets, which came too late to be brought into the proper place, it will occasion me hereafter to publish such remainder by way of Appendix, as soon as a proper addition of materials, which I have now in view before me, shall have accrued, sufficient in consequence, as well as in quantity, to merit attention. This, however, will require some time; but care shall be taken that no unnecessary delay shall be made in bringing to view what further I have to add on the subject.

Having said thus much, nothing will remain but to conclude with my most grateful thanks for the favours of the Friends who have assisted me in my pursuits, and of the Public in general who have encouraged them—content, myself, with having made some small addition to the labours of former times, not without the hopes of being found worth the notice of future writers in this branch of *Natural History*, when the author of the present work shall be no more.

*Dartford,*  
*May 2, 1785.*

JOHN LATHAM.

B I R D S.







*Hooded Pigeon.*

# B I R D S.

## ORDER VI. STRUTHIOUS.

### GENUS LVII. D O D O.

- N<sup>o</sup> 1. Hooded D.                      3. Nazarene D.  
2. Solitary D.

**B**ILL large, bending inwards at 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.

*Didus Ineptus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 267.

*Le Dronte*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 15.—*Buf. Ojf.* i. p. 480.—*Bont. Ind. or.* pl. in p. 70.

*Dod-eerfen*, or *Valgh-vogel*, *Herbert. Trav.* p. 382. pl. in p. 383.

*Dodo*, *Raii Syn.* p. 37. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 153. pl. 27.—*Edw.* pl. 294.

I.  
HOODED D.  
PL. LXX.

**T**HIS uncouth being is rather bigger than a *Swan*, and not far short of three feet in length\*. The bill is strong, large,

DESCRIPTION.

\* See a painting in the *British Museum*.

and hooked at the end ; the gape stretches beyond the eyes ; the colour of it a very pale blue, except the end of the upper mandible, which is yellowish, and a red spot on the bend of it ; the end of the lower blackish : irides white : the general colour of the plumage is cinereous, and soft to the touch ; the belly and thighs whitish : the head large, and seems as it were covered with a black hood or cowl : the wings are very short, and of a yellowish ash-colour : the tail feathers curled, stand up on the rump, and incline to yellow, like the wings : the legs have four toes, three before and one behind ; are very stout, short, and yellowish : claws black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is the account from *Edwards*, and a painting of it is now in the *British Museum*.

*Herbert*, in his *Travels*, seems to give an account as having seen it, though his figure is a bad one. He says, that it “ seldom weighs less than fifty pounds. The bill hooked, and bent downwards ; the *thrill* or breathing-places in the midst ; from which part to the end the colour is of a light green, mixed with pale yellow : eyes round and bright : has fine down instead of feathers : the *train* (like to a *China-beard*) is no more than three or four short feathers : the head variously dressed, one half being hooded with down of a dark colour, the other half naked, and of a white hue, as if lawn were drawn over it : the legs thick and black ; and the talons great.” We likewise learn from him, that “ the pace is slow, and the body round and fat ; by some eaten as meat, but is more pleasurable to look than feed upon ; and her stomach so fiery that it can easily digest stones ; in that and shape not a little resembling the *Ostrich*.”

This awkward figure inhabits the islands of *Mauritius* (or the



the *Isle of France*), and that of *Bourbon*\*, in the *Indian ocean*.

Le Solitaire, *Bnf. Ois.* i. p. 485.—*Leguat. Voy.* i. p. 98.—pl. in d°.

**T**HIS is a large bird, and the *male* is said to weigh sometimes forty-five pounds: it has some relation to the *Turkey*, as the bill and legs are like that bird's; but the bill is more bent, and it stands higher on the legs. The neck is of a proportionable length, and the eye black and lively: the head is not crested, and the general colour of the plumage is grey and brown mixed: it has scarce any tail; and the bastard wing swells out into a round knob: the wings are too short for flight, and the hind parts are rounded like a *Horse's* rump, being cloathed with feathers, which may be termed coverts.

The *females* are covered with sometimes brown and sometimes light yellow feathers, and appear very beautiful. This sex 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 resembling the bosom of a *woman*: the feathers of the thighs are rounded at the end, like shells; and, according to *Leguat*, the bird has all together a noble and elegant gait.

This is an inhabitant of the *Isle of Rodrigue*, where it is not uncommon; but not met with in flocks, scarcely more than two being found together. It makes the nest in bye places, of leaves

\* These cannot be the only parts where they are found, and must have been imported into them from others, since it is said, that the *Portuguese*, who first discovered them, found neither *land bird* nor *quadruped* in either. See *Hist. des Ois.* vol. v. p. 280.

<sup>2.</sup>  
SOLITARY D.

DESCRIPTION.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

of the *palm*, a foot and a half in thickness; and lays one egg, bigger than that of a *Goose*. The *male* sits in his 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 is some months before it can shift for itself; the old ones, in the mean time, are affectionate to it, and faithful to each other afterwards, though they occasionally may mix with others of their kind. It is said that a stone is always found in the *gizzard*; which perhaps, if the case be known, may turn out no more than may be found in all granivorous birds, serving merely to prove it to be of that race. The 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 all sustenance. They are chased in the winter-season, *viz.* from *March* to *September*, being then fat, and the young birds are much esteemed for the table.

3.  
NAZARENE D.

L'Oiseau de Nazareth, *Buf. Oif.* i. p. 485.—*Cauche Madag.* p. 13c.  
Oiseau de Nausée, *Id. ibid.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a large bird, bigger than a *Swan*. The bill is a little bent downwards, and large: instead of feathers the whole body is covered over with a black *down*; but the wings are feathered, and it has some frizzled ones upon the rump, which serve instead of a tail: the legs are long and scaly, and there are three toes on each foot.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This was met with in the *Isle of France*, and described as above by *Fr. Cauche*; who adds, that the *female* only lays one egg, which

which is white, and as big as a *penny loaf*, and that there is always found with it a white stone of the size of a *Hen's egg*—that it makes the nest of leaves and dry herbs, in the forests, on the ground; and that there is likewise found a grey stone in the gizzard of the young bird.

The three last-described birds seem to have much affinity to each other; if, on further observation, they do not prove the same species, differing only in age or sex.

## GENUS LVIII. OSTRICH.

## N° 1. Black Ostrich.

**T**HE bill in this species is strait, 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 knee.

Toes two in number, and both placed forwards.

This and the following, with a third, which late observations have proved to be of a far different family, were placed by *Linnaeus* under *one genus*. From the very dissimilar characters, we have thought right again to separate them, according to *Briffon*, who has thus done in his *Ornithology*.

BLACK O.  
PL. LXXI.

*Struthio Camelus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 265.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 160.

*L'Autruche*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 3. pl. 1. f. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* i. p. 398. pl. 29.—*Pl. Enl.* 457. (the female).

Ostrich, *Raii Syn.* p. 36. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 149. pl. 25.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 53.—*Gent. Mag.* xviii. pl. in p. 580.

Black Ostrich, *Brown. Illustr.* pl. 16. (the male).

*Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is, without doubt, the largest bird in the creation: it is near eight feet in length, and when standing upright is from



*Black Ostrich?*



from six to eight feet in height \*. It has a small head, not much unlike that of a *Goose*; the bill is also somewhat similar, but less depressed, and four inches and a half in length, horn-coloured, with a dusky tip: irides hazel; eyelids beset with hairs: the head, and greatest part of the neck, are bare of feathers, of a flesh-colour, 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, are of a perfect snowy 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 is a callous, bare, and hard substance, serving the bird to rest on when it first bends forwards to sit on the ground: the thighs and sides of the body are naked: the legs are strong, of a greyish brown, and furnished with two toes only, the outer one of which is very short, and without a claw.

The *female* differs from the *male* in having those feathers brown, which are black in the *male*.

This bird inhabits *Africa*, and the parts of *Asia* adjoining to it, with the several islands in the neighbourhood, and is in very great plenty about the *Cape of Good Hope*. The egg of this corresponds well with the size of the bird, being as big as a *child's bead*, and white in colour †: the *female* is supposed to lay fifty

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* Two *Ostriches* were shewn in *London* in the year 1750; the *male* was ten feet in height, and weighed three hundred weight and a quarter.—See *Gent. Mag.* vol. xx. p. 536.

† See a figure in *Klein, Ov.* pl. 1.

or more in a season; these she is said to bury in the sand, and to be hatched by the heat of the sun only, and that the young run as soon as they come out of the egg: though others deny this; for *Kolben* says, that the *male* and *female* sit on them by turns, and that he has seen them hatching their eggs hundreds of times, and as often driven them off, and took the eggs, to feast himself and his friends (and some of them were near hatching); one of them proves a meal for three or four persons, and they are said to be very good. The young, he says, cannot run at first, but are supplied by the old ones with *grafs* and *water*, and defended by them, till they can take care of themselves, so furiously as to render it dangerous to go near them at such times. If the eggs be touched, the old ones will forsake them\*.

This bird, as well as *size*, is also endued with *strength* in proportion; for instances are recorded where one has borne two men on its back, and has run along with them with the greatest ease †.

The food of the *Ostrich* is of the *vegetable* kind, *grafs*, *fruits*, *grain*, &c. besides which it is frequently observed to swallow many foreign articles, as bits of *iron*, *copper*, *glafs*, *lead*, and the like; but though this is often done with impunity, yet it is seen

\* *Buffon* allows that the *Ostrich* scarce ever loses sight of the eggs; but that it is only in the more *northern* parts that the *female* has occasion to sit on them; in the *torrid* zone, the sun alone being fully sufficient. This may account for the positive assertion of *Kolben*, that the *Ostrich* hatches her own eggs, as well as the opinion of others, who maintain the contrary.

† *Adanson*.—He thinks that their pace is swifter than that of the fleetest horse. *Voy. Seneg.* p. 87.—“Whilst I was here (at *Vintain*), I saw an *Ostrich* with a man riding on it's back, who was going down to the fort, it being a present to the Governor.” *Moore's Trav. into Africa*, p. 318.



in the end to prove fatal \*, as it can by no means digest them. Some authors say, that the young birds are pretty good food.

The natives catch them by following at a distance for two or three days, when the birds, fatigued by being perpetually har- rassed, and wanting time to take food, are very easily overtaken, and knocked on the head with clubs: others conceal themselves in a skin of one of these birds, and by that means approach near enough to surprize them; and it is not unusual to hunt them on *horseback* with *dogs*, and after overtaking them, the *hunter* approaches near enough to apply the hooked end of a staff round the legs, which throwing them down, they are knocked on the head †, or taken alive.

The uses which the *Ostrich* is put to are various. The *skins* are very thick, and are substituted for *leather* by the *Arabians*: as to *feathers*, the value of them, and the purposes they are put to, need not be mentioned. The *fat* ‡ is of medicinal use among the *Arabians*, for the *palsy* and *rheumatism*, and is also prescribed inwardly. The *eggs* serve for *drinking-cups*, and other utensils, and are often set in gold for that purpose; they are very hard and durable, and equal in appearance to the most beautiful *ivory*. In the *East* also, the shells both of the *Ostrich* and *Cassowary* serve as a medicine §.

\* *Pitfield's Mem.* p. 226.

† I remember to have seen a painting, which represented this method very justly.

‡ “ 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. p. 209.— *Thevenot*, in his *Voyages*, mentions the same thing.

§ See *Faun. Arab. Mater. Med.* N° 6.

## GENUS LIX. CASSOWARY.

## N° 1. Galeated Cassowary.

**T**HIS genus has a straight depressed bill, which is pointed at the end.

At the top of the head an elevated horn or helmet: on the middle of the neck, two carunculated pendent wattles.

Wings very small, without feathers, and useless for flight.

Thighs bare of feathers above the knee.

Toes three in number, and all placed forwards.

GALEATED  
CASSOWARY.  
PL. LXXII.

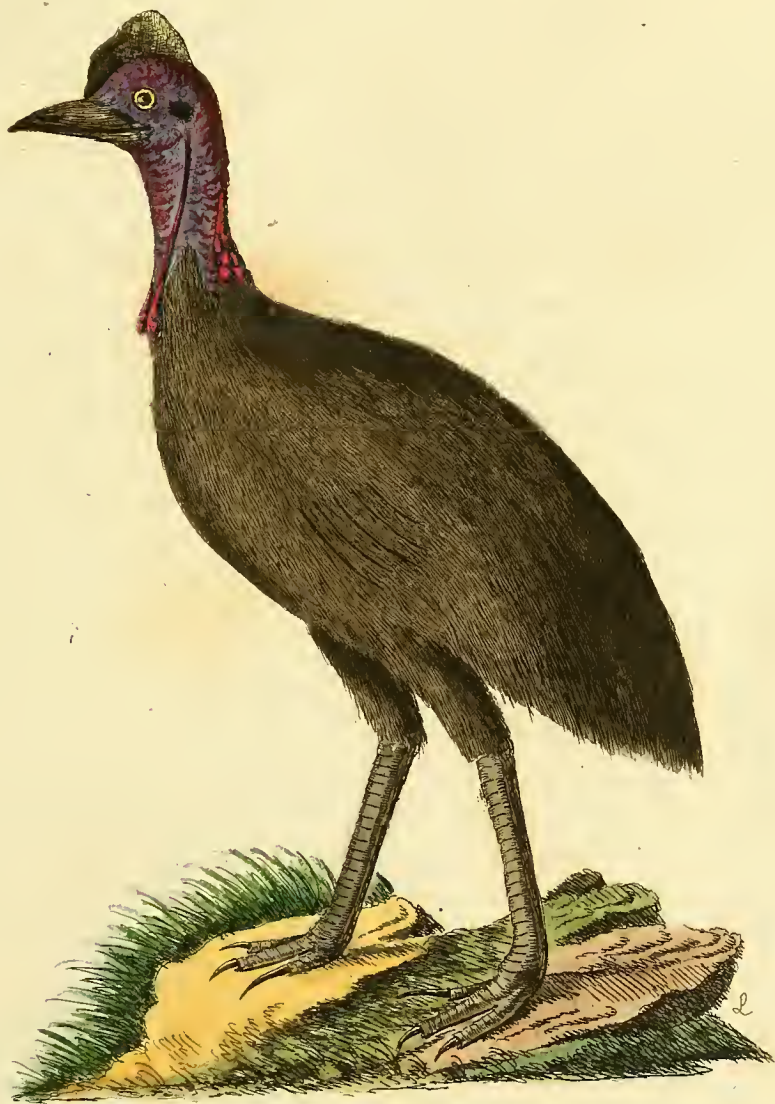
*Struthio casuarius*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 265. 2.—*Frisch.* pl. 105.

Le Casoar, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 10. pl. 1. f. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* i. p. 464.—*Pl. Enl.* 313.

Emeu, Eme, or Cassowary, *Raii Syn.* p. 36.—*Will. Orn.* p. 151. pl. 25.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 60.—*J. F. Miller*, pl. 14.—*Gent. Mag.* xlii. pl. in p. 472.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a large bird, and not greatly inferior to an *Ostrich* in bulk, though, from having a much shorter neck, is not near so tall: the length is about four feet, but from the bill to the end of the claws five feet and a half. The bill is 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



*Galeated Cassowary.*



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 as the upper part is not more than a quarter of an inch thick ; this is yellowish at the back, but blackish on the fore part: the sides of the head are naked, being, as well as the neck, covered only with a wrinkled reddish skin, thinly beset with hairs, and tinged with a cast of both blue and purple : on the lower part on each side, forwards, are placed two fleshy membranes, one inch and a half long, and three quarters broad, part red part blue, and take rise about the middle of the neck, where they are very slender : on the breast is a callous bare part, on which the bird rests its body when on the ground : the body in general is covered with brownish black loose-webbed feathers, two of which arise from one shaft for the most part ; on the rump these feathers are fourteen inches long at least, and hang downwards, in place of a tail, for the bird is destitute of one : the wing, or what is in the place of it, is not furnished with feathers, having only five bare shafts like the *quills* of a *Porcupine*, the longest ten or eleven inches, and of a dusky colour ; at the end of the last joint a kind of claw : the legs have all the three toes placed forwards, and each furnished with a claw, which is almost straight, and pointed, the inner one the longest : the colour of the legs and toes greyish brown : claws black.

This species inhabits the *eastern* parts of *Asia*, towards the *south*, being found 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 cannot fly, but runs very fast. The egg is smaller and longer than

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

## C A S S O W A R Y.

that of the *Ostrich*, of a greenish grey, inclining to ash-colour, and marked with elevated\* small deep green spots. The bird is very fierce in the wild state; grunts like an *Hog*; and kicks with the legs like an *Horse*.

The food, in the state of nature, is no doubt *vegetable*; for it will eat *bread*, *apples*, and such like, when in confinement; all which it swallows whole, not bruising it with the bill; and is said also to gorge *stones*, *iron*, and any thing which is offered to it, indiscriminately, like the *Ostrich*.

\* *Linnaeus* calls the spots *indented*; *Ova punctis excavatis*. See a figure of the egg in *Klein. Ov. pl. 2.*

## DIV. II. WATER BIRDS.

## ORDER VII. With CLOVEN FEET.

## GENUS LX. SPOONBILL.

N° 1. White Sp.

VAR. A.

VAR. B.

N° 2. Roseate Sp.

VAR. A. Scarlet Sp.

3. Dwarf Sp.

**B**ILL long, broad, flat, and thin; the end widening into a roundish form, not unlike a spoon.

Nostrils small, placed near the base.

Tongue small and pointed.

Feet semipalmated.

*Platalea leucorodia*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 231. 1.—*Mus. Adolph.* ii. p. 26.—*Faun. Suec.* 160.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 115.—*Brun. Orn.* 46.—*Muller*, N° 170.

*La Spatule*, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 352.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 448. pl. 24.—*Pl. Enl.* 405.

*Pelican* or *Spoon-bill*, *Raii Syn.* 102. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 288. pl. 52.—*Kolb. Cape*, ii. p. 142. pl. vii. f. 5.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 66.—*Br. Zool.* ii. App. pl. 9.—*Art. Zool.* p. 441. A.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

1.  
WHITE SP.

**S**IZE of the *Heron*, but shorter in both neck and legs: length two feet eight inches. The bill is six inches and a half long, very flat, and broadens out into the shape of a spoon at the

DESCRIPTION.

the extremity ; it is in colour various, in some birds black, in others brown, and is also seen spotted ; from the base to two-thirds of its length it is crossed with several indentations, the rising parts of which are dark-coloured : the tongue short, and heart-shaped : irides grey : the lore, round the eyes, and the throat, the skin is bare and black ; that of the last very dilatable \* : the whole plumage is white, though in some specimens the quills are tipped with black : the legs are black, or of a greyish brown colour : between the toes a membrane, connected to the outer one as far as the second, and to the inner as far as the first joint.

This bird is found in various parts of the old continent, and from the *Ferro Isles* †, near *Iceland*, to the *Cape of Good Hope* ‡ : it frequents the neighbourhood of the sea, and has been met with on the coasts of *France* § ; at *Sevenbuys*, near *Leyden*, once in great plenty, annually breeding in a wood there §. The nest is placed on high trees near the sea-side. The female lays three or four white eggs, powdered with a few pale red spots, and of the size of those of an *Hen*. They are very noisy during breeding-time, like our *Rooks* ; are seldom found high up the rivers, chiefly frequenting the mouths of them. Their food is *fish*, which they are said not unfrequently to take from other birds \*\*, in the manner of the *Bald Eagle* ; also *muscles*, and other *shell fish*, being found in greatest numbers where these are plenty ; and will also devour *frogs* and *snakes*, and even *grass* and *weeds*,

\* *Deconv. Ruff.* i. p. 164.

† *Brunnich.*

‡ *Kolben.*

§ This circumstance is mentioned as rare by *Salerne, Orn.* p. 317.

§ *Ray, Willughby.*—This wood is now destroyed. *Br. Zool.*

\*\* *Worm. Mus.* 310.



S P O O N - B I L L .

75

which grow in the water, as well as the roots of *reeds* \*. Are migratory, retiring to the warmer parts as the winter approaches: rarely seen in *England* †. Their flesh is said to have the flavour of a *Goose*, and is eaten by some, and the young birds have been thought good food ‡. By many authors they are called *Pelicans*.

La Spatule blanche de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 89. t. 51.

I.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *roseate* species. Bill reddish brown: general colour of the plumage white; the feathers of the wings part black, part white: legs reddish yellow.

Inhabits the *Philippine Islands*.

PLACE.

La Spatule huppée de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 90. t. 52.

I.  
VAR. B.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the last, but differs in being entirely white, the quills not excepted: it is also furnished with a long crest, composed of feathers whose webs are very loose, and separated from one another: the bill is rufous grey, with red edges: legs of a dull pale red.

Found with the last.

PLACE.

\* *Salerne*.

† A flock of them migrated into the marshes, near *Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*, April 1774. *Br. Zool.*

‡ Before they can fly; for *Willughby* talks of their being shaken out of the nest with a crook fastened to the end of a pole. See *Orn.* p. 289.

<sup>2.</sup>  
ROSEATE SP.

Platalea Ajaja, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 231. 2.

La Spatule couleur de Rose, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 356. 2. pl. 30.—*Pl. Enl.*  
165.

La Spatule, ou Palette, *Pernet Voy.* i. p. 184. pl. 2. f. 3.—*Hist. de Louif.* ii.  
p. 116.

Bec à cuiller, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. p. 153.—*Bajon Cayenne*, ii. p. 257.

Brasilian Spoon-bill, called Ajaja, *Will. Orn.* p. 289.—*Raii Syn.* p. 102. 3.  
—*Harris, Coll. Voy.* i. p. 728.

DESCRIPTION.  
PL. LXXIII.

**T**HIS is a trifle less than the first: length two feet three inches. The bill six \* inches in length, and shaped like that of the former; it is marked all round with a furrow parallel to the edge, and is of a greyish white, somewhat transparent, so as to shew the ramification of the blood-vessels belonging to it: the forehead, between the bill and eyes, and throat, are bare and whitish: the plumage is a fine rose-colour, deepest on the wings: the legs are grey; and the claws blackish; the toes furnished with membranes, as in the white species.

<sup>2.</sup>  
VAR. A.  
SCARLET SP.

Platalea Ajaia, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 231. 2. β.

Le Spatule rouge, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 359. 3.

Tlahquechul, or Mexican Spoon-bill, *Will. Orn.* p. 289. N° 2.—*Raii Syn.*  
p. 102. 2.

Scarlet Spoon-bill, *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 316.—*Bantr. Guian.* p. 170.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is like the last, but is wholly of a beautiful red colour, with a collar of black at the lower part of the neck: irides red. It is most likely the last-described bird in full plu-

\* The *Hist. de la Louif.* says 8.



*Roseate Spoonbill.*



mage. In this state has been shot in *Jamaica, Guiana, Mexico,* and other parts. It is said to be of a blackish chefnut the first year, rose-coloured the second, and of a deep scarlet the third. It lives on the lesser kind of *fish*; and, if like the white, also on *frogs, snakes,* and other *reptiles*.

*Platalea pygmea, Lin. Syst. i. p. 231. 3.—Mus. Adolph. ii. p. 26.—Bancr. Guian. p. 171.*

<sup>3.</sup>  
DWARF SP.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Sparrow*. The bill is black, longer than the head, and flat at the end, not of a rounded form, as in the others, but spread out almost at right angles, so as to be nearly of a rhomboidal form; the angles and tip of the upper mandible are white: the tongue smooth: the body is brown above, and white beneath: the quills have white shafts: the tail is rounded in shape, short, and of a brownish white: the feet have four toes, are cloven; the claws pointed.

*Bancroft's* description varies somewhat. He says, that the bill is flattish, dilated, orbiculated, and flat at the point, and that the toes are palmated.

Inhabits *Surinam* and *Guiana*.

PLACE.

## GENUS LXI. SCREAMER.

N° 1. Horned Scr.

N° 2. Crested Scr.

**B**ILL bending down at the point, with a horn, or with a tuft of feathers erect near the base of it.

Nostrils oval.

Toes divided almost to their origin, with a small membrane between the bottoms of each.

I.  
HORNED SCR.

*Palamedea cornuta*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 232. 1.

*Le Kamichy*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 518. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 335. pl. 18.—

*Pl. Enl.* 451.

*Anhima*, *Raii Syn.* p. 96. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 276. pl. 47.

*Aigle d'eau cornu*, *Descr. Surin.* ii. p. 143.

*Camoucle*, *Mem. sur Cayen.* ii. p. 286. pl. 4.

DESCRIPTION.  
PL. LXXIV.

**S**IZE of a *Turkey*: length three feet four inches. The bill two inches and a quarter long, and black; the upper mandible a little gibbous at the base, the under shutting beneath it, as in the gallinaceous tribe: the nostrils oval and pervious, and placed near the middle of the bill: from the crown of the head springs a slender horn of more than three inches in length, and pointed at the end: the irides are the colour of gold: the plumage on the head, neck, and upper part of the body, is black, margined with grey on the first, and downy: some of the feathers round the neck are likewise edged with the same: the under



*Horned Screamer.*





parts of the wings are pale rufous, appearing on the shoulders and edges of them, when closed: at the bend of the wing are two strong, sharp, horny, yellow spurs, one above another, the uppermost an inch and a half in length: the belly, thighs, and vent are white: the tail eight inches and a half long, and black: the legs stout and dusky: the fore claws moderately bent; the hind one nearly straight, not unlike that of a *Lark*, and one inch in length.

The *female* is said to be like the *male*.

They are observed to be always met with in pairs, and if one dies, the other mourns to death for the loss. They frequent places near the water, make a large nest of *mud*, in the shape of an *oven*, upon the ground \*, and lay two eggs, the size of those of a *Goose*. The young are brought up in the nest till able to shift for themselves: they have but one nest in a year, which is in *January* or *February*, except the first eggs are taken away, in which case they make a second in *April* or *May*. The young birds are frequently caught by the natives, though the colour of the flesh is very dark; that of the old ones is tough, and ill tasted. By some authors this species is said to feed on *crabs* and *birds*, such as *pigeons*, *poultry*, and even to attack *sheep* and *goats*; but this is denied by others, who say that its principal food is *reptiles*. In the stomach of one which M. *Bajon* dissected, there were only found *herbs* and *seeds* of *plants*; however he adds, that the bird has no *gizzard*. This is a rare species, is found in certain districts in *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, *Surinam*, and other parts of *South America*, chiefly in the marshes and wet savannas, and for the most

\* Authors differ. *Bajon* says, that it makes the nest both in *thickets*, at some distance from the ground, and often among the *rushes*. *Fermin* tells us, that it builds on high *trees*. See *Mem. sur Cay.* and *Descr. Surin.*

FEMALE.  
PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

part near the sea. These should seem to be the birds mentioned by *Ulloa*\*, which are called by the inhabitants of *Quito*, *Disper-tadores*, or *Awakeners*, from their giving notice to others of the approach of danger; as on hearing the least noise, or seeing any one, though at a great distance, they rise from the ground, and make a loud chattering, like a *Magpie*, continuing the noise, and hovering over the object which caused the alarm, whereby the rest of the birds, taking the hint, are able in time to escape the impending danger. This screaming noise, which some authors relate as being exceedingly loud and terrible †, has occasioned Mr. *Pennant* to give the genus the name annexed to it.

In the *Hunterian Museum* is a fine specimen of this bird, brought from *Cayenne*.

2.  
CRESTED SCR.

*Palamedea cristata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 232. 2.

*Le Cariama*, *Brif. Orn.* p. 516. 1.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 325.—*Raii Syn.* p. 96. 6.—*Will. Orn.* p. 276. pl. 51.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of an *Heron*. The bill short, bent like that of a bird of prey, and of a yellowish brown: irides gold-colour: on the forehead, just above the bill, is a tuft of black feathers, variegated with ash-colour: the head, neck, and body, are grey, mixed with rufous and brown, most inclining to the last on the wings and tail: the wings are not furnished with spurs: the legs pretty long,

\* *Voy.* vol. ii. p. 243.—*Ulloa* makes their size no bigger than that of a *Cock*. He says, that the head is adorned with a *tuft* of feathers. Perhaps he may mean the next species.

† *Terribili voce clamitans.* *Linnaeus.*

## S C R E A M E R .

21

of a dull yellow: claws brown; the hind toe placed high up, so as not to touch the ground in walking.

This bird inhabits *Brazil*. *Linnaeus* makes it to belong to the *Screamer* genus, perhaps from its cry, for it is said to be heard far off, and is not unlike that of an *ben Turkey*. None of our later writers seem to have seen it, all of them relying on *Marcgrave* both for description and figure\*. It is said to feed on the same food as the *Heron* tribe: the flesh is good, and the bird by some kept tame.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* That referred to in *Willughby* is copied from this author.

GENUS

## GENUS LXII. JABIRU.

## I. American J.

**B**ILL long and large, both mandibles bending upwards; the upper triangular.

Nostrils small.

No tongue\*.

Toes divided.

I.  
AMERICAN J.

*Mysteria Americana*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 232.

La Cicogne du Bresil, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 371. 4.

Le Jabiru, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 280. pl. 13.—*Pl. Enl.* 817.—*Raii Syn.* p. 96: 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 275. pl. 47 †.

Le Cicogne de la Guiane, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 373.

Jabiru-guacu, Nhandhu-apoa, *Raii Syn.* p. 96 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 276.

Touyouyou, *Mem. sur Cayenne*, vol. ii. p. 263. pl. 3.

DESCRIPTION.  
PL. LXXV.

**T**HIS bird in size yields only to the *Ostrich*, and is in length ‡ not far from six feet. The bill is thirteen inches long, stout, not unlike that of a *Stork*, and bends upwards; the colour is black: the whole plumage is white, except the head, and about two-thirds of the neck, which are bare of feathers, and of a blackish colour; the remainder is also bare, and of a fine red: on the

\* *Marcgrave.*

† By this reference is meant the *bill* at the bottom of the plate.—See also *Grew's Mus.* t. v. f. 1.

‡ *Barrere* says six feet in height as it stands. See *Fr. Eq.* 133.

hind-



*American Jabiru.*



hind-head are a few greyish feathers: the legs are strong, of a great length, and covered with black scales: wings and tail even at the end.

This bird is found in all the savannas of *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, and other parts of *South America*. It makes its nest in great trees, which grow on the borders; lays two eggs, and brings up the young in the nest till they can descend to the earth. The food is *flesh*. The colour of the young birds is *grey*; the second year it changes to *rose-colour*, and the third pure *white*: they are said to be very voracious, taking great quantities of *flesh* to satisfy them. In their nature are very wild. The flesh is good to eat, but that of young birds only, as the old ones are hard and oily.

M. *Bajon* is inclined to think that this bird is the *American Ostrich* of authors\*; and indeed, on canvassing matters, I cannot withhold my assent to the same opinion, for many reasons: in the first place, there is no figure of that bird extant, writers referring to that of *Nieremberg* †, which is clearly the *Cassowary*: secondly, the very great similarity of names in the birds quoted by authors, viz. *Nhandbuguacu*, for the *Ostrich* of *America*, by *Marcgrave* ‡; *Jabiru-guacu*, and *Nhandbu-apoa* §, for a greater *Jabiru*; again, *Jabiru* §, for a smaller species. These names seem to run much into one another; the last is also, according to *Barrere*, called *Aouarou*, by the inhabitants of *Guiana*. This author also likens

PLACE AND  
MANNERS:

\* *Struthio Rhea*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 266. 3.—*Thouyou*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 8. *Buf. Ois.* i. 452.—*Nhanduguacu*, or *American Ostrich*, *Raii Syn.* p. 36. 2. *Will. Orn.* p. 150.

† *Hist.* p. 118.—See the same fig. in *Aldrov.* iii. p. 541.

‡ *Hist. Bras.* p. 290. *Pison, Hist. Nat.* N° 84.

§ *Marcg.* p. 200.

§ *Ibid.*

the *Nhandbuguacu*, or the supposed *Ostrich* of *America*, to a *Crane* \*.

It seems however to have gained universally the name of *Ostrich* by the *Europeans*, but unfortunately scarce any two have given the same account: *Marcgrave* says, it has three toes furnished with claws forwards, and one without a claw behind; *Fermin*, that it has only two toes, joined by a membrane †; but *Bajon* ‡ affures us that it has four, all placed as in the *Heron* genus. However this be, we meet with birds called *Ostriches*, on the whole of the *American continent*, from *Guiana* to the most southern coast of the continent; at *Rio Grande* ||, about *Buenos Ayres* §, and so on to the coasts of *Patagonia* \*\*: indeed many other voyagers have mentioned, but none described the bird sufficient to ascertain the species. *Dampier* †† also talks of *Ostriches* being found to the south of *Bahia* in great plenty, though not so large as those of *Africa*, and found chiefly in the southern parts of *Brazil*, especially among the large savannas near the *river Plate*, and from thence further south, as far as the streights of *Magellan*.

\* *Grus cinerea ferriosa*; but adds, that it has somewhat the appearance of an *Ostrich*. He calls it likewise, in other places, an *Heron*.

† *Descr. Surin.* ii. p. 142.—He adds, that the bird has two spurs on each wing, like the Hedge-hog's quills, but confesses that he has never seen one. He is right, however, in saying that it stands from four to five feet in height.

‡ *Mem. sur Cay.*

|| *Klein*, p. 17.

§ *Falk. Patag.* p. 52.—Said to abound in this neighbourhood.

\*\* See *Falk. Pat.* p. 52, 53, 101, 109, 126, where he mentions the methods of taking them, and says their name is *Choique*. See also *Wallis's Voy.* p. 373.

†† Vol. iii. part 1. p. 76.



The above subject wants further elucidation; and it is to be hoped, that future navigators will pay some attention to it, and use their endeavours to procure a specimen; which appears, from the relations of the several voyagers, not to be attended with the utmost difficulty.

## GENUS LXIII. BOAT-BILL.

N° 1. Crested B.

VAR. A. Spotted B.

VAR. B. Brown B.

**T**HE bill in this genus is broad, with a keel along the middle, like a boat reversed.

Nostrils small, lodged in a furrow.

Tongue small.

Toes divided.

1.  
CRESTED B.

*Cancroma cochlearia*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 233. N° 1.*

*La Cuilliere, Bris. Orn. v. p. 506.*

*Le Savacou, Buf. Ois. vii. p. 443. pl. 23.—Pl. Enl. 38.*

*Boat-bill, Brown, Illustr. p. 92. pl. 36.*

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.  
PL. LXXVI.

**S**IZE of a *fowl*: length twenty-two inches. The bill is four inches long, and of a singular form, not unlike a boat with the keel uppermost, or, as some think, like the bowls of two spoons, placed with the hollow parts together; the upper mandible has a prominent ridge at the top, and on each side of this a long channel, at the bottom of which the nostrils are placed; these are oval, and situated obliquely; the general colour of the bill is dusky, or in some specimens dark brown; the skin between the under jaw capable of distension: from the hind head



*Crested Boobill.*



springs a long black crest, the feathers which compose it narrow, and end in a point; the middle ones are six inches in length, the others lessen by degrees, the outer ones being not more than one inch: between the bill and eye the skin is bare and dusky; the plumage on the forehead white; the rest of the bird of a pale blueish ash-colour: across the lower part of the neck behind is a transverse band of brownish black, which passes forwards on each side towards the breast, ending in a point, but does not encompass it: the fore part of the neck, and under parts, are blueish white, except the belly and thighs, which are rufous: the feathers which hang over the breast are loose, like those of the *Heron*: the tail is three inches and a half long, and the wings, when closed, reach nearly to the end of it: the leg is three inches in length; and the thigh, from its insertion to the knee, four; the middle toe two inches and a half; the bare part above the knee one inch and a half: the colour of the bare parts yellowish brown; claws black: the toes are connected at the base by a membrane, which, as in the *Umbre*, is deepest in the outer one.

This description is taken from a fine specimen now in the *Leverian Museum*.

La Cuilliere tachetée, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 508. A.

I.  
VAR. A.  
SPOTTED B.

**T**HIS differs from the last, in being varied with spots of brown.

I.  
VAR. B.  
BROWN B.

*Cancroma cancrophaga*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 233. 2.

La Cuilliere brune, *Bris. Orn.* v. N° 509. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 443.—  
*Pl. Enl.* 869.

Tamatia, *Raii Syn.* p. 116. 12.—*Will. Orn.* p. 318. pl. 78.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last. Head and crest the same: the upper parts, instead of ash-colour, are of a pale rufous brown: the tail rufous ash: the under parts wholly of a cream-colour: bill and legs yellow brown.

I find these birds vary much: in the first place, the crests are by no means of equal lengths; since the *cinereous* one, mentioned by *Buffon*, had a shorter crest than the *brown* sort; whereas in those which came under my inspection, it was just the contrary; and in one specimen the crest was scarcely manifest: the bills too vary in colour; some are black, others brown, and in one which I saw it appeared to have been yellow. If I may be allowed a conjecture, it is, that the *cinereous*, or first-described, is the *male*, the plain *brown* one the *female*, and the spotted variety of *Briffon* a young *male*; and that the crests of both are equal, when in an adult state. In the *Pl. Enl.* I observe a patch of grey in the middle of the greater wing coverts, which is not in any specimen that I have seen. The figure referred to in *Brown* is not good, being too short and squat; that in *Hist. des Ois.* much worse, though the bill and crest are well expressed: both those in the *Pl. Enl.* are sufficiently expressive; and it is to be hoped, that our representation will likewise give a just idea of so curious a bird.

This

## B O A T - B I L L.

29

This species, for I refer all that has been treated of above to *one* only, inhabits *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, and *Brazil*, and chiefly frequents such parts as are near the water: in such places it perches on the trees which hang over the streams, and, like the *Kingsfisher*, drops down on the fish which swim beneath. It has been thought to live on crabs likewise, whence the *Linnean* name; but this is not clear, though it cannot be denied; yet we are certain that *fish* is the most common if not the only food.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

GENUS

## GENUS LXIV. U M B R E.

## N° 1. Tufted Umbre.

**B**ILL strong, thick, compressed, the upper mandible appearing to be composed of several pieces.

Nostrils linear, and placed obliquely.

Toes divided, furnished with a slight membrane at the base.

I.  
TUFTED U.

L'Ombrette, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 503.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 440.

———— du Senegal, *Pl. Enl.* 796.

The Umbre, *Brown. Illustr.* p. 90. pl. 35:

DESCRIPTION.  
PL. LXXVII.

**S**IZE of a Crow: length twenty inches. The bill is three inches and a half in length, and compressed on the sides; along each side of the upper mandible is a furrow, running lengthwise, about one-eighth of an inch from the ridge, beginning at the base, and finishing about half an inch before it comes to the point of the bill, which is somewhat bent downwards; at the base of it are the nostrils, which are a mere slit, placed at a sharp angle with the furrow, and about half an inch in length; the under mandible is less deep at the base than the upper, grows smaller towards the end, is there a little truncated, and when closed, shuts in beneath the upper one; the colour of both brown: from the hind head springs a crest of loose feathers, exceeding full, and four inches in length; this, as well as the whole





*Tufted Umbre.*



whole body, is of an uniform brown colour, most like that of *Umber*, but rather palest beneath, and the neck feathers palest down the shafts: the wings and tail are even; the last is barred with three or four bars of deeper brown, and tipped for about an inch with the same: the legs are long, and the thighs bare for two-thirds of the length; the colour of both dusky: between each toe is a membrane, about a quarter of an inch deep between the middle and outer, and somewhat less between that and the inner: the claws are small and bent.

I suspect the bird figured in the *Pl. Enluminées* to be a *female*, as there does not appear the least rudiment of a crest. The tail in this bird is of a paler brown, and crossed with five narrow bars of darker brown, with the tip of this last colour. That described by *Briffon* is also without a crest. The bird figured in *Brown's* work, gives a false idea; it there appears a heavy, squat uncouth figure, the legs much too short, and the membrane between the toes nearly as much webbed as in a *Duck*.

At Sir *Joseph Banks's* is a most perfect specimen of the *male*, which came from the *Cape of Good Hope*. *Buffon's* bird came from *Senegal*.

## GENUS LXV. HERON.

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| N° 1. Crowned H.     | N° 22. Zigzag B.   |
| 2. Demoifelle H.     | 23. Brafilian B.   |
| 3. Sibirian Crane.   | 24. Tiger B.       |
| 4. Indian Cr.        | 25. Lineated B.    |
| VAR. A.              | 26. Yellow B.      |
| 5. Common Cr.        | 27. Little B.      |
| VAR. A. Japan Cr.    | 28. Minute B.      |
| 6. Hooping Cr.       | 29. Senegal B.     |
| 7. Brown Cr.         | 30. Green H.       |
| 8. Gigantic Cr.      | VAR. A.            |
| 9. White Stork.      | VAR. B.            |
| 10. American St.     | 31. Spotted H.     |
| 11. Black St.        | 32. Gardenian H.   |
| 12. Collared H.      | 33. Cinereous H.   |
| 13. Night H.         | 34. New Guinea H.  |
| 14. Jamaica Night H. | 35. Philippine H.  |
| 15. Caledonian N. H. | 36. Squaiotta H.   |
| 16. Cayenne N. H.    | 37. Chefnut H.     |
| 17. Bittern.         | 38. Red-legged H.  |
| VAR. A.              | VAR. A.            |
| 18. Greater B.       | 39. Squacco H.     |
| VAR. A.              | VAR. A.            |
| 19. Rufous B.        | 40. Castaneous H.  |
| 20. Swabian B.       | 41. Ferruginous H. |
| 21. Rayed B.         | 42. Dwarf H.       |
|                      | 43. Cinnamon       |

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 43. Cinnamon H.       | N° 61. Snowy H.       |
| 44. Malacca H.           | 62. Sacred H.         |
| 45. Blue H.              | VAR. A.               |
| VAR. A.                  | 63. Little White H.   |
| VAR. B.                  | VAR. A.               |
| VAR. C.                  | VAR. B.               |
| 46. Yellow-crowned H.    | 64. Black H.          |
| 47. Louifiane H.         | 65. Crested Purple H. |
| 48. Striated H.          | 66. Purple H.         |
| 49. Wattled H.           | 67. Mexican H.        |
| 50. Common H.            | 68. Cracra H.         |
| 51. Great H.             | 69. Violet H.         |
| 52. Red-shouldered H.    | 70. Agami H.          |
| 53. Rusty-crowned H.     | 71. Cocol H.          |
| 54. Ash-coloured H.      | 72. Rufous H.         |
| 55. Streaked H.          | 73. Chinese H.        |
| 56. Reddish Egret.       | 74. Johanna H.        |
| 57. Demi Egr.            | 75. Dry H.            |
| 58. Great Egr.           | 76. Houhou H.         |
| 59. Little Egr.          | 77. Pondicherry H.    |
| 60. Great White H.       | 78. Coromandel H.     |
| VAR. A. Black-crested H. | 79. Scolopaceous H.   |

**T**HE characters of this genus are :

A long, strong, sharp-pointed bill.

Nostrils linear.

Tongue pointed.

Toes connected by a membrane, as far as the first joint: the middle claw of some of the species pectinated.

1.  
CROWNED H.

*Ardea Pavonina*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 233. 1.

L'Oiseau Royal, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 511. 1. pl. 41. (the female).—*Bof. Oif.*  
vii. p. 317. pl. 16.—*Pl. Enl.* 265. (the male).

Balearic Crane, *Raii Syn.* p. 95. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 275. pl. 48.—*Sloan. Jam.*  
p. 314.

Peacock, *Kolb. Cape*, ii. p. 245. pl. 7. f. 4<sup>e</sup>.

Crowned African Crane, *Edw.* pl. 192.

Crown Bird, *Voy. to Guinea*, p. 250. pl. 11.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.  
MALE.

THIS is as large as the *common Heron*; the length two feet nine inches. The bill is two inches and a half long, straight, and of a brownish colour: irides grey: the crown of the head covered with soft black feathers, like velvet; on the hind part is a tuft composed of hair, or rather bristles, arising near each other at the base, and spreading out on all sides in a globular form; this is four inches in length, and of a reddish brown colour: the sides of the head are bare of feathers, being covered only by a fleshy membrane, of a reddish colour at the lower part, and in shape not unlike a kidney: on each side of the throat hangs a kind of wattle: the general colour of the bird, blueish ash. The feathers on the fore part of the neck are very long, and hang over the breast: wing coverts white; the greater ones incline to rufous, and those farthest from the body to black: the greater quills and tail are black, and the secondaries chestnut: the legs, and the bare part above the knee, are dusky.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is black, where the male is blue ash: and the wattles on the throat are wanting: the long feathers on the breast are also less conspicuous.

This

This beautiful species is an inhabitant of *Africa*, particularly the Coast of *Guinea*\*, as far as *Cape Verd*; at this last place they are said to be wonderfully tame, and will often come into the court-yards to feed with the poultry.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Why the name of *Balearic Crane* has been given to this bird, is not well ascertained, as it is certainly not met with in the *Balearic Islands* † at this day. These birds are often kept in our menageries, and, with shelter of nights, often live a good while. Their chief food supposed to be worms, and such other things as the *Heron* tribe usually feed on; also vegetables of all kinds. Often sleeps on one leg; runs very fast; and is said not only to fly well, but to sustain it for a long time together. The flesh of this bird is said to be very tough ‡.

*Ardea Virgo*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 234. 2.

La Grue de Numidie, ou Demoiselle, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 388. 12.—*Buf. Oif.* + DEMOISELLE<sup>2.</sup>  
vii. p. 313. pl. 15.—*Pl. Enl.* 241. H.

Numidian Crane, *Albin* iii. pl. 83.

Demoiselle of Numidia, *Edw.* pl. 134.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

**S**IZE of the *Crane*: length three feet three inches. The bill straight; two inches and a half long; greenish at the base, then yellowish, with the tip red: irides crimson. The crown of the head is ash-colour; the rest of the head, the upper part of the

DESCRIPTION.

\* Common about the whole country of *Ardra*; a few at and about *Acra*; and several at *Whidab*.—*Bosman*.

† *Majorca* and *Minorca*.

‡ *Koiben*.

F 2

neck

neck behind, and all the under parts, to the breast, black; on the last, the feathers are long, and hang downwards: the back, rump, and tail, and all the under part from the breast, are of a blueish ash-colour: behind each eye springs a tuft of long white feathers, which decline downwards, and hang in an elegant manner: the quills and tail are black at the ends: the legs black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is found in many parts of *Africa* and *Asia*. In the first, has been met with on the *Coast of Guinea*\*; but is most plentiful about *Bildulgerid* (the ancient *Numidia*), and *Tripoli*; from thence along the coasts of the *Mediterranean Sea*; and pretty common in *Egypt*†. They are also at *Aleppo*‡, and in the southern plain about the *Black* and *Caspian Seas*; and are seen frequent beyond *Lake Baikal*, about the rivers *Selenga* and *Argun*, but never venture to the northward§. In all places found to prefer marshes and neighbourhood of rivers, as the food is fish, like most of the *Heron* genus.

It is frequently kept in menageries, being endowed with great gentleness of manners, added to its being an elegant bird. At various times puts itself into strange and uncouth attitudes, and especially those which imitate dancing: and *Keyfler* mentions one in the *Great Duke's Gallery*, at *Florence*, which had been taught to dance to a certain tune, when played or sung to it§. The name this bird is known by in the east is *Kurki*, or *Querky*. Sometimes will breed in confinement: one is recorded to have

\* *Hist des Ois.*

† *Hasselq.* p. 287.

‡ *Ruffel. Alep.* p. 69.

§ *Mr. Pennant.*

§ See *Trav.* vol. ii. p. 34.—Called by *Pococke*, the *Dancing Bird*. See his *Trav.* vol. ii. p. 207.



lived twenty-four years at *Versailles*, which had been raised there\*.

Grus Leucogeranos, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 714. 30. t. 1.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 171.  
Siberian Crane, *Arch. Zool.* p. 455.

3.  
SIBIRIAN CR.

**T**HIS is a very large species, being four feet six inches high, when standing erect. The bill shaped like that of a crane, but bigger, and of a red colour; the mandibles serrated at the edges near the tip: the face naked beyond the eyes; rugose, of a red colour, and sprinkled with numerous rufous tubercles: irides white: the plumage white as snow, except the ten first greater quills, with the coverts of them, which are black: the scapulars shorter than in the *Crane*: tail pretty even, consisting of twelve feathers: legs long, red.

DESCRIPTION.

In old birds the hind part of the neck is yellowish: young birds of the first year are wholly of an oker colour; with the face, bill, and legs of a greenish brown.

This species inhabits the vast marshes and lakes in *Siberia*, especially those about the *Ishim*, and along the rivers *Ob* and *Irtish*. Makes the nest among the reeds, seldom accessible by man, upon rising green grassy tufts, made up of herbs and grasses heaped together: lays two ash-coloured eggs of the size of those of a *Goose*, and spotted with brown.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These are shy birds, and always upon their guard against an enemy; having a centinel to warn them of an approach: on the least alarm cry aloud, not unlike the *Swan*, and fly off directly.

\* *Hist. des Ois.*

The sportsman finds, in course, much difficulty in approaching them within gunshot; for, as they stand near five feet high from the ground, they are enabled to espy him at a great distance. Sometimes indeed he approaches them under cover of a *stalking-horse*, or other object; at other times a small *dog* will divert their attention, as they will without fear attack the dog, while his master gets within reach. In breeding-time, however, they are more bold, as they will defend their young even against men, so as to make it dangerous to come near their haunts. The *male* and *female* said to guard the nest alternate.

The more northern parts are those of the summer residence, and to which they come in spring; departing south in autumn, probably winter about the *Caspian Sea*, and parts beyond. Fly always in pairs\*. A bird similar to this, if not the same, we often see depicted in *Chinese hangings*. I rather think this, as I have more than once met with it in some drawings of *Chinese* birds.

The food is *frogs*, small *fish*, *lizards*, and such-like. The *Russians* know it by the name of *Sterchi*; and if the bird hinted at as *Chinese* be the same, it is called by them *Tzew-ting-ha*.

4.  
INDIAN  
CRANE.

*Ardea Antigone*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 235. 6.*

*La Grue des Indes Orientales*, *Bris. Orn. v. p. 378. 7.*

*Greater Indian Crane*, *Edw. 45.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a larger bird than the *common Crane*, being in height five feet. The bill is of a greenish yellow, dusky at the tip: irides of a bright reddish hazel: crown of the head bare and

\* *Decouv. Russ. ii. p. 145.*

white;

white; on each side of the head, about the ears, is a bare white spot; the rest of the head, and a small part of the neck, covered with a fine red skin, and is also destitute of feathers: the plumage of the bird is ash-colour, lightest about the neck: the quills are black: tail and secondaries ash-colour; those nearest the body are pointed at the ends, longer than the quills, and hang over them: the legs, and bare space above the knee, are red: the claws white; the middle and outer toe connected by a membrane as far as the first joint.

This species inhabits the *East Indies*, also the *Mongolian Deserts*; from whence it migrates into that part of the *Russian* dominions which lies beyond *Lake Baikal*, keeping chiefly within the plains below the rivers *Onon* and *Argun*, which is the western extremity of the *Gobean Plain*\*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

La Grue à Collier, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 307.—*Pl. Enl.* 865.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

4.  
VAR. A.

**S** I Z E very large: length four feet three inches and a half. Bill long and black: the head, and neck for above half its length, are almost naked, being covered with a reddish white down; round the middle of the neck is a collar of red: the lower part of the neck, and the rest of the body, of a blueish ash-colour: on the rump is a tuft of flowing feathers, which hang over the ends of the wings and tail, as in the common *Crane*: the tail is black: the legs dusky.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *East Indies*.

PLACE.

\* *Mr. Pennant.*

*Ardea*

5.  
COMMON  
CRANE.

*Ardea Grus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 234. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* 161.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 122.—*Brun.* p. 156.—*Muller*, p. 22.—*Kram. El.* p. 345.—*Frisch.* pl. 194.

La Grue, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 375. 6.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 287. pl. 14.—*Pl. Enl.* 769.

The Crane, *Raii Syn.* p. 95. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 274. pl. 48.—*Kolben, Hist. Cap.* ii. p. 141.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 65.—*Br. Zool. app.* p. 629, pl. 6.—*Art. Zool.* p. 453.

*Lew. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a large bird, not unfrequently weighing ten pounds, and measures more than five feet in length. The bill is almost four inches and a quarter long, and of a greenish black: the forehead, to the middle of the crown, covered with black down or hairs; the hind part bare and red, with a few scattered hairs: on the nape, below this, is a bare space of two inches, and of an ash-colour: the sides of the head, behind the eyes, and the hind part of the neck, are white: between the bill and eyes, the cheeks beneath them, and the fore part of the neck, are of a blackish ash-colour: the lower part of the neck, and the rest of the body, fine ash-colour, deepest on the tail coverts: the greater wing coverts are blackish; and those farthest from the body, with the bastard wing, and quills, black: from the pinion of each wing springs an elegant tuft of loose feathers, curled at the ends, which may be erected at will, but in a quiescent state hang over and cover the tail: the legs are black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species seems far spread, being met with in great flocks throughout northern *Europe*, and *Asia*; in *Sweden*, *Russia* throughout, and *Siberia* as far as the river *Anadyr*, migrating even to the arctic circle. In *Kamtschatka* only seen on the southern promon-

tory\* : are migratory, returning northward to breed in the spring, and generally choosing the same places which had been occupied by them the season before †. In the winter inhabiting the warmer regions, such as *Egypt* ‡, *Aleppo* ||, *India*, &c. : also met with at the *Cape of Good Hope*, changing place with the season. In their migrations frequently fly so high as not to be visible; their passing only being known by the noise they make, being louder than any other bird §. In *France* they are seen spring and autumn; but for the most part are mere passengers. We are told that they frequented the marshes of *Lincolnshire* and *Cambridgeshire*, in vast flocks, formerly; but the case is altered, as of late none have been met with, except, a few years since, a single bird shot near *Cambridge*.

We are told that they make the nest in the marshes, and lay two blueish eggs. The young birds are thought very good food. They feed on reptiles of all kinds, and in turn on *green corn*; of which last they are said to make so great havock, as to ruin the farmers, wherever the flocks of these depredators alight.

\* *Aræ. Zool.*—One of the reasons supposed to be, the want of *frogs, toads, and serpents*; none being found in *Kamtshatka*.—*Hist. of Kamtsch.*—They have however plenty of *lizards*.

† *Amæn. Acad.* iv. p. 589.

‡ *Id.* note. (m.)—*Willughby* met with them at *Rome* in the winter season.

|| *Ruff. Alep.* p. 69.

§ Supposed to arise from the singular conformation of the wind-pipe, which, "entering far into the breast-bone, which has a great cavity to receive it, and being there thrice reflected, goes out again at the same hole, and so turns down to the lungs."—*Will. Orn.* p. 274. pl. 48.—The above structure is not very unlike that of the *Parraqua Pheasant*. See vol. ii. part 2. p. 722. of this Work.

Le Grue du Japon, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 381. 9.

5.  
VAR. A.  
JAPAN. CR.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE and shape of the last. Bill and legs dull green: the upper part of the head covered with a red skin, sprinkled with a few bristly feathers: fore part of the neck black: the hind part of the rest of the plumage in general white, except the greater quills, which are black: some of the secondaries are pointed at the ends, and so long as almost to reach the end of the tail.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Japan*. I observe this bird to be frequent in *Chinese* paintings and paper-hangings; as also represented in china ware: in all these the loose feathers which hang over the tail are black.

6.  
HOOPING CR.

*Ardea Americana*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 234. 5.

La Grue d'Amerique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 382. 10.—*Pl. Enl.* 889.

—— blanche, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 308.

Hooping Crane, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 75.—*Edw.* p. 132.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 339.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH four feet six inches; and to the end of the claws five feet seven inches. Bill six inches, toothed at the edges near the end, and of a yellow brown colour: the top of the head, and under the eyes, covered with a red skin, beset with black hairs, which are placed so thick next the bill as to appear nearly black; this ends in a point nearly beneath the ears: behind the crown, on the nape, is a triangular black mark: the general colour of the plumage white; except the bend of the wing, which is of a pale rose-colour; the nine first quills are black; the tenth black and white; and the rest white: the legs, and bare

bare part of the thighs, black: on the rump the feathers are tufted, and hang curved downwards, as in the *common Crane*.

This is an *American* species, often seen at the mouths of the *Savanna*, *Aratamaba*, and other rivers nearer *St. Augustine*: in spring going to the north to breed, like the *common Crane*, and returning, like that bird, to the south in autumn. In the summer are found in *Hudson's Bay*, at which place they arrive in *May*, and retire in *September*; and are chiefly met with in unfrequented places, in the neighbourhood of lakes, where they breed. The nest is made on the ground, composed of grass and feathers. They lay two white eggs, like those of the *Swan*, and sit twenty days: the young are at first yellow, changing to white by degrees. These birds have a loud long note, which may be heard at a great distance: the food is chiefly worms and insects, which it searches for at the bottoms of ponds. The natives of *Hudson's Bay* call it *Wapaw-uchebauk* \*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Ardea Canadensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 234. 3.

La Grue de la Baye d'Hudson, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 385. 11.

—— brune, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 310.

Blue Crane, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxii. p. 409.

Brown and ash-coloured Crane, *Edw.* pl. 133.—*Art. Zool.* N° 340.

*Lev. Mus.*

7.  
BROWN CR.

**L**ENGTH three feet three inches: weight seven pounds and a half. Bill three inches and three quarters, and dusky;

DESCRIPTION.

\* For the vernacular name of this, as well as many other birds of *North America*, as also the manners of many species, I am indebted to the observations of Mr. *Hutchins*, of the *Hudson's Bay Company*, an intelligent and communicative Naturalist.

but the tip of the under mandible is pale flesh-colour: the top of the head covered with a red skin thinly beset with hairs: cheeks and throat whitish: the hind head and neck are cinereous: the upper part of the back, scapulars, and wing coverts, pale rufous, margined with brown; the lower and rump cinereous: the breast, belly, thighs, and sides, ash-colour, changing to white at the vent: the greater wing covert farthest from the body, blackish brown; those nearest the body grey, forming a band on the wing: the greater quills dark brown, with white shafts; the secondaries pale rufous: some of these last are long and narrow, and reach beyond the greater quills: the tail of a deep ash-colour: legs and bare part of the thighs black.

Scarce any difference between the *male* and *female*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is likewise a species peculiar to *America*; migrating at the different seasons, as the former. Seen by *Kalm* so early as the 7th of *February*, passing over *New Jersey* and *Pensylvania*; but he says they are seen in much fewer numbers than formerly. Come into the parts about *Hudson's Bay* in *May*: lay two eggs, and have the same manners as the last: will also eat corn, and at times do damage by eating the *maize* \*. The flesh is thought good by many. Called at *Severn River* the *Blue Crane*, by the natives *Samak-uchebchawk*.

This is probably *Willughby's Indian Crane* †; which he says is less than the *common one*, but the bill larger in proportion: the top of the head red, set with long hairs: the body ash-colour; and the tail short, being hid by the feathers. *Ray* supposes it to be the *Toquilocoyotl* of *Hernandez*, which is a *Mexican* species ‡.

\* *Art. Zool.*

† *Orn.* p. 275.

‡ *Syn.* p. 95. 2.—See also *la Grue du Mexique*, *Bris.* v. p. 380.



Argill, or Hurgill, *Ives's Voy.* p. 183.

THE bird here quoted seems to be of the *Heron* tribe, and is a very large species; from tip to tip of the wings measuring fourteen feet ten inches; and from the tip of the bill to the claws, seven feet and a half: the bill sixteen inches round at the base, of different colours, and nearly of a triangular shape: the feathers of the back and wings very strong, and of an iron-colour; those of the breast long: over the belly a great deal of down, of a dirty white: the legs and half the thighs naked; the naked parts full three feet in length.

This monster, as *Ives* terms it, inhabits *Bengal*, and is also found at *Calcutta*; at the last place called *Hurgill*, or *Argill*. It majestically stalks along before one, and appears at first like a *naked Indian*. The common opinion is, that the \*souls of the *Bramins* possess these birds. "On opening one of these, a *Terapin*, or land *Tortoise*, ten inches long, was found in its craw, and a large male *black cat* was found intire in its stomach\*."

I have scarce a doubt of the above being the same as a species remarked by Mr. *Smeathman* in *Africa*, while resident there; an adult one of which will often measure full 7 feet, when standing erect. He describes the plumage much the same as in Mr. *Ives's* bird; adding, that the gape is monstrously wide: the head covered with white down, thinly dispersed, appearing not unlike a *grey-headed man*: on the middle of the neck before, a long, conic

\* In *Sumatra* is said to be a great variety of the *Stork* kind; some of a prodigious size, and otherwise curious; as the *Boorong Cambing* and *Boorong-polar*.—See *Marsd. Sumatr.* p. 98.

membrane,

8.  
GIGANTIC CR.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

membrane, like a bladder, sprinkled very thinly with short down, rising or falling as the animal moves the beak, and always appearing inflated.

These birds are met with in companies; and when seen at a distance, near the mouths of rivers, coming towards an observer, which they do with the wings extended, may well be taken for *canoes*, upon the surface of a smooth sea: when on the sand banks, for *men* and *women* picking up shell-fish or other things on the beach.

One of these, a young bird, about five feet in height, was brought up tame, and presented to the *Chief* of the *Bananas*, where Mr. *Smeathman* lived; and being accustomed to be fed in the great hall, soon became familiar; duly attending that place at dinner-time, placing itself behind its master's chair, frequently before any of the guests entered. The servants were obliged to watch it narrowly, and to defend the provisions with *switches* in their hands; but, notwithstanding this, it would frequently snatch off somewhat or other, and was known once to have purloined a *whole boiled fowl*, which it swallowed in an instant. Its courage is not equal to its voracity; for a child of eight or ten years old soon puts it to flight with a *switch*, though at first it seems to stand upon its defence, by threatening with its enormous bill, widely extended, and crying out with a loud hoarse voice, like a *bear* or *tiger*. It is an enemy to small *quadrupeds*, as well as *birds* and *reptiles*, and destroys *fowls* and *chickens*, though it dare not attack a *hen* with her *young* openly: it preys also on *rats*, young *kittens*, and the like; and has been known to swallow a *cat* whole: a bone of a *shin of beef* being broken asunder, serves it but for two morsels.

The

The individual above mentioned used to fly about the island, and roost very high among the *silk cotton trees*; from whence, at two or three miles distance, it could spy the dinner carrying across the yard; when, darting from its station, it would enter promiscuously with the women who carried in the dishes. When sitting, it was observed to rest itself on the whole length of the hind part of the leg. It sometimes stood near, for half an hour after dinner, with the head turning alternately, as if listening to the conversation; and during this time would every three or four minutes void the excrements, which were liquid, and whitish; and took care always to do this on his legs, by wheeling the back parts round over one or the other, and this regularly on different legs; for if he had mated on the left leg last, he would be sure to do the same on the right the next time; never making any mistake.—As to the rest of its manners, such as *incubation*, &c. my friend is silent.

*Ardea Ciconia*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 235. 7.—*Faun. Suec.* 162.—*Scap. Ann.* i.

N° 123.—*Brun.* N° 154.—*Muller*, p. 22.

La Cicogne blanche, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 365. pl. 32.—*Pl. Enl.* 866.—*Buf.*

*Oif.* vii. p. 253. pl. 12.

White Stork, *Raii Syn.* p. 97. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 286. pl. 52.—*Albin.* ii.

pl. 64.—*Art. Zool.* p. 455.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

9.  
+ WHITE  
STORK.

**S**IZE of a *Turkey*, or larger: length three feet three inches.

Bill seven inches and three quarters; the colour of it a fine red: the plumage is wholly white, except the orbits of the eyes, which are bare and blackish: some of the scapulars, the greater

DESCRIPTION,

coverts, and quills, are black : the skin, legs, and bare part of the thighs, are red\*.

Male and female much alike.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This familiar species inhabits in turn the various parts of the old continent ; but avoiding alike the extremes of heat and cold, being never met with between the tropics, nor scarce ever seen more north than *Sweden*, or in *Russia* beyond 50 degrees. It never frequents *Siberia*, though sometimes seen in *Bucharia*, where it makes its nest ; tending towards the south in autumn, to winter in *Egypt*. It has scarce ever been met with in *England* † ; though it is well known, that in *Lorrain* and *Alsace*, in *France*, as well as in *Holland*, they every where build on the tops of the houses, and the good-natured inhabitants provide boxes for them to make their nests in ; this they not only do, but are particularly careful that the birds suffer no injury, resenting it as done to themselves. At *Bagdad* Ives saw a nest of these, June 13, on a dome of a decayed mosque ; and says that hundreds are to be seen on every house, wall, and tree, quite tame ‡. At *Persepolis*, or *Chilmanar*, in *Persia*, the remains of the pillars serve them to build on, “ every pillar having a nest of them ||.” They are common at *Aleppo* § ; and in plenty at *Seville* \*\* in *Spain*. Thought  
to

\* The bill and legs are sometimes brown. *Salerne*.—Such a variety I recollect to have seen in the collection of that well-informed naturalist, *Marmaduke Tunstall*, Esq; whose liberal communications on Ornithology I beg leave to acknowledge.

† Two instances only are on record : *Willughby* mentions one being shot in *Norfolk* ; and *Albin* a second in *Middlesex*.

‡ *Ives's Voy.* p. 299, 307. || *Fryer's Trav.* p. 251. § *Russel's Alep.* p. 69.

\*\* In the winter season *Storks* are very numerous in *Seville* ; almost every tower  
in

to have two broods in a year; the first towards the north, the latter one in the warmer places. Are seen in vast flocks during their migrations. *Shaw* saw three flights of them leaving *Egypt*, passing over mount *Carmel*, towards the north-east, in the middle of *April*, each of them half a mile in breadth, and they were three hours passing over\*. Said to remain the whole year in *Japan* †, and, if I mistake not *Hasselquist* ‡, at *Alexandria* likewise.

The *female* makes a large nest, composed of sticks; and lays from two to four eggs, which are of a dirty yellowish white, the size of those of a goose, but a trifle longer. The young are hatched in a month, and at first are brown: the *male* and *female* said to watch them by turns, till they are fit to take care of themselves. The *Stork* sleeps on one leg, and snaps with its bill in a singular manner ||. The food consists of *frogs*, *snakes*, and other reptiles: hence the veneration of all sects for this useful bird, which frees them from these pests; added to the flesh being

in the city is peopled with them, and they return annually to the same nests. They destroy all the vermin on the tops of the houses, and peck up a great number of snakes; so that they are welcome guests to the inhabitants, and looked upon with particular veneration.—*Dillon Trav.* p. 308.

\* *Trav.* p. 428.—Some persons have supposed this to be the *Ibis* of the ancients, with full as good reason as any other bird. It is certain that the *Egyptians* embalmed the bodies of birds; and it is as certain that birds of the *Stork* kind make a part of them. That in *Edw.* pl. 105, seems to be that of the *Ibis* or *Curlew* genus.—Compare *Pococke Trav.* i. pl. 64. G.

† *Kämpfer.*

‡ *Voy.* p. 9.

|| In doing this the head is turned backwards, the upper part of the bill placed on the rump, and the under, set into the quickest motion, made to act on the other.—*Ives's Voy.* p. 307.

no temptation as a food, as it is allowed on all hands to be unfavoury.

10.  
AMERICAN  
ST.

La Cigogne d'Amérique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 369. 3.

Le Maguari, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 275.

Ciconia Americana, American Stork, *Raii Syn.* p. 97. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 287.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the last. Bill nine inches long; the base half of a yellowish green, the rest of a blueish ash-colour: irides silver-coloured; orbits red; and between the bill and eyes a bare skin of the same colour: the plumage in general is white: the feathers on the lower part of the neck before, long and loose: the tail is white; but the feathers above it are black: the greater scapulars, greater coverts, and quills, are also black; and those nearest the body as long as the quills: the legs, and bare part of the thighs, are red: claws broad and flat.

PLACE.

This species is found in the warmer parts of *America*, especially *Brazil*, and is accounted good food: is said to snap with the bill, like the *common Stork*.

11.  
BLACK ST.

*Ardea nigra*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 235. 8.—*Faun. Succ.* 163.—*Scop. Ann.* i.

N° 124.—*Brun.* N° 157.—*Muller*, p. 22.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 171.

La Cigogne brune, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 362. pl. 31.—*Pl. Enl.* 399.

————— noire, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 271.

Black Stork, *Raii Syn.* p. 97. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 286. pl. 52.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 82.—*Art. Zool.* p. 456.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a small Turkey: length two feet nine inches. Bill five inches and a half long, of a greenish grey, with a whitish tip: the top of the head is brown, glossed with violet

and green: throat and neck brown, dotted with white, but the lower part of the neck is glossed with violet, and dotted with grey brown\*: back, wing coverts, and scapulars, violet brown, glossed with green: rump plain brown: from the breast to the vent white: quills brown, glossed with green and violet; those nearest the body, narrow, and as long as the greater when the wing is closed: tail rounded in shape: legs of a dull red: claws broad and flat.

This species inhabits many parts of *Europe*; but is less common than the *white*, and like that migrates south in autumn. It is not familiar with man; but retires to the thick forests and marshes, at a distance from habitations, in order to breed, being a solitary bird. Is pretty common in *Poland*, *Lithuania*, *Prussia*, and *Switzerland*; and migrates much farther north than the white species. In the more temperate parts of *Russia* and *Siberia* not uncommon; and is plentiful all along the *Don*. It perches on trees, and makes the nest on them in the depths of forests. From its being less common, we hear of it among authors seldom than the former: it is however ranked by authors among those frequenting the *Caspian Sea* †; and by *Russel* as a bird of *Aleppo*. Like the *White Stork*, it feeds on reptiles and fish: the flesh is said to be no better tasted.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* This is not constant; some birds have no spot. *Brisson*.

† See *Georgi*.—*Dec. Russ.* ii. p. 77.

12.  
COLLARED H.Le Heron noir à collier, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 440.*Ardea* congener, *Raii Syn.* p. 102. 19.The bird akin to the Heron, *Will. Orn.* p. 282. pl. 50.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Curlew*. Bill short\*, yellow; marked at the end and in the middle with a black spot: plumage black, except a ring of white round the neck: legs black.

## PLACE.

Found about *Bologna* in *Italy*.13.  
+ NIGHT H.  
MALE.*Ardea nycticorax*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 235. 9.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 116.Le Bihoreau, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 493. 45. pl. 39.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 435. pl. 22.—*Pl. Enl.* 758.*Ardea Kwaka*, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 452. t. 14.Lesser ash-coloured Heron, or Night Raven, *Raii Syn.* p. 99. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 279. pl. 49.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 67.—*Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 356.*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS elegant species is in length twenty inches. The bill is stout, three inches and three quarters long; black, with the base yellowish: irides orange: lore, and round the eye, green: the crown of the head is greenish black, extending a little way down the back part of the neck,<sup>3</sup> and there ends in a point: from the hind head spring three very narrow feathers, near six inches in length, of a pure white, with dusky tips: the hind part of the neck, and sides, are ash-colour: the upper part of the back dull

\* In *Willughby's* plate the bill is curved, not much less than in the bird called *Ibis*, in pl. 49. I therefore suspect that this bird does not belong to the *Heron* genus.

green:



green: the lower part, rump, wings, and tail, pale ash-colour: the forehead, and rest of the body, white: legs yellowish green: claws dusky.

*Ardea Grisea, Lin. Syst. i. p. 239. 22.*

*Le Heron gris, Bris. Orn. v. p. 412. 9.*

*Femelle du Bihoreau, Pl. Enl. 759.*

13.  
 † NIGHT H.  
 FEMALE.

**S**IZE of the last. Bill the same: lore white: crown of the head brown and glossy: the upper parts of the body the same, but with a tinge of grey; the hind parts of the neck palest, and streaked with darker brown down the shaft; and the lower part of the back and rump almost grey: over the eye, from the nostrils, is a whitish streak, mixed with brown: the cheeks are of a mixed white and brown colour: the chin is white; but the fore part of the neck is grey, marked with a yellowish streak down each shaft; the feathers towards the bottom of the neck longer than the others: the rest of the under parts grey, growing white on the belly and vent: the wings are grey brown, streaked with yellowish white; some of the greater coverts tipped with white: the quills are cinereous grey; and the eighteen first have white tips: tail the same colour; all, except the two middle feathers, marked more or less with white at the ends: legs grey brown.

DESCRIPTION.

This bird is common both to *Europe* and *America*; but, except in a single instance, I do not hear of its having been met with in *England*\*: it is most likely not met with so far north as *Sweden*,

PLACE AND  
 MANNERS.

\* One of these, a *male*, is in the *Leverian Museum*; which was shot, not many miles from *London*, in the month of *May*, 1782.

or *Linnaeus* would have mentioned it in his *Fauna*. Pretty common in *Russia*, particularly on the river *Don*, where it builds on trees: is met with also at *Astrachan* during summer\*: formerly in plenty at *Sevenbuys*, near *Leyden*, along with the *Spoon-bills* and other birds †; but the wood that grew there is now no more ‡. It migrates, like many of the species, being found at *Aleppo*; and I have often seen figures of it in *Chinese* drawings ||. In *America* it is met with at *New York* and *Rhode Island*, and probably common to other parts of that continent. It is said to make the nest in the alders, and to lay three or four white eggs; but sometimes builds among the rocks. The food consists of *frogs*, *reptiles*, and *fish*; and is said not to be palatable food.

The *Germans* call it *Nachtrab*, or *Night Raven*, from its uncouth, rough voice, like a person straining to vomit §. By the *Russians* it is called *Kwaka*, from its cry.

<sup>14.</sup>  
+ JAMAICA  
NIGHT H.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH one foot eleven inches. Bill four inches long, and dusky; the upper mandible bends a trifle downwards at the point; the colour dusky; the ridge of the upper part blackish: the irides pale straw-colour: between the eye, and round it, bare and greenish: the head is somewhat crested; the crown dark brown; each feather is streaked down the middle with ferruginous: neck the same, but the colours duller and paler: chin and throat white: neck feathers pretty loose: the

\* *Dec. Ruff.* ii. p. 146.

† *Willughby.*

‡ *Brit. Zool.*

|| I met with a specimen of the female, at Sir *Joseph Banks's*, which came from *China*; but in this every feather of the wings was tipped with white, and the spots were more distinct than in the *European* species.—Said also by *Pernetty* to have been met with in *Falkland's Isles*. See *Voy. aux Malouin.* vol. ii. p. 26.

§ *Willughby.*

upper

upper part of the back darker than the rest; the rest of the back, and scapulars, yellowish brown; some of the last tipped with white: wing coverts like the back; but the lower order of them much paler, giving the appearance of a broad bar: all the coverts white down the shaft, which spreads out to the tip, and forms a longish triangular spot: quills the colour of the lesser coverts: the primaries and bastard wing tipped with white; the secondaries plain: breast and belly white, streaked with obscure pale brown: vent white: legs brown.

This bird I received from *Jamaica*, where it goes by the name of *Clucking Hen*\*: it frequents woods, contrary to the generality of the genus, which haunt morasses: is a scarce bird, and very shy. Has a great affinity to the *female Night Heron*, but is larger.

PLACE.

**L**ENGTH twenty-two inches. Bill straight, shaped like that of the *Night Heron*, and black: between the eye and bill bare, and green: irides yellow: from the nape behind spring three long feathers, as in the abovementioned bird: the crown of the head is black: over the eye, between that and the crest, a streak of white: the general colour of the plumage ferruginous, inclining to brown; neck the palest; the feathers of it loose on the fore part: breast, belly, and under parts, white: legs yellow: claws dusky.

15.  
CALEDONIAN  
NIGHT H.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Caledonia* †.

PLACE.

\* *Dampier* observes, that there are many *clucking Hens* in the *Bay of Campeachy*, and elsewhere in the *West Indies*, which make a noise like our brood Hens, when they have chickens; but does not determine the species.

† See *Cook's Voy.* vol. ii. p. 111. pl. 50.—I do not find it there described, but *Dr. Forster* was so obliging as to supply that defect.

Le

16.  
CAYENNE  
NIGHT H.

## DESCRIPTION.

Le Bihoreau de Cayenne, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 439.—*Pl. Enl.* 899.

**T**HIS is as big as the *European* species, but more slender, and the legs longer: length twenty-one inches. The bill black: the lore pale green: the crown of the head white; and a streak of white from the nostrils passes beneath the eye, towards the hind head; the rest of the head is black, which ends in a point on the back part of the neck: from the back part of the head springs a crest, composed of six long feathers of unequal lengths; half of them white, the rest black: the general colour of the rest of the plumage a blueish ash-colour, but darkest on the back and wings, which are marked with a blackish streak down the middle of each shaft: the quills are black: it is high mounted on its legs; and the thighs are bare a great way up: the colour of the bare part and legs is yellowish.

## PLACE.

This is found at *Cayenne*.

17.  
+ BITTERN.

*Ardea stellaris*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 239. 21.—*Scop. Ann.* i. p. 125.—*Brun.* N° 155.—*Muller*, p. 22.—*Kram. El.* pl. 148.—*Frisch.* pl. 205.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 171.

Le Butor, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 444. 24. pl. 37. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 411. pl. 21.—*Pl. Enl.* 789.

Bittour, or Bittern, *Raii Syn.* p. 100. A. 11.—*Will. Orn.* p. 282. pl. 50. 52.—*Albin*, i. pl. 68.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 174.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 357.

*Br. Mus. Lew. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is an elegant species, and is somewhat less than the *Heron*: length two feet six inches. The bill brown, beneath inclining to green: irides yellow: the head feathers are long; and

and those of the neck loose and waving: the crown of the head black; the lower jaw on each side dusky: the plumage in general is beautifully variegated; the ground a ferruginous yellow, palest beneath, marked with numerous bars, streaks, and zigzag lines of black: the legs are pale green; claws long and slender; and the inner edge on the middle claw ferrated.

The *female* is less, darker coloured, and the feathers on the head and neck less flowing than in the *male*.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is a common bird in our islands, and we believe in most of the temperate parts of the continent: in some of the colder migratory\*; with us it remains the whole year. Frequents marshy places, and especially where reeds grow, among which it makes the nest, in *April*, which is chiefly composed of a bed of rushes, &c. The *female* lays four or five eggs, of a pale greenish ash-colour; the young are hatched in twenty-five days. It is an indolent bird, stirring very little in the day, unless disturbed; though, if once roused, is not difficult to shoot, as it flies heavily. In the evening, after sun-set, is seen to soar aloft in a spiral ascent, till quite out of sight, and this chiefly in autumn, making a singular kind of noise: it has also another noise, like that of a *bellowing Bull*, beginning in *February*, and ceasing after breeding-time; but this is done while on the ground. If attacked by dogs or men, defends itself well; and is said to strike at the eyes of the enemy. The food is frogs, mice, and other reptiles, which it swallows whole, as well as fish; as I well remember to have found two middle-sized trouts in the stomach of one, perfectly whole. It is reckoned pretty good eating.

\* For instance *Sweden*.—*Amer. Acad.* iv. p. 583.

17.  
VAR. A.

Le Butor de la Baye d'Hudson, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 449. 25.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 430.  
Bittern from Hudson's Bay, *Edw.* pl. 136.—*Phil. Transf.* vol. lxii. p. 410.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is smaller than the *common Bittern*, and is two feet three inches in length: it is very like that in all respects; but the ground colour is darker, more inclined to brown, and the bill longer than in our species.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, and appears a mere variety of ours. It appears at *Severn River* the beginning of *June*, and makes the nest in the swamps, laying four cinereous green eggs. The nest is composed of water plants, placed on some dry spot among the long grass. The young are at first black. Departs in *October*. Said to be delicate eating. The natives call it *Mokobosue*.

18.  
GREATER B.

Le grand Butor, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 455. 28.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. 422.  
Greater speckled, or red Heron, *Raii Syn.* p. 100. 13.—*Will. Orn.* p. 283.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is considerably bigger than the *common Bittern*: length three feet nine inches. Bill eight inches long, and yellowish: irides yellow: lore, and space round the eye, naked and yellow: feathers of the head black, and pretty long: the upper part of the neck and body, wings and tail, cinereous brown: sides of the neck rufous, marked with a streak of black: throat and fore part of the neck white, dashed with black, and rufous-white streaks: feathers on the breast long and pendent: the colour of the under parts of the body rufous: scapulars the same, and very narrow: thighs white: legs brown.

Found

## H E R O N.

59

Found in the marshes of *Italy*, and in some parts known by the name of *Ruffey*\*. Said also to inhabit *Astrachan* during the summer season †.

PLACE.

*Ardea botaurus major*, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 482. N<sup>o</sup> 22. t. 24. (*Gmelin.*)

18.  
VAR. A.

**L**ENGTH four feet six inches. Bill yellow: eye-lids naked, of a yellowish blue: irides saffron-colour: head black, and crested: temples yellow, partly dotted with black: head beneath white: neck chestnut, marked with three narrow longitudinal bands of black; the lower part chestnut, spotted with black, and black and white: back of a deep ash-colour; the feathers on the lowest part long, broad, and red; the longest white at the ends: rump grey brown: under parts of the body black and red mixed: wing coverts cinereous; some of the feathers tipped with yellowish: edge of the wing ferruginous: quills and tail black: thighs chestnut: legs reddish brown: claws pale brown; middle one serrated within.

DESCRIPTION.

This species, if distinct from the last-described, is found at *Astrachan* in *May*, migrating from the south. It lays three smooth plain green eggs, the size of those of a *Hen*; and is found in the marshes, where the other *Hérons* resort.

PLACE.

\* *Aldrov. Av.* iii. p. 408.—This author suspects it to be a mixed breed between the common *Heron* and *Bittern*.

† *Dec. Ruff.* ii. p. 146.

19.  
RUFIOUS B.

Le Butor roux, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 458. 29.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 425.  
*Ardeæ stellaris tertium genus Aldrov. Raii Syn.* p. 100. 12.  
 Aldrovandus's 3d sort of Speckled Heron, *Will. Orn.* p. 283.  
 Quoimeau, *Salerne Orn.* p. 315.

## DESCRIPTION.

A TRIFLE bigger than the *Swabian Bittern*. Bill blackish, horn-coloured beneath: irides yellow: crown of the head black; the rest of the head, throat, and neck, ferruginous: back, scapulars, and rump, blackish: from the breast to the vent pale rufous: wing coverts ferruginous and white, mixed: greater quills blackish, the lesser ones ferruginous: tail blackish: legs brown.

## PLACE.

This is said to inhabit the neighbourhood of *Bologna*. *Salerne* thinks it may probably prove the bird called *Quoimeau*, which is not unfrequent about *Sologne* in *France*. This description was from a young bird; and, if so, it is scarcely clear whether it was a distinct species or not.

20.  
SWABIAN B.

Le petit Butor, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 452. 26.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 423.

## DESCRIPTION.

THIS is much less than the *common Bittern*. The irides whitish: bare space between the bill and eye yellow: the head, and upper part of the neck, breast, belly, sides, rump, and tail coverts, are rufous, striated with brown: the back is much the same; but the striæ are broader, and more numerous: throat and fore part of the neck white: upper part of the thighs brownish white: quills pale brown, crossed with bars of deeper brown: tail whitish: legs pale yellow.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the banks of the *Danube*.



Le Butor rayé, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 454. 27.  
 ——— brun rayé, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 424.

21.  
 RAYED B.

**S**IZE of the last. Bill brown, yellowish beneath: lore naked and yellow: all the upper parts of the body, the belly, and vent, crossed with lines of brown, black, and pale rufous, mixed irregularly, so as at a distance to appear wholly brown: the fore part of the neck and breast are whitish: legs and claws grey.

DESCRIPTION.

Found on the banks of the *Danube*, with the last.

PLACE.

Le petit Butor de Cayenne, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 430.—*Pl. Enl.* 763.

22.  
 ZIGZAG B.

**L**ENGTH thirteen inches. Bill brown; under mandible pale: lore blueish: the whole plumage is of a yellowish or rufous grey, crossed with narrow streaks of black brown; these are pretty regular on the back, but elsewhere undulated, and in a zigzag manner: the top of the head is black, and the feathers on the neck exceeding full, so as to appear nearly of the same size as the body: the fore part of the neck is palest, and has fewer brown markings than the upper part: and the belly and thighs have only a few irregular zigzags: the legs are yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

This is a most beautiful species, and is found at *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

23.  
BRASILIAN B.

*Ardea Brasiliensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 239. 23.

Le Heron du Bresil, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 441. 23.

L'Onoré de Bois, *Bisf. Ois.* vii. p. 433.

Soco, *Raii Syn.* p. 100. 14.—*Will. Orn.* p. 284. pl. 51.

Brasilian Bittern, *Brown's Ill.* p. 88. pl. 34.—*Gent. Mag.* vol. xxxiv. p. 209.  
pl. in do.

Clucking Hen, *Brown Jam.* p. 478.—*Damp. Voy.* iii. p<sup>t</sup> 1. p. 75?

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH two feet eight inches. Bill black : irides yellow : the head and neck are brown, marked with small black spots : throat and fore part of the neck white, marked with longitudinal black and brown spots : the upper and under parts of the body, and lesser wing coverts, are blackish, spotted all over with yellow ; but the greater coverts are plain : the quills and tail are blackish : the legs brown.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is found in various parts of *South America*. A different description is given of this bird in the *Gent. Mag.*\* ; which observes, that it is a quarter less than in the *common Heron*. The bill reddish yellow : head and upper part of the body deep orange red, finely barred with black : chin whitish red : fore part of the neck pale red, with oblong black spots ; the feathers long and loose : belly white, spotted with yellow : thighs barred with dusky : quills black, tipped with white : rump and tail coverts dashed with white, black, and yellow narrow lines : tail black, crossed with a few white lines, and tipped with the same : legs dull rust-colour.

A second differed in some respects. The long neck feathers were white on their lower parts : breast and sides white, marked

\* The description likewise in *Brown's Ill.* differs not materially from this.

with regular rows of large black spots: middle of the belly white: quills like the other, and besides spotted on the exterior web with white: legs pale brown.

The above were probably *male* and *female*, and inhabit the lakes and rivers of the hot parts of *North America* and new-ceded isles of the *West Indies*. Feed on fish, yet are reckoned good eating, especially the young birds. The fowlers watch in the fedges, and shoot them.

L'Onoré, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 431.—*Pl. Enl.* 790.  
 Heron Tigré, *Fermin Surin.* ii. p. 151.  
*Lev. Mus.*

24.  
 + TIGER  
 BITTERN.

**T**HIS is about two feet six inches in length. The bill is greenish: irides yellowish: the top of the head black: the throat and sides of the neck pale rufous, marked with regular spots of black; and the neck feathers very long: the rest of the plumage deep rufous, marked with black, like the skin of a tiger: the chin is white: the under parts much as the upper, but the ground yellowish white: vent plain white: the tail black, barred with four narrow bars of white: legs green.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Cayenne*, *Surinam*, and other parts of *South America*, and does not appear to be a very rare species, as I have met with several. It lays seven or eight rounded whitish eggs, spotted with green; making the nest on the ground. It hides itself in the reeds, like our *European Bittern*, and frequents the same kind of places. It is a most beautiful species. It seems much allied to the last.

PLACE AND  
 MANNERS.

L'Onoré

<sup>25.</sup>  
LINEATED B.

L'Onoré rayé, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 432.—*Pl. Enl.* 860.  
*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is rather larger than the last: in length two feet six inches. The bill and lore are both blue; the last bare the whole breadth of the base of the mandibles: the upper parts of the head and neck are bright rufous, crossed with numerous brown lines: down the fore part passes a streak of white, beginning at the chin; this is bounded half way by dashes of brown, and the lower half mixed along with the white itself: the upper parts of the body are crossed with fine waved lines of rufous, pale yellow, and brown: the under parts of the body dirty white: quills and tail black: legs yellow.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This frequents the banks of the rivers at *Cayenne*, with the last: mostly found single. Like our species, when one is shot it makes great defence, throwing out the neck suddenly, when it can strike at the enemy with advantage, especially at the eyes. One of these kept tame, was of singular use in destroying rats, watching them with all the attention of the house cat, and even with better success.

<sup>26.</sup>  
YELLOW B.

Le Bator du Bresil, *Brij. Orn.* v. p. 460. 30.

——— jaune du Bresil, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 429.

*Ardea bras. rostro serrato, cinereæ similis, Raii Syn.* p. 101. 16.

Brazilian Bittern, with a serrated bill, *Will. Orn.* p. 285.

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Duck*: length two feet three inches. Bill four inches and a half long, serrated next the point; brown, with a pale green base: irides golden: the head and hind part of the neck are pale yellow, streaked with black: back brown, with yellowish streaks:

streaks: throat white: the fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, are white, waved with brown; the last edged with yellow: quills black and green mixed, tipped with white: the tail like the quills, but crossed with white lines: the legs of a dark grey.

Inhabits *Brazil*, and is accounted good eating.

PLACE.

*Ardea minuta*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 240. 26. β.—*Kram. El.* p. 348.—*Frisch.* pl. 206. 207.

Le Blongios, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 498. 46.

Blongios de Suisse, *Pl. Enl.* 323.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 395.

Boo-onk, or Long-neck, *Shaw Trav.* pl. in p. 255.—*Ruff. Alep.* p. 71. pl. 10.—*Edw.* p. 275.

Little Bittern, *Br. Zool. App.* p. 663. pl. 8.—*Ar&.* *Zool.* N° 359.

*Lev. Mus.*

27.  
LITTLE B.  
MALE.

THE size of this bird scarce exceeds that of a *Thrush*: length fifteen inches. The bill is of a greenish yellow; the upper mandible black at the tip; the edges jagged: the top of the head, the back, and tail, dull green: the neck very long; the fore part of it, breast, and thighs, buff-colour\*: belly and vent white: the hind part of the neck bare of feathers, but covered by those growing on the sides of it: at the setting-on of the wing is a large chestnut spot: the lesser wing coverts yellowish buff; the greater whitish: the web of that next the back half buff, half black: quills black: legs dusky: thighs feathered to the knees: middle claw serrated.

DESCRIPTION.

\* In the *Pl. Enl.* and *Briffon's* description and figure, the upper part of the belly is spotted with black.

## LITTLE B.

*Ardea minuta*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 240. 26.

## FEMALE.

Le Blongios tacheté, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 497. 47.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 395.  
Little Brown Bittern, *Edw.* pl. 275.

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the former. The crown blackish green: the feathers on the upper part of the body brown, margined with pale rufous; beneath, the same, but paler, and the feathers more deeply margined with rufous: forehead edged with chestnut: the feathers on the fore part of the neck long, as in the other: belly white: tail blackish green, margined with fulvous at the ends: legs greenish.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This and the former are by most authors considered as the same species, of which the last is supposed to be the *female*. They have been found frequently in *Switzerland*, and met with also in *Arabia*, but scarce in other parts. We learn in the *British Zoology*, that the *male* has been once shot, perched on one of the trees of the public walks in *Sbrewsbury*; and another killed in 1773, near *Christchurch* in *Hampshire*, now in the *Museum* of Mr. *Tunstall*. In *France* they are likewise rare, only now and then one being met with by accident. We are told that they are common on the river *Coic*, near *Aleppo*; and that they are observed frequently to stand with the neck stretched strait upwards\*.

<sup>28.</sup>  
+ MINUTE B.  
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Thrush* in the body: length eleven inches and a half.  
Bill two inches long, greenish, with a pale point: irides straw-

\* *Shaw.*

colour;

colour: crown of the head dark rufous chestnut: sides of the neck rufous; the feathers pretty long, and meeting behind, where it is nearly bare: chin and fore part of the neck white, with a series of feathers on each side the white, of a pale ferruginous colour; each feather marked with a blackish line down the shaft: on the lower part of the neck the feathers are long and loose; some of them nearly white, and hang over the breast, which is brownish black, this colour passing upwards on each side as a crescent to the back; but the feathers on each side have whitish margins: the back is rufous chestnut, with pale yellow margins: the first and third order of wing coverts like the back, but plain; the middle ones ferruginous, with a dusky line down each shaft: quills black; some of the inner prime ones marked with chestnut at the tips; secondaries the same, with some few of them wholly chestnut: belly, thighs, and vent, white: tail black: legs green, bare for three quarters of an inch above the knee.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, where it is a rare bird.

PLACE.

Le petit Butor du Senegal, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 426.

Petit Heron roux du Senegal, *Pl. Enl.* 315.

29.

SENEGAL B.

**L**ENGTH twelve inches. Bill rufous brown, yellow beneath:

upper part of the head, neck, and back, rufous: fore part of the neck the same, but very pale, and each feather marked with a black streak down the shaft; but the loose feathers which hang over the breast are plain, and darker than the rest: down the middle of the wing, from the shoulder, reddish; the rest of the wing, without and within, white; but some of the inner quills are

DESCRIPTION.

the same colour as the back: the under parts of the body and tail are white: the legs yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Senegal*.

<sup>30.</sup>  
+ GREEN H.

*Ardea virescens*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 238. 20.

Le Crabier verd, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 486. 43. pl. 38. fig. 1. (male).

————— tacheté, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 490. 44. pl. 38. fig. 2. (female).

Le Crabier verd, *Bis. Ois.* vii. p. 404. (male).

————— tacheté, *Id.* p. 405.—*Pl. Enl.* 912. (female).

Small Bittern, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 80.

Green Heron, *Arch. Zool.* N° 349.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a small *Fowl*: length eighteen inches. The bill is greenish brown; the under mandible yellowish next the base; between that and the eye bare and yellow: irides yellow: the crown of the head of a blackish gold green, mixed with a gloss of copper in some lights, and the feathers elongated, forming a handsome crest: neck ferruginous bay: chin and throat white: the rest of the neck before streaked with white: in the direction of the under jaw, beneath it, a ferruginous streak: back, tail, and wings, dusky brown, with a tinge of lead-colour: the lesser wing coverts and prime quills the colour of the back, edged with buff-colour: the middle and larger wing coverts glossy dark green, with ferruginous edges: the breast and belly dusky: the feathers on the lower part of the neck are narrow, and fall over the breast; those of the back the same, covering the rump: the legs greenish.

FEMALE.

The *female* has the crown dusky; the feathers of it scarcely elongated: feathers of the neck pale brown, streaked with white: back and scapulars brown; the last marked with white



just at the tip: all the wing coverts have a triangular white spot at the tip: the last row of wing coverts are tipped like the others, and margined with the same: secondary quills dusky green, with pale edges; the greater brown, glossed with green, and tipped with white: the under parts of the body pale ash-colour: bill and legs as in the *male*.

Inhabits *New York*, and other parts of *North America*; as also *Jamaica*, and other *West India Islands*. I have received these from both places, and observe that the *Jamaica* one is highest coloured. Supposed to breed in *Carolina*, as they are found there only in summer. It feeds on small *fish*, *frogs*, and *crabs*. Sits with the head drawn in between the shoulders for a long time together, on a branch of a tree hanging over the water; from whence it may possibly dart on a fish, in the same manner as the *belted Kingfisher* \*; which likewise is known by the name of *Crab-catcher* in *Jamaica*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Le Crabier gris à tête & queue vertes, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 408.  
Crabier de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 908.

30.  
VAR. A.

**S**IZE of the last. Bill black: the crown of the head crested, and coloured as in that bird: general colour of the plumage pale slate-colour: fore part of the neck white, marked with longitudinal ferruginous streaks: chin pure white: wing coverts blackish green, margined with rufous: tail short, of the same colour as the crest: legs yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

Found at *Cayenne*. This is most certainly a mere variety of the last, if not of a different sex.

PLACE.

\* Vol. i. p. 637. 27. A.

Le

30.  
VAR. B.

Le Butor tacheté d'Amerique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 464. 32.

L'Etoilé, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 428.

A small Bittern, *Raii Syn.* p. 189 4.—*Sloan Jam.* p. 315. 5. pl. 263. fig. 2.

Crab-catcher, *Brown Jam.* p. 478.

Brown Bittern, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 78.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION. **L**ENGTH twenty inches. Bill greenish black, beneath pale green: lore naked, and of the same colour: irides gold-colour: general colour of the plumage brown; palest beneath: wings spotted with white: tail of a blueish ash-colour: legs greenish yellow.

PLACE. This inhabits *Jamaica*, *Carolina*, and other parts of *North America*. We believe it to be a mere variety of the first-described, and a *female* of the *Green*; having received all of them from *Jamaica* and *North America*. They certainly differ, as *Briffon* has described them; but by comparison no one can fail of being of the opinion here advanced.

31.  
SPOTTED H.

Le Butor tacheté, ou le Pouacre, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 462. 31.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 427.

Der Schwartzte reiger, *Frisch.* ii. pl. 9.

DESCRIPTION. **S**IZE of a *Crow*: length eighteen inches and a quarter. Bill brown; beneath greenish yellow: lore naked, greenish: general colour brown, palest beneath: the upper parts spotted with white, except the lower part of the back, which is plain: quills deep brown, marked with white at the tips: tail plain brown: legs greenish brown.

PLACE. This frequents the marshes; feeds on *frogs* and *fish*.

Le Pouacre de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 939.  
 Gardenian Heron, *Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 355?  
*Lev. Mus.*

32.  
 GARDENIAN H.

**T**HIS is much like the last, and of the same size: length twenty-two inches. Bill strong, dusky: it differs in having the ground of the plumage more inclined to black on the back: the fore parts whitish, dashed with brown.

This inhabits *Cayenne*, and has also been sent from *South Carolina*.

PLACE.

Le Heron cendré d'Amerique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 406. 6.  
 Le Crabier cendré, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 401.

33.  
 CINEREOUS H.

**A**TRIFLE bigger than the last. Bill two inches and a half long, blue with a black tip: bare space between the bill and eye blue: the head, and all the upper parts, are pale ash-colour: the wing coverts mixed with black: the under parts of the body are white: quills part black, part white: legs blueish.

Inhabits *America*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Le Crabier noir, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 394.  
 Crabier de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Pl. Enl.* 926.

34.  
 NEW GUINEA  
 H.

**L**ENGTH ten inches. Bill brown: between that and the eye bare and greenish: irides yellow: the general colour of the plumage black.

This species is found at *New Guinea*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Le

<sup>35.</sup>  
PHILIPPINE H.

Le Crabier des Philippines, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 474. 38. pl. 37. fig. 2.  
Le petit Crabier, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 395.—*Pl. Enl.* 898.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE small: length eleven inches. Bill greenish yellow: between that and the eye bare, green: the top of the head, and all the upper parts of the neck, rufous brown, most inclining to brown on the head: the back is crossed with transverse rufous and brown lines: the wings black, edged with rufous white: quills and tail black: the fore part of the neck dirty rufous white: belly, thighs, and vent, white: legs yellow.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the *Philippine Isles*.

<sup>36.</sup>  
SQUAIOTTA H.

Le Crabier, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 466. 33.  
———— Caiot, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 389.  
Squaiotta, *Raii Syn.* p. 99. 9.—*Will. Orn.* p. 281. pl. 50.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH about eighteen inches. The bill three inches and three quarters, yellow, with a black tip: between the bill and eye, bare and yellow: it has a tuft on the head consisting of thirty feathers, the middle one white, the outer ones black: besides these, the general colour of the plumage is a fine chestnut: the scapulars are long and narrow, and white at the base: legs green.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Italy*, about *Bologna*, where it is called *Squaiotta*.

Le Crabier marron, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 468. 34.  
 ——— roux, *Bisf. Ois.* vii. p. 390.

<sup>37.</sup>  
 CHESNUT H.

**S**IZE of a *Crow*. The bill four inches in length, and brown : irides pale yellow : the head and upper parts are chestnut : the under parts of a dirty white : there is also a streak of pure white down all the fore part of the neck and breast, quite to the belly : the wing-coverts incline to blue : the quills black : tail chestnut\* : legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

This is met with in *Silesia* ; builds in high trees, and feeds on fish, insects, &c.

PLACE.

Le Crabier roux, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 469. 35.  
 ——— marron, *Bisf. Ois.* vii. p. 390.

<sup>38.</sup>  
 RED-LEGGED  
 H.

*Ardea hamatopus*, seu *Cirris*, *Raii Syn.* p. 99. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 281.  
 pl. 50.

**S**IZE of the *Green Heron*. Neck short : bill blue and green, with a black tip : irides yellow, incircled with red : head crested ; the colour yellow and black : throat, neck, and whole body, saffron-colour, inclining to chestnut, palest above : tail very short : legs of a deep red, like those of a Pigeon : claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Italy*, chiefly about *Bologna*.

PLACE.

\* This colour should more properly be termed *rufous*, as *Schwensfeld*, who first mentioned it, calls it *ardea rubra*.—*Hist. des Ois.*

38.  
VAR. A.

Le Crabier roux tacheté, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 471.

DESCRIPTION.

LIKE the last, except the neck, which is spotted with black on the sides; and the legs yellowish instead of red. This is a mere variety of the last, if not a young bird.

39.  
SQUACCO H.

*Ardea comata*, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 715. N° 31.  
Le Crabier jaune, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 472. 37.  
Le Guacco, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 392.  
Crabier de Mahon, *Ibid.* p. 393.—*Pl. Enl.* 348.  
Sguacco, *Raii Syn.* p. 99. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 381. 8.  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *blue Heron*. Bill of a livid red, with a brown tip: lore greenish: irides yellow: crown of the head much crested, six of the feathers hanging quite down to the back; these are narrow, white margined with black: the neck and breast pale ferruginous; the feathers on the first very long and loose: back ferruginous, inclining to violet, and furnished with long narrow feathers, which reach beyond the wings when closed, and fall over them: wings, rump, tail, belly, and vent, white; the tail pretty long: legs stout, of a greenish yellow; claw of the middle toe ferrated within.

PLACE.

This is an elegant species, and inhabits the bays of the *Caspian Sea*, and the slow streams of the southern Desert. It is also met with in *Italy*, about *Bologna*, where it is called *Sguacco*, and is said to be a bold and courageous bird.

Le Crabier de la Cote de Coromandel, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 393.—*Pl. Enl.* 910.

39.  
VAR. A.

**L**ENGTH twenty-one inches. The bill is yellow : between the bill and eyes bare and grey : the head not crested : general colour of the plumage white : the upper part of the head, and hind part of the neck, inclining to rufous ; as are the long feathers which hang over the breast ; there is also a rufous tinge on the back and wing coverts : the legs are yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the coast of *Coromandel*. It seems to be a variety of the last, if not differing in sex.

PLACE.

In the *Br. Mus.* is one answering in most respects to this, except in having a crest composed of several long feathers, striped dusky and white, and reaching to the middle of the neck : the feathers of the lower part of the back are narrow and long, and reach beyond the tail : legs brown. I judge this to be a variety of the *male* of the above-described.

*Ardea castanea*, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 454. 9. t. 15. (*Gmelin.*)  
*Ardea ralloides*, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 121.

40.  
CASTANEOUS  
H.

**L**ENGTH one foot ten inches and a half. Bill near three inches long, black, the base of it livid : between the bill and eye green : irides saffron-colour : crest reaching to the middle of the neck : throat white : sides of the head yellowish ; neck the same, inclining to chesnut : back rufous-chesnut, covered with long narrow feathers : breast, belly, wings, rump, thighs, and tail, white, tinged with yellow in some parts : the inner webs of some of the quills have a few spots of black, and the

DESCRIPTION.

L 2

tips

tips of the tail feathers are also marked with black : legs saffron-colour : claws black, and much bent, except the hinder one.

PLACE.

This bird inhabits *Russia*, about the River *Don*, coming thereto from the *Black Sea*, and *Arabia*\* ; but does not stray far inland. It builds in trees. It seems a mere variety of the *Sguacco*, if not differing in sex. *Scopoli* observes, that at a certain time of the year it emits an agreeable smell.

41.  
FERRUGINOUS  
H.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Ardea ferruginea*, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 456. t. 16.

**L**ENGTH twenty-one inches and a half. Bill strait, sharp ; the base greenish flesh-colour, the end brownish ; the upper mandible somewhat bent at the tip : between that and the eyes, and over them, naked and green : irides saffron-colour : feathers of the head, neck, and back, longish, black tipped with ferruginous ; those on the crown somewhat elongated : chin yellowish white : wing coverts black brown ; the outer ones have ferruginous tips ; those nearest the body varied with rufous and white : quills black : rump, breast, and belly variegated with ferruginous, whitish, cinereous, and brown ; thighs, with rufous and cinereous white : the wings, when closed, reach a trifle beyond the tail : legs green.

PLACE.

This species is found about the river *Don*, in the summer only ; as it is migratory, coming from the *Black Sea*, and departing to it again in autumn. Feeds on fish and insects. Frequently met with along with the last species.

\* *Dec. Russ.* i. 164.



*Ardea pumila*, *N. C. Petr.* xiv. p. 502. pl. 14. 1.

<sup>42.</sup>  
DWARF H.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH nineteen inches and a half. Bill three inches, black, with yellow edges; the lower mandible yellowish white, with a dusky base: lore and irides yellow: head, hind part of the neck, and sides, white; sometimes rufous white, with dull chestnut margins and white tips: throat white; from it a longitudinal stripe of the same colour passes down the fore part of the neck to the breast, which with the belly is yellowish white: the scapulars, lesser wing coverts, and back, are chestnut; the other coverts mixed white and pale yellow: the two first quills are ash-colour on the outer webs, the rest only at the tips, obscurely shaded with rufous and white: rump and tail white: legs dusky: claws blackish.

Inhabits the borders of the *Caspian Sea*.

PLACE.

*Br. Mus.*

<sup>43.</sup>  
CINNAMON H.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Green Heron*: length to rump \* one foot. Bill two inches and a half long, and yellow: general colour of the plumage cinnamon-colour, verging to chestnut, much paler on the under parts: chin and vent almost white: down the middle of the fore part of the neck streaked with brown: on each side of the throat, under the jaw, a small patch of white: legs yellow.

Inhabits *China*.

PLACE.

\* The tail is wanting.

44.  
MALACCA H.

Le Crabier blanc et brun, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 394.  
 ——— de Malac, *Pl. Enl.* 911.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH nineteen inches. Bill dusky, with the sides near the base yellow: between the bill and eye, and beyond, bare and grey: the head and neck are streaked brown and white; the whole of the feathers long, narrow, and loose: the back is brown: wings, under parts of the body, and tail, white: legs yellow.

## PLACE.

This came from *Malacca*.

45.  
+ BLUE.

*Ardea cærulea*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 238. 17.

Le Crabier bleu, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 484. 42.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 398.

Black, or blue Gauding, *Raii Syn.* p. 189. 3.—*Sloan Jam.* p. 315. pl. 263.

f. 3.—*Brown Jam.* p. 478.

Blue Heron, *Catesb. Car.* pl. 76.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 351.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE rather less than a *Crow*: weight fifteen ounces: length near eighteen inches. Bill three inches; colour blue, yellowish beneath: irides yellow: round the eye, and between that and the bill, bare and yellowish: the head feathers are somewhat crested, and those of the breast elongated: the general colour of the plumage deep blue, inclining to lead-colour: head and neck changeable purple; the back covered with narrow, long, silky feathers, hanging near four inches beyond the tail: legs green.

## FEMALE.

The *female* has the head and neck of a dull purple: chin white, passing in a streak half-way down the neck before; the lower part mixed white and black in streaks: the head is scarcely crested: the back lead-coloured; and the long silky feathers of it, so conspicuous in the *male*, wholly wanting.

Inhabits

Inhabits *America*. Found in *Carolina* in spring: in winter inhabits *Jamaica*, and other islands of the *West Indies*. It has also been met with at *Otabeite*, and other islands of the *South Seas*, where it is much respected\*.

PLACE.

Le Crabier bleu à Cou brun, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 399:  
Heron bleuatre de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 349.

45.  
VAR. A.

**T**HE length of this bird is nineteen inches. The bill is deep yellow: between the bill and eye bare and reddish: head and neck rufous brown: at the hind head spring two long feathers, which reach almost two-thirds down the neck: the rest of the body, wings, and tail, deep blue: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

**S**IZE of the last: length eighteen inches. Bill two inches and a half; colour yellow: the bare skin between that and the eye the same: the irides also pale yellow: the head feathers loose, and somewhat elongated at the back part: general colour of the plumage pale blue green: chin and throat white: legs yellow: claws black.

45.  
VAR. B.  
DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, where the natives call it *Matoók*.

PLACE.

\* "So far are the *Otabeitans* from eating all kinds of birds, that they have "a kind of superstitious regard for *Hérons* and *Kingsfishers*, almost like that which is paid to the *Stork*, the *Robin-red-breast*, *Swallow*, and other harmless familiar birds in *England*."—*Forst. Obs.* p. 207.—*Parkinson* talks of a grey *Heron* being sacred at *Ethooa*, p. 70.

45.  
VAR. C.

Le Crabier du Bresil, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 479. 40.

———— chalybé, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 404.

*Ardeola brasiliensis* Marcgr. *Raii Syn.* p. 101. 18.

A small brasilian Bittern of Marcgrave, *Will. Orn.* p. 285.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is scarce as big as a *Pigeon*: length sixteen inches. The bill two inches and a half long, dusky, the under part white: irides, and bare skin round the eyes, yellow: the general colour of the plumage is black, with a polished steel gloss, mixed with a little brown on the head, and brown and yellowish on the back, with the addition of ash-colour on the wing coverts: all the under parts are white, variegated with cinereous and pale yellow feathers: the quills are greenish, with a white spot near the tips: the tail the same, but not marked with white: legs yellow.

## PLACE.

This inhabits *Brazil*, and is a stately species, walking erect: it is by the natives called *Cocoi*.

46.  
YELLOW-  
CROWNED H.

*Ardea violacea*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 238. 16.

Le Crabier de Bahama, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 481. 41.

———— gris-de-fer, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 399.

*Ardea cærulea*, *Raii Syn.* p. 189. 2.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 314. pl. 264. fig. 5.

Grey-crested Gaulding, *Brown Jam.* p. 478.

Crested Bittern, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 79.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 352.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH fifteen inches and a half: weight half a pound. The bill near two inches and three quarters long, and black: irides red; the bare skin round them green: crown of the head yellow, ending in a crest, which elongates into four or five white feathers, the longest near six inches; the rest of the head is blue black; on each side is a white streak from the corner of the mouth,

mouth, tending towards the hind head : the back streaked black and white ; and from the lower part are long narrow feathers, which hang over the tail, as in many of the *Heron* genus : the whole of the under parts, from the chin to the vent, is of a dusky blue : the quills are blueish brown : tail dull blue : legs yellow : claws dusky.

This species is found in *Carolina*, in the rainy season ; but at the *Bahama Islands* they breed among the rocks, in the bushes on the banks : at this last place they are called *Crab-catchers* ; and are in so great plenty, that one may load a boat with the young ones in a few hours ; being so far from shy, that they will scarce get out of the way of those who mean to take them. They are accounted pretty good eating.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Le Crabier roux à tête & queue vertes, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 407.  
Crabier de la Louisiane, *Pl. Enl.* 909.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 350.

47.  
LOUISIANE H.

**L**ENGTH sixteen inches. Bill dusky : lore pale yellow : top of the head of a deep green, and lengthened into a crest at the nape : the rest of the head and neck rufous ; the fore part of it white, marked with long rufous spots : the back cinereous, with a tinge of purple, and the feathers long and narrow : the belly rufous brown : wing coverts dull green, with fulvous edges : quills blackish, many of them tipped with white : tail blackish green : legs yellow : claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

PLACE.

48.  
STRIATED H.

*Ardea striata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 19.  
Heron of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 171.

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the common *Heron*. Bill strait, compressed, furrowed on the sides: head slightly crested; crown black: hind part of the neck and back hoary: fore part of the neck ferruginous: wings brown: secondaries black at the points.

This is *Bancroft's* description. *Linnaeus* says, that the back in his bird is hoary, and striated; and that the secondaries are white on the margins, at the tip.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Guiana* and *Surinam*: said also to be at *Astrachan*\* in *March*.

49.  
WATTLED H.  
PL. LXXVIII.

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Stork*: length five feet six inches. Bill red and carunculated for one third next the base; the rest of its length dusky black: round the eye bare and red: irides pale red: top of the head blue grey; the rest of the head and neck white: under the chin are two appendages like wattles, covered with white feathers, as the rest of the neck: the back and wings are blue grey: on the back hang some long narrow feathers, as in many other *Hérons*: the quills are black, and about even with the tail: breast, belly, and under parts, black: legs dusky blue grey.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Africa*, but is not a common bird. One of them met with tame, in the Company's gardens, at the *Cape of Good Hope*, from which a drawing was taken, now in the collection of Sir *J. Banks*.

\* *Decouv. Russ.* ii. p. 146.



*Wattle Heron.*





Ardea major, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 256. 12.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 117.—*Kram. El.*  
 p. 346. N° 4.—*Frisch.* t. 199.  
 Le Heron hupé, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 396. 2. pl. 35.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 342.—  
*Pl. Enl.* 755.  
 Common Heron, *Raii Syn.* p. 98. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* 277. pl. 49.  
 Crested Heron, *Albin.* i. pl. 67.—*Br. Zool.* N° 173.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 343.

50.  
 +COMMON H.  
 MALE.

Ardea cinerea, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 256. 11.—*Faun. Suec.* 165.—*Scop. Ann.* i.  
 N° 117.—*Brun.* p. 156.—*Müller,* p. 22.—*Frisch.* t. 198.  
 Le Heron, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 392. 1. pl. 34.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 342. pl. 19.  
 —*Pl. Enl.* 787.  
 Common Heron, *Albin.* iii. pl. 78.—*Br. Zool.* N° 173. pl. 61.—*Arct. Zool.*  
 N° 343.

FEMALE.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

THIS is a beautiful though common species.

The *Male* weighs about three pounds and a half: length three feet three inches. Bill six inches long, colour dusky, beneath at the base yellowish: round the eye greenish, and bare of feathers; irides yellow: forehead and crown white; sides of it over the eye black: all the feathers of the crown long, two in particular being eight inches in length; on the whole forming a most elegant crest\*: the neck white; the fore part of it marked with a double row of black spots: wing coverts blueish grey: outer edges of the wing white: bastard wing, and greater quills, black: middle of the back almost bare, covered by the scapulars, which are grey and white, of a loose texture, long and narrow:

DESCRIPTION.

\* These are used as ornaments in the *East*, and bear a considerable price. We believe that this appendage is found only in *males* of a full age, or perhaps very old birds.

the feathers of the lower part of the neck before are also of the same texture, and hang loose over the breast: on each side, under the wing, a bed of black feathers: breast and under parts white: legs dirty green: inner edge of the middle claw ferrated.

## FEMALE.

The *Female* has little or no crest: the head grey: feathers over the breast short: scapulars of not so loose a texture as in the *Male*; but in other things much resembles that sex.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This species is very common in these kingdoms; and frequently found, except in breeding-time, dispersed throughout the marshy places, and edges of streams, where it may be seen motionless for hours together, waiting the passing of a *fish*\*, which it may snap up for food; in this interval the head is crouched between the shoulders, and the body frequently resting on one leg. Besides *fish*, it will eat *frogs*, and at times feed on vegetables. In flying it draws in the head between the shoulders, the legs hanging down. In breeding-time unite together in large societies, and build in the highest trees †; making a nest of sticks, lined with a few rushes and wool, or feathers. The eggs are pale greenish blue, four or five in number. It may be brought up tame, if taken young, but when old birds are captured, they shortly pine away, and will refuse nourishment. Sometimes make the nest in high cliffs over the sea.

*Heron-hawking* was formerly a favourite diversion, and a pe-

\* They are great destroyers of *fish*. We remember to have seen a *fish* of ten inches long, taken out of the stomach of one. Others are mentioned to have *seventeen Carps* at once found within them; and a tame one has been known to eat *fifty* small *Roaches* and *Dace*, one day with another.—*Gent. Recreat.* 8vo. p. 32.

† So many as eighty in one tree.—*Br. Zool.*

nalty of *twenty shillings* incurred on taking *the eggs*; but now out of esteem, as is in a great measure their flesh, though rated at a great price in former times, equal to that of a *Peacock* \*.

There is scarce a place, either in the old world or in the new, where this bird has not been met with: witness the relations of numberless voyagers; yet few talk of its migrations. Indeed M. *Ekmarck* † mentions the disappearing of the *whole* of the *Heron* tribe from *Sweden*, in autumn: and this species is said only to be seen in *New York* from *May* till *October* ‡.

*Ardea Herodias*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 237. 15.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 118.

Le Heron hupé de Virginie, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 416. 10.

Le grand Heron d'Amerique, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 385.

Largest crested Heron, *Catesb. Car.* App. pl. 10. fig. 1.—*Arct. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 341.

51.  
GREAT H.

**T**HIS is a very large species: length more than five feet. Bill full eight inches long; colour of it brown, inclining to yellow on the sides: the head is crested; some of the feathers which compose it are five inches in length: between the bill and eye bare, of a pale yellow: the neck and breast are rufous; the fore part of them spotted with brown: all the upper parts of the body, belly, tail, and legs, brown: quills black §.

DESCRIPTION.

\* “At PRINCIPAL Feasts.—Item, it is thought in likewyze that HEARON-SEWYS be bought for my *Lords own mees*; so that they be at xii<sup>d</sup> a pece.”—We likewise here see the value, by the comparison: a *Goose* selling for 3 *d.* or 4 *d.* at most: *Partridges* 2 *d.* apiece: *Woodcocks* 1 *d.* or 1½ *d.*: *Snipes* three for a penny: also that the *Hérons*, *Bytters*, *Pacocks*, *Fesaunts*, and *Curlews*, were all of equal value.—*North Houf. Book*, p. 104.

† *Amæn. Acad.* iv. p. 588.

‡ *Arct. Zool.*

§ *Scopoli* says, that the tail is black, and the vent rufous. Perhaps his bird is a slight variety?—*Linnæus* adds, that the thighs are rufous.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *Virginia*, frequenting the lakes and rivers: feeds on lizards, frogs, and fish.

<sup>52.</sup>  
+ RED-SHOUL-  
DERED H.

*Ardea Hudsonias*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 258. 18.

Le Héron de la Baye de Hudson, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 407. 7.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 386.

Ash-coloured Heron from North America, *Edw.* pl. 135.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 342.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION. THIS is also a large species, though less than the last: length three feet three inches. Bill five inches and a half long; the upper mandible black; the under orange: the crown of the head black, and crested; the longest feathers four inches in length: between the bill and eye naked, of a greenish yellow: sides and under part of the head white: neck covered with long slender feathers, marked with dusky bars on the hind part, and before with broad white dashes down the middle of each feather: the back and upper part of the body cinereous brown: wing coverts palest: inner edge of the wing reddish: breast white, marked with long spots of black: thighs reddish brown: belly and vent white: legs dusky: middle claw pectinated; hind claw very long.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*, from *New York* to *Hudson's Bay*, frequenting the inland lakes of the last place in summer. By some supposed to be the *female* of the last\*.

\* *Arct. Zool.*

# H E R O N.

87

Rusty-crowned Heron, *Arch. Zool.* N° 358.

*Lew. Mus.*

53.  
RUSTY-  
CROWNED H.

**S**IZE of the *common Bittern*. Head smooth, slightly crested: bill seven inches long, slender, yellow: irides the same: forehead dusky: throat white: crest and back part of the neck deep ferruginous; on the fore part four streaks of black: feathers of the breast long and loose: a dark line passes from the breast upwards to the back of the neck: back and wing coverts deep ferruginous, marked with a few black spots: quills dusky: tail short, lead-coloured: belly and breast dirty white, striped with black: legs dirty yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *North America*.

PLACE.

Ash-coloured Heron, *Arch. Zool.* N° 353.

**L**ENGTH two feet one inch. Bill strong, black: cheeks and chin whitish: neck pale cinereous brown, streaked before with white: back, wings, and tail, cinereous, clouded round each feather with dusky: feathers on the sides of the back long and broad, hanging over the ends of the wings: belly white: legs yellowish.

54.  
ASH-COLOUR-  
ED H.  
DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New York*: arrives in *May*; breeds, and leaves the country in *October*.

PLACE.

Streaked Heron, *Arch. Zool.* N° 354.

*Lew. Mus.*

55.  
STREAKED H.

**L**ENGTH seventeen inches. Bill two inches: crown dusky: cheeks and hind part of the neck rusty and black: chin, throat,

DESCRIPTION.

throat, and fore part of the neck, white ; the last streaked with black : wing coverts streaked black and pale buff-colour : outer edge of the wing white : quills dusky : legs greenish.

Another of these, supposed to differ in sex, has a white line on each jaw : scapulars and greater wing coverts dusky, spotted with white at the ends.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*.

56.  
REDDISH  
EGRET.

L'Aigrette rousse, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 378.—*Pl. Enl.* 902.—*Arç. Zool.*  
N° 348.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH two feet. Bill yellowish, with a dusky point : lore and round the eye green : the head and neck are covered with loose long feathers of a rusty rufous colour : the long narrow feathers of the back of the same colour : the rest of the body blackish grey : legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louisiana*.

57.  
DEMI EGRET.

La Demi-Aigrette, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 378.  
Heron bleuatre à ventre blanc de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 350.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH scarcely two feet. Bill dusky yellow ; between that and the eye bare, and of the same colour : the head and neck, as far as the breast, and the upper parts, wings, and tail, are deep blue black : the under parts of the body, and thighs, white : the legs yellowish : at the hind head hang two long feathers, of the same colour with the head : and on the lower part of the back are a few long narrow rufous feathers, which fall over the tail, which is very short.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Cayenne*. I met with one of these in a collection from that part: it was two feet in length: bill yellow; tip black: crest long, and white: head and neck inclining to violet: chin and throat mottled with rufous white: long feathers over the rump grey: legs brown: in other things it answered to the above description.

PLACE.

La grande Aigrette, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 377.—*Pl. Enl.* 925.—*Aræ. Zool.* N° 346.  
 Guiratinga, *Raii Syn.* p. 101. 17?—*Will. Orn.* p. 285?

58.  
 GREAT EGRET.

**T**HIS is double the size of the *European Egret*, and the head is not crested as in that species. The bill is of a dirty yellow; with the top and end dusky: the whole plumage white: the narrow feathers which spring from the back are much longer in this bird, and fuller, so as to hang beyond the tail: the legs are black.

DESCRIPTION.

This is found at *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, and other parts of *South America*; also at *St. Domingo* and *Louisiane*: at the first-named place is frequent, among the *islets* in the wet *savannas*; not on the borders of *salt-water* rivers, nor the *sea*; but only near stagnant waters or rivers, where it can shelter itself among the *reeds*. They do not collect in flocks, and are very shy, though not uncommon. *Bougainville*\* also met with *Egrets* in *Falkland Islands*, and took them at first for *common Herons*. Towards night they made a harsh barking noise, not unlike that of the *wolf* which frequents those parts.

PLACE AND  
 MANNERS.

\* *Voy.* p. 67.—It is most likely to prove this, rather than the following, from the size.

59.  
LITTLE  
EGRET.

*Ardea Garzetta*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 237. 13.—*Kram. El.* p. 346. 3.  
L'Aigrette, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 431. 16.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 372. pl. 20.—*Pl. Enl.* 901.  
*Ardea alba minor*, feu *Garzetta*, *Raii Syn.* p. 99. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 280.  
Egret, *Br. Zool. App.* pl. 7.—*Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 347.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Fowl*: length near a foot: weight one pound. Bill black: irides pale yellow: the hind head crested; two of the feathers are five inches in length, and narrow, hanging down behind in an elegant manner: between the bill and eye bare and green: the whole plumage is of a pure white: there are also on the back a set of long loose feathers, which cover and hang over the rump: the legs are greenish black: claws black.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This species is almost a general inhabitant, being found in all the moderate and warm parts of the globe. Once in plenty in these realms\*, now extinct: at least one being shot in *Anglesea* has been thought a rarity †. In many parts of *Europe* and *Asia* not uncommon. Found in *Africa*, *Isles of Madagascar* and *Bourbon*; also in great plenty in *Siam* ‡. On the *American* continent are met with at *New York* and *Long Island*, some of the *West India Islands*, and *Cayenne* §.

\* No less than one thousand were in the list of the famous feast of Archbishop *Nevil*.—*Leland It.*

† *Br. Zool. App.* p. 631.

‡ Seem to be the *Criol Herons* mentioned by *P. Tachard*, which he says swarm in the trees, so as to be taken for blossoms at a distance; the white mingled with the green rendering it a pleasing sight.—*Harris Coll. Voy.* vol. ii p. [468].

§ *Mem. sur Cay.* ii. p. 257.—The author observes, that the *Egret* is slate-coloured for the first year; grey, spotted with white, the second; and pure white as snow the third, which it retains ever after.

This



This species, like others of the *Heron* tribe, frequents marshes and banks of streams, and feeds on *fish*.

*Ardea alba*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 239. 24.—*Faun. Suec.* 166.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 126.—*Kram. El.* p. 346. 2.

Le Heron blanc, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 428. 15.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 365.—*Pl. Enl.* 886.

Great white Gauding, *Sloan Jam.* p. 314. pl. 266.—*Brown Jam.* p. 478.—*Raii Syn.* p. 189. 1.

Great white Heron, *Raii Syn.* p. 99. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 279. pl. 49.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 175.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 344.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

60.  
+ GREAT  
WHITE H.

**T**HIS species measures three feet six inches in length, and is of a size proportionate. The bill is above six inches long, and yellow: irides pale yellow: the plumage wholly of a pure white: legs black, inclining to green on the thighs.

DESCRIPTION.

This bird is very rarely found in *England*\*; but is sufficiently common on the continent of *Europe*. Not very plenty in *Sweden*. Found about the *Caspian* and *Black Seas*, the lakes of *Great Tartary*, and the river *Irtisch*, and sometimes as high as lat. 53 †. Also met with in the southern parts of *America*. Migrates northward in spring. Found at *New York* from *June* to *October*; at other times found in *Jamaica* ‡ and *Brazil* §: found also by our circumnavigators at *New Zealand* ||.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* One of them was shot not many years ago in *Cumberland*.—*Dr. Heysham.*

† *Arch. Zool.*

‡ Where it haunts *sea marshes*, *salt ponds*, &c. and feeds on small fishes and fish fry.—*Sloane.*

§ L'Heron blanc du *Bresil*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 434.—This is not so long by six inches.

|| In *Dusky Bay*. *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 87.—*Forst. Voy.* i. p. 177.

60.  
VAR. A.  
BLACK CREST-  
ED WHITE H.

Le Heron blanc à calotte noire, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 380.  
— hupé de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 907.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS measures two feet in length; and the plumage is totally white, except a patch of black on the top of the head; the hind part of which has a pendent crest, composed of six long narrow feathers.

## PLACE.

It is said to frequent the rivers of *Guiana*, and is a rare species.

61.  
SNOWY H.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Ardea nivea*, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 458. t. 17.

**T**HE length exceeds two feet. Bill stout, straight, three inches and a half long, and black: skin round the eyes of a yellowish blue: plumage in general white: the head is smooth, but on the neck are some feathers standing out; and those of the lower part hanging over the breast: back terminated with very long narrow feathers of a yellowish white: legs black: toes saffron-colour: claws black.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is less, and the neck and back feathers shorter.

## PLACE.

This is found about the river *Don* in spring, coming from the *Black Sea*\*; and returns again to the south in autumn. It builds the nest in high trees. I have seen a specimen of this bird which came from *China*.

62.  
SACRED H.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the little *Egret*? length two feet three inches. General colour of the plumage white: bill four inches long, dusky brown: on the middle of the crown a few obscure dusky streaks

\* Probably also from *Egypt*, *Arabia*, or *Greece*.—*Dec. Russ.* i. p. 164.

down the shafts of some of the feathers: several of those of the back, wing, and tail coverts, marked in the same manner: scapulars dashed with black: greater quills more or less dusky at the tips: the tail feathers marked with dusky down the shafts, from the tip, an inch and a half upwards; except the outer feather, which is plain: legs yellow.

Inhabits *Otabeite*, and the neighbouring isles, where it is held sacred.

PLACE.

In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

WITH the above is one not far different. The crown of a plain white: scapulars some white, some black: on the fore part of the neck some loose long feathers, black and white mixed, hanging over the breast; and some others of the same loose texture, and mixed colours, falling on the tail: the wing coverts have likewise some black feathers intermixed: the quills plain white; and the tail the same, except one feather wholly black: legs black.

62.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

- Ardea Æquinoctialis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 240. 25.  
 Le Heron blanc de la Caroline, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 435. 18.  
 Le Crabier blanc à bec rouge, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 401.  
 Little White Heron, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 77.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 345.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

63.  
+ LITTLE  
WHITE H.

THIS measures eighteen inches in length. The bill is two inches and three quarters long, and red; as is the bare space between the bill and eye: irides yellow: the plumage universally white: legs green.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits

- PLACE AND MANNERS. Inhabits *Carolina* in spring, and is believed to breed there. Not seen in winter. Is common at *New York*, and I have also received it from *Jamaica*; but at both these places the bill is black, though in my specimen the lore was of a brownish or faded red colour. I observe also that in some specimens several of the secondaries have the ends brown.
63. Le petit Heron blanc, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 438. 20.  
 VAR. A. La Garzette blanche, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 371.  
 Third small white Heron of Aldrovand, *Will. Orn.* p. 280.—*Raii Syn.* p. 99. 6.
- DESCRIPTION. **I**N this the bill is small, thick, and yellow: lore and irides the same: the top of the head and neck nearly of a saffron-colour; breast the same, but paler: the rest of the plumage white: legs saffron-colour.
- PLACE. Found at *Bologna*, in *Italy*.
63. Le Heron blanc du Mexique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 437. 19.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 406.  
 VAR. B. *Ardea Mexic. minim. candidiff. Raii Syn.* p. 102. 22.
- DESCRIPTION. **S**IZE of a *Pigeon*. Bill and legs purple: lore yellow: the whole plumage pure white.
- PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico*, where the natives call it *Hoitzilaztatl*.
64. Le Heron noir, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 439. 21.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 368.  
 BLACK H.
- DESCRIPTION. **S**IZE of the *common Heron*. Bill black: general colour of the plumage the same, with a gloss of blue on the wings: the space between the bill and eyes covered with a bare black skin: the

the legs are black : the middle and outer toe connected at the base by a membrane.

Inhabits *Silesia*.

PLACE.

*Ardea purpurea*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 236. 10.

Le Héron pourpré hupé, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 424. pl. 36. fig. 2.

Le Heron pourpré, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 369.—*Pl. Enl.* 788

65.  
CRESTED  
PURPLE H.

**R**ATHER less than the *common Heron*: length two feet ten inches and a half. Bill six inches, brown, with a dusky point; beneath yellowish: the top of the head is crested with narrow pointed black feathers, some of them near five inches in length: round the eyes bare and yellowish: from the gape to the hind head a narrow streak of black: chin white: the neck for half the length is rufous, marked with three longitudinal black lines, the rest of the neck cinereous olive behind, rufous on the sides, and rufous white before, where each feather is dashed with black, and is long and narrow, hanging over the breast; the lowest of these are white at the ends: the upper parts of the body are glossy olive: some of the scapulars long and narrow, ending in a point, with rufous tips: the under parts are of a bright purplish chestnut, with a band of black from the middle of the breast to the vent: under tail coverts white, mixed with rufous, and tipped with black: thighs rufous: edge of the wing the same: wing coverts bright dark olive, some of them edged with rufous; the greater ones farthest from the body dark ash-colour: quills dark: tail cinereous olive: legs greenish: claws dusky.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the southern latitudes, towards and about the *Caspian* and *Black Seas*; as also the lakes of *Great Tartary*, and the

PLACE.

river *Irtisch*; but not farther east in *Siberia*; nor ever ventures beyond 50 degrees north latitude\*.

66.  
PURPLE H.  
DESCRIPTION.

Le Heron pourpré, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 420. 12.—*B. f. Oif.* vii. p. 369.

**S**IZE of the *common Heron*, but has a longer head and bill; the upper mandible yellowish green; the under yellowish: space between the bill and eye bare and yellowish: the crown is blackish ash-colour: neck the same, marked behind with small blackish lines; the fore part spotted with dull yellow: the upper part of the body and wings purplish chestnut: belly, sides, and thighs, ash-colour, palest near the vent: greater wing coverts farthest from the body blackish brown: quills much the same: legs brown: outer and middle toe joined at the base.

PLACE. Inhabits the banks of the *Danube*.

67.  
MEXICAN H.

Le Heron pourpré du Mexique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 422. 13.

Le Crabier pourpré. *B. f. Oif.* vii. p. 402.

*Ardea Mexicana*, seu *Avis Xoxouquihoaelli*, *Seba*, i. pl. 64. fig. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Crow*: length twelve inches. Crown of the head black; the rest of it pale chestnut: general colour of the bird purplish chestnut, palest beneath: quills and tail chestnut.

PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico*.

68.  
CRACRA H.

Le Crabier d'Amérique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 477. 39.

Le Cracra, *B. f. Oif.* vii. p. 403.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a large *Fowl*. Bill black; beneath yellowish brown: irides of a golden yellow: the bare skin round the eye pale

\* *Mr. Pennant*.

yellow:

yellow : crown of the head blueish ash-colour : the nape and hind part of the neck brown, mixed with fillemot : the back and rump, like the crown, mixed with dull green and rufous : the under parts are white, spotted with fillemot as far as the breast ; from thence to the vent ash-colour : the lesser wing coverts are dull green, with rufous edges ; the greater and quills black, edged with white : the tail greenish black : legs yellow : claws black.

This species is found in *Cbili*, and other parts of *America*, on the banks of rivers at a distance from the sea. It is called by some *Cra-cra*, from its cry, which it exhibits in its flight. The natives call it *Jaboutra*. It is met with also at *Martinico*.

PLACE.

Heron de la Côte de Coromandel, *Pl. Enl.* 906.

Le Heron violet, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 370.

69.  
VIOLET H.

**T**HIS is thirty-three inches in length. The bill is dusky brown : the top of the head, the lower part of the neck, the body, wings, and tail, of a blueish black, glossed with violet ; the rest of the head and neck white : the vent and under tail coverts the same : legs reddish brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Coromandel* coast.

PLACE.

Le Héron Agami, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 382.—*Pl. Enl.* 859.

70.  
AGAMI H.

**L**ENGTH thirty-one inches. Bill long, dusky : the crown of the head blue black : the nape a light blue ; from this hang six or eight long narrow feathers, the largest almost the whole length of the neck : back, wings, and tail, deep blue : the neck and under parts of the body rufous ; but the lower half of

DESCRIPTION.

the neck and the sides of it are covered with loose blue feathers, hanging longer and looser on the breast: from the lower part of the back are long slender feathers, which hang loose, and reach the end of the tail: on the sides of the head, and just above the eye, the parts are white, passing a little way in a line on each side of the neck: legs yellow.

## PLACE.

This is a most beautiful species, and inhabits *Cayenne*. One of these, which I suppose to be a *female*, is in the collection of Colonel *Davies*. The bill is five inches and three quarters long, and blackish; the base of the under mandible pale: the crown, crest, and hind part of the neck, blueish ash-colour: chin white: sides of the neck, as far as the middle, fine rufous; down the middle of this a beautiful white and rufous line, bounded on each side with black: the breast covered with long, loose, blackish feathers: those on the back part of the neck black, but streaked down the middle of the shaft with white: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, fine green, like that of a *Duck's* head, and glossy; the under parts deep rufous: quills black: tail brown. I have never seen the *male*; but by *Buffon's* description it must be still more beautiful than the *female*, and is certainly the most elegant of the genus.

71.  
COCOIH.

*Ardea Cocoi*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 237. 14.

*Le Heron hupé de Cayenne*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 400. 3.

*Le Soco*, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 379.

*Cocoi*, *Raii Syn.* p. 100. 15.—*Will. Orn.* p. 284. pl. 51.

*Blue Heron*, *Albin.* iii. pl. 79?

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a large species, in length above three feet. The bill of a greenish yellow: irides of a gold-colour: top of the head



head cinereous; the sides of the upper part black; the feathers of the hind head are cinereous, very long and narrow, forming a handsome crest, being about five inches and a half in length\*: between the bill and eye bare and cinereous: cheeks, throat, and neck, white; the fore part of the last marked with a double row of longish dusky spots; the feathers of the lower part very long, and hang over the breast: the rest of the bird fine pale ash-colour: on the back the feathers are long and narrow, and hang down behind, like many of this genus: the legs are ash-colour.

Inhabits *Brazil* and *Cayenne*. Said to be pretty good eating in the rainy season, at which time it is fat.

PLACE.

*Ardea rufa*, Scop. Ann. i. N<sup>o</sup> 119.—Kram. El. p. 347. N<sup>o</sup> 6.

<sup>72.</sup>  
RUFIOUS H.

**L**ESS than the *common Heron*. Bill seven inches long: from the eye to the nape on each side a black streak: head, neck, belly, quills, and tail, black: breast rufous: temples and thighs ferruginous: lower part of the neck whitish, marked with longitudinal brownish spots: the upper part of the neck, the back, and wings, cinereous brown: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Austrian* dominions.

PLACE.

**S**IZE small. Bill long, pale yellow: upper part of the plumage brown, dashed with a paler brown; under parts the same, but more dilute: quills and tail black: legs green.

<sup>73.</sup>  
CHINESE H.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *China*, and called *Soy-ie*. The description taken from a collection of *Chinese* drawings.

PLACE.

\* Only two of the feathers are of this length.—*Willughby*.

74.  
JOHANNA H.  
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE not mentioned. Bill yellowish : between that and the eye bare, and of a yellowish green : on the crown a short pendant black crest : plumage on the upper parts grey, the under white : the feathers on the fore part of the neck long and loose, marked with longitudinal black spots : quills all black : legs brownish : inside of the middle toe serrated.

PLACE.

Inhabits the island of *Johanna*. Taken from some *Chinese* drawings formerly in the possession of the late Dr. *Fothergill*.

75.  
DRY H.

Le Heron hupé du Mexique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 418. 11.

L'Hoëti, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 382.

Hoactli, or Dry Bird, *Raii Syn.* p. 179. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 389. (the male.)

Hoacton, *Will. Orn.* p. 391. (the female.)

DESCRIPTION.  
MALE.

LENGTH two feet three inches. Bill five inches ; black, the sides of it yellow : irides yellow : eyelids red : the head crested and black : forehead from eye to eye white : between the bill and eye bare and yellowish : the upper parts of the neck and body are greenish black : wing coverts greenish ash-colour : all the under parts of the body white : the quills and tail ash-coloured : legs yellow.

FEMALE.

The *female* has the upper parts brown, mixed with white : the under white, varied with brown : otherwise like the *male*.

PLACE.

Inhabits the lakes of *Mexico*, and breeds among the reeds : it bites hard, and has a loud flat voice. The *Spaniards* call this bird *Martinete Pescador*\*, but this must be from its catching fish, for it cannot otherwise be called a *Kingfisher*.

\* Kingfisher.

Le Heron cendré du Mexique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 504. 5.

Hohou, *Buf. Oif.* vii p. 384.

Xoxoukqui Hoactli, Hoacton, seu ardea cinerea minor mexicana cristata,  
*Raii Syn.* p. 102. 21.

76.  
HOUHOU H.

**L**ENGTH two feet three inches. Bill seven inches, black : the fore part of the head is variegated with white and black, the rest of the head purple ; at the back part a crest of the same colour : the general colour of the bird cinereous : edges of the wings white : wing coverts blue and ash-colour, mixed : the second quills nearly of equal length with the prime ones : legs variegated with brown, black, and yellowish.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the wet places of *Mexico*, but is scarce, being only seen at intervals.

PLACE.

*Buffon* gives it the name *Houhou*, from its supposed cry being like that word\*.

Le Bec ouvert, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 409.—*Pl. Enl.* 932.

77.  
PONDICHERRY  
H.

**T**HIS is a singular species, and measures in length fourteen inches and a half. The bill is as long as in the *Heron* tribe, very thick and stout at the base, for about one fourth of its length, it then becomes slender, and finishes in a point ; the under mandible is less stout, and gradually lessens to the end, but is curved inward the whole length, so that the mandibles only touch at the bases and tips, standing hollow from each other in the middle ; the colour of both is yellow, but towards the head dusky : the

DESCRIPTION.

\* The same name is also given by *Buffon* to a *Cuckoo*. See *Egyptian Cuckoo*, vol. i. p. 522. N<sup>o</sup> 16. of this work.

space between the bill and eye, and round the last, is quite covered with feathers: the general colour of the bird is a dirty, cinereous grey; but the quills are black, and greatly exceed the tail in length: the legs are yellowish, and teffellated their whole length, as is the bare part of the thighs: the claws are small and black, the middle claw not ferrated.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pondicherry*, and other parts of the *East Indies*.

78.

COROMANDEL

H.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Bec-ouvert des Indes, *Son, Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 219. pl. 219.

**D**IFFERS from the last, in that the edge of the upper mandible is ferrated from the middle to the end, the toes united at the base to the first joint, and the wings reach only to the tail: the head, rump, belly, and wing coverts, are white; those of the head are short, narrow, and erect: the back, quills, and tail, black: from the base of the bill to the eye, bare and black; this black bare space also extends round the throat: the bill is rufous yellow: irides red: legs rufous yellow.

PLACE.

Found on the coast of *Coromandel*, in *September*, *October*, and *November*. Frequents, like the *Heron*, the borders of rivers and ponds, for the sake of fish and reptiles, which are its food.

79.

SCOLOPACE-  
OUS H.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Courlan, ou Courliri, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 442.—*Pl. Enl.* 848.

**T**HIS is a large bird, almost equalling an *Heron* in size: the length twenty-five inches. Bill four inches long, reddish, with a blueish point; it is rather stout at the base, and nearly strait, but inclines downward towards the tip: on the upper mandible is a long furrow two thirds of the length of the bill, in which the nostrils are placed, these seem to be a slit only: round

round the eye bare \* of feathers, and of a reddish brown colour : the plumage in general is brown, glossed with a reddish copper-colour on the quills and tail : most of the feathers of the upper part have the edges paler than the rest of the feathers ; and those of the neck and breast are streaked with white down the shaft : the chin white : the naked parts of the thighs and legs are white : the toes are not joined by a membrane at the base, but the middle claw is pectinated on the inner margin, where it rises into an edge.

This inhabits *Cayenne*, and is a doubtful species, hanging between the *Heron* and *Curlew*, but seems most allied to the former.

PLACE.

- Not clear, it seems to be so in the *Pl. Enl.*

GENUS

## GENUS LXVI. IBIS.

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| N° 1. Wood Ibis.   | N° 11. Black I.     |
| 2. Scarlet I.      | 12. Bay I.          |
| 3. Cayenne I.      | VAR. A.             |
| 4. Mexican I.      | 13. Green I.        |
| 5. Black-faced I.  | 14. Glossy I.       |
| 6. White-necked I. | 15. White-headed I. |
| 7. Grey I.         | 16. Bald I.         |
| 8. Brown I.        | 17. Manilla I.      |
| 9. White I.        | 18. Lesser I.       |
| 10. Egyptian I.    | 19. Crested I.      |

**B**ILL long, thick at the base, incurvated.  
 Face, and sometimes the whole head, naked.  
 Nostrils linear.  
 Tongue short.  
 Toes connected at the base by a membrane.

I.  
WOOD I.

Tantalus loculator, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 240. 1.  
 Le grand Courli d'Amerique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 335. 8.  
 Couricaca, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 276.—*Pl. Enl.* 868.—*Raii Syn.* p. 103. 4.—  
*Will. Orn.* p. 295. pl. 54.—*Damp. Voy.* iii. pl. in p. 96. fig. 2.  
 Wood Pelican, *Cateb. Car.* i. pl. 81.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 360.

## DESCRIPTION:

**S**IZE of a *Goose*: length three feet. The bill is stout, nine inches in length, and bends downwards towards the tip; the colour of it yellowish brown: irides pale rufous: the fore part

of the head, and round the eyes, covered with a blue skin: from the head to the middle of the neck the skin is also bare of feathers, but rough and warty, and of a brown or blackish colour: beneath the jaw is a pouch holding at least half a pint: the whole plumage of the bird is white, except the quills and tail, which are black: the bare part of the thighs is four inches, the legs above a foot long, the colour of both dusky: between the toes a membrane.

The *male* and *female* are much alike.

Birds of this species are found in *Carolina*, and in various parts of *South America*, where they frequent the open savannas, which are under water during the summer; but retire from the first in *November*. They often sit on the tall *Cypress*-trees in numbers together, resting their ponderous bills on their breasts: are stupid birds, and easily shot when once met with. They feed on fish and reptiles, but are accounted pretty good eating. Are known at *Brazil* by the name of *Curicaca*, and are called by the *Portuguese*, *Masarino*.

In the Museum of the late *Dr. W. Hunter* is a fine specimen, which came from *Cayenne*. The bird referred to in *Dampier* was met with at *Sharks Bay, New Holland*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

2.  
† SCARLET I.

- Tantalus ruber, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 241. N° 5.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 130.  
 Le Courly rouge du Bresil, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 344. 12. pl. 29. fig. 1. 2.  
 —*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 35.—*Pl. Enl.* p. 81. (the old bird.)—*Pl. Enl.* 80.  
 (one of the second year.)  
 Guara, *Raii Syn.* p. 104. 6.—*Pernett. Voy.* i. p. 183.  
 ——— or Indian Curlew, *Will. Orn.* p. 296. pl. 54.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 317.  
 N° 8.—*Harr. Coll. Voy.* i. p. 728.  
 Red Curlew, *Catefb. Car.* i. pl. 84.—*Bancr. Guian.* p. 172.  
 Scarlet Ibis, *Art. Zool.* N° 361.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH twenty-one inches. Bill between six and seven inches long, and of a pale red: eyes black: the base of the bill passes a little way back on the forehead: the sides of the head, quite beyond the eyes, are bare, and of a pale red: the whole plumage is of a glowing scarlet, except four of the outer prime quills, which are of a glossy blue black at the ends: the shafts of the quills and tail are white: legs pale red.

## FEMALE.

The *female* differs in the colours being somewhat less lively.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This beautiful species is met with in most parts of *America* within the tropics; also pretty common in *East Florida*, and a few are seen in the south of *Carolina*; in some of the *West India* islands in great plenty, especially the *Babamas*. It generally frequents the borders of the sea, and sides of the neighbouring rivers, and lives on small fry of fish, and insects, which it picks up when the sea retires from the shore. These birds frequently perch on the trees in great numbers, but lay their eggs on the ground\*, on a bed of leaves; the eggs are of a greenish colour: the young,

\* *Pernetty* says that the female lays her eggs on the house-tops, and the holes of walls.—*Voy.* i. p. 183.



when hatched, are *black*, in a little time after *grey*, but are nearly *white* before they are able to fly; from this they change to red by degrees †, but it is not till the third year that the red colour is complete, and in many birds even at that time many of the neck feathers are found mixed with brown. It is mostly seen in numbers together, and the young birds and old ones keep in separate flocks: is frequently domesticated, in the parts where it naturally inhabits, and I have also known it brought to *England* for the same purpose. I have one now by me, which lived for some time among the poultry; but it grew sickly, lost all the brilliancy of plumage, and before it died faded to a dull rose-colour. By some it is esteemed for food.

Le Courlis des Bois, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 42.

——— verd de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 820.

<sup>3.</sup>  
CAYENNE I.

**R**ATHER less than the last: length twenty-two inches. The bill bent, five inches and a half long, and dusky; the base, and round the eye, bare, and of a dusky pale red: the general colour of the plumage is black, with a greenish gloss in some lights; the quills and tail deepest: legs brownish yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

In some birds the top of the head and nape have the middle of each feather dashed with deep black, without any reflection of green, and the legs almost black; at first sight this may be taken for the young bird of the *Scarlet Ibis*; but in the one here

† *Ulloa* is said to have met with large flights of *Curlews* within twenty or thirty leagues of *Juan Fernandez*; these were mostly white, except the breast and upper part of the wings, which were of a rose-colour.—See *Voy.* ii. p. 228. Most likely they were this species.

described, the legs are only eight inches in length, whereas in the *Scarlet Ibis* they are twelve at least; in the first they do not reach to the end of the tail, but in the last much beyond it.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is met with at *Cayenne*, but not in numbers; always in pairs: perches on the decayed trees which float down with the stream, in order to fish, generally at some distance from the sea: and is called by the people at *Cayenne*, *Flammant des Bois*.

4.  
MEXICAN I.

Le Courly varié du Mexique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 333. 7.

L'Acalot, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 45.

Acacalotl, *Raii Syn.* p. 104. 5.

Acacalotl, or Water Raven, *Will. Orn.* p. 296.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a large species, being three feet in length. The bill eight inches, and blueish: irides red: between the bill and eyes, and round them, bare and reddish: the head and neck covered with dusky, white, and green feathers, with a few yellow ones intermixed: back and rump black, glossed with green and purple: breast and belly brown, with a little mixture of red: the wing coverts are green; and the quills and tail green bronzed with copper: legs black.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Mexico*, frequenting the lakes, and feeding on *fish*: it breeds in those places, and is accounted pretty good food.

5.  
BLACK-FACED  
I.  
PL. LXXIX.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE large, not much inferior to the *Wood Ibis*: length twenty-eight inches, breadth forty-nine inches and a half. Bill six inches, and black: tongue triangular, ciliated at the back part: irides reddish: the whole face, quite beyond the eyes, is bare of feathers,



*Black-faced Ibis.*



feathers, black, and warty, particularly round the eyelids: under the chin hangs a loose, wrinkled, bare skin, forming a pouch: the crown of the head is deep fulvous yellow, and the feathers at the back part longish: the rest of the neck and breast pale yellow: the back and scapulars are cinereous, margined with brown: across the breast a band of the same: the middle of the feathers of the back brown: the wing coverts blueish ash-colour, margined with brown: the quills, sides, thighs, vent, and tail, are greenish black; the last consists of twelve feathers, and is rounded in shape: the legs seven inches long, rough, naked but a little way above the knee, and red: claws black.

This species was found by Dr. *Forster* on *New Year's Island*, near *Staten Land*\*. It builds the nest in inaccessible places in the rocks. The specimen is in the collection of Sir *Jos. Banks*.

PLACE.

Le grand Courlis de Cayenne, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 47.  
Courlis à Cou blanc, *Pl. Enl.* 976.

6.  
WHITE-NECK-  
ED I.

**T**HIS is much bigger than the *common Curlew*: length twenty-seven inches. Bill black: the head and neck rufous white; the first deepest: between the bill and eyes bare: general colour of the plumage brown, undulated with grey, and glossed with green: the greater wing coverts white: legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

\* See *Forst. Voy.* vol. ii. p. 521.

7.  
GREY I.

Le petit Courly d'Amerique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 337. 9.  
 Le Matuitui des Rivages, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 46.  
 Matuitui, *Will. Orn.* p. 296\*.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a Fowl. Bill reddish brown: irides rufous: round the bill and eyes bare and black: hind part of the head and neck grey: the rest of the plumage whitish: but the lower part of the back and rump, quills, and tail, are greenish black: legs of a pale red: claws black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Brazil*.

8.  
BROWN I.

*Tantalus fuscus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 242. 7.  
 Le Courly brun du Bresil, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 341. 11.  
 ———— à front rouge, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 42.  
 Brown Curlew, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 83.—*Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 362.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH near two feet. Bill six inches: colour pale red, as is the bare skin between that and the eye: irides grey: the head, neck and back, wings, and tail, are cinereous brown, the two first palest: the lower part of the back, rump, and under parts from the breast, white: legs pale red: claws brown: the skin and fat are yellow.

*Male and female alike.*

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Inhabits the warmer parts of *America, Cayenne, Guiana, &c.* and is frequently met with in *Carolina* in the summer, departing to the south in winter. This associates with the *White Ibis*, but is a much scarcer bird.

\* See a *Kingsfisher* of this name in vol. i. p. 640. of this work.

Tantalus albus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 242. 6.

Le Courly blanc du Brésil, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 339. 10.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 41.

—*Pl. Enl.* 915.

White Curlew, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 82.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 363.

9.  
WHITE I.

**S**IZE of the *Whimbrel*: length twenty-two inches. The bill is six inches and a half long, and of a pale red: from the bill round the eyes and chin bare, and of the same colour: irides grey: the rest of the body of a pure white: the ends of the four first quills are greenish black: legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

*Male* and *female* much alike.

These birds are met with in the low watery lands in *Carolina*, in great numbers, about the latter end of summer, and feed on *fish* and water *insects*: they remain for about six weeks, and then depart, returning every autumn. The fat and flesh of this bird is said to be as yellow as saffron: it is eaten by some, but not greatly esteemed.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Tantalus Ibis, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 241. 4.—*Hasselq. Voy.* p. 248. N° 25.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 128.

L'ibis blanc, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 349. 14.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 14. pl. 1.—*Pl. Enl.* 389.

Emfeesy, or Ox bird, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 255.

10.  
EGYPTIAN I.

**T**HIS is a large bird, somewhat exceeding the *Stork*, and measures from thirty to forty inches in length. The bill is seven inches long; the colour yellow, growing reddish towards the tip; it is slightly curved, and ends in a blunt point: the fore part of the head, all round as far as the eyes, is naked and reddish: the skin under the throat is also bare and dilatable: the plumage

DESCRIPTION.

plumage reddish white, most inclining to red on the back and wings: quills and tail black: the legs are long, and the thighs bare for three parts of their length; the colour of them red: the toes united as far as the first joint. *Hasselquist* adds, that the irides are whitish, and the end of the bill, and the legs, black: and that it is found in *Lower Egypt* in great plenty, in places just freed from the inundations of the *Nile*. It lives on *frogs* and *insects*: seen in gardens, morning and evening, and sometimes in so great plenty, that whole *palm-trees* are covered with them: when at rest they sit quite erect, their tail touching the legs. This author believes it to be the *Ibis* recorded by the antients; first, because it is both common as well as peculiar to *Egypt*: secondly, as it eats *serpents* as well as other things: and thirdly, because the urns, which contain the remains of embalmed birds, found in the sepulchres along with the *mummies*, seem to contain such as are of this size.

I suspect it to be the *Emseesy* or *Ox Bird* of *Shaw*. He describes it as wholly white, except the bill and legs, which are of a fine red: and says it feeds in the meadows, with cattle: but the flesh is unfavoury, and soon corrupts.

L'Ibis, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 347. 13.

— noir, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 17.

Ibis of Bellonius, *Raii Syn.* p. 98.—*Will. Orn.* p. 288. pl. 44.

11.  
BLACK I.

DESCRIPTION.

**R**ATHER less than the *Curlew*. Bill red: the fore part of the head and behind the eyes bare, and of the same colour: the general colour of the plumage black: 'eggs red.

PLACE.

The *black Ibis*, like the *white*, is an inhabitant of *Egypt*, and the more strictly so, as it is never found out of it, none being met



met with, except in the neighbourhood of *Damietta*\*. It is by some supposed to be the same with the white species; which it probably may, if we allow it to be the young one, as some white birds are black before they come to maturity of plumage †: authors have however been able to hand us down so little concerning it, that we shall perhaps remain for a long time, before we ascertain the circumstance.

*Tantalus falcinellus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 241. 2.—*Brun.* 167.—*Muller*, N° 178.

—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 131.—*Kram. El.* p. 350. 2.

Le Courly verd, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 326. 4. pl. 27. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 29.

Courlis d'Italie, *Pl. Enl.* 819.

Falcinellus, or Sithe-bill, *Raii Syn.* p. 103. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 295. pl. 54.

Bay Ibis, *Arch. Zool.* p. 460. A.

*Lev. Mus.*

12.  
BAY I.

**S**IZE of our *Curlew*: length one foot nine inches. Bill near four inches long, and brown: from the bill, all round the eye, bare, and dusky green: the head and neck are chestnut, verging to brown on the head, where the feathers have pale edges: the upper parts of the body are glossy green, appearing bronzed in different lights: the breast, belly, and under parts, are brown, with a gloss of green gold on the breast: quills and tail darker than the back, and with very little gloss: legs dusky blue: between each toe a small membrane at the base.

DESCRIPTION.

\* Circa *Pelusium* tantum nigra est, cæteris omnibus locis candida.—*Plin.* x. 30.

† Instanted in the *Egret*, *Red Ibis*, and many others.

## PLACE.

This inhabits *Italy*, some parts of *Germany*, and is also very common about the *Caspian* and *Black Seas*, ascending up the rivers to breed. Frequent in flocks about the lakes; but none seen in *Siberia*, though said to be met with in *Denmark*\*, where it is called *Ryle-Domsneppe*.

12.

VAR. A.

Le Courly marron, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 329. 5.

## DESCRIPTION.

THE plumage in this is mostly of a glossy chestnut, and the breast has a green tinge. It is most likely a variety of the last described, and found on the shores of the *Darube*.

13.

GREEN I.

## DESCRIPTION.

Numenius viridis, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 462. t. 19. (*Gmelin.*)

SIZE of the *Curlow*: length nineteen inches and a half. Bill three inches and a half; much bent, smooth, and of a lead-coloured brown; the lower mandible flesh-colour at the sides, and beneath: irides pale: between the bill and eyes black, rough, and naked: under the chin the skin is dilatable, forming a small pouch: above the eye a white spot, beginning behind, and tending to the hind head: on the crown two or three irregular spots of the same; excepting these spots the head is blackish, the feathers margined with a pale colour: chin blackish, marked with small whitish spots: neck greyish black; on the upper part before three transverse whitish bands, with a fourth beneath them, but less distinct: back and tail green gold: rump, breast, belly, and thighs, blackish brown: wing coverts and quills deep shining green, glossed with blue: legs and claws deep black.

\* *Muller. Brunnich.*

This has the same haunts as the next species, and feeds in the same manner, being often found together; but differs in not soaring so high, rather skimming along the air, somewhat in the nature of the *Swallow*. It seems to have great affinity to the *Bay Ibis*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Numenius igneus, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 460. t. 18. (*Gmelin*).  
*Lev. Mus.*

14.  
GLOSSY I.

**L**ENGTH almost two feet. Bill five inches, smooth, roundish, much bent, green, fading to olive when dead: eye-lids brown: irides olive: eyes placed in a white space: under the chin a small dilatable pouch: head and neck black; the feathers fringed with white: the rest of the body variegated with blackish blue, green, and vinaceous, and in general very glossy; hence the bird, in flying, appears gilded when the sun shines upon it: quills green gold, and when closed reach the end of the tail: wing coverts next the body reddish and blue mixed; the next series black, red, and green; the last, and quills, green gold: tail the same, glossed in different lights with red and violet: legs very long, of a bright green: claws crooked, black.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Russia*, chiefly the shores of the *Don*, and about the *Choper*: lives on fish and insects: flies in flocks, and builds on trees. In the *Leverian Museum* is one of these, which was shot in *Cornwall*.

PLACE.

15.  
WHITE-HEAD-  
ED I.Tantalus leucocephalus, *Zool. Ind.* p. 20. t. 10.White-headed Ibis, *Ind. Zool.* p. 11. pl. 10.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ARGER than our *Curlew*. Bill yellow, very long, and thick at the base, and a little incurvated: nostrils very narrow, and placed near the head: all the fore part of the head, quite behind the eyes, covered with a bare yellow skin, which seems a continuation of the bill; the rest of the head, neck, back, belly, and secondaries, white: across the breast a transverse broad band of black: the quills and wing coverts black: tail coverts very long, and of a fine pink-colour; these fall over, and conceal the tail: the legs and thighs very long, and of a dull flesh-colour: the feet connected by webs as far as the first joint.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird was taken in the *Isle of Ceylon*, and kept tame for some time at *Colombo*: it made a snapping noise with the bill, like a *Stork*; and, what was remarkable, its fine rosy feathers lost their colour during the rainy season.

16.  
BALD I.Courly à tête nue, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 32.—*Pl. Enl.* 867.*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the common *Curlew*: length from twenty-six to thirty-one inches. Bill five inches and three quarters long, and of a red colour: the head and part of the neck bare of feathers, and tuberculated at the back part; the whole crown is red, the rest white: skin of the throat flaccid, dilatable, and bare of feathers: irides brown: the plumage in general black, glossed with green on the wing coverts; the tips of them glossed with copper: the

the tail consists of twelve feathers, and is seven inches long : the wings reach almost to the end of it : legs pale red.

The *female* scarcely differs, except in having the top of the head more flat.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, and other parts of *Africa*. Found near watery places. Not difficult to be tamed, as one was kept for a time in the Company's garden at the *Cape*.

\* FEMALE.

PLACE.

Le Courly brun de l'île de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 85. pl. 47.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 31.

17.  
MANILLA I.

SIZE of our *Curlew*. Bill greenish : eye encircled with a naked greenish skin : irides bright red : general colour of the plumage rufous brown : legs the colour of red lake.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the island of *Luçon*.

PLACE.

*Tantalus minutus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 241. 3.  
*Lesser Ibis*, *Edw.* pl. 356.

18.  
LESSER I.

SIZE of the *Whimbrel*, or less. Bill two inches and a half long, blue at the base, black at the point : sides, between the bill and eyes, and round them, bare : plumage on the upper parts of the body and tail dusky brown : the feathers of the breast loose, and longer than the rest : rump and under parts white : legs dark lead-colour : claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Surinam*.

PLACE.

<sup>19.</sup>  
CRESTED I.

Le Courly hupé de Madagascar, *Pl. Enl.* 841.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 33.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a most beautiful species: in length twenty inches. The bill is four inches long, not greatly bent, and of a brownish yellow: sides of the head, round the eyes, bare of feathers, and of a pale colour: the head and part of the neck are black; the back part furnished with a tuft of very long feathers, half of them white, half black; the rest of the neck and the body are ferruginous: the whole wing dirty white: vent and tail black: legs pale yellow brown.

## PLACE.

This inhabits *Madagascar*.

GENUS LXVII. C U R L E W.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| N° 1. Common C.    | N° 6. Whimbrel.  |
| 2. Madagascar C.   | 7. Brasilian Wh. |
| 3. Luzonian C.     | 8. Esquimaux C.  |
| 4. Otaheite C.     | 9. Cape C.       |
| 5. White-headed C. | 10. Pygmy C.     |

**B** I L L long, incurvated.

Face covered with feathers.

Nostrils linear, longitudinal near the base.

Tongue short, sharp-pointed.

Toes connected as far as the first joint by a membrane.

*Scolopax arquata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 242. 3.—*Favn. Suec.* 168.—*Brun.* N° 158.  
*Muller*, p. 22.—*Kram. El.* p. 350. 1.—*Frisch.* t. 229.

<sup>1.</sup>  
+ COMMON C.

*Le Courly*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 311. 1.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 19.—*Pl. Enl.* 818.

The Curlew, *Raii Syn.* p. 103. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 294. pl. 54.—*Albin*, i.  
pl. 79.—*Br. Zool.* N° 176. pl. 63.—*Aræ. Zool.* p. 462. A.

*Br. Mus.* *Lev. Mus.*

**T** H E common length of this bird is two feet, but it is apt to vary much in size. Bill seven inches, brown, near the end black; base of the under mandible flesh-colour: the feathers of the head, neck, and wing coverts, pale brown, dashed down the middle with black: round the eye, on the fore part, white: back white, streaked with black: breast and belly white, marked with narrow longish lines of black: quills black, spotted on the

DESCRIPTION.

inner webs with white: tail reddish white, barred with black: legs dusky blue.

Male and female much alike.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is pretty common in *England*, where it is to be met with at all seasons: in the winter haunting the *sea coasts* and *fens*; repairing in summer to the mountains and more inland parts, to breed. The *female* in *April* lays four eggs, of a pale olive-colour, marked with brownish spots. The food, while in the neighbourhood of the sea, consists of worms, marine, crustaceous, and other insects; at other times it feeds on slugs and worms, which it draws out of the earth morning and evening with its long bill. It is often met with in large flocks, and flies rather swiftly. It is by many accounted good food, but is apt to have a rank taste\*. It is also found in most parts of *Europe*; but in general retiring north to breed, and returning to the south as autumn approaches. Met with in *Italy* and *Greece*, and perhaps much farther to the south, as flocks are seen passing over the island of *Malta* spring and autumn †. To the north it is found in plenty, in all the plains and open marshes, or heath grounds, of *Russia* and *Siberia*; also in *Kamtschatka*, and in *Europe* as high as *Lapmark* and *Iceland* ‡.

VARIETY.  
DESCRIPTION.

THE *Curlew* is also found in *America*, but differs in some particulars; weighing from fourteen to eighteen ounces, and twenty inches in length. The bill is a trifle longer in proportion: the ground colour of the plumage pale rufous brown:

\* I believe only when on the *sea coasts*; several which I have tasted, killed inland, were very good.

† *Hist. des Ois.*

‡ *Arch. Zool.*

the



the crown of the head dusky black: the chin very pale: neck dashed with streaks of black: back and scapulars black; the feathers of the first margined, and of the last spotted on the edges with the ground colour: the wing coverts dashed down the shafts with black, ending in a point: the three first prime quills black; the fourth barred within; the rest, on both sides the shafts, with black; as are the rump, tail coverts, and tail: the under parts, from the breast, very pale reddish brown, or cream-colour: legs black.

I received a specimen of this from *New York*. Sir *Ashton Lever* is likewise in possession of a second from *Hudson's Bay*, where it is seen on the coasts and marshes, the end of *May*: when the rivers are open, returns to the plains. It scrapes a few scattered leaves together by way of nest, on which it lays as far as three eggs, of a light blue spotted with black: the young hatched in *July*. They retire again to the marshes the middle of *August*; and leave the coast on the appearance of winter. Our last voyagers met with the *Curlew* at *Hervey's Island* in the *South Seas* \*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Scolopax Madagascariensis*, *Lin. Syst.* p. 242. 2.

Le Courly de Madagascar, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 321. 3. pl. 28.—*Pl. Enl.* 198. MADAGASCAR  
C.

SIZE of our *Curlew*. The bill much the same, but very little bent, except towards the tip: on the head, neck, and upper parts, the feathers are chiefly brown, with grey margins: the upper tail coverts rufous grey, marked with some transverse bands of grey, and others parallel to the margin: chin, belly,

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 220.

thighs, and vent, white: breast and sides yellowish, dashed with brown; the last barred transversely with the same: the three first quills are plain black; the fourth spotted on the inner web; and the others on both webs; the secondaries much the same, but the ground colour grey: tail grey, barred with brown: legs red brown.

PLACE. This inhabits *Madagascar*, and seems very similar to our species.

3.  
LUZONIAN C.

Le Courlis tacheté de l'Isle de Luçon, *Sonn. Voy.* p. 85. pl. 48.—*Buf. Dis.* viii. p. 32.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is much less than the *common Curlew*. The top of the head black; the rest of the head, neck, and breast, white, marked with narrow longitudinal streaks of black: the belly, with transverse semicircular bands of the same: wing coverts and back the colour of amber; on the margin of every feather from two to six white spots: greater quills black: tail vinaceous grey, crossed with black lines.

PLACE. Inhabits the island of *Luçon*.

4.  
OTAHEITE C.  
DESCRIPTION.

**N**EARLY the size of the *common Curlew*: length twenty inches. Bill four inches long, moderately bent, and brown; base reddish: the head and neck pale reddish white, marked with numerous dusky lines, perpendicularly placed: crown of the head brown: over the eye a pale streak: back dusky black, the feathers margined with pale reddish white, appearing waved: the under parts, from the breast, of this last colour, with a few mottled marks.





*White-headed Curlew.*

marks over the thighs : the wing coverts reddish white and dusky mixed : quills dusky, with pale edges : tail of a dirty yellow ; the base half marked with irregular dusky spots ; the end half barred across with the same : legs blue grey : claws black.

This inhabits *Otaheite*, where it is known by the name of *Tevrea*. In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

PLACE.

**S**IZE and shape of the *common Curlew*. Bill pretty long, and red : the head and part of the neck white : the rest of the plumage of a very deep blue, except the quills, which are black : legs cinereous grey.

This was met with at the *Cape of Good Hope*. From the drawings of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

WHITE-HEAD-  
ED C.  
PL. LXXX.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Scolopax Phæopus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 243. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* p. 169.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 132.—*Brun.* N° 159.—*Muller*, p. 22.—*Kram. El.* p. 350.—*Georgi Reise*, 171.

*Corlieu*, ou petit *Courly*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 317. 2. pl. 27. fig. 1.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 27.—*Pl. Enl.* 842.

*Whimbrel*, *Raii Syn.* p. 103. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 294.—*Edw.* pl. 307.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 177. pl. 64.—*Arch. Zool.* p. 462. B.  
*Lev. Mus.*

6.  
← WHIMBREL.

**L**ENGTH seventeen inches ; breadth twenty-nine : weight fourteen ounces and a half. The bill three inches long, black ; the base of the under mandible pale red : the head, neck, and breast, pale brown, streaked with dusky brown : chin white : the sides of the head are also somewhat paler than the rest ; and between the bill and eye is a dusky streak : all the upper parts of the body and wing coverts are pale brown, streaked with dusky,

DESCRIPTION.

R 2 each

## C U R L E W.

each feather being so marked down the shaft; besides which many of them are margined or marked on the edge with pale spots: the lower part of the back and rump are white: the upper tail coverts white, barred with dusky: tail brown, crossed with seven or eight darker bars: quills dusky black, marked on the inner webs with semicircular spots of dusky white; the shafts white: belly, thighs, and vent, dusky white: legs black. Such is the description of my specimen, which is the largest we have hitherto seen, the usual length being about fifteen inches; though Mr. *Pennant* mentions one which measured sixteen: in this the bill was only two inches. Hence it seems to vary in a great degree in respect to size.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

The *Whimbrel* has much the same manners as the *Curlew*, but is less common in *England*, and is migratory; at least passes from one part of the kingdom to another, according to the season. In the neighbourhood of *Spalding*, in *Lincolnshire*, it is met with in vast flocks, from *April* to *May*, on its passage to the north\*, where it is said to breed. It is also seen in flocks about the same time on the *Kentish* coasts: and it may be that the major part pass elsewhere; yet many remain, as I had the satisfaction of receiving the one from which the above description was taken, from our intelligent friend Mr. *Boys* of *Sandwich*. This was shot at *Romney* in the month of *August*, where it is called a *Jack* †; with the assurance that many of them stay on those coasts throughout the summer, and breed thereabouts.

\* Breeds in the heath of the *Highland* hills, near *Invercauld*.—*Flor. Scot.* i. p. 32.—*Tour in Scotl.* 8vo. p. 108.—*Br. Zool.*

† It is probably called the *Jack Curlew*, from its being less in size, though like in colour, to the *common Curlew*; in the same manner as two of our *Snipes* are distinguished.

This

This bird is also found in *America*; but seems to differ much in the same manner as the *Curlew* of that country does from the *European* one, being darker coloured.

*Scelopax Guarauna*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 242. 1.

Le Courly brun d'Amerique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 330. 6.

Le Gouarona, *Bnf. Oif.* viii. p. 44.

Guarauna, *Raii Syn.* p. 104. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 292. pl. 53.

7.  
BRASILIAN WH.

**S**IZE of the *Whimbrel*: length twenty-one inches. Bill four: colour brown, with a yellow base: the head and neck are brown; the feathers margined with whitish: the back, and under parts, from the breast, of a chefnut brown: scapulars, rump, upper and under tail coverts, and tail, bright brown, glossed with green: wing coverts the same; but the greater ones, farthest from the body, are brown within: the quills are brown; the outer edges glossy green brown: legs grey brown: claws blackish.

DESCRIPTION.

This is found at *Brazil*, *Guiana*, and other parts of *South America*.

PLACE.

*Scolopax borealis*, Eskimaux Curlew, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxii. p. 411.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 364?

*Br. Mus. Lew. Mus.*

8.  
+ ESKIMAUX C.

**A**LITTLE more than half the size of the *Whimbrel*: length thirteen inches; breadth twenty-one. Bill two inches long, bent, remarkably slender, and blackish; the under mandible rufous at the base: head pale, marked with longitudinal brown lines: forehead deep brown, with pale spots: neck, breast, belly, and vent, yellowish white; the two first dashed with brown slender

DESCRIPTION.

slender lines: the feathered part of the thighs yellowish white, spotted with brown: sides under the wings rufous, transversely fasciated with brown: back deep brown, the feathers margined with greyish white: wings brown: shafts of the prime quills white: secondaries and lesser coverts margined with grey: lower coverts ferruginous, transversely fasciated with brown: rump brown, the feathers edged and spotted with whitish: tail short, brown, crossed with whitish bands: legs blueish black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Inhabits the fens of *Hudson's Bay*. Appears near *Albany* the beginning of *May*; going further north, and returning to *Albany* in *August*: it stays there till *September*, when it departs for the South. It lays four eggs, and appears in flocks, young and old together, till their departure. Found in flocks in *Nova Scotia* in *October* and *November*. Feeds on the *Black-berried Heath*, and may be heard at a small distance, by a kind of whistling note.

Met with also in *Newfoundland*: called there *Curlew*. The natives of *Hudson's Bay* call it *Wee-kee-me-nase-su*. It is esteemed for its delicacy of flavour. In the *British Museum* is one of these, which came from *Rio Janeiro* in *South America*.

This is certainly a distinct species.

5.  
CAPE C.

DESCRIPTION.

*Lev. Mus.*

LESS than the *common Snipe*. Bill long and bent, but less so than in the *Curlew*; colour blackish brown: the crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body, are cinereous: the face, as far as the eyes, the chin, fore part of the neck, rump, and belly, white: breast cinereous, spotted with ferruginous: quills brown, with white shafts: from the first to



C U R L E W.

127

the fourth plain; from the fifth to the ninth white on the outer margins: the second coverts tipped with white: edge of the wing white and grey mixed: legs black.

This bird inhabits the marshes and other moist grounds of the *Cape of Good Hope*; and flies in flocks.

PLACE.

Pygmy Curlew, *Gen. Birds*, p. 64. pl. 11.

10.  
PYGMY C.  
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Lark*. Bill black; bent like that of the *Curlew*: head, back, and coverts of the wings, mixed with brown, ferruginous, and white: primaries dusky, edged with white: breast, belly, and rump, white: tail dusky; the exterior feathers edged with white: legs black.

Inhabits *Holland*.

PLACE.

G E N U S

## GENUS LXVIII. SN I P E.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| N° 1. Woodcock.      | N° 15. Cinereous G.  |
| 2. Little W.         | 16. Cambridge G.     |
| 3. Savanna W.        | 17. Jadreka Sn.      |
| 4. Great Snipe.      | 18. Greenhank.       |
| 5. Cayenne Sn.       | 19. Spotted Sn.      |
| 6. Common Sn.        | VAR. A.              |
| 7. Finmark Sn.       | 20. Redhank.         |
| 8. Jack Sn.          | VAR. A. Chinese R.   |
| 9. Cape Sn.          | 21. White R.         |
| VAR. A.              | 22. Semipalmated Sn. |
| VAR. B.              | 23. Stone Sn.        |
| VAR. C.              | 24. Yellowshanks.    |
| VAR. D.              | 25. Nodding Sn.      |
| 10. Madras Sn.       | 26. Black Sn.        |
| 11. White Indian Sn. | 27. Red-breasted Sn. |
| 12. American Godwit. | 28. Brown Sn.        |
| 13. Red G.           | 29. Ash-coloured Sn. |
| VAR. A.              | 30. Dusky Sn.        |
| 14. Common G.        | 31. Terek Sn.        |
| VAR. A.              | 32. Caurale Sn.      |

**B**ILL more than one inch and a half in length, slender, strait, weak.

Nostrils linear, lodged in a furrow.

Tongue pointed, slender.

Toes divided, or slightly connected ; back toe small.

Scolopax

*Scolopax rusticola*, *Lin. Syf.* i. p. 243. 6.—*Faun. Suec.* 170.—*Scop. Ann.* i.

N° 134.—*Brun.* N° 164.—*Muller*, p. 23.—*Kram. El.* p. 351.—*Frisch.*  
pl. 226. 227.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 171.

La Becasse, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 292. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 462. pl. 25.—*Pl.*  
*Enl.* 885.

Woodcock, *Raii Syn.* p. 104. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 289. pl. 53.—*Borlaf.*  
*Cornw.* p. 245. pl. 24. fig. 12.—*Albin*, i. pl. 70.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 178.  
pl. 65.—*Arch. Zool.* p. 470.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

1.  
+ WOODCOCK.

**L**ENGTH fifteen inches. Bill three inches; the upper mandible hangs over the lower: nostrils placed at the base; from thence is a furrow the whole length of the bill: forehead cinereous: from the bill to the eyes a line of black: crown of the head, and the upper parts of the neck, back, and wing coverts, mixed and barred with ferruginous, black, and grey; crown of the head darkest: the under eyelid white: the chin pale ash-colour: fore part of the neck yellowish, marked with dusky minute dashes: the under parts of the body dusky white, barred with numerous dusky lines: quills dusky, marked on the outer web with triangular rufous spots, and the same on the inner web close to the shaft: tail rounded, tipped with ash-colour, and rufous on the outer web: legs pale flesh-coloured brown.

DESCRIPTION.

This bird inhabits *England* during the winter season, coming in with the *Redwings*: those which are with us during that time, supposed to come from *Sweden*, their appearance and disappearance from thence coinciding: about the beginning of *October* they are first seen, but continue coming till *December*: do not come in flights, but singly, or at most two together, and chiefly

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

of evenings, or very misty weather: in general proceed inland immediately on their arrival; but should the wind be against them, and the passage over difficult, take a day's rest on the first land they make, and in this case have been met with so fatigued as to be taken by the hand. About the middle of *March* all tend towards the coasts for their departure; but if the wind be not favourable for their flight, multitudes are collected together, and the sportsman, availing himself of the circumstance, finds plenty of sport. Though *Woodcocks* in general leave this kingdom, yet a few are known every year to remain: Mr. *Pennant* mentions that a few breed in *Cafe Wood* near *Tunbridge* annually: a brace of them were shot in *Chellenden Wood*, by the gamekeeper to *Horace Mann*, esquire, *May 1, 1769*, and another brace the day before; they were sitting on their young. A friend of mine met with a *female* sitting on the eggs, and the *male* close at hand; she was so tame as to suffer him to stroke her without rising; this was in a wood near *Farningham, Kent*: and about three years since, in the same wood, a brace of old birds, with five young ones in company, full fledged, were found; three of the young were taken, and given to a lady in the neighbourhood; one of them soon died, and is now in my possession: other instances also have been noticed by authors. They are stupid birds, and often taken in nets placed at the openings where they come out of the woods and return to them of evenings, which they do in particular paths; they are also caught in *springes* placed on the ground, or near it, sometimes by the legs, at other times by the neck; for, as these birds will not walk over the least obstacle which projects in their way, it is usual to place a range of stones, and in the avenues between to set *springes*, by which means many are often

often taken. These birds are found also in the warmer parts of *Europe*, as well as *Africa* and *Asia*; in *France*, *Italy*, *Greece*, and *Barbary*; on the *Gold Coast*, and that of *Guinea*; as well as in *China* and *Japan*: in these places inhabit the plains in the winter, retiring in summer to the summit of the highest mountains to breed. To the north inhabit *Sweden* and *Russia* throughout, and *Kamtschatka*, as well as *Iceland*; hence a general inhabitant of the old continent, and its isles. Few need be told that its flesh is delicious, and much sought after; and, that nothing may be lost, the entrails are not drawn out, being thought a necessary appendage as sauce to the bird.

It makes an artless kind of nest on the ground, composed of a few dried fibres and leaves, generally against an old stump, or great root of a tree: the eggs four or five in number, rather bigger than those of a *Pigeon*, of a rufous grey, marked with dusky blotches: the young run as soon as hatched, but, as they cannot immediately provide for themselves, the *male* and *female* accompany them for some time.

We have observed three varieties: in the first, the head of a pale red: body white: wings brown. The second, of a dun, or rather cream-colour: and the last, of a pure white. Specimens of which may be seen in the *Leverian Museum*, and in the collection of Mr. *Tunstall*.

VARIETIES:

Little Woodcock, *Art. Zool.* p. 463.  
*Lew. Mus.*

2.  
LITTLE WOOD-  
COCK.

**L**ENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill two inches and a half long, the under mandible much the shortest: forehead cinereous: hind part black, with four transverse yellowish bars:

DESCRIPTION.

S 2

from

from the bill to the eye a dusky line: chin white: under side of the neck, breast, belly, and thighs, of a dull yellow, palest on the belly: hind part of the neck black, edged with yellowish red: back, and lesser coverts, the same; the rest of the coverts marked with zigzags of black and dull red: primaries dusky: inner coverts rust-coloured: tail black, tipped with brown: legs short, pale brown.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is *American*, and appears in *New York* at the end of *April*, or beginning of *May*; when they lay eight or more eggs, in swampy woods: while the *hen* is sitting, the *male* of an evening often flies up perpendicular to a great height, and returns strait down to the same spot, and from the moment of its descent begins an agreeable kind of whistle, and continues it till it alights on the ground, and after staying a little time, repeats the same for several times together, and this sometimes even after it is dark. It lays the eggs on the ground, or some decayed stump of a tree, very close to it. Have been found in *Carolina* in *September*. The flesh thought to be as excellent as that of the *European* species.

La Becasse des Savanes, de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 895.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 481.

3.  
SAVANNA  
WOODCOCK.  
DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is one fourth less than the *common Woodcock*, but has the bill longer in proportion; colour of it brown: over the eye is a black stripe, and between the bill and eye another: the upper parts of the plumage rufous, varied with black, somewhat in the manner of our *Woodcock*, but more distinct: the under parts are dusky white, and the black marks the same; but those from the breast to the vent are transverse blotches, not lines, as in the *Woodcock*. It seems a species between our *great Snipe* and *Woodcock*, but is most allied to the latter. The legs are brown.

This

This inhabits the moist *savannas* of *Cayenne*; in the rainy season moves into the highest situation to breed. It makes the nest on some rising ground, choosing a cavity, and lining it with dried leaves: lays two eggs; and makes two nests in a year, the last in *July*: does not fancy the woods, like that of *Europe*, but the marshes only, like the *Snipe*.

The flesh of these thought to be as good as the *European* species.

*Scolopax media*, *Frisch.* t. 228.

Great Snipe, *Br. Zool.* ii. N<sup>o</sup> 188.—*Arch. Zool.* p. 470. B.

*Lev. Mus.*

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

<sup>4.</sup>  
GREAT SNIPE.

**S**IZE between the *Woodcock* and *Snipe*: weight eight ounces: length sixteen inches. Bill four inches long, and like that of the *Woodcock*: crown of the head black, divided down the middle by a pale stripe: over and beneath each eye another of the same: the upper parts of the body very like the *common Snipe*: beneath white: the feathers edged with dusky black on the neck, breast, and sides; and those of the belly spotted with the same, but the middle of it is plain white: quills dusky: tail reddish, the two middle feathers plain, the others barred with black: legs black.

This is a rare species: a fine specimen of it has been shot in *Lancashire*, now in the *Leverian Museum*: said also to have been met with in *Kent*. It is found likewise in *Germany*, and inhabits the *Arctic* region of *Siberia*. I once saw this among a parcel of birds from *Cayenne*, and have no reason to suppose otherwise than that it came from that part.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

LENGTH

CAYENNE SN.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH thirteen inches. Bill strait, stout, a trifle bent at the end; colour dusky, reddish at the base: plumage on the upper part of the body pale cinereous brown, mottled with pale buff-colour: greater wing coverts dirty white; some of the outer ones edged with brown: base of the quills white, the rest of their length brown, and some of the inner ones white at the tips: bastard wing brown: under wing coverts mottled dusky and white: all the under part of the neck and body white; but the fore part of the first a little mottled with dusky: rump white: tail the same as the rest of the upper parts, barred and tipped with dusky: legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

6.  
+ COMMON  
SNIPE.

*Scolopax Gallinago*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 244. 7.—*Faun. Suec.* 173.—*Scop. Ann.* i. 138.—*Brun.* 160. 161.—*Muller*, p. 23.—*Kram. El.* p. 352.—*Frisch.* pl. 229.—*Georgi Reise*, 182.

*La Becassine*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 298. 2. pl. 26. fig. 1.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 483. pl. 26.—*Pl. Enl.* 883.

*Snipe or Snite*, *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 290. pl. 53.—*Albin*, i. pl. 71.—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 187. pl. 68.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 366.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**W**EIGHT four ounces: length near twelve inches. Bill three inches long, colour dusky; flat at the end, and rough: the head is divided by two black lines lengthwise, and three of red; one of the last passing down the middle of the head, and one above each eye: between the bill and eye is a dusky line: chin white: neck varied with brown and red: the scapulars are beautifully marked with black and yellow: quills  
dusky;



dusky; the edge of the first, and tips of the secondaries, white; and those next the back barred with black and pale red: breast and belly white: tail coverts long, of a reddish brown, and almost cover the tail, which consists of fourteen feathers, black on their lower part, then crossed with a bar of deep orange, another narrow one of black, and the ends white or pale orange: the vent of a dull yellow: legs pale green: toes divided to their origin.

We scarce know of any bird which is so universally spread over the surface of the globe as this species; being mentioned by most voyagers, as well as brought into *England* from such variety of places. It is seen throughout the old continent from the arctic regions of *Siberia* to the *Cape of Good Hope*, at which last place it is pretty common. It also inhabits the islands of *Ceylon* and *Japan*. In *America* it is met with almost without exception, particularly in *South Carolina*, where it swarms\*. I have also seen a specimen which came from *Cayenne*, and been informed that it is likewise at *Surinam*. I have received it myself from *Jamaica*. Said to be extremely common in *Falkland Islands*, even more so than in *England* †.

PLACE.

With us it disappears as the spring advances; but we have just reason to suppose that the whole of them do not depart *England*, the nest being frequently found in the fens and marshes in many parts of this kingdom ‡. The nest is composed of dried plants, with a few feathers. The eggs, four or five in number,

MANNERS.

\* *Aræ. Zool.*

† *Penrose Hist. Falkland Isl.* p. 36.—*Boug. Voy.*—*Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 151.

‡ Both this and the *Jack Snipe* are to be found the whole year through in *Cumberland*. *Dr. Heysham.*—In the fens of *Lincolnshire*, *Welmar Forest*, *Bodmyn Downs*. *Barring. Misc.* p. 211.—I have been informed that it breeds in several of the islets, called *Aytes*, of the river *Thames*.

oblong, of a dirty olive-colour, marked with dusky spots. When disturbed, in the breeding season, soars to a vast height, making a singular bleating kind of noise; and when they descend, dart down with vast rapidity. The *male* also (while his mate sits on the eggs) often poises himself on his wings, making sometimes a whistling, and sometimes a drumming noise\*. They feed on small worms, and other insects, which they find in the moist ground; as also on *small snails*; having found the last whole in the stomachs of both this and the next species. They are dressed without exenterating, as the *Woodcock*, and are accounted delicate.

7.  
FINMARK SN.

*Scolopax gallinaria*, *Muller*, p. 23. N° 183.

Finmark Snipe, *Arch. Zool.* p. 471. D.

DESCRIPTION.

VERY like the common *Snipe*, and the bill tuberculated in the same manner; but differs in the head being entirely grey: legs yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Finmark*.

8.  
+ JACK SNIPE.

*Scolopax Gallinula*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 244. 8.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 139.—*Brun.* p. 163.—*Muller*, p. 23. N° 189.—*Frisch.* t. 231.

La petite Becassine, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 303. 3. pl. 26. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 490.—*Pl. Enl.* 884.

Gid, Jack Snipe, or Judcock, *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 291.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 86.—*Er. Zool.* ii. N° 189. pl. 68.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 367.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is half as big as the former, and weighs scarce two ounces: length eight inches and a half. Bill above an inch

\* *Br. Zool.*

and a half long, and black: crown of the head black, tinged with rust-colour: over each eye a yellow streak: neck varied with white, brown, and pale red: scapulars narrow, long, and of a brown colour, margined with yellow: the rump of a glossy blueish purple: belly and vent white: greater quills dusky: tail brown, with tawny edges, and consists of twelve feathers: legs cinereous green.

This species is either less common than the former, or not so well ascertained by the different voyagers; as I cannot trace it more south than *Aleppo*, where it is not uncommon\*, and to the north as far as lat. 80. 27 †. It is found both in *Europe* and *North America*. I suspect likewise, from a passage in *Fermin* ‡, that it inhabits *Surinam*. The manners are much like those of the last species.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* *Russel Alep.* p. 65.

† *Phypps* mentions a low flat isle off *Waygats*, which “abounds with a small Snipe, similar to the *Jack Snipe* in *England*.” See *Voy.* p. 53.

‡ *Hist. Surin.* vol. ii. p. 189, 190.—He there talks of a large and a small Snipe: the first is rufous, black, and ash-colour, mixed: breast and belly ash-colour: it is smaller than the *Partridge*, and flies slowly, but runs quick. The small one he describes much like ours; and says, they are seen by thousands on the *sea shores*; that it must be a bad marksman that does not kill sixty at once, with fine shot; and that he has killed eighty-five with a single charge. The flesh of both is accounted very delicate; but the last is so small that a man may safely eat twenty at a meal.

9.  
CAPE SN.

*Scolopax Capensis*, *Lin. Syß.* i. p. 246. 14.

La Becassine du Cap de B. Esperance, *Bris. Orn. App.* p. 141. pl. 6.—*Buff.*  
*Ois.* vii. p. 494.—*Pl. Enl.* 270.

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our *Snipe*: length ten inches. Bill one inch and three-quarters; colour of it reddish brown: the crown of the head is ash-colour, crossed with streaks of black: down the middle is a pale band from the base of the bill to the hind head: round the eyes white, ending in a streak behind: the under part is bounded by a black line; the rest of the head and neck rufous: at the top of the breast a narrow band of black; from this all the under parts are dusky white: the upper part of the body, wings, and tail, are ash-colour, transversely waved and crossed with black; most regular on the wing coverts, each feather of which is marked with four or five yellowish bars on the inner web, and as many round spots of the same on the outer: the tail feathers are also marked in the same manner; the four middle feathers having bars of the yellowish colour, and the four outer ones on each side spots, as in the quills: the inner edge of the wing, in the course of the scapulars, streaked with white: legs dusky.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*.

9.  
VAR. A.

## PL. LXXXI.

## DESCRIPTION.

THE top of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, are rufous chefnut: chin almost white: the eye surrounded with black, and placed in a large bed of white, pointing to the hind head; the rest of the head, neck, and breast, black: the back, rump, wing coverts, and second quills, dark olive green, elegantly mottled and barred with dusky: scapulars white: the two middle



*Cape Snipe. Van. A.*



middle tail feathers like the back; the others, and greater quills, dusky black, marked with large orange spots, five or six on each feather: belly, thighs, and vent, white: bill and legs pale brown.

The description and figure of this variety is taken from a painting by the late Mr. *Edwards*, now in my possession.

La Becassine de la Chine, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 495.—*Pl. Enl.* 881.

**S**MALLER than the *common Snipe*: length ten inches. Bill yellow, with a dusky tip: top of the head brown, mixed with black: down the middle of the crown, and over each eye, a stripe of white: the chin white: the rest of the head and neck mixed grey and pale brown: the fore part of the neck is streaked perpendicularly; and the back part, and all round the bottom, transversely: the upper part of the body and wings delicately mixed and waved with blueish grey, brown, pale rufous, and black: breast and under parts white: quills dusky, marked with oval cream-coloured spots: tail blue grey and dusky mixed, with three or four roundish cream-coloured spots on each feather, surrounded with black: legs grey.

Inhabits *China*.

9.  
VAR. B.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

La Becassine de Madagascar, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 495.—*Pl. Enl.* 922.

**L**ENGTH ten inches. Bill of a brownish red; straight, except towards the end, where it bends a trifle downwards: round the eye white, passing a little way down the neck on each side; above this a black streak: the chin white: rest of the head and neck rufous: the lower part of the neck and back undulated

T 2

with

9.  
VAR. C.  
DESCRIPTION.

with black and grey: wing coverts finely undulated black and ash-colour: the second quills and tail are undulated grey and black, with three or four oval spots of a pale rufous, encircled with black: the great quills are banded with rufous and black alternately: the under part of the body white: legs the colour of the bill.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Madagascar*.

9.  
VAR. D.

*Rallus Benghalensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 263. 8.

Le Chevalier de Bengale, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 209. 9.

————— vert, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 520.

Bengal Water Rail, *Albin*, iii. pl. 90.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the last: length eight inches and a half. Bill shorter than in the others; colour of it and the irides yellow: crown of the head white: round the eyes the same, passing towards the hind head, and ending in a point: sides of the head, throat, and neck, deep brown: upper part of the back, the scapulars, and wing coverts, green: lower part of the back and rump, the upper tail coverts, and under parts of the body, white: prime quills purple; the outer webs marked with five orange spots: the secondaries are green, and as long as the greater quills; the one nearest the body white: tail purple, marked with orange spots: legs of a greenish yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Bengal*. I have scarce a doubt of this being a further variety of the *Cape* species.



La Beccafine de Madras, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 308. 4.—*Bnf. Oij.* vii. p. 496.  
Partridge Snipe, *Raii. Syn.* p. 193. pl. 1. fig. 2.

10.  
MADRAS SN.

**T**HIS has a pale rufous bill: the upper parts mixed with fulvous and blackish: down the middle of the crown a blackish brown stripe; and on each side of the head, behind the eye, another: on the back are two black brown bands: the throat and fore part of the neck fulvous, marked with blackish spots: the rest of the under parts white, except a band of black across the breast: the quills and tail are variegated with black, fulvous, and grey: the hind toe of equal length with the fore ones.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Madras*.

PLACE.

La Beccafine blanche des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 218.

11.  
WHITE INDIAN  
SN.

**L**ESS than ours. Bill black: the head white, tinged with very pale dirty grey: through the eye a grey streak, reaching almost to the hind head: a little beneath the eye is another of the same colour: throat white: neck and breast dirty white, marked with spots and longitudinal streaks of dirty grey: the back, rump, wing coverts, secondaries, and tail, dirty grey, crossed with waved bands of the colour of *umber*: the lesser wing coverts are almost white on the outer web; and the greater ones deep dirty grey: the belly and vent are white: the sides of the belly crossed with pale dirty grey bands: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *India*.

PLACE.

12.  
AMERICAN  
GODWIT.

*Scolopax fedoa*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 244. 9.

La Barge rousse d'Amérique, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 287. 7.

————— de la Baye d'Hudson, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 507.

Greater American Godwit, *Edw.* pl. 137.—*Ar&Z. Zool.* N° 371.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our *Godwit*: length sixteen inches. Bill six inches long; colour of it yellow, towards the point black: eyes placed far back in the head: over the eye a white line: from bill to eye a dusky line: beneath the throat white: head and neck mottled with dusky and light brown: breast barred with black: belly brown: back and wing coverts varied with rusty brown and dusky: quills ferruginous on the outer webs: tail barred light brown and black: legs long, black, naked high above the knees: the outer and middle toes connected to the first joint.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, where it is called a *Curlew*.

13.  
RED GODWIT.

*Scolopax Lapponica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 146. 15.—*Faun. Suec.* 174.—*Brun.*

N° 165.—*Muller*, N° 186.—*Phil. Trans.* vol. lxii. p. 411.

La Barge rousse, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 281. 5. pl. 25. fig. 1.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 504.

—*Pl. Enl.* 900.

Red-breasted Godwit, *Edw.* pl. 138.—*Br. Zool.* N° 181. pl. 77.—*Ar&Z.*

*Zool.* N° 372.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eighteen inches: weight 12 ounces. Bill three inches and three quarters, rather inclining upwards; colour dusky, inclining to yellow next the head: the head, neck, breast, and upper part of the back, are ferruginous, streaked with black, except the neck, which is plain: over the eyes a streak of a paler colour:

colour: lower part of the back and rump rufous white; the feathers dusky down the shafts: the upper tail coverts are barred rufous, white, and brown: the lesser wing coverts are brown, fringed with white; the greater ones plain, and of a darker brown; some of them tipped with white, forming a bar on the wing: greater quills black on the outer webs, white towards the base within: the secondaries half white, half black: the tail of the same colours: legs black.

This species seems to be most plentiful in *America*, being found in numbers in the fens about *Hudson's Bay*, where they breed, and then retire southward. The natives know it by the name of *Pusquatishibue*. It now and then appears in *England*, but is very rare\*. It is however more plentiful on the continent. Is found in *Lapland* †. Appears about the *Caspian Sea* in spring; but is never seen in *Siberia*, nor in the north of *Asia* ‡. It is said to be a fine-flavoured bird.

PLACE.

Lev. Mus.

**A** TRIFLE bigger than the last. The bill four inches and a half in length, and turns much upwards; colour dusky, with the base reddish, and the point nearly black: the upper parts of the body plain brown: head and neck cinereous: chin nearly white: over the eye a pale streak: breast mottled with red: from thence to the vent white: tail as in the last described: legs dusky.

13.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION,

\* The *Br. Zool.* mentions its being once shot near *Hull*; and Mr. *Tunstall* has a specimen in his collection which came out of *Dorsetshire*.

† *Linnaeus*.‡ *Arch. Zool.*

The

## PLACE.

The above specimen came from *Gibraltar*, and appears to be a variety: and I suspect it may also be a young bird, from the want of fullness of colour on the breast\*.

14.  
← COMMON  
GODWIT.

*Scolopax ægocephala*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 146. 16.

La grande Barge grise, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 272. 3. pl. 24. fig. 2.

———— aboyeuse, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 501.—*Pl. Enl.* 876.

Godwit, Yarwhelp, or Yarwip, *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 292.

—*Albin*, ii. pl. 70.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 179.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 373.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH sixteen inches: weight twelve ounces. Bill four inches long, bending a little upwards; the base half pale purple, from thence to the end black; the under mandible shortest; from the base, passing over the eye, a whitish streak: the head, neck, and upper parts, reddish brown, each feather marked down the middle with a dark spot: belly and vent white: the six prime quills are black; the inner edges reddish brown; the shaft of the first white, most of the others brown; the outer margins pale, and clouded with pale brown; the inner webs whitish, banded with greyish brown: the tail feathers are white; the two middle barred with brown; the others the same on the outer web, and the inner likewise towards the tips only: legs dusky. In some birds the rump is white, and the chin nearly so.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird is found in *England*, at the same time with the *Ruffs*, and taken with them promiscuously, a *Stale-Bird* being placed as for the others; but the *Godwit* continues with us the winter through, walking on the open sands, like the *Curlew*, and feeds on

\* This circumstance has also been observed by *Mr. Pennant*, in the *Br. Zool.* but thinks it may be mere variety.

insects.

insects\*. It is likewise met with in various parts of the continent of *Europe* and *Asia*, as well as in *America*.

La grande Barge rousse, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 234. 6.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 505.—  
*Pl. Enl.* 916.

Barbary Godwit, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 255.

14.  
VAR. A.

**T**HIS bird is fifteen inches long, and has a bill like the last.

DESCRIPTION.

It is dusky on the upper parts; the feathers edged with rufous: over the eyes a streak of rufous white: the throat and neck are rufous: lower part of the back and rump white, marked with dusky spots: upper tail coverts and tail barred black and white: under parts from the breast white: under tail coverts and sides marked with transverse black spots: thighs plain: some of the outer wing coverts edged at the ends with white: quills black, with the shafts white; the three first marked with a transverse white spot one third from the end: secondaries edged and tipped with rufous: legs greenish brown.

Said to inhabit *England*. It is probably a mere variety of the last. I have observed them to vary much; and this seems to differ in sex: at least there are two birds in the *Leverian Museum*, which were there placed as *male* and *female*, and answer to the description of these last birds: one of them has the breast of a pure white, the other pale rufous.

PLACE.

Cinereous-Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 180. pl. 66.

15.  
CINEREOUS G.

**S**IZE of the *Greenshank*. Bill two inches and a half long, but thicker than in that bird: the head, neck, and back, va-

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Br. Zool.*—I have seen them in the *London* markets, in the winter.

riegated with ash-colour and white: tail slightly barred with cinereous: throat and breast white; the last marked with a few ash-coloured spots: legs long, slender, and ash-coloured.

PLACE.

A specimen shot near *Spalding* in *Lincolnshire*.

16.  
CAMBRIDGE G.

Cambridge Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 185.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ARGER than the *common Redshank*. Head, upper part of the neck, and back, cinereous brown: lesser wing coverts brown, edged with dull white, and barred with black: primaries dusky, whitish on their inner sides: secondaries barred dusky and white: under side of the neck and breast dirty white: belly and vent white: tail barred cinereous and black: legs orange.

PLACE.

Shot near *Cambridge*. In the collection of the Rev. Mr. *Green*.

17.  
JADRÉKA SN.

*Scolopax limosa*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 245. 13.—*Faun. Suec.* 172.—*Faun. Groenl.*

N° 72.—*Muller*, N° 190.—*Georgi Reise*, 171.

*La Barge*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 262. 1.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 500. pl. 27.—*Pl. Enl.* 874.

Stone Plover, *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 5.

Second sort of Godwit, *Will. Orn.* p. 293. pl. 53.

Lesser Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 182.

Jadreka, *Olaf. Icel.* ii. p. 201. t. 48.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 375.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH seventeen inches: weight nine ounces. Bill near four inches long, dusky, the base yellowish: irides white: the head and neck are cinereous: cheeks and chin white: back brown: on the wings a line of white: rump and vent white: two middle tail feathers black, the others white at the ends; which increases

on.

on the outer feathers, so as the exterior ones are white for nearly the whole length : legs dusky.

This inhabits *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Sweden*. Migrates in flocks in the south of *Russia*. Seen about lake *Baikal*; and is said also to have been met with in *England*.

PLACE.

*Scolopax glottis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 245. 10.—*Faun. Suec.* 171.—*Scop. Ann.* i.

N° 137.—*Brun.* 167.—*Muller*, p. 23.

La Barge grise, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 267. 2. pl. 23. fig. 1.

——— variée, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 503.

*Pluvialis major*, *Raii Syn.* p. 106. A. 8.

Greater Plover of Androvand, *Will. Orn.* p. 106. pl. 55.—*Sloan Jam.* p. 317. 9. pl. 268?—*Raii Syn.* p. 190. 6?

Green-legged Horseman, *Albin*, ii. pl. 69.

Greenshank, *Br. Zool.* N° 183.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 379.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

18.  
+ GREEN-  
SHANK.

**S**IZE of the *Redshank*: length fourteen inches: weight six ounces.

DESCRIPTION.

Bill two inches and a half long, black, and slender; the upper mandible is strait, but bends a trifle downwards at the tip; the under curves in the same manner upwards: the head, hind part of the neck, and back, are pale ash-colour, marked down the shafts with brown; the last colour deepest on the back, and occupying most of the middle feathers: over the eye is a streak of white: scapulars as the back: the lower part of the back, and all the under parts from the breast, white: quills dusky, marked on the inner webs with white spots; the five outer ones darkest: tail white, crossed with dusky bars: legs dusky green, pretty long: the outer toe united to the middle one as far as the first joint: claws black.

These birds are sometimes in tolerable plenty on our coasts,

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

U 2

being

being met with in small flocks in the winter season, as well as in marsh lands in the neighbourhood of the sea. Sometimes sent up to the *London* markets, where I have bought them, and thought their flesh to be well flavoured. Their summer residence is no doubt to the northward, since they are met with in *Sweden*, and other parts\*, and are in plenty in *Russia* and *Siberia*. Inhabits also the province of *New York* †. *Sloane* calls his bird a *Curlew*, but says the bill is strait; and no doubt means this very species: that it is in *Jamaica* is certain, as I have received it from thence.

19.  
SPOTTED  
SNIPE.

*Scolopax totanus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 245. 12.—*Brun.* N° 157.—*Muller*, 187.

—*Georgi Reise*, 171.

*Totanus alter*, *Raii Syn.* p. 106. 11.—*Will. Orn.* p. 299.

*Barker, Albin*, ii. pl. 71 ?

Spotted Redshank, *Br. Zool.* N° 186.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Greenshank*. The head of a pale ash-colour, marked with oblong streaks of black: back dusky, varied with triangular white spots: wing coverts ash-coloured, spotted in the same manner: quills dusky: breast, belly, and thighs, white; the first thinly spotted with black: the middle feathers of the tail ash-coloured; the side feathers whitish, barred with black: legs long, and of a bright red.

PLACE.

Inhabits various parts of the continent of *Europe*; and has been met with, though rarely, in *England*.

\* *Sondmaer, Strom.* 235.

† *Arct. Zool.*



## S N I P E.

149

Spotted Woodcock, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxii. p. 410.Spotted Snipe, *Arch. Zool.* N° 374.*Lev. Mus.*19.  
+ VAR. A.

**T**HIS is larger and longer than the *Greensbank*: in length near sixteen inches. The bill more than two inches long, and brown: orbits, chin, and throat, white: from the bill to the eye a line of white: cheeks and fore part of the neck white, with short dusky streaks: crown and upper part of the neck brown, streaked with white: wings black, marked with elegant triangular spots of white: breast and belly white: legs long, and in the living bird of a rich yellow; sometimes red.

DESCRIPTION.

This is found in *North America*, and is common at *Hudson's Bay*: comes into the neighbourhood of *Albany* fort, the end of *April* or beginning of *May*, and departs the end of *September*. Frequents the banks of rivers, feeding on small shell-fish and worms. On its return towards the south stops at *New York* for a time, but proceeds more southward, in order to pass the winter. The natives call this species *Sa-sa-shew*; the *English*, *Yellow-legs*. This, and several other species of *Snipes* and *Sandpipers*, are called, in *North America*, *Humilities*\*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

My specimen seems stronger marked; with less white about the head than in the above, and the spots on the wings very distinct; but the prime quills are dusky, and not spotted: the bill is two inches and a quarter long, brown, shaped exactly as that of the *Greensbank*: the legs yellowish brown. I received this from *Hudson's Bay*, and esteem it as differing in sex only from the last described.

\* *Arch. Zool.*

<sup>20.</sup>  
+ REDSHANK.

- Scolopax calidris*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 245. 11.—*Muller*, N<sup>o</sup> 186.—*Kram. El.*  
p. 353.—*Frisch.* ii. 240.  
———— *totanus*, *Faun. Suec.* 167.  
*Le Chevalier*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 188. 4. pl. 17. fig. 1.  
———— *aux pieds rouges*, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 513.  
*Redshank*, or *Pool-Snip*, *Raii Syn.* p. 107. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 299.—  
*Albin*, iii. pl. 87.—*Br. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 184. pl. 65.  
*Br. Mus.* *Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH twelve inches. Bill almost two; base reddish; end dusky black: irides reddish hazel: head and hind part of the neck dusky ash-colour: back and scapulars glossy greenish brown: wing coverts ash-colour, mixed with dusky and brown, and marked with whitish spots: ends of all the secondaries, except the two inner ones, white for an inch at the tip: quills dusky; four or five of the inner ones more or less tipped with white, with dusky margins: over the eye a streak of white; and between the bill and eye a dusky mark: chin and fore part of the neck marked with short dusky streaks: the under parts from the breast, and the lower part of the back and rump, white, marked with minute dusky specks: tail coverts and tail crossed with numerous bars of black, twelve or thirteen on each feather: legs orange: claws black. In some birds both the rump and belly are of a pure white.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

The *Redshank* is pretty common in this kingdom, but grows scarcer towards the north. It breeds, like many others of this genus, in the marshes; and lays four whitish eggs, tinged with olive, and marked with irregular black spots, most numerous at the large end. When disturbed it has the actions of a *Lapwing*, flying round its nest, which it is said to do in a circular manner, and

and this regular, with the nest in the centre, be the circuit larger or smaller; inasmuch that an attentive observer will often find it out by this circumstance. It is common also in many parts of *Europe*, as high as *Finmark*; and is likewise found in *Siberia*\*: is indigenous also to the *American* continent.

**B**ILL black; bare, reddish, as in the *Redshank*: irides blue: head, hind part of the neck, and back, greyish: chin, throat, breast, and belly, white; sides of the three first marked with small dusky spots: over the eyes a line of white: wings dusky: the outer webs of the coverts and secondaries barred with white and black; shaft of the outer quill white: rump and tail barred black and white: legs orange red.

Inhabits the marshes of *China*. From the drawings of the late Dr. *Fothergill*.

*Scolopax candida*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 247. 18.

Le Chevalier blanc, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 207. 8.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 519.

White Redshank, *Edw.* pl. 139.

**S**IZE of the *Redshank*: length eleven inches. Bill almost two, of an orange-colour, with the tip black: the upper part of the head, neck, back, scapulars, lesser wing, and upper tail coverts, are white, varied with transverse rufous grey streaks: fore part of the head, throat, and from thence to the vent, as also the rump, pure white: greater wing coverts dirty white: prime quills grey: secondaries and tail white, spotted transversely with rufous grey: legs orange.

\* *Arch. Zool.*

20.  
VAR. A.  
CHINESE  
REDSHANK.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

21.  
WHITE  
REDSHANK.

DESCRIPTION.

This

PLACE.

This was met with at *Hudson's Bay*; and, on our further acquaintance with it, is not unlikely to prove a mere variety of the *Redbank*.

22.  
SEMIPALMATED SN.

Semipalmated Snipe, *Art. Zool.* N° 380.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH fourteen inches. Bill two inches long, dusky: head and neck streaked black and white: breast white, marked with round black spots: belly and sides white; the last crossed with transverse bars of brown: back and wing coverts cinereous, with great sagittal spots of black: primaries dusky, crossed with a white bar: secondaries white: the middle feathers of the tail cinereous, barred with black; outmost white: legs dusky: toes semipalmated.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York*.

23.  
STONE SN.

Stone Snipe, *Art. Zool.* N° 376.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**WICE the size of a *Snipe*. Bill black: head, neck, breast, back, scapulars, and greater coverts, spotted black and white: rump and tail barred with the same: primaries dusky: legs long and yellow.

PLACE.

Observed in autumn, feeding on the sands on the lower part of *Chateaux Bay*, and are called *Stone Curlews*. Are perpetually nodding their heads.

24.  
YELLOW-SHANKS.

Yellowshanks, *Art. Zool.* N° 378.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eleven inches. Bill slender, black, a little bent at the end: head, hind part of the neck, back, and greater wing

wing coverts, dirty white, spotted with black: lesser coverts plain brown: primaries dusky: breast and fore part of the neck spotted black and white: belly and tail coverts white: tail barred brown and white: legs yellow.

Appears in the province of *New York* in autumn.

PLACE.

Nodding Snipe, *Arz. Zool.* N° 370.

25.  
NODDING SN.

**S**IZE of the *common Snipe*. Bill slender, long, black: crown and upper part of the back dusky, streaked with red: cheeks cinereous, streaked with black: neck and breast cinereous, mixed with rust-colour, and marked with obscure dark spots: belly white: thighs spotted with black: lesser wing coverts ash-coloured; greater dusky, edged with brown: quills dusky; the secondaries tipped with white: lower part of the back white, spotted with black: tail barred black and white; tip reddish: legs greenish: the toes bordered by a narrow plain membrane.

DESCRIPTION.

Observed in *Chateaux Bay*, on the coast of *Labrador*, in *September*. Are perpetually nodding their heads.

PLACE.

Black Snipe, *Arz. Zool.* N° 381.

26.  
BLACK SN.

**B**ILL and legs red: plumage most intensely black.

Observed by *Steller* in the islands towards *America*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Red-breasted Snipe, *Arz. Zool.* N° 368.

27.  
RED-BREASTED  
SN.

**S**IZE of the *common Snipe*. Bill like that bird; above two inches long: head, neck, and scapulars, varied with black, ash-colour, and red: fore part of the neck and breast ferruginous,

DESCRIPTION.

VOL. III.

X

thinly

thinly spotted with black : coverts and secondaries dark cinereous ; the last tipped with white : back and rump white, concealed by the scapulars : tail barred dusky and white : legs dark green : middle and outer toe connected by a small web.

PLACE. Inhabits the coasts of *New York*.

28.  
BROWN SN.

Brown Snipe, *Art. Zool.* N° 369.  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION. **S**IZE of the last : length eleven inches. Bill two inches and a half long, and brown : between the base of it and the eye a white bar ; and above the eye a speck of white : the head, neck, and scapulars, of a fine uniform cinereous brown, marked in a few places with black ; sides of the head and fore part of the neck palest : wing coverts and prime quills dark brown ; shaft of the first quill white : secondaries pale brown, edged with white : back white : rump and tail barred black and white : breast mottled white and brown : belly white : legs dark brown : hind toe placed high up, and pretty long.

PLACE. Found with the former.

29.  
ASH-COLOUR-  
ED SN.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eleven inches. Bill more than an inch and a half long, strait, except at the tip, where it is a trifle bent ; colour black : upper part of the head, neck, and body, ash-colour : between the bill and eye a whitish mark : chin and fore part of the neck white, mottled a little with brown on the throat : breast and sides of the body ash-colour : middle of the belly white : legs yellowish green.

Inhabits

Inhabits *Eimeo* and *Palmerston* Isles. In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

PLACE.

*Scolopax fusca*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 243. 5.

*La Barge brune*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 276. 4. pl. 23, fig. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 508.—*Pl. Enl.* 875.

Dusky Snipe, *Arch. Zool.* p. 471. 6.

30.  
DUSKY SN.

**L**ENGTH almost twelve inches. Bill two inches and one third, a little bent downwards at the point; colour black; the base of the lower mandible pale: plumage on the upper part of the body dusky black; the edges of the feathers whitish: crown darkest, and plain: scapulars and lesser wing coverts marked with whitish spots on the margins: lower part of the back and rump white: cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, deep ash-colour: from thence to the vent the same, but growing lighter as it approaches the last, and here and there mixed and edged with white: quills brown, palest within, and spotted with grey on the outer margin, and some of the secondaries on both webs: the two middle tail feathers dusky brown, marked with transverse whitish streaks; the others brown, crossed in the same manner with white: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Breeds within the *Arctic* circle. Migrates into *Russia* and *Siberia*.

PLACE.

*Scolopax cinerea*, *N. C. Petr.* vol. xix. 6. t. 19. (*J. Gueldenstaedt.*)

Terek Avofet, *Arch. Zool.* p. 502.

31.  
TEREK SN.

**L**ENGTH nine inches. The bill bends upwards from the base, and a little downwards at the tip, and is nearly two  
X 2 inches

DESCRIPTION.

inches in length; colour of it black: irides brown: the plumage on the upper parts is wholly cinereous; the middle of each feather brown, which is in streaks on the head and neck, on the back oblong, and on the rump transverse: the under parts white; but the throat and breast streaked with ash-colour: wings ash-colour, crossed with a bar of white: quills brown; the shaft of the first white, the second cinereous: secondaries tipped with white: the two middle tail feathers are cinereous; the rest the same, varied with whitish, but not banded: legs reddish brown: toes somewhat palmated at the base: claws blackish.

*Male and female alike.*

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This inhabits, during the summer, the neighbourhood of the *Caspian Sea*, particularly about the mouth of the river *Terek*, where it breeds. Met with in flocks in the marshes, especially on the borders of salt lakes, and feeds on insects. This seems not perfectly consonant to any genus: seems a link between the *Snipe* and *Avoset*: but, in our opinion, the bill turning downwards at the point, seems to forbid the placing it with the latter; though the feet being palmated gives it great affinity.

32.  
CAURALE SN.

Le Caurâle, ou petit Paon des Roses, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 169. pl. 14.—*PL. Enl.* 782.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a most beautiful species: is about the size of the *Whimbrel*, and measures fifteen inches in length. The bill is near two inches long, of a yellowish green, and bends a very trifle downwards: the head and sides below the eyes are black: over the eye is a streak of white; and the black is bounded beneath by white, passing from the chin and throat to the hind head; in  
the



the middle of this white, on each side, in the direction of the jaw, is a black slender line: the neck and breast are rufous, striated transversely with slender black lines: back the same, but more grey, crossed with broad bars of black: scapulars grey, banded with white: the wings are cream-colour, mottled with black near the shoulder, and beautifully banded with rufous red; in the middle, and at some distance from the end of the quills, in both places accompanied with black: the tail is grey, mottled and striated across with black interrupted bands; and near the end crossed with a broad bar of black, bounded above with rufous red: the belly, thighs, and vent, are white: legs yellow, and rather short for the size of the bird.

This inhabits the interior parts of *Guiana*, but is not common. It frequents the sides of rivers: is a solitary bird, and known by a kind of plaintive whistle, which the natives imitate, in order to decoy the bird within reach. The specimen in the *Leverian Museum* is a most perfect and fine-coloured one. I have seen three or four others, which were less brilliant in their plumage. Hence we may suspect that the *male* may differ from the *female* merely by this circumstance; and that Sir *Ashton Lever's* bird is a *male*. The inhabitants of *Guiana* give this species the name of *Paon des Roses*. One which came under my inspection had a label affixed, with the name of *le Pard*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

## GENUS LXIX. SANDPIPER.

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 1. Ruff.     | N <sup>o</sup> 20. Grifled S. |
| 2. Lapwing.                 | 21. Striated S.               |
| 3. Greater D <sup>o</sup> . | VAR. A.                       |
| 4. Red-legged Sandpiper.    | 22. Ash-coloured S.           |
| 5. Cayenne S.               | 23. Common S.                 |
| 6. Louifiane S.             | 24. Spotted S.                |
| VAR. A.                     | 25. New York S.               |
| 7. Goa S.                   | 26. Streaked S.               |
| 8. Senegal S.               | 27. Boreal S.                 |
| 9. Gambet S.                | 28. Newfoundland S.           |
| 10. Swift S.                | 29. Variegated S.             |
| 11. Grey S.                 | 30. Purre.                    |
| VAR. A.                     | VAR. A.                       |
| 12. Green S.                | 31. Red-necked S.             |
| VAR. A.                     | 32. Little S.                 |
| VAR. B.                     | 33. Dunlin.                   |
| 13. Wood S.                 | 34. Red S.                    |
| 14. White-winged S.         | 35. Southern S.               |
| 15. Selninger S.            | 36. Knot.                     |
| 16. Waved S.                | 37. Turnstone.                |
| 17. Uniform S.              | VAR. A.                       |
| 18. Dusky S.                | VAR. B.                       |
| 19. Freckled S.             | VAR. C.                       |

**T**HE bill in this genus is strait, slender, and an inch and a half long, or under.

Nostrils small.

Tongue

Tongue slender.

Toes divided, or very slightly connected at the base by a membrane: hind toe weak.

*Tringa pugnax*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 147. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* 175.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 140.—*Brun.* 168. 169.—*Kram.* p. 352.—*Frisch.* t. 232. 235.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 172.

Le Combattant, ou Paon de Mer, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 240. 18. pl. 22. fig. 1. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 521. pl. 29. 30.—*Pl. Enl.* 305. 306.

Ruffe, *Raii Syn.* p. 107. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 302. pl. 56.

Ruff and Reeve, *Albin*, i. pl. 72. 73.—*Br. Zool.* N° 192. pl. 69.—*Arch. Zool.* p. 479. A.

*Br. Mus. Linn. Mus.*

I.  
+ RUFF.

**L**ENGTH one foot. Bill more than one inch, yellowish; in some black: the whole face covered with numerous yellow pimples: irides hazel: the back part of the head, and the neck, are furnished with very long feathers, standing out in a remarkable manner, not unlike the *ruff* worn by our ancestors; a portion of this set of feathers stands up over each eye, imitating ears: the ruff is of as many different colours as there are birds who wear it, no two being alike; in general it is barred with black, yet I have seen many white, or of one plain colour; and I observe, that of whatever colour the *ruff* may be, the *breast* is very little different; and the transverse markings on the upper parts of the plumage somewhat correspond: the ground colour, however, is mostly brown; the feathers in general barred with black, and many of them marked with concentric circles of black: quills dusky: lower belly, vent, and upper tail coverts, white; the last pretty long: the four-middle tail feathers barred

DESCRIPTION.

not unlike the back; the others plain brown: the legs in all are dull yellow: claws black.

## FEMALE.

The *female*, or *Reeve*, wants the *ruff* on the neck, and is less than the *male*. General colour brown: the middle of each feather dusky, in some parts almost black; the edges of the feathers very pale: primaries dusky or black: secondaries barred rufous brown and black: belly, vent, and upper tail coverts, white: tail dusky: legs as in the *male*.

The *male* bird does not gain the *ruff* till the second season, being till then like the *female*; as he also is from the end of *June* till the season of love commences, when nature clothes him with the *ruff*, and the red pimples break out on the face; but after the time of incubation the long feathers fall off, and the caruncles shrink in under the skin, so as not to be discerned.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

These birds inhabit the north of *Europe* in summer, as far as *Iceland*, as well as the northern marshes of *Russia* and *Siberia*. They arrive in *England* in the spring, chiefly in *Lincolnshire*\*, the isle of *Ely*, and the *East Riding of Yorksbire*. The *males* are in much greater number than the *females*; hence the continual battles for the sake of possession. The *male* chuses a stand on some dry bank near a splash of water, running round a particular spot so often as to make a bare circular path: the moment a *female* appears, all the *males* within a given distance begin fighting, at which time the fowlers catch them, by means of nets, in great numbers †. They are also caught by means of *Stale Birds*, but

\* Chiefly in the *West Fen*. *Four in Scotl.*

† By placing a clap-net, fourteen yards long and four broad, over night, forty-four birds have been caught at one pull, the morning following; and in all six dozen in the course of the morning.—A fowler has caught between forty and fifty dozen in one season.—*Br. Zool.*

in much less quantity. It is usual to fat these birds for the table by means of *bread* and *milk*, mixed with *hemp-seed*, and sometimes boiled *wheat*, to these by many *sugar* is added; which last in a fortnight's time will cause them to be one lump of fat, when they will fetch from two shillings to half a crown each. The *Reeve* lays four eggs in a tuft of grass, the beginning of *May*; they are white, marked with large rusty spots: and the young are hatched in about a month. It is not known for certain where this species pass the winter, and perhaps it may be some time before we do; for, as the bird has the characteristic marks of the *Ruff* only in breeding-time, it may possibly pass unheeded among the several others of this genus. In the *Leve-rian Museum* is a variety of the *female*, being wholly white, except the wings, which have much the same marking as usual, except of a very pale colour.

*Tringa vanellus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 248. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* 176.—*Scop. Ann.* i.

N° 141.—*Brun.* N° 170.—*Muller*, N° 192.—*Kram. El.* p. 353.—*Frisch.* ii. 213.—*Olin. Uc.* pl. in p. 21.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 172.

Le Vanneau, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 94. 1. pl. 8. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 48. pl. 4.—*Pl. Enl.* 242.

Lapwing, or Bastard Plover, *Raii Syn.* p. 110. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* 307.

pl. 57.—*Albin*, i. pl. 74.—*Br. Zool.* N° 190.—*Aræ. Zool.* p. 480. D.

*Lev. Mus.*

2.  
+ LAPWING.

**L**ENGTH thirteen inches and a half: weight eight ounces.

Bill one inch or more, and black: irides hazel: the crown of the head is glossy greenish black; at the back part springs a crest composed of narrow feathers, some of which are four inches in length, and turn upwards at the ends: round the eye and the

DESCRIPTION.

VOL. III.

Y

sides

sides of the neck white : beneath the eye a streak of black : fore part of the neck, as far as the breast, black ; hind part white and brown : the back and wings green ; the first glossed with purple, the last with blue : quills black ; the four first have a white spot at the tip : the base half of the secondaries white : breast and belly white : upper tail coverts and vent pale rufous : tail white, for half way next the base ; the end half black ; the outer feathers almost wholly white : legs brownish red.

*Male* and *female* alike, but the last is rather smaller.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is pretty common in *England*, where it remains the whole year. They lay their eggs on the ground, scraping together a little dried grass for a bed ; they are four in number, of a dirty olive, spotted with black. The hen sits about three weeks : the young run within two or three days after they are hatched. The *female* has great address in decoying the curious impertinent from the nest or young, using many stratagems of deceit ; flying over the head of any one with great noise : is said to be most clamorous when farthest from the nest ; and will even feign to run along the ground, as if lame, in order to decoy. Towards winter both young and old collect in flocks of four or five hundred, or more, and are seen on our heaths ; and in some places are taken in nets, for the use of the table\*. Their eggs are also thought a delicacy, and fetch a good price †.

These are also common in most parts of *Europe*, as far as

\* In the provinces of *Brie* and *Champaign*, in *France*, are seen in vast flocks of thousands, and decoyed into the nets by the playing of a mirror, with the addition of some stuffed birds, with here and there a live one intermixed. *Hist. des Oij.*

† Three shillings per dozen.—*Br. Zool.*

*Iceland*; and on the continent. Change place according to the season; being met with in the winter in *Persia* and *Egypt*. We have also seen a specimen from *China*. The chief food of the bird in its wild state is *worms*, which it draws out of the ground morning and evening. It is frequently kept in gardens, of which it is a useful inhabitant, freeing them from *worms* and *slugs*, and in time becoming tolerably familiar. I have seen this bird approach a worm cast, turn it aside, and after making two or three turns about, by way of giving motion to the ground, the worm came out, and the watchful bird seizing hold of it drew it forth. During frosty and hard weather, this pretty gardener will feed on bits of *pudding*, *meat*, and such like; but ever forsaking these when *worms* can be had, its most esteemed food.

Le grand Vanneau de Bologne, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 110. 5.

**B**IGGER than a *Lapwing*. Bill yellowish, with the tip black: head and hind part of the neck chestnut: back, wings, scapulars, and rump, black: throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, white, marked with ferruginous spots: belly, sides, and thighs, white: quills and tail black: legs the colour of yellow oker.

Inhabits *Italy*, about *Bologna*, where it is called *Ginocchiella*.

*Tringa erythropus*, *Scop. Ann.* i. 146.

**B**IGGER than the *Ruff*. Bill black: forehead rufous white: the upper parts of the body and wings cinereous brown: the second quills white; the first seven prime ones black: belly foot-colour:

Y 2

3.  
GREATER LAP-  
WING.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

4.  
RED-LEGGED  
SANDPIPER.

DESCRIPTION.

colour: rump and tail rufous white, the last crossed with a black band at the tip: the thighs naked for the greatest part of their length: legs red.

Native place uncertain.

5.  
CAYENNE S.

Le Vanneau armé de Cayenne, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 66.—*Pl. Enl.* 836.  
Vanneau, *Descr. Surin.* ii. p. 193.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than our *Lapwing*: length eight inches and a half. The bill is red, three quarters of an inch long, with the tip black: the forehead and throat are black: the middle of the crown ash-colour: hind head brown; from it spring five or six blackish long feathers, forming a crest not unlike that of the *Lapwing*: the neck is dusky white: on the breast a broad band of black: belly and vent white: the back of a greenish purple: the outside of the wing, for some way from the shoulder, white; near the bend a short, brown, sharp spur, rather bent: the base half of the tail is white; the end half black; the tip fringed with white: legs reddish: toes of moderate length: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*. Met with commonly in the marshy *savannas*, and lives on insects.

6.  
LOUISIANE S.

Le Vanneau armé de la Louisiane, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 114. 7. pl. 8. fig. 2.—  
*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 65.—*Pl. Enl.* 835.  
Armed Sandpiper, *Arch. Zool.* N° 395.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Lapwing*: length eleven inches. Bill orange; at the base of it a naked skin of the same colour, which rises up on the forehead, takes in the eyes, and hangs on each side of the mandible like a *wattle*: the top of the head is black: the rest of the



the upper parts grey brown : the under yellowish white : at the bend of the wing a sharp spur : quills chiefly black, mixed more or less with grey : tail yellowish white, tipped with black : legs red : claws black.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

PLACE.

Parra Dominica, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 259. 1.

Le Vanneau armé de St. Domingue, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 118. 8.

6.  
VAR. A.

**S**IZE of the last. Bill yellow, the base of it surrounded with a yellow skin, as in that bird : the head and upper parts pale yellow : the under yellowish white, inclining to rose-colour : tail as the back, but the side feathers incline to rose-colour on the inner webs : legs yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits several of the warmer parts of *America* and *St. Domingo*.

PLACE.

Vanneau armé de Goa, *Pl. Enl.* 807.

————— des Indes, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 64.

7.  
GOA S.

**L**ENGTH thirteen inches. Bill dusky : head and neck black : before the eye, and round it, carunculated and red : from the back part of the eye a stripe of white, passing down on each side the neck, and communicating with the breast, which, as well as the under parts of the body, is white : the back and wing coverts are rufous brown : greater coverts white : quills black : the base of the tail for one third is white, the middle black, and the end brown : legs yellow : it has four toes, all of a moderate length : on the fore part of the wing, near the joint, is a short sharp spur.

DESCRIPTION.

This came from *Goa*.

PLACE.

Parra

8.  
SENEGAL S.

Parra Senegalla, *Lin. Syß.* i. p. 259. 2.

Le Vanneau armé du Senegal, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 111. 6. pl. 10. fig. 2.—  
*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 62.—*Pl. Enl.* 362.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Lapwing*: length twelve inches. Bill yellowish green, with the tip black: the forehead covered with a yellow skin, as in the *Louiflane* species, but not taking in the eye: the forehead is white: chin and throat black: the head and upper parts of the neck, body, and lesser wing coverts, grey brown: the under parts the same, but paler: lower part of the belly, upper and under tail coverts, dirty white: the greater wing coverts the same: quills black, more or less white at the bottom: at the bend of the wing a black spur: tail, half way from the base, dirty white; the rest of the length black, with pale rufous tips.

PLACE.

This species inhabits *Senegal*.

It was perhaps these that interrupted Mr. *Adanson's* shooting, as they alarmed all the birds within hearing by their cries. The *Negroes* called them *Uett Uett*; the *French*, *Squallers*; because, as soon as they see a man, they set up a loud screaming, on which all other birds take the hint, and fly off. He says that they always fly in pairs, and have a spur on each wing\*.

\* See *Voy.* 8vo. p. 77.

*Tringa gambetta*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 248. 3.—*Faun. Suec.* 177.—*Scop. Ann.* i. 142.

*Tringa variegata*, *Brun.* N° 181.—*Muller*, N° 204.

Le Chevalier rouge, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 192. 4.

La Gambette, *Pl. Enl.* 845.

Gambetta, *Raii Syn.* p. 107. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 300.

Red-legged Horseman, *Albin*, ii. pl. 68.

Gambet, *Br. Zool.* N° 198. pl. 70.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 394.

9.  
GAMBET S.

**S**IZE of the *Greensbank*: length twelve inches. Bill of a reddish colour, with a black tip: the irides yellowish green: head, back, and breast, cinereous brown, spotted with dull yellow: wing coverts and scapulars cinereous, edged with dull yellow: prime quills dusky; shaft of the first white: tail dusky, bordered with yellow: legs yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *England*, but is not common: has been shot on the coast of *Lincolnshire*. Known in *France*; but is there a rare bird. Has a note not unlike the whistle of a *Woodcock*; and the flesh is esteemed. Inhabits *Scandinavia* and *Iceland*; called in the last *Stelkr*. It has also been taken in the *Frozen Sea*, between *Asia* and *America*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Tringa Helvetica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 250. 12.—*Phil. Transf.* vol. lxii. p. 412.

Vanneau de Suisse, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 106. 4. pl. 10. fig. 1.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 60.—*Pl. Enl.* 853.

Swiss Sandpiper, *Arch. Zool.* N° 396.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

10.  
SWISS S.

**S**IZE of the *Lapwing*: length eleven inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, and black, swelling at the point: forehead and neck white; the feathers of the last dashed with brown down the

DESCRIPTION.

the shafts: hind part of the head spotted with black and white: cheeks, fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, black: thighs and vent white: back and wing coverts white, spotted with black: prime quills black: tail white, crossed with narrow bars of black, which are least in number on the outer feathers: legs black: hind toe small. The bird described in the *Philosophical Transactions* had a mixture of white lunated spots with the black on the under parts; which Dr. *Forster* suspects may prove the young bird.

## PLACE.

This species inhabits the coasts of *Connecticut* and *Hudson's Bay*: visits the last in spring; and feeds on berries, insects, and worms. Common throughout the south of *Russia*, and *Siberia*: supposed to breed in the arctic flats of the last. It is also found in *France* and *Switzerland*; but never many of them together.

II.  
GREY S.

*Tringa squatarola*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 252. 23.—*Faun. Suec.* 186.—*Scop. Ann.* i.

N° 144.—*Brun.* N° 176.—*Müller*, p. 25.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 172.

Le Vanneau gris, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 100. 2. pl. 9. fig. 1.—*Pl. Enl.* 854.

Le Vanneau pluvier, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 68.

Grey Plover, *Raii Syn.* p. 111. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 309. pl. 57.—*Brown Jam.* p. 478.—*Albin*, i. pl. 76.

Grey Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* N° 191.—*Art. Zool.* N° 393.

*Lew. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Golden Plover*: weight seven ounces: length twelve inches. Bill one inch and a quarter in length, black: the head, back, and wing coverts, black, edged with greenish ash-colour, with some white: cheeks and throat white, marked with oblong dusky spots: belly and thighs white: outer webs of the quills black; the lower part of the inner webs of the four first white:

white: rump white: tail barred black and white\*: legs dirty green: back toe small.

This is now and then seen on the coasts of *England*, in the winter time, in small flocks. Found in *Carolina* in great numbers. Also common in *Siberia*; appearing there in autumn in great flocks, coming from the extreme north, where they breed †.

*Tringa varia*, *Lin Syst.* i. p. 252. 21.

Le Vanneau varié, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 103. 3. pl. 9. fig. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 923.

PLACE:

II.  
VAR. A.

**S**IZE of the last. Bill black: the head, hind part of the neck, back, and scapulars, are brown; the feathers spotted and margined with white: rump the same, but the spots are yellowish: upper tail coverts white, edged with grey and pale yellow: throat white: fore part of the neck grey brown; margins of the feathers white: from thence to the vent white: the wing coverts like the back; some of the outer greater ones dusky, margined at the ends with white: bastard wing dusky: quills the same; from the fifth to the ninth edged with white at the tips; the others incline to grey brown, edged outwardly with white; the six inner ones spotted on the margins with white: the tail feathers barred with brown and white; the outer one all white, except a brown longitudinal streak on the outer web: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Linnaeus* observes, that the outer feather has but one black bar, the others several.

† *Arch. Zool.*

<sup>12.</sup>  
4- GREEN S.

*Tringa ochropus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 250. 13.—*Faun. Suec.* 180.—*Muller*,  
p. 25.—*Brun.* N° 183.—*Frisch.* ii. 239.

Le Beccaféau, ou Cul blanc, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 177. 1. pl. 16. fig. 1.—*Bris.*  
*Ois.* vii. p. 534.—*Pl. Enl.* 843.

*Tringa* of Aldrovand, *Raii Syn.* p. 108. A. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 300. pl. 56.  
(*Cinclus Bellonii.*)

*Tringa tertia* Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 109. 8.—*Will. Orn.* 301. pl. 56.

Green Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* N° 201.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 389.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH ten inches. Bill one inch and a half long, black: top of the head and hind part of the neck dusky ash-colour: over the eye a pale streak; and between the bill and eye dusky: back and wings greenish glossy brown; the edges of the feathers spotted with dirty white: chin white: fore part of the neck dusky white, marked with dark streaks: from thence to the vent white; as are the upper and lower tail coverts: quills and outer edge of the wing plain dusky brown: secondaries nearly as long as the quills: under the wings dusky, the feathers barred with white, the bars meeting obliquely, and forming the shape of the letter V: the tail is white, the feathers more or less barred with dusky; the outer one least of all: the legs are of a greenish lead-colour, slender: the outer and middle toes united at the base by a membrane.

PLACE.

This bird is common to many parts of *Europe*, and is for the most part a solitary species. It frequents fresh waters and streams. Is very plenty in the watery places of *Russia* and *Siberia*; and is found as far as *Iceland*. It is also in *England*, though rather scarce; and I am not clear that it is seen, except in the winter season, having never heard of the circumstance: nor is it

ever met with in greater numbers than four or five together. Is found also in *America*. This has a musky kind of smell, not unlike some of the *Petrel* genus.

*Tringa littorea*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 251. N° 17.—*Faun. Succ.* N° 185.—*Brun.* N° 177. 178.—*Muller*, N° 200.

12.  
VAR. A.

Le Chevalier cendré, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 203. 7. pl. 17. fig. 2.

———— varié, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 517.—*Pl. Enl.* 300.

Mr. Oldham's white Heron, *Albin*, iii. pl. 89.

Shore Sandpiper, *Arch. Zool.* p. 481. F.

**T**HIS differs not materially from the other. The spots on the back are ferruginous instead of white: the shaft of the first quill is white, as in that bird; and the secondaries have white tips: the legs are brown.

DESCRIPTION.

This bird is said to migrate from *Sweden* into *England* at the approach of winter\*.

PLACE.

*Brunnich* mentions a further variety, wherein the first quill has a black shaft, and the spots on the back and wings less: and observes, that they differ in age and sex.

**L**ENGTH ten inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, and black: head and hind part of the neck pale ash-colour: through the eye a dusky streak: forehead white: over the eye a line of the same: back and wings cinereous, marked with whitish spots, not very conspicuous: sides of the head, and under parts, dirty white; across the breast verging to ash-colour: quills dusky: tail the same; all but the two middle feathers barred with white on the outer webs: legs dusky green.

12.  
VAR. B.  
DESCRIPTION.

\* *Amæn. Acad.* iv. p. 590.

PLACE. Inhabits *King George's Sound*. In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

13.  
WOOD S.

*Tringa glareola*, *Faun. Suec.* N<sup>o</sup> 184.  
Wood Sandpiper, *Art. Zool.* p. 482. G.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is said to equal a *Starling* in size. Back brown, dotted with white: rump and belly white: quills brown; the shaft of the first white: secondaries white at the tips: tail banded brown and white; the outer feathers least brown in them.

PLACE.

Inhabits the moist woods of *Sweden*.

14.  
WHITE-WING-  
ED S.

DESCRIPTION.

A TRIFLE bigger than the *Purre*: length eight inches and a half. Bill one inch, cinereous: irides dusky brown: over the eye a pale streak: the head, hind part of the neck, back, and wings, are brownish black: lesser wing coverts dusky black: from the bend of the wing an oblique streak passes over the wing coverts; the greater ones mixed ferruginous and black: quills black, and reach almost to the end of the tail: the throat, breast, belly, and rump, are rufous: vent dirty yellow: the two middle tail feathers deep blackish brown; the others barred black and rufous; the outer feathers only on the exterior webs: legs dusky green.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Otabeite*, near the rivers, and is called *Torowé*. Also met with at *Eimeo*, or *York Isle*, and is there called *Té-te*.

VARIETIES.

This bird varies. In one specimen which came under my view, the crown of the head was dusky: the line over the eye ferruginous; and a tinge of the same was visible throughout the whole of the plumage: bill and legs yellowish.







*White-winged Sandpiper.*

SANDPIPER.

173

In another all the lesser wing coverts were white: four of the middle tail feathers plain; the others barred as usual: but all had the streak over the eye.

PL. LXXXII.

*Tringa maritima*, *Brun.* N° 182.—*Muller*, N° 206.—*Leems Lap.* N° 254.  
Selninger Sandpiper, *Arch. Zool.* p. 480. C.

15.  
SELNINGER S.

SIZE of a *Starling*. Upper parts varied with grey and black: middle of the back tinged with violet: fore part of the neck dusky: under part of the body white: tail dusky: the four outer feathers shortest, and edged with white: legs yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Norway* and *Iceland*. Lives about the sea shores, and emits a piping note.

PLACE.

*Tringa undata*, *Brun. Orn.* p. 55. N° 183.  
Waved Sandpiper, *Arch. Zool.* p. 481. E.

16.  
WAVED S.

GENERAL colour dusky, undulated with luteous and white: wing coverts and secondaries tipped with white: rump white: tail cinereous, and margined with black at the tip: the first prime quill has a white shaft.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Denmark* and *Norway*.

PLACE.

*Tringa rostrata brevis nigra*, tota dilute cinerea, *Muller*, N° 205.  
Uniform Sandpiper, *Arch. Zool.* p. 482. H.

17.  
UNIFORM S.

THIS species has a short black bill; and the whole of the plumage of an uniform pale ash-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Iceland*.

PLACE.

18.  
DUSKY S.

*Tringa calidris*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 252. 19.

*La Manbeche*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 226. 14. pl. 20. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 529. pl. 31.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Redshank*: length nine inches and a quarter. Bill one inch and a half, and black, with the base pale: the plumage on the upper parts is brownish black, the feathers margined with pale chestnut: the rump cinereous brown, transversely streaked with black, the margins of the feathers white: the under parts of the body chestnut\*: sides transversely streaked with pale chestnut and white: tail greyish brown; all except the two middle feathers margined with white: legs brown: the outer and middle toe united to the first joint.

PLACE.

This species is spoken of by authors as a bird of both *France* and *Germany*; but is not, as we hear of, in *England*. It frequents the sea shores, picking up the food there: further than this the manners are unknown. We have seen one quite corresponding with the above description, except that the under parts were white: this came from *Gibraltar*.

19.  
FRECKLED S.

*La Manbeche tachetée*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 229. 15. pl. 21. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 531.—*Pl. Enl.* 365.

Freckled Sandpiper, *Arb. Zool.* p. 480. B.

DESCRIPTION.

A TRIFLE less than the *Redshank*: length nine inches. Bill dusky: the upper parts of the body ash-colour, spotted with red and black; the last glossed with violet: beneath reddish

\* *Linnaeus* calls it *olive*.

white,

white, varied with dusky and chestnut spots: the two middle tail feathers cinereous, edged with white; the rest the same, but darker: the outer feathers marked lengthways on the exterior web with a white line: legs greenish.

Inhabits *France*, the north of *Russia*, and *Siberia*.

PLACE.

La Manbeche grise, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 233. 16. pl. 21. fig. 2.—*Buf. Ojf.* vii. p. 531.—*Pl. Enl.* 366.

20.  
GRISLED S.

**S**IZE of the *freckled Sandpiper*: length nine inches and a quarter. Bill more than one inch, and black: the plumage above is grey, the feathers with paler edges; but those of the upper part of the back and scapulars plain grey; of the rump pale grey, marked with a double brown band parallel to the margin, which is white: the under parts are white; but the feathers of the neck, breast, and sides, marked with a waved brown band parallel to the edge; and those of the belly with a longitudinal brown line near the end: quills brown, edged with a paler colour; the ten first with white shafts: the secondaries grey; and the five next the body marked with a brown band parallel to the margin: tail grey, with white margins; and parallel to them a deep grey band: the legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Europe*: found among its congeners on the sea coasts.

PLACE.

Tringa

21.  
STRIATED S.

*Tringa friata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 248. 5.—*Muller*, N° 194.—*Faun. Groenl.*  
N° 73.

Le Chevalier rayé, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 196. 5. pl. 18. fig. 1.—*Buf. Ois.* vii.  
p. 516.—*Pl. Enl.* 827.

Striated Sandpiper, *Arch. Zool.* N° 383.

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Starling*: length ten inches and three quarters. Bill one inch and a half long; the base half red, the end black: the upper part of the body undulated with dusky and cinereous: fore part of the neck dusky: breast and belly white: primaries and secondaries black, the last tipped with white: tertials white, with a stripe of black: tail black: the feathers on the side cinereous, edged with white: legs orange.

*Linnaeus* says, the rump and tail are white; the last fasciated with brown: and that the under parts are white, marked with both longitudinal and transverse stripes: possibly this may differ in sex, if the same bird.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This inhabits the colder parts of *Europe*; being found in *Sweden* and *Norway*. Is found, but less frequent, in *Russia* and *Siberia*, though it is met with even in *Iceland* and *Greenland*: in the last place the winter throughout; running backwards and forwards on the shore, according as the waves approach or recede, feeding on such insects as are left on the beach. Often skims along the surface of the water, like a *Swallow*, catching insects; rising and falling with the waves, but ever avoiding coming in contact with them. In breeding-time retires within shore, and lays from four to six eggs, a little bigger than those of the *Starling*, marked with pale obscure spots. Twitters like the *Swallow*. Is not a very shy

S A N D P I P E R.

177

thy bird : often caught in snares ; and the flesh is accounted good food. The feathers used for stuffing, like other feathers.

Le Chevalier tacheté, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 200, 6.

215  
VAR. A.

**T**HIS is smaller than the last. The upper parts of the head, neck, and back, are blackish, margined with rufous grey : scapulars the same, but barred with grey on the sides : lower part of the back and rump white : fore part, as far as the breast, mixed black and white ; verging to rufous on the sides : breast and belly white, marked with minute black spots : lower belly plain white : wing coverts grey brown ; some of them crossed at the end with rufous grey and black : quills dusky, within hoary ; shaft of the first white : upper and under tail coverts, the sides, and tail, barred black and white. This seems much allied to the last, though varying somewhat in description. *Brisson's* two figures seem to differ not sufficiently to form two distinct species.

DESCRIPTION.

*Tringa cinerea*, *Brun.* N° 179.—*Muller*, N° 202.—*Frisch.* t. 237.

Ash-coloured Sandpiper; *Br. Zool.* ii: p. 194.—*Arz. Zool.* N° 386.

22.  
ASH-COLOUR-  
ED S.

**L**ENGTH ten inches : weight five ounces. The head is ash-colour, spotted with black : neck the same, marked with dusky streaks : back and wing coverts finely varied with concentric semicircles of black, ash-colour, and white : coverts of the tail barred black and white : tail cinereous, edged with white : breast and belly white ; the first spotted with black : legs dusky green : toes bordered with a narrow finely-scolloped membrane.

DESCRIPTION.

VOL. III.

A a

This

## PLACE.

This species is seen on the shores of *Flintshire*, in the winter time, in vast flocks. Supposed to breed in *Denmark*. It also inhabits *America*. Seen in great numbers on *Seal Islands*, near *Chateaux Bay*. Breeds at *Hudson's Bay*, continuing the whole summer\* ; and is there called *Sasqua pisqua nishibj*.

23.  
\* COMMON S.

*Tringa hypoleucos*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 250. 14.—*Faun. Suec.* 182.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 143.—*Brun.* N° 174.—*Muller*, p. 25.—*Kram. El.* p. 353.  
*La Guignette, Bris. Orn.* v. p. 183. 2. pl. 16. fig. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 540.  
*Petite Alouette de Mer, Pl. Enl.* 850.  
 Sandpiper, *Raii Syn.* p. 108. A. 6.—*Will. Orn.* p. 301. pl. 55.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 204. pl. 71.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 388.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Purra*: length seven inches and a half: weight two ounces. Bill brown: irides hazel: the plumage on the upper parts very glossy: the head brown, streaked with black: over each eye a white streak: neck dull ash-colour: back and wings greenish brown, crossed with dusky narrow lines: the breast and under parts white: quills brown; the first plain; on the nine following a white spot on the inner web: tail rounded, of a greenish glossy brown; the four middle feathers crossed with fine blackish lines; the two next on each side the same, with the tips white; the last but one spotted white on the edges; and the outer one white, marked on the inner web with brown bars: legs greenish brown †.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is not uncommon with us in the summer season,

\* *Arch. Zool.*† *Scopoli* adds, that the toes are femipalmated.

but



but none are seen late in autumn. They breed with us, and the eggs are five in number; the female lays them in some convenient hole in the bank of the river which she frequents: the colour of them dirty yellowish white, with numerous dusky markings, mostly round; and a few large ones of a paler colour, most at the large end. The bird is known at some distance by its piping note, which it frequently emits, and often flirts up its tail.

It is frequently met with also in *France*, into which it comes in *May*, and departs in *September*. It is also found in the northern latitudes of *Siberia*, as far as *Kamtschatka*; and is also not uncommon in *America*, inhabiting *Chateaux Bay* to the north. The *American* species differs very little, except in the colour of the legs, which are yellowish.

One of these, which came under my inspection from *Cayenne*, had fewer spots on the back: a white bar across the wings: quills and tail brown: beneath wholly white, except here and there a little dusky mottling on the breast: the legs very pale.

*Tringa macularia*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 249. 7.

La Grive d'Eau, *Bris. Orn.* v. N° 20.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 140.

Spotted *Tringa*, *Edw.* pl. 277. fig. 2.

Spotted Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 196.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 385:

*Lew. Mus.*

24.  
+ SPOTTED S.

**L**ENGTH near eight inches: size of a *Thrush*. Bill dusky, towards the base reddish: over the eye a white streak: the upper parts of the bird greenish brown: head marked with small longish dusky spots: these increase on the neck to the back, where they are much larger: the rump plain: the shoulders and wings marked with the same colour; but the spots are transverse:

DESCRIPTION.

A a 2

the

the under side of the body is white, marked with dusky spots: the two middle tail feathers greenish brown; the others white, crossed with dusky lines: legs dusky flesh-colour.

FEMALE.

The *female* differs in not having the under parts of the body spotted.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species inhabits *America*, from *Pensylvania* to *Hudson's Bay*, where it arrives in *May*; and after breeding there, departs again in *September*. Is known there by the name of *Cbeckisba-shish*. It has also been met with in *England*; the bird from whence *Mr. Edwards* took his figure and description being shot in *Effex*.

25.  
NEW YORK S.

New York Sandpiper, *Arch. Zool.* N° 387.

DESCRIPTION.

THE lesser wing coverts are dusky, edged with white: the back dusky; the edges of the feathers cinereous: secondaries the same: tail coverts barred black and white: under side of the neck and body white: the breast spotted with brown: sides beneath the wings streaked with the same: tail cinereous.

PLACE.

Inhabits the province of *New York*.

26.  
STREAKED S.  
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *common Snipe*. Bill one inch and a quarter long, dusky: head and neck white, marked with numerous longitudinal dusky streaks: back dusky, the feathers edged with white: scapulars dusky, margined and mottled with ferruginous: lower part of the back and tail dusky ash-colour: wing coverts ash-colour: quills dusky: upper tail coverts, and all the under parts, white: sides spotted with dusky: legs dusky, with a tinge of yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Sandwich Sound*.

**S**IZE uncertain. Bill short, stout, and a little swelling at the point; colour dusky brown, with a black tip: the upper part of the plumage cinereous, mottled on the sides of the neck with a paler colour, which comes forward on the breast: over the eye a streak of white: chin, under parts of the body, and upper tail coverts, white: quills and tail dusky: legs deep brown.

Inhabits *King George's Sound*.

27.  
BOREAL S.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

**S**IZE uncertain. Bill black: upper part of the neck and body dusky black, the feathers edged with ferruginous: beneath cinereous white: bastard wing, quills, and tail, black: legs cinereous.

Inhabits *Newfoundland*. From the drawings of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

28.  
NEWFOUND-  
LAND S.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Lev. Mus.*

**S**IZE of the *Purra*. Bill one inch and a half long, and dusky: upper parts of the head, neck, and body, variegated with brown, black, and rufous: forehead and throat pale: fore part of the neck and breast dirty white, longitudinally streaked with black; across the breast a dusky mottled bar: sides of the body much the same: middle of the belly and thighs white: tail short, brown; the inner coverts white on the inner webs: legs dusky.

Inhabits *King George's Sound*.

29.  
VARIEGATED  
S.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Tringa*

30.  
+ PURRE.

*Tringa cinclus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 251. 18.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 172.

L'Alouette de Mer, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 211. 10. pl. 19. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 548.—*Pl. Enl.* 851.

Stint, or Ox Eye, *Raii Syn.* p. 110. A. 13.—*Will. Orn.* p. 305.

Least Snipe, *Raii Syn.* p. 190. 11.—*Sloan Fam.* p. 320. 14. pl. 265. 4.

Wagtail, *Kolb. Cape*, ii. p. 152?—*Brown Fam.* p. 477.

Sanderling, *Albin*, iii. pl. 88.

Purre, *Br. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 206. pl. 71.—*Arch. Zool.* p. 390.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter, black: the head and hind part of the neck are pale ash-colour, streaked with dusky: from bill to eye a white line: back and wing coverts brownish ash-colour; greater coverts darker, tipped with white: fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, white; the first mixed with brown: tail cinereous; the two middle feathers darkest, the others edged with white: legs dusky green.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is common to most parts of *Europe*; and, if the bird meant by *Kolben*, at the *Cape of Good Hope*: is also common in *America*, at *New York*; from thence as far as *Jamaica*, and other *West India Islands*, and *Cayenne*. It only frequents these kingdoms in winter; when they may be seen on the coasts in vast flocks, flying in large circles, alternately taking in the water and land: are shot sometimes in great numbers, and thought very good to eat. Formerly known by the name of *Stints*; in some parts called *Ox-birds*. I have much suspicion that these breed on the coasts of *Kent*, as I had some birds sent to me by Mr. *Boys* of *Sandwich*, shot at *Romney* in the month of *August*, which scarcely differed

differed from the description, except in having the margins of the feathers on the upper parts of a pale ferruginous colour.

L'Alouette de Mer à collier, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 216. 11. pl. 19. fig. 2.

Le Cincle, *Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 553.—*Pl. Enl.* 852.

*Lev. Mus.*

30.  
VAR. A.

**L**ESS than the *Purra*: length six inches and three quarters.

DESCRIPTION.

Bill black: on the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, the feathers are dusky or black in the middle, with pale rufous or whitish margins: throat and fore part of the neck white, minutely dashed with brown down the shafts: breast and sides brown, edged with white: the rest of the under parts white: the wing coverts are grey brown, dashed down the shafts with a deeper colour, the edges pale; some of the greater ones white at the tips: the quills brown; the nine first have the end half of the shafts white; the others more or less edged with white: the tail feathers are grey; the two middle ones brown on the inner webs; the others white within, and have the shafts white: the legs are brown.

This bird has much affinity with the *Purra*, and is often found in company with that bird: probably a sexual difference, or that of age.

*Tringa ruficollis*, *Pall. Tr.* iii. p. 700.

**S**IZE of the *Purra*. The bill is shorter than the head: the crown and hind part of the neck striated ferruginous and black: fore part of the neck, as far as the breast, deep ferruginous: the rest not unlike the *Purra*: legs black.

31.  
RED-NECKED  
P. S.

DESCRIPTION.

This

PLACE. This is pretty common about the salt lakes of the province of *Dauria*, in spring. It is gregarious, and often found in company with other species.

<sup>32.</sup>  
LITTLE S.

*Tringa pusilla*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 252. 20.

La petite Alouette de Mer de St. Domingue, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 222. pl. 25. fig. 2.

Little Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N<sup>o</sup> 207.—*Gen. Birds*, p. 65. pl. 12.—*Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 397.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Hedge Sparrow*: length five inches and eight lines.

Bill brown, with a black tip: the head and all the upper parts brown, edged with black and pale rusty brown: greater wing coverts and all the quills dusky, tipped with white: tail dusky: breast and belly white: legs black.

PLACE.

This bird is found in *England*, though not very frequent. The *British Zoology* mentions one having been shot near *Cambridge* in *September*.

It is also met with in *St. Domingo*, but differs in the white on the under parts being tinged with rufous; the three outer tail feathers having white shafts; and the rump a little mottled. Our circumnavigators found it in *Nootka Sound*. It is likewise met with in the northern parts of *Europe*; and is both in *Iceland* and *Greenland*.

*Tringa Alpina*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 429. 11.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 181.—*Brun.*

N° 167 ? 173.—*Muller*, 197.—*Frisch.* t. 241.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 77.

La Becassine d'Angleterre, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 309. 5.

La Brunette, *Bisf. Ois.* vii. p. 493.

Dunlin, *Raii Syn.* p. 109. A. 12.—*Will. Orn.* p. 305.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 205.

—*Arch. Zool.* N° 391.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

33.  
DUNLIN.

**S**IZE of the *Jack Snipe*. Bill black, rather swelling out at the end: the upper parts of the plumage ferruginous, marked with large spots of black, and a little white: wing coverts brownish ash-colour: throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, white, streaked with dusky: belly, thighs, and vent, white; the first irregularly marked with black in the middle: the tail has the two middle feathers brown, marked with rufous; the others very pale brown: legs black: toes divided to their origin.

DESCRIPTION.

This species inhabits the northern parts of *England*: has been met with on the *Yorkshire* coast, and on the shores of *Flintshire*, both in *May* and *August* \*. Said to lay four dirty white eggs, blotched with brown round the thicker end; with a few lesser ones at the smaller. It is also found in *Greenland*, *Iceland*, *Scandinavia*, the alps of *Siberia*; and in its migration the coasts of the *Caspian Sea*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* *Br. Zool.*

34.  
RED S.

*Tringa Icelandica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. Addend.

*Tringa ferruginea*, *Brun.* N° 180.—*Muller*, N° 203.

*Scolopax subarquata*, *N. C. Petr.* xix. p. 471. t. 18.

Red Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 202. pl. 72.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 392.

Aberdeen D°, *Br. Zool.* 203.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH from eight to ten inches. Bill brown, one inch and a half long, and a little bent downwards: head, hind part of the neck, and beginning of the back, dusky, marked with red: fore part of the neck and breast cinereous, mixed with rust-colour, and obscurely spotted with black: lesser wing coverts cinereous: quills dusky: secondaries tipped with white: the two middle tail feathers dusky; the others cinereous: legs long and black.

*Linnaeus* likens his bird to the *Woodcock* on the upper part; and says, that the under parts are rufo-ferruginous: rump whitish, undulated with black: and that the shafts of the quills and tail feathers are white. The *Aberdeen Sandpiper* has the breast reddish brown, mixed with dusky: belly and vent white: else little differing in description from the *Red*, of which it is supposed to be the *female*, or a young bird.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

The *Red Sandpiper* has appeared in great flocks on the coasts of *Essex*, on the estate of *Col. Schutz*: the *Aberdeen* one in *Scotland*. They have also been met with on the coasts of *New York*, *Labrador*, and *Nootka Sound*; and are also found in *Iceland*. In the summer frequent the neighbourhood of the *Caspian Sea*; also the river *Don*; but particularly about the mouth of the *Choper*. It is perpetually running up and down on the sandy banks, picking up insects and small worms, on which it feeds.

*Lev.*



*Lev. Mus.*35.  
SOUTHERN S.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eleven inches. Bill one inch and a half long, and black: crown of the head streaked with brown: the upper part of the neck, back, and wings, ash-colour, mottled with brown, and sparingly spotted with buff-colour, most numerous on the scapulars: throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, pale rufous: belly dirty white: rump the same, crossed with dusky bars: quills and tail dusky; the last palest: the upper tail coverts very long, almost reaching to the end of the tail: legs black.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

*Tringa canutus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 251. 15.—*Faun. Suec.* 183.—*Brun.* N° 182.

Le Canut, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 258. 21.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 142.

The Knot, *Raii Syn.* p. 108. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 302. pl. 56.—*Edw.* pl. 276.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 193.—*Flor. Scot.* p. 34. pl. 3.—*Art. Zool.* N° 384.

36.  
KNOT.*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**W**EIGHT four ounces and a half: length nine inches, or more. Bill one inch and a quarter; colour dusky ash: irides hazel: from the bill to the eye a dusky line; over the eye a white one: the top of the head, neck, back, and wings, ash-colour: lower order of coverts tipped with white, and edged a little way up with the same, making a bar across the wing: greater quills darker, with white shafts: lower part of the back and tail coverts dark ash-colour, mixed with white, forming spots like crescents: tail ash-coloured: the under part, from the throat to the vent, white, with small dusky spots on the throat and breast: the sides under the wings, the belly, thighs, and vent,

B b 2

crossed

crossed with dusky lines : ridge of the wing white : legs blueish ash-colour.

These birds vary. That in the *British Zoology* has the forehead, chin, and fore part of the neck, cinereous brown : back and scapulars brown ; the feathers margined with ash-colour : tail ash-colour ; the outer feather on each side white : toes divided to the bottom. We have also seen other inconsiderable varieties.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These birds frequent the coasts of *Lincolnshire* in great numbers, and are caught in nets by means of *Stale Birds* ; fourteen dozen have thus been taken at once\* : the season, from *August* to *November*. In general disappear with the first frosts ; yet *Edwards's* bird was bought in the *London* markets in the hard frost 1740, which did not commence till *Christmas* 1739. Are fattened as the *Ruffs*, and are by some even preferred to those birds †.

This species has also been observed about *Lake Baikal* ; and Mr. *Pennant* mentions a specimen which came from *New York*.

<sup>37.</sup>  
TURNSTONE.

*Tringa interpres*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 248. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 178.—*Brun.* N° 175.—*Muller*, N° 193.

*Le Coulon-chaud*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 132. 1.—*Pl. Enl.* 856.

*Le Tourne-pierre*, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 130. pl. 10.

Turnstone, or Sea Dotterel, *Raii Syn.* p. 112. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 311. pl. 58. (bad figure).—*Edw.* pl. 141.

Hebridal Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 200.—*Flor. Scot.* N° 152. pl. 3.—*Ar&Z. Zool.* N° 382.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Thrush* : length eight inches and a quarter. Bill nearly one inch ; colour black, and turns a trifle upwards :

\* *Br. Zool.*

† They were fattened with *bread and milk*. *Willughby*.  
forehead,

forehead, throat, and belly, white : breast black : neck surrounded with a black collar ; from thence another bounds the sides of the neck, and passes over the forehead : head and lower part of the neck behind white ; the first streaked with dusky lines : back ferruginous mixed with black : coverts of the tail white, crossed with a black bar : tail black ; tipped with white : coverts of the wings cinereous brown ; the lower order edged with white : primaries and secondaries black ; the ends of the last white : tertials ferruginous and black : legs rather short, and of a full orange.

*Male and female much alike.*

In *Edwards's* bird the lower part of the back and rump are white. In that described by *Willughby* no mention is made of any white on the forehead or chin ; and the middle of the back is white : yet in other things it scarcely differs.

These birds appear in flocks on the western shores of *England*, about *Penzance* and *Cornwall*, and *Aberdare* in *Merionethshire*, three or four in company ; also frequent on the shores of *Norfolk*, and in *Shropshire*. Are met with likewise in *America*. Appears in *Hudson's Bay* in *May*, and departs in *September*. Makes a slight nest on the dry ground, and lays four olive-coloured eggs, spotted with black, and hatches early. The young seen the middle of *July*. The natives call it *Gega-washue*.

The name of *Turnstone* has arisen from the method of searching for insects, by turning up the stones they lurk under with their bills, which are stout for that purpose.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

37.  
VAR. A.

*Tringa morinella*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 249. 6.

Le Coulon-chaud cendré, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 137. 2. pl. 11. fig. 2.

Turnstone, or Sea Dotterel, *Catesb. Car.* pl. 72.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N<sup>o</sup> 199.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the other. The upper part of the head and neck, back, wings, and scapulars, are greyish brown; the feathers of the last pale on the edges: two of the scapulars white: forehead, chin, and throat, white: fore part of the neck and breast deep brown, variegated with white on the sides: lower part of the back, rump, belly, thighs, and under the tail, white: upper tail coverts part white, part brown: quills brown, with white shafts; some of them edged with white; and the base of all, from the fourth, white; increasing to the nineteenth, which, with the rest, is wholly white: the tail, half way from the base, is white; the two middle feathers brown from thence to the end, with the tips white; the four on each side the same, but the brown part narrower, as the feathers are more outward; the exterior feather wholly white, except a brown spot on the inner web: legs red.

The last described is most certainly a mere variety of the others. The few which I have seen seem to vary much: hence the disagreement of the authors who have described them.

## PLACE.

The above is found in *Scotland*, and its islands, as well as in *North America*.

37.  
VAR. B.  
DESCRIPTION.

Coulon-chaud de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 340.

**B**ILL formed as in the others; colour dull yellow; tip black: plumage on all the upper parts mottled brown and white; the patches largest on the back: chin, throat, fore part of the neck,

neck, and all the under parts, white : on the wings a bar of white obliquely placed, and a second across the greater coverts : the prime quills and tail dusky black : secondaries edged with white : legs red.

Coulon-chaud gris de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 857.

**B**ILL black : upper parts not much unlike the last : sides of the head mixed with more white : under the eye a dusky streak : forehead, chin, and throat, nearly white : breast mottled with smaller spots : from thence all the under parts are white : wings and tail as in the other ; the margins and tips of the last white : legs dusky.

Both the above are described from the *Planches Enluminées*. Whether the bases of the quills and tail are white, cannot be ascertained. Both inhabit *Cayenne*; and it is very probable that they are mere varieties of the *Turnstone* first described.

37.  
VAR. C.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS

## GENUS LXX. PLOVER.

- |                              |                                  |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 1. Golden Pl. | N <sup>o</sup> 13. Mongolian Pl. |
| VAR. A.                      | 14. Dotterel.                    |
| 2. Ruddy Pl.                 | VAR. A.                          |
| 3. Long-legged Pl.           | VAR. B.                          |
| 4. Sanderling.               | 15. Black-crowned Pl.            |
| VAR. A.                      | 16. Dusky Pl.                    |
| 5. Alwargrim Pl.             | 17. Fulvous Pl.                  |
| 6. Noisy Pl.                 | VAR. A.                          |
| VAR. A.                      | 18. White-bellied Pl.            |
| 7. Collared Pl.              | 19. Red-necked Pl.               |
| 8. Ringed Pl.                | 20. Spur-winged Pl.              |
| VAR. A.                      | VAR. A.                          |
| 9. Alexandrine Pl.           | VAR. B.                          |
| VAR. A.                      | 21. Hooded Pl.                   |
| VAR. B.                      | 22. Wreathed Pl.                 |
| VAR. C.                      | 23. Wattled Pl.                  |
| 10. New Zealand Pl.          | 24. Black-headed Pl.             |
| 11. Gregarious Pl.           | 25. Cream-coloured Pl.           |
| 12. Asiatic Pl.              | 26. Coromandel Pl.               |

**B**ILL frait, for the most part not longer than the head\*.  
Nostrils linear.

Toes three in number, all placed forwards.

\* The *long-legged*, N<sup>o</sup> 3, is an exception, as the bill is nearly of twice that length. The two last species likewise differ in the bills, being curved at the end.

The birds of this genus seem to run much into one another in respect to plumage, so as to make it quite uncertain where to draw the specific line; and we are persuaded that, on a further investigation of the individuals, many which are here placed as distinct, will turn out to be varieties only.

*Charadrius pluvialis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 254. 7.—*Faun. Succ.* 190.—*Brun.*

N° 187.—*Kram. El.* p. 354. 1.—*Frisch.* t. 217.

Le Pluvier doré, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 43. 1. pl. 4. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 81. pl. 5.—*Pl. Enl.* 904.

Le petit Pluvier doré, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 47. N° 2.

Green Plover, *Raii Syn.* p. 111. A. 2. 190. 9.—*Will. Orn.* 308. pl. 57.—

*Sloan. Jam.* p. 318. 10. pl. 269. 1.—*Albin,* i. pl. 75.—*Br. Zool.*

N° 208. pl. 72.—*Art. Zool.* N° 399.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

1.  
+ GOLDEN PL.

**L**ENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill one inch, dusky: irides dull red: the upper part of the plumage dusky, spotted with greenish yellow: round the eyes and the chin almost white: sides of the head, the neck, and sides of the body, the same as the upper parts, but much paler: middle of the belly dusky white: the greater quills are dusky: tail barred dusky and dull yellow: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

Individuals of this species vary in colour: in some the belly is black, in others black and white; and the small claw is sometimes observed in lieu of an hind toe.

The *male* and *female* differ very little. In young birds the spots are not of a full yellow colour, inclining more to grey.

This elegant species inhabits *England* the whole year, and breeds on several of our unfrequented mountains: is very com-

PLACE.

mon on those of the *Isle of Rum*, and the loftier *Hebrides*\*. Also on the *Grampian*, and all the heathy hills of the islands and highlands of *Scotland*†. They make a shrill whistling noise, and may be inticed within gun-shot by a skilful imitator of their voice. The eggs are four in number, two inches and one eighth in length, more pointed in shape than those of the *Lapwing*; of a pale cinereous olive, blotched with blackish spots. On the continent they are met with in *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Lapland*, *Iceland*, and other northern parts: to the south as far as *Aleppo*‡; and, if the species be not mistaken, in the island of *Batavia*§, as well as in *China*: our last voyagers met with them at *Owhybee*||, and *York Islands*, in the *South Seas*, but of a smaller size.

In *America* met with on the coast of *Labrador*, and *Hudson's Bay*¶; from thence to *New York*, as low as *Carolina*; migrating from one to the other according to the seasons: and, if the following be admitted as a variety, at the island of *Saint Domingo*, and in *Cayenne*\*\*.

I.  
VAR. A.

Le Pluvier doré de Saint Domingue, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 48. pl. 6. fig. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last: length nine inches and three quarters. Bill the same: the feathers round the base of it and the throat rufous white: the plumage on all the upper parts dusky, marked

\* *Br. Zool.* † *Flor. Scot.* i. p. 35. ‡ *Ruffel*, p. 71. § *Hawkes. Voy.* iii. p. 782. || *Ellis Nar.* ii. p. 95. — Also at *Tongataboo*. — *Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 334.

¶ Mr. *Hutchins* described to us a bird which we suspect to be this, or very like it, called by the natives *Wupuskapetbayish*.

\*\* One from the last place, in the collection of Colonel *Davies*, measures near twelve inches in length.



with yellowish spots : upper tail coverts brown, streaked transversely with pale yellow : fore part of the neck and breast pale grey, the feathers edged with pale yellow : belly, sides, and thighs, white : prime quills brown, with white shafts : tail brown, the feathers spotted on the margins with yellowish white : legs grey.

Inhabits *Saint Domingo*.

Ruddy Plover, *Aræ. Zool.* N° 404.

**B**ILL strait, one inch long, and black : head, neck, breast, scapulars, wing coverts, and those of the tail, of a ruddy colour, spotted with black, and powdered with white : in the scapulars and wing coverts the black prevails : the outer webs of the four first quills are brown ; the inner white, tipped with brown : the upper part of the others white ; the lower brown : the two middle tail feathers are brown, edged with rust ; the others of a dirty white : legs black : toes divided to their origin.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, where it is known by the name of *Mistchaycbekiskaweshish*.

*Charadrius himantopus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 255. 11.—*Hasselq. Iter.* 253. N° 29.  
—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 148.

*L'Echasse*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 33. 1. pl. 3. fig. 1.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 114. pl. 8.—*Pl. Enl.* 878.

*Himantopus*, *Raii Syn.* p. 106. 9. p. 193. pl. 1. fig. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 297. pl. 54.

Long legs, *Raii Syn.* p. 190. 7.—*Sloan Jam.* ii. p. 316. 6. pl. 267.

Long-legged Plover, *Br. Zool.* N° 209.—*Flor. Scot.* i. p. 35. pl. 4.—*Aræ. Zool.* N° 405.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

**T**HIS is a singular bird, on account of its great length of legs : it measures, from the end of the bill to that of the tail,

C c 2

thirteen

PLACE.

2.  
RUDDY PL.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

3.  
+ LONG-  
LEGGED PL.

DESCRIPTION:

thirteen inches, but to the claws nearly one foot and a half. The bill is two inches and a half long, slender, and black: irides red: the forehead, round the eye, and all the under parts, are white: the crown of the head, back, and wings, glossy black: the hind part of the neck marked with dusky spots: rump white: tail the same, inclining to grey; the outer feather quite white: legs red: the outer and middle toes connected at the base.

## PLACE.

This is now and then met with in *England*, but is far from common. Sir *R. Sibbald* mentions two being shot in *Scotland*; the *British Zoology*, one killed near *Oxford*; and Mr. *White* of *Fleet-street* is in possession of another, which was shot out of a flock of six or seven, in *Frencham ponds*, in *Hampshire*. The plumage of this bird was wholly white, except the wings, and the back as far as the rump, which are black: bill and legs as the other. We believe this to differ in sex merely; the more so, as two birds, answering to the above descriptions, are placed in the *Leverian Museum* as *male* and *female*.

It is common in *Egypt*, and is found in the marshes there in *October*; the food said to be chiefly *flies*. It is likewise plentiful about the salt lakes, and often on the shores of the *Caspian sea*, as well as the rivers which empty themselves into it; and in the southern deserts of *Independent Tartary*: we have also seen it in *Chinese* paintings; and it is known to be at *Madras*, in the *East Indies* \*.

In the warmer parts of *America* it is sufficiently plentiful; and is seen as far north as *Connecticut*. We have received it from *Jamaica*, where *Sloane* tells us it is not uncommon. The spe-

\* *Ray*.—It is there described under the name of *Red-legged Crane*.

cimens from this place, as well as those from the *East Indies*, differ, in having not only the crown, but all the hind part of the neck, black; and measure fifteen inches in length\*.

Charadrius calidris, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 255. 9.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 172.

Tringa arenaria, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 251. 16?

La petite Maubeche grise, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 236. 17. pl. 20. fig. 2.

La Sanderling, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 532.

Sanderling, or Curwillet, *Raii Syn.* p. 109. A. 11.—*Will. Orn.* p. 303.—

*Albin*, ii. pl. 74.—*Br. Zool.* N° 212. pl. 73.—*Art. Zool.* N° 403.

*Lev. Mus.*

<sup>4.</sup>  
SANDERLING.

**L** E N G T H eight inches: weight one ounce and three quarters: body slender. Bill one inch long, and black: the fore part of the head, sides under the eyes, and beneath, from chin to vent, white: through the eyes a greyish streak: the upper part of the head, neck, and body, streaked with black: back and scapulars brownish grey, edged with dirty white: wing coverts and quills dusky: tail ash-colour, with pale margins: legs black.

The *female* is paler in some parts than the *male*.

This species is found in flocks on the sea-coasts of *Cornwall*, and has also been shot in *Lancashire*. Not frequent on the continent; except in the neighbourhood of *Lake Baikal*; but is more plenty in *North America*, as it abounds in the *Seal Islands* on the coast of *Labrador*.

DESCRIPTION.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

**S** I Z E of a *Snipe*. Bill one inch long, black: upper parts brownish ash-colour, mixed with brown, and streaked with

<sup>4.</sup>  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION:

\* This is the case with the Mexican one; see *l'Echasse du Mexique*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 362.

black: forehead and under parts cinereous white: lesser and middle wing coverts black, fringed with ash-colour; the greater cinereous, with whitish edges: quills and tail dusky: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Newfoundland*, and is gregarious.

5.  
ALWARGRIM  
PL.

*Charadrius apricarius*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 254. 6.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 189.—*Brun.* N° 186.—*Muller*, N° 212.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 79.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 172.

Le Pluvier doré de la Baye de Hudson, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 51. 4.

Le Pluvier doré à gorge noire, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 85.

Spotted Plover, *Edw.* pl. 140.—*Bancr. Guian.* p. 173.

Alwargrim Plover, *Arch. Zool.* N° 398.

*Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Golden Plover*. Bill one inch long, and black: eyes large: irides brown: eyelids black: the plumage on all the upper parts is black, spotted with orange: at the base of the upper mandible the feathers are black: the forehead between the eyes white, which passes over each eye in a line, down the sides of the neck, to the breast, uniting to form a band of the same across the latter: all the fore parts of the neck, breast, and under parts, are likewise black, except where the white band crosses: the vent spotted with white: secondaries, quills, and tail, barred brown and black: legs black.

FEMALE.

The *male* differs in having the temples black; but in the *female* they are dusky or brown.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This inhabits the northern parts of *Europe*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, the *Isle of Oeland*\*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*. In the last it is found,

\* Known there by the name of *Alwargrim*, and is said to frequent the barren heaths.—*Faun. Suec.*

though

though not in plenty, in all the southern lakes, feeding on *mollusca*, and the buds of *black-berried beath*: it arrives in spring; and after breeding retires southward. It is also found in all the arctic parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*. In *America*, at *Hudson's Bay*, it is well known by the name of *Hawk's Eye*. Comes to *New York* in *May*; breeds there, departing in collected flocks the end of *October*. It is probably met with also in *Guiana*, where *Bancroft* says it is seen in vast flocks near the mouths of rivers. The flesh is thought to be delicious.

*Charadrius vociferus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 253. 3.

Le Pluvier à collier de Virginie, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 68. 9.

Kildir, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 96.

Chattering Plover, or Kill-deer, *Catzb. Car.* i. pl. 71.

Noisy Plover, *Arch. Zool.* N° 400.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

6.  
+ NOISY PL.

**S**IZE of a *Snipe*: length nine inches and three quarters. Bill above an inch long, and black: eyelids red: eyes black: the forehead is white: between the eyes, across the head, a bar of black, passing on each side to the hind head: the chin and fore part of the neck is white; at the lower part of the neck the white encircles it like a ring, and is accompanied by a bar of black all round: on the breast is another black bar; and, except these, all the under parts are white: the hind part of the head, neck, and upper part of the body and wings, are dusky brown: rump rusty orange; the feathers very long: some of the feathers which fall over the greater quills fringed with white; the last black; a few of the outer ones have white shafts: tail the colour of the rump.

DESCRIPTION.

rump, much rounded in shape; near the end barred with black; the tip white: legs pale yellow.

*Male and female much alike.*

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is confined to *America*; and is found at *New York*, *Virginia*, and *Carolina*: remains in *Virginia* throughout the year; is there called *Kill-deer*, from the note resembling that word. Migrates to *New York* in spring, where it breeds, and lays three or four eggs: returns south in autumn.

This is a very clamorous, restless species; and, like the *Jay* in *England*, sets up its cry the moment any one approaches, to the entire disappointment of those who carry a gun.

6.  
VAR. A.

*Charadrius torquatus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 255. 8.

Le Pluvier à collier de Saint Domingue, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 70. 10. pl. 6.  
fig. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 286.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last, but is an inch shorter. The bill is blue grey, with a black tip: the forehead white, passing through the eyes on each side, and ending at some distance behind them: behind the white on the forehead, between the eyes, is a black spot: the rest of the head grey brown, edged with rufous: the chin, throat, and fore part of the neck, white, passing round the last as a collar: beneath this is a collar of black, broad on the fore part: the rest of the under parts white, except a bar of black mixed with white on the breast: the back and scapulars grey brown, like the head: the rump and upper tail coverts rufous: the four middle tail feathers brown, with rufous tips; the others rufous, except the outer one, which is white; and all, except the two middle ones, crossed with a black bar near the ends: some of the wing coverts are edged with rufous, and others with white:

white: greater quills black on the outer webs, and marked with white on the shafts near the ends: legs blue grey.

Inhabits *Saint Domingo*.

PLACE.

Le Pluvier à Collier de la Jamaïque, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 75. 11.

Larger grey Snipe with a white neck, *Brown Jam.* p. 477.

Greatest Snipe, *Raii Syn.* p. 190. 10.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 318. pl. 265. fig. 3. (bad figure.)

7.  
COLLARED PL.

**S**IZE a little smaller than the *noisy Plover*: length eight inches. Bill one inch, black: irides orange: the upper part of the head, neck, body, and wings, are dull brown: throat, fore part of the neck, belly, thighs, and vent, white; at the lower part of the neck the white passes round as a collar: breast spotted black and white: quills dull brown: tail whitish, varied with rufous and blackish: legs white, the joints dusky: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, where it frequents the banks of rivers.

PLACE.

*Charadrius hiaticula*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 253. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* 187.—*Scop.*

*Ann.* i. N° 147.—*Brun.* N° 184.—*Muller*, N° 209.—*Kram. El.* p. 354. 2.

—*Frisch.* t. 214.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 172.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 78.

Le petit Pluvier à Collier, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 63. 8. pl. 5. fig. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 921.

Le Pluvier à Collier, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 90. pl. 6.

Sea Lark, *Raii Syn.* p. 112. A. 6. 190. 13.—*Will. Orn.* p. 310. pl. 57.—

*Sloan. Jam.* p. 319. 13. pl. 269. fig. 2.—*Albin.* i. pl. 80.

Ringed Plover, *Br. Zool.* N° 211.—*Art. Zool.* N° 401.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

8.  
+ RINGED PL.

**L**ENGTH from six to seven inches and upwards. Bill orange, the end half black: irides hazel: the base of the upper

DESCRIPTION.

VOL. III.

D d

mandible,

mandible, and from thence through the eyes, and behind them to the ears, black : forehead white : behind this, from eye to eye, black : the rest of the head pale brown : chin and throat white, passing round the neck in a broad collar : beneath this, on the lower part of the neck, is a second of black, encircling the neck behind, but growing narrow as it passes backward : breast and all the under parts white : back and wing coverts pale brown : quills dusky, mixed with some white on the inner webs : the two middle feathers of the tail greyish brown, growing almost black towards the ends ; the three next on each side the same, with the tips white ; the last but one is white, with a brown band : the outer one white, marked with a spot only : legs orange-colour : claws black.

## MALE.

In the *male* the white on the forehead takes up more space than in the *female*, there is a greater portion of white in the wings, and the plumage inclines more to ash-colour.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These birds migrate into *England* in the spring, and depart in autumn : frequent our shores during the summer. They lay four eggs, an inch and a half in length, of a pale ash-colour, spotted and blotched with black, least so at the small end : these they lay on the ground, under some shelter, but make no nest. They run very fast, sometimes taking short flights, twittering loud at the same time, then alight and run again, and if much disturbed, either fly quite off, or creep into some hole till the danger is over.

Found also in several parts of the continent, and in *Greenland*, as well as in various parts of *America*, in the southern as well as the northern extremes. Visits *Hudson's Bay* the middle of *June*, and departs in *September*. Has the same manners there as in *England*.



*England.* Is a solitary bird; and observed, on any one's approaching near the nest, to use many stratagems to decoy the person from it, by drawing off his attention. Called at *Hudson's Bay*, *Kisqua the napi shish*.

**S**IZE of the last: length six inches and a half. Bill black: forehead, and before as far as the breast, white, passing round the lower part of the neck as a collar: the rest of the plumage pale dusky ash-colour: the end half of the tail dusky black, the tip fringed with rufous: legs pale.

Inhabits *Cayenne*. I have also seen this pale-coloured variety brought from *Owhyhee*, and have one of the same which came from *Hudson's Bay*. We believe it to be a variety only of the last; and seems to be at least as plentiful on the *American* continent as the dark-coloured one.

*Charadrius Alexandrinus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 253. 2.—*Hasselq. It.* p. 256.  
 N° 30.—*Muller*, N° 210.—*Brun. App.* p. 77.  
*Le Pluvier à Collier*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 60. pl. 5. fig. 1.

8.  
 + VAR. A.  
 DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

9.  
 ALEXANDRINE  
 PL.

**S**IZE of a *Lark*. Bill black: forehead white, passing backwards in a streak over the eye: from the base of the bill a streak of black runs through the eye, and reaches behind to the ears: the top of the head, the back, and wings, brown: round the neck a collar of white\*: belly white: the quills blackish grey; the first has a white shaft; from the fifth to the eighth each feather has an oblong white spot on the outer web: secondaries and larger coverts tipped with white: the four middle tail

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Briffon's* bird has a black collar beneath the white one.

feathers are dusky brown; the two next on each side dirty white, tipped with brown; and the two exterior ones white\*: shape of the tail much rounded: legs black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Egypt*, on the canal of the *Nile*. Feeds on insects and small *Frogs*. Found also in the diocese of *Drontheim*, and *Norway*, and common about the salt lakes between the rivers *Argun* and *Onon*, but not observed elsewhere in the *Russian* dominions.

9.

VAR. A.

## DESCRIPTION.

*Charadrius Ægyptius*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 254. 4.*—*Hasselq. Iter. p. 256. 31.*

SIZE of a *Thrush*. Irides black: from the forehead a line of white passes over the eye to the hind head: the crown, sides of the head, and middle of the back, black: on the breast a band of black, passing backwards, and ending in a point on the back: breast, sides of the belly, thighs, and vent, yellowish white: throat and middle of the belly white: sides of the back and shoulders hoary: quills white, crossed with a band of black in the middle and tip: tail even at the end; colour of the feathers hoary; near the ends a bar of black, the tips white: legs blue: claws black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the funny plains of *Egypt*, and feeds on insects.

9.

VAR. B.

## DESCRIPTION.

*Lev. Mus.*

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill half black, half orange: crown black: over the eyes a white streak, passing

\* The eight middle feathers are brown, blackish near the ends, and white at the tips; the two outer ones white: on the outer web of the exterior feather a brown spot, and on the inner web of the last but one a few dusky spots.—*Brisson*.

ON

on each side backwards to the hind head as a wreath ; this is again bounded by black : all the upper parts pale brown : chin white : fore part of the neck dusky white : on the breast a bar of black : belly and vent white : quills dusky black ; some of the inner ones have the margins white : tail white, crossed with a bar of black, an inch broad, near the end ; the tip white : legs long and red.

In the *Leverian Museum* it is called the *red-eyed Plover* ; one of these is also in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*, brought from the *Cape of Good Hope*. It is the opinion of some, that the five last described are mere varieties\* ; which we cannot absolutely deny ; but, till the circumstance can be more fully ascertained, we have suffered them to stand as above. The following may, we think, safely be admitted as a further variety of the *Alexandrine* species.

Petit Pluvie à collier de L'isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 84. t. 46.

9°  
VAR. C.

**S**IZE of the *Alexandrine Plover*. Bill black : irides yellow : on the forehead is a spot of white : from thence beyond the eye, and the sides, black ; this last is bounded by a brown line, passing from behind one eye to the other across the head : the hind head and nape, back, and wings, brown, the colour of umber : tail black, tipped with white : the throat, fore part of the neck, and belly, white ; which is continued on each side below the nape, so as nearly to surround the neck : below this is a collar of black, passing quite round the neck : legs blackish.

DESCRIPTION.

This bird is found in the marshy places of the isle of *Luçon*, especially such as are enriched by the dung of cattle

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* *Buffon*.

that feed there, which, by fertilising the spot, perhaps may contribute to increase the produce of insects, which are its food.

10.  
NEW-ZEALAND  
PL.

DESCRIPTION.

PL. LXXXIII.

A TRIFLE bigger than the *Ringed Plover*: length eight inches. Bill one inch long, red, with a black tip: irides blue grey: eye-lids red: the fore part of the head, taking in the eye, chin, and throat, black, passing backwards in a collar at the hind head; all the back part of the head, behind the eye, greenish ash-colour; these two colours divided by white: the plumage on the upper parts of the body the same colour as the back of the head: quills and tail dusky: the last order of coverts white for some part of their length, forming a bar on the wing: the under parts of the body white: legs red.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Queen Charlotte's Sound*. Known there by the name of *Doodooroa-attoo*.

In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

11.  
GREGARIOUS  
PL.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Charadrius Gregarius*, *Pall. Trav. i. p. 456.*

SIZE of a *Lapwing*. Bill in shape and size the same as in that bird: crown of the head brown, mottled with white: forehead white, passing in a streak over each eye to the hind head: through the eyes a black streak: body ash-colour, somewhat approaching to that of a *Turtle*: the chin whitish: at the lower part of the breast a large crescent of black; behind it a dirty rufous one; from thence to the vent white: tail even at the end, white, crossed with a black band, which is not conspi-



*New-Zealand Plover.*



cuous in the side feathers: legs furnished with an imperfect back toe.

This frequents the fields about the *Volga*, *Jaick*, and *Samara*, in flocks, and is pretty plentiful; but not seen farther north than 54 degrees. Is called by some the *Hen of the Steppes* \*.

PLACE.

*Charadrius Asiaticus*, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 715.

12.  
ASIATIC PL.  
DESCRIPTION.

**A** LITTLE bigger than the *Ringed Plover*. Bill as in that bird: crown of the head, the back, and wings, greyish ash-coloured brown: forehead, eye-brows, sides of the head, and chin, white: from thence to the middle of the neck ferruginous, bounded by a transverse band of brown: the rest of the under parts white: tail brown, the feathers whitish on the edges, and tipped with black: legs red.

Inhabits the salt lakes of the southern desarts of *Tartary*; and is a rare and solitary bird.

PLACE.

*Charadrius Mongolus*, *Pall. Tr.* iii. p. 700. 29.

13.  
MONGOLIAN  
PL.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S** IZ E of the *Dotterel*. Forehead white; crown black: from the bill arises a streak of black, which grows wider, and encircles the throat, which is white; beyond this the fore part of the neck is ferruginous: breast the same, but paler: belly white: back cinereous brown.

Inhabits the salt lakes on the confines of the *Mongolian* country, in tolerable plenty. Is a solitary species.

PLACE.

\* *Russia*, vol. iv. p. 282.—*Dec. Russ.* ii. p. 17.

14.  
+ DOTTEREL.

Charadrius Morinellus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 249. 5.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 188.—

*Brun.* N° 185.—*Muller,* N° 211.

Le petit Pluvier, ou le Guignard, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 54. 5. pl. 4. fig. 2.—

*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 87.—*Pl. Enl.* 832.

The Dotterel, *Raii Syn.* p. 111. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 309. pl. 55. 57.—

*Albin,* ii. pl. 62.—*Er. Zool.* N° 210. pl. 73.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 487. A.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH from nine to ten inches: weight four ounces.

Bill less than an inch long, and black: the forehead is dusky and grey mixed; the back part of it dull black: over the eye is a white band, which bends downwards, and passes to the hind head: sides of the head, and throat, white: the hind part of the neck, the back, and wings, greyish brown, the feathers margined with pale ferruginous; but those of the lower part of the back and rump incline to grey: fore part of the neck cinereous olive, mixed with a little white next the throat; the lower part of the neck is bounded with a line of black, beneath it another of white: the breast and sides of a pale dull orange: middle of the belly black; lower part of the belly and thighs rufous white: the greater quills are brown; the outer edge and shaft of the first white: tail olive brown; near the end a bar of dusky; the tip white; the two outer feathers margined with white: legs black.

FEMALE.

The *female* differs in being a trifle bigger; having the black on the belly mixed with white, and a white line on the breast; the white over the eye narrower; and the colour in general more dull.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These birds are common in some parts of *England*; in others not known. Found in tolerable plenty in *Cambridgeshire*, *Lincolnshire*, and *Derbyshire*. Are migratory, appearing in flocks of eight



eight or ten, the latter end of *April*, and stay all *May* and *June*, when they get very fat, and are much esteemed for the table. In *April* and *September* taken on the *Wiltshire* and *Berkshire* downs: in the beginning of the first month are seen on the sea side at *Meales* in *Lancaashire*, continuing there about three weeks; from thence remove northward to *Leyton Haws*, where they stay about a fortnight\*; and at the same time are in plenty about *Holdernefs*, and upon the *Yorkshire* wouldes †. It is very probable that they breed in the mountains of *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, as they appear there in *May*, and are not observed there after the breeding season ‡.

They are common in the northern parts of *Europe*, where we may suppose they likewise breed. *Linnaeus* says, that they are very frequent in *Dalecarlia*, and the *Lapland* alps; and that they visit *Sweden* in *May*. Known to breed in the northern parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*; appearing southward only in their migrations. They are stupid birds, and are easily enticed into a net, or destroyed by the gun.

PLACE.

Le Guignard d'Angleterre, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 58. 6.  
Dottrel, *Albin*, ii. pl. 63.

14.  
VAR. A.

**T**HIS varies little from the last described. Irides white: the crown of the head varied with white, greyish brown, and pale yellow: fore part of the neck, breast, belly, sides, and thighs, pale yellow and white mixed: the two middle tail feathers brown; the others white: legs greenish.

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Br. Zool.*† *Mr. Tunstall.*

‡ Ten or twelve were shot on the top of *Skiddaw*, in the month of *June* last. *Dr. Heysham*.—Breed on several of the *Highland* hills. *Flor. Scot.*

VOL. III.

E e

Charadrius

*Charadrius tataricus*, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 714. 32. \*

14.  
VAR. B.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Missel Thrush*. Top of the head black, the feathers edged with white: over the eye a white streak, passing to the hind head, where it is pretty broad: the hind part of the neck is dark ash-colour; the fore part the same, but paler: sides of the head and chin white, dotted with black: across the throat a transverse collar of black: the breast ferruginous, with a band of black; from thence to the vent white: wings brown; the edges of some of the feathers yellowish: tail feathers much the same, with the ends black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the salt lakes of the southern deserts of *Tartary*, with the last described.

15.  
BLACK-  
CROWNED PL.  
DESCRIPTION.

Black-crowned Plover, *Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 402.

*Lev. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH ten inches. Bill an inch long, red, with the end black: forehead black: crown the same, surrounded with a circle of white: throat white: neck and breast very light ash-coloured brown, divided from the belly by a dusky transverse stroke: belly and vent white: back, scapulars, and wing coverts, cinereous brown: primaries dusky; towards the bottoms white: tail white at the base; black towards the end; the tip white: legs very long; naked an inch above the knees; and of a blood red: toes very short.

PLACE.

Inhabits the province of *New York*. Has much the habit of the *European Dotterel*.

BIGGER

**B**IGGER than a *Snipe*. Bill black: forehead pale reddish white: plumage on the upper part of the bird dusky; the feathers with pale edges: chin and fore part of the neck dusky white: lower part of the neck, breast, and under parts, dusky yellow oker-colour, with a tinge of red: the neck marked with pale and dusky streaks, and transversely mottled on the sides with narrow lines: quills dusky: legs blueish: claws black.

Inhabits *New Zealand*. Found at *Dusky Bay*. The name given it by the natives *Hapoho-èra*. From the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

16.  
DUSKY PL.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

**L**ESS than the *Lapwing*: length twelve inches and a half. Bill dusky: irides blueish black: the plumage above, from the crown of the head to the rump, black; the feathers margined with fulvous yellow: the forehead and throat dusky white: breast fulvous, spotted with black: the rest of the under parts dusky white, spotted with black: the wing coverts are black, spotted with fulvous; the lower order brown black, tipped with white: quills brownish black; the shafts white: tail the same colour, crossed with whitish bands: legs blue: claws black, and blunt.

Inhabits the shores and marshy places of *Otaheite*. Communicated by Dr. *Forster*.

17.  
FULVOUS PL.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Lew. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH eight inches. Bill one inch, dark brown; the nostrils pervious: the plumage on the upper parts of the body brown; each feather margined with a golden yellow: the under part of the body white, except the breast, which is of a dusky pale

17.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

pale brown : quills brown ; the end half of the shafts white : the secondaries as long as the quills, and both of them reach to the end of the tail, and hide it : the tail is two inches long, brown, and marked with obscure pale brown spots on each side of the webs : legs about two inches long, and of a pale yellow.

PLACE. Native place uncertain. It seems clearly to correspond with the last ; but is considerably less in size.

18.  
WHITE-BEL-  
LIED PL.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Lev. Mus.*

LENGTH six inches. Bill one inch : the plumage on the upper parts dirty brown : the forehead white : above and beneath the eye a streak of the same : under parts white : secondaries and prime quills equal in length ; some of the first white from the base for half the length ; the shafts white : six of the middle tail feathers brown ; the outer of these is white just at the tip and base ; the three exterior ones white ; the last but one has a brown spot on the inner web near the tip ; and the third is black at the end : legs pale blue.

PLACE, Native place uncertain.

19.  
RED-NECKED  
PL.  
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Purre*. The bill flesh-coloured ; the end black : irides orange : head and neck black : on each side of the neck a large square chestnut spot, the size of a silver penny, almost meeting together at the back part : the upper part of the plumage ash-colour, with a little mixture of white about the bastard wing : the breast and under parts white : quills and tail dusky : legs flesh-colour.

PLACE. Inhabits the *South Seas*. Found in *Adventure Bay, Van Diemen's Land*.

Charadrius.

*Charadrius spinofus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 256. 12.—*Hasselq. Iter.* p. 260. 261.

Le Pluvier armé du Senegal, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 86. pl. 7. fig. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 801.

Le Pluvier à aigrette, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 99.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

20.  
SPUR-WINGED  
PL.

**S**IZE of the *Golden Plover*: length twelve inches. Bill above an inch long, and black: irides red: the crown of the head and throat are black, passing a little way down the neck before: the hind head a little crested: the back part of the neck, and upper part of the body, and scapulars, grey: sides of the head, and all the under part, from throat to vent, yellowish white, except a crescent of black on the breast, the convex part uppermost: the lesser wing coverts are black; the middle ones as the back; the greater yellowish white; but some of the outer ones, and the nine outer greater quills, are black; the ten next half white half black; the two following yellowish white; and the four next the body grey: on the fore part of the wing, just within the bend, is a spur half an inch in length, a little bent, and black: tail yellowish white, tipped with black, deepest on the two middle feathers: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

This species inhabits the marshy places of lower *Egypt*, in the month of *September*; is also found in other parts of that neighbourhood. It goes there by the name of *Dominican*, the neck being black, with white sides, not unaptly resembling the same part of the habit of that order\*.

PLACE.

\* *Hasselquist.*

20.  
VAR. A.

Charadrius spinofus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 256. 12. B.

Le Pluvier hupé de Perse, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 84. 14.—*Baf. Oif.* viii. p. 98.

Black-breasted Indian Plover, *Edw.* pl. 47. (male).

Spur-winged Plover, *Edw.* pl. 280. (female).

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eleven inches and a half: breadth twenty-three inches: weight four ounces. Bill a little more than one inch, and black: top of the head glossy black: hind head a little crested: cheeks, hind head, and sides of the neck, white: upper part of the neck, back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail coverts, chestnut brown: throat and fore part of the neck black: breast and upper part of the belly the same; the first glossed with violet: the lower part of the belly and vent white: wing coverts like the back; but those farthest from the body, and secondaries, brownish chestnut, tipped with white: greater quills black: the tail four inches long; even at the end; white for two-thirds of the length; the rest black: legs deep brown.

FEMALE.

The other (supposed to be the *female*) is the size of a *Lap-wing*. Bill and crest the same: it differs chiefly in having the whole of the neck white: the black on the throat only reaching for an inch down: breast and upper part of the belly black: outer tail feathers tipped with white. Both of them have a spur on the bend of the wing.

PLACE.

These inhabit *Russia*; and are very frequent near *Aleppo*, about the river *Coic* \*.

\* *Ruffel*, p. 72. pl. 11.—In the plate the bird seems to have a back toe, or at least a spur; though the text mentions only three toes in all. The having a minute spur is not uncommon in the *Plover* genus; the specimen in the *British Museum* is furnished with a small one.

Le Pluvier armé de Cayenne, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 102.—*Pl. Enl.* 833.

**L**ENGTH about nine inches. Bill one inch; colour dusky: the back part of the head, and nape of the neck, are white, mixed with grey: the fore part and sides black, passing back to the nape, and occupying all the hind part of the neck; and then comes forward on the fore part, above the breast: between this and the chin it is white: the middle of the back and wings is rufous grey: near the bend of the wing a sharp bent spur: scapulars and quills black: the under parts, from the breast, white: the base half of the tail is white, the rest black: legs yellowish.

This inhabits *Cayenne*.

Le Pluvier coiffé, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 100.

——— du Senegal, *Pl. Enl.* 834.

**L**ENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill yellow, red towards the end, and black at the tip: the forehead covered with a carunculated yellow membrane, passing round the eyes: the head, and a little way on the neck, black: the hind head furnished with a few short pointed feathers, hanging like a small crest; under this the hind head is white: the upper parts of the body are rufous grey: all the under parts white, with a few dusky dashes down the fore part of the neck: the quills and end of the tail black; the last short: legs red.

This is found at *Senegal*.

20.  
VAR. B.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

21.  
HOODED PL.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Le

22.  
WREATHED  
PL.

Le Pluvier couronne, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 101:  
Pluvier du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Pl. Enl.* 800.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is twelve inches in length. The bill is reddish, towards the point dusky: the head even with the eye, and chin, are black: round the crown runs a list of white, encircling the head like a wreath: the hind part of the neck, and upper part of the body, are brown, with a gloss of greenish purple in some lights; this is likewise seen on the breast, which is marked with a few spots of black: the neck, as far as the breast, is grey: the belly white; as are the greater coverts: the tail white, with a broad band of black near the end: quills black: legs rust-colour.

PLACE. This comes from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

23.  
WATTLED PL.

Le Pluvier à lambeaux, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 102.  
Pluvier de la Cote de Malabar, *Pl. Enl.* 880.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Golden Plover*: length nine inches and a half. The bill is yellow: on the forehead a naked bare skin, hanging down in a pointed flap on each side of the jaw: crown of the head black: through the eye a white streak: the neck and upper parts of the body yellowish grey, deepest on the back: the under parts, from the breast, white: across the greater wing coverts a band of white: quills black: the tail is like the back, crossed with a black bar at the end; and the tips and outsides of some of the outer feathers white: legs pale yellow.

PLACE. This is met with on the coast of *Malabar*.



Le Pluvian, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 104.—*Pl. Enl.* 918.

**L**ENGTH seven inches. Bill black; one inch long: the upper part of the head, taking in the eyes, is black: the forehead yellowish, passing over each eye in a broad streak: the hind part of the neck and back are black: the wings, rump, and tail, greyish ash-colour: the quills black, mottled with white on the outer part of the wing: all the tail feathers except the two middle ones marked with black near the ends; the very tips white: the under parts, from the chin, pale rufous, deepest on the breast, where it is mottled with transverse dusky markings; and towards the vent nearly white: legs cinereous grey: claws black.

Native place not mentioned.

24.  
BLACK-HEAD-  
ED PL.  
DESCRIPTION.

Le Courvite, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 128.—*Pl. Enl.* 795.

**L**ENGTH ten inches. Bill three quarters of an inch; slender, bent at the tip, not unlike that of the *Pratincole*: plumage in general cream-colour, palest beneath: behind the eyes a patch of black; through them a pale streak, passing to the hind head, and dividing the black: quills black: tail the same as the upper parts, marked with black near the tip: legs yellowish white.

The above was killed in *France*: it was observed to run with great swiftness.

25.  
CREAM-CO-  
LOURED PL.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Le Courvite de la Coromandel, *Pl. Enl.* 892.

**S**IZE of the other. Top of the head, and fore parts as far as the breast, reddish chesnut: chin whitish: behind the eye a  
VOL. III. F f white

26.  
COROMANDEL  
PL.  
DESCRIPTION.

white streak, and through the eye a black one, passing to the hind head, the white entering a little way into the black at the back part : behind the neck, the back, wings, and tail, brown : upper part of the belly dusky : the rest of the parts beneath, the rump, upper tail coverts, and tip of the tail, white : quills black : legs yellowish white.

**PLACE.**

From the coast of *Coromandel*. The two last differ much from the *Plovers* in the shape of the bill ; but have so great an affinity to them on account of the toes, which are only three in number, and all placed forward, that they cannot with propriety be placed in any other genus.





*Red Oyster-catcher.*

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GENUS LXXI. OISTER-CATCHER.

N° 1. Pied Oister-catcher.

**B**ILL long, compressed, cuneated at the end.  
Noftrils linear.

Tongue scarce a third of the length of the bill.

Toes three in number, all placed forwards; the exterior joined to the middle by a strong membrane.

Hæmatopus ostralegus, *Lin Syft.* i. p. 257: 1.—*Faun. Suec.* 192.—*Brun.* 189.—*Muller*, p. 27. N° 215.

Scolopax Pica, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 135.

L'Hutrier, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 38. pl. 3. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 119. pl. 9.  
—*Pl. Enl.* 929.

Sea-pie, *Raii Syn.* p. 105. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 297.—*Albin*, i. pl. 78.

Pied Oister-catcher, *Br. Zool.* p. 213.—*Cates. Car.* i. pl. 85.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 406.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

I.  
+PIED OISTER-  
CATCHER.

PL. LXXXIV.

**S**IZE of a *Crow*: length sixteen inches and a quarter: weight seventeen ounces. Bill above three inches in length; strait, compressed on the sides, and in old birds blunt at the end; the colour of it and the eye-lids orange: irides a glowing crimson: the head and neck are black, except a small spot of white under the eye-lid, and a crescent of the same across the throat: the lesser wing coverts, scapulars, and upper part of the back, are black: the middle coverts the same, tipped with white: the greater white: the quills are black, marked mors or less with

DESCRIPTION.

F f 2

white

## O I S T E R - C A T C H E R .

white within : the lower part of the back, rump, breast, and under parts, are white : tail white half way from the base, the end half black : legs dirty red : claws black.

Birds have been seen with the end half of the bill black ; and in others the white under the eye-lid and chin are both wanting : the last is also not unfrequently met with white, mottled with black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

The *Oyster-catcher* is pretty common in *England* ; most so on the western shores ; feeding on *shell-fish*, and in particular *oysters* and *limpets*. On observing any one of the first, which gapes wide enough for the insertion of its bill, it thrusts it in, and takes out the inhabitant : it will also force the *limpets* from their adhesion to the rocks with sufficient ease. In turn feeds on marine *insects* and *worms*. In winter we often see these birds in considerable flocks ; but they do not depart from us. In the summer are met with only in pairs, though chiefly in the neighbourhood of the *sea* or *salt rivers*. The *female* lays four or five eggs, on the bare ground, on the shore, above high-water mark : they are of a greenish grey, blotched with black. The young are said to be hatched in about three weeks. These birds are pretty wild when in flocks, yet are easily brought up tame, if taken young : I have known them to be thus kept for a long time, frequenting the ponds and ditches during the day, attending the ducks and other poultry to shelter of nights, and not unfrequently to come up of themselves as the evening approaches. Are known in some parts of *England* by the name of *Sea-Pie*, or *Olive*.

This species seems a general inhabitant ; being found in most parts of the old continent, and universally in the neighbourhood of the sea. It is also sufficiently plenty throughout *America*,  
from.

from *New-York* to the *Bahama Islands* \*, as well as *Cayenne* and *Surinam* †. *Dampier* met with it on the coast of *New Holland* ‡, and *Kæmpfer* at *Japan* §; our late circumnavigators, at *Van Diemen's Land*, *Terra del Fuego* ||, and *New Zealand* \*\*: but in the last-named places, as well as in some others ††, the plumage is wholly black.

\* *Arch. Zool.*—*Cateb. Car.* i. 85.—*Park. Voy.* p. 144.

† *Descrip. Surin.* ii. p. 167. ‡ *Voy.* iii. pl. in 123.—*Cook's last Voy.* i. 110.

§ *Kæmp. Jap.* i. p. 113. || *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 453.—*Park. Voy.* p. 498.

\*\* *Hawkesw. Voy.* ii. p. 333.—*Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 151.—*Id.* ii. p. 378.

†† In the island of *Curaçoa*.—*Feuill. Obs.* 1725. p. 289.







*Austrian Pratincole.*

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the outer web of the exterior feather white the whole of its length: the legs and bare space above the knees are blood red.

This bird inhabits *Germany*, particularly the borders of the *Rhine*, near *Strasburgh*, and lives on worms and aquatic insects. It is also at times seen in some of the provinces of *France*, especially *Lorraine*; but is in the greatest plenty in the deserts towards the *Caspian Sea*, frequenting the dry plains in great flocks. It is common also throughout the whole desert of the independent *Tartars*, as far as the rivers *Kamyschlofska* and *Irtish*, but not farther into *Siberia*, the plains fit for it being there at an end; and in general it is not observed beyond 53 deg. to the northward\*.

PLACE.

La Perdrix de Mer à collier, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 145. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* vii. p. 546.

I.  
VAR. A.  
COLLARED PR.

**L**ESS than the other. Bill dusky: the plumage on the upper parts grey brown: on each side of the head is a white spot near the eyes: the space between the two spots, or forehead, is black: throat and fore part of the neck white, surrounded by a brown line like a collar: the breast and under parts are whitish: the quills dusky: the tail like the back: legs blackish.

DESCRIPTION.

It makes the nest on the sandy shores of rivers; and is always found in the neighbourhood of streams. Inhabits *Germany*, and is said to lay as far as seven oblong eggs. Is a noisy, restless bird.

PLACE.

\* Mr. Pennant.

Perdrix de Mer, *Son. Voy.* p. 216.

I.  
VAR. B.  
MALDIVIAN PR.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

THIS is nine inches in length. The bill black: irides red brown: the head and upper parts of the body the colour of umber: under wing coverts red brown: throat white, furrounded with a black band, and each feather has a longitudinal black line: the quills and tail are black: the rump, belly, and vent, white.

This was taken at open sea, in the latitude of the *Maldivia Isles*. It lived a month on flies, and bread soaked in water. Mr. *Sommerat* mentions two other species.

I.  
VAR. C.  
COROMANDEL  
PR.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

THE second has the head and upper parts paler: throat rufous white, encircled with a black band: quills blackish brown: beneath the wings bright chefnut: tail forked; the feathers white half way from the base, and brown the rest of their length, with a spot of dirty grey at the end: rump and upper tail coverts white, occupying more space than in the former: breast rufous white: belly and vent white: irides reddish: bill and legs black.

Found on the coast of *Coromandel*.

I.  
VAR. D.  
MADRAS PR.  
DESCRIPTION.

THE third is less than the others. The wings reach beyond the end of the tail: top of the head deep brown: neck, back, and wing coverts dirty rufous grey: quills brown: under wing coverts pale red brown: upper tail coverts white, but this takes up less space than in the others: the two middle tail feathers are brown; the others the same, with a curved white mark at the ends; the outer ones half white from the base, and brown the rest

rest of their length: breast and belly pale brown: thighs and vent white: bill and legs black: irides red brown.

This also is found about *Madras*, and other parts on the coast of *Coromandel*.

PLACE.

*Tringa fusca*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 252. 22.

La Perdrix de Mer du Senegal, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 148. 4.

————— *brunca*, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 544.

<sup>2.</sup>  
SENEGAL PR.

**L**ENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill eleven lines long, and brown: general colour of the plumage brown: tail forked as in the others: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

PLACE.

La Perdrix de Mer tachetée, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 147. 3.

La Giarole, *Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 545.

*Gallinula melampus*, *Rotknuffel, Raii Syn.* p. 109. 9.—*Will. Orn.* p. 304. pl. 56. (fig. bad.)

<sup>3.</sup>  
SPOTTED PR.

**S**IZE of the others. The bill is black: the head, neck, breast, and upper part of the belly, are spotted brown and white: the upper parts of the body brown, but the spots less distinct: the lower part of the belly, sides, and vent, rufous white, spotted with black: the quills are black: the second quills black and ash-colour: tail whitish, tipped with black: legs and bare space above the knees of this last colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Germany*.

PLACE.

## GENUS LXXIII. R A I L.

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 1. Water Rail. | N <sup>o</sup> 11. Pacific R. |
| VAR. A. Virginian R.          | 12. Tabuan R.                 |
| 2. Clapper R.                 | 13. Black R.                  |
| 3. Troglodyte R.              | 14. Sandwich R.               |
| 4. Philippine R.              | 15. Otaheite R.               |
| VAR. A.                       | 16. Dusky R.                  |
| VAR. B.                       | 17. Long-billed R.            |
| VAR. C.                       | 18. Variegated R.             |
| 5. Banded R.                  | 19. Cayenne R.                |
| 6. Brown R.                   | VAR. A.                       |
| 7. Red-breasted R.            | 20. Jamaica R.                |
| 8. Cape R.                    | 21. Little R.                 |
| 9. Blue-necked R.             | VAR. A.                       |
| 10. Ceylon R.                 | 22. Barbary R.                |

**B**ILL slender, a little compressed, and slightly incurvated.  
Noftrils small.

Tongue rough at the end.

Body much compressed.

Tail very short.

Rallus aquaticus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 262. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 195.—*Scop. Ann.* i.

N° 155.—*Brun.* N° 193.—*Muller,* N° 219.—*Kram. El.* p. 349. 2.

Le Râle d'Eau, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 151. 1. pl. 12. fig. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* viii.  
p. 154. pl. 13.—*Pl. Enl.* 749.

Gallinula ferica Gefneri, *Raii Syn.* p. 114. 4?

Velvet Runner, *Will. Orn.* p. 315?

Water Rail, Bilcock, or Brook-ouzel, *Raii Syn.* p. 113. A. 2. 190. 12.—

*Will. Orn.* p. 314. pl. 58.—*Sloan Fam.* p. 321. 16.—*Albin,* i. pl. 77.—

*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 214. pl. 75.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

I.  
+WATER RAIL.

**L**ENGTH twelve inches: breadth sixteen: weight four ounces and a half. Bill an inch and three quarters; colour dusky black, at the base reddish: irides red: all the upper parts are olive brown; the middle of each feather black: the under parts, from the chin to the middle of the belly, ash-colour\*: the lower belly, thighs, and vent, the same, with rufous edges: sides of the body transversely barred with black and white: quills dusky: under tail coverts white: tail short, and black; the tips of the two middle feathers ferruginous; the others the same on the margins: legs dusky red: toes long, and divided to the bottom.

DESCRIPTION.

This species is sufficiently common in this kingdom; but in the northern parts of it is only seen in winter.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

The egg is more than an inch and a half in length; of a pale yellowish colour, marked all over with dusky brown spots, of nearly the same size, but irregular.

It is found chiefly on the edges of ponds and rivulets well furnished with cover, under which it may run for shelter on the ap-

\* *Briffon* observes, that in some birds the feathers on the fore part of the neck are margined with white: such I have seen, but suppose them to be young birds.

pearance of an enemy; it rather trusts to its legs than its wings, as it runs very fast and flies but ill, and during flight the legs hang down: it will also frequently take to the water, where it swims tolerably well; and often seen to run on the surface, if there be any weeds to bear it up. This bird is also found in plenty on the continent of *Europe*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Russia* throughout: likewise in the western part of *Siberia*. On the continent is migratory, being seen spring and autumn passing over the island of *Malta*; and has been met with at sea fifty leagues distant from the coast of *Portugal* \*.

1.  
VAR. A.  
VIRGINIAN R.]

Rallus Virginianus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 263. 10.

Le Râle de Pensilvanie, *Bris. Orn.* vi. Suppl. p. 138.

American Water Rail, *Edw.* pl. 279.

Virginian Rail, *Arch. Zool.* N° 408.

*Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last. Bill dusky, with the point black; the under-mandible reddish at the base †: irides red: crown dusky: sides ash-coloured: from the bill, over each eye, a streak of white: chin the same: hind part of the neck, back, and tail, brown streaked with black; fore part of the neck and breast brownish orange: lower part of the belly, sides, and thighs, barred dusky and white: vent white, orange, and black, mixed: the wing-coverts reddish brown: ridge of the wings white: quills and tail dusky: legs dark flesh-colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*.

\* *Hist. des Ois.*

† *Edwards* mentions a small degree of baldness on the forehead; but I could never find it in any which have come under my inspection.

Clapper



Clapper Rail, *Arch. Zool.* N° 407.  
*Lev. Mus.*

2.  
 + CLAPPER R.

**L**ARGER than our *Rail*: length from fourteen to sixteen inches. Bill two inches long; colour dusky brown: crown, and all the upper parts of the bird, olive brown, the feathers edged with pale ash-colour: cheeks ash-colour: chin white: fore part of the neck and breast yellowish brown: sides over the thighs barred ash-colour and white: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New York* from *May* to *October*. Lays in *June*. Is called there the *Meadow Clapper*\*.

PLACE.

*Lev. Mus.*

3.  
 TROGLODYTE.  
 R.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a small *Fowl*: length seventeen inches. Bill reddish brown, two inches long, and a trifle bent: irides dirty yellow: the feathers of the crown, neck, back, breast, and belly, are brown, margined with rufous grey: cheeks and throat cinereous: over the eye a streak of the same: the wings are very short; the coverts the same colour as the back: the bastard wing furnished with a spine, which is half an inch long, straight, pointed, and lies hid among the feathers: quills brown, marked with transverse ferruginous spots on each margin: vent and sides brown: tail four inches long; brown, margined with rufous grey: legs reddish brown.

That in the *Leverian Museum* has the upper parts of a deep chestnut, the feathers dashed with black down the shafts: the under parts cinereous, verging to chestnut on the breast: quills,

*Arch. Zool.*

lower

lower order of coverts, and tail, barred chestnut and black: legs stout, brown.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These inhabit *New Zealand*, particularly in *Dusky Bay*, where they are numerous, and are called *Water Hens*; and indeed, at a distance, appear not unlike *Fowls*. They run swiftly, and scratch on the ground like our poultry: from the shortness of their wings are unable to fly, nor do they ever take to the water: chiefly met with on a sea-beach, and the skirts of woods, where they pick up *worms*, &c. their chief food. Are often found under the roots of trees; and will frequently run into holes, and hide under the bushes: said to cry against rain. Are very tame, inso-much as to suffer themselves to be knocked down with a stick. Were esteemed as good food by our people, but thought to be best when skinned: the fat is high-coloured, inclining to orange\*.

They are found also in *Charlotte Sound*, and on the neighbouring islands, but in very small numbers.

4.  
PHILIPPINE R.

*Rallus Philippensis*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 263. 7.*

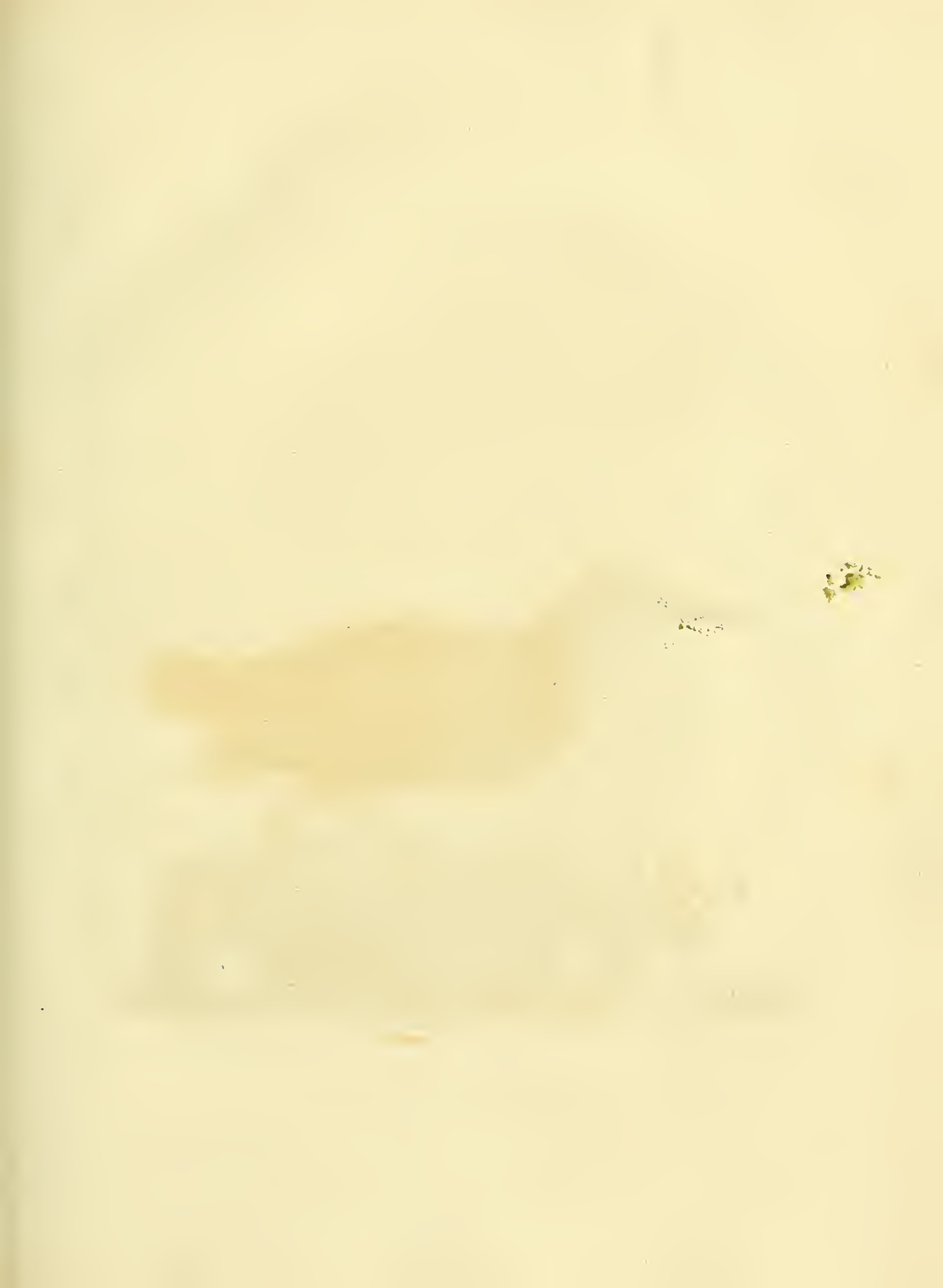
Le Râle des Philippines, *Bris. Orn. v. p. 163. 4. pl. 14. fig. 1. — Pl. Enl. 774.*

Le Tiklin, ou Râle des Philippines, *Buf. Ois. viii. p. 160.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the first species: length eleven inches. Bill thirteen lines and a half long; colour grey: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are dusky, the feathers edged with rufous grey; some of the scapulars spotted with white: over each eye a white streak, tending to the hind head; beneath this a broader

\* *Dr. Forster.*





*Philippine Rail. Var. A.*

one, passing through the eyes backwards: throat dirty white: fore part of the neck rufous grey, marked with transverse indistinct brownish bands: breast, belly, sides, and thighs, barred grey and brown; least so on the belly, where it is almost white: wings marked with white and chestnut spots: greater coverts barred with chestnut: quills brown, the two first marked on the outer edge of each web with white, and towards the shaft with chestnut; the rest only with the last colour: tail dusky, edged with rufous grey; all but the two middle feathers spotted on the inner web with chestnut: legs grey.

Inhabits the *Philippine* islands, where it is called *Tiklin*.

PLACE.

*Lev. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH ten inches. Bill an inch and a quarter, and brown: nostrils in a long furrow: the head and sides, taking in the eye and nape, ferruginous chestnut: from base of bill over the eye passes a pale streak almost to the hind head: the upper part of the body brown, but each feather marked with a black and white transverse stripe near the end, giving the appearance of black and white stripes on a brown ground: the hind part of the neck appears striated, but on the back more like spots, and more white than black: the rump is plain: the under parts from the chin, and down the middle to the breast, ash-colour; but the neck on the sides, the breast and belly, are striated with black and white: vent pale ferruginous brown: the wing coverts not to be distinguished in markings from the back: quills spotted brown and white: the tail is very little longer than the wings: the legs are flesh-colour: claws brown.

Inhabits *Otaheite*.

2

4.  
VAR. A.DESCRIPTION.  
PL. LXXXVI.

PLACE.

THE

4.  
VAR. B.  
DESCRIPTION.

THE head in this variety is paler, and the streak over the eye grey: the hind part of the neck transversely striated brown and white: the middle of the back, and scapulars, white, with a very little mixture of brown on the first: wing coverts olive brown, transversely blotched with white; second quills white on the inner webs, on the outer olive brown; the greater quills olive brown, marked with large ferruginous spots; the first wholly white, the second white within: tail even with the end of the quills, barred olive brown and white: all the under parts white: bill and legs pale yellow brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *Tongataboo*. In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

4.  
VAR. C.

*Rallus striatus*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 262. 5.*

Le Râle rayé des Philippines, *Bris. Orn. v. p. 167. 5. pl. 14. fig. 2.*

Le Tiklin rayé, *Buf. Ois. viii. p. 161.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is in length eight inches and a quarter. Bill above an inch and a quarter long, and horn-colour: crown of the head dusky and chestnut mixed: hind part of the neck plain chestnut; the lower part of it, the back, and scapulars, dusky brown, marked with whitish spots: rump and upper tail coverts the same, but paler: on the wing coverts a few transverse white streaks: throat rufous white: cheeks, fore part of the neck, breast, and upper part of the belly, ash-colour, with an olive tinge: the lower part of the belly, sides, and thighs, barred dusky and white: quills deep brown, barred with rufous white on the outer, and with white on the inner webs: tail dusky brown barred with white: legs grey brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Philippine Isles*.

*Rallus*

*Rallus torquatus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 262. 6.

Le Râle à collier des Philippines, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 170. 6. pl. 15. fig. 1.

Le Tiklin à collier, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 162.

5.  
BANDED R.

DESCRIPTION.

**B**IGGER than the *Land Rail*: length twelve inches. Bill more than an inch and a half in length, grey brown: the plumage on the upper parts brown tinged with olive: cheeks and throat dirty black: from the base of the bill a streak of white passes under each eye, and finishes some way behind it: the under part, from chin to vent, transversely streaked with black and white, except just above the breast, where a band of chestnut three quarters of an inch broad encircles it as a collar: thighs barred brown and white: the quills have the outer margins paler; the three first banded with white on the inner webs, and the six following with rufous chestnut: tail brown: legs the colour of the bill.

This species inhabits the *Philippine Isles*.

PLACE.

*Rallus fuscus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 262. 4.

Le Râle brun des Philippines, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 173. 7. pl. 15. fig. 2.

—*Pl. Enl.* 773.

Le Tiklin brun, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 161.

6.  
BROWN R.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH seven inches. Bill three quarters of an inch long, and brown: the plumage on the upper parts is brown: beneath reddish brown, palest on the throat: lower part of the belly inclining to grey: beneath the tail barred with black and white: legs yellow.

Found at the *Philippine Isles*, with the four last described; all of which go by the general name of *Tiklin*.

PLACE.

VOL. III.

H h

SIZE

7.  
RED-BREAST-  
ED R.  
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our *Rail*: length nine inches. Bill pale: plumage above dusky: over the eye a pale line: hind part and sides of the neck, and the breast, ferruginous: under parts of the body ash-colour; sides of it barred across with white narrow lines: legs yellow.

In the collection of *M. Tunstall*, Esquire.

8.  
CAPE R.

*Rallus Capensis*, *Lin. Syst. Mantiss.* 1771. p. 525.  
The Rail, *Brown Ill.* p. 94. pl. 38?

DESCRIPTION.

NEARLY the size of the *Crake Gallinule*. Bill black: head, neck, back, and upper part of the breast, ferruginous: lower part of the breast, belly, thighs, and vent, quills and tail, undulated with black and white: two middle tail feathers ferruginous: legs of a deep blood red.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*; and, if the same as in *Brown's* work, also met with at *Ceylon*. The bill and legs in his plate are painted brown.

9.  
BLUE NECKED  
R.  
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill an inch and a half, colour red; the upper ridge and end dusky: all the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, reddish brown: chin, fore part of the neck, and breast, pale blue: from thence to the vent white, transversely streaked on the sides with black, as in the common *Water-Rail*: vent white: legs red.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*. From the drawings of Sir *Joseph Banks*.



Rail, *Brown Ill.* p. 96. pl. 37.

**L**ARGER than the *common Rail*. Bill red: head dusky: neck, back, and tail, ferruginous; the last pretty long: wing coverts as the back: prime quills black: fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, reddish, clouded with brown: legs red.

Inhabits the island of *Ceylon*.

10.  
CEYLON R.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

**S**IZE of ours. Bill blood red, tip pale brown: irides red: head brown: over the eyes a whitish streak: nape ferruginous: throat white: breast blueish ash-colour: back and rump black, sprinkled with small white spots, but not numerous: wings short, wholly of a deep black, variegated with interrupted white fasciæ: quills brown: tail very short, black, spotted with white, scarcely to be distinguished from the rest of the feathers: belly, sides, and vent, whitish: legs flesh-colour: claws pale.

Inhabits *Otaheite*, and the neighbouring isles.

11.  
PACIFIC R.  
DESCRIPTION:

PLACE.

**L**ENGTH six inches and a half. Bill black: eyelids and irides red: general colour of the plumage brownish black: beneath dusky: legs reddish brown.

Inhabits *Tongo Taboo*\*, *Otaheite*, and the neighbouring isles in the *South Seas*.

This varies in having the plumage more inclined to brown: the vent white, transversely barred with black lines: legs red.

Inhabits the island of *Tanna*. Sir *Joseph Banks*.

12.  
TABUAN R.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

\* *Cook's last Voy.* i. 158.

13.  
BLACK R.

Br. Mus.

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Spotted Gallinule*: length nine inches. Bill yellow at the base; the tip brown: general colour of the plumage dusky black, deepest on the head: legs brown; in some birds red.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, and other parts of *Africa*.

14.  
SANDWICH R.  
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE small. Bill dusky ash-colour: general colour of the plumage pale ferruginous; the feathers on the upper parts darkest in the middle: tail short, hid by the upper coverts: legs dusky flesh-colour.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Sandwich Isles*. Was also found on the island of *Tanna*\*; but the plumage is darker on the upper parts; and the bill and legs yellowish. Sir *Joseph Banks*.

15.  
OTAHEITE R.  
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH six inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, black: the head, neck, and all the under parts of the body, dark ash-colour; palest on the chin: the upper parts, and wing coverts, deep red brown: quills dusky, edged with white: edge of the wing, and the first quill feather, white: tail an inch and a half long, rounded in shape, and black: legs dusky yellow: claws black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Otaheite*, and the *Friendly Isles*. Sir *Joseph Banks*.

\* In *Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 151. mention is made of a sandy-coloured *Plover* at *New Zealand*: perhaps this species?

*Lev. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH six inches. Bill scarcely one inch; colour dusky black; edges of the mandibles yellowish: all the upper parts of the plumage deep brown, with a ferruginous tinge, and streaked with black: beneath ferruginous brown: legs two inches long, red brown.

Inhabits the *Sandwich Islands*.

Le Râle à long bec de Cayenne, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 163.—*Pl. Enl.* 849.

**L**ARGER than our *Rail*: length nine inches and a half. Bill long in proportion, and rather stout; the colour of it ferruginous, with a dusky point: the upper parts of the body of a faint ash-colour, each feather dashed with a dusky streak down the middle: the chin is nearly white: from thence all the under parts are of a ferruginous white, striated on the sides of the body as in our *Rail*: legs pale straw-colour.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

Le Râle tacheté de Cayenne, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 165.—*Pl. Enl.* 775.

**L**ENGTH eleven inches. Bill one inch and a half, and yellowish: the back part of the head is dusky: the chin white: the rest of the head, neck, and body, spotted irregularly with black and white, and streaked transversely on the sides of the body, as in the *common Rail*: the wing coverts are brown dashed with white; the rest of the wing brown: tail dusky, some of the middle feathers edged with white: legs yellow.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

16.  
DUSKY R.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

17.  
LONG-BILLED  
R.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

18.  
VARIEGATED  
R.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

19.  
CAYENNE R.

Le Kiolo, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 164.  
Le Râle de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 368.  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH near eight inches. The bill brown: the crown of the head is rufous: from thence all the upper parts are olive brown: beneath rufous as far as the thighs, which are the same as the upper part: the vent pale: from the gape a broad blackish streak passing through the eyes, and beneath them: the quills are black: the legs reddish brown.

19.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

Le Râle à ventre roux de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 753.

**T**HIS is only seven inches in length: and the upper parts are of a deeper brown: the crown chestnut; the chin and vent rufous white; and the broad streak through the eye is blue grey: the under parts are rufous, but much deeper than in the last bird, and that colour passes on to the vent and thighs; but the insides, and the lower parts of the last, are dusky. It is probable that this differs from the other only in sex.

PLACE.

Both these inhabit *Cayenne*. I have met with one of the last measuring very little more than six inches: they therefore differ much as to size.

These birds are common also at *Guiana*, where they are known by the name of *Kiolo*; arising, no doubt, from their cry, which is not unlike that word. These birds may be heard making a noise, or rather calling, in the evening just at sun-set, calling one another together, in order to pass the night; being dispersed singly among the thick bushes in the day-time. They make the  
nest

nest between the forks of the shrubs, near the ground, of a reddish kind of plant, making a cover at the top impenetrable to the rain.

Le Râle de la Jamaïque, *Bris. Orn.* vi. Suppl. p. 140.

———Bidi-Bidi, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 166.

Least Water Hen, *Edw.* pl. 278.—*Brown Jam.* p. 479.

20.  
JAMAICA R.

**S**IZE small: length six inches. The bill is black, with the base reddish: head and throat black: the upper parts of the head, neck, and back, rufous brown, crossed with blackish streaks: fore part of the neck and breast blueish ash-colour: belly, sides, and thighs, barred white and brown: wing coverts brown, spotted with white: quills rufous brown, barred with black; the secondaries spotted with white: tail as the greater quills, marked with a few spots of white: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, where it is called *Bidi-Bidi*.

PLACE.

Le petit Râle de Cayenne, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 167.—*Pl. Enl.* 847.

**T**HIS is the smallest of its race yet known: length five inches. The bill is brown: the upper parts of the body the same; darkest on the back and scapulars, which are streaked with white: the wing coverts black, spotted with white: sides of the body undulated black and white, as in our *Rail*: over the eye a streak of white: the under parts are pale dusky yellow, almost white on the chin and throat, and verging to ash-colour on the belly: quills brown: tail barred black and white: legs pale yellow.

21.  
LITTLE R.  
DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

21.  
+ VAR. A.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH five inches and a half. Bill brown; under mandible yellow: upper parts of the plumage brown, marked with many striated bands of white on the back and wing coverts: the chin and fore part of the neck, as far as the breast, dirty white: the middle of the neck behind rufous; sides of it ash-colour: belly, sides of the body, and vent, undulated black and white: quills and tail cinereous brown: legs yellow.

PLACE.

This last I received from *Jamaica*; and have also seen the same from *Cayenne*. It is clearly a mere variety or sexual difference from the *Little Rail*; and we have our suspicion also, that it does not essentially differ from the *Jamaica* species.

22.  
BARBARY R.

Barbary Water Hen, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 255.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than a *Plover*. Bill an inch and a half long, and black: belly and breast dark brown, or rusty: back the same, but much darker: wings spotted with white: rump variegated above with black and white streaks, below white: legs dark brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Barbary*. From the length of bill, in proportion to the size of the bird, and from no bareness of the forehead being mentioned, I suspect this rather to belong to the genus under which it is now placed, than to that of the *Gallinule* referred to by the author.

GENUS LXXIV. J A C A N A.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| N° 1. Chesnut J. | N° 6. Luzonian J. |
| 2. Black J.      | 7. African J.     |
| 3. Brasilian J.  | 8. Chinese J.     |
| 4. Green J.      | 9. Faithful J.    |
| 5. Variable J.   |                   |

**T**HIS genus has a slender, sharp-pointed bill, thickest towards the end; the base carunculated.

Nostrils subovated, placed in the middle of the bill.

Wings armed on the front with one or more sharp short spurs.

Toes four on each foot, very long, and furnished with long strait pointed claws.

Parra Jacana, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 259. 3.

Le Chirurgien brun, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 125. 4. pl. 11. fig. 1.

Le Jacana, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 185. pl. 16.—*Pl. Enl.* 322.

Gallinula Brasiliensis, 4ta. *Marcgr. Raii Syn.* p. 115. 11.

Yohualquachili, *Raii Syn.* p. 178. 5.

The fourth Brasilian Water Hen of Marcgrave, *Will. Orn.* p. 318.

Le Chevalier, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. p. 193.

Spur-winged Water Hen, *Edw.* pl. 357.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

I.  
← CHESNUT J.

**S**IZE of the *Water Rail*: length nearly ten inches. Bill an inch and a quarter, and of an orange-colour: on the forehead is a membranous flap half an inch long, and nearly the same in breadth; on each side of the head is another of the same, about a quarter

DESCRIPTION.

Vol. III.

I i

of

of an inch in breadth ; and these together surround the base of the bill : the head, throat, neck, breast, and under parts, are black : in some the belly is mixed with white : back, wing coverts, and scapulars, fine chestnut ; the outer angle of the wing mixed with black : on the shoulder a strong, sharp, yellow spine, a quarter of an inch in length : quills olive yellow, with the ends for one third, and the tips, margined with dusky ; the outer one the whole way on the outer edge : tail rounded ; the two middle feathers chestnut and brown mixed, with the ends black ; the others the same, but no mixture of brown : the legs greenish ash-colour.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species inhabits *Brazil*, *Guiana*, and *Surinam* ; but is equally common at *St. Domingo*, where they frequent the marshy places, sides of ponds, and streams, and wade quite up to the thighs in the water. Generally seen in pairs, and when separated call each other continually, till they join again. Are very shy, and most common in the rainy seasons in *May* and *November*. Are at all times very noisy ; their cry sharp and shrill, and may be heard a great way off. This, as well as the other species, is called by the *French*, *Chirurgien*. The flesh is accounted pretty good.

2.  
BLACK J.

Le Chirurgien noir, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 124. 3.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 189.  
*Gallinula tertia spec. Marcgr. Raii Syn.* p. 115. 10.  
The third Brazilian Water Hen of Marcgrave, *Will. Orn.* p. 318.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the other. Bill saffron-colour : on the forehead a membrane of a rufous colour : head, throat, neck, back, and rump, black : breast, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, brown :



brown: quills green, tipped with brown: tail black: on the fore part of the wing a yellow spur: legs ash-colour.

Inhabits *Brazil*.

PLACE.

Le Jacana armé, ou le Chirurgien, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 123. 2.

Le Jacana-peca, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 190.

Aguapecaca, *Raii Syn.* p. 115. 9.—*Will. Orn.* p. 317.

<sup>3.</sup>  
BRASILIAN J.

**S**IZE of the first species. The colour of the plumage wholly greenish black: on the fore part of the wing a sharp yellow spur: and the legs and toes long, as in the others.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Brazil*, *Cayenne*, and *Guiana*, where it is called *Agua-pecaca*. The manners like that of the *Chestnut* one; but now and then twenty or thirty are seen together: skulk among the flags in the watery places, and feed on fish and aquatic insects, wading some way in the water after them.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Le Jacana, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 121. 1.

——— vert, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 189.

Gallinula Brasiliensis, *Jacana dicta*, *Raii Syn.* p. 115. 8.

Brazilian Water Hen, called *Jacana*, *Will. Orn.* p. 317. pl. 59,

<sup>4.</sup>  
GREEN J.

**S**IZE of a *Pigeon*. Bill more than an inch long; the colour half red half yellow: the fore part of the head covered with a round membrane the colour of a *turcoise*: the head, throat, neck, and breast, blackish green, glossed with violet: back, rump, scapulars, coverts of the wings and tail, belly, and thighs, blackish green: quills and tail much the same: under tail coverts white: legs yellowish green: toes very long; the middle one two inches and a half in length: claws also long and yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

None of the authors above referred to mention the spur on the wing; but we may conclude that, as it is seen in all the others, this is not without it.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Brazil*.

5.  
VARIABLE J.

*Parra variabilis*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 260. 4.*

Le Chirurgien varié, *Bris. Orn. v. p. 129. 5.*

Le Jacana varié, *Buf. Ois. viii. p. 192.*

——— du Bresil, *Pl. Enl. 846.*

Spur-winged Water Hen, *Edw. pl. 48.—Bancr. Guian. p. 173.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH nine inches. Bill fourteen lines long, orange yellow: on the forehead a flap of red skin, laying back on the head, and divided at the hind part: crown of the head brown, marked with spots of a darker colour: hind part of the neck the same, but very deep: above the eye a line of white, passing down on each side the neck; accompanying this a black one, which springs from the bill, and passes through the eye: sides of the head, throat, fore part of the neck, breast, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, white, with a few reddish spots on the sides of the belly and base of the thighs: on the fore part of the wing a yellow spur: scapulars pale brown: lesser wing coverts purplish chestnut; the middle ones brown; the greater black: the four quills next the body are brown; all the others green, margined with black at the ends; and the outer one the whole length, on the outer web: legs furnished with long toes as in all the others; colour of them blueish ash.

## VARIETY.

One of these, which came under my inspection in a collection from *Cayenne*, was rather smaller: had the upper parts much paler:

paler: over the eye a streak of white, passing no further, and not accompanied by a black one: hind part of the neck dusky black: it had only a rudiment of a spur: and the red caruncle on the forehead was less, and laid back on the forehead. I conjecture this to differ either in sex or age from the other.

The species above-mentioned inhabits *Brasil*; and is said to be plentiful about *Carthagena*, in *South America*.

PLACE.

Le Chirurgien de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 82. tab. 45.

6.  
LUZONIAN J.  
DESCRIPTION.

**R**A T H E R less than a *Lapwing*. Bill of a greyish colour, straight, and a little enlarged at the end: top of the head deep brown: over the eye a stripe of white, passing down on each side the neck, and changing into pale yellow behind the eye: through the eye another stripe of an ash-colour accompanies the first quite down to the wing: the back is brown: the under parts, from chin to vent, white, except a large spot of brown on the breast: at the bend of the wing is a sharp spur: the lesser wing coverts are white, the others pale brown, transversely barred with black: the second quills white; the prime ones black: from the three last of these arise three naked shafts, two inches long, and ending in a lance-shaped feathered point; they spring from the middle of the shaft of the feather to which they belong, the shaft appearing as divided or branching into two at that part: the toes and claws are very long, as in the others, and of a dusky black.

This is found in the island of *Manilla*; chiefly frequenting the low moist places, borders of the sea, lakes, and rivers; and has the manners usual to others of this genus.

PLACE.

Br.

*Br. Mus.*

7.  
AFRICAN J.  
PL. LXXXVII.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill dusky, of a pale brownish horn-colour at the tip: forehead bare: the upper parts of the plumage of a very pale cinnamon-colour: chin and throat white: breast of a tawny yellow, mottled and barred, on the sides of it and the neck, with black: the under parts from thence like the back, but darker: greater quills black: on the inner part of the bend of the wing a short blunt spur: through the eye, passing to the hind part of the neck, quite to the back, black: legs greenish black: toes and claws very long, as in the *variable Jacana*: hind claw an inch and a half in length.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Africa*.

8.  
CHINESE J.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH twenty-one inches. Bill dusky: crown of the head, forehead, and all beneath, as far as the breast, pale cinereous cream-colour: back part of the head black, of the neck yellow, divided from the white before by a line of black on each side: the body vinaceous red: wing coverts white: quills black: tail long: legs and toes long, and of a greenish colour.

PLACE.

Supposed to inhabit *China*: seen by me among some fine drawings done in that country, and appears a very large species.

9.  
FAITHFUL J.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Parra chavaria, Lin. Syst. i. p. 260. 5.*

**S**IZE of a *dunghill Cock*, and stands a foot and a half from the ground. The bill is conic, a little bent, and of a dirty white colour; the upper mandible as in the *Cock*: nostrils oblong, per-  
vius:



*African Jacana?*



vious : on both sides, at the base of the bill, is a red membrane, which extends to the temples ; in the middle of this are placed the eyes : the irides are brown : the hind head is furnished with about a dozen blackish feathers, three inches in length, which form a crest ; these hang downwards : the rest of the neck, which is pretty long, is covered with a thick black down ; but under the bill and temples it is of a pure white : the body is brown : the wings and tail blackish, clouded with grey ; the last short : on the bend of the wing two or three spurs half an inch in length : belly black, but less deep : the thighs are half way bare of feathers : knee joints thick and swelling : legs very long, strong, and of a yellowish red colour : toes also so long as to entangle the one in the other in walking.

This bird inhabits the lakes, &c. near the river *Cinu*, about thirty leagues from *Cartbagena*, in *South America*, and is said to feed on vegetables. Its gait is solemn and slow ; but it flies easily and swiftly. It cannot run, unless assisted by the wings at the same time. When any part of the skin is touched by the hand a crackling is felt, though it is very downy beneath the feathers ; and indeed this down adheres so closely as to enable the bird at times to swim. The voice is clear and loud, but far from agreeable. The natives, who keep poultry in great numbers, have one of these tame, which goes along with the flock about the neighbourhood to feed during the day, when this faithful shepherd defends them against birds of prey ; being able, by means of the spurs on the wings, to drive off birds as big as the *Carrion Vulture*, and even that bird itself. It is so far of the greatest use, as it never deserts the charge committed to its care, bringing  
them

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

them all home safe at night. It is so tame as to suffer itself to be handled by a grown person; but will not permit children to attempt the same.—For the above account we are indebted to *Linnaeus*, who seems to be the only one who has given any account of this wonderful bird.



## GENUS LXXV. GALLINULE.

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 1. Crake G. | N <sup>o</sup> 13. Red-tailed G. |
| VAR. A.                    | VAR. A.                          |
| VAR. B.                    | VAR. B.                          |
| 2. Carthagenæ G.           | 14. Brown G.                     |
| 3. Cayenne G.              | VAR. A.                          |
| 4. Black-bellied G.        | 15. Yellow-breasted G.           |
| 5. Madras G.               | 16. Soree G.                     |
| 6. Purple G.               | 17. Grinetta G.                  |
| 7. Martinico G.            | 18. Spotted G.                   |
| 8. Favourite G.            | 19. Speckled G.                  |
| 9. Crowing G.              | 20. Yellow-legged G.             |
| 10. Black-headed G.        | 21. Piping G.                    |
| 11. Green G.               | 22. Crested G.                   |
| 12. Common G.              |                                  |

**T**HE bill is thick at the base, and slopes to the point: the base of the upper mandible reaching far upon the forehead, where it becomes membranaceous.

Body compressed.

Wings short and concave.

Tail short.

Toes divided to their origin.

1.  
† CRAKE G.

Rallus Crex, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 261. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* 194.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 154.—*Brun.* N° 192.—*Muller,* N° 218.—*Kram. El.* p. 349. 1.—*Frisch.* t. 211.—*Georgi Reise,* p. 172.

Le Râle de Genet, ou Roi des Cailles, *Brisf. Orn.* v. p. 159. pl. 13. fig. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 146. pl. 12.—*Pl. Enl.* 750.

La Poule-Sultane rouffâtre, *Brisf. Orn.* v. p. 533. 5.

Daker Hen, or Rail, *Raii Syn.* p. 58. A. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 170. pl. 29.—*Albin,* i. pl. 32.

Land Hen, *Will. Orn.* p. 316.

Crake Gallinule, *Br. Zool.* N° 216. pl. 75.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 412.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH nine inches and a half: weight from six to eight ounces. Bill one inch, colour greyish brown: irides hazel: the plumage on the upper parts pale rufous brown, each feather dashed down the middle with black: the under parts the same, but paler, and not spotted: chin very pale: belly yellowish white: on the sides a few bars of the same: legs the colour of the bill.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is a very plentiful bird in some parts of these realms; particularly so in *Ireland*, where it is probable they pass the winter. Are also found in most of the *Hebrides* and *Orknies*. Appear at *Anglesea* in *Wales* about the 20th of *April*; supposed to have come from *Ireland*. Few places in *England* are destitute of them in summer: are found also in *Scotland* and the *Orknies*\*; but no where what may be called common; and it is said that wherever *Quails* are in plenty, the *Crake* abounds†; at least it is so observed in the temperate parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, where

\* *Flora Scot.*† Hence called the *King of the Quails*.

they are sufficiently common\*. Are found on the continent as far as *Norway*: inhabit also *Germany, France, Italy, and Greece*; and are seen, if we mistake not the species, spring and autumn at *Aleppo* †; but only on their passage north and south. This bird is said to lay ten or twelve eggs, an inch and a half in length, and not very unlike those of the *Missel Thrush*, of a reddish cinereous white, marked with ferruginous blotches, with a few indistinct ones of a pale reddish ash-colour: these it lays among the thickest grass, on a bed made of moss or dry grass. The young are covered with a black down, and very soon find the use of their legs. The old ones run fast, but fly awkwardly, with the legs hanging down. The usual note is not unlike the noise made by drawing one's nail over the teeth of a *Comb*; and is compared to the word *Crëk, Crëk, Crëk*, which it often repeats; whence it is called in some parts the *Corn Crake*. The food is grain and seeds of many kinds, as also insects. On their first arrival in *England* are so lean as to weigh less than *six* ounces; but before their departure have been known to exceed *eight*, and are so fat that we have more than once seen it exude through the skin like oil, soon after the bird was killed. Their flesh is reckoned an exquisite morsel.

**S**IZE of the *Crake Gallinule*. Bill larger than in that bird, and black: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, fine rufous brown: the under much paler: quills and tail darkest: the chin and vent reddish white: legs dusky red.

I received this from *Jamaica*.

\* Particularly so about the *Steppes of Syfran*, as well as other deserts, where they make a great noise of nights; and are known by the names of *Dergun* and *Korastel*.—*Dec. Ruff.* i. 470.

† *Ruff. Alep.* p. 64.

I.  
+ VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

1.  
VAR. B.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than the others. Bill longer than in the first: plumage like that of the *Crake* on the upper parts of the body: wing coverts and under parts rusty brown: legs dusky.

PLACE.

Supposed to have come from *China*, as we have seen such a one in some paintings done in that part of the world.

2.  
CARTHAGENA  
G.

*Fulica Carthagena, Lin. Syst. i. p. 258. 6.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Coot*. Bare place on the forehead blue: the body wholly of a rufous colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carthagena*.

3.  
CAYENNE G.

*La grande Poule-d'Eau de Cayenne, Buf. Ois. viii. p. 182.—Pl. Enl. 352.*

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eighteen inches. Bill yellow, with a dusky tip: the chin, sides of the head, and a little way on the fore part of the neck, greyish white: head, neck, tail, lower belly, and thighs, dusky grey brown: back and wing coverts dull olive: breast, upper part of the belly, and quills, bright reddish rufous colour: legs red.

The young birds are wholly grey, not having any red about them till after the first moult.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Guiana* and *Cayenne*, where it is pretty common in the marshy places, and lives on small fish and insects.

LENGTH

**L**ENGTH seventeen inches. Bill two inches and a half; base red; end yellow: crown brown: hind part of the neck cinereous brown: back greenish brown: quills the same, with rufous margins: chin white: fore part of the neck and breast bright rufous: belly, thighs, vent, and rump, black: sides and under wing coverts transversely barred with rufous and black: legs red, and pretty long.

Supposed to inhabit *Cayenne*, as it was among others from that place.

<sup>4.</sup>  
BLACK-BEL-  
LIED G.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

La Poule-Sultane de Madras, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 543. 10.

L'Angoli, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 205.

Madras Rail-Hen, *Raii Syn.* p. 194. pl. 1. fig. 4.

<sup>5.</sup>  
MADRAS G.

DESCRIPTION:

**S**IZE of a *Duck*. The bill and legs pretty long: forehead bare and white\*: the plumage on the upper parts of a fine ash-colour: sides of the head, and under parts, white: across the lower part of the neck black spots in the shape of crescents: quills ash-colour, edged with black: the tail is short.

Found in the neighbourhood of *Madras*, where it is called *Boollu-cory*. It is also at *Malabar*, and known there by the name of *Caunangoly*.

PLACE.

\* This is not mentioned in *Ray's* description, nor does it appear in the very bad figure in the plate.

6.  
 + PURPLE G. *Fulica porphyrio*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 258. 5.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 152.  
*La Poule-Sultane*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 522. 1. pl. 42. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* viii.  
 p. 194. pl. 17.  
*La Talève de Madagascar*, *Pl. Enl.* 810.  
*Porphyrio*, *Raii Syn.* p. 116. 13. 14.—*Will. Orn.* p. 318.  
*Purple Water Hen*, *Edw.* pl. 87.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 11\*.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION. **S**IZE of a *Fowl*: length one foot five inches. Bill very stout at the base, compressed on the sides, and above an inch and a half in length; colour a deep red: irides fulvous: the forehead bare and red: the head and hind part of the neck are glossy violet: cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, violet blue: back, rump, and scapulars, dull green, but glossy: quills the same, but brown within: the tail nearly the same, and rounded in shape: legs very stout, and the colour of the bill.

FEMALE.  
 PLACE AND  
 MANNERS.

The *female* is smaller than the *male*.  
 This bird is more or less common in all the warmer parts of the globe. On the coasts of *Barbary* they abound, as well as in some of the islands of the *Mediterranean*. In *Sicily* they are bred in plenty, and kept for their beauty; but whether indigenous there we are not certain. It is frequently met with in various parts of the south of *Russia*, and western parts of *Siberia*, among reedy places; and in the neighbourhood of the *Caspian Sea* not uncommon: but in the cultivated rice-grounds of *Ghilar* in *Persia*, in great plenty and in high plumage. The *female* makes the nest among the reeds in the middle of *March*; lays three or four eggs, and sits from three to four weeks. That it is com-

\* Toes placed falsely, two before and two behind





*Martinico Gallinule.*



mon in *China* the paper-hangings from thence will every where testify. Is also met with in the *East Indies*, the islands of *Java*, *Madagascar*, and many others. Our late navigators saw them at *Tongataboo* in vast numbers, as well as in the island of *Tanna*\*, and other parts. It is also common in the southern parts of *America*.

In respect to its manners, it is a very docile bird, being easily tamed †, and feeding with the poultry, scratching the ground with the foot as the *Cock* and *Hen*. It will feed on many things, such as *fruit*, roots of *plants*, and *grain*; but will eat *fish* with avidity, dipping them into the water before it swallows them: will frequently stand on one leg, and lift the food to its mouth with the other, like a *Parrot*. A pair of these, kept in an aviary in *France*, made a nest of small sticks, mixed with a quantity of straw, and laid six white eggs, perfectly round; but the hen was careless of them, and they came to nothing. The flesh is said to be exquisite in taste ‡.

*Fulica Martinica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 259. 7.

La petite Poule-Sultane, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 526. 2. pl. 42. fig. 2.—*Buf.*

*Oif.* viii. p. 206.

*Lev. Mus.*

7.  
+ MARTINICO  
G.

PL. LXXXVIII.

**L**ESS than the *common Gallinule*, and the body more slender: length about twelve inches. Bill thirteen lines long, yellow, with a red base: forehead bald and blue: irides red: the plu-

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Forst. Voy.* i. 448. ii. 358.—*Cook's last Voy.* i. 226. 334.

† In *Dec. Raff.* ii. p. 240. this is denied; observing, that it will sooner lose its life than its liberty.

‡ *Id.*

mage is in general of a fine glossy green; but the head, neck, and under parts, are of a changeable blue: the vent white: quills and tail dusky, edged with green: legs yellow: toes very long, and slender. That described by *Briffon* differs from the above in having the bare part of the forehead and legs red; and is said to inhabit the *East Indies* as well as *America*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

I have seen many of these birds, both from *Cayenne* and the *West India Islands*, all of which answered to our description, except one, which had the upper parts of the plumage blue green, tinged with brown: the crown of the head brown: beneath white; a little mottled with black in the middle of the belly, and greatly so across the lower part of the neck, just above the breast: chin quite white: legs brown. This seems by description to differ greatly; but on comparison of size, shape of bill, and legs, I am inclined to suppose it of a different sex only, if not a young bird.

These have been brought alive to *England*; but not so tame as to be at large. Such as have come under our inspection were content to live on *rice, bread, lettuce*, and other such food, and seemed to bear confinement tolerably well.

8.  
FAVOURITE G.

La Favorite de Cayenne, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 207.—*Pl. Enl.* 897.  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH twelve inches. Bill yellow: upper parts of the plumage deep blue: sides of the head and neck paler: fore part of the neck blueish white: belly, thighs, and rump, white: quills and tail brown, the last darkest: legs long, yellow: hind toe very long.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

L'Acintli,

L'Acintli, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 208.

Quachilco, *Raii Syn.* p. 116. 14.—*Will. Orn.* p. 319.

9.  
CROWING G.

**T**HE bill of this is pale : irides fulvous : the plumage of a dark purple colour, with some white feathers intermixed : the legs greenish yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Mexico* : is a marsh bird, feeding on fish, and thought to be not ill-tasted meat. It is called by some *Xacacintli*, and is said to imitate the crowing of a *Cock*.

PLACE.

La Poule-Sultane à tête noire, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 526. A. 1.

10.  
BLACK-HEAD-  
ED G.

**T**HIS is wholly blue, except the head and neck, which are black : and there is a broad bare space on the top of the head.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is said to have a deep fulvous crown\* : the upper parts of the body the same, streaked with white on the scapulars : the wings greenish, with a fulvous tinge : quills greenish blue.

Inhabits *America*.

PLACE.

La Poule-Sultane verte, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 529. 3.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 204.

11.  
GREEN G.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill of a greenish yellow, as is the bare part of the forehead : the upper parts of the body are of a dull green ; the under white : legs of a greyish yellow : claws grey.

Inhabits the *East Indies*.

PLACE.

\* *Hist. des Oif.* viii. p. 209. (i).—From *Feuillés Obs.* (edit. 1725.) p. 233.

12.  
+ COMMON G.

*Fulica chloropus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 258. 4.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 153.—*Brun.*  
*Orn.* N<sup>o</sup> 191.—*Muller*, p. 27.—*Kram. El.* p. 358. 2.—*Frisch.* ii. 209.  
*La Poule d'Eau*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 3. 1. pl. 1. fig. 1, 2.—*Buf. Ois.* viii.  
p. 171. pl. 15.—*Pl. Enl.* 877.  
Common Water-Hen, or More-Hen, *Raii Syn.* p. 113. A. 1. p. 190. 15.—  
*Will. Orn.* p. 312. pl. 58.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 72. iii. pl. 91.  
Common Gallinule, *Br. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 217. pl. 77.—*Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 411.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this well-known species is fourteen inches : the weight fifteen ounces. Bill red, with a greenish tip ; at the base of it a red bare membrane, spreading some way on the forehead : irides red : colour of the plumage sooty black above, with a tinge of olive ; beneath cinereous : outer edge of the wing, and under tail coverts, white : above the knee, at the commencement of the bare part, a circle or *garter* of red : the rest of the bare space, and legs, are greenish : the toes flat and broad.

The *female* is less, the colours paler, and the throat sometimes\* white.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is a common species in *England* ; frequenting every where the borders of rivers and ponds, where weeds grow. It makes a nest upon some low stump or shrub by the water side, composed of herbaceous matter ; and lays seven eggs, almost two inches in length, of a yellowish white, marked with irregular reddish brown spots, which are not numerous ; with a few minute ones interspersed ; and breeds twice in the season. It flies awkwardly, with its legs hanging down, and not far at a time ; though it runs pretty fast ; and will now and then, notwithstanding

\* Not always ; for in some it is only grey, and in others like the rest of the neck.

ing it is not web-footed, swim, which it seems to do tolerably well.

It is pretty common on the continent, though in some parts more scarce than in others. Is also an inhabitant of *America*, from *New York* to *Carolina*; and is recorded as a native of *Jamaica*\*, and other islands in the *West Indies*. Is said to feed on plants and small fish. The flesh is for the most part pretty good.

Red-tailed Water-Hen, *Ind. Zool.* p. 10. pl. 9.

*Rallus Phœnicurus*, *Zool. Ind.* p. 19. pl. 9.

<sup>13.</sup>  
RED-TAILED G.

**S**IZE of the *common Gallinule*: length nine inches: weight seven ounces and a quarter. The bill yellowish green; at the base reddish: forehead bare, and flesh-coloured: the plumage above is black: the forehead, round the eyes, and under parts, white: the quills black, marked with large spots of a blueish cast: the vent and tail ferruginous red: legs dirty green, tinged with red: toes long.

DESCRIPTION:

This species inhabits *Ceylon*, where it is pretty frequent, and called *Kalu-berenaka*; and seems to be one of the kinds we so often see figured in *Chinese* paintings.

PLACE.

La Poule-Sultane brune, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 204.

————— de la Chine, *Pl. Enl.* 396.

<sup>13.</sup>  
VAR. A.

**L**ENGTH fifteen or sixteen inches. The crown and upper parts of the plumage dusky ash-colour: forehead and under parts white: belly and vent rufous: the quills and tail are black: the legs yellow: toes long.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *China*.

PLACE.

\* *Sloane. Brown.*

13.  
+ VAR. B.  
DESCRIPTION.

IN my possession is another variety, of the same length as the first. The crown and upper parts, quills and tail, a full glossy black: forehead, and under parts as far as the vent, white: the last red: legs slender and yellow: toes long\*.

PLACE.

This last came either from the *Cape of Good Hope*, or *Madagascar*, and was attempted to be brought to *England* alive, as it was tolerably familiar; but it died in the passage.

*Kolben* mentions a *Water Hen* as common at the *Cape* †, and merely says that it is “black, and of the size of the common *European Water Hen*.” It may perhaps prove one of the varieties of this species.

14.  
BROWN G.

*Fulica fusca*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 257. 1.

*La petite Poule d'Eau*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 6. 2.

*La Poulette d'Eau*, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 177.

Another green-footed Water-Hen of *Bellonius*, *Will. Orn.* p. 314.

*Aldrovandus*'s Italian Rail, *Raii Syn.* p. 116. 15.—*Will. Orn.* p. 319.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is less than the *common Gallinule*: length one foot. Bill one inch, olive green: irides red: eyelids white: the plumage above is olive brown: throat, and fore part of the neck, deep ash-colour, with a tinge of olive: breast, belly, and thighs, ash-colour, the feathers margined with white at the tips: under tail coverts black: bend of the wing white: quills dusky brown; the

\* These birds no doubt vary much in colour. I have met with them in two different sets of *Chinese* drawings, in both of which the forehead was of a deep red: the bill and legs green: quills and tail dusky black.

† *Kolb. Cape*, vol. ii. p. 140.

outer

outer one edged with white : the tail is olive brown ; the outer feather white, and a little rounded in shape : legs olive brown : *garter* round the knee yellow.

This inhabits *France*, and is a solitary bird ; frequenting the same places with the *common Gallinules*, but not mixing with that species : it feeds on the same food as that bird, and the flesh is much like it in the taste.

In all probability this is the same with *Aldrovandus's Italian Rail*, which is taken in the neighbourhood of *Venice* with great ceremony : several persons wading among the marshy places, and driving them from the bushes and places where they lurk, while others being ready with *Hawks*, let them off as soon as they take wing. They are said to have been much esteemed at the time of the above-mentioned author.

PLACE.

La grande Poule-d'Eau, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 9. 3.

—————, ou Porzane, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 178.

Gallina chloropus altera *Aldrov. Raii Syn.* p. 114. 3.

The other green-footed Water-Hen of *Aldrovand, Will. Orn.* p. 313.

14.

VAR. A.

**L**ARGER than the last : length eighteen inches. Bill two inches long ; the base, and most part of the under mandible, yellow ; the rest of the length black : bare part on the forehead yellow : the head and neck are blackish : the upper parts of the body and wings chestnut : breast, belly, and sides, dull ash-colour, edged with white : lower belly and vent white : the thighs ash-colour, crossed with indistinct lines of white : tail rounded in shape ; the colour chestnut, except the two outer feathers, which are white : legs green.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs only in being paler in colour.

FEMALE.

Yellow-

15.  
YELLOW-  
BREASTED G.  
DESCRIPTION.

Yellow-breasted Gallinule, *Arch. Zool.* N° 410.

**S**IZE smaller than a *Quail*. Crown and hind part of the neck dark olivaceous brown, spotted with white: back plain brown: scapulars edged with yellowish white: breast dirty yellow: legs brown.

PLACE. Inhabits the province of *New York*.

16.  
+ SOREE G.

*Rallus Carolinus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 263. 9.

*La Poule-Sultane de-la Baye d'Hudson*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 541. 9.

*Le Râle de Virginie*, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 165.

*Little American Water-Hen*, *Edw.* pl. 144.

*Soree*, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 70.—*Burnab. Trav.* p. 16. 42.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 409.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS species is the size of a *Quail*, but stands higher on its legs: length from seven to eight inches. Bill an inch long, and yellow: over the forehead somewhat bare: irides red: the crown, and the upper parts of the bird, are dull brown, spotted with black: the whole face, round the bill, the chin, and part of the neck before, black: sides of the head, the neck, and breast, blueish ash-colour: belly and sides dusky white; the last transversely barred with black: the wing coverts are the colour of the back, but plain; scapulars edged with white: outer edge of the wing white: quills and tail brown: legs dusky green.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These inhabit *Virginia*, at certain seasons, in vast plenty. *Burnaby* \* mentions catching one hundred dozen of *Soruffes* in one

\* *Burnab. Trav.* p. 42, also p. 16.—He here calls them more delicious than the *Ortolan*.

night,



night, by the *Pamunky Indians* in *King William's Country*. "The  
 " manner of taking these birds is remarkable. The *Sorus* is not  
 " known to be in *Virginia*, except for about six weeks from the  
 " latter end of *September*: at that time they are found in the  
 " marshes in prodigious numbers, feeding on the *wild oats*. At  
 " first they are exceeding lean, but in a short time grow so fat as  
 " to be unable to fly: in this state they lie upon the *reeds*, and  
 " the *Indians* go out in canoes, and knock them on the head  
 " with their *paddles*. They are rather bigger than a *Lark*, and  
 " are delicious eating. During the time of their continuing in  
 " season you meet with them at the tables of most of the Planters,  
 " breakfast, dinner, and supper."

La Poule-Sultane tachetée, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 538. 8.

La Grinette, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 179.

Poliopus, *Gallinula minor Aldrov. Raii Syn.* p. 114. 5.

A small Water Hen, called Grinetta, *Will. Orn.* p. 315. pl. 58.

Small Water Hen, *Albin*, ii. pl. 73.

17.  
GRINETTA G.

LESS than the *Water Rail*: length nine inches and three quar-  
 ters. Bill ten lines long; colour of it and the irides yel-  
 lowish green: forehead bare and yellow: the feathers of the  
 head and upper parts black, with rufous margins; those of the  
 back have the margins likewise fringed with white: over the eye  
 a white streak: the throat blueish ash-colour: fore part of the  
 neck and breast the same, with an olive tinge, and spotted with  
 black: belly and thighs pale rufous: sides transversely barred  
 black and white: wing coverts rufous, marked with transverse,  
 waved, or zigzag lines: quills dusky brown, edged outwardly with  
 white: tail the same, but the two middle feathers white on both  
 margins,

DESCRIPTION.

margins, and rounded in shape\*: legs dirty green: toes very long.

## PLACE.

This species inhabits *Italy*, about *Bologna*, and known by the name of *Grinetta*, and at *Milan* called *Gillerdine*. This has much affinity, if not the same, with the following species.

18.  
+SPOTTED G.

*Rallus porzana*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 262. 3.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 144.—*Frisch.* t. 211.

*Le petit Râle d'Eau, ou le Marouette*, *Brif. Orn.* v. p. 155. pl. 13. fig. 1.—

*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 157.—*Pl. Enl.* 751.

*Gallinula ochra*. *Wynkernel, Raii Syn.* p. 115. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 316.

*Spotted Gallinule*, *Br. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 215.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

THIS is much smaller than the *Crake*, and measures in length less than nine inches: breadth near fifteen: weight four ounces. The bill three quarters of an inch long, and of a greenish yellow: irides reddish hazel: the head is brown, dashed with black: over the eyes a streak of pale grey: hind part of the neck and sides cinereous brown, marked with small white spots: back and wing coverts olive brown, dashed with black, and spotted with white on the edges of the feathers: greater coverts blotched and barred with white: sides of the head, beneath the eyes, the chin, and fore part of the neck, pale grey, dotted with brown: breast brown, spotted with white: sides under the wings irregularly barred with white: belly cinereous and white mixed; down the middle dirty white: vent and under tail coverts yellowish white: legs pale green.

\* *Willughby* observes, that the tail when spread out is concave, and not even, as in other birds, and is a peculiar characteristic.

This

This bird haunts the same places as the *common Gallinule*, but is not very frequent in this kingdom: we have not been able to trace it farther north than *Cumberland*, where it is known to breed\*; and one of them, in company with its mate, was shot near *Dartford* in *Kent*, the farthest south we have heard of it. It is supposed to be migratory here as well as in *France* and *Italy*, where it is found early in spring, and is not uncommon. We likewise find it in the southern reedy grounds of *Russia*, and the west of *Siberia*†; but we believe no where so plentiful as the common species. It is a solitary bird, except in breeding-time; skulks among the rushes and reeds, and builds among the latter: the nest is composed of rushes matted together in form of a boat, like which it is as it were moored, by fastening one end to a reed, to prevent its being carried away by the water. The *female* lays seven or eight eggs; the young run as soon as hatched, and are wholly black. *Buffon* mentions one of this species that was kept tame, and was observed to stand in water for a long time together, if not disturbed: it was fed with bread and hemp-feed‡.

A species analogous to this, if not the same, is also found at *Hudson's Bay*; it is much smaller, measuring in length only eight inches, breadth fourteen, and weighs scarce three ounces; it comes there in *May*, and is seen in plenty along the coasts of the bay, and about rivers, brooks, and lakes. Lays ten or twelve white eggs, in a bush or grass: departs in *October*. Known there by the name of *Paupakapatefew*§.

\* Dr. *Heysham*. † Mr. *Pennant*. ‡ *Hist. des Ois.* § Mr. *Hutchins*.

19.  
SPECKLED G.

La Poule-Sultane mouchetée, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 536. 7.  
Matkneitzel, Matkern, *Raii Syn.* p. 109. 10.—*Will. Orn.* p. 304. pl. 56.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Crake Gallinule*: length eleven inches. Bill of a dull yellow: forehead bare, and of the same colour: the upper parts of the plumage rufous brown, marked with black and white spots on the wings: sides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, white: from thence to the vent brown: the two middle tail feathers are black, tipped with white; the others brown: legs grey.

## PLACE.

This frequents the marshes of *Germany*. It is called *Matkneitzel*, and *Matkern*.

20.  
YELLOW-  
LEGGED G.

La Poule-Sultane rousse, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 534. 6.  
La Smirring, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 180.  
*Gallinula ochropus major*, *Raii Syn.* p. 115. 6.  
The Water-Hen, called *Ochropus*, *Will. Orn.* p. 316.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *common Gallinule*. Bill yellow, with the end black: edges of the eyelids saffron-colour: forehead bare, and of a pale yellow: the rest of the head, and upper parts of the bird, rufous, spotted with black: sides of the head and under parts white: lesser wing coverts spotted with dusky, and a little brown; the edges reddish near the tips; the outer greater ones the same; but those near the body white: quills black: tail rufous, spotted with black: legs of a pale yellow\*.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Germany*, where it is called *Schmirring*.

\* There is a figure in *Gesner*, see  *Ic.* 103.—*Av.* 507. but it seems to want the back toe.

La Poule-Sultane brune, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 531.

La Glout, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 181.

21.  
PIPING G.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HE bill in this species is black: the forehead bare, and of a yellowish green: the plumage on the upper parts brown: sides of the head, and under parts, white; and there is a little mixture of the same on the wing coverts: quills and tail brown: legs yellowish grey: claws grey.

Inhabits *Germany*, and frequents the banks of rivers and ponds, like most of the genus. It is known about *Straßburg* by the name of *Glutt*, and has a shrill kind of note not unlike that of a small flute or fife.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Er. Mus.*

22.  
CRESTED G.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Coot*: length eighteen inches. Bill as in that bird: forehead and crown bare, and of a reddish colour, rising at the back part into a knob, not unlike that on the head of the *Guinea Pintado*: the head and neck ash-colour: chin mottled with white: body and wings greenish ash-colour; outer edge of the last pale: under parts of the body pale ash: middle of the belly white: legs very stout and brown.

Supposed to have come from *China*.

PLACE.

## GENUS LXXVI. SHEATH-BILL\*.

## N° 1. White Sheath-bill.

**B**ILL strong, thick, a little convex; the top of the upper mandible covered with a corneous sheath.

Nostrils small, just appearing beyond the sheath.

Tongue round above, flat beneath, and pointed at the end.

At the bend of the wing a blunt knob.

Legs stout, gallinaceous, bare a little way above the knee; toes edged with a thick membrane, the middle one connected to the outer as far as the first joint; claws channelled beneath.

1.  
WHITE SH.  
PL. LXXXIX.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a large *Pigeon*: length from fifteen to eighteen inches. Bill black at the base; over the nostrils a horny appendage, which covers them, except just on the fore part; and descends so low on each side, as to hang over part of the under mandible; this is moveable, and may be raised upwards, or depressed so as to lay flat on the bill: round the base, between that and the eyes, and round them, the parts are bare, and covered only with warty excrescences, of a white, or pale orange-colour; over the eye a brown or blackish one, larger than the rest: irides dull lead-colour: the plumage is all over as white as snow: at the bend of the wing is a blunt blackish knob: the legs are bare a little way above the knees, and are two inches long, stout,

\* *Genera of Birds*, p. 43.



*White Sheath-bill*





and of a reddish colour: claws black. In young birds the tubercles round the eyes are very small, or wholly wanting.

These inhabit *New Zealand*, and several other parts explored by our late circumnavigators; and are apt to vary in regard to the colour of their extremities, as well as size, in the different places in which they have been seen. In those from *Kerguelen's Land* some had brown legs, with the toes black; and others the legs white, or a pale blue. In one met with at *Staaten Land* the legs were black; and the bill in some specimens of a pale brown.

These birds haunt the sea shores in flocks, and feed on *Shell Fish* and *carrion*\*. In respect to their being used for food, our voyagers differ greatly: some of them put it in competition with the *Duck* †; while others tell us that it is worse than *carrion*; for it had such a horrid offensive smell, that they could not venture to taste the flesh, and that at a time when they were not easily disgusted ‡: we may therefore venture to conclude, that those who praised it as a *delicacy* were at least very hungry.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* *Forst. Voy. i. 518.* † *Cook's last Voy. i. p. 88.* ‡ *Forst. Voy. ii. p. 205.*

## ORDER VIII. With PINNATED FEET.

## GENUS LXXVII. PHALAROPE.

N° 1. Red Ph.

VAR. A.

2. Grey Ph.

N° 3. Plain Ph.

4. Brown Ph.

5. Barred Ph.

**B**ILL straight.  
Nostrils minute.

Body and legs in every respect like the *Sandpiper*.

Toes furnished with broad and generally scolloped membranes.

1.  
RED PH.  
THE MALE.

*Tringa hyperborea*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 249. 9.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 179 (last described).—*Muller*, N° 196.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 75.

Le Phalarope cendré, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 15. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 224.

Phalarope de Siberie, *Pl. Enl.* 766.

*Larus fidipes alter nostras*, *Raii Syn.* p. 132. A. 7.

Small cloven-footed Gull, *Will. Orn.* p. 355.

Cock Coot-footed *Tringa*, *Edw.* pl. 143.

Red Phalarope, *Br. Zool.* N° 219. pl. 76.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 413.

*Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Purra*: length eight inches. Bill one inch, and black: the top of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, are ash-colour, furrounding the neck at the lower part: from the base of the bill, passing through the eyes, to the hind head, is a dusky

dusky stripe: behind each eye is a rufous one, passing on the sides of the neck, and joining the last behind: the rump and upper tail coverts are banded dusky and white: all the under parts of the body white, the under wing coverts crossed with black lines: the upper coverts are ash-colour; the greater incline to brown, and are tipped with white, forming a band on the wings: scapulars margined with rufous: quills dusky; some of the secondaries tipped with white: tail dusky: legs lead-colour.

*Tringa fulvicaria*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 249. 10.— *Faun. Groenl.* N° 76.

Le Phalarope rouffatre, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 20. 4.

————— rouge, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 225.

Red Coot-footed *Tringa*, *Edw* pl. 142.

I.  
RED PH.  
FEMALE.

**S**IZE of the last. Bill the same: head, throat, hind part of the neck and back, scapulars, and upper tail coverts, black, with rufous margins: over the eyes a pale rufous streak: rump white, spotted with dusky: the under part, from the throat, dusky red: wings and tail as in the last described.

DESCRIPTION.

These two birds are undoubtedly *male* and *female*; and are rare in *England*; their having once been shot in *Yorkshire* is on record. More common on the continent. Found in *Siberia*, and in the neighbourhood of the *Caspian Sea*; also in *Scandinavia*. Met with in *Hudson's Bay*; and found by our circumnavigators between *Asia* and *America*. Come into *Greenland* in *April*, and depart in *September*. Generally found in pairs; and are observed while swimming to be continually dipping their bills in the water after insects; for it cannot dive, nor swim but very imperfectly. They come into *Hudson's Bay* the beginning of *June*, and lay four  
eggs,

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

eggs, the middle of that month, on a dry spot; the young fly in *August*; departs in *September*. Known there by the name of *Occumuschisch*.

I.  
VAR. A.  
PLATE IN FRONT  
TISPIECE.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, and black: the plumage on all the upper parts dusky brown, a little clouded: chin white: the breast the colour of the upper parts, but paler: belly and vent white: on each side of the neck is an irregular large spot, of a deep ferruginous red colour: the greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming a bar on the wing: quills black: tail cinereous, the two middle feathers darkest: legs dusky: the toes furnished with a lobated membrane like the *Red Phalarope*, which it much resembles.

PLACE.

Found between *Asia* and *America*, from lat. 66 to 69. In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

2.  
+ GREY PH.

*Tringa lobata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 249. 8.—*Faun. Suec.* 179.—*Brun.* N° 171.—*Muller*, N° 195.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 75.—*N. C. Petr.* vol. xiv. 3. tab. 13. fig. 3?

*Le Phalarope*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 18. 1.

————— à festons dentelés, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 226.

Grey Coot-footed *Tringa*, *Edw.* pl. 308.—*Phil. Transf.* vol. 1. pl. 6.

Grey Phalarope, *Br. Zool.* N° 218. pl. 76.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 412.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**B**ILL black, flattened near the tip: forehead white: crown dusky: hind part of the neck light grey: back, rump, and scapulars, deep dove-colour, marked with dusky spots; edges of the scapulars yellow: coverts and prime quills dusky; the first edged with white: breast and belly white: tail dusky, edged

with ash-colour : legs black : toes scalloped : the margins of the membranes finely serrated.

In my collection is a specimen, which differs somewhat. The whole top of the head, sides, chin, and neck, are white : the hind part of the head and neck dusky : the prime quills plain ; the secondaries margined with white : the scalloped membranes yellowish. I suspect it to be a young bird, not yet come to its full plumage.

Inhabits the northern parts of *Europe, Iceland and Greenland* ; is seen also in *England*, but rarely. Frequent throughout *Siberia*, in the neighbourhood of the lakes and rivers, especially in autumn. Also met with among the ice between *Asia and America*. If the same with that in the *Philosophical Transactions*, it frequents the salt marshes, and flies in flocks about the borders of the *Caspian Sea*.

VARIETY.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Plain Phalarope, *Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 415.

**BILL** black, slender, dilated at the end : crown dusky and dull yellow : across each eye a black line : cheeks and fore part of the neck clay-colour : breast and belly white : back and tertials dusky, edged with dull yellow : wing coverts, primaries, and tail, cinereous ; the last edged like the tertials : legs yellowish : toes bordered with a plain or unscalloped membrane.

Taken in the *Frozen Sea*, lat.  $69\frac{1}{2}$ , long.  $191\frac{1}{2}$ .

<sup>3.</sup>  
PLAIN PH.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

4.  
BROWN PH.

Le Phalarope brun, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 18. N<sup>o</sup> 3.  
Coot-footed Tringa, *Edw.* pl 46.  
Brown Phalarope, *Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 414.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the other. Bill slender, a trifle bent at the end, and black : crown of the head black : the colour of the upper parts not unlike those of the *Purre* : fore part of the neck ash-colour, with a slight blossom-coloured tinge : the rest of the under parts white : legs black : the toes furnished with a scalloped membrane on the sides.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *America*. One of the above flew on board a ship on the coast of *Maryland*.

5.  
BARRÉD PH.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill one inch, black : the feathers on the upper parts of the bird brown, edged with white : under parts white, transversely barred with dusky : quills dusky, with the ends brown, and the margins and tips very pale : tail the same, spotted on both webs with white : legs dusky.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Christmas Island*. In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

## GENUS LXXVIII. C O O T.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| N° 1. Common Coot. | N° 4. Mexican C. |
| 2. Greater C.      | 5. Cinereous C.  |
| 3. Crested C.      |                  |

**B**ILL strong, thick, sloping to the point; the base of the upper mandible rising far up into the forehead: both mandibles of equal length.

Nostrils incline to oval, narrow, short.

Body compressed: wings short.

Tail short.

Toes long, furnished with broad scalloped membranes.

This last distinction in the toes will serve to separate the above genus from the *Gallinule*, both being ranked under one (*Fulica*) by *Linnaeus*: as in the last, the toes are quite plain.

*Fulica atra*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 257. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* 193.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 149.  
—*Brun.* 190.—*Muller*, N° 216.—*Kram. El.* p. 357. 1.—*Frisch*, t. 208.  
—*Georgi Reise*, p. 172.

La Foulque, ou Morelle, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 23. 1. pl. 2. fig. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 211. pl. 18.—*Pl. Enl.* 197.

The Coot, *Raii Syn.* p. 116. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 319. pl. 59.—*Albin*, i. pl. 83.—*Br. Zool.* N° 220. pl. 77.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 416.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

I.  
+ COMMON C.

**S**IZE of a small *Fowl*: length fifteen inches: weight from twenty-four to twenty-eight ounces. The bill is an inch and one third long, of a greenish white: the forehead bare [as far

DESCRIPTION.

as the crown, and covered with a white skin\* : the head, neck, and back, are black ; the last inclining to ash-colour : the breast, belly, and vent, ash-colour : outer edge of the wing white : at the beginning of the naked part above the knee a circle or *garter* of yellow : the colour of the legs yellowish green : toes furnished on each side with a scalloped broad membrane.

No difference observed between the sexes.

## PLACE.

The *Coot* is pretty common throughout *England* at all seasons ; sometimes met with many together in winter ; but in breeding-time chiefly in pairs about the borders of ponds well covered with weeds, rushes, &c. and both swims and dives well. It makes a very large nest of weeds well matted together, lining it within with grass, &c. and lays as far as fourteen or fifteen eggs †, two inches and a quarter long, of a pale brownish white, regularly peppered with chocolate-coloured spots, some of them very minute, the biggest only an eighth of an inch in size, most spotted at the largest end : the young take to the water very soon after hatching. This species is not so numerous as might be expected ; for we find that vast numbers fall a prey while young to the *Buzzards*, which frequent the marshes. The food is small *fish* and *water insects* ; but will sometimes eat the roots of the *bulrush*, and with it feed the young ; is said likewise to eat *grain*. We believe this species to extend throughout the old continent ; and perhaps the new also. Authors record it as inhabiting *Greenland*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, *Russia*, *Siberia*, *Persia*, and *China*,

\* *Briffon* says *red* ; but it is only so in the season of incubation. I have never yet seen it of a full red.

† As far as *eighteen* or *twenty*, *Hist. des Ois.*—And further, that if the first set is taken away, it will lay ten or twelve more for a second hatch.

and



and many of the intermediate parts. It is also met with in *Jamaica*, *Carolina*, and other parts of *North America*. The *Indians* about *Niagara* dress their skins, and use them for *pouches*. Called in *Carolina*, *Flusterers* \*.

A *Coot* has been once shot, at *Spalding* in *Lincolnshire*, which was white, except a few feathers in the wings and about the head †.

We do not find the *Coot* esteemed as food; but remember once to have tasted some young ones which were skinned and put into a pie, which was thought very good.

*Fulica aterrima*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 258. 3.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 150.

La grande Foulque, ou la Macroule, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 28. 2. pl. 2. fig. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 220.

*Fulica major*, or greater Coot, *Raii Syn.* p. 117. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 239. pl. 51.—*Br. Zool.* N° 221.

2.  
GREATER C.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is of a larger size than the last, but differs not in the colour of the plumage, except that it is blacker. *Brisson* distinguishes the two by the colours of the bare part of the forehead, which is in this white; and the garters, which are of a deep red ‡.

PLACE.

This bird is said to be found in *Lancashire* and *Scotland*. It should seem to be a mere variety of the former, did not authors join in advancing the contrary. They are more plentiful on the continent, being found in *Russia* and the western part of *Siberia* very common; and are also in plenty at *Sologne* and the neigh-

\* *Aræ. Zool.* † *Br. Zool.*

‡ This can be no distinction, as birds differ in the colour of these parts according to the season.

bouring

bouring parts, where they call it *Judelle*. The people eat them on *maigre days*, and the flesh is much esteemed\*.

3.  
CRESTED  
COOT.  
PL. XC.  
DESCRIPTION.

La grande Foulque à crête, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 222.  
Foulque de Madagascar, *Pl. Enl.* 797.

THIS is still larger than the greater species, being eighteen inches in length. Bill red at the base, and whitish the rest of its length: the whole crown bare, of a deep red, and rising into a bifid detached membrane like a crest, as in some of the *Jacana* species: the whole plumage blue black: legs dusky, and shaped like those of the common species.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Madagascar*, and I make no doubt *China* also; as one seen by me in some *Chinese* drawings answered to the above description. The garter above the knee was of three colours, red, green, and yellow; and the name of the bird *Tzing Kye*.

4.  
MEXICAN C.

La Foulque du Mexique, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 31. 3.  
Yohoalcoachillin, *Raii Syn.* p. 117. 3.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *greater Coot*. Bill red †, with a yellow tip: forehead bare and red: head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, under wing and tail coverts, purple: back, rump, and wing coverts, pale green, varied with blue and fulvous: quills pale green.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Mexico*.

\* *Salerne Orn.* p. 357.

† *Ray* says it is *white*.



Crested Lark.



*Lev. Mus.*5.  
CINERÉOUS C.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**MALLER than the *common Coot*. Bill pale green: bare place over the forehead smaller than in that species, and white: plumage above dusky ash-colour; beneath the same, but paler: chin dusky white: down the middle of the belly the same: legs blue black: the membranes on each side of the toes much narrower than in any other of the species.

Said to inhabit *North America*.

PLACE.

GENUS

## GENUS LXXIX. G R E B E.

- |                               |                                  |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 1. Crested Gr. | N <sup>o</sup> 7. Red-necked Gr. |
| 2. Tippet Gr.                 | 8. Black-breasted Gr.            |
| 3. Cayenne Gr.                | 9. Louisiane Gr.                 |
| 4. Eared Gr.                  | 10. Little Gr.                   |
| VAR. A.                       | VAR. A.                          |
| 5. Dusky Gr.                  | 11. White-winged Gr.             |
| 6. Horned Gr.                 | 12. Black-chin Gr.               |
| VAR. A.                       | 13. Pied-bill Gr.                |

**T**HE bill in this genus is strong, slender, and sharp-pointed.

Nostrils linear.

Space between the bill and eye [or *lore*] bare of feathers.

Tongue slightly cloven at the end.

Body depressed: feathers thick set, compact, and very smooth and glossy.

Wings short. No tail.

Legs placed far behind\*, much compressed, and doubly at the back part.

Toes furnished on each side with a broad plain membrane.

This genus is placed by *Linnaeus*, with the *Guillemot* and *Diver*, under the general name of *Colymbus*, without even a division; but they differ materially from one another in many particulars,

\* From the legs being as it were placed in the vent, some of the genus have been called, by the lower class, by the very vulgar name of *Arse-foot*.

more especially in the *legs* : in the *Grebes* they are not webbed ; the *Guillemots*, though web-footed, have only three toes, all placed forwards ; and the *Divers* have three toes before and one behind \*.

*Colymbus cristatus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 222. 7.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 151.—*Scop.*

*Ann.* i. N° 99.—*Brun.* 135.—*Muller*, N° 57.—*Frisch.* tab. 183.

La Grebe huppée, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 38. 2. pl. 4.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 233.—*Pl. Enl.* 944.

La Grebe cornue, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 45. 4. pl. 5. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 233. pl. 19.—*Pl. Enl.* 400.

*Colymbus major cristatus & cornutus*, *Raii Syn.* p. 124. A. 2.

Greater crested and horned Ducker, *Will. Orn.* p. 340. § 4. 5. pl. 61.—*Plott. Hist. Staff.* p. 229. pl. 22.—*Albin*, i. pl. 81. ii. pl. 75.

Great crested Grebe, *Br. Zool.* N° 223.—*Art. Zool* p. 493. A.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

I.  
+CRESTED GR.

**S**IZE of a *Duck* : length twenty-three inches : breadth twenty-three and a half. Bill two inches and a half long, of a reddish flesh-colour ; tip brown : lore and irides crimson : head greatly enlarged with feathers, so as to make it appear unnatural ; these feathers are much elongated on each side of the hind head, appearing like ears, and from thence rounded like a ruff to the under jaw ; the colour black, except the middle of the last, which is bright ferruginous : the hind part of the neck, upper parts of the body, and wings, are brown : sides of the head, round the eyes, and under parts, from chin to vent, silvery white : in many birds a mixture of pale ferruginous across the breast : on the wings an oblique white bar : the inner ridge of the wing is also white : legs dusky.

DESCRIPTION.

\* See *Bris. Orn.* vol. vi. p. 33. 70. 104.—*Gen. of Birds*, p. 46. 51.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is said to differ in having the head less tufted; in other things it much resembles the *male* \*.

## YOUNG BIRDS.

The young birds differ exceedingly at different stages of life: at first they are perfectly downy, and striped, especially down the neck, with black: after this, when about half grown, the stripes on the neck are less distinct, being rather mottled than striped; and the under part, though white, is clouded with dusky †; at this period a fullness round the head is observed: as the bird advances still further towards perfection the brown and white appear clear and distinct, the head becomes much tufted, and the horns are a little elongated. But we have great reason to believe that the bird does not obtain the full and perfect crest till the second year at least.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

The above are sufficiently common in some parts of *England*, breeding in the meres of *Shropshire* and *Cheshire*, and in the east fen of *Lincolnshire*, where they are called *Gaunts*; in some parts known by the name of *Cargoose*. The *female* lays four white eggs the size of those of a *Pigeon*: the nest is of a large size, and formed of *bogbean*, stalks of *water-lilly*, *pond-weed*, and *water-violet*, floating independent among the reeds and flags; the water penetrates it, and the bird sits and hatches in that condition. The food of the old bird is small *fish*, which it gets by diving, and at times will eat *vegetables* ‡. It feeds the young with small *eels*;

\* In one shewn to us at Mr. *Boddam's* as a *female*, the ruff was white, and smaller than in the *male*: the tufts on the top of the head were shorter, and white also, the head having no rufous tinge about it.—We suspect the above to be a bird in incomplete plumage.

† See *Brunnich*, p. 42. N<sup>o</sup> 139.

‡ Dr. *Heysham* mentions one of the *Tippet Grebes* being shot near *Carlisle*, which had half-digested *vegetables*, and a great number of *feathers*, in its stomach.

and



and will carry them, when tired, on its back : is feldom or never feen on land : is a quick diver, and difficult to be fhoot, as it darts down on the leaft appearance of danger ; and feldom flies farther than the end of the lake it frequents\*.

*Colymbus urinator*, *Lin. Syft.* i. p. 223. 9.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 102 †.

La Grebe, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 34. 1. pl. 3. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 227.—

*Pl. Enl.* 941.

*Colymbus major*, *Raii Syn.* p. 125. 6.

Greater Loon, or Arfe-foot, *Will. Orn.* p. 339.

——— Dobchick, *Edw.* pl. 360. fig. 2.

Tippet Grebe, *Br. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 222. pl. 78.

*Lev. Mus.*

2.  
TIPPET GR.

**A**UTHORS inform us that this is fomewhat lefs than the *great crested Grebe* ; and that it wants both the creft and ruff, fo conspicuous in that bird. The fides of the neck are striped downwards from the head with narrow lines of black and white : in other refpects the colours and marks agree.

DESCRIPTION.

It is faid to be rather fcarce in *England*, but has been fhoot on *Rofterne-mere* in *Chefbire*. Are common in the winter time on the lake of *Geneva*, appearing in flocks of ten or twelve, and are killed for the fake of their beautiful fkins ; the under fides of them, being dreffed with the feathers on, are made into *muffs* and *tippets* :

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* *Br. Zool.*

† *Scopoli* describes two birds : in one the upper parts are brown : belly and under fide of the wings white. The other (fuppofed to be of a different fex) larger ; but differs in having a white throat, a rufous neck, and two black ftraks produced downwards from each eye.

O O 2

each

each bird sells for about fourteen shillings\*. It is also mentioned as a common bird in the lakes of *Siberia*; but not seen in *Russia* †.

It is with some reluctance that we pen our doubts concerning the identity of this as a species, at least as being distinct from the *great crested Grebe*, in contradiction to what former authors have recorded on the subject. It is certain that the last-named bird varies exceedingly at different periods of life, from what has been said above; and we are likewise as certain that the birds which have been pointed out to us as the *Geneva Grebes*, have been no other than young ones of the *great crested*, not having yet attained the crest; and whoever will compare *Briffon's* three figures of the birds in question ‡, will find (the crest excepted) that they all exactly coincide, allowing for their different periods of age. We have been further led into this opinion from the circumstance of a large flock of them, which appeared in various parts of the shores of the *Thames*, from *Gravesend* to *Greenwich*, last winter, many of which were killed and came under our inspection: among them we found the greatest variety about the head, from being perfectly without a crest, to the most complete one, with all the intermediate stages above mentioned.

<sup>3.</sup>  
CAYENNE GR.

Le grand Grebe, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 242.

Grebe de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 404. fig. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is nineteen inches and a half in length. The bill is dusky; the under mandible yellow at the base: head, and upper parts of the neck and body, dusky brown: fore parts, as far

\* *Br. Zool.* † *Mr. Pennant.*

‡ *Brif.* vol. vi. pl. 3. fig. 1. pl. 4. and pl. 5. fig. 1.

as the breast, and sides, rufous: the last mixed with brown: breast and upper part of the belly white; the lower part, and vent, brown: legs dusky.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

*Colymbus auritus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 222. 8.—*Faun. Suec.* 152.—*Scop. Ann.* i.

N° 100.—*Brun.* 136. 137.—*Muller*, p. 20.

La Grebe à oreilles, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 54. 6.

Le petit Grebe huppé, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 235.

Eared Dobchick, *Edw.* pl. 96. fig. 2.

—— Grebe, *Br. Zool.* N° 224. pl. 79.—*Arch. Zool.* p. 499. B.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

4.  
+ EARED GR.

**S**IZE of a *Teal*: length twelve inches. Bill one inch, black; bending a little upwards at the point; the colour of the base reddish: lore and irides crimson: the head is very full of feathers, and of a dusky black: the neck and under parts of the body the same\*: from behind each eye springs a tuft of orange-coloured feathers, growing broader, and almost meeting behind: the breast and under parts are silvery white: sides of the body ferruginous chestnut: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs in having the head less full of feathers than the *male*.

FEMALE.

This is found in the northern parts of *Europe*, the temperate and northern parts of *Siberia*, and in *Iceland*. Said also by *Bougainville* to be met with in *Falkland Islands*, where it was named the *Diver with Spectacles* †.

PLACE.

\* In some birds the fore part of the neck is mottled with white.

† See *Boug. Voy.* p. 61.

4.  
VAR. A.

La petite Grebe huppée, *Bris. Orn.* iii. pl. 3. fig. 2.

*Colymbus nigricans*, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 101 ?

Ash-coloured Loon, *Raii Syn.* p. 124 ?—*Will. Orn.* p. 340. pl. 61 ?

DESCRIPTION.

**B**ODY the size of a *Lapwing*: length eleven inches. Bill an inch and a quarter, black: head rather full of feathers, and elongated into two short tufts, one on each side the hind head: colour of the head, neck, and upper parts, fine brown: sides of the head, and fore part of the neck, white, the last marked with chestnut spots; the white of the throat passes far back below the hind head on each side, and under this the brown advances towards the fore part: the breast, belly, thighs, and sides, white; the last marked with chestnut and brown spots: wing coverts brown; some of those next the body, and part of the second quills, white: legs olive brown.

This seems to partake both of the last as well as of the following species; but we hesitate not to pronounce it the former in one of its progressive stages towards perfection, as it varies much like the *crested species* at the different periods of age.

5.  
+ DUSKY GR.

La petite Grebe, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 56. 7.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 232.—*Pl. Enl.* 942.

Black and white Dobchick, *Edw.* pl. 96. fig. 1.

Dusky Grebe, *Br. Zool.* N° 225.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 420.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a small *Teal*: length eleven inches. Bill thirteen lines long, colour black, with the sides red: lore and irides red: above, the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are dusky brown: ridge of the wing white: secondaries tipped with the





*Horned Grebe.*

the same: forehead, and beneath, from chin to vent, white: breast very glossy: at the throat the white passes backwards almost to the hind head, and the brown comes forward on each side on the middle of the neck: on the thighs a few black spots: legs flesh-colour tinged with purple.

In some birds the whole neck is ash-coloured; and others are spotted between the legs with black.

This species inhabits the fens of *Lincolnshire*. Mr. *Edwards* mentions his having had several out of the *London* markets, from which place we have likewise received a specimen.

PLACE.

Eared or Horned Dobchick, *Edw.* pl. 49.Horned Grebe, *Arch. Zool.* N° 417.*Lev. Mus.*

6.

HORNED GR.

PL. XCI.

**S**IZE of a *Teal*: weight one pound: length one foot: breadth sixteen inches. Bill one inch, dusky: head very full of feathers, and of a glossy deep green, nearly black: through each eye a streak of yellow feathers, elongated into a tuft as it passes to the hind head: upper part of the neck and back dusky brown: fore part of the neck and breast dark orange red: lesser wing coverts cinereous; the greater and quills black; middle ones white: belly glossy white: legs cinereous blue before, pale behind.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*. First appears in *May*, about the fresh waters. Lays from two to four white eggs, in *June*, among the aquatic plants; said to cover them when abroad. Retires south in autumn; appears then at *New York*, staying till spring, when it returns to the *north*. For its vast quickness in diving it is called the *Water Witch*. Known at *Hudson's Bay* by the name of *Seekeep*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

La

6. La petite Grebe cornuc. *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 50. 5.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 237.  
 VAR. A. Grebe d'Esclavonie, *Pl. Enl.* 404. fig. 2.

DESCRIPTION. **T**HE head of this bird is much tufted, and black : behind the eyes a stripe of loose rufous yellow feathers : the hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body and wings, dusky black : on the quills a patch of white : fore parts, from the chin to the breast, and sides, chestnut : breast, belly, and thighs, resplendent white : legs lead-colour.

PLACE. Said to inhabit *Sclavonia*, and seems to be a mere variety of the last species.

7. Le Grebe à joues grises, ou le Jougris, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 241.—*Pl. Enl.* 931.  
 RED-NECKED GR. Red-necked Grebe, *Arch. Zool.* p. 499. C.

DESCRIPTION. **T**HE crown, hind part of the neck, back, and wings, are dusky brown : secondaries white : cheeks and throat the same ; the first marked with a few brown streaks : under side of the neck bright ferruginous : belly white : legs dusky.

PLACE. This species was sent to Mr. *Pennant* from *Copenhagen*, and supposed to inhabit *Denmark* or *Norway* ; it is also found, though very rarely, towards the *Caspian Sea*. That mentioned by *Buffon* was seventeen inches in length ; had the breast mottled with ferruginous ; and a white spot on the quills : in other things it exactly coincided with the above description.



La Grebe de l'Isle de St. Thomas, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 58. 8.  
 Le Grebe Duc-laart, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 240.

8.  
 BLACK-BREAST-  
 ED GR.

**S**IZE of a small *Fowl*. Bill one inch long, black, with a pale tip :  
 irides white : the head and upper parts are dull brown : between  
 the bill and eye is a white spot : the under parts are white, except a  
 large spot of black on the breast ; and the belly, sides, and thighs,  
 spotted with grey : the wing coverts are pale rufous : legs dusky.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits the isle of *St. Thomas*, and is called *Duc-laart*.

PLACE.

Le Grebe de la Louisiane, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 240.—*Pl. Enl.* 943.  
 Louisiane Grebe, *Arch. Zool.* N° 419.

9.  
 LOUISIANE GR.

**T**HE bill in this species is slightly bent at the point : the upper  
 parts of the head and body deep brown : sides of the neck  
 and body, quite to the rump, rust-coloured : middle of the  
 breast dusky white : from the base of the neck to the thighs,  
 marked with large transverse black spots : legs dusky.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Louisiane*.

PLACE.

*Colymbus auritus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 223. 8. 7.—*Faun. Suec.* p. 184.—*Frisch.*  
 t. 134.

10.  
 + LITTLE GR.

La Grebe de la riviere, ou le Castagneux, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 59. 9.—*Buf.*  
*Oif.* viii. p. 244. pl. 20.—*Pl. Enl.* 905.

Didapper, Dipper, Dobchick, &c. *Raii Syn.* p. 125. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.*  
 p. 340. pl. 61.

Little Grebe, *Br. Zool.* N° 226.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH ten inches : breadth sixteen : weight six ounces  
 and a half. Bill not quite an inch long, and reddish brown :  
 irides reddish hazel : all the upper parts\* of the head, neck, and

DESCRIPTION.

\* The colour on the upper parts in some varieties is almost black ; see La  
 Grebe de Riviere noirastre, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 62. A.

body, reddish brown; very pale on the rump: sides of the head and fore part of the neck yellowish grey\*: chin the same, but paler: breast and belly white, mottled with ash-colour and red: thighs and vent grey: legs dirty green. *Male* and *female* much alike, and both vary according to the age, as in other species.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species frequents the same places with the other *Grebes*, but is infinitely more common, few fresh waters being without it. It makes a large nest, a foot or more in thickness, in the water, composed of grass and other water plants, and lays five or six dirty yellowish white eggs; the nest is so placed in the water that it is constantly kept wet, which seems essential to the hatching of the young brood both of this and other species of the genus. The food is *fish*, *water insects*, and *plants*. It is an admirable diver, and seems to make way under the water at a very great rate, arising at an inconceivable distance from the place it plunges in at; for the most part, considerably beyond the length of gunshot †. We believe this bird to be pretty frequent on the old continent; it is likewise found common at *Hudson's Bay* in *America*, where it is called *Dishbet seekeep* ‡. In *England* called by the various names of *Didapper*, *Dipper*, *Loon*, and *Dobchick*.

10.  
VAR. A:

Le Castagneux des Philippines, *Buf. Ois.* vi. p. 246.—*Pl. Enl.* 945.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is rather larger than the *little Grebe*, and differs from it in a few particulars. The upper parts are brown, as in that

\* In old birds the cheeks are of a bright bay.

† If the possibility of *flying under water* be allowed, no bird of this kingdom claims the epithet more than the *little Grebe*. By some it is said to be able to stay under water for a quarter of an hour.—*Salerne Orn.* p. 377.

‡ Mr. *Hutchins*.

bird,

bird, but tinged with purple; and the cheeks and sides of the neck incline to rufous: in other things it resembles the above-said, of which it appears to be a mere variety.

Inhabits the *Philippine Islands*.

PLACE.

Colymbus Dominicanus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 223. 10.

La Grebe de Riviere de St. Domingue, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 64. 11. pl. 5. fig. 2.

Le Castagneux de St. Domingue, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 248.

Le Plongeon, *Descr. de Surin.* ii. p. 155.

Twopenny Chick, *Hughes Barb.* p. 72.

11.  
+ WHITE-  
WINGED GR.

**L**ESS than the *little Grebe*: length scarcely eight inches. Bill thirteen lines, colour black: plumage of all the upper part dusky: sides of the head, chin, and fore part of the neck, dusky grey: breast, belly, sides, and thighs, silvery grey, marked with small brown spots: quills greyish white, more or less marked with greyish brown on the outer webs and tips: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the island of *St. Domingo*. I received one of these from *Jamaica*, of an uniform dusky lead-colour, except the middle of the belly, which had a large patch of white: the quills were as in the above-described: this most likely differs merely in sex. We have likewise seen a third, which had the belly wholly brown, but differed from the first-described in no other particular: this came from *Cayenne*, where it is known by the name of *Soccové*. It is called at *Jamaica*, as well as in *Barbadoes*, the *Twopenny Chick*. It is likewise an inhabitant of *Surinam*, where Mr. *Fermin*\* mentions another to exist, smaller than this, wholly co-

PLACE.

\* *Hist. de Surin.* ii. p. 155.

vered with *cottony* white feathers; the bill yellow, and the legs short. He tells us that it is only seen in the *savannas*, near small ponds, and feeds on the lesser *fish*. It is most likely that the last is the young of the others, and not a distinct species.

12.  
BLACK CHIN  
GR.  
DESCRIPTION.

Black-chin Grebe, *Br. Zool.* N° 227. pl. 79.

**R**ATHER larger than the *little Grebe*. Chin black: fore part of the neck ferruginous; hind part mixed with dusky: belly cinereous and silver intermixed.

PLACE. Inhabits *Tirée*, one of the *Hebrides*.

13.  
+ PIED-BILL  
GR.

*Colymbus podiceps*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 223. 11.

La Grebe de Riviere de la Caroline, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 63. 10.

Le Castagneux à bec cerclé, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 247.

Pied-bill Dobchick, *Cateß. Car.* i. pl. 91.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 418. pl. 22.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH fourteen inches. Bill strong, a little bent, not unlike that of the common *Poultry*; colour olive, with a dusky base, and crossed through the middle of both mandibles with a bar of black: nostrils very wide: irides white: chin and throat of a glossy black, bounded with white: upper part of the neck and back dusky: cheeks and under parts of the neck pale brown: breast and belly silvery, the first mottled with ash-colour: wings brown; ends of the secondaries white: toes furnished with a broad membrane.

FEMALE.

The *female* wants the black bar on the bill, and has the chin and throat of the same colour with the rest of the neck.

PLACE.

Inhabits from *New York* to *South Carolina*; is called in the first the *Hen-beaked Wigeon*, or *Water Witch*. Arrives there late in the autumn, and goes away in *April*.

ORDER

ORDER IX. WEB-FOOTED.

\* WITH LONG LEGS.

GENUS LXXX. AVOSET.

- N° 1. Scooping Av.                      N° 3. White Av.  
 2. American Av.

**B**ILL long, slender, very thin, and bending considerably upwards.

Nostrils narrow and pervious.

Tongue short.

Feet palmated; the webs deeply semilunated between each toe. Back toe very small.

Recurvirostra Avocetta, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 256.—*Faun. Suec.* 191.—*Amœn. Acad.* iv. 591.—*Scep. Ann.* i. N° 129.—*Brun.* N° 188.—*Muller,* N° 214.—*Kram. El.* p. 348.—*Georgi Reise,* p. 172.  
 L'Avocette, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 538. pl. 47. fig. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 466. pl. 38.—*Pl. Enl.* 353.  
 Avocetta, *Raii Syn.* p. 117. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 321. pl. 60.—*Albin,* i. pl. 101.—*Br. Zool.* N° 228. pl. 80.—*Art. Zool.* p. 503. B.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

I.  
 + SCOOPING  
 AV.

**T**HIS bird is the size of the *Lapwing* in the body, but has very long legs: length eighteen inches. The bill is three inches and a half long, and singular in shape; slender, very flat, and

DESCRIPTION.

and turns up towards the end, where it finishes in a sharp point; the nostrils narrow and pervious: irides hazel: the top of the head, taking in the eyes, is black, passing some way down the neck, and ending in a point: above and beneath the eye a spot of white: the remainder of the head and neck, and all the under parts, are white: the back, major part of the scapulars, outer part of the wing, and lesser quills and tail, are of the same colour; but the inner scapulars, and all down the middle of the wing coverts, and outer webs and ends of the greater quills, are black: the legs very long, and of a pale blue; and the thighs naked for a great part of their length: the toes are webbed, the webs deeply indented; the hind toe small, and placed too high up to be of use.

The *male* and *female* much alike.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is frequent, in the winter, on the sea-shores of this kingdom: in *Gloucestershire*, at the *Severn's* mouth, the eastern coasts of *Suffolk* and *Norfolk*, and sometimes on the lakes of *Shropshire*\*. Also common, at the same season, on the shores of *Kent* †. In the breeding season are found in the fens in vast numbers; near *Fossdike Wash* in *Lincolnshire*, in the fens of *Cambridgeshire* and *Suffolk*, and other similar places. They lay two eggs, the size of those of a *Pigeon*, an inch and three quarters in length, of a cinereous grey, whimsically marked with deep brownish black patches, of irregular sizes and shapes, besides some under markings of a dusky hue. They are said to feed on worms and insects ‡, which they scoop out of the soft mud with their bills, the

\* *Br. Zool.*

† *Mr. Boys* twice met with them at *Sandwich*, so early as the month of *October*.

‡ On the *Sea-Flea* and *Locust*, the *Cancer pulex*, and *locusta*. *Lin.*





*American Avocet.*



traces of which may be observed in the places where they frequent. Often seen to wade, as far as their legs will let them, into the water, and will also occasionally swim, but always close to the edge of the shore.

It is also seen in various parts of the continent of *Europe*. Found in *Russia*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*\*, but not in plenty; also met with in *Siberia*, but more frequent about the salt lakes of the *Tartarian Desert*, and about the *Caspian Sea*†. Found on the coasts of *Picardy* in *France*, in *April* and *November*; also at *Orleans*, but very rare. In breeding time in such plenty on the coasts of *Bas Poitou*, that the peasants take their eggs by thousands in order to feast on them‡. We have not been able to trace these birds further south in *Europe* than *Italy*, where they have been long noticed as inhabitants.

Avofetta, *Damp. Voy.* iii. pl. in p. 123. fig. 3.

American Avofet, *Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 421. pl. 21.

*Lev. Mus.*

2.  
AMERICAN AV.

PL. XCII.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is larger than the *Scooping Avofet*, and exceeds it somewhat in length; being in height, as it stands, from the head to the ground, fourteen inches. The bill is made like that of the common species ||, the colour black: the forehead dusky white:

\* Chiefly in the isle of *Oeland*, and in *Gotbland*.—*Faun. Suec.*

† *Arch. Zool.* ‡ *Salern. Orn.* p. 359.

|| The specimen in the *Leverian Museum* has the bill three inches and three quarters in length, but is blunt at the end, as if it had been broken off; and in another, in the collection of Mr. *Boddam*, we observed the same circumstance, with a stronger appearance of being injured; from which we judge that these birds had originally the bills ending in a point; as in the *common Avofet*.—*Dampier's* figure is scarce worth bringing as a voucher, being a very bad one; but in that the bill is pointed at the end.

the head, neck, and upper part of the breast, of a deep cream-colour, palest under the chin: lower parts of the neck behind white: back black: the under parts from the breast pure white: the first and third order of wing coverts, with the outer part of the wing between, and the greater quills, are black: the middle coverts, and some of the secondaries, white; several of the last tinged with ash-colour: the legs and thighs together are above eight inches in length, colour dusky: feet semi-palmated, the webs bordering the toes for a considerable way; the hind toe placed very high up, and short.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*; and was found by *Dampier* in *Shark's Bay*, on the coast of *New Holland*.

<sup>3.</sup>  
WHITE AV.

*Scolopax alba*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 147. 17.

*La Barge blanche*, *Bris. Orn.* v. p. 290. 8.—*Buf. Ois.* vii. p. 508.—

*Pl. Enl.* 875.

*White Godwit*, *Edw.* pl. 139.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Red Godwit*: length fourteen inches and a quarter. Bill more than three inches in length, and turns greatly upwards, as in the *Scooping Avofet*; the colour of it orange, with the point black: general colour of the plumage white, except the under wing coverts, which are pale brown: the edge of the wing the whole length, the greater quills, and tail, white, with a tinge of yellow: the wings exceed the tail a trifle in length: the legs are pretty long, and of a deep brown: the toes divided.

PLACE.

The above was sent from *Hudson's Bay*, and, from the figure, has every appearance of an *Avofet*: however, in *Edwards's* plate the toes appear cloven to the bottom; a circumstance seeming to overturn

overturn the supposition, and only to be authenticated when other specimens shall have come under the eye of the well-informed naturalist\*.

\* Mr. Pennant observes, with great propriety, the probability of its being a variety of the *American* species.—*Art. Zool.*

## GENUS LXXXI. COURIER.

N° 1. Italian C.

**B**ILL short, strait.

Legs long: thighs short: feet palmated, and furnished with a back toe.

I.  
ITALIAN C.Le Coureur, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 542.Trochilus, or Corriira, *Raii Syn.* 118. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 321. pl. 60.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS bird is said to be less than the *Avoset*, and the legs not so long in proportion. The bill shorter, strait, yellow, with a black tip: irides of two colours, first white, surrounded with chestnut: the head, and all the upper parts of the body and wings, are ferruginous: the under parts white: the two middle tail feathers are white, tipped with black: the others supposed to be black: toes webbed, as in the *Avoset*.

PLACE.

This bird is said to inhabit *Italy*, and to run very fast; whence the name given to it. *Aldrovandus*\* is the only one who has seen the bird; and it is from him alone that the succeeding authors have all had the description and figure.\* *Ac.* tom iii. p. 288. fig. in p. 289.





*Red Flamingo.*

## GENUS LXXXII. FLAMINGO.

## N° 1. Red Flamingo.

**T**HE bill in this genus is thick, large, bending in the middle, forming a sharp angle; the higher part of the upper mandible carinated; the lower compressed; the edges of the upper mandible sharply denticulated; of the lower, transversely fulcated.

Nostrils covered above with a thin plate, pervious, linearly longitudinal.

Tongue cartilaginous, and pointed at the end; the middle muscular; base glandular; on the upper part aculeated.

Neck very long.

Legs and thighs of a great length.

Feet webbed; the webs extend as far as the claws, but are deeply femilunated.

Back toe very small.

*Phænicopterus ruber*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 230.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 114.

*Le Flammant*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 533. pl. 47. fig. 1.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 475. pl. 39.—*Pl. Enl.* 63.

*Phænicopterus*, *Flammant*, *Raii Syn.* p. 117. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 320. pl. 60.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 422.

*Flamingo*, *Raii Syn.* p. 190. 1.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 321. 17.—*Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 73. 74.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 77.—*Kolb. Cap.* ii. p. 137.—*Phil. Transf.* vol. xxix. N° 350. pl. 2. p. 523.—*Grey Mus.* p. 67.—*Brown Jam.* p. 480.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

I.  
+ RED FL.  
PL. XCH.

**T**HIS singular bird is scarce so big as a *Goose*; but has the neck and legs in a greater disproportion to the body than any

DESCRIPTION.

other bird: the length, from the end of the bill to that of the tail, is four feet two or three inches; but to the end of the claws sometimes measures more than six feet. The bill is four inches and a quarter long, and of a construction different from that of any other bird; the upper mandible very thin and flat, and somewhat moveable; the under thick; both of them bending downwards from the middle: the nostrils are linear, and placed in a blackish membrane: the end of the bill, as far as the bend, is black, from thence to the base reddish yellow; round the base, quite to the eye, covered with a flesh-coloured cere: the neck is slender, and of a great length: the tongue large, fleshy, filling the cavity of the bill; furnished with twelve or more hooked *papillæ* on each side, turning backwards; the tip a sharp cartilaginous substance. The bird, when in full plumage, is wholly of a most beautiful deep scarlet\*, except the quills, which are black: from the base of the thigh to the claws measures thirty-two inches, of which the feathered part takes up no more than three inches; the bare part above the knee thirteen inches; and from thence to the claws sixteen: the colour of the bare parts is red; and the toes are furnished with a web, as in the *Duck* genus, but is deeply indented.

YOUNG.

These birds do not gain their full plumage till the third year. In the first they are of a greyish white for the most part; the second of a clearer white, tinged with red, or rather rose-colour, but the wings and scapulars are red; in the third year a general glowing *scarlet* manifests itself throughout: the bill and legs also keep pace with the gradation of colour in the plumage,

\* Those of *Africa* said to be deepest coloured.



these parts changing to their colours by degrees, as the bird approaches to an adult state.

*Flamingoes* prefer a warm climate: in the old continent not often met with beyond 40 degrees north or south. Every where seen on the *African* coast and adjacent isles, quite to the *Cape of Good Hope* \*; and now and then on the coasts of *Spain* †, *Italy*, and those of *France* lying in the *Mediterranean Sea*; being at times met with at *Marseilles*, and for some way up the *Rhone*. In some seasons frequent *Aleppo* ‡ and parts adjacent. Seen also on the *Persian* side of the *Caspian Sea*, and from thence along the *western* coast, as far as the *Volga*; though this at uncertain times, and chiefly in considerable flocks, coming from the *north-east*, mostly in *October* and *November*; but so soon as the wind changes they totally disappear §. They breed in the *Cape Verd* isles, particularly in that of *Sal* ||. The nest is of a singular construction, made of *mud*, in shape of an *hillock*, with a cavity at top; in this the *female* lays generally two white eggs \*\*, of the size of those of a *Goose*, but more elongated. The hillock is of such an height as to admit of the bird's sitting on it conveniently, or rather standing, as the legs are placed one on each side at full length ††. The young cannot fly till full grown, but run very fast.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* In *Zee Coorw* river.—*Phil. Transf.*—Once plenty in the *Isle of France*.—*Voy.* to *Mauritius*, p. 66.

† About *Valencia*, in the lake *Albufere*.—*Dillon Trav.* p. 374.

‡ *Ruff. Alep.* p. 69. § *Decouv. Ruff.* ii. p. 248.

|| *Damp. Voy.* i. p. 70.

\*\* They never lay more than *three*, and seldom fewer.—*Phil. Transf.*

†† Sometimes will lay the eggs on a projecting part of a *low rock*, if it be placed sufficiently convenient so as to admit of the legs being placed one on each side.—*Linn.*

*Flamingoes*

*Flamingoes* for the most part keep together in flocks; and now and then are seen in great numbers together, except in breeding-time. *Dampier* mentions having, with two more in company, killed *fourteen* at once; but this was effected by secreting themselves, for they are very shy birds, and will by no means suffer any one to approach openly near enough to shoot them\*. *Kolben* observes that they are very numerous at the *Cape*, keeping in the day on the borders of the *lakes* and *rivers*, and lodging themselves of nights in the long *grafs* on the hills. They are likewise common to various places in the warmer parts of *America*, frequenting the same latitudes as in other quarters of the world; being met with in *Peru* and *Chili*, *Cayenne* †, and the coast of *Brazil*, as well as the various islands of the *West Indies*. *Sloane* found them in *Jamaica*; but particularly at the *Bahama* islands, and that of *Cuba*, where they breed. When seen at a distance they appear as a *regiment of soldiers*, being ranged alongside one another on the borders of the rivers searching for food, which chiefly consists of small fish ‡, or the eggs of them, and of *water-insects*, which they search after by plunging in the bill and part of the head, from time to time trampling with their feet to muddy the water, that their prey may be raised from the bottom. In feeding are said to twist the neck in such a manner that the upper part of the bill is applied to the ground § : during this one of them is said to stand *centinel*, and the moment

\* *Davies* talks of the gunner disguising himself in an *Ox's hide*, and by this means getting within gun-shot.—*Hist. Barbud.* p. 88.

† Called there by the name of *Tococo*.

‡ Small *shell-fish*.—*Gesner*.

§ *Linnæus*, *Brisson*.

he sounds the alarm the whole flock take wing. This bird, when at rest, stands on one leg, the other being drawn up close to the body, with the head placed under the wing on that side of the body it stands on.

The flesh of these birds is esteemed pretty good meat, and the young thought by some equal to that of the *Partridge*\*; but the greatest dainty is the *tongue*, which was esteemed by the ancients an exquisite morsel †. Are sometimes caught young, and brought up tame; but are ever impatient of cold: and in this state will seldom live a great while, gradually losing their colour, flesh, and appetite, and dying for want of that food which in a state of nature at large they were abundantly supplied with.

\* Commonly fat, and accounted delicate.—*Davies Hist. Barbadoes*. p. 88.—  
The inhabitants of *Provence* always throw away the flesh, as it tastes fishy; and only make use of the feathers as ornaments to other birds at particular entertainments.—*Dillon Trav.* p. 374. extr.

† See *Plin.* l. x. cap. 48.—*Martial* says thus of it, Lib. xiii. ep. 71.

“Dat mihi penna rubens nomen, sed lingua gulosis  
Nostra sapit: quid si garrula lingua foret?”

\*\* WITH

## \*\* WITH SHORT LEGS.

## GENUS LXXXIII. ALBATROSS.

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 1. Wandering A. | N° 3. Yellow-nosed A. |
| 2. Chocolate A.    | 4. Sooty A.           |

**B**ILL strong, bending in the middle, and hooked at the end of the upper mandible; that of the lower abrupt; the lower part inclining downwards.

Nostrils opening forwards, and covered with a large convex guard.

Tongue scarcely perceivable, only the rudiment of one.

Toes three in number, all placed forwards.

I.  
+ WANDERING  
A.

*Diomedea exulans*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 214. 1.

*L'Albatros*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 126.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 339. pl. 24.—*Pl. Enl.* 237.

Man of War Bird, *Albin*, iii. pl. 81. (the head.)

Tchaiki, *Hist. Kamtschat.* p. 154.

Albatross, *Edw.* pl. 88.—*Pall. Spic. Fasc.* v. p. 28.

Wandering Albatross, *Arch. Zool.* p. 505.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**B**IGGER than a *Swan*: length from three feet six inches to four feet: the general extent is ten feet from wing to wing; but many of our voyagers mention them as greatly exceeding these

these dimensions\* : weight from twelve to twenty-eight pounds. The bill dirty yellow : crown of the head pale cinereous brown : the rest of the body for the most part white, crossed with blackish lines on the back and wings, and with spots in the same direction towards the rump : the greater quills are black : the tail dusky lead-colour, and rounded in shape : legs flesh-colour.

The young birds are said to be brown ; as they advance have more or less a mixture of white ; but do not become of the colour of the above-described till mature age.

*Albatrosses* are very frequent in many parts without the tropics, both to the northward as well as south ; not being by any means confined to the last, as has been by some imagined †. Indeed they are in great plenty in the neighbourhood of the *Cape of Good Hope*, as all voyagers can testify ; and not only these but other parts also, and from thence in every temperate southern latitude ‡, as far towards the pole as has yet been explored.

These birds are also often seen in vast flocks in *Kamtschatka*, and adjacent islands, about the end of *June*, where they are called *Great Gulls* ; but it is chiefly in the bay of *Penschinensi*, the whole inner sea of *Kamtschatka*, the *Kurile* isles, and that of *Bering* ; for on the *eastern* coasts of the first they are scarce, a single straggler only appearing now and then. Their chief motive for

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* Above ten feet. *Forst. Voy. i. p. 87.*—Ten feet two inches called an enormous size. *Hawkes. Voy. iii. p. 627.*—Eleven feet seven inches. *Parkins. Voy. p. 82.*—Eleven feet. *Cook's Journal, p. 77.*—Twelve feet. MS. at Sir *Joseph Banks's.*—One at Sir *Ashton Lever's* is said to have expanded *thirteen feet.*—And *Ives* even mentions one shot off the *Cape of Good Hope*, which measured as far as *seventeen feet and a half* from wing to wing. See *Voy. p. 5.*

† *Buf. Ois. ix. p. 339.*

‡ Seldom below 30 degrees : never in the torrid zone. *Forst. Voy. i. p. 482.*

frequenting these places seems to be plenty of food; and their arrival is a sure preface of shoals of fish following. At their first coming are very lean, but soon grow immensely fat. Are very voracious birds, and will often swallow a *Salmon* of four or five pounds weight; but as they cannot take the whole of it into their stomach at once, part of the tail end will often remain out of the mouth; and the natives, finding the bird in this situation, make no difficult matter of knocking it on the head on the spot. Before the middle of *August* they migrate elsewhere. They are often taken by means of a hook baited with a *fish*\*; but it is not for the sake of their flesh that they are valued, it being hard and unfavoury †, but on account of the intestines, a particular part of which they blow up as a *bladder*, to serve as floats to buoy up their nets in fishing. Of the bones they make *tobacco-pipes*, *needle-cases*, and other useful-things ‡. When caught they defend themselves stoutly with the bill. Their cry is harsh and disagreeable, not unlike the braying of an *Ass* §. The breeding places of the *Albatrosses*, if at all in the *northern* hemisphere, have not yet been pointed out; but we are certain of their multiplying in the *southern*, viz. *Patagonia* || and *Falkland Islands* \*\*: to

\* *Forster* mentions nine being caught with a line and hook baited with a bit of *sheep's skin*—*Voy.* i. p. 87.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 84.

† Yet they were eaten by our voyagers.—As soon as caught they were skinned, and soaked in salt-water till next morning; then parboiled, and the liquor being thrown away, stewed with fresh-water till tender; and being served up with favourable sauce, they were much commended.—*Hawkes. Voy.* iii. p. 66.

‡ The *New Zealand* women wear pieces of the down in the holes of their ears, by way of ornament.—*Forst. Voy.* i. p. 141.—*Id. Obs.* p. 310.—*Hawkes. Voy.* iii. p. 456.

§ Or rather like a *trumpet*, such as the children buy at fairs.—*Clayton*.

|| *Arch. Zool.*

\*\* *Clayton*.

this last place they come about the end of *September* or beginning of *October*, among other birds, in great abundance\*. The nests are made on the ground with earth †, are round in shape, a foot in height, indented at top. The egg larger than that of a *Goose*, four inches and a half long, white, marked with dull spots at the bigger end; and is thought to be good food, the white never growing hard with boiling. While the *female* is sitting the *male* is constantly on the wing, and supplies her with food: during this time are so tame as to suffer themselves to be shoved off the nest while their eggs are taken from them; but their chief destruction arises from the *Hawk* ‡, which, the moment the *female* gets off the nest, darts thereon, and flies away with the egg. The *Albatross* itself likewise has its enemy, being greatly persecuted while on the wing by the dark grey *Gull*, called *Skua*. This bird attacks it on all sides, but particularly endeavours to get beneath, which is only prevented by the first settling on the water ||; and indeed they do not frequently fly at a great distance from the surface, except obliged so to do by high winds §, or other causes. As soon as the young are able to remove from the nest, the *Penguins* take possession, and hatch their young in turn. It is probable that they pass from one part of the globe to another according to the season; being now and then met with,

\* A part of *New Zealand* is called *Albatross Point*, from this circumstance.—*Parkins. Voy.* p. 113.

† With *sedges*, in form of a *hay-cock*, three feet in height.—*Arch. Zool.*

‡ Of two sorts. *Penrose*.—One of which is our *New Zealand Falcon*, vol. i.

P. 57.

|| *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 118.—*Hist. des Ois.*

§ Sometimes soars above the clouds.—*Amœn. Acad.* v. p. 75.

by different voyagers, at various times, in intermediate places\*. The food is supposed to be chiefly small *marine* animals, especially of the *Molluscæ* or *Blubber* class †, as well as *Flying Fish* ‡.

<sup>2.</sup>  
CHOCOLATE A.

Deep brown, or chocolate Albatross, *Cook's Voy.* ii. p. 116. 150 ||.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE larger than the *Sooty Albatross*. The bill in this bird of a yellowish white; irides brown: fore part of the head, round the eye, chin, and throat, white: the plumage in general of a fine deep chocolate-colour; the neck and under parts palest: the inner ridge of the wing, and under wing coverts, white; and the belly inclines much to white: the tail is short, rounded in shape; that and the wings equal in length: the legs blueish white: claws white.

PLACE.

This bird varies in having more or less white about the head, and in a greater or less degree of purity. Seen in the *South Seas*, in lat. 37, the end of *December*.

\* Seen between six and seven hundred leagues from land, in the middle of the southern ocean.—*Forst. Obs.* p. 211.—Met with at the *Sandwich Islands*.—*Ellis Narr.* ii. p. 149.—Also in lat. 26. 31. N. on the 4th of *April*.—*Id.* p. 193.—Off *Japan* and *Fessô*, in *October* 1771.—*Cook's last Voy.* vol. iii. p. 391.—Lat. 33. S. *May* 5.—*Osbek Voy.* i. p. 109.

† *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 118.

‡ *Amæn. Acad.* v. p. 75.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 507.

|| As few of the voyagers have thought worth while to describe the birds to which they have given names, we cannot always be clear of the species meant; are therefore not quite certain it was the one here described.—*Chocolate Albatross* also mentioned by *Forster*; but were not observed by him, except among the ice.—*Voy.* i. p. 258.—Perhaps the *Albatross* with a *white beak*.—*Park. Voy.* p. 83. 84?

*Br.*







*Yellow-necked Stiltbird.*

*Br. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH three feet: breadth seven. The bill four inches long, hooked at the end, but not very stout; the colour of it is black, except the upper ridge, which is yellow the whole length, quite to the tip, where it is hooked; the base of the under mandible is also yellow: irides brown: the head is grey: between the bill and eyes is an obscure black spot; just over the eye a dusky one: the hind part of the neck dusky, the lower part white: back, scapulars, and wings, dusky blue black: rump, and under part of the body, white: the tail dusky: the legs are pale yellowish white; the fore part of them, and the webs, dusky.

This species is met with in the southern hemisphere, from 30 to 60 degrees, all round the pole\*. The specimen from whence the above description was drawn up, was taken off the *Cape of Good Hope*. Inhabits the *South Seas* without the *tropics*. Fly about five or six feet above the surface of the water.

3.  
YELLOW-  
NOSED A.  
PL. XCIV.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Sooty, or brown Albatross, *Forst. Voy. i. p. 91.*

Albatross with a white eye-brow, *Cook's Voy. i. p. 38 †.*

4.  
SOOTY A.

**S**IZE of a *Goose*: length near three feet. Bill black: irides pale yellow: at each angle of the eye a nictitating membrane: general colour of the plumage brown: the head and tail inclin-

DESCRIPTION.

\* One was caught in lat. 57. 30. S. in the month of *February*

† Perhaps the *black-billed Albatross* of *Park. Voy. p. 84*:—In *Forst. Voy. i. p. 91.* it is called the least of the *Albatrosses*; and therefore may prove the smaller one with a *black face*, met with off *Kerguelen's Land* in the month of *December*. *Cook's last Voy. i. p. 87.*

ing

ing to black or *foot*-colour : for a small space above, behind, and beneath the eye, the feathers are white, but not on the fore part of it : quills and tail dark brown, nearly black ; the shafts of both white ; the last pointed in shape : legs pale brownish lead-colour : claws black.

## PLACE.

This species was first met with in lat 47. south\*, but was afterwards observed throughout the *Southern Ocean* within the *antarctic* circle. It was called by our sailors the *Quaker*, from its brown plumage.

\* First met with about the time of first falling in with the ice.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 38.

GENUS LXXXIV. A U K.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| N° 1. Great A.     | N° 7. Crested A.   |
| 2. Tufted A.       | 8. Dusky A.        |
| 3. Puffin A.       | 9. Perroquet A.    |
| VAR. A.            | 10. Ancient A.     |
| 4. Labrador A.     | 11. Little A.      |
| 5. Razor-bill A.   | 12. Flat-billed A. |
| 6. Black-billed A. |                    |

**B**ILL strong, thick, convex, compressed on the sides\*.  
 Nostrils linear, placed parallel to the edge of the bill.  
 Tongue almost as long as the bill.  
 Toes three in number, all placed forwards.

*Alca impennis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 210. 3.—*Faun. Succ.* N° 140.—*Brun.* N° 105.  
 —*Muller*, p. 17.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 52.  
 Le grand Pingoin, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 85. 1. pl. 7.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 393.  
 pl. 29.—*Pl. Enl.* 367.  
 Penguin, or Goifugel, *Raii Syn.* p. 118. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 322. pl. 65.—  
*Edw.* pl. 147.  
 Great Auk, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 229. pl. 81.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 424.  
*Lev. Mus.*

I.  
 GREAT A.

**S**IZE of a *Goose*: length three feet. Bill four inches and a quarter, covered great part of the way with downy short feathers, the colour of it black, and crossed with several furrows: the colour of the plumage of the head, neck, and upper part of

DESCRIPTION.

\* The last species excepted, which is depressed; yet, answering in other particulars, may still be admitted at the heels of this genus.

the

the body, wings, and tail, is black; the rest white; and there is a large oval spot of the last, occupying most of the space between the bill and eye: the second quills are tipped with white, forming an oblong stripe on the wings; which are so small as to be useless for flight, being little more than four inches in length to the first joint: legs black.

In Mr. *Tunstall's Museum* is one of these with only two or three furrows on the bill, and the oval space between the bill and eye speckled black and white. This is probably a young bird.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird is sometimes seen on the isle of *St. Kilda*, appearing there the beginning of *May*, and retiring in *June*. It lays one large egg, close to the *sea mark*, six inches long, white, irregularly marked with purplish lines, and blotched at the larger end with black or ferruginous spots; and it is said, that if the egg be taken away the bird will not lay a second. It hatches late, as the young in *August* are only covered with grey down. It is seldom to be met with beyond soundings. Sometimes frequents the coasts of *Norway*, the *Ferroe Isles*, *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Newfoundland* \*. Feeds much on the *lump-fish*, *father-lasher*, and other fish of that size. The young birds eat *rose-root* †, and other plants. The old ones are very rarely seen on shore, though the young are not unfrequently met with: is a very shy bird; walks ill, but dives well, and is taken in the manner used for the *Razor-bill* and *Puffin*. The skin between the jaws is blown into a bladder, and used for the *darts* of the *Greenlanders*, as is also that of some other birds ‡. The skin of the body supposed to be used by the *Eskimaux Indians* for garments ||.

\* *Aræ. Zool.*—*Br. Zool.*

† *Rhodiola rosea. Lin.*

‡ *Faun. Greenl.*

|| *Aræ. Zool.*





AWKS.

1. Tufted. — 2. Perroquet. — 3. Dusky. — 4. Crested.



*Alca cirrhata*, *Pall. Spic.* v. p. 7. pl. 1 and 5.

Le Macareux de Kamtschatka, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 368.—*Pl. Enl.* 761.

Tufted Auk, *Arch. Zool.* N° 432.

*Lew. Mus.*

<sup>2.</sup>  
TUFTED A.  
PL. XCV. FIG. I.

**T**HIS is somewhat bigger than the *common Puffin*: length nineteen inches. Bill an inch and three quarters in length, the same in depth at the base, and crossed with three furrows: the colours much as in the *common Puffin*: the forehead, sides of the head, and chin, are white: irides yellowish brown: over each eye arises a tuft of feathers four inches or more in length, which falls elegantly on each side of the neck, reaching almost to the back; these are white as far as they are attached to the head, but afterwards of a fine buff yellow: the rest of the plumage is black, palest on the under parts, and inclining to ash-colour: the shafts of the quills are white: tail very short, consisting of sixteen feathers: legs of a brownish orange: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* scarcely differs, except in being less\*; the bill crossed only with two furrows, instead of three; and the tuft smaller.

This species is found at *Kamtschatka*, and the neighbouring islands. Our last voyagers first met with it a little to the south of *Cape Hermogenes*, and after that daily, sometimes in large flocks †. *Pallas* ‡ remarks, that the *Kamtschatkan* girls imitate the tufts of these birds, which nature has supplied them with, by placing a similar strip of the white skin of the *Glutton* behind each ear, hanging down behind by way of ornament; and is a well-received present from a *lover* to his *mistress*. The bills both

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* Some of these which we have seen measured only fourteen inches and a half.

† *Cook's last Voy.* vol. ii. p. 411.

‡ *Spic. Zool.*

of this and the *common Puffin* were formerly held by the natives as a charm, and worn by the priests as *amulets*; indeed at the present these have been seen fixed round their head-dresses, but supposed now to be only esteemed as mere ornaments: the skins are however made use of for cloathing, being sewed together. It is called in *Kamtschatka*, *Muechagatka*; and in *Oschotka*, *Igilma* \*. The manners of this coincide with the last, and like that it burrows under ground, lining the nest with feathers and sea-plants. Lays one white egg, the end of *May* or beginning of *June*, which alone is thought fit to be eaten, the flesh of the bird itself being insipid and hard. It feeds on *crabs*, *shrimps*, and *shell-fish*, which last it forces from the rocks with its strong bill †.

3.  
† PUFFIN A.

*Alca Arctica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 211. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 141.—*Brun.* N° 103.

—*Muller*, N° 140.—*Frisch*, t. 192.

*Le Macareux*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 81. pl. 6. fig. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 358. pl. 26.—*Pl. Enl.* 275.

*Ipatka*, *Hist. Kamts.* p. 153.

*Puffin*, *Raii Syn.* p. 120. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 325. pl. 65.—*Hist. Groenl.* ii.

pl. 1.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 78, 79.—*Edw.* pl. 358. fig. 1.—*Br. Zool.* ii.

N° 232.—*Art. Zool.* N° 427.—*Tour in Wales*, pl. 20.

*Br. Mus. Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Teal*: length twelve inches: breadth twenty-one: weight twelve ounces. The bill is an inch and a quarter long, and of a singular shape, much compressed on the sides, and near an inch and a half deep at the base; from whence both mandibles tend to a point, which is a little curved; across the upper are four oblique furrows; on the under three: half of the

\* *Hist. Kamtsch.* p. 183.

† *Art. Zool.*

bill next the point is red; that next the base blue grey; and at the base is a sort of rising *cere*, full of minute holes: the nostrils are a long and narrow slit on each side, near the edge of the upper mandible, and parallel to it: the irides are grey: the edges of the eye-lids crimson; on the upper, a callous protuberance, triangular in shape; on the under, an oblong one of the same texture: the top of the head, hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the plumage, are black, passing round the throat in a collar: the sides of the head, chin, and all the parts beneath, are of the purest white: the legs are orange: in some birds there is a great portion of a dusky mixture on the cheeks, and a patch of the same on each side of the under jaw.

*Male and female much alike.*

They vary exceedingly, in regard to the bill, according to their age: in the first year it is small, weak, destitute of any furrow, and of a dusky colour: in the second, larger, stronger, and lighter coloured, with a faint vestige of a furrow at the base; but those of more advanced years are of vivid colours, and great strength: hence these birds are supposed not to be perfect, or at least not to breed, till the third year, especially as not a single one has ever been observed at *Priestholm* which had not the bill of an uniform growth\*.

This species frequents several parts of the coasts of *England*; a few about the rocks at *Dover*, and the neighbourhood; great numbers about the *Needles*, in the *Isle of Wight*, *Becky Head*, and other parts; but no where in such plenty as at *Priestholm Isle*, where they are seen in flocks innumerable. They come to that

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* See *Tour in Wales*, p. 252; and figures of the different growths of the bill in pl. 20.—Compare the *Alca Deleta* of *Brunnich* and *Muller—Pall. Spic.* ii. p. 22.

place from the 5th to the 10th of *April*; but quit the place again, and return, twice or thrice before they settle to burrow, which they do the first week in *May*, when many of them dislodge the *Rabbits* from their holes, by which they save themselves the trouble of forming one of their own: in the last case, they are so intent on what they are about, as to suffer themselves to be taken by the hand. It has been observed that this task falls chiefly to the share of the *males*, and that these last also assist in incubation: this has been proved on dissection. The *female* lays one white egg: the young are hatched the beginning of *July*: and about the eleventh of *August* they all go off, to a single bird, and so completely as to desert the young ones that are late hatched; leaving them a prey to the *Peregrine Falcon*, who watches at the mouth of the holes for them as they, through hunger, are compelled to come out. Notwithstanding the neglect of the young at this time, no bird is more attentive to them in general, as they will suffer themselves to be taken by the hand, and use every means of defence in their power to save them; and, if laid hold of by the wings, will give themselves most cruel bites on any part of the body they can reach, as if actuated by despair; and when released, instead of flying away, will often hurry again into the burrow to their young\*.

The food of these birds is *sprats*, the smaller kind of *crabs*, and *sea-weeds*: they are excessively rank, yet the young are preserved with spices, and pickled, and by some people much admired †.

\* *Art. Zool.*

† Are potted at *St. Kilda* and elsewhere, and sent to *London* as rarities. The bones are taken out, and the flesh wrapped in the skin; are eaten with vinegar, and taste like baked *Herring*.

They

They are also common in *Ireland*; on the island *Sberries*, three leagues N. N. W. of *Holyhead*; and in the *S. Stack*, near *Holyhead*, they breed in plenty\*. Inhabit *Iceland* and *Greenland*; and breed in the extreme part of the islands, especially on the west part of *Disco*, and the island *Orpikfauk*. Found in the *Ferroe* isles, and there called *Lunda*. In the *Farn Isles* called *Coulter-neb*, from the shape of the bill: it goes also by various other names; such as *Guldenbead*, *Bottle-nose*, and *Helegug*, in *Wales*; at *Scarborough* *Mullet*; and *Cornwall*, *Pope* †.

In *America* are said to frequent *Carolina* in winter; and have been met with in *Sandwich Sound* by our late voyagers: the natives ornament the fore parts and collar of their *Seal-skin jackets* with the beaks of them; and those of *Aoonalafka* wear gowns of their skins, along with those of other birds.

On the coast of *Kamtschatka* and the *Kurilschi* islands they are common, even on the *Penschinski Bay*, almost as far as *Ochotka*: the nations of the two first wear the bills about their necks fastened to straps; and, according to the superstition of these people, their *Shaman* or *Priest* must put them on with a proper ceremony, in order to procure good fortune ‡.

**L**ENGTH sixteen inches. The bill two inches long, much of the same colour with the last, but not so deep at the base: crown of the head, as far as the nape, ash-colour: sides of

3.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

\* "Which come in a surprising manner, in a flock, in the compass of a night; and, when their season comes, depart in the same manner."—*Bibl. topog. Brit.* N<sup>o</sup> 10. p. 10.

† *Will. Orn.*

‡ *Hist. Kamtsch.*

the head white: throat, neck, and all the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, black: breast and under parts white: legs orange.

The other sex has the bill more slender: the crown of the head brown black: sides of the head white, passing backwards almost to the nape: thighs ash-coloured: the rest as in the last-described.

PLACE,

This was met with at *Bird Island*, between *Asia* and *America*.  
In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

4.  
LABRADOR A.

Labrador Auk, *Art. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 428.  
*Br. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Puffin*: length near twelve inches. The bill near an inch and a quarter in length, much carinated at top, a little convex, but more narrow than in any of the *Auk* genus; the upper mandible is dusky red; the lower whitish, marked with a black spot, and has an angle as in the *Gull*: place of the nostrils covered with a dusky skin; the nostrils themselves a slit near the edge: all the upper parts of the plumage are black: the sides of the head dusky white: throat dusky: the under parts white: wings and tail dusky; the last very short: legs red.

PLACE.

A specimen of this is in the *British Museum*, supposed to come from the coast of *Labrador*.

*Alca torda*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 210. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 139.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 94.—*Brun.* N° 100.—*Muller*, p. 16.

Le Pingoin, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 89. 2. pl. 8. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 390. pl. 27.—*Pl. Enl.* 1003. 1004.

Razor-bill, Auk, or Murre, *Raii Syn.* p. 119. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 323. pl. 64.—*Albin*, 3. pl. 95.—*Edw.* pl. 358. fig. 2.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 230. pl. 82.—*Art. Zool.* N° 425.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

5.  
+ RAZOR-BILL.

**L**ENGTH eighteen inches : breadth twenty-seven. Bill two inches long, black, curved at the point ; the feathers coming greatly forwards at the base, and crossed with four transverse grooves, one of which is white, forming an oblique band on both mandibles : inside of the mouth yellow : from the base of the forehead to the eye a narrow line of white : the rest of the head, chin, throat, back part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, black : under parts from the breast white : the greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming a band on the wings : legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

These birds, like the *Auk*, recognise their old breeding-places before they settle thereon to breed : appear first the beginning of *February*, but do not settle on their breeding-places with an intent to lay till the beginning of *May*, when they are met with on most of the high craggy coasts of *England* ; where our merciless shooters go to try the use of the gun, too frequently leaving many hundreds of these and the *Guillemots*, after being maimed, to die by slow degrees at the foot of the rocks ; for they are so stupid as to suffer themselves to be shot at one after another. They are called by some, *Parrot-billed Willocks* ; and lay one egg on the bare rock, which they so fix by cement\* to the surface,

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* See *Art. Zool.* p. 510.

that

that it rests secure from rolling off, yet if disturbed by human hand can never be replaced with certainty: if this be taken away it will lay another, and even a third, should the second be also taken. The colour of the egg is dusky white, marked with many irregular blackish spots.

These eggs the natives are fond of, and run the greatest risk in procuring them, being lowered from above by ropes. Sometimes two persons, having a rope tied to each of their middles, the one takes fast hold, while the other lowers himself as convenience serves; but the weight of the lower one sometimes exceeding the uncertain hold of his companion, they both fall, and perish together.

We find these birds in the north of *Europe*, also in *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and on the coast of *Labrador*. In *Europe* they extend along the *White Sea* into the *Arctic Asiatic* shores, and from thence to *Kamtschatka* and the gulph of *Ochotka*. Is the only one which reaches the inland *Baltic*; being found there on the *Carls-Ozar Isles*, near *Gotbland*, and the isle of *Bondon* off *Angermania* \*.

6.  
+ BLACK-BIL-  
LED A.

*Alca Pica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 210. N° 2.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 51.

*Alca unifulcata*, *Brun.* N° 102.—*Muller*, N° 138.

Le petit Pingoin, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 92. t. 8. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 396.

*Mergus Bellonii*, *Utamania dicta*, *Raii Syn.* p. 119. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 324.  
pl 64.

Black-billed Auk, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 231.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 426.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS weighs eighteen ounces: is in length fifteen inches: breadth twenty-four. The bill is not above half the breadth

\* See *Hist. Kamtsch.* p. 153.—*Arch. Zool.*









