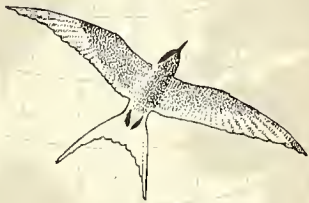
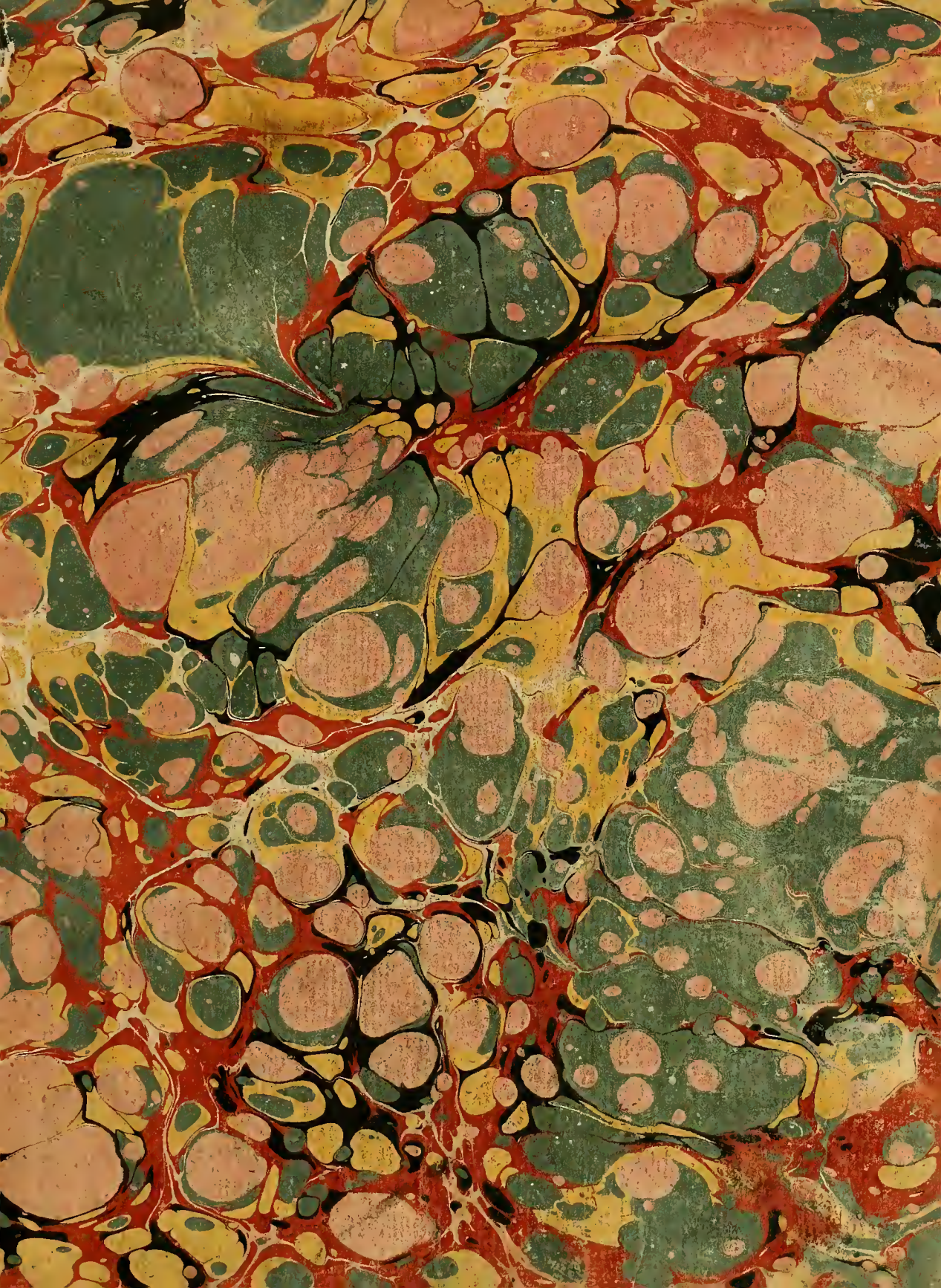




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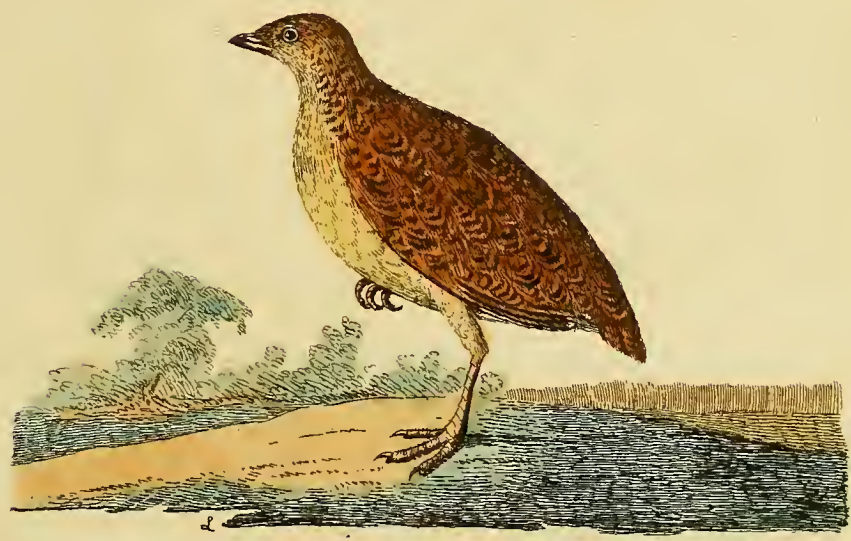


dated C.R. M.C.  
123/20

by John Latham

A  
GENERAL SYNOPSIS  
of  
B I R D S.

Vol. II. p<sup>t</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup>



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GENUS XXXIX. L A R K.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 1. Sky L.           | N° 15. Calandre L.    |
| Var. A. White L.       | Var. A. White-winged  |
| Var. B. Dusky L.       | L.                    |
| Var. C. Long-legged L. | 16. Mongolian L.      |
| 2. Rufous-backed L.    | 17. New Zealand L.    |
| 3. Wood L.             | 18. Cape L.           |
| 4. Italian L.          | 19. Shore L.          |
| 5. Tit L.              | Var. A.               |
| 6. Field L.            | 20. Rufous L.         |
| 7. Louisiane L.        | 21. Cinereous L.      |
| 8. Red L.              | 22. African L.        |
| 9. Marsh L.            | 23. Crested L.        |
| 10. Meadow L.          | 24. Lesser-crested L. |
| Var. A.                | 25. Undated L.        |
| 11. Malabar L.         | 26. Senegal L.        |
| 12. Gingi L.           | 27. Testaceous L.     |
| 13. Black L.           | 28. Portugal L.       |
| 14. Mutable L.         |                       |

**T**HE bill in this species is straight, slender, bending a little towards the end, sharp-pointed; nostrils covered with feathers and bristles.

Tongue cloven at the end.

Toes divided to the origin; claw of the back toe very long, and either straight, or very little bent\*.

\* *Gen. of Birds.*

1.  
+ SKY-LARK.

*Alauda arvensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 287. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* 209.—*Scop. ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 84.—*Brun.* N<sup>o</sup> 221.—*Muller*, p. 28. N<sup>o</sup> 229.—*Frisch.* pl. 15. f. 1.—*Kram. el.* p. 362. 2.

L'Alouette, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 335. N<sup>o</sup> 1.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 1. pl. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 363. f. 1.

Field-lark, or Sky-lark, *Raii Syn.* p. 69. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* 203.—*Albin.* i. pl. 41.—*Br. Zool.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 136. pl. 55.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is about seven inches, and it is a small matter bigger than the House Sparrow in the body. The bill is above half an inch long, and dusky; the under mandible yellowish: the top of the head reddish brown, the middle of each feather black; the hind part inclines to ash, and is plain; the chin whitish: on the upper parts of the body the feathers are reddish brown, with the middle dark brown, and the edges very pale: the fore part of the neck rufous white, dashed with blackish: from the breast to the vent yellowish white: quills brown, with the outer edges yellowish, whitish towards the tip: the two middle feathers of the tail are blackish, with rufous grey margins; the rest not much unlike in colour, but the fourth has a white margin, the fifth white on the outer web, and the outmost the same, and on the inner web also near the tip: the legs are dusky; the claws blackish, the hind one long and strait.

The male exceeds the female in size.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These birds are very plenty in *England*, and most probably throughout the old continent, as we hear of them in *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, *Greece*\*, and at the *Cape of*

\* *Brunnich.*—*Faun. Suec.* p. 76.—*Frisch.*—*Buffon.*—*Olin. uccel.* p. 12.—*Balon. obs.* 12.

Good

*Good Hope* \*, and no doubt in the intermediate places, though not directly recorded by authors; very common in *Russia* and *Siberia*, even as far as *Kamtschatka*; in some parts of *Germany* much more plentiful than in any part of *England* †. I do not find any account of their inhabiting *America*; though indeed *Sloane* mentions meeting with them some leagues out at sea.

As to their manners, I can have little to add to those mentioned by Mr. *Pennant*, in the *British Zoology*; who, with his usual elegance, has said every thing; and indeed, the general knowledge which every one has of this bird, leaves no room for further investigation.

L'Alouette blanche, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 339. A. pl. 19. f. 1.—*Buf. oif.* v. p. 20.  
Weisse-lerche, *Frisch.* t. 16.

I.  
VAR. A.  
WHITE L.

**T**HIS is a mere variety of the last, and is oftener found in the colder climates, at least when of a pure white; for of

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Kolb. Cap.* iii. p. 164.—One sent from the *Cape* by Mr. *Maffon*, now at Sir *J. Banks's*, is a trifle less than ours; and the hind claw short, though strait. *Hasselquist* says it is common on the shores of the *Nile*, and adjacent parts. See *Iter. Palæst.*

† Mr. *P.* talks of 4000 dozen being taken in the neighbourhood of *Dunstable*, between *September* and *February*; but this holds no proportion with what are at times caught in different parts of *Germany*, where there is an excise upon them. *Keysser* says, that the excise alone produces 6000 dollars \* every year to the city of *Leipsic*; whose Larks are famous all over *Germany*, as having the most delicate flavour. But it is not only at *Leipsic* that they are taken in such numbers, but also in the country about *Naumburg*, *Merseburg*, *Halle*, and other parts. See *Keysser's Trav.* vol. iv. p. 315.

\* About 900l. sterling.

those which I have seen, there has been a mixture of some of other colours. In the *Leverian Museum* there is one mixed brown and white, with a pure white belly, and another variegated with white all over, but regularly dispersed throughout the plumage, imitating the beautiful pencilling of the *Wryneck*; and I have in my possession one of these birds, which is wholly of a light cream-colour.

I.  
VAR. B.  
DUSKY L.

L'Alouette noire, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 340. B.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 22.—*Pl. enl.* 65c.

f. 1.

Black Lark, *Alb.* iii. pl. 51.

*Br. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

IN the bird here described by *Albin*\*, the black was not pure, being of a dull reddish brown, approaching to black, except the hind part of the head, which was dull yellow, and some of the belly feathers fringed with white. Bill and legs dirty yellow.

I.  
VAR. C.  
LONG-  
LEGGED L.  
DESCRIPTION.

IN *Russia* is found a variety, which has been mentioned to me by the name of Long-legged. It is very like the Sky-lark,

\* I am well aware of the circumstance of this and other birds becoming black by feeding on *hemp-seed*, as was the case in a *Goldfinch* and *House Sparrow*, recorded above under those heads; but this accident likewise happens by a cause less artificial, as the bird mentioned by *Albin* was caught in a net at large among other birds at *Highbate*. That in the *British Museum* is of a full deep black throughout.

but:

but larger, and stands higher on its legs; it never rises, but sings sitting on the ground.

This is found only on the *Mongolian* frontiers\*.

PLACE.

L'Alouette noire à Dos fauve, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 23.

Alouette noire de la Encenada, *Pl. enl.* 738. f. 2.

<sup>2.</sup>  
RUFIOUS-  
BACKED L.

**T**HIS is much less than the *Sky-lark*, measuring scarcely five inches. The bill half an inch; the upper mandible a little notched near the tip: the head, bill, legs, throat, fore part of the neck, under part of the body, and upper tail coverts, blackish brown: quills and tail somewhat deeper, the outer feather on the last edged with rufous: hind part of the neck, the whole of the back, and scapulars, of a rufous orange: the lesser and middle wing coverts blackish edged with fulvous.

DESCRIPTION.

This came from *Buenos Ayres*.

PLACE.

*Alauda arborea*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 287. N° 3.—*Faun. Sæc.* 211.—*Scop. ann.* i.

N° 186.—*Brun.* p. 224.—*Kram. el.* p. 362. 3.—*Muller.* p. 28. N° 231.

—*Olin. uc.* p. 27.

L'Alouette de Bois, ou le Cujelier, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 340. N° 2. pl. 20. f. 1.

—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 25.—*Pl. enl.* 660. f. 2.

Wood-lark, *Raii Syn.* p. 69. A. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 204.—*Albin.* i. pl. 42.—

*Br. Zool.* i. N° 137.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

<sup>3.</sup>  
+ WOOD L.

**T**HIS is not so large as the *Sky-lark*, is of a shorter and thicker shape, and measures three quarters of an inch less in length: the weight one ounce. The colours are in general paler than in that bird, but do not differ sufficiently to need a separate

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Mr. Pennant.*

3 B 2

description:

description: round the head is a kind of wreath, of a paler colour, at least from eye to eye backwards, which is very conspicuous; indeed in the *Sky-lark* there is the appearance of such an one, but in a much less degree: in the *Wood-lark* the first quill feather is shorter than the second, but in the *Sky-lark* it is nearly equal. The legs in the *Wood-lark* are more inclined to flesh-colour, and the hind claw, though very long, is somewhat incurvated.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird is not in near so great plenty as the first-described, and differs from it much in respect to manners: it perches upon trees, which the other is never known to do; like that, it sings as it flies, but is likewise accustomed to sing in the nights, and often so like the *Nightingale* as to be mistaken for that bird; not but it will also sing while perched on a branch. It builds on the ground, laying five dusky eggs, blotched with brown, most so at the biggest end. The nest composed, like that of the last, of dried grass, &c. lined with soft hair. It builds very early, the young ones, in some seasons, being ready to fly before the end of *March*; in this having much the start of the *Sky-lark*, which does not begin to build till *April*. Both of them make two nests in a year.

They are supposed to be a general inhabitant throughout *Europe*, as the different synonyms will testify. It was met with by our late voyagers at *Kamtshatka* \*.

\* *Ellis's Nar.* vol. ii. p. 229.

L'Alouette d'Italie, *Bris. orn.* iii. 355. N° 7.

La Girole, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 47.

Giarola Aldrov. *Rati Syn.* p. 70. N° 10.—*Will. orn.* p. 209. § 9.

ITALIAN L.

**L** E N G T H eight inches. The bill red : the upper parts of the plumage chestnut brown, but the edge of each feather of a reddish white, especially those which surround the hind head, which inclines much to white : breast, belly, and sides, white : eight of the middle tail feathers are chestnut brown, with paler edges ; the last but one on each side the same, with a white tip ; and the outer one quite white : the legs are flesh-coloured, and the claws whitish.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Italy*, according to *Briffon* ; who says it had the appearance of a young bird.

PLACE.

*Ray* observes, that, except in the colour of the tail feathers, it greatly resembled the *Wood-lark* ; and I much suspect it to be a mere variety of that bird.

*Buffon* \* mentions a bird being shot at *Bologne*, about the end of the month of *May*, which answered to the above description. The outer tail feather in this was white, and the next half white from the tip : the hind claw half an inch long, and curved only at the point.

\* *Hist. des ois.* v. p. 48.

5.  
 † TIT-LARK.

*Alauda pratensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 287. N<sup>o</sup> 2. — *Faun. Succ.* N<sup>o</sup> 210. — *Brun.*

N<sup>o</sup> 223. — *Mull.* p. 28. N<sup>o</sup> 230. — *Frisch.* pl. 16. — *Olin. uc.* p. 27.

L'Alouette de prez. ou La Farloufe, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 343. N<sup>o</sup> 3. — *Buf. ois.*

v. p. 31. pl. 3. — *Pl. enl.* 660. 1.

First Spipola of *Aidrov.* and other Spipola of ditto, *Will. orn.* p. 110?

Tit-lark, *Raii Syn.* p. 69. A. 3. — *Will. orn.* p. 206. — *Aub. i.* pl. 43. — *Br.*

*Zool.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 138. — *Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is much less than the *Sky-lark*, being only five inches and a half in length. The bill half an inch long and black, paler beneath: irides hazel: the upper parts of the head and body are greenish brown; the middle of each feather blackish: over each eye a palish streak: the under parts white, but the breast more inclined to yellow, and marked with longish spots of black: the tail is blackish; the outer feather white on the outer edge the whole length, but on the inner, only half-way from the end; the outermost but one has only a spot of white at the tip: the legs are yellowish, and the claws brown.

PLACE AND  
 MANNERS.

This bird is frequent in *England*, and, like the *Wood-lark*, perches on trees. The hind claw is pretty long, but bent. It has a fine note, though not much variety in it; yet some compare it to the *Canary-bird's*, and others to that of the *Nightingale*; and it is very entertaining to see this bird warbling in the air, and frequently increasing its song as it descends to a branch whereon it intends to perch. This we have frequently seen; not but it sings well in all situations.

It builds the nest on the ground\*, lining it with horse-hair;

\* *Willughby* saw one in a *furze-bush*, near the ground.



and lays five or six eggs, of a deep brown colour; and the young are hatched about the beginning of *June*.

As to its food, *Willughby* says that he found *Beetles*, and other insects, in its gizzard. It also feeds on *seeds*. *Buffon* kept one of them a whole year upon this last food only.

It is observed that this bird, the *Thrush*, *Black-bird*, *Willow-wren*, and some others, lose their note about *Midsummer*, and resume it in *September* \*.

The *male* differs only in being of a brighter colour.

A white variety of this bird is recorded by *Briffon* †; and one with dusky legs is mentioned in the *Br. Zoology*, shot on the coast of *Caernarvonshire*.

*Olin* says, that it lives only four or five years; and that it is difficult to raise. On the contrary, *Willughby* affirms, that it is long-lived, and very hardy.—I know not which of them is in the right.

I am told that the *Cuckoo* very frequently lays its egg in the nest of this bird. *Dr. Heysham* informs me, that he found a young *Cuckoo* in the nest of one last year. It was newly hatched. The old *Tit-lark* sat upon it, and fed it. The young *Tits*, though not quite feathered, were sitting at the outside of the nest.

Lesser Field Lark, *Will. orn.* N° 207.

Field Lark, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 139.—*Art. Zool.*  
*Lev. Mus.*

6.  
+ FIELD L.

**T**HIS is about the size of the last, but has a reddish brown tinge throughout the plumage instead of green. The chin,

\* *Br. Zool.*

† *La Farlouse blanche, Orn.* iii. p. 346.

throat,

throat, and breast, of a pale buff-colour; the chin plain; the others spotted, much as in the *Tit-lark*: the wing coverts edged with dirty white, and deeper than in the last bird: belly and chin both white: legs pale brown: hind claw shorter, and more curved than in the last species.

It has the same haunts, and is possessed of partly the same manners, as the *Tit-lark*.

7.  
LOUISIANE L.

La Farlouzzane, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 38.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is longer than the last-mentioned, measuring at least seven inches. On the upper parts of the body the colour seems of a dull brown, but, on further examination, appears to be composed of a greenish and blackish brown, mixed: the upper wing coverts and quills blackish brown, edged with a paler brown: the tail brown; the outer tail feather half brown half white, and the last but one tipped with white: the throat of a yellowish grey: the neck and breast the same, spotted with brown; and the rest of the under parts fulvous.

PLACE.

This came from *Louisiana*, and has great affinity to, if not a mere variety only of, the last-mentioned.

8.  
RED L.

L'Alouette de Penfylvanie, *Bris. orn. App.* p. 94. N° 13.

L'Alouette aux Jous brunes de Penfylvanie, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 58.

Lark from Penfylvania, *Edw.* pl. 297.

Red Lark, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 140.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS equals the Common Lark in size. The bill is blackish: the upper parts of the body dusky brown: a black mark

mark passes through the eyes, and a clay-coloured one above it : the eye-lids are light coloured ; the eye dark : the under parts of the body light reddish brown, marked with dusky spots : legs dark brown : hind claw long, and somewhat curved.

This is Mr. *Edwards's* description ; that of Mr. *Pennant* is not far different ; but he adds, that the upper parts are spotted with black, and that the middle tail feather is black, edged with brown, and the two exterior white.

This bird is common to *North America*, and is often met with in the neighbourhood of *London*, where Mr. *Edwards* first observed it.

I have never met with it, except in the *Leverian Museum*, where there is a fine specimen.

La Rouffeline, ou L'Alouette de Marais, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 60. — *Pl. enl.* 661.  
f. 1.

PLACE.

9.  
MARSH L.

**T**HIS is of a more slender make, and of a less size, than the *Sky lark* : the length is six inches and a quarter : the bill eight lines. The whole of the plumage inclines more or less to rufous : the bill is yellowish : the top of the head, and upper parts of the neck and body, rufous, mixed with brown : the sides of the head and throat very pale : on each side, under the eye, are three slender brown stripes : the under parts of the body are rufous white, but the breast and thighs incline much to rufous ; the first of these is marked with slender lines of brown : the tail is pretty dark, edged with rufous : legs and claws yellowish.

DESCRIPTION.

This is found in *Germany*, particularly in *Alsace* ; and is found sometimes to build on the banks of the *Moselle*, in the neighbourhood of *Metz*, where it is seen every year in *October*.

PLACE.

The name which *Buffon* has given it arises from its being frequently seen near the water.

It is said to sing very agreeably.

<sup>10.</sup>  
MEADOW L.

*Alauda campestris*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 288. N° 4. — *Faun. Suec.* 212. — *Brun.* N° 224. 22. 5. — *Muller*, p. 29. N° 232. — *Georgi Reise*, p. 173.  
L'Alouette de Champ, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 349. N° 5.  
La Spipolette, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 43.  
*Alauda minor campestris* *D. Jessöp. Raii Syn.* p. 70. N° A. 6.  
Brach-lerche, *Frisch.* t. 15.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Tit-lark*. The upper mandible blackish; the lower flesh-coloured: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is greyish olive brown; beneath, dirty yellowish white: the lower part of the neck and breast marked with longitudinal brown spots: over the eyes a stripe of a yellowish white: the two middle tail feathers grey brown; the others blackish; the outmost one white the whole way on the outer web, and the same half-way from the tip on the inner web\*; the next has a white spot at the tip: the legs and claws brown.

<sup>10.</sup>  
VAR. A.

*Alauda Spinoletta*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 288. N° 7. — *Scop. ann.* i. N° 187.  
*Spinoletta Florentinis*, *Raii Syn.* p. 70. N° 9.  
*Spipoletto*, or *Tordino*, *Will. orn.* p. 209. § 10.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is less than a Lark, and in length more than seven inches. The bill half an inch long, and quite black: the

\* *Linnaeus* says, that the base half of all the tail feathers, except the two middle ones, is white. — *Faun. Suec.* p. 77. N° 212.

top of the head, neck, shoulders, and back, cinereous, with a dash of green: the breast and belly white: the throat spotted: the quills dusky, with pale edges: the tail three inches long; the feathers very dark; the two outmost on each side have the outer webs and tips above half-way white: the legs are black, and the hind claw very long.

This is commonly sold at *Venice*, among other birds, in the markets; and by *Linnaeus* is supposed to be a different species from the former; but *Briffon* unites all the synonyms quoted by him, tending to prove his opinion to the contrary, and that both these last are varieties of each other; but the most material difference is in the tail feathers above-mentioned, and the quills, which are much darker, and the colour of the bill and legs.—In this I am not capable of deciding, having never seen the bird.

*Scopoli* observes, that they build in *Carniola*, in moist places; about which some of them remain the whole of the winter \* in mild seasons.

L'Alouette huppée de la Côte de Malabar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 203. pl. 113. f. 1.

II.  
MALABAR L.

**L**ENGTH five inches and three quarters. The bill black: the feathers of the crown of the head are brown, tipped with white, and are long enough to form a crest: those of the neck pale rufous, marked with a streak of black down the shafts, the lower part broadest: the throat and belly rufous white:

DESCRIPTION.

\* Said to be common at *Woronesch*, and about the river *Don*, in winter.—*Decouv. Russ.* vol. i. p. 249.

back, and wing coverts, brown, margined at the ends with very pale rufous, and a white spot at the tip of each: the quills and tail are dirty brown, with pale rufous margins: the legs of the last colour.

PLACE. Inhabits the coast of *Malabar*.

12.  
GINGI L.

La petite Alouette grise de Gingi, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 203. pl. 113. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Goldfinch: length four inches and a half. Bill and legs of a pale rufous grey: the plumage on the upper parts is of a greyish umber-colour: the head cinereous grey: through the eye a streak of black: throat and under parts black.

PLACE. Found about *Gingi*, and other parts of the *Coromandel* coast.

13.  
BLACK LARK.

*Alauda Tartarica*, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 707. N° 15. t. c.  
Black Lark, *Aræ. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Starling*. Bill stout, of a yellowish horn-colour; tip brown: nostrils covered with hairy feathers: the general colour of the plumage dusky black: the feathers of the head and neck edged with dusky white: upper parts of the body the same, but edged deeper with white: quills black, cordated at the tip: tail somewhat forked in shape; the two middle feathers black, with pale margins; the next pale on the edge at the tip; the others all black: legs black; the hind claw elongated, sharp, and pretty strait.

FEMALE.

The *females* and young birds are brown, not unlike the *Sky-lark*: the feathers round the bill pale; those on the upper parts  
of

of the body edged with grey; beneath, whitish; the middle of each feather marked with black: the quills and two outer tail feathers margined with white: legs brown.

This is found in the driest deserts between the rivers *Volga* and *Faick*, in *Russia*, and the whole *Tartarian* desert; and is a solitary bird during summer; but as winter approaches it frequents inhabited parts in numbers together.

Its song is very trivial.

*Alauda mutabilis*, *N. C. Ac. Petrop.* xv. p. 459. t. 23. f. 2.

PLACE.  
MUTABLE L.

**T**HIS species is about seven inches in length. The bill eight lines long, whitish at the base, and blackish at the tip: irides livid: the bird is wholly of a black colour; but on the hind part of the neck, the back as far as the rump, the feathers have hoary edges, and the axillary feathers of some are hoary: quills and tail tipped with brown; the last rather forked, and the outer feather not brown at the tip: the legs and claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs in having the forehead hoary, which in the male is of the same colour as the rest of the head.

FEMALE.

In young birds the plumage is ash-coloured; in some much inclining to red, and otherwise variegated with grey; but the *females* have the hoary forehead in all stages.

This is very common at *Astrachan* in winter; flying in flocks to the more retired places near the *Volga* in spring.

PLACE.

I observed a fine specimen of the male in the collection of *Miss. Blomefield*. The edges of the feathers were cream-coloured, and formed transverse bars on the upper parts of a beautiful appearance;

ance; they were mere lines on the head, and widened as they proceeded downwards to the rump: the tail of one plain colour: the hind claw strait, and half an inch in length.

This came from *Siberia*.

15.  
+ CALANDRE  
L.

*Alauda calandra*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 288. N° 9.

La grosse Alouette, ou La Calandre, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 352. N° 6. pl. 20. f. 2.

—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 49.—*Pl. enl.* 363. f. 2.

*Calandra*, *Olin. uccel.* p. 30.—*Will. orn.* p. 208.—*Edw.* pl. 268.—*Arch. Zool. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS exceeds the Crested Lark in size; and in length is seven inches and a quarter. The bill is three quarters of an inch long, very stout, and of a pale colour: the plumage on the upper parts of the body brown and grey mixed, each feather being brown in the middle: the throat is white, beneath which is a black mark, almost in the shape of a crescent: beneath this it is dirty white, marked with black: the belly is white: the sides and thighs of a rufous brown: the quills very dark, with the outer webs brown, the very edge whitish; the lesser quills partly the same, but are also tipped with white: the tail black; the outer feather is white on the outer web, and about half-way from the end of the inner; the next, bordered on the outer web with white, and tipped with the same; the third, edged with grey, and tipped with white; and the fourth, only edged with grey: the bill and legs are pale grey.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is found in *Italy* \*, *Provence* † in *France*, *Sardinia*,

\* *Olina*.

† *Hist. des ois.*

*Aleppo*,



*Aleppo* \*, and other parts of the old continent. In the *Tartarian* desarts common; and between the rivers *Don* and *Wolga*, as well as other parts of the *Russian* empire; it is also said to inhabit *America* †.

This bird is frequently kept for its song, which, by some, is accounted excellent, not only striking the ear with its own natural notes, but imitating those of others, as the *Goldfinch*, *Linnet*, *Canary-bird*, and such like.

The *male* differs from the *female* in being bigger, and has more black on the neck.

It is said to build on the ground, like the *Sky-lark*; to lay four or five eggs; and to live four or five years ‡.

*Alauda Calandra*? *Pall. Trav.* vol. ii. p. 708. N<sup>o</sup> 15.

15.  
VAR. A.  
WHITE-  
WINGED L.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Crested Lark*. Bill livid, tip brown: the crown of the head, ears, lesser wing coverts, and those of the tail, ferruginous, inclining to yellow: the under parts dirty white, varied with ferruginous on the fore part of the neck: the secondary quills are mostly white, most observable when the wing is spread; the outer one of the prime quills wholly white; the next, white on the margin: legs grey.

This is plentiful in the sunny fields in the neighbourhood of the river *Irtis*, in *Siberia*; where it makes the nest on the ground, like the *Sky-lark*; but is inferior to it in song.

PLACE.

\* *Edwards*.—*Ruffel. Hist. Alep.* p. 61.

† *Edwards*.

‡ *Olinas*.

16.  
MONGOLIAN  
L.

*Alauda Mongolica*, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 697. 19.

DESCRIPTION.

**B**IGGER than the *Calandre*. Bill stout: head and neck ferruginous, deepest on the crown, which is encircled with white, and has a spot of white in the middle of it: on the throat a large bifid patch of black.

PLACE.

This inhabits the Salt Meadows, between the rivers *Argun* and *Onon*, on the *Chinese* frontiers. Is for the most part seen on the ground, and has a sweet song.

17.  
NEW ZEA-  
LAND L.  
PL. LI.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill half an inch, pale ash-colour, with the upper part black: the upper parts of the body are dusky, edged with pale ash-colour: above the eye a white streak; through the eye one of mottled black: fore part of the neck marked as the upper parts, but much paler: breast and belly white: vent pale cinereous: legs reddish ash-colour: claws black; hind one almost straight, and half an inch in length.

PLACE:

Inhabits *Charlotte Sound*, and called *Kogoo aroùre*.  
From Sir *Joseph Banks's* drawings.

18.  
CAPE L.

*Alauda Capensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. 288. N° 8.

*L'Alouette du Cap de Bonne Esperance*, *Bris. orn.* iii. 364. N° 11. pl. 19.  
f. 3.

*La Cravate jaune, ou Calandre du Cap de Bonne Esperance*, *Buf. ois.* v.  
p. 54.—*Pl. enl.* 504. f. 2.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**OTAL length eight inches. Bill ten lines long, and of a yellowish brown colour: the upper parts of the body and tail



*New Zealand Lark.*



tail are brown, mixed with darker brown, the last colour possessing the middle of each feather: the chin and throat are orange; from thence to the vent yellowish white, inclining most to yellow near the vent: over the eye is a yellowish streak, and beneath, on the ear, a dusky one: four of the outer tail feathers are white at the ends, but irregularly so; for the outer one is white for near an inch, but the fourth only at the tip: the legs are dusky: the toes pretty long: the hind claw above half an inch in length, and a little bent.

This I described from a specimen in the *Leverian Museum*, which I take to be a *female*; for I find the *males* differ a little. These have the yellow on the throat bordered with black all round; the stripe over the eye orange, or deep yellow; the breast composed of a mixture of brown, grey, and pale yellow; and the belly and sides of a rufous orange colour: the greater quills are edged with yellow, and the lesser with grey.

*Buffon* mentions having seen two females which had the throat of a pale rufous colour, and the breast spotted with brown.

These birds inhabit the *Cape of Good Hope*, where they are not uncommon.

PLACE

*Alauda alpestris*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 289. N<sup>o</sup> 10.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 173.

L'Alouette de Virginie, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 367. N<sup>o</sup> 12.

Le Hausse-col noir, ou L'Alouette de Virginie, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 55.

Schnee-lerche, *Frisch.* pl. 16.

The Lark, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 32.

Shore Lark, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxii. p. 398.—*Arch. Zoel.*

*Br. Mus. Lew. Mus.*

19.  
← SHORE L.

**S** I Z E and shape of the Sky-lark: length six inches and a half. The bill seven inches, and black: the upper parts of the body

DESCRIPTION.

VOL. II.

3 D

reddish

reddish brown, streaked with dusky, darkest on the head: the eyes are placed in a bed of yellow, which springs from the base of the bill, and passes over the forehead: from the bill also arises a black stroke, passing under the eye, and a little way down the neck: the throat and fore part of the neck are yellow; on the lower part of the neck is a broad black band; beneath this all the under parts are very pale yellow: the tail coverts are ferruginous, but pale, and two of the feathers nearly as long as the tail itself: the wings and tail feathers are of the same colour as the upper parts of the body, but have the edges paler: the legs and claws black.

## FEMALE.

The *male* and *female* differ somewhat. In the last the back is grey, and the stripes darker: the crown is dusky, which in the *male* is nearly black. In other things they resemble one another.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This inhabits *North America*, where it is migratory. It visits the neighbourhood of *Albany* \* the beginning of *May*, but goes farther north to breed. In winter it comes, in vast flocks, into *Virginia* and *Carolina* †, returning north in spring. Feeds, during its stay in the more southern parts, on oats and other grain; and while at *Albany*, on the grass, and the buds of *Sprig Birch*. It runs into holes; whence the natives of these last parts have given it the name of *Cbi-chup-pi-sue*.

The *English* call it the *Ortolan*, and reckon it delicious eating. By some called *Snow-bird*, as being very plenty in that season. Frequently caught in great numbers by means of horse-hair springs placed in some bare place, the snow being scraped away,

\* *Phil. Transf.*† *Catesby.*

and a little chaff strewed about. It is always seen on the ground, and has little or no song.

This bird is not peculiar to *North America*: we hear of it in *Germany* \* also. It has been taken at *Dantzic*, both in the months of *April* and *December* †; and is in plenty throughout *Russia* and *Siberia* ‡, going northward in spring.

La Ceinture de Prêtre, ou L'Alouette de Sibérie, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 61—*Pl. enl.* 650. f. 2.

19.  
VAR. A.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a very beautiful species: length five inches and three quarters. The bill above half an inch long, and of a lead-colour: the forehead, chin and throat, and sides of the head, are yellow: between the eye and bill a black spot, which passes under the eye, and unites with a larger one beneath it: the top of the head and upper parts of the body are rufous and grey brown, mixed, spotted with black on the crown: on the breast is a broad band of black; from thence to the vent whitish: the quills are grey, edged with dark grey: the upper tail coverts yellowish: the tail feathers are almost black, edged with grey, except the outer ones, which are edged with white: the legs are lead-coloured: the hind claw near half an inch long, and very little bent.

This inhabits *Siberia*, but is not common.

PLACE.

\* *Frisch.*

† *Hist. des ois.*

‡ *Decouv. Russ.* vol. i. p. 102. vol. iv. p. 459, &c.

20.  
RUFIOUS L.La Variole, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 63.Petite Alouette de Buenos Ayres, *Pl. enl.* 738. f. 1.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is five inches and a quarter long. The bill eight lines, and brown: the top of the head and upper part of the body blackish, mixed with various tints of rufous: the fore part of the neck enamelled with the same: the throat, and all the under parts of the body, white: the greater quills grey, the lesser brown; all of them edged with rufous: the tail feathers brown; the eight middle ones bordered with pale rufous; the two outmost with white: the legs yellowish.

## PLACE.

We meet with this bird at *Buenos Ayres*, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood of the river *Plata*, in *South America*.

21.  
CINEREOUS L.La Cendrille, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 64. ?*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH six inches. Bill three quarters of an inch: the nostrils placed in a soft membraneous furrow, but the aperture very small and round: the plumage above, ash-colour: quills and tail dark brown: belly and vent white: the outer tail feathers white on the outside near the tip: legs dusky.

This I saw in the *Leverian* collection; but whence it came, not known.

*Buffon* mentions a bird, the description of which was taken from a drawing sent him from the *Cape of Good Hope*, which possibly might be the male of this. In his bird the top of the head was rufous, forming a kind of hood, which was bordered from the bill to beyond the eye with white: quills and tail black.



Le Sirli du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 65.—*Pl. enl.* 712.

<sup>22.</sup>  
AFRICAN L.

**L** E N G T H eight inches. Bill black, an inch long, and bent towards the point: the upper part of the body is composed of a mixture of brown, rufous, and white, in different shades\*: the wing coverts, quills, and tail, brown, edged with white: the under part of the body white, marked with longitudinal brown spots: legs brown: the hind claw seven lines long, strait, and pointed at the end.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope.*

PLACE.

*Alauda cristata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 288. N<sup>o</sup> 6.—*Brun. orn.* p. 64. N<sup>o</sup> 228.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 128. N<sup>o</sup> 185.—*Kram. el.* p. 362.—*Mull.* p. 29. N<sup>o</sup> 234.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 173.

<sup>23.</sup>  
CRESTED L.

L'Alouette huppée, ou le Cochevis, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 357. N<sup>o</sup> 8.

Le Cochevis, ou la grosse Alouette huppée, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 66.—*Pl. enl.* 503. f. 1.

*Alauda cristata major*, *Raii Syn.* p. 69. N<sup>o</sup> 4.

Heide Lerche, *Frisch.* t. 15.

*Lodola cappelluta*, *Olin. uccel.* t. 13.

The Crested Lark, *Will. orn.* p. 208. pl. 40.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 52.

*Br. Mus.*

**T** H I S is bigger than the Sky-lark: length six inches and three quarters. Bill under three quarters of an inch, and brown: irides hazel: on the head is a crest, composed of several feathers, which are darker than the rest of the plumage, and nearly half an inch in length: the back is more cinereous, and

DESCRIPTION.

\* Many of the feathers are dark brown in the middle, with rufous margins and white tips.

less.

less spotted, than in the common Lark: the rump almost destitute of spots: the breast and belly white, with a dash of yellow: the throat is spotted as in the common Lark: the tail is above two inches in length; the two outer feathers white on the outer edges, with a dash of red.

This description is from *Willughby*; who observes, that it differs from the common Lark, first, in bigness; secondly, in the crest; thirdly, in the colour of the back, which is less spotted, and not so beautiful; fourthly, in the measure of the tail, which in this bird is shorter; fifthly, that it soars not so much in the air, and when it mounts up, stays not so long there; sixthly, that it flies not in flocks, as they do; lastly, it is frequently seen about the banks of lakes and rivers.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is said to be found in several parts of *Europe*; in *Italy*, *Germany*, *France*, *Denmark*, and *Russia*: but I do not find it in these kingdoms\*, nor does *Linnaeus* mention it as belonging to *Sweden*.

It sings well, like the Sky-lark: lays four or five eggs, hatching them in a careless manner; and, if choice is to be had, prefers the neighbourhood of *junipers* to be beneath. It is said to hatch twice in a year.

\* *Sibbald* mentions it to have been met with in *Scotland*, but not on sufficient grounds to place it in the *Br. Zool.*

La petite Alouette hupée, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 361. N° 9.

Le Lulu, ou la petite Alouette huppée, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 74.—*Pl. enl.* 503 f. 2.

*Alauda cristata minor*, *Raii Syn.* p. 69. A. 5.

Lesser Crested Lark, *Will. orn.* p. 207.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 141.

<sup>24.</sup>  
LESSER  
CRESTED L.

**T**HIS is less than the last species. *Aldrovandus*\* is the only one who describes it; who merely observes, that it is not so brown as the Greater Crested Lark, and the tuft on the head larger in proportion to the size of the bird, and that the legs are red. It is said likewise, that it flies in flocks, contrary to the Greater Crested Lark, which is seldom seen but alone. It is for the most part met with in woods and thickets, where it makes its nest.

DESCRIPTION.

This has been met with in *Italy, Austria, Poland, and Silesia*; as also in the northern parts of *England*, being said to be found in plenty in *Yorkshire*.

PLACE.

La Coquillade, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 77.—*Pl. enl.* 662.

<sup>25.</sup>  
UNDATED  
L.

**T**HIS is six inches and three quarters long. The bill nearly an inch long, and rather stout; brown above, and whitish beneath: on the crown is a crest, which it can erect at pleasure; the feathers which compose this are black, with white edges: the plumage on the upper parts of the head and body is blackish and pale rufous mixed: the greater wing coverts tipped with white: the wing and tail feathers brown, with pale rufous edges, a few of the wing feathers excepted, which are margined or tipped with white: the throat, and all the under parts of the body,

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Orn.* ii. p. 371.

white,

white, marked with blackish spots on the neck and breast: the legs are yellowish.

## PLACE.

This species was sent to *Buffon* from *Provence*, where it ushers in the morn by its song. The male and female are constant companions, whether in the time of incubation, or in search of food; which consists of caterpillars, grasshoppers, snails, and such like. The above author mentions it as a new species, not before described: indeed there has been a Lark brought from the *Cape of Good Hope*, which differed not materially from this, except in wanting the crest, the under parts more inclined to yellow, and no white either in the wings or tail—differences too trivial to forbid our placing it here, either as a female of that above described, or a young bird.

26.  
SENEGAL L.

L'Alouette hupée du Sénégal, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 362. N° 10. pl. 19. f. 2.  
La Grifette ou le Cochevis du Senegal, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 79.—*Pl. enl.* 504. f. 1.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L** E N G T H six inches and a half. Bill nine lines and a half long, and of an horn-colour: the head is slightly crested: the colour of the plumage on the upper parts is grey and brown mixed, each feather being brown in the middle, with grey edges: the under parts whitish, marked with small spots of brown on the throat: the sides and under the wings incline to rufous: the quills are grey brown, with grey edges; but at the base, for two thirds of their length, are rufous within: the two middle tail feathers are grey, the others brown, but the outer one rufous white for nearly the whole breadth; the next to this has the outer edge of the same colour: the legs and claws grey.

## PLACE.

This is found at *Senegal*.

27.  
TESTACEOUS  
L.

**B**ILL black: upper parts of the body testaceous: crown of the head dashed with black: the wing coverts marked with the same: the under parts of the body testaceous white: quills dusky; the secondaries deeply margined with testaceous; the edges of the greater pale: four of the middle tail feathers marked as the quills; the others testaceous white: legs yellow: hind claw a trifle incurvated.

Inhabits *Gibraltar* \*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

28.  
PORTUGAL L.

**B**ILL stout, white, with a dusky tip: upper part of the plumage cream-colour; each feather dusky brown in the middle: coverts and quills edged with grey: the under parts are yellowish white, deepest on the breast: tail as the upper parts; some † of the outer feathers yellowish white: legs flesh-colour: claws dusky.

Inhabits *Portugal*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

\* *Mr. Pennant*.

† As this description was taken from a drawing, the number could not be ascertained. *Mr. Pennant*.

## GENUS XL. WAGTAIL.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| N° 1. White W.      | N° 6. Yellow W.     |
| Var. A. Collared W. | Var. A. Timor W.    |
| 2. Pied W.          | 7. Yellow-headed W. |
| 3. Cinereous W.     | 8. Cape W.          |
| 4. Grey W.          | 9. African W.       |
| Var. A. Javan W.    | 10. Tchutfchi W.    |
| 5. Indian W.        | 11. Green W.        |

**B**ILL weak and slender; slightly notched at the tip.  
Tongue lacerated at the end.

Legs slender.

Birds of this genus frequent the sides of brooks: have long tails, which are frequently in motion: their pace running: for the most part fly in an undulating manner, especially if to any distance: seldom perch, and have a twittering noise in flight\*: make the nest on or very near the ground.

I believe the whole of this genus is confined to the old continent, and the isles adjacent.

\* *Scopoli*.—I have frequently observed this in our species.

Motacilla alba, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 331. N° 11.—*Faun. Suec.* 252.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 224.—*Brun.* N° 271.—*Muller.* N° 272.—*Kram. el.* p. 373. N° 1. —*Frifch.* t. 23. f. 4.—*Olin.* pl. in p. 43.—*Georgi Reise,* p. 174.

La Lavandiere, *Bris. orn.* iii. 461. N° 38.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 251. pl. 14. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 652. f. 1.—*Variety,* f. 2.

White Water-Wagtail, *Raii Syn.* 75. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 237.—*Albin.* i. pl. 49.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 142. pl. 55.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

1.  
+ WHITE W.

THE length of this species is seven inches, of which the tail is one half. The bill is black: irides hazel: the hind part of the head, and nape of the neck, are black: the forehead, round the eyes, and sides of the neck, are white: the chin, fore part of the neck, and breast, black: the upper parts of the body, wing coverts, and rump, are cinereous: greater wing coverts, and secondary quills, dusky, edged with grey: greater quills blackish; the secondaries and prime quills nearly of a length: the lower parts of the breast and belly are white: the eight middle tail-feathers are black, edged with grey; the others are white, except at the base, and tips of the inner webs, which are dusky: the legs are black.

DESCRIPTION.

In the *female* the top of the head inclines to brown.

FEMALE.

Some birds have only a crescent of black on the breast; the chin and throat being quite white.

These birds frequent watery places for the most part, feeding on flies and other insects. Make their nest on the ground, composed of dry grass, fine fibres of roots, and moss, lined within with hair or feathers. The eggs are five in number, white, spotted with brown; and for the most part have only one brood in a year. It is often seen running on the ground, which it does

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

very quick, leaping up frequently after the flies, &c. which are too high for their catching on the ground.

It is a species very far spread, being found throughout the whole of the old continent\*. It is mentioned by authors as migratory for the most part; with us it shifts its quarters to the south, as the winter approaches, and I believe part of them migrate, as I do not recollect seeing so many in winter as the summer season. In *Scotland*, and in the north of *England*, scarce ever seen in the hard weather.

This, and others of this class, are called, both by the *French* and ourselves, *Washer-women*, or *Dish-washers*.

In the *Leverian Museum* is a fine variety; white, except the hind parts, which are yellowish.

La Bergeronette à Collier de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 61. t. 29.  
*Lev. Mus.*

I.  
VAR. A.  
COLLARED W.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our Wagtail. Bill black: irides hazel: forehead, as far as the crown, round the bill, and the cheeks and throat, are white: hind part of the head and neck, the lower part of the neck before, and breast, black: the back is ash-colour: across the wing is an oblique bar of white, beginning at the bastard wing: the quills are black, edged with white; the outer ones wholly black: the tail is black, except the two outer feathers, which are white: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the island of *Luçon*. I have also seen one which came from *Kamtshatka*, now in the possession of *Sir Joseph Banks*.

\* I have met with this more than once in *Chinese* drawings.



La Bergeronette de Madrast, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 478. N<sup>o</sup> 44.—*Buf. oif.* v. 275.  
 Black and White Wagtail, *Raii Syn.* p. 194. 3. pl. 1. f. 1.  
 Forked Wagtail, *Id.* N<sup>o</sup> 4. pl. 1. f. 6.

2.  
 PIED W.

**B**ILL, head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body, **DESCRIPTION.**  
 black: the under parts white: there is also an oblique band  
 of white cross the wing: the middle tail feathers are black, and  
 some of the outer ones white, but how many of each is not  
 manifest from either description or figure.

The *forked Wagtail* is most likely the *female*, as it differs  
 merely in having those parts ash-colour which are black in the  
*male*.

FEMALE.

These inhabit *Madras*.

PLACE.

La Bergeronette grise, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 465. N<sup>o</sup> 39. pl. 25. f. 1.—*Buf. oif.* v.  
 p. 261.—*Pl. enl.* 674. 1.

3.  
 CINEREOUS W.

**S**OMEWHAT less than the last: length six inches three **DESCRIPTION.**  
 quarters. Bill brown: the upper parts of the head, neck,  
 and body, cinereous grey: the under white: across the breast a  
 brownish band: wing coverts and secondaries blackish, edged  
 with whitish: greater quills blackish brown: the tail dusky black,  
 but the outer feather is white, except the base half of the  
 inner web; the second the same, but the webs are white only for  
 one-third of their length, and the inner web black at the end:  
 legs brown.

The *female* wants the band on the breast.

FEMALE.

We have not this in *England*, though authors talk of it as  
 common on the continent, where it is frequently seen in the  
 summer,

PLACE AND  
 MANNERS.

summer, in some numbers, in the pastures among cattle; retiring to the streams when the flies in the first become scarce. Part of these only are supposed to migrate.

It differs somewhat from ours in making the nest, which it does on some low willow near the ground, and hatches twice in the year.

<sup>4.</sup>  
+ GREY W.

*Motacilla boarula*, *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 527.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 225.

*La Bergeronette jaune*, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 471. N° 41. pl. 23. f. 3. (the male).

—*Buf. ois.* v. 268.—*Pl. enl.* 28. f. 1.

*Motacilla flava altera*, *Raii Syn.* 75. 3.

Yellow Wagtail, *Albin.* ii. pl. 58. (female.)

Grey Wagtail, *Will. orn.* p. 238.—*Edw.* pl. 259. (the male.)—*Br. Zool.* i.

N° 144.—*Art. Zool.*

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

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill brown: the upper parts are greenish ash-colour: over the eye a pale streak: sides of the head ash-colour: chin and throat black: upper tail coverts, and whole of the under parts of the body, yellow: under tail coverts deep yellow: wing coverts brown, edged with ash-colour: quills brown; secondaries white at the base and brown at the ends, and almost as long as the greater quills: tail longest of all the species; the outer feather white; the next has the inside and tip white, the outside blackish; third nearly the same, but has the inner edge black; the others black, with greenish edges: legs yellowish brown.

FEMALE.

The *female* has no black on the throat.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is a constant inhabitant of these kingdoms, frequenting watery places, and small streams, for the sake of insects, on which it feeds. The nest is on the ground, not far from the water,

water, composed of dried fibres and moss, lined with hair, feathers, or wool, within. The eggs are from six to eight in number, of a dirty white, marked with yellow spots.

This is a very elegant species, and found on the continent in various parts, and seems more hardy than the others. *Linnaeus* says it is gregarious, but with us is seen only single, except in pairing time. It is called at *Bologna* by the names of *Boarola*, or *Boarina*. It is also found at *Senegal* \*.

La Bergeronette de Java, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 474. N<sup>o</sup> 42. pl. 25. f. 2.—  
*Buf. ois.* v. p. 272.

4.  
VAR. A.  
JAVAN W.

**L**ENGTH seven inches. Bill grey: the head, upper parts of the body, and upper tail coverts, olive yellow: throat and neck grey: rest of the under parts yellow, deepest towards the vent: greater wing coverts brown: quills the same, but the secondaries are white half way from the base; the third quill from the body as long as the greater ones: the six middle tail feathers are blackish; the two next white within, and at the tip, the outer edge blackish; the outer one white, except for two-thirds down the shaft, where it is blackish: legs grey.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the island of *Java*.

PLACE.

La Bergeronette grise des Indes. *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 207.

5.  
INDIAN W.

**T**HE bill of this bird is pale rufous: irides yellow: the head, hind part of the neck, back, and rump, are dirty greenish grey: the throat, breast, and belly, very light yellow:

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Adanson*.—He calls it the *Ortolan* of that country. He says that they are one lump of fat, and the taste excellent.

on the breast are two black curved bands, joining at their ends, and are also united together in the middle by a line of the same: the lesser wing coverts are like the back; the others yellow, and the second quills part brown part yellow; the prime quills dirty brown, with yellow edges: the two middle tail feathers greenish grey; the others blackish brown; the two outer ones white, as are the thighs and vent: the legs pale rufous.

6.  
+ YELLOW W.

Motacilla flava, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 331. N° 12.—*Faun. Suec.* 253.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 226.—*Brun.* N° 273, 274.—*Muller,* N° 273.—*Kram. el.* p. 374. 2.—*Frisch.* pl. 23.—*Georgi Reise,* p. 174.  
La Bergeronette de Printemps, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 468. N° 40.—*Buf. ois.* v. 265. pl. 14. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 674. N° 2.  
Yellow Water Wagtail, *Raii Syn.* 75. A. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 238. pl. 68.—*Edw.* pl. 158. (the female).—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 143.—*Arch. Zool.*  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH six inches and a half. Bill black: irides hazel: the head, and upper parts of the body, olive green; rump palest: under parts, from the breast, bright yellow: on the throat a few black spots: over the eye a streak of yellow; through the eye a second of dusky; and beneath the eye a third of the same colour: lesser wing coverts as the back; the others dusky, edged with pale yellow: quills dusky: the tail black, except two of the outer feathers, which are half black half white, divided obliquely: legs black: the hind claw very long.

FEMALE.

The *female* is much less bright in colour: the streak over the eye whitish, and wants the black markings on the throat.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is common in moist meadows and corn-fields in *England* in the summer-time, migrating, or at least shifting its quarters,  
in

in the winter \*. In *France* it is seen at all times of the year, except the winter is uncommonly severe, changing the uplands for the sides of gentle streams, when food grows scarce in the first.

It makes the nest in the *corn-fields* †, on the ground, composing it of bents and fibres of roots, lining it with hair. The eggs are five in number, varied with dusky spots and lines, without any order.

Bergeronette de l'Isle de Timor, *Buf. ois.* v. 275.

**B**ILL black, rather stout at the base, lessening towards the point, and a trifle curved: the upper part of the plumage is cinereous grey: beneath yellow: over the eye a line of yellow: greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming a band across the wing: quills and tail black: legs pale red: the hind claw twice the length of any of the others.

Found in the *Isle of Timor*, in the *East Indies*.

*Motacilla citreola*, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 696. 14.

**A** Trifle bigger than the *Yellow Wagtail*, but not unlike it. The head, neck, and all beneath, yellow: on the nape is a blackish crescent: the back of a blueish ash-colour: wings and tail like the *Yellow Wagtail*.

\* Some remain all the year, in *Hampshire*. *Br. Zool.*

† In holes, under fallen trees and logs. *Frisch*.—Often under the banks of streams. *Hist. des ois.*

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3 F

Very

6.  
VAR. A.  
TIMOR W.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

7.  
YELLOW-  
HEADED W.

DESCRIPTION.

## PLACE.

Very common in *Siberia*, even to the arctic circle; found also in *Russia*, but less numerous. Has the manners of other *Wag-tails*.

This is perhaps the same bird mentioned by *Lepechin*\*, which was six inches and a half long: the two outer tail feathers white, and the outmost streaked with black: in other things as above described.

8.

## CAPE W.

*Motacilla Capensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 333. N° 24.

La Bergeronette du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 476. N° 43. pl. 25. f. 3.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 273.—*Pl. enl.* 28. 2. ?

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *White Wagtail*. Bill dusky: the upper parts brown: the under dirty white, inclining to dusky on the sides: over the eye a whitish streak: across the breast a dusky band: quills brown, edged with grey: the tail is black, except the two outer feathers, the greatest half of which next the end is white: legs dusky.

9.

## AFRICAN W.

La petite Bergeronette du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 274.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is less than the former. The bill black, broad at the base, slender at the point, and a little curved: the upper parts of the body yellowish brown: beneath yellow, except the under tail coverts, which are white: over the eye a streak of black: wings, tail, (which is half the length of the bird) and legs, black: the hind claw largest.

## PLACE.

From the *Cape of Good Hope*.

\* See *Voy.* vol. ii. p. 187.

Tchutfchi Wagtail, *Arch. Zool.*10.  
TCHUTSCHI  
W.

DESCRIPTION.

**C**ROWN of the head, and back, deep olive brown: between the upper mandible and eye a spot of white: wing coverts and primaries deep brown; the first crossed with two bars of white: breast and belly white, dashed with rust-colour: vent pale yellow: tail very long; the whole of the outer, and half of the inner, web of the outer tail feather white; all the rest dusky: legs black.

Found off the *Tchutfchi* coast.

PLACE.

Green Wagtail, *Brown. Illustr. p. 86. t. 33.*11.  
GREEN W.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH four inches\*. Head cinereous: neck, back, and breast, pale green: wings and tail cinereous, edged with white: belly white.

Inhabits *Ceylon*.

PLACE.

\* In the plate—the size is not mentioned in the description.

## GENUS XLI. WARBLER.

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| N° 1. Nightingale.     | N° 18. Black-headed W. |
| Var. A. Greater D°.    | 19. White Throat.      |
| Var. B. White D°.      | Var. A.                |
| 2. Madagascar W.       | 20. Grasshopper W.     |
| 3. Pettichaps.         | 21. Sedge W.           |
| 4. Pafferine W.        | 22. Rufous W.          |
| 5. Blackcap.           | 23. Epicurean W.       |
| Var. A.                | 24. Fig-eater.         |
| Var. B.                | 25. Alpine W.          |
| Var. C.                | 26. Patagonian W.      |
| 6. Babbling W.         | 27. Dartford W.        |
| 7. Reed W.             | 28. African W.         |
| 8. Aquatic W.          | 29. New York W.        |
| 9. Hedge W.            | 30. Umbrose W.         |
| 10. Rush W.            | 31. Yellow-throated W. |
| 11. Redstart.          | 32. Yellow-breasted W. |
| Var. A.                | Var. A.                |
| Var. B.                | 33. Rufous-tailed W.   |
| Var. C.                | 34. Yellow-bellied W.  |
| 12. Grey Redstart.     | 35. Blue-grey W.       |
| 13. Chefnut-bellied W. | 36. Yellow-backed W.   |
| 14. Red-tail.          | 37. Penfile W.         |
| 15. Guiana D°.         | 38. Red-breast.        |
| 16. Black D°.          | Var. A. Bologna D°.    |
| 17. Caffrarian W.      | 39. Blue-throated W.   |
|                        | 40. Blue               |



- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| N° 40. Blue W.         | N° 67. Yellow-fronted W.  |
| 41. White-breasted W.  | 68. Hooded W.             |
| 42. Cinnamon W.        | Var. A.                   |
| 43. Black-jawed W.     | 69. Ruby Throat.          |
| 44. Rufty-headed W.    | 70. Murine W.             |
| 45. Buff-faced W.      | 71. Thorn-tailed W.       |
| 46. Stone Chat.        | 72. Magellanic W.         |
| 47. Sybil W.           | 73. Citrine W.            |
| Var. A.                | 74. Long-legged W.        |
| 48. Luzonian W.        | 75. Wheat-ear.            |
| 49. Sooty W.           | Var. A.                   |
| 50. Spectacle W.       | Var. B.                   |
| 51. Coromandel W.      | Var. C.                   |
| 52. Philippine W.      | 76. Ruffet W. E.          |
| 53. Dark W.            | Var. A.                   |
| 54. White Chat.        | 77. Rufous W. E.          |
| 55. Sultry W.          | 78. Cape W. E.            |
| 56. Sibirian W.        | 79. Orange-breasted W. E. |
| 57. Senegal W.         | 80. Black-hooded W. E.    |
| 58. Leucomele W.       | 81. Provence W. E.        |
| 59. Black and White W. | 82. Spotted W. E.         |
| 60. Moor W.            | 83. White-crowned W.      |
| Var. A.                | 84. Grifly W.             |
| 61. Yellow-browed W.   | 85. Pink W.               |
| 62. Gilt-throat W.     | 86. Olive W.              |
| 63. Blue-tailed W.     | 87. Ceylon W.             |
| 64. Daurian W.         | 88. Cingalese W.          |
| 65. Black-poll W.      | 89. China W.              |
| 66. Grey-poll W.       | 90. Green Indian W.       |
|                        | 91. White-                |

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| N° 91. White-eyed W.    | N° 119. Orange-headed W. |
| 92. Bourbon W.          | 120. Crested W.          |
| 93. Maurice W.          | 121. Rufous and black W. |
| 94. Madagascar W.       | 122. Equatorial W.       |
| 95. Citron-bellied W.   | 123. Prothonotary W.     |
| 96. Undated W.          | 124. Half-collar W.      |
| 97. Dusky W.            | 125. Orange-bellied W.   |
| 98. Flaxen W.           | 126. Olive-brown W.      |
| 99. Red-headed W.       | 127. Grasset W.          |
| 100. St. Domingo W.     | 128. Grey-throated W.    |
| 101. Louisiane W.       | 129. Hang-nest W.        |
| 102. Green and White W. | 130. White-chinned W.    |
| 103. Orange-throated W. | 131. Palm W.             |
| 104. Yellow-rumped W.   | 132. Banana W.           |
| 105. Brown-throated W.  | 133. Worm-eater.         |
| 106. Spotted Yellow W.  | 134. Simple W.           |
| Var. A.                 | 135. Great-tailed W.     |
| 107. Pine W.            | 136. Long-tailed W.      |
| 108. Green W.           | 137. Superb W.           |
| 109. Quebec W.          | 138. Cayenne W.          |
| 110. Jamaica W.         | Var. A.                  |
| 111. Golden-crowned W.  | Var. B.                  |
| 112. Belted W.          | 139. Blue-headed W.      |
| 113. Black-throated W.  | 140. Blue-striped W.     |
| 114. White-poll W.      | 141. Red-bellied W.      |
| 115. Bloody-side W.     | 142. Guira W.            |
| 116. Red-throated W.    | 143. Wren.               |
| 117. Cærulean W.        | Var. A.                  |
| 118. Gold-winged W.     | Var. B.                  |

144. Brown

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| N° 144. Brown W.     | Var. B.                |
| 145. Gold-crested W. | Var. C.                |
| Var. A.              | Var. D.                |
| 146. Ruby-crowned W. | N° 148. Yellow-poll W. |
| 147. Yellow W.       | 149. Tailor W.         |
| Var. A.              |                        |

**B**IRDS of this genus have a slender and weak bill \*: nostrils small, a little depressed: tongue cloven.

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

This genus and the last are blended by *Linnaeus*, but very properly separated by Mr. *Pennant*, as they differ in several of their manners. The birds here treated of perch on trees, for the most part; proceed by leaps, not running †; and seldom emit any noise in flight. They are the most numerous of any genus, and the major part inhabit the warmer regions, where insects of all kinds, their proper food, abound. Many of the birds included in this chapter seem to belong to the *Flycatcher* tribe; and perhaps, on future investigation, may hereafter prove to be really such.

\* Many have a notch at the tip of the upper mandible, but this character is not constant.

† The *Wheat-ears*, and some others, are an exception to this.

I.  
+ NIGHTIN-  
GALE.

- Motacilla lusciniæ, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 324. N° 1.—*Kram. el.* p. 375. N° 9.—  
*Brun. orn.* p. 79.—*Muller*, p. 32. N° 265.—*Frisch.* t. 21.—*Kram. el.*  
376. 10.—*Olin. uc.* pl. in p. 1.  
*Sylvia lusciniæ*, *Scop. ann.* i. N° 227.  
Le Rossignol, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 397. N° 13.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 81. pl. 6. f. 1.—  
*Pl. enl.* 615. N° 2.  
Nightingale, *Raii Syn.* p. 78.—*Will. orn.* p. 220. pl. 41.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 53.  
*Br. Zool.* i. N° 145. *Art. Zool.*  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

THIS, though a plain bird, merits the first place in the *Warbler* genus, on account of its delightful song. It is larger in size than the *Hedge Sparrow*, and in length six inches and a quarter. The bill is brown: irides hazel: the head and back pale tawny, dashed with olive: the tail of a deep tawny red: under parts pale ash-colour, growing white towards the vent: quills cinereous brown, with the outer margins reddish brown: legs cinereous brown.

The *male* and *female* very similar.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird is sufficiently common in *England*, but not seen in the more *northern* counties, and seldom in the *western*, *Yorkshire* being the farthest to which it migrates, and scarce ever seen either in *Devonshire* or *Cornwall*. It comes into this island the beginning of *April*, and departs some time in *August*. It is met with in *Siberia*, *Sweden*, *Germany*, *France*, *Italy*, and *Greece*, but in all those places is migratory, as in *England*; indeed we are not clear in respect to its natural winter residence, but most likely it is not in *Europe*; nor are we positive of its being in *Africa* \*:

\* In the *Voy. aux Canaries*, p. 104, a *Nightingale* is mentioned, which is said not to sing so well as ours, it is therefore not certain of its being the same.

we may therefore conclude that it is an inhabitant of the *Asiatic* regions, during such times as it is not to be found in *Europe*. *Hasselquist* \* speaks of it as being in *Palestine*; and *Fryer* † ascertains its being found about *Cbulminor* in *Persia*; it is also spoke of as a bird of *Cbina*, *Kamtschatka* ‡, and *Japan* §; at which last place they are much esteemed, and sell dear; as they are also at *Aleppo*, where they are “in great abundance” kept tame in houses, and let out at a small rate to such as “chuse it in the city, so that no entertainment is made in the “spring without a concert of these birds §.” We are almost certain of their not being found in *America*, though many of their birds bear that name §§.

None but the vilest epicure would think of eating these charming songsters; yet we are told that their flesh is equal to that of the *Ortolan*, and they are fatted in *Gascony* for the table. Every school-boy must have read of *Heliogabalus* eating of *Nightingales* tongues; and that famed dish of the Roman *tragedian* *Æsop*, which was composed of those of every singing or talking bird ††.

\* He says it is very common on the shores of the river *Nile*.

† “The *Nightingale*, the sweet harbinger of the light, is a constant chearer “of these groves, charming with its warbling strains the heaviest soul into a “pleasing extacy.” *Fryer’s Travels*, p. 248.

‡ *Ellis’s Narrative*, ii. p. 229.

§ *Kæmpfer Japan*.

§ *Ruff. Alep.* p. 7.

§§ *Virginian Nightingale, American Nightingale, Spanish Nightingale*. All birds of a different species, for certain.

†† This dish is said to have cost about 6843 *l.* 10 *s.* of our money. *Br. Zool.* ii. 656, note.

## FEMALE.

The female makes her nest in some low bush, or quickset-hedge, well covered with foliage, for such only this bird frequents; and lays four or five eggs, of a greenish brown. The nest is composed of dry leaves on the outside, mixed with grass and fibres, lined with hair or down within, though not always alike: I have also known the nest made upon a little rising ground. The *female* alone sits on and hatches the eggs, while the *male*, not far off, consoles her with his delightful song\*; but as soon as the young are hatched, leaves off singing, for the most part, and joins with the *female* in the task of providing for and feeding them. After the young can provide for themselves, the old *female* provides for a second brood, and the song of the *male* recommences. They have also been known to have three broods in a year, and in the hot countries even four †. It has been observed, that the *males* are at least double in number to the *females* ‡.

## MANNERS.

They are solitary birds, never uniting into even small flocks; and in respect to the nests, it is very seldom that two are found near each other. These birds are often brought up from the nest for the sake of their song; and are likewise caught at their first coming over, and, though old birds, yet

\* The *male* in general only sings, yet now and then a *female* has been known to sing in a cage.

† *Hist. des ois.*

‡ *Buffon* says, that there are always more males than females; so that if one is destroyed, the female never fails to get a new mate, and even a second or third, if wanting. Quere, How are the supernumerary males provided for? or did nature enjoin the unhappy bachelor a state of celibacy?

The *males* arrive first, and in about a week after the *females*, who have seldom any *males* with them. No wonder, then, if all the birds first caught should be *males*. See *Br. Zool.* ii. p. 658.

may be made by management to bear confinement, and sing equally with those brought up from the nest\*. — Thus much for the general manners; the whole of which would fill a volume. Those who desire more, may consult the *Br. Zool.* and Appendix; also the *Hist. des ois.* where the subject is treated in the most ample manner.

Le grand Rossignol, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 400.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 113.

Groffe-nachtigalle, *Schwench. Sil.* p. 296.

Slowick wiekfy, *Rzacz. Auſt. Pol.* 391.

Sprofs-vogel, *Frisch.* pl. 21.

<sup>1.</sup>  
VAR. A.  
GREATER N.

**T**HIS is mentioned by authors as being considerably bigger than the other, and, according to *Frisch*, sings even better. The plumage is said to be rufous and ash-colour mixed.

DESCRIPTION.

This author also speaks of a third, which is smaller than the other two, whose song is only in proportion to its size †.

These are said to be met with chiefly in *Silesia*; not but there are *Nightingales* of a much larger size to be met with about *Anjou*, in *France*.

PLACE.

\* If an old bird be caught at the first coming, it begins to sing after six or eight days confinement, and after the usual time, the song goes off; and again the end of *December*; and so on every year: but if brought up from the nest, it sings the whole year round, except during the time of moulting; and often better than the wild *Nightingale*.

† See *Kram. el.* p. 376. N° 10. †

1.  
VAR. B.  
WHITE N.

Le Rossignol blanc, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 401. — *Buf. oif.* v. p. 114. — *Aldr. av.* ii. p. 777.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the common Nightingale, but wholly white †: and others have been known with the head, neck, wings, and tail, white; the rest of the plumage pale brown and white, mixed.

2.  
MADAGASCAR  
W.

Le Rossignol de Madagascar, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 401. N° 14. pl. 22. f. 1.  
Le Foudi-jala, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 116.

DESCRIPTION.

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

PLACE.

This is found at *Madagascar*, where they call it *Foudi-jala*.

† Thought a present worthy of *Agrippina*, the wife of the Emperor *Claudius*; for which bird 6000 sesterces had been offered. — *Pliny, Nat. Hist.* l. x. cap. 29.



La Fauvette, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 372. 2.—*Buf. oif.* v. p. 117. pl. 7.—*Pl. enl.* 579. f. 1. <sup>3.</sup> PETTYCHAPS.

**S**IZE of the *Hedge Sparrow*: length six inches. Bill blackish; **DESCRIPTION.**  
 base of the under mandible paler: plumage, on the upper parts, greyish brown; deepest on the head: from the base of the bill a whitish streak, passing over the eye, but not beyond it: the under parts are rufous white, inclining most to the last colour towards the vent: the sides and thighs verge to grey: quills cinereous brown, with greyish edges: tail brown, edged with grey brown; the outer feather dirty white on the outer web and towards the tip of the inner, dividing the feather obliquely\*: legs brown.

This is a common species in *France* and *Italy*, where it frequents the fields and gardens, often building on the *pea-sticks*. The nest is composed of dried herbs, lined with fine fibres and hair. The eggs are five in number. **PLACE AND MANNERS.**

A bird very nearly allied to the above, if not a variety, is also not uncommon in *England*. Size and length the same: the upper parts greyish brown, with a cast of green; the under dusky white, inclining a little to brown across the breast and over the thighs: the thighs themselves still darker: quills and tail dusky, edged with the general colour of the upper parts, but all the feathers of the last of one colour: there is also an indistinct trace of white over the eye, as in the last described: bill and legs brown. **VARIETY.**

This is not unfrequent in *Lancashire*, from whence a pair was sent to me from Sir *A. Lever*. The male and female are much alike. The egg of a dirty white, marked with irregular dusky blotches of various sizes, particularly about the middle; and here and there a scratch of black. I received it by the name of *Pettychaps*.

*Motacilla hippolais*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 330. 7.

*Pettychaps*, or *Beccafigo*, *Raii Syn.* p. 79. A. 7.—*Will. orn.* p. 216.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 149. (the description).

<sup>3.</sup> LESSER  
 PETTYCHAPS.

**S**IZE rather smaller than a *Linnet*. Bill short: the upper mandible black; the under blueish: inside of the mouth flesh-colour: above and below the eye a yellowish line: head, neck, and upper **DESCRIPTION.**

\* The tip of the last feather but one is also white. *Hist. des oif.*

parts, greenish ash-colour : quills and tail mouse-colour, with greenish edges and black shafts : under wing coverts yellow : belly silvery white : the breast darker, and tinged with yellow : legs blueish or lead-coloured.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is frequent in several parts of *England*, and makes a nest of an arched form, composed of dry *bents*, mixed with a little *moss*, and thickly lined with *feathers* : it is placed on the ground under a tuft of grass, or at the bottom of a bush. The eggs are five in number, white, sprinkled all over with small red spots, most so at the largest end. In *Dorsetshire* it is known by the name of *Hay-bird* \*. In *Yorkshire* it is called the *Beam-bird* †.

4.  
PASSERINE W.

La petit Fauvette, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 374. N° 3.  
Passerinette, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 123.—*Pl. enl.* 579. f. 2.  
Borin, *Aldr. av.* ii. p. 733. t. in p. 734.—*Johnst. av.* t. 44.—*Raii Syn.* p. 81.  
N° 10.—*Will. orn.* p. 216.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is less than the last, being only five inches and a quarter in length. The bill is slender and sharp, and of a brown colour : irides red brown : the upper parts of the body pale ash-colour † ; the under parts of a greyish white ; the sides inclining to brown : over the eye a small whitish streak : quills and tail dusky : legs lead-colour.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This inhabits various parts of *Europe*, but is not in *England*. It is found in *Provence*, in *France*, where it is called *Passerinette* ; by the people of *Bologna*, *Chivin* ; at *Marseilles*, *Becafigulo* ; and *Borin* by the *Genoese*.

It makes the nest on some low bush, near the ground ; such as a gooseberry-bush. It is composed of dry herbs, largest on the outside, and finer within.

The eggs are four in number, of a dirty white, spotted with green of two colours ; most so about the large end.

It has no other note than a chirp or two, which it repeats when hopping from one shrub to another.

\* For the above account I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. *Lightfoot*. The bird, nest, and eggs, are in the collection of the Duchess Dowager of *Portland*, at *Bulstrode*.

† *Br. Zool.*

‡ *Willughby* says, the rump is white ; but neither *Buffon* nor *Briffon* mention this circumstance.

Motacilla atricapilla, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 332. N° 18. — *Faun. Suec.* N° 256. —  
*Scop. ann.* i. N° 229. — *Brun. orn.* N° 278. 279. — *Muller*, p. 33.  
 N° 277. — *Kram. el.* 377. 15. — *Frisch.* t. 23. — *Olin. uc.* pl. in p. 9.  
 La Fauvette à tête noire, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 380. N° 6. — *Buf. ois.* v. p. 125.  
 pl. 8. f. 1.  
 Blackcap, *Raii Syn.* p. 79. A. 8. — *Will. orn.* p. 226. — *Br. Zool.* i. N° 148.  
 — *Art. Zool.*

5.  
BLACKCAP.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

**I**N size less than the *Pettichaps*: length five inches and a quarter. Bill brown: the top of the head is black: the upper parts of the body greenish ash-colour: sides of the head, and under parts, grey, changing to very light grey, or almost white, towards the vent: the quills and tail cinereous brown, margined with the same colour as the upper parts: the tail has the two middle feathers rather the shortest: legs lead-colour: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs from the male only in having the head of a ferruginous chefnut-colour, instead of black.

FEMALE.

This bird is not unfrequent in *England*, and elsewhere in *Europe*, as far as *Italy*; in all which places it is known to breed; coming in spring, and retiring in *September*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

With us it makes but one nest in the year\*, which is generally placed in some low bush, not far from the ground. It is composed of dried stalks, mixed with a little wool and green moss round the verge: the inside lined with the fibres of roots, thinly covered with black horse-hair.

\* In *Italy* it builds twice in the year. — *Olin.*

The:

The eggs five in number; of a pale reddish brown, mottled with a deeper colour, and sprinkled with a few dark spots.

The *male* takes turn with the *female* during incubation; and the young very early leap out of the nest, especially if any one approaches it, and forsake it for ever.

The food is not confined to *insects*, as it will, in defect of them, eat the fruits of *Spurge Laurel*, *Service*, and *Ivy*. It seems to be even fond of the last, as they much frequent such trees as are overgrown with it; and I have found more than once the berries of ivy in their stomach, at a time when there has been plenty of insects of all kinds. I once also knew a pair of these build in an old ivy-tree, pretty high from the ground.

The song is much esteemed, and in many things almost equaling the *Nightingale* itself; scarcely deficient, except in the delightful variety of note of the last-named bird. Hence by many has been named the *Mock Nightingale*.

Of this there are two varieties.

5.  
VAR. A.

La Fauvette à tête noire, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 383.  
*Ficedula varia*, *Aldr. av.* ii. p. 759.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS differs from the other, in being wholly variegated with white and black only.

5.  
VAR. B.

La petite Columbade, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 131.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is somewhat bigger: has the upper parts of a very deep and almost blackish colour; the throat white; and the sides grey.

This is found in *Provence*, where it frequents the woods.

Fauvette verdatre de la Louifiane, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 162.

**S**IZE of the *Blackcap Warbler*. Bill dusky: top of the head blackish: hind part of the neck deep ash-colour: sides and back pale brown, with a tinge of green: wings and tail blackish, edged with brownish green: above the eye a streak of white: throat white: under parts of the body grey.

Inhabits *Louifiana*.

5.  
VAR. C.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Motacilla curruca*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 329. N° 6. — *Faun. Succ.* N° 247. — *Scop. ann.* i. N° 228. — *Muller*, p. 32. N° 267.

La Fauvette Babillarde, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 384. N° 7. — *Buf. oif.* v. p. 135. — *Pl. enl.* 580. f. 3.

Beccafico canapino, *Olin. uc.* p. 11. f. 2. — *Will. orn.* pl. 23. *Br. Mus.*

6.  
BABBLING W.

**L**ENGTH five inches. Bill blackish: crown of the head cinereous: the rest of the upper parts the same, but inclining to brown: beneath the eye a streak of deep ash-colour: the under parts, and the edge of the wing, rufous white: quills brown, edged within with white, and outwardly with rufous grey; but the greater ones with ash-colour: tail brown, edged with grey; the outer feather on each side has the outer web and tip white; the inner web cinereous, bordered with white; the middle feather the shortest, making the tail somewhat forked: legs brown.

This species inhabits *France* and *Italy*; frequenting the hedges, and building therein, not far from the ground. The eggs are greenish, dotted with brown\*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* Ash-coloured, spotted with ferruginous.—*Faun. Succ.*

The food, for the most part, is *Caterpillars*.

*Scopoli* observes, that it is a restless, noisy bird, imitating the notes of other birds; and is frequent in the gardens at *Pisa* in summer, where it is called *Bianchetto*.

7.  
REED W.

*Motacilla Schænobanus*, *Lin. Syst. i.* p. 329. N° 4.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 246.—

*Scop. ann. i.* N° 235.—*Faun. Arab.* p. 6. N° 17.

*Motacilla Yvica*, *Hasselq. Voy.* p. 286. N° 50.

La Fauvette de bois, ou la Rouffette, *Bris. orn. iii.* p. 393. N° 11.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 139.—*Raii Syn.* p. 80. N° 1.

Small Nightingale, *Will. orn.* p. 237.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*. The bill blackish: the head, hind part of the neck, breast, back, rump, wing and tail coverts, brown and rufous; *viz.* each feather brown, bordered with rufous: throat, fore part of the neck, belly, sides, thighs, and vent, inclined to rufous: quills brown, edged with rufous: tail wholly brown: legs whitish.

This is found both in *France* and *Italy*, and is likewise an inhabitant of *Sweden*. Whether it migrates in the last, we are not told; but it is known to winter in the south of *France*, changing its place, like the *Whin Chat* in *England*.

It builds the nest in the woods, which is chiefly composed of moss and wool; and lays four or five sky-blue eggs.

The young are readily brought up; and the bird in general very tame and familiar. Its song is not unpleasant; and besides, treating us with it during the winter season.

*Sylvia Schænobanus, Scop. ann. i. N° 235.*

8.  
AQUATIC W.

**T**HIS seems to me to differ in species from the last.

DESCRIPTION.

*Scopoli* describes his bird as having the upper parts pale rufous, spotted with brown; the throat and breast both inclined to rufous; and the belly and rump whitish: there is a whitish spot also above the outer corner of the eye, and a band of white at the base of the wing: the tail feathers are pointed.

He says, that it builds on the ground; is often seen sitting on the tops of plants; migrates early in autumn; and is called by the *Italians, Grisato*.

The circumstance of the migrating, gives reason for supposing it a different bird from the other; otherwise they somewhat correspond.

*Motacilla modularis, Lin. Syst. i. p. 329. N° 3. — Faun. Suec. 245. — Brun. 70 269. — Müller, p. 32. N° 266. — Frisch. t. 21.*

9.  
+ HEDGE W.

*La Fauvette de Haye, ou la Passie-buse, Bris. orn. iii. p. 394. N° 12.*

*Le Traîne-buiffon, Mouchet, ou la Fauvette d'Hiver, Buf. ois. v. p. 151. pl. 9. — Pl. enl. 615. f. 1.*

*Hedge Sparrow, Raii Syn. p. 79. A. 6. — Will. orn. 215. — Albin. iii. pl. 59. — Br. Zool. i. N° 150. — ArÆ. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

**T**HIS well-known bird measures five inches and a quarter.

DESCRIPTION.

The bill is blackish: irides hazel: the head deep brown, mixed with ash-colour: cheeks marked with oblong spots of dirty white: back and wing coverts dusky, edged with reddish brown: quills and tail dusky: rump greenish brown: throat and breast

3 H 2

dull

dull ash-colour : belly dirty white : sides, thighs, and vent, pale tawny brown : legs dull flesh-colour.

FEMALE.  
PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

In the *female* the colours are less vivid than in the male.

This bird frequents hedges in *England*, and is very common. Makes its nest of moss and wool, lining it with hair ; and lays four or five eggs, of a fine pale blue. With us, and the more northern regions, it is seen at all seasons ; but in *France* it is migratory, coming in *October*, and departing northward in spring : however a very few stay behind ; for now and then a nest is found in *France*, though rare.

This is a winter songster ; and its note would be thought pleasant, did it not remind us of the approach of winter ; beginning with the first frosts, and continuing till a little time in spring.

Its often repeating the words *tit, tit, tit*, has occasioned its being called *Tilling* ; a name it is known by in many places.

The *Cuckoo* frequently lays her egg in the nest of this bird.

10.  
RUSH W.

Le Moineau de Virginie, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 101. 14.

Little Brown Sparrow, *Catesb. Car.* i. p. 35.

Rush Warbler, *Arch. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than our *Hedge Sparrow* : length four inches and three quarters. Bill brown : the general colour of the plumage the same, but palest beneath : the tail rather forked : legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Virginia* and *Carolina* : feeds on insects : is much of the nature of the *Hedge Sparrow* : is not numerous, but most common near houses in *Carolina* and *Virginia* the whole year.



Motacilla Phœnicurus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 335. N° 34. — *Faun. Suec.* N° 257. —  
*Scop. ann.* i. p. 157. N° 232. — *Brun.* N° 280. 281. — *Muller*, p. 33.  
 N° 278. — *Georgi Reise*, p. 174. — *Frisch.* t. 19. — *Kram. el.* p. 376. 11.  
 — *Olin. uc.* pl. in p. 47.  
 Le Rossignol de Muraille, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 403. N° 15. — *Buf. ois.* v. p. 170.  
 pl. 6. f. 2. — *Pl. enl.* 351. f. 1. 2.  
 Redstart, *Raii Syn.* p. 78. A. 5. — *Will. orn.* 218. — *Albin*, i. pl. 50. — *Br. Zool.*  
 i. N° 146. — *Arct. Zool.*

II.  
 + REDSTART.

*Lew. Mus.*

**T**HIS is rather less than the *Redbreast*: length five inches and a quarter. Bill black: forehead white: crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, deep blue grey; in some almost black: cheeks and throat black: breast, rump, and sides, red: belly white: the two middle tail feathers brown; the rest red: the legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the top of the head and back cinereous grey: chin white. The same parts are red in this sex as in the male, but not so bright. The wings are brown in both sexes.

FEMALE.

This bird is migratory; measuring its stay with the *Nightingale*, and other birds of passage; coming in spring, and departing in autumn, about *October*; I should suppose, departing sooner or later, according to the more northern places of its summer residence\*. In *Italy* † it is seen a month later than with us.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

It is not so shy as many birds, in respect to itself; for it approaches habitations, and frequently makes its nest in some hole of a wall where numbers of people pass by frequently; yet is con-

\* *Scopoli* says it departs in *September*.

† *Olin.*

tent if no one meddles with the nest; for the least derangement of the eggs, or almost looking at them, especially if the *female* is disturbed thereby, causes her to forsake the nest altogether. It frequently builds also in some hole of a tree.

The nest is composed chiefly of moss, lined with hair and feathers.

The eggs are blue; four or five in number; not unlike, but rather more elongated than, those of the *Hedge Sparrow*.

It frequently *wags* the tail\*.

It is with difficulty that these birds are kept in a cage, not submitting to it by any means if caught old; though it may be brought up from the nest if great care is taken.

Its song is not strong, yet agreeable enough; and will, if taught young, imitate the note of other birds, and sing by night frequently, as well as in the day-time.

At large, the food is *insects, flies, spiders, ants eggs*, and such like; but when brought up by hand, will bear to be treated as the *Nightingale*.

11.  
VAR. A.

Le Rossignol de Muraille cendre, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 406.

Aldrov. third Redstart, *Raii Syn.* p. 78. A. 5. Var. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 218.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a variety of the male; and differs in having a long line of white only on the forehead, the back more cinereous, and the bottom of the belly not white.

\* It wags the tail sideways, like a dog when he is pleased, and not up and down, like the *Wagtail*.—*Br. Zool.*

Le Rossignol de Muraille à poitrine tachetée, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 407.  
Roth-schwentzlein, *Frisch.* t. 20.

II.  
VAR. B.

**T**HIS is a *female*, differing from the common only in having the breast spotted with red.

DESCRIPTION.

*Sylvia tithys*, *Lin. Syst.* ed. 10. N° 23.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 157. N° 233.

III.  
VAR. C.

**S**COPOLI seems certain of this being a different bird from the *Redstart*; and says, the *male* inclines to ash-colour: the throat and breast black: belly, between the thighs, whitish: elsewhere varied with black and white.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* wholly brown.

FEMALE.

Both sexes have the two middle tail feathers brown; the others brown at the tips; the rest of the tail feathers and vent red.

It is called by the *Italians*, *Moretto*; and by the *Germans*, *Hausroth Schweife*.

Le Rossignol de Muraille de Gibraltar, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 407. N° 16.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 177.  
Grey Redstart, *Edw.* pl. 29.—*Arch. Zool.*

IV.  
GREY  
REDSTART.

**S**IZE of the *Common Redstart*. Bill dark brown: forehead, sides of the head, and throat, black: hind head white, passing forwards to the eyes: top of the head, neck, back, wing coverts, breast, and upper part of the belly, blueish grey, or ash-colour: lower belly white: quills grey brown, edged with white: rump and tail orange-colour; the two middle feathers of the last are brown,

DESCRIPTION.

brown, and all the others tipped with brown, except the outer one, which is wholly orange : legs brown.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Gibraltar*.

13.  
CHESNUT-  
BELLIED W.

*Motacilla erythrogastra*, *N. C. Petr.* vol. xix. p. 469. N<sup>o</sup> 4. t. 16. 17. *Auc.*  
*J. Guelderbaedt.*

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Wheat-ear* : length seven inches. Bill black : eyes brown : crown and nape dirty sooty white : round the bill, the throat, cheeks and temples, neck, and between the wings, deep black : breast, belly, and vent, deep chestnut : rump and tail the same : the wings reach beyond the middle of the tail ; the middle of the quills, from the third to the tenth, is white, forming a spot across them : feathers round the knee, or garter, black : legs and claws black.

## FEMALE:

The *female* has a paler rump and tail than the *male* ; the tips of the outer feathers, and the whole of the two middle ones, are brown : the rest of the bird cinereous, deepest above, with a mixture of rufous on the belly.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This, says the author, inhabits the gravelly hollows of the *Caucasian* torrents the whole summer : is migratory, going more south in *winter*, in search of food : runs on the banks of rivers ; is restless, but not fearful ; often moving the tail ; and sits at times on the low shrubs.

It makes the nest between the branches of the *Sea-buckthorn* ; of the berries of which it is very fond.

Motacilla erithacus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 335. N° 35.—*Faun. Suec.* 258.

Le Rouge-queue à Collier, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 411. N° 18. (the male.)—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 180.

Le Rouge-queue, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 409. N° 17. (the female.)

Rothschwentzel, *Raii Syn.* p. 78. A. 5. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 218. ch. 7. 2.—*Frisch.* t. 20.

<sup>14.</sup>  
RED-TAIL.

**A** Trifle bigger than the *Redstart*. Bill blackish: top of the head, hind part of the neck and back, scapulars, and lesser wing coverts, grey: rump and tail rufous: throat, and from thence to the vent, whitish grey, irregularly mixed with pale rufous: sides, under wing and tail coverts, of the last colour: greater wing coverts, and quills, grey brown, edged with rufous: tail wholly rufous, and a trifle forked: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.  
FEMALE.

The male differs from the former, which is the female, chiefly in having a large brown mark on the fore part of the neck, in the shape of a horseshoe, the concave part uppermost: a small brown spot between the bill and eye: the two middle tail feathers brown; the rest rufous. I place this here as the *male*, on the authority of *Buffon*.

MALE.

These inhabit the continent of *Europe*, and are migratory: arrive in *Burgundy* and *Lorraine* in *May*, and depart in *October*: frequent the woods, nesting in the low bushes, near the ground. The nest is composed of moss without, and wool and feathers within. The eggs five or six in number, white, mixed with grey. They may be found in the skirts of the wood, which they frequent morning and evening, to seek the worms, flies, and the like, on which they feed. It has scarce any song, only a single note, like the word *suit*, and wags the tail like the *Redstart*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

At the end of the summer it is very fat, and delicate to eat.

<sup>15.</sup>  
GUIANA RED-  
TAIL.

Le Rouge-queue de la Guyane, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 186.—*Pl. enl.* 686. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH six inches and a half. Bill pale: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are grey: the under parts white: wings and tail, which is pretty long, wholly rufous: legs pale flesh-colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Guiana*.

<sup>16.</sup>  
BLACK RED-  
TAIL.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH six inches. General colour of the plumage black: the top of the head lead-colour: feathers of the back edged with dusky brown: quills dusky: outer edges of the secondaries fringed with white: the two middle tail feathers are dusky; the others red, like those of the *Redstart*.

From whence unknown.

<sup>17.</sup>  
CAFFRARIAN  
W.

*Motacilla Caffra, Lin. Mantiff.* 1771. p. 527.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the White Wagtail. Head and back olive: over the eyes a white streak: between the bill and eye black: throat and rump ferruginous: breast and belly whitish: quills brown: tail even, ferruginous; the ends of the feathers brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*.

Muscicapa ruticilla, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 236. 10.

Le Gobe-mouche d'Amerique, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 383. 14.—*Pl. enl.* 566.  
f. 1. 2.

Le petit Noir-Aurore, *Buf. ois.* p. 546.

Small black and orange-coloured bird, *Raii Syn.* p. 188. 5.—*Sloan. Jam.*  
p. 312. 50.

Small American Redstart, *Edw. pl.* 80.\*—*Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 67. (the male.)

Yellow-tailed Flycatcher, *Edw. pl.* 257.\* (the female.)

Black-headed Warbler, *Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

18.  
BLACK-  
HEADED W.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*: length four inches three quarters.  
Bill blackish; the base beset with a few bristles: the head, neck, and upper parts, are black: the wings are also black, with a deep orange bar across the middle of them: sides of the body orange: the belly, thighs, and vent, pale orange: the tail orange, with one-third of the end black; but the two middle feathers are wholly black.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the upper parts brownish ash-colour: the under white: tail, wings, and sides of the body, the same, but yellow instead of orange: legs in both brown.

FEMALE.

*Mem.* *Edwards's* bird is less than that of *Catesby*.

This inhabits the shady woods of *North America*, as far as *Hudson's Bay*, in summer; in winter migrates; and is then said to be found in *Jamaica* and the neighbouring islands.

PLACE.

\* I have great suspicion that both these birds belong to the genus of *Flycatcher*, and are the same, except in sex; if so, it would have been most proper to have placed them under that genus, rather than the present one. I have only examined those from *Hudson's Bay*, which appear to be true *Flycatchers*; and it remains still in suspense whether *Catesby's* bird and that of *Sloane* be the same; as one shewn to us for the *female* of the last had the bill of a *Warbler*.

19.  
+ WHITE-  
THROAT.

Motacilla fylvia, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 330. N° 9.—*Fauv. Suec.* N° 250.—*Brun.* 71. N° 275.—*Muller*, p. 32. N° 269.

La Fauvette grise, ou la Grifette, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 376. N° 4. pl. 21. f. 1.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 132.—*Pl. enl.* 579. f. 3.

La Mefange cendrée, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 549. N° 4.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 409. III.

La Vitrec à menton blanc, *Salerne*, p. 226. 6.

Stoparola, *Raii Syn.* 77. A. 6.

White Throat, *id.* A. 1.—*Will. orn.* 210? 236.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 160.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH above five inches and a half. Bill black, at the base whitish : irides chestnut \* : head brownish ash-colour : the back reddish : lesser wing coverts pale brown ; the greater brown, with reddish margins : throat white : breast and belly reddish white : tail and quills dusky, edged with pale brown, except the outer feather, which has the outer web wholly white, and inner the same, half way from the base : legs pale brown.

FEMALE.

The *female* differs in having the breast and belly wholly white.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is a bird of passage, visiting us in spring, and leaving us in autumn, and is not uncommon in *England*. It frequents the hedges, and makes a nest two or three feet from the ground, composed of moss, and dry stalks of herbs. The eggs are five in number, of a greenish grey, marked with rufous and brown \* spots.

It is known also in *France*, and many other parts of the *European* continent, and is called by the people of *Provence*, *Le Passerine*.

\* Sometimes yellowish hazel.

† Black. *Willughby*.

With



With us, I believe, it lives chiefly on *insects*; but *Buffon* says, that it will also feed on the fruits of the *fig* and *olive*.

La Boufcarle de Provence, *Buf. ois.* v. 134.—*Pl. enl.* 655. f. 2.

19.  
VAR. A.

**T**HIS is of the same size as the last, and very similar; it differs chiefly in being much inclined throughout to fulvous, whereas the other has a cast of grey; it must therefore be esteemed only as a variety.

DESCRIPTION.

This was caught at *Provence*. In the *Pl. enl.* the tail feathers seem all of one colour.

PLAGE.

*Alauda trivialis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 283. 5.

L'Alouette de Buiffon, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 347.

——— Pipi, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 39. pl. 4.—*Pl. enl.* 661. f. 2.

Piep Lerche, *Frisch.* pl. 16.

Pipit Lark, *Albin.* i. pl. 44?

Grasshopper Lark, *Raii Syn.* p. 70.—*Will. orn.* p. 209.—*Br. Zool.* N° 156.

*Art. Zool.*

*Lev. Mus.*

20.  
GRASSHOPPER  
W

**S**IZE small: length between five and six inches. Bill dusky: between the bill and eye white: the colour of the upper parts of the body greenish brown, each feather dusky in the middle: the under parts yellowish white, with a dusky tinge on the breast: tail cuneiform, rather long; the outer tips of the feathers very pale: legs dusky white: the hind claw sufficiently crooked to prove it does not belong to the *Lark* genus, with which

DESCRIPTION.

which it has been reckoned by all authors before Mr. *Pennant* \*.

This description is drawn from a specimen in the *Leverian Museum*. It does not seem to be a common bird, as the above is the only one which has come under our inspection. Mr. *Pennant* says, that it is a very artful bird, and skulks in the thickest part of the hedges, so as to be forced out from thence with great difficulty. Its note so like that of a *Grasshopper*, as to be mistaken for it.

21.  
+ SEDGE W.

*Motacilla falicaria*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 330. N° 8.

La Fauvette de roseaux, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 378. N° 5.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 142.—*Pl. enl.* 581. 2.

*Avis consimilis stoparolæ*, & *magnaninæ*, *Raii Syn.* 81. 6.

*Salicaria*, *Id.* 81. 11.—*Will. orn.* p. 217.

Lesser Reed Sparrow, *Id.* p. 144.

Sedge Bird, *Albin.* iii. pl. 60.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 155.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the Blackcap, but more slender. The bill is black: the head brown, marked with dusky streaks: cheeks brown: over each eye a white line, and above that a black one: the upper parts of the neck and back reddish brown, the last marked with black: wing coverts and quills dusky, the first edged with pale brown: the under parts are white, but the breast and belly have a yellow tinge: the tail is brown, and much rounded; its coverts are tawny: the legs are dusky.

\* It has also hitherto been figured with an even tail; but if the bird of other authors has an even tail, it must be another species: the hind claw of their figure is likewise too strait.

This bird is common in *England*, and frequents places where reeds and sedges grow, among which it is said to make the nest, though it has been known to do this on the lowest branches of trees\*. The nest is composed of straw and dried fibres of plants, lined with hair. The eggs five in number, of a dirty white, marbled with brown.

It is observed to imitate the note of the *Swallow*, *Sky-lark*, *House Sparrow*, and other birds, in a pleasing but hurrying manner, and sings all night †. Whether it leaves us in the winter is not quite certain.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

La Fauvette rousse, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 387. N° 8.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 146.—*Pl. enl.* 581. 1.

Kleinste gras-mucke, *Frisch.* t. 24.

22.  
RUFIOUS W.

**T**HIS is less than the last, being not four inches three quarters in length ‡. The bill is grey brown: the upper parts of the body are rufous grey: under parts pale rufous ||: on each side of the head a longitudinal streak of the same, beneath the eyes: quills rufous grey, edged with pale rufous: tail the same §: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

This bird is not seen in *England*; but in *France* and *Germany* it frequents gardens, making the nest in some low bush or plant, lined with hair. It lays five eggs, which are of a greenish white, spotted with a dark colour.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* *Hist. des ois.* † *Br. Zool.*

‡ In the *Pl. enl.* it is at least five inches three quarters.

|| Sometimes white.

§ In the *Pl. enl.* the outer tail feather is white, and the next to it tipped with white: the legs yellow. I suspect this not to be the bird above-described, though quoted by *Buffon*.

Motacilla

23.  
EPICUREAN W.

Motacilla ficedula, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 330. N° 10.—*Faun. Suec.* 251.—*Muller*,  
p. 33. N° 271.—*Frisch.* t. 22. (the male.)  
Le Becfigue, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 369. N° 1.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 187.—*Pl. enl.* 658. 1.  
Beccafico, *Olin. uc.* p. 11.—*Ruff. Alep.* p. 64.—*Raii Syn.* 81. N° 12.—*Will.*  
*orn.* p. 227.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a small bird, much less than our *Cinereous Flycatcher*: length five inches. Bill blackish: the upper parts are grey brown: round the eye rufous white: under parts greyish white, with a tinge of brown on the breast: lesser wing coverts grey brown; the greater cinereous brown, tipped with white, forming a band across the wing: quills cinereous brown, edged with greyish brown, but the three nearest the body with white: tail dusky, edged with grey brown; the outer feather white the whole way on the outer web, and the neck the same for two-thirds of its length: legs blackish.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is much paler than the *male*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is a bird much esteemed on the continent for the delicate flavour of its flesh. Is not found in *England*, but met with in most of the intermediate parts between *Sweden* and *Greece*; yet it is only a summer-inhabitant in any of them, probably retiring still more south at the approach of winter. In the isle of *Cyprus* and *Candy* they abound greatly, insomuch as to be an article of commerce\*; and the *Italians* are as fond of them at this day, as their forefathers were of old.

\* “They are salted up in great numbers, and transported into other countries.”—*Willughby*. Perhaps he means potted, like our *Wheat-cars*. They also transport them in vessels filled with vinegar and sweet herbs; and the Isle of *Cyprus* alone collects 1,000 or 1,200 of these pots every year. See *Dapper Desc. des Isles d’Archip.* p. 51.

Their chief food is insects, except in autumn, when they make great havock among the figs and grapes; whence it is supposed their great delicacy in some measure arises. I do not find any description of the nest; it is said to be difficult to find. The *male* has little or no song.

La Fauvette tachetée, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 389. N<sup>o</sup> 9.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 149.—*Pl. enl.* 581. 3.

Le Bouvier, *Salerne*, p. 226. 7.

Boarina, *Raii Syn.* 77. 7.—*Will. orn.* p. 217.—*Aldr. av.* ii. p. 734.

Fig-eater, *Albin.* iii. pl. 26.

24.  
FIG-EATER.

**L** E N G T H five inches and a half. Bill reddish brown: the upper parts of the body and wings are rufous brown, varied with yellowish and ash-colour: beneath white: breast yellowish, marked with black spots: the quills are blackish, edged with white: tail the same; the two middle feathers shorter than the rest: legs reddish: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

This is common in *Italy*, especially about *Bologna*, and is chiefly seen in pastures where beasts\* are kept. It makes the nest about a foot from the ground, on some shrub or strong plant; is not easily frightened from the nest; and will sooner lose its life than suffer the young to be hurt †.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* À persequendo Boves, vulgò Boarolam, seu Boarinam nuncupantur. *Aldrov.*

† *Hist. des ois.*

25.  
ALPINE W.La Fauvette des Alpes, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 156. pl. 10.—*Pl. enl.* 668. f. 2.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**I Z E of the *Bunting*: length seven inches. Bill blackish; the base of the under mandible yellow: the upper part of the head and neck cinereous grey: back the same, mixed with brown: wing coverts blackish, tipped with white; second quills brown, with the outer edges pale rufous; the prime one the same, with whitish edges: the upper tail coverts brown, edged with greenish grey, and towards the tip pale rufous: the tail is rather forked; all the feathers marked with a pale rufous spot on the inner side at the tip: the throat is white, spotted with brown: breast cinereous grey; and the rest of the under parts grey, with a mixture of rufous and white: the legs yellowish.

## PLACE.

This species inhabits the *Alps*, and the high mountains of *Auvergne* and *Dauphiny*, and has not been before described: they keep within these limits, except the extreme snows drive them from thence: are seen mostly on the ground, or on a stone, seldom perched on trees, and are very shy birds.

26.  
PATAGONIAN  
W.*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**H I S is a large species: length nine inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, a little bent at the tip; colour black, with cinereous edges: the upper parts of the body, and tail, are cinereous; beneath paler, marked with white streaks: chin and throat quite white: over the eye a streak of the same, reaching on each side almost to the hind head: the wings dark ash-colour, marked with pale brown, and a bar of the same across the  
coverts:

coverts : the quills have brown edges : outer tail feathers white : legs black : toes long : hind toe and claw long and stout.

The *female*, or what is supposed such, has fewer streaks of white on the breast.

Inhabits *Terra del Fuego*. It is apt to vary both in size and length of bill. Met with on the *sea-beach*, and is supposed to live on *shell-fish* or *sea-worms*.

Le Pitchou de Provence, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 158.—*Pl. enl.* 655. 1.

Dartford Warbler, *Br. Zool.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 161. pl. 56.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Lev. Mus.*

FEMALE.

PLACE.

27.  
+ DARTFORD  
W.

THIS is scarce bigger than a *Wren*, but, as the tail is half the length, measures above five inches. The bill is black, with a white base, and the upper mandible a little curved at the tip : irides red : eyelids deep crimson : the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, dusky reddish brown : breast and belly deep ferruginous ; the middle of the belly white : quills dusky, edged with white : bastard wing white : the exterior web of the outer tail feather white ; the rest dusky, and half the length of the bird : legs yellow.

This is a native of *Provence* in *France*, and is found among cabbages, amongst which it searches for food, living on small insects which harbour there ; it also takes up its nocturnal abode under the shelter of the leaves.

It is likewise met with in *England*. A pair was brought to me killed by a friend on *Bexley Heath*, near *Dartford*, *April 10, 1773*, sitting on a *furze-bush*. These fed on flies, springing from the bush on spying one within its reach, and returning to the same place repeatedly ; in this imitating much the manners of our *Cinereous Flycatcher*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

We have a proof of this species remaining with us the whole year, as several were shot last winter on a common near *Wandsworth*, in *Surrey*, and are now in the *Leverian Museum*.

28.  
AFRICAN W.

La Fauvette tachetée du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 390.  
N° 10. pl. 22. f. 2.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 160.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Mountain Finch*: length seven inches and a quarter. Bill horn-colour: crown of the head rufous, dashed with blackish: hind part of the neck, the back, and scapulars, black, edged with rufous grey: the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, the same, but the margins more rufous: under parts dirty rufous white; in some birds dashed with black on the sides: on each side of the throat a longitudinal streak of black: quills brown, fringed with rufous: tail loosely webbed, and somewhat cuneiform; the four middle feathers brown, with rufous margins; the four outer ones, on each side, rufous outwardly, and brown down the shafts: legs grey brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*.

29.  
NEW YORK W.

La Fauvette tachetée de la Louisiane, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 161.—*Pl. enl.* 752. 18.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Tit-lark*: length five inches and three quarters. Bill black, and rather bent towards the tip: all the upper parts, from head to tail, are cinereous and deep brown mixed: over the eye, from the nostrils, a streak of white: the under parts yellowish, streaked with black; the streaks broadest on the sides and breast, nearly resembling the *Tit-lark*: the legs pale reddish brown.

Found:



Found in *Louisiana*: also met with in the hedges about *New York*. Never seen in flocks.

PLACE.

Fauvette ombrée de la Louifiane, *Buf. oif.* v. 162.

Fauvette tachetée de la Louifiane, *Pl. enl.* 709. 1.

<sup>30.</sup> UMBROSE W.

**S**IZE of the last: length about five inches and a half. Bill more slender, and black: upper parts greyish brown: on the back obscurely marked with black: sides and rump tinged with yellowish: wing coverts, upper tail coverts, and tail, dusky, edged with white: greater quills dusky: the under parts are white, sparingly marked with small black spots: legs dusky.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Louisiana*, with the last.

PLACE.

*Buffon* seems to think they are allied; but they differ exceedingly in the strength and size of the bill, as above remarked; too much to admit of a bare possibility of any relationship\*.

La Mefange grife de la Caroline, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 563. N<sup>o</sup> 10.

à gorge jaune, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 454.

Yellow-throated Creeper, *Catsb. Car.* i. pl. 62.—*Arct. Zool.*

<sup>31.</sup> YELLOW-THROATED W.

**S**IZE of a *Goldfinch*: length five inches and a quarter. The bill half an inch long, and black: forehead black: on each side of the base of the bill a spot of yellow: throat and fore part of the neck bright yellow, bounded on each side of the neck by a band of black, which begins at the corner of the mouth, and

DESCRIPTION.

\* In the *Pl. enl.* the crown is of a pale yellow.

passes through the eyes : the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are of an elegant grey : the under parts, from the throat, white, spotted on the sides with black : the wing coverts incline to brown, and are crossed with two bars of white : the quills as the coverts, but plain : the tail is a trifle forked, and black ; all but the two middle feathers are whitish on the inner webs : legs brown.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is neither marked with black nor yellow ; which so eminently distinguishes the male.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina* in plenty.

## VARIETY.

In the *Museum* of *M. Tunstal*, Esquire, I observed a variety of this bird. The bill plain horn-colour ; the yellow on the throat not bounded by black : the coverts of the wings and quills edged with white : belly white : the tail even, and of a plain colour. — Probably this may be a young male not in full plumage.

<sup>32.</sup>  
YELLOW-  
BREASTED W.

*Turdus trichas*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 293: N<sup>o</sup> 7.

Le Figuier de Mariland, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 506. N<sup>o</sup> 58.

———— aux Joues noires, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 292.

Maryland Yellow-throat, *Edw.* pl. 237.—*Petiv. Gaz.* pl. 6. f. 1.

Yellow-breasted Warbler, *Art. Zool.*

*Br. Mus.* *Lew. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a small species, being in length only five inches. The bill is brown ; on each side, at the base, a few scattered hairs : the upper parts are of a deep olive brown : the forehead is black, communicating with a large spot of the same on each side of the head ; in the middle of which the eyes are placed : the crown of the head reddish brown : throat and breast bright yellow : belly and vent yellowish white ; the last most inclined

to yellow : quills and tail margined with yellowish olive : legs dull flesh-colour.

Inhabits *Carolina, Maryland, and Pennsylvania* ; frequenting moist woods : but is only found there in summer.

PLACE.

La Fauvette à Pointrine jaune de la Louifiane, *Buf. oif. v. p. 162.—Pl. enl. 709. 2.*

<sup>32.</sup>  
VAR. A.

*Lev. Mus. ?*

**L** E N G T H five inches and a half. Bill black : the forehead, to the middle of the crown, black ; which continues between the eye and bill, and passes beneath the eye, finishing behind it in a broad patch : across the top of the head, from eye to eye, is a band of white : the upper parts of the body are olive ; the under, yellow, inclining to orange on the sides : the tail rounded : legs reddish.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Louisiana* ; and is a most beautiful species.

PLACE.

La Fauvette de Cayenne à queue rousse, *Buf. oif. v. 163.*

<sup>33.</sup>  
RUFIOUS-  
TAILED W.

**L** E N G T H five inches and a quarter. The upper parts, as far as the rump, brown, tinged with rufous on the back : wing coverts and tail rufous : quills margined with rufous : throat white, surrounded with pale rufous, dotted with brown : breast light brown : the rest of the under parts white, with a rufous tinge on the under tail coverts.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

<sup>34.</sup>  
YELLOW-  
BELLIED W.

La Fauvette de Cayenne à Gorge brune & Ventre jaune, *Buf. ois. v. 163.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Yellow Wren*. The bill broadened and flat at the base, almost like that of the *Flycatcher*: the upper parts of the head and body are greenish brown: throat the same: wing coverts and quills brown, margined with pale rufous: those of the tail greenish: breast and belly yellow, with a fulvous tinge.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne*.

<sup>35.</sup>  
BLUE-GREY W.

La Fauvette bleuâtre de St. Domingue, *Buf. ois. v. 164.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a very small species, measuring in length only four inches and a half. The plumage on the upper parts is cinereous blue: wing coverts and quills brown; on the first a spot of white; the last edged with cinereous blue: the throat is black, and the rest of the under parts white.

PLACE. Inhabits *St. Domingo*.

<sup>36.</sup>  
YELLOW-  
BACKED W.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**B**ILL pale: head, hind part of the neck, back, and tail, cinereous blue: between the shoulders olive yellow: throat and breast yellow: belly white: tips of the wing coverts the same, forming a bar: end of the tail very pale: legs pale brown.

PLACE. Inhabits *America*.

Le Cou-jaune, *Buf. oif.* v. 165.—*Pl. enl.* 686. f. 1.

37.  
PENSILE W.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*: four inches and three quarters long.

DESCRIPTION.

The bill is dusky: the head greyish black, growing paler at the back part of the neck, which, with the back, is of a deep grey: over the eye, and round it, is a streak of white; and adjoining to it, between the bill and eye, a range of yellow dots: wing coverts white and black, in bands: quills bordered with grey: the throat, neck, and breast, are yellow: sides of the neck marked with black spots: belly white: sides dotted with black: the tail and quills dark grey, and the four outer feathers marked with large spots of white: the legs greenish grey.

This is a most beautiful little bird; and the manners are as singular as its beauty. It is found at *St. Domingo*; and forms a pensile nest, of a curious construction. It is composed of the small dry fibres of plants, small roots, and decayed leaves. It hangs by the top, and plays with every blast of wind. The opening is at the bottom, through which the bird rises some way over a kind of partition, and descends again to the bottom, where it lays the eggs on a soft downy matter spread thereon, and hatches the brood in perfect safety.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

The eggs are only three or four in number; but the bird repeats this more than once in the year; for young ones have been observed in *June*; again in *March*; and a third time at the end of *August* or beginning of *September*.

It is most fond of suspending the nest on such withs as hang from tree to tree, and chiefly those which overlook the water, whereby the security is made more certain.

Added to the rest, birds of this species have a very delicate

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song,

song, which is continued throughout the year, though at some times better than others. The *female* too has her song, but much inferior to that of the *male*.

The food is supposed to be chiefly *insects*, though at times attacks fruits of the luscious kind; but whether for the sake of them alone, or the insects that infest them, is not known.

38.  
+ RED-  
BREAST.

Motacilla rubecula, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 337. N° 45.—*Faun. Succ.* 260.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 231.—*Kram. el.* 376. 13.—*Brun.* N° 283.—*Muller,* N° 276.—*Frisch.* pl. 19.—*Olin. uc.* pl. in p. 16.

Le Rouge-gorge, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 418. N° 21.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 196. pl. 11.—*Pl. enl.* 361. f. 1.

Robin Red-breast, or Ruddock, *Raii Syn.* p. 78. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 219. pl. 39.—*Albin.* i. pl. 51.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 147.—*Arch. Zool.*  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS needs little description. It is sufficient to say, that the upper parts are of a greenish ash-colour: the forehead, throat, neck, and breast, rufous orange: belly and vent whitish: bill, legs, and sides of the body, dusky.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is a constant inhabitant of these kingdoms, as well as the whole *European* continent from *Sweden* to *Italy*; and is by some reckoned a bird of passage, at least as to the major part of them. In great abundance in *Burgundy* and *Lorraine*, where numbers are taken for the table, and thought excellent.

This departure, as *Buffon* observes, is not so manifest in this as in other migratory species, as it is not its custom to join in flocks: each goes off one by one.—How this matter is in respect to *England*, I am at a loss to think; yet *Buffon's* opinion seems

seems to weigh with me; and *Scopoli*\* mentions it as a bird of passage in *Carniola*. However this be, it is certain that more are seen in winter than summer, owing to their frequenting the inhabited parts; about which very few are seen in summer, as for the most part they retire to the woods to build.

The nest is composed of dried leaves, mixed with hair and moss, and lined with feathers.

The eggs are of a dusky white, marked with irregular reddish spots; and are from five to seven in number.

It builds not far from the ground, if in a bush, though sometimes fixes on an out-house, or retired part of some old building.

The young, when full feathered, may be taken for a different bird, being spotted all over. The first rudiments of the red break forth on the breast about the end of *August*; but it is quite the end of *September* before they come to the full colour.

No bird is so tame and familiar as this; closely attending the heels of the gardener when he is using his spade, for the sake of worms; frequently in winter entering houses where windows are open; and will pick up the crumbs from the table while the family is at dinner.

Insects are their general food; but in defect of these, will eat many other things.

Its familiarity has caused a petty name to be given it in several countries. The people about *Bornholm* call it *Tommi-liden*; in *Norway*, *Peter Ronsmad*; the *Germans*, *Thomas Gierdet*; and we, the *Robin Red-breast*.

One totally white is in the collection of *M. Tunstal*, Esquire.

\* Circa æquinoctium venit & migrat; etsi aliquæ hyemen ferant.

38.  
VAR. A.

Rouge-gorge de Bologne, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 422. 22.  
*Sipola prima* Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 80. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 210.

## DESCRIPTION.

**B**IGGER than the Red-breast. Bill brown: the head, hind part of the neck, and back, are ash-coloured: the throat white: fore part of the neck and breast rufous: belly, thighs, and vent, rufous and white mixed: wing coverts varied with black, white, and rufous: quills black, edged with white, and the secondaries with rufous: tail as the quills: legs yellow: claws black.

## PLACE.

Found at *Bologna*.

It seems to be the last, not yet arrived at fulness of plumage\*.

39.  
+ BLUE-  
THROATED W.

*Motacilla Suecica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 336. N° 37.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 259.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 174.—*Frisch.* t. 19.

La Gorge-bleue, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 413. N° 19.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 206. pl. 12.

La Gorge-bleue à tache blanche, *Pl. enl.* 361. f. 2.—sans tache blanche, *Pl. enl.* 610. f. 1.—la femelle, f. 2.—jeune, f. 3.

Gorge-bleue de Gibraltar, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 416. N° 20. (the female.)

Wegflecklin, *Raii Syn.* p. 78. A. 5. N° 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 219.

Blue-throated Redstart, *Edw.* pl. 28.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

MALE.

**T**HIS seems much related to the Red-breast, and is nearly of the same size. The colour of the upper parts is nearly

\* Ray suspects it to be the *White Throat*.



the same : over the eye is a rufous white streak : the throat and fore part of the neck of a bright azure blue ; beneath this is a border of black ; and under that the breast is red : belly, thighs, and vent, dusky white : the tail is brown, like the upper parts of the bird ; but the base half of all but the two middle feathers is of an orange red.

This is the description of the *male* ; of which some varieties have a beautiful silver-white spot, of the size of a silver penny, on the middle of the blue on the fore part of the neck \*.

The *female* is the same colour with the *male* on the upper parts, but differs beneath. In her the throat is white : across the neck a band of blue, bordered beneath with another of black : the rest of the under parts dusky white.

These birds are found in many parts of *Europe*, though nowhere so common as the *Red-breast*. From the writers above-quoted, we find them to be met with in various parts between *Sweden* and *Gibraltar*. They do not frequent woods, like the *Red-breast*, but places near the water, among reeds, or the like ; frequently making the nest on the willow-trees, of grass, &c.

Authors mention, that it has an agreeable song ; and some, that it sings in the night †.

The young do not come to their colour on the breast till after some time, as the last species ; being, like that, only spotted with brown upon that part.

It is remarked, that the fine blue colour goes off, if this bird be kept in a cage ; not retaining it after the first moult.

\* It is probable that those with the white spot may be old birds, as the blue on the breast in such is observed to be of a deeper colour.

† *Frisch*.

VARIETY.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

They

They are pretty common at *Alsace*; and are thought very good food, many being at times caught for the use of the table.

40.  
+ BLUE W.

*Motacilla sialis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 336. N° 38.

Le Rouge-gorge bleue de la Caroline, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 423. N° 23.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 212.—*Pl. enl.* 390. 1. 2.

Blue Red-breast, *Edw.* pl. 24.

Blue Bird, *Catesb. Car.* vol. i. pl. 47.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is bigger than our *Red-breast*; and in length five inches and three quarters. The bill blackish: the upper parts of the plumage of a very fine blue: the throat, fore neck, breast, and sides, of a fine rufous red: belly and under tail coverts white: legs black. In some birds there is a little mixture of blue on the breast.

FEMALE.

The *female* is not far different, but the colours not near so bright: the blue mixed with dusky, and the secondaries edged with white.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This species is migratory; coming into *Carolina*, *Virginia*, the *Jerseys*, and *New York*, very early in the spring; sometimes even when the snow is on the ground. Supposed to come in flocks, as great numbers appear all at once. Feed on the early *Ephemera* in *March*; frequent fields where *Maize* and *Mulleins* grow, and perch on the stalks, in order to pick off the flies. Is also often seen on rails, and jumps after the flies within reach, like the *Flycatcher*. Is never seen on trees, though said to make the nest in the holes of them. Flies swift; and has a plaintive kind of note, but not what may be called song.

It also is found in the *Bermuda* isles.

*Motacilla*

*Motacilla Dumetorum*, *Lin. Syf.* i. p. 334. N<sup>o</sup> 31. — *Kram. el.* p. 377.  
N<sup>o</sup> 19.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 174.

41.  
WHITE-  
BREASTED W.

UPPER parts of the body cinereous brown: the head blue-  
ish: throat and breast white.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Russia*.

PLACE.

*Motacilla cinnamomea*, *Lin. Syf.* i. p. 335. N<sup>o</sup> 32.

42.  
CINNAMON W.

VERY like the *Red-tail*. The upper parts<sup>1</sup> of the body are  
hoary: the throat black: breast, belly, and rump, crimson:  
the quills black; the four first red at the base, forming in one sex  
a red spot in that part: tail black; the four middle feathers  
obliquely rufous on the sides.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the island of *Ceylon*.

PLACE.

43.  
BLACK-JAWED  
W.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black, and pale at the base:  
plumage above, olive brown; middle of each feather dark-  
est: from the base of the bill to the eye rufous yellow: throat  
the same: on each side of the jaw a blackish streak: breast ru-  
fous, dashed perpendicularly with blackish: belly white; the  
sides dashed with dusky black: wing coverts dark olive brown,  
with reddish white tips: quills still darker, with yellowish edges:  
tail even, but the feathers pointed at the ends; outer feather  
white; the end of the second white; the rest brown: legs pale  
yellow brown.

DESCRIPTION.

In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

PLACE.

44.  
RUSTY-  
HEADED W.

DESCRIPTION. **L**ENGTH five inches. Bill pale: forehead, throat, and sides of the head, ferruginous; the two first palest: the upper parts of the body green; the under, yellow; both inclining to olive: tail rounded; the tips of all but the two middle feathers nearly white: legs dusky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Kamtshatka*.

45.  
BUFF-FACED  
W.

DESCRIPTION. **L**ENGTH six inches. Bill dusky: forehead and chin dusky buff-colour: on the ears a patch of dusky red: upper parts of the body and tail coverts ferruginous brown: under parts reddish white, mottled across the breast with dusky: legs pale brown.

In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

Native place uncertain.

46.  
+ STONE-  
CHAT.

*Motacilla rubicola*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 332. N° 17. — *Scop. ann.* i. N° 236. — *Kram. el.* 375. N° 6. — *Georgi Reise*, p. 174.

Le Traquet, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 428. N° 25. pl. 23. f. 1. (the male.) — *Buf. ois.* v. p. 215. pl. 13. — *Pl. enl.* 678. f. 1. — *Salern.* p. 224.

Tschecantschiki, *Nov. Com. Petr.* vol. xv. p. 488. t. 25. f. 3. (*Lepechin.*)

Stone-Smith, Stone-chatter, Moor Titling, *Raii Syn.* p. 76. A. 4. — *Will. orn.* p. 235. pl. 41. — *Albin.* i. pl. 52. — *Br. Zool.* i. N° 159. — *Arch. Zool.*

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION. **L**ENGTH more than four inches and three quarters. The bill black. The male has the upper parts of the body mixed blackish and pale rufous; the feathers margined with the last, but the head, neck, and throat, are nearly black: on each side

side the neck a transverse streak of white: the breast of a reddish yellow: belly paler: vent almost white: the rump quite white: the outer edges and ends of the two outer tail feathers pale ferruginous; the rest black: the quills dusky, with ferruginous margins; those next the body marked with a white spot near the bottoms; and on the wing coverts is another of the same: the legs are black.

The *female* has the colours much less vivid: top of the head like the upper parts, and not black: the sides and throat palest: the white on the sides of the neck not so conspicuous, and the breast and belly much paler: the white spot on the wings the same; but that on the rump wholly wanting.

FEMALE.

This bird inhabits with us dry places, such as heaths and commons, for the most part; living on insects of all kinds.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

It makes its nest early, at the foot of some low bush, or under a stone.

The eggs five or six in number, of a blueish green, sparingly marked with faint rufous spots.

It is so very crafty as not to betray the place of the nest; never alighting but at some distance, and creeping on the ground to it by the greatest stealth; so that the nest is only found by the meekest chance.

It is a restless bird, incessantly flying from bush to bush. With us it is not migratory\*; but is oftener seen in the moister places in winter, when the food becomes scarce in the dry.

I cannot find it remarked anywhere for its having any song.

\* Said to depart from the more northern parts of *France* in *September*.—*Hist. des ois.*

*Buffon* compares its note to the word *ouistrata* frequently repeated; but I have ever thought it exactly imitating the clicking of two stones together, one being held in each hand. If others have thought the same, it will easily account for the reason of its being called the *Stone-Chatter*.

<sup>47.</sup>  
SYBIL W.

*Motacilla fibilla*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 337. N<sup>o</sup> 44.

Le Traquet de Madagascar, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 439. N<sup>o</sup> 28. pl. 24. f. 4. —

*Buf. ois.* v. p. 231.

*Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION. **T**HIS is much allied to the last, but is a trifle bigger. The head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are black; but the feathers of the back, and wing coverts, have tawny margins: it has the white spot on the wings, like the last, but wants that of the rump; and the tail feathers are all black: the under parts are white, which goes backwards on each side at the lower part of the neck, like a half-collar: the breast is rufous. At first sight it may be taken for the last species.

PLACE.

This is found at *Madagascar*, where it is called *Fitert*.  
It is said to sing well.

<sup>47.</sup>  
VAR. A.

Le Traquet du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 233.

DESCRIPTION. **L**ENGTH six inches. Bill black: upper parts of the head, neck, and body, deep greenish brown: under parts grey, tinged with rufous; and the rump is likewise of this last colour: wing coverts and quills brown, edged with paler brown: tail a little

little forked; the two middle feathers blackish brown; the others obliquely brown and fulvous.

One like this, brought from the same place, and appearing as the *female*, had the whole of the upper parts blackish brown; the throat white, and the breast rufous.

Both of these were sent from the *Cape of Good Hope*.

Motacilla caprata, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 235. N° 33.*

Le Traquet de L'Isle de Luçon, *Bris. orn. iii. p. 442. N° 30. pl. 24. f. 2. 3.*

*Buf. ois. v. p. 229.—Pl. enl. 235. f. 1. 2.*

<sup>48.</sup>  
LUZONIAN W.

**S**IZE of the *Stone-Chatter*. Bill dusky: the whole bird is blackish brown, except the lesser wing coverts nearest the body, and the vent, which are white; and in some birds the rump is also white: legs black brown.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is brown above; beneath, rufous brown: throat whitish: rump and upper tail coverts pale rufous; the under, dirty rufous white: tail brown.

FEMALE.

Inhabits the *Isle of Luzonia*, where it is called *Maria-capra*.

PLACE.

In some *Chinese* drawings I met with a bird similar to this *Stone-Chat*. The head, neck, and upper parts, were blue black: the under, reddish white: greater wing coverts tipped with white, forming an irregular white bar: bill and legs pale red.

Motacilla fulicata, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 336. N° 39.*

Le Traquet des Philippines, *Bris. orn. iii. p. 444. N° 31. pl. 23. f. 2. —*

*Buf. ois. v. p. 230.—Pl. enl. 185. f. 1.*

<sup>49.</sup>  
SOOTY W.

**S**IZE of the last, but has a longer tail: the length is six inches and a quarter. The general colour more or less of a violet

DESCRIPTION.

3 M 2

black:

black : the under tail coverts pale chefnut : on the wing coverts is a long white mark : bill and legs brown.

PLACE.

This is met with in the *Philippine Islands*.

*Buffon* does not mention the colour of the under tail coverts. They do not differ from the rest of the plumage in the *Planches Enluménées*.

<sup>50.</sup>  
SPECTACLE W.

Le Clignot, ou Traquet à lunette, *Buf. ois. v. p. 234.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is the size of a *Goldfinch*, and of a fine black colour, except the wing coverts, on which is a spot of white. In some birds the under tail coverts are also white ; but what characterizes the bird is a naked yellowish wrinkled skin \*, which encircles the eye all round, giving the appearance of wearing *spectacles* : the irides are yellow, and the pupil blue : the tail is even at the end, and when spread, forms an almost equilateral triangle in shape †.

PLACE.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of the river *Plata*, in *South America* ; especially about *Montevideo*.

<sup>51.</sup>  
COROMANDEL  
W.

Le petit Traquet des Indes, *Sen. Voy. Ind. vol. ii. p. 207.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of our Titmouse. Bill black : irides rufous yellow : head, neck, breast, and lesser wing coverts, black ; on each

\* This is said much to resemble the yellow *lichen* which is found on the tiles of houses.

† It is said to consist of eight feathers only ; but surely four were missing, as all of this genus yet known have twelve.

feather



feather is a yellowish spot; the rest of the coverts edged with yellow, and on the middle of them a spot of white: quills and tail black: rump pale rufous: belly the same, crossed with irregular black bands: the legs are black.

Inhabits the coast of *Coromandel*.

PLACE.

Le grand Traquet des Philippines, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 446. N° 32. pl. 22. f. 3.  
 —*Buf. ois.* v. p. 230.—*Pl. enl.* 185. f. 2.  
 Traquet de Manille, *Salern.* p. 225.

52.  
 PHILIPPINE W.

**L** E N G T H six inches and a quarter. Bill dirty yellow: the head is reddish white, in some parts inclining to yellow: the neck of a dirty red: across the breast a blueish band: belly and vent reddish white: back, wings, and tail, violet black: across the middle of the wing coverts is a long white mark; on the outer edge of the wing, below this, is another; and some of the greater coverts being edged with white, make a third in the middle of the wing: the outer tail feather edged with rufous white on the outer web. The legs ferruginous.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Philippine Isles*.

PLACE.

Le grand Traquet, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 232.

53.  
 DARK W.

**T** H I S measures seven inches and a half in length. The bill is an inch long: the head brown, mixed with darker brown: upper part of the neck and body pale brown: throat whitish, mixed with brown: breast brown: wing coverts, and outer edge of the quills, the same; within, half brown half rufous: the tail is also of these two last colours, and the two outer feathers

DESCRIPTION.

feathers white on the outer webs : the under part of the body is pale rufous.

Native place unknown.

54.  
+ WHIN-  
CHAT.

*Motacilla rubetra*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 332. N° 16.—*Faun. Suec.* 255.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 237.—*Brun.* N° 277.—*Muller*, N° 275.—*Kram. el.* p. 375. N° 5.—*Frisch.* t. 22.

Le grand Traquet, ou le Tarier, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 432. N° 26. pl. 24. f. 1.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 224.—*Pl. enl.* 678. f. 2.

Whin-Chat, *Raii Syn.* p. 76. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 234.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 158. *Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a trifle bigger than the *Stone-Chat*. The bill black : irides hazel : the upper parts of the head, neck, back, and rump, are blackish, edged with rufous : from the bill arises a streak of white, which passes over the eye on each side, almost to the hind head : beneath this the cheeks are blackish : the chin is white : the rest of the under parts rufous white ; palest on the belly, and inclining to reddish on the breast : on the wing, near the shoulder, is a transverse white mark, and another smaller near the bastard wing, on the outer edge : the tail is white for two-thirds from the base, the rest blackish, except the middle feathers, which are wholly of this last colour : the legs are black.

FEMALE.

The *female* differs in being paler, and the spots on the wings much less perceivable : the white trace over the eye is far less conspicuous ; and, instead of black, the sides of the head are of the same colour as the other parts of it.

This is not uncommon in *England*, and is seen along with the *Stone-Chatter* on the heaths, during the summer-months; where it breeds, making the nest much after the manner of that bird. It lays five dirty white eggs, dotted with black \*. It seems not to be so common as the *Stone-Chatter*, and in the northern parts of *England* disappears in winter. I have seen them in *Kent* throughout the year. This is common also on the continent of *Europe*, in *France*, *Italy*, *Germany*, and the more temperate parts of *Russia* †; but it is said to be less common than the *Stone-Chatter*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Its food is chiefly insects; and is said to be as good as the *Ortolan*, when fat, and in good condition.

In the *Leverian Museum* are two small varieties; the first of the common colour, except the belly, which is much varied with white; the other with a considerable mixture of pale grey on the upper parts, and the tail feathers tipped with the same.

Le Traquet du Senegal, *Buf. ois. v. p. 228.—Pl. enl. 583. f. 1.*

55.  
SULTRY W.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**I Z E of the last. Bill black: the upper parts of the head, neck, body, and wings, are deep brown; the edges of the feathers rufous: on the wings are two white spots, as in the last species: the under parts are yellowish white, inclining to rufous on the breast: the tail is dusky, with pale margins: legs black.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

PLACE.

\* *Salerne* says blue.

† *Linnaeus* says as far as *Spitzbergen*.

56.  
SIBIRIAN W.

*Motacilla montanella*, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 695. N<sup>o</sup> 12.

DESCRIPTION.

A Trifle bigger than the Whin-Chat. Crown of the head brown black : over the eyes a yellowish streak : chin of the same colour, though in some birds both are white : ears black, placed in a bed of grey : back testaceous, spotted with brown : beneath, the colour of pale yellow *oker* : the feathers on the throat brown at the base : wings brown ; the quills edged with grey, and the secondaries with white : tail longish, of a pale ash-colour ; the two middle feathers, and the outer one, shorter than the others.

PLACE.

This comes into *Dauria* in *February*, together with the flocks of *Hawfinches*.

57.  
SENEGAL W.

*Motacilla Senegalensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 333. 22.

Le Traquet du Senegal, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 441. 29.

DESCRIPTION.

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

PLACE.

Inhabits *Senegal*. One of these is in the possession of *Ch. Boddam*, Esq; which, I think, he said came from the *Cape of Good Hope*. It is full six inches in length.

58.  
LEUCOMELE  
W.

*Motacilla plefchanka*, *N. Com. Petr.* xiv. p. 503. t. 14. f. 2. (*Lepechin.*)

*Motacilla leucomela*, *N. Com. Petr.* xiv. p. 584. t. 22. f. 3. (*Pallas.*)

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE a trifle bigger than a *Redstart* : length six inches two lines. Bill dusky : irides the same : the forehead, crown, nape, lower

lower part of the breast, the belly, rump, and greatest part of the tail, are white: the other parts black: the tail has the two middle feathers black; the others white, with a broad band of black at the end: claws black.

The *female* has the upper parts dusky or cinereous brown; head and neck palest: beneath inclining to ash-colour: throat, and fore part of the neck, cinereous grey: above the eye a white streak: the tail as in the male.

FEMALE.

This species inhabits the craggy cavernous places about *Saratow*, and other parts of the *Volga*; where, like the *Sand Martin*, it makes holes in the banks wherein to place the nest: these holes are horizontal, deep, and the nest composed of dry stalks, &c. The young are ten in number.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

It is a bold bird; comes near the villages, and sits on the stones and stumps of trees, twittering almost like a *Swallow*. Supposed to feed on worms and beetles, as the remains of the last have been found in the stomach on dissection.

*Muscicapa melanoleuca*, *N. Com. Petr.* vol. xix. p. 468. t. 15. (*J. Guel-  
denstaedt.*)

59.  
BLACK-AND-  
WHITE W.

**N**OT unlike the last, but the bill a trifle bent at the tip: that and the irides are black: the whole of the back is white; and the tail feathers all white, except at the tips; about one-third of the ends of the two middle ones are black, from thence the black decreases as the feathers are more outward: the thighs annulated brown and white.

DESCRIPTION.

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

FEMALE.

**PLACE.** This bird is said to be migratory, and met with the whole summer about *Teflis* and *Cyrus*, in *Georgia*. It feeds on insects; frequents the banks of rivers, and is met with among the shrubs.

60.  
**MOOR W.**

*Motacilla maura*, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 708. N<sup>o</sup> 17.

**DESCRIPTION.** **S**IZE of the Whin-Chat, to which it bears some resemblance. The head and neck black; edges of the feathers pale: back, and base of the wings, black, the last margined with grey: sides of the neck, and all beneath, white: the throat of a deep ferruginous: wings brown; on the coverts an oblique patch of yellowish white: tail even, black: the rump, and base half of the tail, white.

**FEMALE.** The female, and young birds, have the head grey, clouded with brown: back not unlike that of a Woodcock: the rest of the body more obsolete.

**PLACE.** This species inhabits *Russia*, and frequents the birch-trees which are here and there scattered in the woods of *Ural*, and in the fields planted with them between the rivers *Tobol* and *Irtisch*, flying by pairs. Feeds on insects, and makes the nest in the holes in trunks of trees made by the mice, and other small quadrupeds.

60.  
**VAR. A.**

**DESCRIPTION.** **L**ENGTH six inches. Bill black: plumage above rufous brown; beneath rufous white: chin and belly white: over each eye a rufous streak: edges of the wing coverts rufous: quills black, with pale edges; secondaries edged with rufous: rump

rump white: the base half of the tail white; from thence to the end black, except the two middle feathers, which are wholly black: legs black.

A specimen of this is in the collection of Sir *J. Banks*. It was met with among the ice between *Asia* and *America*.

**A**BOVE greenish: beneath pale-coloured: on the crown of the head a pale streak: over the eye a stripe of yellow.

Inhabits *Russia* \*.

61.  
YELLOW-  
BROWED W.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

62.  
GILT-  
THROAT W.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE:

**A**BOVE cinereous: beneath whitish: throat and neck ferruginous.

Inhabits *Russia*, chiefly about the *Tunguska* river \*.

*Motacilla cyanura*, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 709. N<sup>o</sup> 18.

63.  
BLUE-TAILED  
W.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the Red-breast. The upper parts of a cinereous yellow, tinged with green: rump blueish: over the eyes, the throat, and under parts, yellowish white: sides of the breast near the wings orange: tail even, the feathers rather pointed; the colour of all of them brown, edged outwardly with pale blue, and, when folded up, appears wholly blue: wings brown: the outer margins of the quills of a greenish yellow; the inner yellow.

\* *Mr. Pennant*.

## PLACE.

This is frequently met with in the woods which grow about the rivulets of the southern parts about the *Jenisei*, and from thence throughout the whole of the eastern part of *Siberia*; always at the beginning of winter.

64:

## DAURIAN W.

*Motacilla aurea*, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 695. 15.

## DESCRIPTION.

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

## PLACE.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of the river *Selinga*, in *Siberia*; frequents the willows.

65.

BLACK-POLL  
W.

Black-poll Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**C**ROWN black: cheeks white: upper part of the plumage ash-colour, streaked with black: coverts and primaries dusky; the first marked with two white bars; secondaries edged with white: tail dusky; at the end of the two outer feathers a white spot: throat white, streaked on each side with black: breast and belly dirty white, streaked downwards with black: legs whitish.

## PLACE.

Found at *New York* and *Newfoundland*; at the last place in the summer-season.



Grey-poll Warbler, *Arz. Zool.*

66.  
GREY-POLL W.

**H**EAD, sides of the neck, and upper tail coverts, of a fine grey: wing coverts crossed with two white bars: primaries and tail dusky, edged with grey: throat orange: chin and breast of a fine yellow: belly of a whitish ash-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New York*.

PLACE.

Yellow-fronted Warbler, *Arz. Zool.*

67.  
YELLOW-FRONTED W.

**T**HE forehead and crown are of a bright yellow: from the bill, through the eye, a black band, bounded on each side with white: chin, throat, and fore part of the neck, black: breast and belly white: hind part of the neck, the back, rump, and lesser wing coverts, of a light blueish grey: greater coverts, and lower order of the lesser, of a bright yellow, forming a large spot: the primaries and tail are deep ash-colour; the webs of the outer feathers spotted with white.

DESCRIPTION.

Found in *Pensylvania*.

PLACE.

Blackburnian Warbler, *Arz. Zool.*

67 \*  
BLACKBUR-  
NIAN W.

**C**ROWN intensely black, divided by a line of rich yellow: from the corner of the upper mandible another of the same: through the eye a black one, reaching beyond it, bounded beneath by a narrow yellow line: sides of the neck, throat, and middle of the breast, yellow: sides spotted with black: vent and thighs white: lesser wing coverts black; the greater white; primaries

DESCRIPTION.

primaries dusky: the middle tail feathers dusky; the three outer ones on each side white.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York*.

68.  
HOODED W.

Le Mefange à collier de la Caroline, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 578. 16.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 452.

Hooded Titmouse, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 60.

Hooded Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Goldfinch*: length five inches. Bill black: the fore part of the head, and throat, yellow: the hind part of the head black, passing on each side to the fore part of the neck, forming a collar: the upper parts of the body are olive green: the under yellow: legs brown.

68.  
VAR. A.

Le Gobe-mouche citrin de la Louisiane, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 538.—*Pl. enl.* 666. f. 2.

Citrine Flycatcher, *Arct. Zool?*

DESCRIPTION.

THE forehead, and from thence round the eyes and cheeks, are of a fine yellow: the rest of the head, the chin, and fore part of the neck, of a velvety black; from thence all the under parts are yellow: the upper parts are of a greenish grey.

PLACE.

The first of these inhabits *Carolina*, the second *Louisiana*. I am inclined to think them mere varieties, if not different only in sex. Both are most beautiful birds. That of *Catesby* is said to frequent the shady places in the uninhabited parts.





*Thorn-tailed Warbler.*

Motacilla calliope, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 697. N<sup>o</sup> 17.  
 Ruby-throat, *Art. Zool.*

69.  
 RUBY-  
 THROAT.

**S**IZE of the Redstart. Plumage above, the colour of a Nightingale : beneath, yellowish white : throat the colour of vermilion, bounded on each side by a black and white streak, which takes rise at the bill : between the bill and eye black : over the eye a streak of white : tail rounded, the colour of the back.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the east part of *Siberia* : first met with about the river *Jenisei*. Seen mostly on the tops of the trees. Is an excellent singer, chiefly in the middle of the night.

PLACE.

**S**IZE of a Sparrow. Head and neck black : body and wings mouse-coloured : from the bill, through the eye, passing down on each side of the neck, a white streak : the belly white, except the middle, which is black : the tail black ; the outer feather rather shortest, and fringed with white.

70.  
 MURINE W.  
 DESCRIPTION.

In the museum of *Ch. Boddam*, Esq; but from whence unknown.

71.  
 THORN-  
 TAILED W.  
 PLATE LII.  
 DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a Sparrow : length (the appendage of the tail included) more than six inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, straight, except the very tip ; base of the under mandible white : the head, and upper part of the body, dusky reddish brown, mottled with yellow on the crown : between the bill and eye, yellow, passing in a streak over the eye to the hind head, where it is rufous : the wing coverts are rufous, mixed with brown,

except the shoulder, which is white: the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, are white also: the greater coverts and quills brown, with pale margins: the tail is cuneiform in shape, and of a very singular construction; for the end of each feather, for about one-third of its length, is almost bare of webs, ending in a point; the four middle feathers are ferruginous, the others reddish brown, with the ends white: the legs are brown, one inch in length.

PLACE. Inhabits *Terra del Fuego*. In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

72.  
MAGELLANIC  
W.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill half an inch: visage somewhat prolonged: irides reddish: upper parts of the body yellow brown, waved with black, with a mixture of red, especially on the sides over the wings: under parts cinereous yellow, crossed with blackish: tail cuneiform; yellowish brown mixed with red, and barred with black lines; it is very short, the longest feather being only one inch: legs three quarters of an inch long, but stout, and of a yellow colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *Terra del Fuego*.

73.  
CITRINE W.  
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Wren: length three inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch long, strait, and black: irides very pale blue: plumage above yellow, streaked with dusky: sides of the head, beneath the eye, fore part of the neck, and breast, white: belly, thighs, vent, and rump, yellow: tail short, only half an inch long; colour of it black, with the ends of the feathers of a dull yellow: legs one inch long, dusky: claws large.

PLACE. Inhabits *Dusky Bay, New Zealand*.

LENGTH

**L** E N G T H four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, strait, black: irides blueish ash-colour; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, of an elegant pale green: forehead, sides of the head, under the eye, and sides of the neck, ash-colour: above the eye a semicircular white mark: the under parts are very pale ash-colour: thighs and vent greenish: tail not longer than in the last species: legs above one inch long, and flesh-coloured: toes and claws rather stout.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Dusky Bay, New Zealand*, and is named there *E Teetee tee poinom*.

PLACE.

The three last from Sir J. Banks's drawings.

*Motacilla œnanthe*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 332. N° 15.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 254.—*Faun. Groen.* p. 122. 84.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 230.—*Brun.* N° 276.—*Muller*, p. 33. N° 274.—*Kram. el.* p. 374. N° 4.

+ WHEAT-EAR.  
75.

*Le Cul-blanc*, ou *Vitrec*, ou *Motteux*, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 449. N° 33.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 237.—*Pl. enl.* 554. f. 1. 2.

*Wheat-Ear*, *Fallow Smich*, *White Tail*, *Raii Syn.* 75. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 233. pl. 41.—*Albin.* i. pl. 55. (the male.) vol. iii. pl. 54. (the female.) *Br. Zool.* i. N° 157.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

**T** H E length of this bird is five inches and a half. The bill black: irides hazel: the top of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, are of a blueish grey: over the eye a streak of white; through the eye another of black, which widens into a large patch behind it: the quills are black, with tawny edges: the rump, upper tail coverts, and base half of the tail, white; the end half black: the under parts of the body yellowish white,

DESCRIPTION.

changing to pure white at the vent : the breast tinged with red : the legs black.

## FEMALE.

The *female* has the mark over the eyes rather obscure ; and instead of the black mark under it, a patch of brown : the tail is not so deeply marked with white.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This bird visits *England* annually in the middle of *March*, and leaves us in *September*. The *females* come first, about a fortnight before the *males* : they keep coming till the middle of *May*. In some parts of *England* are in vast plenty ; and are much esteemed. About *Eastbourn*, in *Suffex*, they are taken in snares made of horse-hair, placed beneath a long turf : being very timid birds, the motion of a cloud, or the appearance of an Hawk, will drive them for shelter into these traps, and so they are taken. The numbers annually ensnared in that district alone amount to about 1,840 dozen, which usually sell at six pence per dozen \*. Quantities of these are eaten on the spot by the neighbouring inhabitants ; others are picked, and sent up to the *London* poulterers ; and many are potted, being as much esteemed in *England* as the *Ortolan* on the continent.

Their food is insects only, though in rainy summers feed much on *earth-worms* †, whence they are fattest in such seasons ‡.

This species is met with in most parts of *Europe*, even as far as *Groenland* ; and has also been sent to *England* from the *East Indies*, specimens of which I have seen §.

\* *Br. Zool.*

† I have seen them follow the plough for the sake of worms.

‡ *Pennant* says, that the reason why they are so plenty about *Eastbourn* is, because a certain fly abounds in the adjacent hills, which feeds on the *Wild Thyme*.

§ See *Edwards's Preface*, p. 12.



It chiefly frequents heaths ; but except in particular spots, as before mentioned, one only sees here and there a few scattered pairs. The nest is usually placed under shelter of some turf, clod, stone, or the like, always on the ground, and not unfrequently in some deserted *rabbit-burrow*. It is composed of dry grass or moss, mixed with wool, fur of the rabbit, &c. or lined with hair and feathers. The eggs are from five to eight in number, of a light blue; with a deeper blue circle at the large end \*. The young are hatched the middle of *May*.

*Motacilla cenanthe*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 332. N<sup>o</sup> 15. β.

Le Cul-blanc gris, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 452. N<sup>o</sup> 34. pl. 21. f. 2.—*Buf. ois.* v.

P. 244.

Grey Wheat-Ear, *Br. Zool. App.* †

75.  
VAR. A.

**T**HIS variety differs in having a mixture of whitish and fulvous on the upper parts, and very small grey spots on the lower part of the neck : and the two middle tail feathers wholly black ; the others as in the common *Wheat-Ear*, and fringed with pale rufous : bill and legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Hist. des ois.*

† In Mr. *Pennant's* bird, which was shot near *Uxbridge*, the upper parts were tawny : fore part of the neck dull brownish yellow : from the bill to the eye an obscure dusky line : quills and secondaries black, edged with tawny and white : tail like the common *Wheat-Ear*, with pale tawny edges.

75.  
VAR. B.

Le Cul-blanc cendré, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 454. N° 3. pl. 21. f. 3.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 245.

DESCRIPTION.

**I**N this the forehead is white: the upper parts of the body ash-coloured, irregularly mixed with grey brown: the rump of this last colour. Otherwise it is not unlike the first-described.

75.  
VAR. C.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**COPOLI observes a further variety, found about *Dwina*, which is white above: throat, wings, and almost the whole of the two middle tail feathers, black; and two spots of black on the other feathers of it.

76.  
RUSSET W. E.

*Motacilla stapazina*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 231. N° 14.  
Le Cul-blanc roux, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 459. N° 37.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 246.  
*Oenanthe altera*, *Raii Syn.* 76. N° 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 233.  
Red or Ruffet-coloured Wheat-Ear, *Edw.* pl. 31.  
*Stapazino*, *Artt. Zool.*

*Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the others. The male has the head, neck, back, and breast, of a dirty faint orange; deeper on the back, and fainter on the breast: across the lower part of the back is a crescent of black spots: the chin, cheeks, and throat, black: rump, lower belly, and upper tail coverts, white: wings light brown: the two middle tail feathers are black; the rest white, with a narrow border of black: bill and legs black.

FEMALE.

The *female* is like the *male*, except that the black mark is round and behind the eyes only, and not under the throat, which is white.

These

These are found at *Gibraltar*; and are likewise met with in *Italy* about *Bologna*, but not common.

PLACE.

Le Cul-blanc rouffâtre, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 457. pl. 25. f. 4.—*Buf. ois.* v. 245. Strapazino, *Raii Syn.* 81. N<sup>o</sup> 13.—*Will. orn.* p. 233.

76.  
VAR. A.

**T**HIS, says *Willughby*, has the “ rump underneath, and almost the whole tail likewise, white: the head and back of a rusty yellow: the wing feathers half black and half yellow: the bill indifferently long, of a dusky colour: the throat, breast, and belly, are white, lightly dashed with yellow: the tail towards the rump is yellow, else black.”

DESCRIPTION.

This was found near *Nismes*, and about *Bologna*.

PLACE.

It is thought by *Linnaeus* a variety of the last, in which sentiment I will join him: and indeed, to say the truth, I believe the whole of the above-mentioned *Wheat-Ears*, are mere accidental varieties, from age, sex, or accident.

Le Motteux du Senegal, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 249.  
Cul-blanc du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 583. 2.

77.  
RUFIOUS W. E.

**B**IGGER than the common *Wheat-Ear*: length seven inches. Bill black: upper parts rufous brown: wing coverts brown, edged with rufous: quills the same: the under parts of the body are yellowish white, inclining to reddish on the breast: the rump, upper and under tail coverts, and base of the tail, white; the rest the same as the quills: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

PLACE.

<sup>78.</sup>  
CAPE W. E.

Le grand Motteux, ou Cul-blanc du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Buf. ois. v.*  
p. 248.

*Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**B**IGGER than our species: length eight inches. Bill ten lines long: top of the head, and the breast, irregularly marked with a paler and darker brown: the rest of the upper parts to the rump fulvous brown: on the rump a pale fulvous band: throat dirty white, tinged with brown: upper part of the belly, and sides, fulvous: the lower belly dirty white: under tail coverts yellowish; the upper white: the base half of the tail white, the rest black; the tip dirty white, except the two middle feathers, which are black, with fulvous tips: wings brown, the edges fringed with yellowish.

PLACE.

Found at the *Cape of Good Hope*.

<sup>79.</sup>  
ORANGE-  
BREASTED  
W. E.

Le Motteux, ou Cul-blanc, brun verdatre, *Buf. ois. v. p. 248.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**MALLER than the last: length six inches. Upper parts black-brown, and greenish-brown, mixed: lesser wing coverts the same; the greater white: the throat dirty white: fore part of the neck the same, mixed with black: breast orange, palest towards the belly: upper and under tail coverts white: tail feathers brown; all but the two middle ones have the ends white.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, with the last.

W A R B L E R.

471

80.  
BLACK-  
HOODED W. E.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the Wheat-Ear: length six inches. Bill black: head black, uniting on each side the neck with a deep crescent of the same: over the eye a white streak: forehead and chin white: the back and wings ruflet brown: the rump and belly white: tail white, except the whole of the two middle feathers, and ends of all the rest, which are black.

In the collection of *Charles Boddam*, Esq; from the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it is called *Schaap Wagter*. I have also met with it in *Chinese* drawings, seeming to prove it to be a native of *China* likewise.

PLACE.

Le Fift de Provence, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 194.—*Pl. enl.* 654. 1.

81.  
PROVENCE  
W. E.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Field Lark*: length seven inches. Bill three quarters of an inch long, and dusky: top of the head, and hind part of the neck, pale rufous brown; the feathers margined at the ends with blackish: upper part of the back rufous: lesser wing coverts black, margined with rufous, and the quills the same, but some of the outer ones are margined with rufous white, especially near the ends: under the eyes a yellowish white spot: the under parts of the body are reddish white, marked with small blackish spots about the neck and breast: the tail is a little forked in shape; the feathers dusky black; the two middle ones margined with rufous, the four next on each side with white, and the two outermost wholly white: the legs are yellowish; the hind toe pretty long, but the claw of it not exceeding the others in length.

This

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is found in *Provence* in *France*, where it is called *Fist*, from its making a cry like that word: when disturbed, instead of flying away, it squats beneath some stone or other shelter till all is quiet.

82.  
SPOTTED W. E.

La Pivote Ortolane, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 195.—*Pl. enl.* 654. 2.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the last, and not much unlike it. The whole of the upper surface brown, spotted with dusky black: rump, and upper tail coverts, plain brown: wing coverts and quills black, margined with dusky white; the prime quills black: round the eyes yellowish white: under parts dusky white, spotted with black on the neck and breast, and dashed with the same on the sides: the tail is white at the base; the rest black above, and dusky beneath; the two outer feathers white on the outer webs, and tips of both webs: legs as in the last species, and the hind toe as long.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Provence* with the last, where they are both called *Becfigues*. This last accompanies the *Ortolan*, and is frequently taken with that bird.

83.  
WHITE-  
CROWNED W.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH seven inches. Bill black: plumage the same on all the upper parts; the under dusky white: chin pure white: on the crown of the head a white spot, and behind the eye another: legs black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *China*.

Le Grifin de Cayenne, *Buf. oif.* iii. p. 408.—*Pl. enl.* 643. f. 1. 2.

<sup>84.</sup>  
GRISLY W.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*: length four inches and a half. Bill black: the crown of the head is dusky black: throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, black: through the eye a white streak: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, cinereous grey; the feathers of the first bordered with grey, and the last tipped with white: belly, thighs, and vent, white: legs cinereous.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the upper parts more ash-coloured than the male, and the black parts not so deep.

FEMALE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

Pink-coloured Warbler, *Brown's Ill.* p. 84. pl. 33.

<sup>85.</sup>  
PINK W.

**S**IZE of the Willow Wren. Bill reddish: general colour of the plumage a pale pink: wings and tail inclined to dusky: legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Ceylon*.

PLACE.

Olive-coloured Warbler, *Brown's Ill.* p. 33. pl. 14.

<sup>86.</sup>  
OLIVE W.

**S**IZE of an *Hedge Sparrow*. Bill whitish, beset with pale yellow feathers: the head, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, olive: breast and belly white.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Ceylon*. It jerks up the tail so high as to make an acute angle.

PLACE.

87.  
CEYLON W.Ceylon Black-cap, *Brown. Ill.* p. 36. t. 15.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH four inches and a half. Bill a trifle bent, and of a blueish grey colour: crown and nape black: back green: beneath wholly of a light yellow: wings black, crossed with two bars of white.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Ceylon*.88.  
CINGALESE W.Green Warbler, *Brown. Ill.* p. 82. pl. 32.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH four inches and a half. Bill brown: plumage above changeable green: beneath the neck orange: breast and belly yellow.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Ceylon*.89.  
CHINA W.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH six inches. Bill dusky pale red: general colour green: from the eye to the nape a pale streak: a pale spot on the ear: under parts of the body flesh-coloured: tail pointed: legs dusky.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *China*.90.  
GREEN  
INDIAN W.*Motacilla tiphia*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 331. N<sup>o</sup> 13.Le Figuier de Bengale, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 484. N<sup>o</sup> 47.——— vert & jaune, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 278.Green Indian Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 79.*Br. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*. Bill blackish, but yellow at the base: the upper parts of the plumage are olive green, palest on the

rump:



rump: cheeks and under parts greenish yellow: lesser wing coverts deep brown; the others the same, tipped with white, forming two bars on the wing: quills and tail blackish, with the edges yellow: legs blackish.

Inhabits *Bengal*.

PLACE.

*Motacilla maderaspatana*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 334. N° 28.

Le petit Figuier de Madagascar, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 498. N° 54. pl. 28. f. 2.

Le Cheric, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 279.

91.  
WHITE-EYED  
W.

**S**IZE of the Yellow Wren: length scarcely three inches three quarters. The bill is grey brown: round the eyes white: the head, and upper parts, olive green: throat and vent yellow; the parts between whitish: quills pale brown, margined with olive: two middle tail feathers olive green; the others brown, edged with olive: legs cinereous.

DESCRIPTION.

Found at *Madras*, *Madagascar*, and the *Isle of France*. It is a bold bird, though not often found near the inhabited parts; it flies in flocks, and feeds on insects. At *Madagascar* it is called *Tcheric*; at the *Isle of France*, *White-Eyes*.

PLACE.

Le Figuier de L'Isle de Bourbon, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 510. N° 60. pl. 28. f. 3.—  
*Pl. enl.* 705. N° 2.

Le petit Simon, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 280.

92.  
BOURBON W.

**S**IZE of the last. Bill, and upper parts, grey brown: beneath, dirty yellowish grey: quills and tail brown, edged with grey brown: legs of the last colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the Islands of *Madagascar* and *Bourbon*; at the last is called *Petit Simon*. It makes the nest in *September*, and generally

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

rally lays three blue eggs. The nest is composed of dried plants, lined with hair, and generally placed on trees which stand singly, as in orchards. Always keeps in flocks; and feeds on insects and tender fruits. Sets up a particular cry when it spies any thing run along the ground: hence a good criterion for the sportsman in respect to game, which might escape his sight alone.

<sup>93.</sup>  
MAURICE W.

Le Figuier bleu, *Buf. ois.* v. 282.

————— de l'Isle de France, *Pl. enl.* 705. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the two last: length three inches three quarters. The bill is blackish: the upper parts of the body blue grey; the under white: quills and tail black, edged with white: legs blueish.

PLACE: Inhabits the *Isle of France*.

<sup>94.</sup>  
MADAGASCAR  
W.

Le Figuier bleu de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 705. f. 3.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the last; but four inches and a half in length. The upper parts of a deep blue grey; the under the same, but paler, changing to white at the vent: the quills blackish, edged with white: the tail above an inch and a half in length, and black, except the two outer feathers, which are white: bill and legs pale lead-colour.

This is said to be the male of the last; but whoever will compare the description, added to the difference of length and markings of tail, if the *Pl. enl.* are faithful, must join with me in the contrary opinion.

Le Figuier du Sénégal, *Buf. ois.* v. 282.—*Pl. enl.* 582. f. 1.  
 ——— à ventre jaune du Sénégal, *Pl. enl.* 582. f. 3.

95.  
 CITRON-BEL-  
 LIED W.

**T**HE first of these is four inches and a quarter in length.

The upper part of the head and body brown: quills dark brown; the feathers edged with rufous brown: the under parts of the body pale yellow: sides of the head almost white: tail even at the end, and marked as the quills: bill and legs dusky.

The other measures only three inches three quarters, and the colour nearly the same, except that the under parts have a reddish tinge.

DESCRIPTION.

Figuier tacheté du Sénégal, *Pl. enl.* 582. f. 2.

96.  
 UNDATED W.

**L**ENGTH about four inches. Bill black: upper parts of the head, neck, back, and wing coverts, black, edged with rufous: rump deep rufous: under parts white: quills brown: tail the same, two inches long, and greatly cuneiform; both that and the quills edged with rufous white\*: legs dusky.

*Buffon* is inclined to think that this may be the male of the citron-bellied one; but surely the length and shape of the tail entirely forbid the supposition.

DESCRIPTION.

Figuier brun du Sénégal, *Pl. enl.* 584. f. 1.

97.  
 DUSKY W.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*: length six inches. The bill slender and dusky: the upper parts of the plumage brown; the

DESCRIPTION.

\* The *tips* are white in the *Pl. enl.*

under

under grey, with a reddish tincture on the sides: quills and tail darker than the rest; and the last pretty long, and even at the end: legs yellow.

98.  
FLAXEN W.

Figuier blond du Sénégal, *Pl. enl.* 584. f. 2.

—— à ventre gris du Sénégal, *Pl. enl.* 584. f. 3.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE much less than the last: length four inches three quarters. Bill dusky: the colour much the same as in that bird, but seems to be paler on the rump: the tail is cuneiform, and not so long in proportion: sides of the body very lightly tinged with red.

In fig. 3. the size and colour likewise corresponds, but the under parts are grey instead of white: the tail is likewise cuneiform, and the under part of it grey: the legs yellow in both.

*Buffon*\* thinks that the three last are the same species; which I would not venture to deny, were the size the only difference; but the *shape* of the tails not being the same, is an insuperable objection, in my opinion. As to the two last, I really think them to be sexual differences, or varieties of the same bird.

PLACE.

These all inhabit *Senegal*.

\* *Hist. des ois.* v. p. 284.

Motacilla petechia, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 334. N° 30.  
 Le Figuier à tête rouge de Pensilvanie, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 488. N° 49.—  
*Buf. ois.* v. p. 286.  
 Yellow Redpole, *Edw.* pl. 256.  
 Red-headed Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

99.  
 RED-HEADED  
 W.

**S**IZE of the *Black-cap*. Bill black: the crown of the head red: the upper parts of the body olive green; the under, bright yellow, spotted with red on the breast and belly: wings and tail dusky, edged with yellow: legs dusky.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs in being paler in colour.

FEMALE.

These are migratory birds, but solitary. Arrive in *Pensylvania* in *March*, but do not build there. Frequent shrubs: seldom perch on tall trees: and feed on insects.

PLACE.

Le Figuier de St. Domingue, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 494. N° 52. pl. 26. f. 5.  
 Figuier à gorge-blanche, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 287.

100.  
 ST. DOMINGO  
 W.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*, and almost five inches in length. Bill horn-colour: the upper parts of the body are olive green: sides of the head, and all beneath, pale yellow; but the fore part of the neck and breast are dirty yellowish white, marked with longitudinal reddish spots: quills and tail brown, edged with greenish yellow: the side tail feathers are yellowish on the inner webs: legs grey brown.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is of a greenish ash-colour, instead of olive, on the hind part of the neck.

FEMALE.

Inhabits *Saint Domingo*.

PLACE.

101.  
LOUISIANE W.

Le Figuier de la Louifiane, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 500. N° 55. pl. 26. f. 4.  
Figuier à gorge jaune, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 288.  
Louifiane Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE not much bigger than a Wren : length four inches and a quarter. Bill brown ; beneath grey : the upper parts of the plumage olive green : the fore part of the neck and breast fine yellow ; the last spotted with red : rest of the under parts yellowish white : across the wing two bands of white : quills blackish brown, edged with blue grey ; the inner webs white : the two outside tail feathers are white within at the tips, and the third has a round white spot at the same place : legs cinereous.

FEMALE.

The female wants the red spots on the breast.

PLACE.

Found in *Louisiana* and at *St. Domingo*.

102.  
GREEN AND  
WHITE W.

Le petit Figuier de St. Domingue, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 496. N° 53. pl. 26. f. 2.  
Le Figuier vert & blanc, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 289.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than the *Pettichaps* : length four inches and a half. Bill horn-colour : the head and upper part are cinereous, mixed with olive : upper parts of the body olive green ; the under yellowish white : greater wing coverts and quills brown, edged with yellowish green : tail a trifle forked, of a deep olive ; the inner webs of all but the two middle feathers marked with yellow, which is largest as the feathers are more outward : legs grey brown.

FEMALE.

The *female* differs only in being paler in colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *St. Domingo*.

Le

Le grand Figuier de Canada, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 503. N° 59. pl. 26. f. 1.  
 Le Figuier à gorge orangée, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 290.  
 Orange-throated Warbler, *Arch. Zool.*

103.  
 ORANGE-  
 THROATED W.

**S**IZE of the *Black-Cap*: length more than five inches. The upper mandible brown; the lower whitish: the upper parts olive green, inclining to ash-colour on the rump: the throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, orange: belly pale yellow: vent and thighs almost white: the greater wing coverts are ash-coloured: quills brown, edged with ash-colour: the two middle tail feathers are of this last colour; the others black on the outside and tips, and white on the inside: legs grey.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the orange on the breast less lively.  
 Inhabits *Canada*.

FEMALE.  
 PLACE.

Le Figuier tacheté de Pensilvanie, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 502. N° 56.  
 Le Figuier à tête cendrée, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 291.  
 Yellow-rumped Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 255.—*Arch. Zool.*

104.  
 YELLOW-  
 RUMPED W.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*. Bill brown: the top of the head and sides ash-colour: the hind part of the neck and back olive green, spotted with black: throat, breast, and rump, fine yellow, with oblong black spots on the breast: belly and vent white: across the wing coverts two bars of white: quills deep ash, edged with white: the two middle tail feathers black; the others blackish, with a white spot on the middle of the inner webs: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*.

PLACE.

105.  
BROWN-  
THROATED W.Le Figuier de la Jamaïque, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 512. N° 61.Le Figuier brun, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 292.Worm-eater, *Sloân. Jam.* p. 310. N° 65. pl. 265. f. 2. — *Raii Syn.* p. 186.  
N° 38.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*: length five inches. Bill brown: plumage on the upper parts pale brown; beneath, varied with blackish and rufous grey, not unlike a Lark, except the throat, which is of a plain dull brown; and through the eyes a streak of the same colour: quills and tail pale brown.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Jamaica*.106.  
SPOTTED YEL-  
LOW W.Le Figuier brun de Canada, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 515. N° 63. pl. 27. f. 4.Le Figuier tacheté de jaune, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 293.Spotted Yellow Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 257. — *Arch. Zool.*

## DESCRIPTION.

## MALE.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*: length four inches and a half. Bill dusky: the feathers on the upper parts are brown, with olive green margins: behind each eye a large rufous spot: under parts, as far as the belly, sides, and rump, yellow, marked with small blackish spots on the neck and breast: the lower part of the belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, dirty yellowish white: across the greater wing coverts a band of white: quills and tail fringed with olive green; the last a trifle forked, and the two outer feathers whitish on the inner webs near the tips: legs brown.



Le Figuier brun de St. Domingue, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 513. N° 62. pl. 28.  
f. 5.

106.  
VAR. A.

**T**HIS bird is like the last, but paler: the under parts are whitish, and the breast is spotted with brown; the white band is likewise wanting on the wing coverts.

FEMALE.

The first is said to inhabit *Canada*; the other *St. Domingo*: but as they have both been caught on board a ship between these places, it is probable that they migrate alternately from one to the other.

PLACE.

*Certhia pinus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 187. N° 16.

La Mefange d'Amérique, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 576. N° 15.

Le Figuier de la Louisiane, *id. Supp.* p. 99. N° 55.

Le Figuier des Sapins, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 295.

Pine-creeper, *Catesb. Car.* i. p. 46.—*Edw.* pl. 277.—*Arch. Zool.*

107.  
PINE W.

**L**ENGTH almost four inches and three quarters. Bill brown: the male has the head, hind part of the neck, back, and rump, olive: through the eye a black streak: throat, neck, and breast, yellow: belly and vent white: upper wing coverts brown, marked at the end with a spot of white, forming two bands on the wings: quills brown: tail a trifle forked; colour brown; the outer webs of the outer feathers white: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is wholly brown.

Found in *Carolina* in summer; comes into *Pensylvania* in *April*, and departs south in autumn. Has the manners of a Creeper, running up and down the decayed trees in search of in-

FEMALE.  
PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

fects, on which it feeds. Supposed to breed there, though the nest is not yet clearly known. Is most frequent among the *pine-trees*.

108.  
GREEN W.

Le Figuier à gorge noire de Pensilvanie, *Bris. orn. Supp.* p. 104. N° 77.  
Le Figuier à Cravatte noire, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 298.  
Black-throated Green Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 300.  
Green Warbler, *Art. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*. Bill black: plumage on the upper parts olive green: sides of the head and neck bright yellow: throat and fore part of the neck black: upper part of the breast yellow: lower part, belly, and vent, white: sides black and white: lesser wing coverts olive; middle and greater ones nearest the body deep ash-colour tipped with white, making two bands across the wing: outer coverts and quills ash-colour; the last edged with white: tail deep ash-colour; the three outer feathers marked with white on the inner web: legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*, where it comes about the month of *April*; but scarcely stops there, being only on its way to the more northward parts: and returns back in *September*.

Feeds on insects.

109.  
QUEBEC W.

*Motacilla icterocephala*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 334. N° 25.  
Le Figuier à tête jaune de Canada, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 517. N° 64. pl. 27. f. 2.  
—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 299.  
Le Figuier de Mississippi, *Pl. enl.* 731. f. 2.  
Quebec Warbler, *Art. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than the *Pettichaps*: length four inches and a third. Bill dusky: the top of the head yellow: between the bill

and eye a large triangular black spot: beneath the eye a white mark: the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts, black, edged with yellowish green: throat and under parts whitish: across the wing two yellowish bars: quills and tail dusky, edged with olive green and whitish: the inner webs of the three outer feathers of a yellowish white, from the middle to the end: legs dusky.

The figure in the *Pl. enl.* wants the black on the sides of the head; and is otherwise much paler in colour. It is most likely a *female*, or a young bird.

This inhabits *Canada* and the northern parts of *North America*, into which it migrates the beginning of *April*. Frequents low shrubs, and the under branches of the *Red Cedars*. Departs in autumn.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Motacilla Dominica, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 334. N° 26.

Le Figuier cendré de St. Domingue, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 520. N° 65. pl. 27.  
f. 3.

Le Figuier cendré à gorge jaune, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 300.

Muscicapa à Cœruleo cinereo, fusco & luteo varia, *Raii Syn.* 186. N° 37.

Blue and ash-coloured Muscicapa, *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 310. N° 44.

110.  
JAMAICA W.

**L** E N G T H four inches and a half. Bill brown: the upper parts of the bird ash-coloured: throat \* and fore part of the neck yellow: from thence to the vent white: between the bill and eye a streak of yellow; beneath the eye a large spot of black;

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Linnaeus* says the throat is *black*; but this does not appear by *Brisson's* figure. Perhaps the black on each side may unite under the chin in some specimens, and not in others.

and

and behind it a white spot: sides of the breast marked with small black spots: wing coverts brown, crossed with two white bands: quills and tail cinereous brown, edged with grey; the two outer feathers have a white spot on the inside, near the tips: legs brown.

PLACE. This is met with at *Jamaica* and *St. Domingo*.

III.  
GOLDEN-  
CROWNED W.

*Motacilla coronata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 333. N° 21.

Le Figuier cendré tacheté de Pensilvanie, *Epis. orn. Supp.* p. 110. N° 81.

Le Figuier couronné d'Or, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 312.

Golden-crowned Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 293.—*Arch. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. **S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*. Bill dusky: plumage above, cinereous blue, spotted with black: crown and rump yellow: sides of the head and throat whitish: through the eyes a black band: fore part of the neck and upper part of the breast black, mixed with cinereous blue: sides of the breast yellow, spotted with black: the rest of the under parts white; but the sides have a few black spots: wing coverts and quills blackish; across the first two white bands; the last edged with grey: tail the same, but the inner webs of the three outer feathers marked with a spot of white: legs blackish.

FEMALE. The *female* is rufous brown above; wants the black mark through the eyes; and has no black spots on the breast.

PLACE. Inhabits *Pensylvania*.  
Migrates south in autumn.

Motacilla Canadensis, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 334. N° 27.  
 Le Figuier cendré de Canada, *Bris. orn.* iii. 524. N° 67. pl. 27. f. 1.  
 Le Figuier à ceinture, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 303.  
 Belted Warbler, *Arch. Zool.*

112.  
 BELTED W.

**S** I Z E of a *Black-Cap*: length five inches. Bill black: the plumage on the upper parts of a deep cinereous blue, nearly black: on the middle of the crown a spot of yellow: over the eye a white streak; round the eyes also the same: across the wing coverts two bands of white: the under parts of the body white; but the lower part of the neck and breast spotted with blackish; and across the breast a yellow band, less than a quarter of an inch in breadth: the upper tail coverts of the last colour: quills brown, edged with grey: tail a trifle forked, blackish, edged with ash-colour; the outer feather marked with white within, near the tip: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the upper parts brown; and the upper tail coverts are not yellow.

FEMALE.

Found in *Canada*.

PLACE:

Motacilla Canadensis, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 336. N° 42.  
 Le petit Figuier cendré de Canada, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 527. N° 68. pl. 27. f. 6.  
 —*Pl. enl.* 685. f. 2.  
 Le Figuier bleu, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 304.  
 Blue Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 252.  
 Black-throated Warbler, *Arch. Zool.*

113.  
 BLACK-  
 THROATED W.

**R** A T H E R less than the last: length four inches and a half. Bill black: the upper parts are the same colour as the last bird; but the sides of the head, the throat, and fore part of the neck,

DESCRIPTION.

neck, are black: the sides are also spotted with the same: the belly and the under parts whitish: quills dusky black; on the outside of the greater quills, near the bastard wing, a white spot: tail somewhat forked; the feathers cinereous blue; three of the outer ones are white within, at the base and tips; and the two next are whitish within at the tip: legs brown\*.

## PLACE.

One of these was taken at sea, in a calm, eight or ten leagues from *St. Domingo*; and another was sent Mr. *Edwards* from *Pennsylvania*; at which place they arrive in *April*, make their nests, and depart to the south in autumn.

114.  
WHITE-POLL  
W.

*Motacilla varia*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 333. N° 23.

Le Figuier varié de *St. Domingue*, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 529. N° 69. pl. 27. f. 5.

—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 305.

Small black and white Bird, *Raii Syn.* p. 186. N° 36. — *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 309. pl. 265. f. 1.

Black and white Creeper, *Edw.* pl. 300.

White-poll Warbler, *Art. Zool.*

*Br. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last: length four inches and three quarters. Bill dusky: top of the head white; sides of it black, marked with two streaks of white: back, rump, and throat, white, marked with large black spots: breast and belly white, spotted with black on the breast and sides: wing coverts black, crossed with two white bands: quills blackish, edged with grey; and some of those

\* In the *Pl. enl.* they are yellow, and the tail appears wholly black.

nearest the body almost wholly greyish, or white: tail a trifle forked; colour blackish, edged with grey outwardly; all the outer feathers whitish on the inside: legs greenish brown; claws yellowish.

Found at *Pensylvania* in the summer season throughout; coming in *April*, and departing in autumn. It is also found in *Jamaica*, *St. Domingo*, and other parts. About *New York* it has been met with, among the *Maples*, the whole summer; coming about the end of *March*.

PLACE.

Le Figuier de la Martinique, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 490. N° 50. pl. 22. f. 4.

——— à tête rousse, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 306.

Bloody-side Warbler, *Arch. Zool.*

115.  
BLOODY-SIDE  
W.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*: length not quite four inches and a quarter. Bill brown: the crown of the head is rufous: upper parts of the neck and body olive green: throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, yellow, marked with longitudinal rufous spots: belly and vent plain yellow: wing coverts and quills brown, edged with olive green: tail as the quills; but the two outer feathers are yellowish within: legs grey.

DESCRIPTION.

Found at *Martinico*.

PLACE.

Is said to be continually in motion, and to have a trifling song, but very melodious.

116.  
RED-  
THROATED W.

Motacilla Pensylvanica, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 333. N° 19.*

Le Figuier à tête jaune de Pensilvanie, *Bris. orn. Supp. p. 105. N° 78.*

——— à poitrine rouge, *Buf. ois. v. p. 308.*

Red-throated Flycatcher, *Edw. pl. 301.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*. Bill black : upper parts of the body olive green spotted with black : crown of the head yellow : hind part of the head black : beneath the eyes a broad band of the same : sides of the head, and under parts of the body, white : top of the breast and sides deep red : wing coverts dusky, crossed with two whitish bars : quills dusky ; some of the inner ones edged and tipped with olive green : tail dusky ; the outer feathers spotted within with white : legs black.

FEMALE.

The *female* wants the black at the hind head ; the back not spotted ; and the sides scarcely marked with red.

PLACE.

These are seen in *Pensylvania* in *spring*, on their passage *northward*, where they go to breed, and pass the summer.

Their food consists of insects, spiders, and such like.

117.  
CÆRULEAN W.

Motacilla Cærulea, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 337. N° 43.*

Le Figuier cendre de Pensilvanie, *Bris. orn. Supp. p. 107. N° 79.*

——— gris de Fer, *Buf. ois. v. p. 309.*

Little Blue-grey Flycatcher, *Edw. pl. 302.*

Cærulean Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than the *Pettichaps*. Bill black ; base of the under mandible reddish : head and upper parts of the body blue grey : eyelids white : from the bill to the hind head passes a stripe of



of black : under parts white : wings cinereous brown ; the quills edged with whitish within ; but the outer edges and tips of some of the inner ones are whitish : the tail is longish ; the eight middle feathers cinereous blue, and the outer one of these white at the tip ; but the two outmost on each side are wholly white : legs black.

The *female* has not the black streak over the eyes ; and the eight middle tail feathers are cinereous brown ; the rest as in the *male*.

These are inhabitants of *Pensylvania*, where they arrive early in spring, and return in autumn. The nest is of a singular construction ; and *Edwards* has given a good figure of it. It is composed of fine downy matter, with the outside of *moss* and *liver-wort*, and lined with *horse-hair*. The form of it is cylindrical, placed between the forks of the branches of a tree, and open on the top.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Le Figuier à tête noire de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 704. f. 1.

**T**HIS is very like the last, but has the whole of the upper part of the head above the eyes black : the greater quills are wholly black ; as are the six middle tail feathers ; the others white.

This is a mere variety of the last, and came from *Cayenne*.

117.

VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

118.  
GOLD WINGED  
W.Motacilla chrysoptera, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 333. N<sup>o</sup> 20.Le Figuier cendré à gorge noire de Pensilvanie, *Bris. orn. Supp.* p. 109.  
N<sup>o</sup> 80.Le Figuier aux ailes dorées, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 311.Golden-winged Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 299.—*Arch. Zool.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the last. Bill black: crown of the head yellow; sides of it white: through the eyes a black streak: the upper parts of the body deep ash-colour: throat and fore part of the neck black: rest of the under parts white: on the wing coverts a spot of yellow: the outer tail feather has a white spot on the inner web: legs black.

## PLACE.

Found in *Pensylvania* in *April*, going northward to breed; and returns back southward in autumn.

119.  
ORANGE-  
HEADED W.Le Figuier Orangé, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 313.——— étranger, *Pl. enl.* 58. f. 3.

## DESCRIPTION.

**B**ILL black: top and sides of the head, fore part and sides of the neck, fine orange: over the eye a brown band; beneath the eye a second, but paler: the upper parts of the body and quills reddish brown: wing coverts black and white: breast and belly pale yellow: tail black, edged with pale yellow: legs yellow.

## PLACE.

From *Guiana*. I have only heard of this single specimen.

Le Figuier huppé de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 391. f. 1.—*Buf. oif.* v. p. 314.

<sup>120.</sup>  
CRESTED W.

**L**ENGTH four inches. Bill dusky brown: upper parts of the body brownish green; the under, greenish grey: the feathers of the whole top of the head long enough to form a crest, which is of a blackish brown, edged with white, and may be erected at pleasure: legs yellowish brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Found at *Guiana*, where it may be met with throughout the year.

PLACE.

It frequents the open parts, and feeds on insects.

Le Figuier noir, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 314.

————— & jaune de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 391. f. 2.

<sup>121.</sup>  
RUFIOUS AND  
BLACK W.

**L**ENGTH five inches. Bill brown: the whole head, throat, and upper parts of the body and wings, are black, except the tips of the larger coverts, which are deep rufous, and form a band on the wing: sides of the neck and breast of this last colour; but the middle of the breast, belly, and vent, are white: tail half deep rufous; the end half black: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

This is met with at *Cayenne*, but is rare.

PLACE.

Le Figuier olive de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 685. f. 1.—*Buf. oif.* v. p. 315.

<sup>122.</sup>  
EQUATORIAL  
W.

**T**HIS is a trifle less than the last. Bill black: the upper parts of the plumage greenish brown; the under parts yellowish white: throat and breast pale yellow: quills and tail dusky brown: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne* with the last, where it is met with at all seasons of the year.

<sup>123.</sup>  
PROTHONO-  
TARY W.

Le Figuier protonotaire, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 316.

————— à ventre & tête jaunes, *Pl. enl.* 704. f. 2.

Prothonotary Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the last; but the bill is longer, and the tail shorter; the first is dusky: the head, neck, breast, and belly, of a fine jonquil yellow: the back the same, with a cast of olive: rump ash-colour: vent white: quills and tail blackish and ash-coloured\*: legs black.

## PLACE.

This inhabits *Louisiana*, where it has obtained the name of *Protonotaire*.

<sup>124.</sup>  
HALF-COLLAR  
W.

Le Figuier à demi-collier, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 316.

Half-collar Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH four inches and a half. Bill blackish above, and whitish beneath: top of the head yellowish olive: behind the eyes a cinereous stripe: wing coverts brown, bordered with yellow: greater quills brown, bordered with whitish, and the secondaries the same, but bordered with olive, and tipped with white: the under parts of the body pale ash-colour, inclining to yellow on the belly: a yellowish bar, or rather half-collar, on the lower part of the neck: tail feathers pointed at the ends,

\* So *Buffon* says.—In the *Pl. enl.* the tail feathers seem white, margined with black.

and

W A R B L E R.

495

and ash-coloured; the two middle ones plain; the four others\*, on each side, white within: legs blackish.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

PLACE.

Le Figuier à gorge jaune, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 317.  
Orange-bellied Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

125.  
ORANGE-  
BELLIED W.

**B**ILL brown, palest beneath: head and upper parts olive brown: the under, as far as the breast, yellow; the last inclining to brown; the rest of the under parts rufous, inclining to yellow at the vent: under wing coverts yellow, mixed with brown: the quills brown; the secondaries edged with olive, and the greater with pale grey, growing paler the more outwardly, and on the outer quill quite white: tail feathers brown, edged with olive: legs yellowish brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

PLACE.

Le Figuier brun-olive, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 318.  
Olive-brown Warbler, *Arct. Zool.*

126.  
OLIVE-BROWN  
W.

**T**HE bill of this species as the last: upper parts of the plumage olive brown: throat, fore part of the neck, and sides, whitish, varied with grey: belly yellowish white: under tail coverts yellow: wings brown; the coverts and secondaries bordered with paler brown, the tips whitish; the greater bordered

DESCRIPTION.

\* This makes but ten in all. He says, "toutes dix sont pointues par le bout."—I know of none of this genus that has fewer than twelve.

with pale grey : tail brown, bordered with grey ; the two middle feathers tinged with yellow ; the two outer ones spotted with white within, near the tip ; and the outer one of all bordered with white : legs brown.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

127.  
GRASSET W.

Le Figuier Grasset, *Buf. ois. v. p. 319.*—*Ar& Zool.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**B I L L** black : the upper parts of the body greyish olive : on the head a spot of yellow : on the body some dashes of black : the rump is yellow : throat and fore part of the neck pale rufous, with a mixture of ash-colour : rest of the under parts whitish : greater quills brown, edged with grey without, and whitish within ; secondaries blackish, edged and tipped with grey : tail black, edged with grey ; the four outer feathers have a white spot on the inner webs, near the tip : legs black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

128.  
GREY-  
THROATED W.

Le Figuier cendré à gorge cendrée, *Buf. ois. v. p. 319.*  
Grey-throated Warbler, *Ar& Zool.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**B I L L** black ; beneath grey : the general colour of the plumage cinereous, but the head and upper parts much deeper than the rest : the quills have whitish edges : the tail black ; the outer feathers almost wholly white ; the next the same on the end half ; the third only tipped with white.

## PLACE.

Both the last are called *Grasset* in *Louisiana*, on account of their being extremely fat.

They

They frequent the *Tulip-trees* and *Magnolias*; particularly the last.

*Motacilla calidris*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 329. N° 2.

Le Grand Figuier de la Jamaïque, *Bris. orn. Suppl.* p. 101.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 320.

Watchy Picket, Spanish Nightingale, or American Hang-nest, *Sloan. Jam.* ii.

p. 299 ?—*Raii Syn.* p. 184. N° 27 ?

American Nightingale, *Edw.* pl. 121. f. 2.

129.  
HANG-NEST  
W.

**S I Z E** of the *Red-breast*. Bill stout, blackish; the under mandible flesh-colour: the upper parts of the bird are greenish brown, palest on the rump and ends of some of the tail feathers; all but the two middle ones of which are rufous within: the sides of the head and under parts of the body dirty orange: through each eye a dusky line, and a second beneath the eye, pointing downwards: the wing coverts have yellowish edges, and most of the quills are rufous on the inner webs: legs blackish.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Jamaica*.

PLACE.

*Edwards* is inclined to think that this bird is the *Watchy Picket* of *Sloane*, above-named. If so, it is said to make a curious penfile nest, composed chiefly of *Old Man's Beard*.\*

Le Demi-fin noir & roux, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 328.

130.  
WHITE-  
CHINNED W.

**S I Z E** of a *Linnet*: length five inches and two thirds. The bill blackish, rather slender: irides chestnut: the upper part

DESCRIPTION.

\* See *Hang-nest Oriole*, vol. i. p. 437 of this Work.

of the head and body, wings and tail, a full black : throat, fore part of the neck, and sides of the body, ferruginous : between the bill and eyes white : the chin, middle of the belly, and the outer tail feathers, are also white : hind claw large.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Buenos Ayres*.

131.  
PALM W.

Le Bimbelé, ou la Fausse Linotte, *Buf. oif. v. p. 330.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L** E N G T H five inches. Bill sharp-pointed : irides pale brown : the plumage on the upper parts is brown, deepest on the head : rump and upper tail coverts olive green : wings and tail brown, with paler edges ; the two outer feathers have a band of white on the inner web, near the tip : the under parts of the body are dirty yellowish white as far as the belly ; from thence pale yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *St. Domingo*.

Lives both on seeds and fruits ; keeps among the palm-trees, in which it makes the nest.

Lays two or three eggs only.

The song consists of four or five notes only, neither varied nor striking, though not unpleasant, being soft and mellow.

The negroes call this bird *Bimbelé*.

132.  
BANANA W.  
DESCRIPTION.

Le Bananiste, *Buf. oif. v. p. 332.*

**L** E N G T H three inches and three quarters. Bill black, pointed, of a middle size, and a trifle bent : the upper parts of the bird are of a deep grey, almost black ; approaching to brown



brown on the wing coverts and tail; the last tipped with white, and on the first a white spot: the shoulders of the wings are yellow: just over the eyes a streak of white; and a black one from the base of the bill quite to the hind head: the throat is greyish ash-colour: breast, belly, and rump, pale yellow: sides, thighs, and vent, pale yellow and grey mixed: legs slate-colour.

This inhabits *St. Domingo*. Makes the nest on the withs which entwine among the trees; and is often seen on the *bananās*, on which it is supposed to feed, as well as on *oranges*, *papaws*, and other fruits; though it is said to eat seeds and insects likewise. Found often among the bushes in the untilled grounds: flies by jerks, but quick, making a little note at that time. The song is little varied, and not remarkable.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

It is known in its native place by the name of *Bananiste*.

Le Figuier de Pensylvanie, *Bris. orn. vi. Suppl. p. 102. 76.*

Le Demi-fin mangeur de vers, *Buf. ois. v. p. 325.*

Worm-eater, *Edw. pl. 305.—Arch. Zool.*

133.  
WORM-EATER.

**S I Z E** of a *Hedge Sparrow*. Bill dusky; beneath flesh-coloured: from the corner of the mouth, through the eye, a narrow black line; just above the eye a yellowish line; above that an arch of black: remainder of the head, throat, and breast, reddish yellow, gradually growing white towards the tail: the whole upper side, wings, and tail, dark olive green: inner coverts of the wings, and under the tail, ash-colour: legs flesh-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Pensylvania*, where it is migratory, coming in  
3 S 2  
July,

PLACE.

*July*, and going northward; but is not seen there in autumn on its return.

<sup>134.</sup>  
SIMPLE W.

*Motacilla campestris*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 329. N<sup>o</sup> 5.  
Fauvette de Haye de la Jamaïque, *Bris. orn. Suppl.* p. 100.  
L'Habit-uni, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 336.  
American Hedge Sparrow, *Edw.* pl. 122. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**I Z E of the *Hedge Sparrow*, but the bill stouter, and black. The head and neck are greenish ash-colour: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, rufous brown: the under parts of the body are brownish white: legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Jamaica*.

<sup>135.</sup>  
GREAT-  
TAILED W.

La petite Fauvette tachetée du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 161.  
—*Pl. enl.* 752. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**E S S than the *Babbling Warbler*: length six inches. Bill brown: all the upper parts of the body brown; the under yellowish white, dashed with blackish on the breast and sides, and some minute ones on the throat and chin: from the nostrils a white line passing above the eye: the tail is cuneiform, and occupies above one half of the length of the bird: the legs are reddish.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*.





*Superb Warbler.*

Le petit Figuier à longue queue de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 206.

<sup>136.</sup>  
LONG-TAILED  
W.

**T**HE top of the head is pale rufous : hind part of the neck, back, rump, wing coverts, and tail, pale olive green : quills olive brown : the tail is long and slender, composed of very narrow feathers ; the two middle ones as long as the body.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *China*, is frequent among the trees with which the *Chinese* adorn the courts about their houses, and is very tame. It has an agreeable note.

PLACE.

*Motacilla cyanea*, *Ellis's Narr.* p. 22.  
*Luv. Mus.*

<sup>137.</sup>  
SUPERB W.  
PL. LIII.

**T**HE length of this beautiful species is five inches and a half.

DESCRIPTION.

The bill black : the feathers of the head are long, and stand erect like a full crest ; from the forehead to the crown they are of a bright blue ; from thence to the nape black like velvet : through the eyes from the bill a line of black : beneath the eye springs a tuft of the same blue feathers ; beneath these, and on the chin, it is of a deep blue, almost black, and feeling like velvet : on the ears is another patch of blue, and across the back part of the head a band of the same\* ; the whole giving the head a greater appearance of bulk than is natural : the hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body and tail, deep blue black ; the under pure white : wings dusky ; shafts of the quills chestnut : the tail

\* In some specimens, the patches of blue under the eye, and on the ear, unite together, and join with the band at the nape, as in the opposite plate.

two inches and a quarter long, and cuneiform; the two outer feathers very short: legs dusky brown: claws black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Van Diemen's Land*, the most southern part of *New Holland*.

In Sir *Joseph Banks's* collection are some of these birds; one of which differed from the above: the shafts of the quills blackish: the under part of the body dusky: and instead of the blue transverse line at the back part of the head, was a large triangular patch of the same, with the point downwards. This distinction, I make no doubt, arises from sex.

137.  
VAR. A.

Gobe-mouche à tête bleue de L'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 58. pl. 27. f. 1.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE and shape of the *Long-tailed Titmouse*. Bill blackish: irides pale red: the head, throat, and hind part of the neck, deep blue: the neck, back, breast, and belly, of a slaty grey: wing coverts brown, appearing as a large spot: quills and tail black; the two middle feathers of the last longer by half than the others: legs blackish.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the island of *Manilla*.

138.  
CAYENNE W.

*Motacilla cayana*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 336. N° 40.

Le Pipit bleu de Cayenne, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 534. N° 72. pl. 27. f. 1.—  
*Buf. ois.* v. p. 339.—*Pl. enl.* 669. f. 2.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH four inches three quarters. Bill blackish: forehead and sides of it, the fore part of the back, wings, and tail, are all of a fine black: rest of the plumage blue: legs grey.

Blue

Blue Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 263.  
*Br. Mus.*

138.  
VAR. A.

**T**HIS differs in having only the throat black: the head wholly blue: the wings, tail, and body, as in the last. DESCRIPTION.

Le Pitpit bleu de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 669. f. 1.  
*Br. Mus.*

138.  
VAR. B.

**T**HIS variety is the same as the others, in the body, wings, and tail: but the head is of a plain blue colour. DESCRIPTION.

All these are found at *Guiana*. *Briffon* supposes his bird to be the *Elotototil* of *Fernandez* \*. PLACE.

Le Pipit verd, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 531. N° 70. pl. 28. f. 4.—*Buf. oif.* v. p. 338.

139.  
BLUE-HEADED  
W.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*: length four inches three quarters. Bill brown: the head and upper wing coverts are blue: throat blueish grey: the rest of the body, with the greater coverts, bright green: quills brown, edged with green: legs grey. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

\* This is merely said to be the size of a *Chaffinch*, of a white or blue colour, and the tail wholly black, *Raii Syn.* p. 170. N° 4.

140.  
BLUE-STRIPED  
W.

Le Pitpit à coiffe bleue, *Buf. ois.* iii. p. 344.

DESCRIPTION.

**B**ILL black: on the top of the head is a longitudinal spot of blue: the forehead of a deep bright blue, which passes over each eye quite to the middle of the back: on the breast begins a stripe of white, which reaches to the vent, growing broader as it passes backwards: the rest of the under parts blue: legs black.

PLACE.

Found at *Cayenne* with the last.

141.  
RED-BELLIED  
W.

*Motacilla velia*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 336. N<sup>o</sup> 41.

Le Pipit bleu de Surinam, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 536. N<sup>o</sup> 73.—*Pl. enl.* 669. f. 3.

Le Pitpit varié, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 341.

Rouge gorge, *Ferm. Descr. de Surin.* ii. p. 194?

Red-bellied Blue-bird, *Edw.* pl. 22.—*Bancr. Guian.* p. 182?

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Pettichaps*. Bill lead-colour; beneath whitish: the forehead is blueish green: rump green gold: the upper parts of the head, neck, and back, are fine black, mixed with blue green: throat violet: fore part of the neck the same, mixed with brown: the rest of the under parts rufous: greater wing coverts, quills, and tail, black, edged with blue: legs cinereous.

I should think that this bird varies as the last species. *Brisson's* description says, the forehead and rump are both gold-colour: beneath pale blue: bottom of the belly chestnut.

That in *Bancroft* is said to be blue, except the belly and back parts, which are reddish. This likewise agrees with the description of *Edwards*.

*Fermin's*



*Fermin's* bird had the back of a dull brown, inclining to black : breast and belly scarlet red ; palest in the female. Whether these differ in age or sex, or whether they are really the same bird, does not clearly appear, as the descriptions of the two last are too concise to be certain about them.

It is said to be as fine tasted as an *Ortolan*.

Found at *Surinam*, *Guiana*, and *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

*Motacilla guira*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 335. N<sup>o</sup> 36.

Le Pipit verd du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 533. N<sup>o</sup> 71.

*Guira-beraba*, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 342.

*Guira guacuberaba*, *Raii Syn.* p. 83. N<sup>o</sup> 10.—*Will. orn.* p. 239. pl. 41.—*Edw.* pl. 351. f. 2.

142.  
GUIRA W.

**S**IZE of a *Goldfinch*. Bill dusky ; beneath flesh-coloured ; round the base of it black, extending round the eyes, ears, and throat : over the eye a line of yellow, passing down on each side the neck : the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, olive green : the under parts, from throat to breast, of a fine orange ; from thence to the vent yellow, changing into this colour by degrees : the upper tail coverts are of this last colour, but the rump is fine orange ; tips of the quills brown : legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Brazil*.

PLACE.

143.  
\* WREN.

Motacilla troglodytes, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 337. N<sup>o</sup> 46.—*Faun. Suec.* N<sup>o</sup> 262.—*Scop. ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 239.—*Kram. el.* 378. 20.—*Brun.* p. 72. N<sup>o</sup> 284.—*Muller,* p. 33. p. 279.—*Georgi Reise,* p. 175.—*Frisch.* t. 24.—*Olin. us.* pl. in p. 6.

Le Roitelet, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 425. N<sup>o</sup> 24.—*Pl. enl.* 651. N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Le Troglodyte, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 352. pl. 1.

The Wien, *Raii Syn.* p. 80. A. 11.—*Will. orn.* p. 229. pl. 42.—*Albin.* i. pl. 53. B.—*Br. Zool.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 154.—*Art. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a very small species, in length only three inches three quarters, though I have seen some which measured four inches. Bill very slender, and dusky brown: irides hazel: the head, neck, and back, are of a reddish brown: the last, as well as the wing coverts and tail, crossed with obscure blackish lines: cheeks marked with dirty white mixed with rufous: over each eye a pale reddish white streak: the under parts, as far as the breast, of this last colour; the rest more inclined to brown, crossed with brown lines: quills barred alternate with reddish and black: legs pale brown.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

The nest is of a curious construction, in shape almost oval, and has only one small entrance: it is chiefly composed of *moss*, well lined within with *feathers*. In this the *female* lays from ten to sixteen, or even eighteen eggs, which are almost white, with reddish markings at the large end. Builds twice in a year, in *April* and *June*. The nest is frequently found in some corner of an outhouse, stack of wood, hole in a wall, or such like, if near habitations; but, in the woods, often in a bush near the ground, stump of a tree, or on the ground itself.

This

This minute bird is found throughout *Europe*. In *England* it defies our severest winters. In the colder regions is less common. To the north it is found both in *Sweden* and *Russia*; our last circumnavigators met with it also at *Aoonalafka*. The farthest south, *Aleppo\** in *Asia*.

Its song is much esteemed, being, though short, a pleasing warble, and is much louder than could be expected from the size of the bird; it continues throughout the year. I have seen this little bird sing unconcerned even during the fall of snow; it will also very late in the evening, though not after dark, like the Nightingale. Generally carries the tail erect.

Le Roitelet de Buenos-Ayres, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 361.—*Pl. enl.* 730. 2.

**T**HIS seems to be of the same size with the common, but the tail is a trifle longer: the colours seem more distinct than in our bird, and the under parts paler; it wants also the streak over the eye. This I collect from inspection of the *Planches enluminées*, for I have not seen the bird.

Found in the neighbourhood of the river *Plate* in *South America*.

143.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Le Troglodyte de la Louisiane, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 361.

Le Roitelet de la Louisiane, *Pl. enl.* 730. f. 1.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

143.  
VAR. B.

**T**HIS is much larger than the others, being five inches long. The bill is dusky: the upper parts reddish brown, crossed with blackish lines, as in the *common Wren*: over the

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Russ. Alep.* p. 71.

eye a pale streak, which reaches a good way on the side of the neck: cheeks mottled, dusky and whitish: the under parts are pale rufous yellow, palest on the throat and sides of the body: legs pale brown.

PLACE. This inhabits *Louisiana*, and other parts of *North America*. If it be the same bird that *Charlevoix*\* speaks of, it is said to sing very pleasingly.

144.  
BROWN W.

Brown Warbler, *Brown. Ill.* p. 68. pl. 18.

Le Roitelet de Surinam, *Ferm. Desc. Surin.* vol. ii. p. 201 ?

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH four inches and a half. Bill a trifle bent, of a yellowish brown colour: general colour of the plumage brown; palest on the belly, and marked on the back, wings, and tail, with dusky bars: legs yellow brown.

PLACE.

If this be the bird mentioned by *Fermin*, which I much suspect, he says that it sings very agreeably, insomuch that it is called the *Nightingale* at *Surinam*, where it inhabits.

145.  
GOLD-  
CRESTED WR.

*Motacilla regulus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 338. N° 48.—*Faun. Succ.* N° 262.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 240.—*Kram. el.* p. 378. N° 21.—*Brun.* N° 285.—*Muller*, p. 33, N° 280.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 175.—*Frisch.* t. 24.—*Olin.* pl. in p. 6.

Le Poul, ou Souci; Roitelet hupe, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 579. N° 17.—*Pl. enl.* 651. f. 3.

Le Roitelet, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 363. pl. 16. f. 2.

Golden-crowned Wren, *Raii Syn.* p. 79. A. 9.—*Will. orn.* p. 227. pl. 42.—*Albin.* i. pl. 53. A.—*Edw.* pl. 254. 1.—*Catesb. Car. App.* 36. 37.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 153 —*Art. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is, I believe, the least species in these islands, if not in *Europe*: its length only three inches and a half: weight

\* *Charlev. Trav.*

seventy-

seventy-six grains. The bill is very slender, and black: irides hazel: on the crown the feathers are orange-coloured, bounded on each side by black: the plumage on the upper parts is yellowish green, palest on the rump: under parts rufous white, with a greenish tinge on the sides: the wing coverts dusky, crossed with two white bands: quills and tail dusky, edged with pale green, and some of the inner feathers have blackish edges: legs yellowish.

The *female* has the colours paler, and the crown of the head yellow instead of orange.

This pretty species inhabits *England*, where it abides throughout our winters; but besides this, is found throughout *Europe*, as well as met with in the three other quarters of the globe, with very little variation. It is mentioned as both a *Russian*\*, *Swedish*, and *Norway* bird; is in *France*, *Austria*, and *Italy*; also at the *Cape of Good Hope*; and no doubt in the other parts between: it is also an inhabitant of the north part of *America*, *Pennsylvania* †, and *New York* ‡; and I have lately seen a specimen brought from *Cayenne* §; if so, why not in the intermediate parts also? It is seen as far north as *Shetland*, but there disappears before winter. It is said so to do in the more northern countries, but in all to bear the cold to admiration §.

It seems to frequent *oak* trees, in preference to others. I have more than once seen a brood of these in a large oak in the middle of a lawn, the whole little family of which, as soon as able, were in perpetual motion, and gave great pleasure to many

\* *Georgi.*

† *Edwards.*

‡ *Major Davies.*

§ The specimen which I saw from *Cayenne* had black legs.

§ It is perhaps rather from defect of insects, than mere cold, that the bird is obliged to change place.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

who

who viewed them. The number of young from six to eight. The nest of one of these has also been made in a garden, on a fir-tree; it was composed of *moss*, the opening on one side; in shape roundish: it was lined with a downy substance, mixed with small filaments\*.

It is said to sing very melodiously, very like, but weaker than the common Wren †.

145.  
VAR. A.

Le Roitelet melange, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 375.  
Melange hupée de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 708. 2.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is even smaller than the last, and differs in the bill, which is much shorter and smaller: the yellow is not in the middle of the crown, but across the back part of the head, or rather the back part of the crest, which is of a jonquil yellow: the upper parts of the body greenish: the head inclined to brown: wings and tail dusky green; across the first, two pale bars; the secondaries edged, and the tail, except the two middle feathers, tipped with the same: the fore part of the neck pale ash-colour: breast and belly greenish: towards the vent, and the sides, pale yellow: legs dusky.

## PLACE.

This inhabits *Cayenne*, where it only appears in winter, and frequents low trees and shrubs in the savannas, that are not over wet. It has much similarity to the last species.

\* Perhaps *Spiders webs*. See *Hist. des ois.* v. p. 367.

† *Br. Zool.*

Motacilla calendula, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 337. N° 47.  
 Le Poul, ou Souci de Pensilvanie, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 584. N° 18.  
 Le Roitelet rubis, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 373.  
 Ruby-crowned Wren, *Edw. pl.* 254. f. 2.—*Arch. Zool.*  
*Br. Mus. Lew. Mus.*

146.  
 RUBY-  
 CROWNED WR.

**T**HIS is much larger than the last, and is an inch longer. The bill is almost half an inch long, and dusky: on the crown of the head is a spot of a *ruby-red* colour, not bordered with black, as in the last: the upper parts are olive, but have a tinge of brown; palest on the rump: the under parts are yellowish white, inclining most to yellow on the breast: across the wings two yellowish bands: quills and tail much as in the last species: the legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has no red on the head.

This inhabits *North America*. Feeds on the insects which frequent the *Spruce-trees*, and runs up the trees in the manner of a *Titmouse*.

FEMALE:  
 PLACE.

*Buffon* mentions a bird which was sent from *Louisiana*, and he thinks a variety; it differs chiefly in having the hind part of the head environed with a crown of crimson.

VARIETY. ]

Mention is also made by *Kolben* of a *red-beaded* Wren, at the *Cape of Good Hope*. This, he says, is bigger than the *Blue Titmouse*; that it has the wings black, and the legs reddish. As this is the whole that he says, it is uncertain whether it is a variety of any of the preceding, or a separate species.

There is also a scarlet-crested *Titmouse*, sent from *Groenland*

to M. *Muller*; but what the bird really is, cannot be by this bare name decided\*.

147.  
+ YELLOW W.

*Motacilla trochilus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 338. N° 49.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 264.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 238.—*Kram. el.* p. 378. N° 22.—*Brun.* N° 286.—*Muller*, N° 281.—*Frisch.* t. 24. f. 2.

*Motacilla Hispanica*, *Hasselq. Voy.* 287. 52.

Le Pouillot, ou Chantre, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 479. N° 45.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 344.—*Pl. enl.* 651 f. 1.

Small Yellow Bird, *Raii Syn.* p. 80. A. 10.—*Will. orn.* p. 228.

Green Wren, *Albin.* ii. pl. 86. 6.

Yellow Wren, *Br. Zool.* N° 151.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS species is very little bigger than the Wren: the length four inches three quarters. The upper parts pale olive green; the under pale yellow, and a streak of the last over the eyes: the wings and tail are brown, edged with yellowish green: legs yellowish.

FEMALE.

The *female* is paler, and inclines much to white at the vent: and indeed both males and females vary much in colour.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This little bird is pretty common with us in *England*, as well as in many other parts of *Europe* †, where it chiefly frequents places where *willows* grow: it is migratory, but comes pretty early. Makes the nest in the holes at the roots of trees, hollows of dry banks, and such-like places: it is round, not unlike that of the Wren; formed of moss, with a lining of *wool*, *hair*;

\* *Zool. Dan. Prad.* N° 284. It is as likely to prove our *Crimson-crowned Finch*, p. 259. as any other.

† I have likewise frequently met with it in *Chinese* drawings.



or *feathers*. The eggs are dusky white, marked with reddish spots, and are five in number. Its note is trifling, scarcely more than *twit, twit*, which it utters when running up and down the branches of trees in search of insects, on which it feeds; but it is said that during incubation the male has a song, far from unpleasing, and is soft though weak.

Motacilla acredula, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 338. N° 49. β.

Le Figuier de la Caroline, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 486. N° 48.

———— brun & jaune, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 295.

Oenanthe fulco-lutea minor, *Raii Syn.* p. 186. N° 39.—*Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 310. N° 46.

Yellow Titmouse, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 63.

———— Wren, *Edw.* pl. 278. f. 2.

Scotch Wren, *Br. Zool.* i. p. 379 † \*

*Br. Mus.*

147.  
VAR. A.

**T**HIS seems to be a mere variety, and differs in being rather inclined to brown than green on the upper, and more yellow on the under parts.

DESCRIPTION.

This is found in *Jamaica*, *Carolina*, and other parts of *America*. *Sloane* observes, that at the first place it feeds on *Cimices*, small *Beetles*, and fuch-like. Most plenty about the town of *Saint Jago de la Vega*.

PLACE.

*Briffon's* bird seems rather bigger; the upper parts olive green; the under yellow: and the *female* less bright. It is said to be found both at *Jamaica* and *Carolina* in summer. It seems a mere variety, if not the same bird.

\* This bird was given to me by *E. S. Frazer*, Esq; who informed me that it was shot in the *Highlands of Scotland*.

147.  
VAR. B.

DESCRIPTION.

**B**UFFON likewise mentions a further variety, found in *Lorraine*, which is one-fourth smaller. The throat, and streak over the eye, are both white: breast and belly rufous white: and a blackish mixture on the upper parts of the body.

147.  
VAR. C.

Le grand Pouillot, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 482. A.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 351.  
Greater not-crested Regulus, *Will. orn.* p. 228.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS resembles the common one, but is of twice the size. It is said to have the note of a *Grafsbopper*. Whether or no it be a variety, I will not pretend to determine, as the size seems against it; but as it is a bird found in all quarters of the globe, and even in *Europe* differs both in size as well as colour, the fact is possible.

147.  
VAR. D.

*Motacilla corpore ex fusco-viridescente, pectore ferrugineo, Hasselq. Voy.* 286. p. 51.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Yellow Wren*. Bill pointed; strait; the upper mandible a trifle bent at the tip; colour very pale ferruginous: head and upper parts greenish brown: fore part of the neck and breast fulvous: beneath the shoulders, and end of upper wing coverts, inclining to ferruginous.

This flew on board a ship in the *Mediterranean*, near the *Spanish* shore.

Le Figuier de Canada, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 492. N° 21. pl. 26. f. 3.—*Pl. enl.* 58. N° 2.

Le Figuier tacheté, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 285.

———— de la Caroline, *Pl. enl.* 58. f. 1.—Variety, 58. 2.

Yellow-Poll, *Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

148.  
+ YELLOW-  
POLL W.

**R**ATHER less than the *Pettichaps*: length four inches and a half. Bill black: the head, and all the under parts, of a fine yellow, marked on the neck, breast, and sides, with longitudinal reddish spots: the upper parts, and edges of the quills, olive green; the quills themselves brown: the tail marked as the quills, but the two middle feathers wholly of a dark brown: the inner webs of the side feathers yellow: legs black.

This species is found in *America*, and is migratory: it is seen in *Canada* during the summer only; but its chief residence is in *Guiana*, and parts adjacent, where it makes the nest. Its note said to be very agreeable, and not unlike that of the Linnet.

The second of these is not unlike the first; but has the whole of the upper parts brown, except the forehead just over the bill, which, with the under parts, is yellow, and not spotted. It is no doubt a mere variety.

Tailor Bird, *Ind. Zool.* p. 7. pl. 8.

*Motacilla Sutoria*, *Zool. Ind.* p. 17. pl. 8.

149.  
TAILOR W.

**T**HIS is a small species, being only three inches in length, and the weight not more than ninety grains: the colour wholly of a light yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

3 U 2

This

**PLACE AND  
MANNERS.**

This inhabits *India*; and is remarkable for nothing so much as the nest, which is constructed after a curious manner, being composed of two leaves; the one dead, which it fixes, at the end of some branch, to the side of a living one, by sewing both together in the manner of a pouch or purse, and open at top: it lines the inside with fine down: thus the brood is secure from the depredation of *snakes* and *monkies*, to which they might otherwise fall a prey. The eggs are white.

GENUS XLII. MANAKIN.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 1. Rock M.         | N° 12. Spotted M.     |
| Var. A. Peruvian M.   | 13. White-eared M.    |
| 2. Blue-backed M.     | 14. Purple M.         |
| 3. White-fronted M.   | 15. Yellow M.         |
| 4. Black-crowned M.   | 16. Collared M.       |
| Var. A.               | 17. Grey M.           |
| 5. Gold-headed M.     | 18. White-crested M.  |
| Var. A.               | Var. A.               |
| 6. White-capped M.    | 19. Black-crowned M.  |
| 7. White-headed M.    | 20. Papuan M.         |
| 8. White-throated M.  | 21. Crimfon-vented M. |
| 9. Red and black M.   | 22. Black-throated M. |
| Var. A.               | 23. Orange-bellied M. |
| 10. Little M.         | 24. Cinereous M.      |
| 11. Striped-headed M. | 25. Tuneful M.        |

**B**ILL short, strong, hard, and slightly incurvated: nostrils naked.

The middle toe connected to the outer as far as the third joint\*.

Tail short.

\* There must be some latitude given to this character, for some of the species below-mentioned differ a little in this particular.

This

This genus, at first sight, much resembles the following, or that of *Titmice*; and supposed to inhabit *South America* only; but we have seen more than one bird, below-described, which came from other parts, and appeared to belong to this class as clearly as those from the first-named place.

I.  
ROCK M.

*Pipra rupicola*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 338. 1.

Le Coq-de-roche, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 437. 1. pl. 34. f. 1.—*Buf. ois.* iv. p. 432.  
pl. 20.—*Pl. enl.* pl. 39. (the male.) pl. 747. (female)—*Vofnaer*, t. 6.

Hoopoe Hen, *Edw.* pl. 264.

Crested Manakin, *Gen. of Birds*, p. 64. pl. 10.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a small Pigeon: length from ten to twelve inches.

Bill an inch and a quarter long, and of a yellowish colour: the head furnished with a double round crest: general colour of the plumage orange, inclining to saffron: the wing coverts loose and fringed: quills part white part brown: tail feathers twelve in number; the base half of the ten middle ones orange, from thence to the ends brown; the outer feathers brown, with the base half of the inner web orange; all of them fringed at the ends with the same: the upper tail coverts are very long, loosely webbed, and square at the ends: legs and claws yellow.

FEMALE.

The *female* is wholly brown, except the under wing coverts, which are of a rufous orange; and the crest neither so complete nor rounded as in the *male*.

Both *males* and *females* are at first grey, or of a very pale yellow, inclining to brown: the *male* does not acquire the orange colour till the second year, neither does the *female* the full brown\*.

\* Mem. sur *Cayenne*, vol. ii. p. 256.

This beautiful species inhabits various parts of *Surinam*, *Cayenne*, and *Guiana*, in rocky situations; but is no where so frequent as in the mountain *Luca*, near the river *Oyapoc*, and in the mountain *Courouaye*, near the river *Aprouack*; where they build in the cavernous hollows, and the darkeſt recesses. They lay two round white eggs, the size of those of a Pigeon; and make the nest of a few dry bits of sticks. Are in general very shy; but have been frequently tamed, infomuch as to run at large among the poultry. It is said that the *female*, after she has laid eggs for some years, and ceases so to do more, becomes at the ensuing moult of the same colour as the *male*, and may be mistaken for him \*; in this imitating the females of various kinds of *poultry*, such as the *Peacock*, *Pheasant*, &c. which will be mentioned under those respective heads.

A most complete pair is in the *Leverian Museum*.

Le Coc-de-roche de Perou, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 437.—*Pl. enl.* 745.

I.  
VAR. A.  
PERUVIAN M.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird is longer than the preceding, especially in the tail, and the upper coverts of it not truncated at the ends: the wing coverts not fringed, as in the *Rock Manakin*, and the crest is not so well defined as in that bird: the general colour of the plumage much inclining to red: the second coverts and rump ash-colour: wings and tail black: bill and legs as in the last-described.

Inhabits the country about *Peru*.

PLACE.

\* *Salerne orn.* p. 144.

2.  
+ BLUE-  
BACKED M.

Pipra pareola, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 339. 2.

Manacus superbus, *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 8. t. 3. f. 1.

Le Manakin noir hupé, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 459. pl. 35. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 637.  
f. 2.

Le Tije, ou Grand Manakin, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 411. pl. 19. f. 2.

Tijeguacu, *Will. orn.* p. 218.

Blue-backed Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 261. f. 1.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a Sparrow: length four inches and a half. Bill dusky: irides sapphire blue: general colour of the plumage black; except the back, and lesser wing coverts, which are of a very fine blue: the top of the head has the feathers elongated, and form a crest, flat on the top, and indented in the middle at the back part, and may be erected at the will of the bird; the colour of this is a glowing crimson: legs red.

Young birds are at first green all over, except the crest, which is crimson, but less bright: this we are assured of from now and then meeting with birds with mixed colours of blue, green, and black, in their various intermediate approaches towards their perfect state.

FEMALE.

It has been mentioned likewise to us, that the *females* are wholly of the olive-green colour\*, ever remaining so during life, but still retain the crest like the *male*; however we will not assure this for fact.

PLACE.

These birds are natives of *Brazil* and *Cayenne*, and have also been met with in the *Ile of Cuba*.

Both the above-described are in the *Leverian Museum*.

\* See *Pl. enl.* 303. f. 2.



*Pipra serena*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 340. N° 11.—*N. C. Petr.* vol. xi. p. 433.

t. 15. f. 5.

Le Manakin à front blanc, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 457. N° 9. pl. 36. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.*

324. f. 2.

Le Manakin varié, *Buf. ois.* iv. 423.

*Lev. Mus.*

3.  
WHITE-  
FRONTED M.

**S**IZE of a Wren: length three inches and a half. Bill half an inch; colour black: the forehead appears white, but the feathers are black at the base, then blue, tipped with white: on the crown the white silvery tips are wanting, whence it appears blue: the rest of the head, neck, breast, body, wings, and tail, are of a velvety blueish black: the rump is blue: the belly, thighs, and vent, fine orange: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Cayenne* and *Guiana*, but is not common.

PLACE.

*Pipra manacus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 340. N° 12.

Le Manakin, *Bris. orn.* iv. 442. N° 1.

Le Cassé-noisette, *Buf. ois.* iv. 413.

Manakin du Brésil, *Pl. enl.* 302. F. 1.

Black-capped Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 260. f. 1.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

4.  
BLACK-  
CAPPED M.

**L**ENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill half an inch long and black: crown, and hind head, black: the chin, fore part of the neck, and under parts of the body, white; which passing round the lower part of the neck, forms a ring at that part: on the wings a white spot: the rest of the plumage dull black: legs orange.

DESCRIPTION.

Manakin a tête noire de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 303. f. 1.

<sup>4</sup>  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is precisely the same, but the white spot on the wing is wanting: the legs yellow. Most likely a variety, or sexual difference.

PLACE.

These birds are common at *Guiana*, especially in the skirts of woods; for they do not fancy open places and moist meadows, like many of the genus. They keep together in small flocks, like other Manakins, but do not mix with them: are often found on the ground; now and then on low branches of trees; frequent in the neighbourhood of *ants-nests*, and are observed to leap up frequently, being stung by them, as is supposed, in the legs, setting up at the same time a cry, not unlike that of cracking a nut, repeating this pretty often. They are very lively birds, and of a restless nature; seldom seen in a still posture, though not able to fly far at a time.

<sup>5</sup>  
GOLD-  
HEADED M.

*Pipra erythrocephala*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 139. N° 6.

Le Mankin à tête d'or, *Bris. orn.* iv. 448. N° 4. pl. 34. f. 2.—*Buf. ois.* iv. 418.—*Pl. enl.* 34. f. 1.

Golden-headed black Titmouse, *Edw.* pl. 21.—*Gen. of Birds*, p. 64. pl. 10. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH three inches and a quarter. Bill five lines, and of a dull yellow: crown of the head, nape, and cheeks, of a bright golden orange: rest of the body, wings, and tail, of a purplish black: garter orange: legs flesh-colour.

*Pipra*

*Pipra erythrocephala*, *β. Lin. Syst. i. 339. N° 6.*

Le Manakin à tête rouge, *Bris. orn. iv. p. 450. N° 5.*—*Buf. ois. iv. p. 418.*

Tangaræ alia species, *Raii Syn. p. 84. N° 14.*

Second kind of Tangara, *Will. orn. p. 244.*

*Lev. Mus.*

5.  
VAR. A.

**S**IZE of the last: length three inches and a quarter. Bill very short, and yellowish: the top of the head crimson: rest of the body, wings, and tail, glossy steel black: the quills and tail are blackish, with glossy steel black margins: thighs white; but the outside, near the joint or garter, is crimson: legs yellowish.

DESCRIPTION.

*Pipra leucocilla*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 340. N° 9.*

Le Manakin à tête blanche, *Bris. orn. iv. p. 446. N° 3. pl. 35. f. 2.*—

*Buf. ois. iv. p. 418.*—*Pl. enl. 34. f. 2.*

White-capped Manakin, *Edw. pl. 260.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

6.  
WHITE-  
CAPPED M.

**R**ATHER less in size than the last: length three inches and a quarter. Bill four lines and a half; colour grey brown: top of the head white: the rest of the body of a fine polished steel black: legs and claws reddish.

DESCRIPTION.

*Linnaeus* thinks the two before described to be merely varieties. *Buffon* joins this also, as supposing all three to differ by age, or sexually. The colour of the black is alike in all. *M. Manoncour*\* has observed the red garter in this bird, which is seen in the other two; but observes that it is not always found.

\* *Hist. des ois. iv. p. 420.*

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

All of them are met with in *Guiana*, as well as at *Brazil* and *Mexico*, and herd together; mostly frequenting woods; and have the same chirping note common to almost all of this genus: but *Linnaeus* observes, that the last-described sings remarkably well, and is met with among the reeds.

7.  
WHITE-  
HEADED M.

*Pipra Leucocephala*, *Lin. Syst.* i. 340. N° 8.—*Mus. Adolph.* ii. p. 33.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is the size of a *Wagtail*, but the bill stronger. The whole head is white: the rest of the body black: about the mouth are several pretty strong bristles.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Surinam*.

8:  
WHITE-  
THROATED M.

*Pipra Gutturaris*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 340. N° 10.

Le Manakin à gorge blanche, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 444. N° 2. pl. 36. f. 1.—

*Buf. ois.* iv. p. 421.—*Pl. enl.* 324. f. 1.

*Br. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH three inches eight lines. Bill four lines and a half; the upper mandible blackish; the lower white: the whole body is of a fine polished steely black, except the fore part of the neck and throat, which are white: some of the middle quills are also more or less white on the inner webs: legs and claws red.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the hotter parts of *America*.

Pipra aureola, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 339. N° 7.

Le Manakin rouge, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 452. N° 6. pl. 34. f. 3.—*Buf. ois.* iv. p. 415.—*Pl. enl.* 302. f. 2.

Red and black Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 261. f. 2.

*Br. Mus.*

RED<sup>9</sup> AND  
BLACK M.

**L**ENGTH three inches three quarters. Bill half an inch, and black; the base of it furrounded with orange: head, neck, throat, and breast, crimson (in some orange): back, rump, scapulars, upper wing and tail coverts, belly, and sides, black, with a gloss of polished steel: the middle of the belly inclines to red\*: thighs grey: on the wings is a white spot; beneath them yellow: legs and claws red.

DESCRIPTION.

The upper part of the body of the *female* is olive, with a mere trace of red furrounding the head like a crown: the under parts of the body olive yellow: the rest as in the *male*. Young birds have the whole body of an olive-colour, except the head, throat, breast, and belly, which are marked with red spots.

FEMALE.

This species is very common at *Guiana*, the most so of all of this genus.

PLACE.

Pipra aureola, *β. Lin. Syst.* i. p. 339. N° 7.

Le Manakin orangé, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 454. N° 7.—*Buf. ois.* iv. p. 417.—*Pl. enl.* 302. f. 3.

Black and yellow Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 83. f. 2.

*Br. Mus.*

VAR. A.

**S**IZE of the last. Head, neck, breast, belly, and sides, orange: rest of the plumage black, except the thighs, which are

DESCRIPTION.

\* In *Pl. enl.* the forehead, chin, throat, and edge of the wing, are yellow.

orange

orange and black mixed; and the bend of the wing dirty orange; on the middle of the wing a spot of white: legs and claws brown.

PLACE. This likewise inhabits *Guiana*.

10.  
LITTLE M.

*Pipra minuta*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 340. N° 13.*—*Mus. Adolph. Fred. p. 34.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Wren*. The head black, marked with round spots of white; one spot on each feather: back and wings grey: breast yellowish, crossed with transverse lines of black: tail brown, with pale margins.

MALE. The *male* has flesh-coloured lines on the fore part of the head; behind dotted with white.

PLACE: Inhabits *India*.

11.  
STRIPED-  
HEADED M.  
PL. LIV.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill brown: crown of the head and nape black, with a stripe of white down the shaft of each feather: hind part of the neck and back of a brownish ash-colour, inclining to olive near the rump: between the bill and eye a deep yellow spot: the wing coverts are brownish: the bastard wings tipped with white, and some of the outer coverts tipped with yellow, making an oblique mark near the outer edge of the wing: the quills dusky; the third shorter in proportion than any of the others, being a quarter of an inch shorter than the second, though all the others are of the usual length\*: the under

\* This is a characteristic, as I observed it in both wings.



*Striped headed Manakin.*





parts of the bird are yellowish, growing very pale near the vent : under tail coverts are buff-colour : the tail black ; very short ; the outer feather tipped with white : legs dusky.

This is in the possession of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

Fourmillier tacheté de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 823. f. 2.

12.  
SPOTTED M.

**L** E N G T H four inches. Bill dusky : upper parts of the body, the quills, and tail, brown ; tips of the last white : throat and chin black : breast and upper part of belly white : across the breast and the sides spotted with black : two white bars on the wings ; and the lower part of the back and some of the inner secondaries marked with white on the outer webs : lower belly, thighs, and vent, orange : legs pale brown ; outer toe united to the middle one almost to the tip.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Fourmillier à oreilles blanches, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 477. — *Pl. enl.* 822. f. 1. 2.

13.  
WHITE-EARED  
M.

**L** E N G T H four inches and three quarters. Top of the head brown ; sides of it, and throat, black : the upper parts of the body olive and pale rufous mixed ; the under, to the breast, rufous ; the rest grey : on each side of the neck is a list of glossy white feathers, which are longer than the rest, and begins beneath the eye : the legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the chin and throat white : a green streak from the base of the bill, passing beneath the eye, down each side of the neck ;

FEMALE.

neck; this is accompanied by the white list, as in the *male*; and the rest of the plumage is not far different.

PLACE.

These inhabit *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, and other parts of *South America*.

14.  
PURPLE M.

*Pipra cristata*, *Lin. Syst. i. 339. N° 3.*

Le Manakin rouge hupé, *Bris. orn. iv. p. 462. N° 12:*

*Piciciti*, *Seba, i. p. 95. t. 59. f. 4?—Buf. ois. iv. 426.*

Serin de Surinam, *Descr. Surin. vol. ii. 194?*

DESCRIPTION.

**L** E N G T H three inches and a half. The bill red: the top of the head is crested, and of a yellow colour: the rest of the body and wings of the most beautiful purple: the tail red.

*Buffon* hints, that this cannot be the bird named *Piciciti*, since one mentioned by that name by *Fernandez* is otherwise described; *viz.* ash-coloured, with a black head and neck, and a white spot surrounding its large eyes, proceeding to the breast.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Mexico* and *Brazil*.

I take it to be the *Surinam Finch*, described by *Fermin*, above-mentioned. His bird has a golden orange crest: the rest of the body violet, like an *Amethyst*. He adds, that it is less than a *Sparrow*, and its note far from agreeable.

Pipra rubetra, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 339. N° 4.*

Le Manakin roux hupé, *Bris. orn. iv. 461. N° 11.*

Rubetra, ou Oiseau d'Amérique huppé, *Buf. ois. iv. 425. — Seba, i. p. 160. t. 102. f. 4.*

<sup>15.</sup>  
YELLOW M.

**L** E N G T H four inches and a quarter. Bill six lines and a half, and yellow. This bird has a yellow crest: general colour of the plumage yellowish: throat brown: quills and tail bright blue.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Brazil* and *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

Manakin à Collier, *Bris. orn. iv. p. 456. N° 8.*

Maizi de Miacatototl \*, *Seba, i. p. 92. pl. 57. f. 3. — Buf. ois. iv. p. 424.*

<sup>16.</sup>  
COLLARED M.

**S** I Z E of the *Gold-beaded Manakin*: length almost three inches and a half. Bill four lines and a half long, and of a yellowish colour: the head of a bright red: throat and fore part of the neck golden yellow, in shape of a collar: the hind part of the neck, back, rump, the breast, and rest of the under parts, are black: wing coverts and quills deep blue: tail black: legs pale yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

Said to inhabit *Brazil*; but *Buffon* observes, that the name it bears is *Mexican*, and signifies *Maize Bird*.

PLACE.

\* *Fernandez* describes another bird by the name of *Miacatototl*; saying merely that it is a small one, and is found sitting on the heads of *maize*: that it has a palish belly; the rest of the body black; on the wing some white feathers; and under the tail cinereous: that it lives in cold places, and is good food. — See *Hist. N. Hisp. p. 30.*

17.  
GREY M.Le Manakin gris hupé, *Bris. orn.* iv. p. 463. N° 13.Coquantototl, avicula cristata, formâ Passeris, *Seba*, ii. p. 74. t. 30. f. 7. —  
*Buf. ois.* iv. p. 427.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is in shape like a *Sparrow*, and is three inches and a quarter long. The bill is four lines, and of a yellow colour: on the forehead is a yellow spot: the head, hind part of the neck, back, and rump, are grey: the feathers on the hind head are longer than the others, and form a small crest: the throat, and fore part of the neck, quite to the tail, light yellow: the greater wing coverts red; and the quills and tail cinereous grey.

18.  
WHITE-FACED  
M.Pipra albifrons, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 339. N° 5.Le Demi-fin à huppe & gorge blanches, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 335.White-faced Manakin, *Edw.* pl. 344.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS bird is five inches and a quarter long. The bill three quarters of an inch, black, straight, and pointed: the head is crested, consisting of long pointed feathers, which may be elevated or depressed at will; this crest, as well as the throat, and between the eyes, is white: a white streak passes over the eye: the white on the throat is surrounded with a border of black all round, from eye to eye: the rest of the body and tail of an orange, inclining to cinnamon; but the hind part of the neck, middle of the back, and wings, are blackish ash-colour: thighs dusky: legs reddish yellow: outer and middle toes cohere deeply.

Le Plumet blanc, *Buf. oif.* iv. p. 429.

Le Manicup de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 707. f. 1.

18.

VAR. A.

**T**HIS bird is six inches in length; and is remarkable for the crest, which is composed of scattered white feathers, some of which are above an inch in length, and give it a remarkable appearance. The bill is black, three quarters of an inch in length, and a trifle curved at the tip: the whole front, as far as the eye, the chin, and throat, are also, with the crest, white; the whole of this white is bordered with black, which is broadest on the hind head: the back and wings are of a dusky black; and the rest of the body and tail a bright cinnamon-colour, inclined to ferruginous: the legs are reddish; and the outer toe connected to the middle as far as the second joint, like the rest of the *Manakin* genus.

DESCRIPTION.

*Buffon* will have these to be two different birds. The last-described comes from *Guiana*, where it is said to be rare. It seems to have a much longer crest than that of *Edwards*, projecting into an irregular long tuft on each side over the eye; whereas that of *Edwards's* is perfectly regular. The bill too in *Buffon's* bird seems a trifle curved at the tip; while that of *Edwards's* is straight. Yet the colours very nearly correspond, and the distribution of them exactly so: the toes likewise are united exactly in the same manner in both birds. I have seen a specimen of that in the *Planches enluminées*; and find it to be exactly copied. *Edwards's* bird has not yet come under my inspection. Surely they are no other than *male* and *female*, with a little variety of climate.

PLACE.

*Edwards's* bird came from *South America*.

19.  
BLACK-  
CROWNED M.

Le Oiseau cendré de la Guiane, *Buf. oif.* iv. 430.  
Manakin cendré de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 687. f. 1.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH six inches. Bill seven lines in length, and black: the crown of the head is black: the upper parts of the body and tail pale ash-colour: forehead, sides of the head beneath the eyes, and all the under parts, greyish white: the greater coverts and quills are dusky black, edged with grey: tail longer than in the *Manakin* genus, and somewhat cuneiform: legs pale grey; the outer toes deeply united, like the last species.

## PLACE.

This inhabits *Guiana*; but is not common.

20.  
PAPUAN M.

Le Manikor, *Buf. oif.* iv. p. 431.  
——— de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Pl. enl.* 707. f. 2.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a small species, measuring in length only three inches and a quarter. The bill is short and black: the upper parts of the head, neck, body, wings, and tail, are greenish black; the last is not quite even at the end, the two middle feathers being rather shorter than the others: the under parts, from the chin to the vent, dirty white: on the breast an oblong orange-coloured spot, which reaches to the belly: legs dusky lead-colour.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *New Guinea*.

*Buffon* thinks that this should not be ranked with the *Manakins*, from the place whence it was brought; from the bill having no notch; and from the shape of the tail: supposing the whole of that genus to inhabit *South America*.

LENGTH

M A N A K I N.

533

<sup>21.</sup>  
CRIMSON-  
VENTED M.

**L** E N G T H three inches and three quarters. Bill pale: the upper parts dusky black; the under white: on the vent a spot of crimson: the under tail coverts are white, and reach almost to the end of the tail, which is very short, as usual in this genus: legs brown.

Native place unknown.

DESCRIPTION.

<sup>22.</sup>  
BLACK-  
THROATED M.

**L** E N G T H four inches. Bill brown: general colour of the plumage on the upper parts blueish black: throat and vent black: belly white: legs brown.

Native place unknown.

DESCRIPTION.

<sup>23.</sup>  
ORANGE-  
BELLIED M.

**L** E N G T H four inches. Bill black: plumage on the upper parts of the bird dusky: the edge of the wing, and all beneath, pale yellowish orange: quills dusky, with pale edges: legs dusky.

From the *Cape of Good Hope*.

The two last in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Br. Mus.*

<sup>24.</sup>  
CINEREOUS M.

**L** E N G T H three inches and a half. General colour of the plumage cinereous; beneath palest: the belly very pale, inclining to white.

Native place uncertain.

DESCRIPTION.

L'Organiste,

25.  
TUNEFUL M.L'Organiste, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 290.—*Pl. enl.* 809. f. 1.L'Eveque, *Hist. de la Louif.* vol. ii. p. 140.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH four inches. Bill dusky: forehead yellow: crown and nape blue: chin, sides of the head below the eyes, and throat, black: upper part of the back, the wings, and tail, dusky black; the last short: lower part of the back and rump, the breast, belly, vent, and thighs, orange: legs dusky.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is indigenous to *St. Domingo*, where it has gained the name of *Organiste* from its note, forming the complete octave in the most agreeable manner, one note successively after another. It is said not to be uncommon; but not easy to be shot, as, like the *Creeper*, it perpetually shifts to the opposite part of the branch from the spectator's eye, so as to elude his vigilance.

It is most likely the very bird mentioned by *Du Pratz*, above-quoted; whose notes, he says, are so varied and sweet, and which warbles so tenderly, that those who have heard it value much less the song of the *Nightingale*. It is said to sing for near two hours without scarce taking breath; and, after a respite of about the same time, begins again.

*Du Pratz*, who himself has heard it, says that it sang perched on an oak, near the house he was then in.



## GENUS XLIII. TITMOUSE.

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 1. Great T. | N <sup>o</sup> 14. Guiana T. |
| 2. Norway T.               | 15. Amorous T.               |
| 3. Azure T.                | 16. Penduline T.             |
| 4. Crimson-rumped T.       | 17. Languedoc T.             |
| 5. Crimson-crowned T.      | 18. Long-tailed T.           |
| 6. Black-breasted T.       | 19. Cape T.                  |
| 7. Colemouse.              | 20. Bearded T.               |
| 8. Marsh T.                | 21. Chinese T.               |
| Var. A.                    | 22. Malabar T.               |
| Var. B.                    | 23. Siberian T.              |
| 9. Canada T.               | Var. A.                      |
| 10. Blue T.                | 24. Hudson's Bay T.          |
| 11. Toupet T.              | 25. Great-headed T.          |
| 12. Crested T.             | 26. New Zealand T.           |
| 13. Virginian T.           | 27. Creeping T.              |

**B**ILL strait, a little compressed, strong, hard, and sharp-pointed.

Nostrils round, and covered with bristles reflected over them.

Tongue cut off at the end, and terminated by three or four bristles.

Toes divided to their origin; back toe very large, and strong.

This is the definition of the *genus*, according to the *Genera of Birds*; which is fully sufficient.

I do

I do not find that any of this genus migrate, either in this climate or any other.

The food is general; feeds, fruits, and insects. A few of them greedy after flesh, whether lean or fat; but are fondest of the last. Are restless birds, and by no means timid; some of them, especially the first species, daring to assault birds of three times their own size; and often attack birds weaker than themselves, which they kill; or, on finding one already dead, in both cases pick a hole in the skull, and eat the brains on the spot.

Are very fruitful, even to a proverb; some of them laying eighteen or twenty eggs for one hatch.

I.  
← GREAT T.

Parus Major, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 341. N° 3. — *Scop. ann.* i. p. 162. N° 242. —  
*Kram. el.* p. 378. 1. — *Muller*, p. 34. N° 283. — *Georgi Reise*, p. 175.

*Olin. uc.* p. 28. — *Frisch.* t. 13.

La Grosse Mefange, ou la Charbonniere, *Bris. orn.* iii, p. 539. N° 1. — *Buf.*  
*ois.* v. p. 392. pl. 17. — *Pl. enl.* 3. f. 1.

Parus Major, seu Fringillago, *Raii Syn.* p. 73. A. 1.

Great Titmouse, or Ox-eye, *Will. orn.* p. 240. pl. 43. — *Albin.* i. pl. 46. —

*Br. Zool.* i. N° 162. pl. 57. f. 1. — *Art. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HE length of this well-known species is five inches and three quarters, and weighs nearly one ounce. Bill above half an inch, and black: the head and throat are black: the cheeks white: back and wings olive green: the belly greenish yellow; down the middle of it an irregular stripe of black, dividing it into two parts quite to the vent: rump blue grey: quills dusky, edged with grey: the greater coverts-tipped with white,

white, forming a bar on the wing: tail dusky black; the outer feathers white on the outside, but the others blue grey: legs lead-colour.

This bird is found throughout *Europe*, as well as other parts of the old continent. We hear of it from *Sweden* to the *Cape of Good Hope*. In this island it is a very common bird, frequenting our gardens, except in breeding-time, when it is seen mostly in woods, and builds in hollow trees, laying from eight to twelve eggs, which are white, spotted with rust-colour, mostly at the large end. The family after hatching keep together till the next spring, when they separate in pairs, in order to form a future generation. Said to build twice, and even three times, in a year, if the first nests have been taken.

What little note it has is not disagreeable, but is too little varied to be kept for the purpose of singing; nor is the flesh good to eat, being very bitter.

It generally lives five years\*; but is said to be subject to cramps, and other diseases.

*Parus ignotus, Brun. orn. Bor. p. 73.*

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

<sup>2.</sup>  
NORWAY T.

**B**ILL above black; beneath yellow: the throat is yellow: the neck, and all the upper parts of the body, yellow green: the breast yellow, spotted with chestnut: belly blue: near the vent yellowish: tail forked; of the same colour as the back; the two middle feathers greenish; the two outer ones white on the outside: legs black; hind claw three times as long as the others.

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Olin.*

*Brunnich* supposes it to be a variety of the *Greater Titmouse*; but it has no black on the head.

PLACE. This inhabits *Norway*.

3.  
AZURE T.

La Groſſe Meſange bleue, *Briſ. orn.* iii. p. 548. N<sup>o</sup> 3.—*Buf. oif.* v. p. 455.  
*Parus indicus* Aldrovandi, *Raii Syn.* p. 74. N<sup>o</sup> 7. — *Aldrov. av.* ii. p. 714.  
 fig. in 715.  
*Parus Dorſo dilutè cæruleo inferne albus, &c.* *N. C. Petr.* vol. xiv. p. 498.  
 N<sup>o</sup> 1. t. 13. f. 1. (*Lepechin.*)  
*Parus Cyanus, N. C. Petr.* vol. xiv. p. 588. N<sup>o</sup> 8. t. 23. f. 3. (*Pallas.*)  
 Azure Titmouse, *Arch. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Greater Titmouse*: length five inches and a half. Bill blackiſh blue; the edges dirty white: forehead, crown, cheeks, and all the under parts, white, except an irregular oblong blue mark from the breaſt to the middle of the belly, and a blue ſtripe from the bill, through the eyes, to the hind head; beneath which is a pale band: the back and rump are pale blue: upper tail coverts deep blue; the ends white: the wings are varied with white, lead-colour, and blue; the firſt forming a band acroſs the wing: the quills brown; the primaries have the inner edge white; the outer blue; towards the tip white; ſecondaries white at the tips: the tail is blue; the outer edges of the feathers whitish; moſt ſo in proportion as they are more outward; the outer one of all has the whole of the outer web white; this feather too is ſhorter than the others: legs and claws black.

PLACE.

This ſpecies has hitherto been but very obſcurely known; the whole account being drawn from a painting of *Aldrovandus*\*, who tells us that it was a native of the *East Indies*.

\* *Aldrovand*'s bird had a black ſpot beneath the eyes; and the crown, as well as the reſt of the upper parts, was of a pale blue: irides yellow.

The

The bird here described is seen throughout *Russia* and *Siberia* in winter only; probably coming from the north. Frequently met with about the suburbs of *St. Petersburg*.

*Parus peregrinus*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 342. N° 10.*

**S**IZE of the *Greater Titmouse*. General colour cinereous: beneath wholly white: rump crimson: quills brown: tail black; the four middle feathers have the ends obliquely tipped with yellow; but the two middle ones have least of that colour.

Place unknown.

*Parus griseus*, *Muller, p. 34. N° 284.*

**T**HE general colour of this bird is grey, except the crown, which is crimson\*.

Inhabits *Groenland*.

**S**IZE of the *Great Titmouse*: length six inches. Plumage above dusky: sides of the head, and round the eye, white: on each side of the neck a stripe of the same: at the hind head a spot of white: chin, throat, and breast, black: belly dirty white:

\* We have our suspicions that this bird is no other than our *Crimson-crowned Finch*, p. 259. pl. 47. not yet arrived at full plumage.

<sup>4.</sup>  
CRIMSON-  
RUMPED T.  
DESCRIPTION.

<sup>5.</sup>  
CRIMSON-  
CROWNED T.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

<sup>6.</sup>  
BLACK-  
BREASTED T.  
DESCRIPTION.

quills brown: tail black; the outer web of the exterior feather white; the next to it tipped with white: legs black.

## PLACE.

From the *Cape of Good Hope*.

In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

7.  
+ COLEMOUSE.

*Parus ater*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 341. N<sup>o</sup> 7. — *Scop. ann.* i. p. 163. N<sup>o</sup> 245. —

*Kram. el.* p. 379. N<sup>o</sup> 4. — *Georgi Reise*, p. 175. — *Frisch.* t. 13.

*La Mefange à tête noire*, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 551. N<sup>o</sup> 5.

*La petite Charbonniere*, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 400.

*Parus ater*, or *Colemouse*, *Raii Syn.* p. 73. A. 2. — *Will. orn.* p. 248. t. 43.

— *Br. Zool.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 164. pl. 57. f. 3. — *Arch. Zool.*

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

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than the *Blue Titmouse*: weight two drams: length four inches. Bill four lines and a half; colour black: head and throat black: from the bill, on each side, a broad band of white, passing just under the eye to the sides of the neck: on the hind head a large white spot: hind part of the neck, back, and rump, ash-colour: from the breast to the vent rufous white: wing coverts grey, tipped with white, forming two bands of the same colour: quills and tail feathers brownish ash-colour, bordered with grey: the tail somewhat forked: legs and claws lead-colour.

## PLACE.

This is pretty common in woods, orchards, and gardens, where it lives on the same food as the rest of the *British* species of this genus, and lays a number of eggs. It is found throughout *Europe*, and likewise met with in *America*.

*Parus palustris*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 341. N° 8.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 164. N° 246.—*Kramer*, 379. N° 5.—*Muller*, p. 34. N° 286. — *Frisch.* t. 13.—*Georgi Reise*, 175.

8.  
← MARSH T.

La Mefange de Marais, ou la Nonette cendrée, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 555. N° 7.  
—*Buf. oif.* v. p. 403.—*Pl. enl.* iii. f. 3.

*Parus palustris*, Marsh Titmouse, or Black-Cap, *Raii Syn.* p. 73. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 241. pl. 43. — *Albin.* iii. pl. 58. f. 1. — *Br. Zool.* i. N° 165. pl. 57. f. 4.—*Art. Zool.*  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

**T**HIS is a trifle bigger than the last, and differs but in a very few particulars. The crown of the head is black, but no spot of white on the hind head: on the throat is a small black spot, but not so large as in the last: upper parts of the body grey: wing coverts in some plain: the under parts white: legs as in the last.

DESCRIPTION.

This is common with us in *England*; and is remarked by others as an *European* bird. Is found in *Sweden*, *Italy*, and most of the parts between. It is much to be feared that it is not a distinct species; most probably a mere variety of the last. Manners and haunts the same. Equally prolific with the others. Lays up store of feeds against want. Fond of bees.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Le Mefange à gorge noire, *Pl. enl.* 502: f. 1.

8.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is four inches and a half in length, and is somewhat like the last; but wants both the white spot at the hind head, and the bands on the wings; the black spot on the throat is much larger; and the colours in general deeper: the tail a little cuneiform.

The

FEMALE. The *female* has the head of a rufous grey, almost like the upper parts of the body, but darker.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louisiana*.

8.  
VAR. B.

DESCRIPTION. WE have also seen a further variety, which differed in not having a black chin, all the under parts being white. One sex had the whole head black, with a band of white across the hind head: in the other, only the top of the head was black, and the nape yellowish.

PLACE. These are in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*, and were taken on board a ship off the coast of *Japan*.

9.  
CANADA T.

*Parus atricapillus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 341. N° 6.

La Mefange à tête noire de Canada, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 553. N° 6. pl. 29. f. 1.  
—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 408.

Canada Titmouse, *Arch. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION. SIZE of the last: length four inches and a half. The upper part of the head and the throat are black: hind part of the neck, scapulars, and lesser wing coverts, deep ash-colour: rump the same, but paler: upper tail coverts dirty white: sides of the head, and all beneath to the tail, white: thighs cinereous: greater wing coverts brown, edged with grey: quills brown, edged without with grey; within with whitish: tail brown, edged with grey; the two middle feathers cinereous: legs and claws blackish.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*.



*Parus cæruleus*, *Lin. Syft.* i. p. 341. N° 5.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 163. N° 244.—  
*Kram. el.* 379. N° 3.—*Raii Syn.* p. 74. A. 4.—*Muller*, p. 34. N° 285.  
 —*Frisch.* pl. 14.

La Mefange bleue, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 544. N° 2.—*Buf. oif.* v. p. 413.—*Pl. enl.*  
 iii. f. 2.

Blue Titmouse, *Albin.* i. pl. 47.—*Will. orn.* p. 242. pl. 43.—*Br. Zool.* i.  
 N° 163. pl. 57. f. 2.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus.* *Lew. Mus.*

10.  
 + BLUE T.

**L** E N G T H four inches and a half. Bill four lines and a half, and blackish: crown blue: forehead, and whole side of the head, white: from the bill, through the eyes, runs a narrow line of black to the hind head, which, as well as the hind part of the neck, is black, and is continued in a line of black to the bill, bounding the lower part of the white on the sides of the head: the back is yellowish green: wing coverts blue: quills black, edged with dusky: tail blue; outer edge paler; the two middle feathers longest: the under parts of the body yellowish white: legs and claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

This beautiful species is well known throughout *Europe*, and is found to be very destructive to our gardens and orchards, by biting off the buds of the blossoms, in search of insects; yet, as *Albin* observes, is useful in another manner, in destroying young caterpillars, and eggs of those insects which destroy the fruit.

PLACE AND  
 MANNERS.

The *female* makes a nest in the hollows of walls or trees, lining it well with feathers; laying a great number of white small eggs, at least fourteen or fifteen, though some say as far as twenty-two; but hatches only once a year, except the first nest is plundered. It easily forfakes its nest, even if the eggs are touched,

or

or especially if one is broken : but when the young are hatched, no bird defends them more courageously.

Its note consists in general of a disagreeable shriek, except now and then an attempt to warble ; but then far from pleasing.

<sup>11.</sup>  
TOUPET T.

*Parus bicolor*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 340. N° 1.—*Faun. Groen.* p. 123. N° 85.  
La Mefange hupée de la Caroline, *Brif. orn.* iii. p. 561. N° 9. — *Buf. oif.*  
v. p. 451.  
Crested Titmouse, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 57.  
Toupet Titmouse, *Arct. Zool.*

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Greater Titmouse* : length six inches. Bill five lines and a half long, and of a black colour : on the forehead, just over the bill, is a black spot : the head is furnished with a longish pointed crest, which, with all the upper parts of the body, is of a deep grey : the under parts reddish white, deepest on the sides : quills and tail edged with rufous grey ; the last a trifle forked : legs lead-colour.

FEMALE.

The *female* differs from the *male*, in having the belly and sides nearly white.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird inhabits *Carolina* and *Virginia*, where it is found the whole year, and keeps chiefly in the woods, living on insects, like others of its race. It is also met with in *Denmark* and the southern parts of *Groenland*, where it is called *Avingarsak*. It flies swiftly ; and during flight folds up the wing frequently, when it utters a weak note.

*Parus cristatus*, *Lin. Syst. i.* p. 340. N° 2. — *Scop. ann. i.* p. 162. 243. —  
*Kram. el.* p. 379. N° 2. — *Raii Syn.* p. 74. N° 6. — *Muller*, p. 34.  
 N° 282. — *Georgi Reise*, p. 175. — *Frisch.* t. 14.

12.  
 CRESTED T.

Le Mefange huppée, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 558. N° 8. — *Buf. ois.* v. p. 447. —  
*Pl. enl.* 502. f. 2.

Crested Titmouse, *Raii Syn.* p. 74. N° 6. — *Albin.* ii. pl. 57. — *Will. orn.*  
 p. 242. t. 43. — *Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus.*

**S**IZE of the *Blue Titmouse*: weighs one third of an ounce: length four inches and three quarters. Bill five lines and a half, and blackish: the forehead and sides of the head are white: the top of the head is adorned with long feathers, of a black colour, margined with white, which, when elevated, form a beautiful crest, pointed at the top: the chin and throat are black, from which passes a line of black to the hind head, bounding the white on the cheeks at the under part: on the ears an irregular spot of black: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are rufous grey; the two last deepest: the under parts of the body white: the sides have a rufous tinge: the legs lead-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

This bird is found in many parts of *France*, especially in *Normandy*\*, and in many parts between that and *Sweden*. It is in the deep forests that it is chiefly met with, and especially among the *evergreen* trees, insomuch that it is scented with their resinous odour. It is said to be fond of solitude; never mixing with other birds, nor in numbers even with its own species; and will not be tamed; whence it is little known, except to the few who frequent its place of residence. It is full as fruitful as the rest of its race.

PLACE AND  
 MANNERS.

\* Not met with either about *Paris* or *Orleans*. — *Salerne*, p. 216.

13.  
VIRGINIAN T.

Parus Virginianus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 342. N° 9.  
 La Mefange de Virginie, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 575. N° 14.  
 ———— à Croupion jaune, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 453.  
 The Yellow Rump, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 58.  
 Virginian Titmouse, *Arct. Zool.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is five inches long. The bill five lines, and blackish: the head, and upper parts of the body, are olive brown: the under grey: rump of a fine yellow: legs and claws brown.

The *female* pretty much like the *male*.

## FEMALE.

This inhabits *Virginia*.

## PLACE.

Feeds on insects; in search of which it runs up and down the trees with great facility, like a *Woodpecker*.

14.  
GUIANA T.

Parus cela, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 343. N° 14.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 458.  
 Black Parus of *Linnaeus*, *Kalm. Trav.* ii. p. 151.  
*Lew. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HE bill is white: the whole plumage black, except a yellow spot on the wings, and another at the base of the tail.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Guiana*.

15.  
AMOROUS T.  
DESCRIPTION.

La Mefange Amoureuse, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 456.

**T**HIS weighs three drams, and is five inches and a quarter in length. The bill is eight lines long, black at the base, and orange at the end: the plumage is wholly of a deep slate-colour, nearly black, except on the middle of the wing, where there is a longitudinal spot, half yellow half rufous, formed by the outer margins of some of the middle coverts, which are of those colours.

This inhabits the northern parts of *Asia*; and is called the *Amorous*, on account of its disposition. It has been kept in cages; and in this imprisoned state, when in pairs, nothing can exceed the fondness of the one sex for the other; perpetually caressing: by this means alleviating the rigours of confinement, and making even captivity itself supportable.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Parus pendulinus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 342. N<sup>o</sup> 13.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 175.

La Mefange de Pologne, ou le Remiz, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 565. N<sup>o</sup> 11. pl. 29.

f. 2.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 423.—*Pl. enl.* 608. f. 3.

Mountain Titmouse, *Albin.* iii. pl. 57. (male and female.)

16.  
PENDULINE T.

**T**HIS equals the *Blue Titmouse* in size, and is above four inches and a half in length. The bill is five lines long, and ash-coloured: the fore part of the head whitish; the hind part of it, and neck, cinereous: upper part of the back and scapulars rufous grey; the lower part and rump grey: the forehead black, which lengthens backwards into a band under each eye: throat and fore part of the neck very pale ash-colour: the rest of the under parts pale rufous: upper lesser wing coverts brown, tipped with rufous; the greater ones blackish, edged with chestnut, and tipped with pale rufous: quills and tail brown, margined with white: legs reddish grey: claws blackish.

DESCRIPTION.

This species inhabits not only *Poland*, from whence it has been named by some, but also *Italy*, *Siberia* \*, and the interme-

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* Common in *Russia*; in greatest plenty at *Sundaëf*, on the river *Taick*, though they are likewise seen along the *Volga*, and other parts.—See *Dec. Russia*, vol. i. p. 480. iii. p. 363.

diate parts. — The most curious circumstance of these birds is their nest; than which nothing can be more singular. It is of a roundish shape, not much unlike that of the *Long-tailed Titmouse*, but composed of still finer materials.

The bird frequents watery places, for the sake of aquatic insects, on which it feeds: and makes use of the down of the *Willow* and *Poplar*, as well as that of the *Thistle*, and such-like; these it entwines with its bill into a close body, strengthening the fabric without with the small fibres and roots of plants; and lining the whole within with some of the loose soft down above-mentioned. This nest is hung at the extreme end of some weak branch which projects over the water, and is wholly covered, except a hole left for entrance, which is placed on one side, generally that which is opposite the water. By this cautious instinct it fears neither quadruped nor reptile; for neither can venture to it from above, nor attack it beneath.

The *female* lays four or five eggs, white as snow, and almost transparent; and generally has two broods in a year, the first in *April* or *May*, the second in *August*.

These nests may be seen frequently in the marshes about *Bologna*, and other places. The peasants who inhabit those parts make great account both of the birds and their nests; hanging one of the last near the door of their hut. And as to the bird itself, they account it very little less than *sacred*; beholding it with that superstitious veneration which is so commonly the effect of unenlightened minds.

La Penduline, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 433.  
Mefange du Languedoc, *Pl. enl.* 708. f. 1.

17.  
LANGUEDOC  
T.

**L** E N G T H four inches. Bill full four lines; colour black; the edge of the upper mandible yellow brown: top of the head grey: the upper parts of the body rufous grey; beneath the same, but paler: upper wing coverts blackish, with rufous margins; the secondary quills the same, but paler at the ends; the greater quills blackish, with whitish margins: tail black also, but margined with rufous: legs lead-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

We meet with this bird in *Languedoc*; and in manners it may well vie with the former, being not inferior in regard to the construction of the nest; which is pretty large, in respect to the size of the bird, being in shape like, and not much less than, the egg of an *Ostrich*; the longest diameter is six inches, the shortest three inches and a half. It fixes this nest on a forked twig of the *Poplar*, surrounding it with wool; employing the downy part of the *Poplar*-flower, and such other materials as the last species makes use of. This is likewise open only on one side, but the entrance is still more surprising; for it constructs a kind of portico over it, projecting almost three quarters of an inch, whereby there is an additional security against the accidents of wind, rain, and other inconveniences.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is called at *Languedoc* the *Wild Canary-bird* \*.

\* *Hist. des ois.*

18.  
+ LONG-  
TAILED T.

*Parus caudatus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 342. N° 11.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 164. N° 247.—  
*Kram. el.* p. 379. N° 6.—*Frisch.* t. 14.—*Raii Syn.* p. 74.

La Mefange à longue queue, *Bris. orn.* iii. 570. N° 13.—*Buf. ois.* v. p. 437.  
pl. 19.—*Pl. enl.* 502. f. 3.

Long-tailed Titmouse, *Raii Syn.* p. 74. A. 5.—*Will. orn.* p. 242. pl. 43.—  
*Albin.* ii. pl. 57. f. 1.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 166.—*Arct. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is an elegant species: its length is nearly five inches and a half. The bill is short, thick, and black: the irides hazel: top of the head white, mixed with grey; this is surrounded all round by a broad streak of black, like a crown, uniting at the back part, and passes down the hind part of the neck and back quite to the rump: the sides of the head, and all the under parts as far as the breast, white, but the last inclines to reddish: the sides of the back, the rump itself, the belly, sides, and vent, are of a dull rose-colour, but have a mixture of white on the under parts: the lesser wing coverts are black; the greater brown, edged with rose-colour: the quills dusky, with pale edges: the tail makes up above one-half of the bird, being three inches and a half long; the feathers of very unequal lengths, for the outer ones are only one inch three quarters\*; the four middle feathers are black; the third on each side the same, edged with grey, and the others black and white: the legs and claws are black.

\* Most birds with wedged tails preserve a regular or graduated inequality in the tail feathers; but this is very singular, for the two middle feathers are three inches two lines long, the next on each side three inches and a half, the third three inches and a quarter, the fourth three inches, the fifth two inches seven lines, and the sixth, or outer one, only one inch three quarters.

No



No bird in these parts makes so curious and elegant a nest as this: it is generally of an oval shape, with a small hole in the side \* by way of entrance; the outer materials are moss, liverwort, and wool, curiously interwoven, and compleatly lined within with the softest feathers. This is not suspended from a branch, as some of this genus, but firmly applied on the fork of a branch, three or four feet from the ground. They lay generally from ten to seventeen eggs †, which are greyish, with a mixture of reddish, but paler at the large end.

This bird appears to be common enough in most places, but is particularly so in orchards and gardens, biting off the buds with great dexterity: is an active, restless animal, flying ever backwards and forwards, and running up and down the branches in all directions with great facility. The young and old keep together the whole winter, not separating till the spring invites them to pair and forward their race.

We find them recorded by authors as inhabitants of *Sweden* on the one hand, and *Italy* on the other, and no doubt occupying the intermediate places. By their fullness of plumage, equalled only by the *Owl*, one would think them able to bear the cold of even a more rigorous climate than the first-mentioned; yet wonderful, like the *White Owl*, it has likewise been brought from *Jamaica*, and both of them appeared to us just as fully clothed as in the coldest regions.

\* *Frisch* observes, that there are sometimes two entrances, the one opposite to the other, that the bird may not ruffle the feathers in turning round.

† Often as far as twenty. *Salerne orn.* p. 116.

19.  
CAPE T.

La Mefange du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Sen. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 206.  
pl. 115.

Le Petit Deuil, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 445.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HE bill in this species is black: irides red: the head, neck, back, belly, and wing coverts, pale cinereous grey: quills black, edged with white: tail black above and white beneath: legs black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, and constructs a nest in shape not unlike a *bottle* with a short neck: it is composed of a kind of cotton, and placed in the thickest shrubs. The neck is narrow, and on the outside there is a sort of additional nest, serving for the lodgment of the *male*, while the *female* sits, or broods her young within. It is said that when the *female* goes out of the nest, the *male* strikes against the outside with all the force of his wings, which occasions the edges of the entrance to collapse together, so as to prevent the entrance of such insects, &c. as might do injury to the young in their absence.

20.  
← BEARDED T.

*Parus biarmicus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 340. N° 12.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 241.—*Frisch.* t. 8.

La Mefange barbue, ou le Moustache, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 567. N° 12.—*Buf. oif.* v. p. 418. pl. 18.—*Pl. enl.* 618. f. 1. 2.

*Pendulus*, *Kram. el.* p. 373.

*Beardmanica*, *Albin.* i. pl. 48.

Least Butcher-bird, *Edw.* pl. 55.

Bearded Titmouse, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 167.—*Arch. Zool.*  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Long-tailed Titmouse*, but is bigger in the body: length six inches and a quarter. Bill five lines and a half; the

the colour of it orange, when the bird is alive, but fades immediately on death to a dingy yellow: irides yellow: the head pale ash-colour: beneath the eye is a tuft of black feathers ending in a point, not unlike a *mustachoe*: the hind part of the neck, and the upper part of the back, are of an orange bay or rufous-colour: the throat white: breast flesh-coloured: belly, sides, and thighs, the same as the back, but paler: the vent black: the tail is two inches three quarters long, and of a cuneiform shape; it is of nearly the same colour with the back; the outer feather is very short, dusky at the base, and nearly white at the end; the second nearly the same, but the end only white for a little way; the third only so just at the tip: the legs are black.

The *female* differs from the *male* in wanting the whiskers under the eyes: the crown of the head is ferruginous, spotted with black: and the vent feathers are not black, but of the same colour as the rest of the under parts.

These birds are found in *England*, but have hitherto been observed only in marshy situations, where *reeds* grow, on the seeds of which it feeds, as well as small insects; both of which have been found in their stomachs. They are pretty frequent, and in not inconsiderable quantities, in the marshes among the reeds between *Eritb* and *London*, and are again met with in such-like places near *Gloucester*, as well as among the great tracts of reeds near *Cowbit* in *Lancashire*. In all these places I make no doubt of their breeding, as I know that they stay in the first-named parts the whole year. The nest is not known for certain; but I have seen one, which was composed of very soft downy materials,

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

suspended between three reeds drawn together, thought to be the work of that bird\*.

They are also common in *Denmark*; and *Buffon* supposes, that a pair of these, having escaped from the cage of the *Countess* of *Albemarle*, have founded this colony in *England*. This may have been the case in respect to those of *Erith*, being on the borders of the *Thames*, but will not so well account for their being elsewhere; and I am inclined to think that they are indigenous to us, and have been so *ab origine*; and that it is merely owing to their frequenting such places only where the *reeds* grow, that they have been so little known; for as these birds never go farther than a few yards from the *beds* †, they have stood the greater chance, which has really happened, of not being earlier observed: however, future observers would do well to push their enquiries further concerning this bird; first, in respect to the nest itself, and manner of rearing their young; and, secondly, in what other parts of *England* they have been observed.

\* *Kramer* says, the nest is built among the *Willows*, and is of the shape of a purse, made of soft downy materials, such as the down of the *Greater Cat's Tail* †, or that of the *Asp* ‖, hanging the nest on a branch.

† The *Reed-beds* frequently cover many acres of ground; these grow in the water, so as to be overflowed at every tide; and few persons ever go near them, except in the time of cutting, which they do in boats, as, except at very low tides, one can scarce set a footstep within their boundaries.

† *Typha latifolia*, *Lin.*

‖ *Populus tremula*, *Lin.*

LENGTH

T I T M O U S E.

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<sup>21.</sup>  
CHINESE T.

**L**ENGTH three inches three quarters. Bill short and black, a trifle bent: general colour of the plumage ferruginous brown, palest on the head and neck: quills and tail brown, edged with black; the last pretty long: legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *China*. Described from drawings in the possession of Captain *Broadley*.

PLACE.

La Mefange de la Côte de Malabar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 204. pl. 114. f. 1.

<sup>22.</sup>  
MALABAR T.

**L**ENGTH five inches two-thirds. Bill black: irides red: the head, hind part of the neck, and back, of a deep grey: the throat black: the breast, belly, and vent, the colour of red orpiment: the wing coverts black, with a pale red spot on some of the lower ones: the second quills are black; the next to them half red half black; the greater quills black: the two middle tail feathers are black; the others of a pale red half way from the base, the end half black: the under tail coverts pale rufous: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the colours less bright: all the under parts rufous yellow: but the spot on the wings and rump the same as in the *male*,

FEMALE.

Inhabits the coast of *Malabar*.

PLACE.

<sup>23.</sup>  
SIBIRIAN T.

La Mefange à Ceinture blanche, *Buf. oif.* v. p. 446.  
 ————— de Siberie, *Pl. enl.* 708. f. 3.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH five inches. Bill half an inch, and blackish: the chin, throat, and as far as the breast, black: top of the head, and all above the eye, greyish brown: from the bill a streak of white passes beneath the eye, after which it widens, and occupying each side of the neck, passes forward on the breast beneath the black: from this to the vent the colour is rufous grey: the wings and tail cinereous brown: quills edged with rufous grey: the tail is above an inch and three quarters in length, a little wedge-shaped; the outer feather bordered with rufous grey: bill and legs blackish.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Siberia*.

<sup>23.</sup>  
VAR. A.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black: upper part of the plumage pale brownish ash-colour: forehead and under parts white: down the middle of the throat and breast black: quills dusky, with hoary margins: the tail two inches and a half in length; plain dusky: legs black.

This differs from the last in the length of tail, as well as in the chin and throat; the black on which is not so broad, nor is the white which borders it so conspicuous: the belly also has no rufous tinge.

This was brought home in our last circumnavigating ships, but from whence uncertain.



Pl. LV.



*Great-headed Titmouse.*



*Parus Hudsonicus*, or Hudson's Bay Titmouse, *Pp. Trans.* vol. lxiv. p. 403.  
(*Forster.*)—*Arch. Zool.*

24.  
HUDSON'S BAY  
T.

**L**ENGTH five inches one-eighth; breadth seven inches; weight half an ounce. Bill black: the head is ferruginous brown: beneath the eyes a white streak: throat black, the blackness passing under the white streak: back greenish ash-colour: breast and belly white: sides of the belly ferruginous: wings brown; quills edged with cinereous: tail two inches and a half long; a little rounded at the end; coloured as the quills: rump rufous white. All the feathers of this bird are long and loose, and of a black colour at the base, being only tipped of the colours above-mentioned: the legs are black; the middle and hind claws twice as long as the others. The *male* and *female* are alike.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, where it braves the severest winters. *Dr. Forster* informs us, that it breeds about our settlements there, and lays five eggs. It is frequent about *Juniper*-bushes, and is called by the natives *Peche-ke-ke-sbisb*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

25.  
GREAT-  
HEADED T.  
PL. LV.

**L**ENGTH four inches and a half. Bill small, pale, and furnished with a few weak bristles at the base: the head very full of feathers, appearing very disproportionate to the size of the bird: the head, neck, and back, dusky black: on the forehead, just over the bill, a spot of white: on the wing a bar of white: the breast is orange; the rest of the under part buff yellow, with a mixture of black on the thighs: the tail is long, and.

DESCRIPTION.

and rounded in shape; the colour of it black; the two outer feathers white, with the ends black, divided obliquely; the next white within near the tip\*: legs dusky brown.

FEMALE.

The *female* is pale brown above; all beneath yellow: the bill and spot over it as in the *male*: quills dusky.

PLACE.

In the collection of Sir *J. Banks*. Found in *Queen Charlotte's Bay, New Zealand*, and called there *Mirro-Mirro*.

26.  
NEW-ZEA-  
LAND I.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH five inches. Bill small, being only a quarter of an inch in length; colour of it brown, with the tip dusky: the forehead rufous: the upper parts of the body pale cinereous red, mixed with brown: over the eye a white streak: beneath the eye, and sides of the head, cinereous: under parts pale rufous grey: quills pale brown: tail the colour of the back; the two middle feathers black; the others marked with a square spot of brown about the middle of each feather: the legs are an inch in length, of a dusky colour; claws black.

PLACE.

This is met with at *Dusky Bay, New Zealand*, where it is called *Tòe-Tòe*. From Sir *J. Banks's* drawings.

27.  
CREEPING T.

*Parus Americanus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 341. N° 4.

Le Figuier cendré de la Caroline, *Bris. orn.* iii. p. 522. N° 66.—*Pl. enl.* 731. f. 1.

————— à Collier, *Buf. ois.* v. p. 301.

Finch-Creeper, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 64.—*Ar&Z. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *White Throat*. The upper mandible brown; the lower yellow: the head blue; a white spot over the

\* In some birds four of the middle tail feathers only are black; all the others white, with the outer edges and tips black: the bill is also black.

eye, and another under it: upper part of the back yellowish green; the rest of the upper parts, and tail, dusky blue: wing coverts spotted with white, forming two bands of that colour on the wings: throat and breast yellow; the last deepest: on the lower part of the neck a half collar of black: belly white: sides marked with reddish spots: quills blackish, edged with blueish ash-colour; within white: tail rather forked, and blackish; the two middle feathers cinereous blue; the others edged with the same; the two outer ones marked with a white spot within at the tip: legs yellowish.

The *female* is merely black and brown.

These are found in *Carolina*, where they remain all the winter, and creep up and down the bodies of trees in search of insects, on which they feed. They are also met with in *Canada*.

FEMALE.

PLACE.

## GENUS XLIV. SWALLOW.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| N° 1. Chimney Sw.     | N° 20. Ash-bellied Sw. |
| Var. A.               | 21. Violet Sw.         |
| 2. Otaheite Sw.       | 22. Chalybeate Sw.     |
| 3. Martin.            | 23. Purple Sw.         |
| Var. A.               | 24. Canada Sw.         |
| 4. Panayan Sw.        | 25. Brasilian Sw.      |
| 5. Rufous-bellied Sw. | 26. Brown-breasted Sw. |
| 6. Cape Sw.           | 27. White-winged Sw.   |
| 7. Senegal Sw.        | Var. A.                |
| 8. White-bellied Sw.  | 28. Esculent Sw.       |
| 9. Ambergris Sw.      | 29. Wheat Sw.          |
| 10. Sand Martin.      | 30. Grey-rumped Sw.    |
| 11. Rock Sw.          | 31. Rufous-rumped Sw.  |
| 12. Crag Sw.          | 32. Aculeated Sw.      |
| 13. Daurian Sw.       | Var. A.                |
| 14. Red-headed Sw.    | Var. B.                |
| 15. Aonalashka Sw.    | 33. Sharp-tailed Sw.   |
| 16. Rufous-headed Sw. | 34. Swift.             |
| 17. Black Sw.         | 35. Chinese D°.        |
| 18. St. Domingo Sw.   | 36. White-bellied D°.  |
| 19. Peruvian Sw.      | 37. White-collared D°. |

**B**IRDS of this genus have a short bill, broad at the base, small at the point, and a little bending.

Nostrils open.

Tongue

S W A L L O W.

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Tongue short, broad, and cloven.

Tail, for the most part, forked \* : wings long.

Legs short ; toes placed three before and one behind †.

*Hirundo rustica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 343. N° 1.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 165. N° 249.—  
*Kram. el.* p. 380. N° 1.—*Muller*, N° 287.—*Brun. orn. bor.* p. 73.  
N° 289.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 175.—*Frisch.* t. 18.—*Faun. Succ.* 270.

L'Hirondelle de Cheminée, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 486. N° 1.

————— ou L'Hirondelle domestique, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 591.  
pl. 25. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 543. f. 1.

*Hirundo domestica*, *Raii Syn.* p. 71. A. 1.

Common or Chimney Swallow, *Will. orn.* p. 212. t. 39.—*Albin.* i. pl. 45.—  
*Br. Zool.* i. N° 168. pl. 58.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

I.  
+ CHIMNEY  
SW.

**L** E N G T H more than six inches. Bill black : irides hazel : forehead and chin red, inclining to chesnut : the upper parts of the head, neck, body, wings, and tail, black, with a rich gloss of purplish blue : breast and belly white : the tail very forked ; all the feathers, except the two middle ones, marked with an oval white spot on the inner web near the end : legs very short, and blackish.

DESCRIPTION.

This is well known throughout *England*, where it takes up its residence during the summer-months, departing about the end of *September*, and coming the latter end of *March*. With us it builds universally in chimneys, within five or six feet of the top, on the inside, making its nest of mud, mixed with straw and hair, lining it with feathers. Lays from four to six white eggs,

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* Except the 24th species, which has an even tail.

† The four last excepted, the toes of which are all placed forwards.

## S W A L L O W.

speckled with red: has two broods in a year; the first in *June*, the other in *August*. The *male* has a little warbling weak note, but not unpleasing.

This species is supposed, with some propriety, to take up its winter-quarters in *Senegal*\*, and parts adjacent, and seems to possess in turn the whole of the old continent, being known from *Norway* to the *Cape of Good Hope*, on the one hand, and from *Kamtschatka* to *India* and *Japan* on the other. They are also found in all parts of *North America*, migrating north and south, as with us. In *Sweden* and in *North America* they are called *Barn Swallows* †. *Kalm* says, that in *America* they build in houses, and under the outsides of the roofs; also on the mountains, in such parts of them as project beyond the bottom, as well as under the corners of perpendicular rocks. The *aculeated* ones building in chimneys, as ours in *England*.

Much may be said concerning their migrations, whether any of them pass the winter under the water, &c. but this would take up too much both of our time and paper; and what is worse, leave us still in the dark in respect to the subject. Who-

\* Talking of Swallows, Mr. *Adanson* says, "they are never seen but at this time of the year (after *October*) at *Senegal*, along with the *Quails*, *Wagtails*, *Kites*, and some other birds of passage, which go thither every year, when the cold drives them away from the temperate countries of *Europe*. Another fact, not less worthy of remark, is, that the Swallows do not build their nests in *Senegal* as in *Europe*; they lie every night two and two, or single, on the sea-shore, which they seem to like better than inland places." *Voy. to Senegal*, p. 121. And again, p. 163, mentions, that the Swallows took up their residence at night in his hut, which was pretty dark within, perched on the rafters; however it is doubted by some, whether they be *our Swallows*.

† *Ladu-swala*, *Faun. Succ.* p. 98. See also, *Kalm Voy.* ii. p. 270.

ever may be inclined to peruse what has been said on this matter, may consult *Phil. Transf.* N° 36. vol. li. p. 459.—vol. liii. p. 101.—*Buf. ois.* vol. vi. p. 552. *Et seq.*—*Br. Zool.* vol. i. Art. *Swallow.*

L'Hirondelle blanche, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 489. A.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

1.  
VAR. A.  
+ WHITE SW.

**T**HIS variety is wholly white. I have likewise seen a specimen with the chin reddish, otherwise of a pure white\*.

DESCRIPTION.

2.  
OTAHEITE SW.  
PL. IN FRONTIS-  
PIECE.

**L**ENGTH five inches. Bill black: irides brown: colour of the body brown black, with a shining blueish gloss: from the chin to the upper part of the breast it is of a fulvous purple; the rest of the parts beneath are of a sooty brown; the vent palest: tail a little forked; above black; beneath the same, but paler; the length two inches and a quarter: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of *Otaheite*. One of these is

PLACE.

\* Among some *Chinese* drawings belonging to the late Dr. *Fothergill*, I observed one, called *Hirundo vulgaris*, wholly white: the bill red, and short: the wings long: the tail feathers even, except the two outer ones, which were an inch and a half longer than the rest: the legs red. I likewise met with one in some other *Chinese* drawings, in all respects the same, except the two long tail feathers, which were placed in the middle of the tail, and not on the outside. Which of the two was right, or whether the bird itself is a *Swallow*, I am not able to determine.

in the collection of Sir J. Banks, in which specimen the purple advances far on the breast, and is so represented in our figure of it.

<sup>3.</sup>  
+ MARTIN.

*Hirundo urbica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 344. N° 3.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 165. N° 250.—*Kram. el.* p. 380. N° 2 —*Brun.* N° 290.—*Muller*, N° 288.—*Frisch.* t. 17.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 175.—*Faun. Suec.* 271.

Le petite Hirondelle, ou le Martinet à Cul blanc, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 490. N° 2.

L'Hirondelle à Cul blanc, ou de Fenêtre, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 614. pl. 25. N° 2.

Le petit Martinet, *Pl. enl.* 542. f. 2.

*Hirundo rustica*, sive *agrestis* Plinii, *Raii Syn.* p. 71. A. 2.

Martin, Martlet, or Martinet, *Will. orn.* p. 213. t. 39.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 56. a.

*Br. Zool.* i. N° 169.—*Ar&L. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is not quite so big as the last species: length only five inches and a half. The bill is black: the mouth yellow within: irides hazel: the head, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are of a glossy blue black: the rump white, as are the whole of the under parts of the body from chin to vent: the tail is forked, but not near so much as in the last: legs covered with white down quite to the claws, which are white also.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These birds are frequent in *England*, and more numerous than the *Chimney Swallow*. They build under the eaves and cornices of houses, making a nest of mud and straw, like that bird, leaving a hole for entrance, and lining the inside with feathers: often “ builds against the sides of high cliffs near the sea. For “ the time that the young keep the nest, the old one feeds “ them, adhering by the claws to the outside; but as soon as “ they quit it, feeds them flying, by a motion quick, and almost “ imperceptible



“imperceptible to those who are not used to observe it\*.”

It lays generally only twice in the year; the first time five white eggs, inclining to dusky at the large end: at the second hatch the eggs are only three, or four at most; and at the third, which is sometimes the case †, no more than two or three.

This comes into *England* about twenty days after the *Swallow*, generally departing the beginning of *October*.

3.  
VAR. A.

**I**N Sir *J. Banks's* collection, I observe a *Martin* very like the above, but dusky in those parts where that is black: the quills, tail, and its upper coverts, tipped with white.

DESCRIPTION.

This came from some part of *North America*.

PLACE.

L'Hirondelle d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* p. 118. pl. 76.

à gorge couleur de rouille, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 607.

4.  
PANAYAN SW.

**S**IZE of the *Sand Martin*. Bill black: on the forehead a rusty yellow spot: throat the same, bordered by a narrow black collar: head, neck, and back, of a velvet black: lesser wing coverts changeable violet black: greater ones and quills coal black: tail the same, and forked: wings and tail of equal lengths: all the under parts of the body, from the throat, white: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Antigue*, in the island of *Panay*, one of the *Philippines*.

PLACE.

\* *Br. Zool.* i. p. 401.

† *Hist. des ois.*

5.  
RUFIOUS-  
BELLIED SW.

L'Hirondelle à ventre roux de Cayenne, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 607.—*Pl. enl.* 724.  
f. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than our *Chimney Swallow*: length five inches and a half. Bill half an inch long, and black: the forehead is whitish: the upper parts of the body glossy black; the under rufous, growing paler towards the vent: legs dusky.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These are found at *Cayenne*, and not unfrequently as far north as *New York*; and are the sort which *M. Bajon* \* mentions building in houses, without any mixture of mud, fabricating the nest with moss, dried plants, and short bits of sticks, all united with a sort of gum, so as scarce to be broken, lining it with feathers; suspending it from the beams and rafters, sides of walls, and eaves of houses; sometimes a foot and a half in length, and is fixed by one of its sides, making the opening near the bottom. The female lays four or five eggs. The young go out as soon as their wings will support them.

6.  
CAPE SW.

L'Hirondelle au Capuchin roux, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 608.

Hirondelle à tête rouffée du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Pl. enl.* 723. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH seven inches. Bill half an inch, and black: the whole top of the head, below the eyes on each side, and the nape behind, is deep rufous, mixed with black: the back part of the neck, back, and wing coverts, blue black: quills brown, edged with lighter brown: tail forked; blackish; all the feathers, except the two middle, marked with an oval spot of

\* *Mem. sur Cayenne*, vol. ii. p. 275.

white,

white, appearing, as in ours, only when the tail is spread: the throat brown, mixed with white: the rest of the under parts yellowish white, marked with perpendicular blackish streaks: legs dusky.

This inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it builds in houses, fixing the nest to the ceilings; making it of mud without, and of feathers within, of a round shape, with a kind of cylindrical entrance. The female lays four or five speckled eggs.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Hirundo Senegalensis*, *Lin Syst.* i. p. 345. N° 8.

L'Hirondelle du Senegal, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 496. N° 5 pl. 45. f. 1.

La grande Hirondelle à ventre roux du Senegal, *Buf. ois.* vi. 610.—*Pl. enl.*

310.

7.  
SENEGAL SW.

**T**HIS is a large species, measuring eight inches and a half in length, and expands fifteen inches and a quarter. Bill eight lines long, and dusky: top of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and wing coverts, glossy steel black: quills and tail black; the last much forked: the rump, and all the under parts of the body, rufous; very pale on the throat, and under the wings.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Senegal*.

PLACE.

L'Hirondelle à ceinture blanche, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 611.

Hirondelle de Cayenne, à bande blanche sur le ventre, *Pl. enl.* 724. f. 2.

8.  
WHITE-BEL-  
LIED SW.

**L**ENGTH six inches. Bill half an inch long, and black: the whole bird is black, except a band of white across the belly, and a spot of the same on the outer part of the thighs: tail forked.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Found at *Cayenne*, but not in plenty; also in *Guiana*, on the borders of rivers. Skims the surface of the water, like ours in *Europe*; and is often seen perched on the floating trees which chance has thrown into the stream.

9.  
AMBERGRIS  
SW.

L'Hirondelle de Rivage du Senegal, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 508. pl. 45. f. 4.  
L'Hirondelle ambrée, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 612.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a Wren: length five inches and a half. Bill half an inch; colour blackish: the whole plumage is grey brown, deepest on the head and quills: tail very forked: legs brown.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Senegal*. Is said to smell very strong of *ambergris* \*.

10.  
+ SAND  
MARTIN.

*Hirundo riparia*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 344. N° 4. — *Kram. cl.* p. 381. N° 4. — *Brun.* N° 291. — *Muller*, p. 34. N° 289. — *Frisch.* t. 18. — *Georgi Reise*, N° 175. — *Faun. Suec.* 273.

L'Hirondelle de Rivage, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 506. N° 12. — *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 632. — *Pl. enl.* 543. f. 2.

*Hirundo riparia* *Aldrov. Raii Syn.* p. 71. A. 3.

Sand Martin, or Shore-bird, *Will. orn.* p. 213. t. 39. — *Albin.* ii. pl. 56. b. — *Br. Zool.* i. N° 170. — *Aræ. Zool.*

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

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill five lines, and blackish: upper parts of the plumage mouse-colour: throat and under parts white: on the breast a bar of mouse-colour: legs blackish, feathered behind.

\* *Seba.*

This is common about the banks of rivers and *sand-pits*, where it digs deep horizontal holes in the sides; at the end of which is the nest, which is composed only of a few dried fibres, or straw, mixed with feathers. It is said to lay only once in a year (the eggs five or six in number, quite white and transparent) and to produce its young more early than the rest of its tribe\*.

*Salerne* observes, that the young are very fat, and in flavour scarce inferior to the *Ortolan*.

This species is found throughout *Europe*. It does not always take pains to make an hole for a nest; frequently laying in cavities of quarries, and in hollows of trees, where it is convenient. It is likewise an inhabitant of *North America* throughout; making the nest in the steep shores of rivers and lakes, in the same manner as in *England* †.

*Hirundo rupestris*, *Scop. ann. i. p. 167. N° 253.*

**S**IZE of the *Martin*. Bill black: upper parts of the plumage mouse-colour; quills and tail darkest; beneath whitish: the tail nearly even at the end, or at least very little forked; on each feather a white spot on the inner web: legs naked, and black.

Inhabits *Carniola*. Makes its nest of clay, in the hollows of rocks.

\* *Frisch*.—If so, one would suppose the probability of having two broods in a year, at least.

† *Kalm*.—Called in *America*, *Ground Swallow*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

II.  
ROCK SW.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

12.  
+ CRAG SW.

L'Hirondelle grise des Rochers, *Buf. ois.* vi, p. 64v.  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION. **L**ENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black: plumage above like the *Sand Martin*: quills and tail grey brown, margined with rufous: the tail scarcely forked; the two middle feathers, and the outer one on each side, plain; the four on each side, between these, marked on the inner web with a white spot: the under part of the body rufous: sides inclining to brown: legs covered with grey down, mixed with brown: claws black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These inhabit the rocks and crags about *Savoy*; arriving there the middle of *April*, and departing the 15th of *August*, for the most part; now and then some stragglers remain to the 10th of *October*. This species is also found in the mountains of *Auvergne* and *Dauphiné*. I have also received it from *Gibraltar*.

It seems to have great affinity to the last.

13.  
DAURIAN SW.

*Hirundo daurica*, *Lin. Mantif.* 1771. p. 523.—*AÆ. Holm.* 1769.  
*Hirundo alpestris*, *Pall. Tr.* vol. ii. p. 709. N° 19.  
——— *daurica*, *Spic. Zool.*

DESCRIPTION.

**B**IGGER than the *Chimney Swallow*: the bill a little broader: crown of the head, base of the wings, and between them, also the tail coverts, of a deep steel black: on each side of the head, from the eye to the nape, taking in the temples, a triangular ferruginous patch; in some subjects meeting at the back part: lower part of the back and rump pale ferruginous: under parts dirty white, streaked with black down the shaft: tail glossy black, and very forked; the four middle feathers nearly even; the





*Rufous-headed Swallow.*



the outer one, especially in old birds, very long, and commonly marked with a white spot within: legs pretty large; brown.

Inhabits *Siberia*. Builds in high rocks of the *Altaic Chain*, and beyond *Lake Baikal*, though sometimes in deserted ruinous edifices. The nest is made of clay, large, of an hemispherical shape, with a long narrow canal, like a neck, for entrance.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

**S** I Z E of a small *Humming Bird*. Bill short, flat, dusky: head red: back dusky; the feathers edged with white: the under parts of the body white: tail coverts pale brown: tail a trifle forked; that and the wings both dusky.

Inhabits *India* \*.

14.  
RED-HEADED  
SW.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Lev. Mus.*

**L** E N G T H four inches and a half. Bill very short, dusky: the plumage above dull black, without gloss: beneath, and sides of the head, dusky ash-colour; the last darkest: rump dirty white: tail forked; each feather round at the end: legs dusky.

Inhabits *Aoonalashka*.

15.  
AOONALASH-  
KA SW.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

**L** E N G T H four inches. Bill dusky brown: the whole top of the head, even with the eyes, rufous, inclining to brown: the upper parts of the neck, wings, body, and tail, brown; the

16.  
RUFIOUS-  
HEADED SW.

PL. LVI.  
DESCRIPTION.

\* Mr. Pennant.

last forked in shape: the under parts dusky white: some of the wing coverts edged with white: the quills exceed the tail in length: legs dusky.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the *East Indies*.

Taken from some unpublished drawings of the late Mr. *Edwards*, now in my possession.

17.  
BLACK SW.

Le Martinet de St. Domingue, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 514. N° 16. pl. 46. f. 3.

Le petit Martinet noir, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 668. — *Mem. sur Cayenne*, vol. ii. p. 276.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS measures near six inches in length. The bill is half an inch long: the colour of the bird wholly black: tail forked: the wings exceed it in length by near one inch and a half.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species inhabits *St. Domingo* and *Cayenne*: is not numerous: is often seen to perch on dead trees; and only inhabits dry savannas inland. It scoops out a hole in the earth, half a foot in length, the mouth of it very small, so as just to permit entrance: in this cavity it constructs the nest, and rears the young.

*Buffon* mentions one of these, as a variety, which had on the forehead a narrow band of white; and a second, which came from *Louisiana* \*, of the same size, but wholly of a dull blackish grey: the legs bare of feathers.

\* Martinet de la Louisiane, *Pl. enl.* 726. f. 1.

L'Hirondelle de St. Domingue, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 493. N° 3.  
 Le Grand Martinet noir à ventre blanc, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 669.  
 L'Hirondelle d'Amerique, *Pl. enl.* 545. f. 1.  
*Lev. Mus.*

18.  
 ST. DOMINGO  
 SW.

**S** I Z E of our *Chimney Swallow*: length seven inches. Bill eight lines long, and of a brown colour: the whole bird is black, with the gloss of polished steel, except the belly and under tail coverts, which are white: the tail is very little forked: legs and claws brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *St. Domingo*, and other of the *West India* islands, in *May, June, and July*.

PLACE.

It is said to imitate a *Lark* in its song.

La Grande Hirondelle de Perou, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 498. N° 6.  
 Le Martinet noir & blanc, à Ceinture grise, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 670.

19.  
 PERUVIAN SW.

**B** I L L black: head, throat, and neck, grey: back, rump, scapulars, and upper tail coverts, black: under parts of the body pure white, except a band of ash-colour across the breast: the upper wing coverts, quills, and tail, pale grey, with yellowish grey margins: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Peru*.

PLACE.

L'Hirondelle du Perou, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 498. N° 6.  
 La petite Hirondelle noire à Ventre cendré, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 673.

20.  
 ASH-BELLIED  
 SW.

**T** H I S is smaller than the *Chimney Swallow*; and the bill very short: the eyes are black, surrounded with a brown circle: the upper parts of the plumage of a glossy black: all beneath

DESCRIPTION.

neath ash-colour: quills and tail dark ash-colour, edged with yellowish grey.

PLACE. Inhabits *Peru*. Also met with at *Otabeite*, by Dr. *Forster*.

21.  
VIOLET SW.

L'Hirondelle bleue de la Louifiane, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 674.—*Pl. enl.* 722.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, and black: general colour of the plumage deep blue, reflecting violet in different tints, according to the reflections of the light: the inner webs of the greater quills are black: tail very forked: legs black.

PLACE. This inhabits *Louifiana*; from whence another has been seen, which was somewhat bigger, but differed in having the greater wing coverts, quills, and tail, simply of a dull black.

22.  
CHALYBEATE  
SW.

L'Hirondelle de Cayenne, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 495. N° 4. pl. 46. fig. 1.—*Buf. oif.* vi. p. 675.—*Pl. enl.* 545. f. 2.  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH six inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, rather stouter than is usual in the genus, and of a brown colour: plumage above black, with the gloss of polished steel; beneath white: quills and tail black, without gloss; the last forked: legs brown.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Inhabits *Cayenne*, where it is common. It is seen frequently perched on fallen trees, or burnt up leafless ones. Makes no nest; laying the eggs in the hollows of trees. Remains at *Cayenne* the whole year.

*Hirundo purpurea*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 344. N° 5.

Le Martinet de la Caroline, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 515. N° 17.

Purple Martin, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 51.—*Kalm. Trav.* ii. p. 147.—*Art. Zool.*

<sup>23.</sup>  
PURPLE SW.

**L**ESS than the *Swift*: length seven inches and three quarters.

Bill ten lines; colour of it black: the whole body is of a deep violet, very glossy: quills and tail of the same colour, but still deeper; the last forked: legs and claws blackish.

The *female* is dusky brown, with a scarce perceivable tinge of violet.

This species is found in summer in *Carolina* and *Virginia*; coming in *May*, and retiring at the approach of winter. The common people are very fond of them\*; and make little conveniences of boards on the outsides of their houses for the birds to build in, like as is done for Sparrows in *England*; being desirous to keep them near, as they are of much use in alarming the poultry of the approach of the Hawk, and other birds of prey; not only shrieking violently on the appearance of these enemies, but attacking them with all the efforts of our *Martins* in *Europe*.

DESCRIPTION.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Hirundo subis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 345. N° 7.

L'Hirondelle de la Baye d'Hudson, *Bris. orn.* vi. *App.* p. 56. N° 18.—*Buf. ois.* vi. p. 677.

Great American Martin, *Edw.* iii. pl. 120.

*Lew. Mus.*

<sup>24.</sup>  
CANADA SW.

**T**HIS is a little bigger than the *Swift*, but has not quite so great length of wing; and the bill pretty strong: the plu-

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Kalm.*

mage

mage on the upper parts of the body is of a purplish black : throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, deep grey : belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, white, shaded with brown ; on the sides it is also brownish : quills and tail blackish, edged with brown ; the last forked : legs and claws dusky.

PLACE: This inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, where it is called *Sasbaun-pasbu* by the natives.

25.  
BRASILIAN SW.

*Hirundo tapera*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 345. N° 9.

L'Hirondelle d'Amerique, *Brif. orn.* ii. p. 502. N° 10. pl. 45. f. 3.

La Tapere, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 678.

*Hirundo Americana*, *Brafilienfibus Tapera dicta*, *Raii Syn.* p. 72. N° 5.

p. 185. N° 32.—*Will. orn.* p. 214. N° 6.

Swallow, *Sloane's Jam.* p. 312. pl. 51.

DESCRIPTION.

**L** E N G T H five inches and three quarters. Bill eight lines long, and of a black colour : upper parts of the plumage brown : throat, fore part of the neck, breast, sides, and thighs, greyish brown : belly and under tail coverts white : quills blackish brown : tail scarcely at all forked ; colour the same as the quills : legs and claws brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *South America* \* ; being found at *Brazil* and *Cayenne* ; also at *Jamaica* †. *Sloane* observes, that they are only there for six months, as the *Swallows* are in *Europe* ; frequenting the plains and savannas of that island ; now and then alighting on the tops of shrubs.

\* *Briffon.*

† *Sloane.*

Hirondelle brune & blanche, à Ceinture brune, *Buf. ois. vi. p. 680.*

Hirondelle brune à Collier du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Pl. enl. 723. f. 1.*

26.  
BROWN-  
COLLARED SW.

**L** E N G T H six inches. Bill eight lines, and pretty strong : the upper part of the body brown ; the under white, except a band of brown across the breast : the thighs are also brown : and there is a small spot of white between the bill and the eye : the tail is even at the end.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope.*

PLACE.

L'Hirondelle à ventre blanc de Cayenne, *Buf. ois. vi. p. 681. — Pl. enl. 546. f. 2.*

27.  
WHITE-  
WINGED SW.

**L** E N G T H from four inches and a quarter to five inches. Bill from six to eight lines ; colour black : top of the head, neck, body, and lesser wing coverts, ash-coloured, with reflections of blue and green in different lights, and some of the greater coverts edged with white ; there also is a great portion of white in some specimens on the secondary quills : the greater quills and tail are brown, with the same glosses of green and blue as on the body, but deeper : all the under parts, from chin to vent, are white : the rump is also white : the tail is a little forked ; the wings exceed it in length by more than a quarter of an inch : the legs are pale.

DESCRIPTION.

Hirondelle à ventre tacheté de Cayenne, *Buf. ois. vi. p. 682. — Pl. enl. 546. f. 1.*

27.  
VAR. A.

**T** H E upper parts of this bird are dull brown, without gloss, or any mixture of white : the under parts white, marked

DESCRIPTION.

with oblong brown spots, which are most frequent on the neck and breast: bill and legs as in the other.

From the size, colour of legs, and general appearance, it is most likely to prove a variety of the former. Both are found at *Guiana*, where they frequent the moist savannas, skimming the surface of the earth in search of prey, as other *Swallows*; and are often seen perched on the low branches of trees which are destitute of leaves.

## PLACE.

28.  
ESCULENT  
SW.

*Hirundo esculenta*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 343. 2.—Osb. Voy. vol. ii. p. 330.*

L'Hirondelle de Rivage de la Cochinchine, *Bris. orn. ii. p. 510. N° 14.*  
pl. 46. f. 2. A.

La Salangane, *Buf. ois. vi. p. 682.*

*Hirundo finensis Nido-eduli Bontii, Raii Syn. p. 72. N° 6.*

Chinese Swallow, whose nest is edible, *Will. orn. p. 215.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is said to be less than the *Wren*, and only two inches and a quarter in length. The bill black: irides yellow: the upper parts of the body brown; the under whitish: the tail forked, and each feather of it tipped with white: the legs brown.

We are indebted to the pencil of *M. Poivre* for the drawing of the bird, from which the above description was taken by *Briffon*; and whose figure he has copied in the *Ornithology*. Notwithstanding which, we are dubious, that however accurate the figure may be, the size is described by much too small, as *Mr. Marsden* \* says that the bird “appears to be the *Common Martin* ;” and we are much inclined to think that it is at least of that size, from the eggs which accompany the nest now in the *British Museum*,

\* See *History of Sumatra*, p. 141.

which.



which are as big as those of the *Martin*, and of the same colour. However, we cannot dispute the point.

The most curious part of the natural history belonging to this bird consists in the nest, which is composed of such materials as not only to be edible, but accounted as one of the greatest dainties of the *Asiatic* epicures. It weighs about half an ounce; and is in shape like half a lemon, or, as some compare it, to that of a saucer, with one side flattened, where it adheres to the rock. The texture of it is somewhat like *isnglass*, or rather more like fine *gum dragon*; and the several layers of the matter it is composed of, very apparent; being fabricated from repeated parcels of a soft slimy substance, in the same manner as the *Martins* form theirs of *mud*. Authors differ much as to the materials of which it is composed: some suppose it to consist of *sea-worms* of the *Mollusca* class\*; others of the *Sea-qualm* (a kind of *Cuttle-fish*) or a glutinous sea-plant called *Agal Agal*†. It has also been supposed that they rob other birds of their eggs, and, after breaking the shells, apply the white of them for that purpose. The use that is made of the nest is twofold: the best sort, which are clear and perfectly free from dirt, are dissolved in broths, in order to thicken them; and are said to give them an exquisite flavour‡. Of the black and dirty ones they make *glue*§.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* *Osbek*. † *Forrest. Voy.* p. 28.

‡ Chiefly made use of in soups and ragouts made of *chickens*, and mixed with *ginseng*. The nests are to be soaked in water, to soften; then pulled to pieces; and, after being mixed with *ginseng*, are put into the body of a fowl. The whole is then to be stewed in a pot, with a sufficient quantity of water, and left on the coals all night. The morning following it is fit to be eaten. — *Voy. de Siam*, vol. i. p. 278. 279.

§ *Marsden. Sumatr.* p. 141.

These nests are found in vast numbers in certain caverns, in various isles in the *Soolo Archipelago*\*, situated between longitude 117 and 120, latitude 5 and 7; particularly in three small isles, or rather rocks; in the caverns of which the nests are found fixed to the sides in astonishing numbers. They are also found in amazing quantities on a small island called *Toc*, in the straits of *Sunda*; the caverns of which are lined with the nests: but nowhere in greater abundance than about *Croee*, near the south end of *Sumatra*, four miles up a river of that name. But they are not peculiar to the above places; for they are likewise common from *Java* to *Cochinchina* on the north, and from the point of *Sumatra* west, to *New Guinea* on the east; where the sea is said to be covered with a viscous substance like half-melted glue, which the bird is supposed either to take up from the surface with its bill during flight, or to pick it from the rocks when left there by the waves.

The best nests, or those of a pure white, and free from mixture, sell in *China* from 1000 to 1500 dollars the *picle* †; the black and dirty ones for only twenty dollars. The last are supposed to arise from age, mixed with dirt, or feathers; and the gatherers beat down all the black ones they can get at, in hopes that, from the necessity of the birds making fresh nests, they may meet with the more valuable ones at the next gathering. It is said, that the *Dutch* alone export from *Batavia* 1000 *picles* of these nests every year ‡, which are brought from the isles of *Cochinchina*, and those

\* *Forrest*.

† The *picle*, or *pekul*, is about 125 pounds; or, as *Dampier* says, 300 *picles* are equal to 396 pounds *English* weight.—See *Voy.* vol. ii. p. 132.

‡ *Osbeck*.

lying to the east of them. It is much to be wondered, that, among other luxuries imported by us from the *East*, the use of these nests should not have found a way to our tables: as yet being so scarce in *England* as to be kept as rarities in the cabinets of collectors.

The bird itself, at *Sumatra*, is known by the name of *Layong-layong*\*.

La grande Hirondelle brune à ventre tacheté ou L'Hirondelle des blés, *Buf. ois. vi. p. 694.*

L'Hirondelle de L'Isle Bourbon, *Pl. enl. 544. f. z. a variety.*

<sup>29.</sup>  
WHEAT SW.

**S**IZE of the *Swift*. Bill black: the plumage above blackish brown; beneath grey, marked with longitudinal brown spots: tail even at the end: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits the *Isle of France*; frequenting places sown with *wheat*, and glades of woods; affecting elevated situations, and frequently seen perched on trees and stones: follows herds of cattle for the sake of flies which surround them, and not unfrequently seen in the wake of ships in great numbers, in the road near the isle, no doubt for the same purpose. Frequently observed of evenings about the clefts in the mountains, where it is said to pass the night; and to make the nests of straw and feathers; laying two eggs, of a grey colour, dotted with brown.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird is known in the *Isle of France* by the name of *Hirondelle des blés*, or *Wheat Swallow*.

That mentioned above, in the *Planches enluminées*, differs a

\* *History of Sumatra.*

little;

little; for the top of the head, wings, and tail, are blackish brown; the three outer tail feathers tipped with dirty white, and bordered with greenish brown: the rest of the upper parts are of this last colour: the under parts grey, longitudinally dashed with brown.

<sup>30.</sup>  
GREY-RUMPED  
SW.

La petite Hironnelle noire à Croupion gris, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 696.  
Hironnelle de Bourbon, *Pl. enl.* 544. f. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

**L** E N G T H four inches and a quarter: upper parts of the body blackish: rump and under parts whitish, or grey.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Inhabits the *Isle of France*; but is not a numerous species. Found chiefly in the neighbourhood of fresh waters: flies swift: seldom seen to perch; supposed to rest in the woods at night, as it is seen about the skirts of them towards evening. It is generally very lean, and not good food.

One brought from *India* by *M. Sonnerat*, which seemed to belong to this species, had the under parts streaked like the *Wheat Swallow*; and the colour of the upper parts, as well as size, the same, only the wings exceeded the tail in length by more than an inch and a half.

<sup>31.</sup>  
RUFIOUS-  
RUMPED SW.

L'Hirondelle à Croupion roux & Queue carrée, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 698.

DESCRIPTION.

**L** E N G T H six inches and a half. The upper parts of the plumage blackish brown, with a gloss of both greenish and blue: the rump and vent rufous, mixed with a little white: quills whitish within: under parts of the body dirty white: tail even.

Found on the borders of the river *Plate*, in *South America*, in *May*.

PLACE.

A variety of this had the throat rufous, and more white than rufous on the rump and under tail coverts, and no white on the quills; and the tail a *trifle* forked.

*Hirundo pelafgia*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 345. N° 10.

L'Hirondelle de la Caroline, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 501. N° 9. *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 700.

American Swallow, *Catesb. Car. App.* pl. 8.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

<sup>32.</sup>  
ACULEATED  
SW.

**L**ESS than the *Chimney Swallow*: length four inches and a quarter. Bill brown: plumage above brown; beneath the same, but paler: the throat whitish: all the tail feathers terminated by a bare-pointed shaft.

DESCRIPTION:

Inhabits *Carolina* and *Virginia* in the summer-time; and builds in chimnies.

PLACE.

L'Hirondelle brune acutipenne de la Louifiane, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 699.

L'Hirondelle à queue pointue de la Louifiane, *Pl. enl.* 726. 2.

Louifiane Swallow, *Arch. Zool.*

<sup>32.</sup>  
VAR. A.

**S**IZE of the last: plumage in general brown: throat and fore part of the neck dirty white, spotted with greenish brown: tail pointed, as the last.

DESCRIPTION.

Hirondelle

<sup>32.</sup>  
VAR. B.

Hirondelle acutipenne de Cayenne, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 701.—*Pl. enl.* 726. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH above four inches and a half. Above blueish brown: rump grey: throat and fore part of the neck rufous grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne* and *Guiana*, but seldom near inhabited places; nor is it known whether it would build in chimnies or not, as there are none in those places.

<sup>33.</sup>  
SHARP-TAILED  
SW.

L'Hirondelle noire acutipenne de la Martinique, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 702.—*Pl. enl.* 544. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Wren*: length three inches eight lines. Above black: throat brownish grey: the rest of the under parts dull brown: bill and legs brown: the ends of the tail feathers pointed, as in the last species. Some have the under parts of the body of a reddish brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Martinico*; and is one of the smallest of this species.

<sup>34.</sup>  
+ SWIFT.

*Hirundo apus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 344. N° 6.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 166. N° 251.—

*Kram. el.* p. 380. N° 3.—*Brun.* p. 74. N° 292.—*Raii Syn.* p. 72.

A. 4.—*Frisch.* t. 17.—*Muller*, N° 290.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 175.

Le Martinet, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 512. N° 15.

————— noir, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 643.

Le Grand Martinet, *Pl. enl.* 542. f. 1.

Black Martin, or Swift, *Raii Syn.* p. 72. A. 4.—*Will. orn.* p. 214. t. 39.—

*Albin.* ii. pl. 55.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 171.—*Art. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a large species, being near eight inches long: its weight only one ounce. The bill is black: irides hazel:

colour

colour of the whole plumage footy black, except the chin, which is white : the wings are very long, measuring, from tip to tip, no less than eighteen inches : the feet very short ; and the toes all placed forwards : the tail is forked ; the outer feather exceeding the middle ones by an inch, or more : legs and claws blackish.

The *female* is rather less ; the plumage inclined more to brown ; and the white on the throat less distinct.

FEMALE.

This is a summer inhabitant of these kingdoms. It comes the latest, and departs the soonest, of any of the tribe ; not always staying till the middle of *August* ; and often not arriving before the beginning of *May*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These love to build in elevated places, the more so the better ; such as *steeple*s, *lofty towers*, and such-like ; making in the cavities of these their nest. Are supposed to return to the same places year after year. Only hatch once in a year. For the most part lay five white eggs, rather of a longish form. Their food, flies, moths, and other winged insects : and as they are apt to catch at every thing on the wing, many have caught them by a bait of a *Cockchafer* tied to a thread, which they have swallowed as freely as fish their's. In the *Isle of Zant*, the boys are said to get on an elevated place, and merely with a hook baited with a feather, have caught five or six dozen of these birds in a day \*. They chiefly fly morning and evening, lying in their holes during the heat of the day ; probably not being able to endure heat any more than cold.

Besides our island, they are known to inhabit the whole of the

\* *Hist. des ois.*

*European* continent; and have also been noticed at the *Cape of Good Hope* \*, and *Carolina* in *North America* †. Hence, most likely, a general inhabitant of both the old and new continents.

<sup>35.</sup>  
CHINESE  
SWIFT.

Le Grand Martinet de la Chine, *Sen. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 199.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is eleven inches and a half in length. The bill and irides blueish grey; the bill is short, and broad at the base: wings long: the legs short: the tail forked, and as long as the wings: the top of the head is pale rufous: the throat white: the hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, brown: over the eye is a streak of brown, passing beyond it, and blending with the general colour of the neck: the breast and belly are of a very pale rufous grey: the eye surrounded with white feathers: legs blue grey †.

PLACE.

Inhabits *China*.

<sup>36.</sup>  
+ WHITE-BEL-  
LIED SWIFT.

Hirundo Melba, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 345. N° 11.

—— alpina, *Scop. ann.* i. p. 166. N° 252.

La Grande Hirondelle d'Espagne, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 504. N° 11.

Le Grand Martinet à ventre blanc, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 660.

Greatest Martin, or Swift, *Edw.* i. pl. 27.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eight inches and a half: weight two ounces five drams. Bill half an inch, somewhat bent, and black:

\* *Kolben.*

† *Lawson.*

† It is not said whether all the toes are placed as in the last species, though we should suppose it to be so from the name.

irides



irides brown: the upper parts of the body grey brown; wings and tail deepest, with a gloss of red and green in some lights: throat, breast, and belly, white: on the neck a collar of grey brown, mixed with blackish: sides dusky and white mixed: lower part of the belly and under tail coverts the same as the back: legs flesh-colour, and covered with feathers on the fore part and inside: all the toes placed forward, as in our *Swift*.

This bird inhabits the mountainous parts of *Spain*; building in the holes of rocks. Found also on the borders of the *Rhône*, in *Savoy*, isle of *Malta*, alps of *Switzerland*, and rock of *Gibraltar* \*. It differs in the wings being longer in proportion, and having only ten feathers in the tail †.

This comes into *Savoy* the beginning of *April*, and frequents the ponds and marshes for fifteen or twenty days; after which it retires to the mountainous parts to breed. Flies higher than our *Swift*, and feeds on the same food. Its flesh is accounted a delicate morsel. This species is not numerous. *Scopoli* says, it builds on the summit of the mountains of *Tyrol*.

Le Martinet à Collier blanc, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 671.

————— de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 725. f. 2.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

37.  
WHITE-COL-  
LARED SW.

**S**IZE of the *Martin*: length five inches and a quarter, or more. Bill six or seven lines; colour black: the head is black: chin and throat white, passing from the last in a narrow collar round the neck: between the bill and eye is a streak of white, which forks off into two; one passing a little above and the

DESCRIPTION.

\* At *Alippo*.—See *Hist. Aleppo*, p. 70.

† *Hist. des oif.*

## S W A L L O W.

other a little way beneath the eye: rest of the plumage black, with a gloss of violet; but the greater coverts, nearest the body, are brown, edged with white: on each side of the lower belly, and over the thighs, white: the quills and tail are black; the last forked: legs black: all the four toes placed before, as in our *Swift*, and covered with feathers to the claws.

This bird makes its nest in the houses at *Cayenne*. It is of a large size, in shape of a truncated cone; five inches one way, by three the other, and nine inches in length. It is composed of the down of *dogs-bane*, well wove together; the cavity divided obliquely about the middle, lengthways, by a partition, which spreads itself over that part of the nest where the eggs lie, which is pretty near the base: a small parcel of the same soft down, forming a kind of plug, is placed over the top, serving to keep the young brood from the impression of the air; from which we may suppose them to be very tender.

## GENUS XLV. GOATSUCKER.

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 1. Grand G.       | N° 9. Guiana G.       |
| 2. Jamaica G.        | 10. Brazilian G.      |
| 3. Grey G.           | 11. White-collared G. |
| 4. Carolina G.       | 12. White-necked G.   |
| 5. European G.       | 13. Sharp-tailed G.   |
| 6. Virginia G.       | 14. American G.       |
| 7. White-throated G. | 15. Gold-collared G.  |
| 8. Rufous G.         |                       |

**T**HE bill in this genus is very short, and hooked at the end. Gape vastly wide: on the edges of the upper mandible seven or more stiff bristles.

Tongue small; entire at the end.

The tail consists of ten feathers, and not forked.

Legs short: toes united by a membrane as far as the first joint; the claw of the middle toe broad edged, and in most of the species *ferrated*\*.

But one of the genus inhabits the whole of the old continent and its contiguous islands: all the others are natives of the new. The manners of them not greatly differing from those of the *European* species.

\* In the two first species it is not so; and in some of the others the circumstance is doubtful, at least it is not mentioned.

I.  
GRAND G.

Le Grand Tette-chevre tacheté du Brésil, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 485. 7.

Le Grand Ibijau, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 541.

————— Crapaud volant de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 325.

Ibijau, American Goatfucker, *Raii Syn.* p. 27. N° 2. — *Will. orn.* p. 108.

pl. 14. (the larger species) bad figure.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a small *Buzzard*: length twenty-three inches and a half. Bill, to the end of the gape, three inches; width of the gape the same: nostrils not perceivable, the bill being covered almost to the tip with hairs: the plumage is cream-colour on the upper parts of the body, minutely dotted with brown, and striped with the same down the shafts: on the scapulars much white, especially on the inner parts of them: outer ridge of the wing brown; the wings reach almost to the end of the tail: quills deep brown, a little barred with white on each side; shafts black: tail eleven inches long, rounded at the end; colour brown, crossed with seven or eight narrow bars of dotted white: legs brown, covered with feathers almost to the toes: the middle claw not ferrated.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

One in possession of Sir *A. Lever*. This seems to be longer than that of *Buffon* by an inch and a half. He mentions one that had the breast brownish; perhaps differing in sex from the above-described. This is said to keep within the hollow of some decayed tree in the day-time, and frequents such as are near the water. It is by far the largest of its race, and, like all the rest, solitary.

*Buffon's Grand Ibijau* is represented in *Marcgrave* as having a





*Jamaica Goatsucker.*

crest as well as a horn on the head, and has been so copied by *Willughby*; but, as we cannot rely on *Marcgrave's* figures for fidelity, we may venture to suppose it no other than the above-described.

Le Guira-querea, *Buf. oif.* vi. p. 536.—*Raii Syn.* p. 180.

A Wood Owl, *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 295.

Mountain Owl, *Brown. Jam.* p. 473.

*Lev. Mus.*

2.  
+ JAMAICA G.  
PL. LVII.

**S**IZE of the *Long-eared Owl*: length sixteen inches\*. Bill, **DESCRIPTION.**  
from the tip to the extent of the gape, two inches and a quarter; the end of the bill, for a quarter of an inch or more, much bent downwards, and black; the end of the under mandible is also bent downward, to correspond when shut: nostrils covered with feathers: the irides are reddish yellow; and the eyes are surrounded with a disk of feathers not unlike those of Owls: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are composed of a mixture of ferruginous and black, streaked longitudinally: the wing coverts are partly deep brown, and partly ferruginous and brown mixed, many of them irregularly dotted with blackish; and some of the inner ones have a mixture of white: the quills are of a deep black brown, marked on the outer edge with eight or nine white spots: the tail is seven inches long, cinereous, dotted with black, and crossed with seven or eight bars of black brown: the legs pretty large, feathered to the toes, which are yellow: claws black; the middle toe not serrated.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, but is said not to be very common there.

**PLACE:**

\* *Sloane's* bird measured eighteen.

The

The circle of feathers round the eyes gives it the appearance of an *Owl*, whence *Sloane* has not unaptly given it that name. It inhabits woods, and lives on insects.

<sup>3.</sup>  
GREY G.

L'Engoulevent gris, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 548.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH thirteen inches. Bill twenty lines long; brown above, and yellowish beneath: general colour of the plumage grey: wings dusky black, barred with pale grey: tail more than five inches long, of a brownish grey, barred with brown, and very little longer than the wings.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

<sup>4.</sup>  
CAROLINA G.

Le Tette-chevre de la Caroline, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 475. 2.

L'Engoulevent de la Caroline, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 532.

Carolina Goatfucker, *Cateb. Car.* i. pl. 8.

Rain Bird, *Brown. Fam.* p. 467.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of our *Goatsucker*: length eleven inches and a quarter. Bill dusky: along the edge of the upper mandible stiff bristles: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are transversely variegated with zig-zag alternate lines of dusky and grey; the crown has also some spots of this last colour; and on the wings are both spots and longitudinal yellowish and dusky streaks: the sides of the head, and all the under parts, rufous grey, marked with longitudinal blackish lines: from the gape of the mouth along the jaw, on each side, is a white streak; beneath this a few yellowish spots: quills barred, dusky and grey, and spotted with yellow on the outer webs: on the inner web of the three first



first a large white spot; the second quill the longest: tail grey, four inches in length, crossed with dusky bands and lines: legs brown: claws black; the middle one serrated.

This inhabits *Virginia* and *Carolina*, and, like the rest, appears only in the evening, or when the sky, being obscured with clouds, betokens rain: hence the name of *Rain-bird* has been given to it. It is said to lay the eggs on the ground, and that they are not unlike those of the Lapwing.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Caprimulgus Europæus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 346.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 254.—*Kram. el.* p. 281\*.—*Muller*, p. 34. N° 291.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 175.—*Frisch.* t. 101.

5.  
+ EUROPEAN  
G.

Tette-chevre, ou Crapaud volant, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 470. N° 1. pl. 44.

L'Engoulevent, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 512.

*Caprimulgus*, Fern-owl, Churn-owl, or Goatsucker, *Raii Syn.* p. 26.—*Will. orn.* p. 107.—*Albin.* pl. 10.—*Borl. Hist. Cornw.* pl. 24. f. 13.

Dorr Hawk, Night Jarr, or Night Hawk, *Charlet. ex.* 71. N° 8.

Nocturnal Goatsucker, *Br. Zool.* N° 172. pl. 172.—*Art. Zool.*

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

THE length of this bird is ten inches and a half: weight two ounces and a half. The bill very short; gape wide: the plumage can scarce be well described; the ground-colour is almost black, but most beautifully diversified with cinereous, dark brown, ferruginous, and white, in various manners: the tail is four inches long: the legs are short, feathered much below the knee, and appear rough or scaly: the toes connected together on each side by a slight membrane; the middle claw serrated.

DESCRIPTION.

\* He calls it, *Hirundo caudâ integrâ, ore fetis ciliato*, after the first edition of the *Fauna Suecica*.

The *male* has an oval spot of white on the inner webs of the three first quill feathers, and another at the ends of the two outermost feathers of the tail: and the plumage in general more bright than in the *female*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird is the only one of the genus which is found in *Europe*; throughout which it is every where met with, though nowhere very numerous, nor ever known to unite into flocks. It has been observed likewise to inhabit both *Asia* and *Africa* \*. It usually arrives in *England* the latter end of *May*, and stays with us in the more southern parts till about the end of *September*. It lives in woods, for the most part, and feeds on insects, which it collects on the wing in the dusk of the evening and morning; like the *Owl*, retiring into some dark recess during the day, as, like that bird, it sees best only during twilight; not but it has been noticed in the day-time on the wing, but only when disturbed, or in exceeding gloomy weather. It is found to be a great destroyer of the *Cockchafer*, or *Dor Beetle*. I remember once to have found six of the last *whole*, besides four or five large-bodied *moths*, in the stomach of one of these on dissection †. As to its sucking the teats of *Goats*, which the antients supposed it to do, it is scarce worth mentioning, except it be to ridicule even the idea of the circumstance. The notes are of two kinds, the one like the letter *R*, continually repeated, or, as some liken it, to the quick rotation of a *spinning-wheel* ‡; the other a sharp squeak, frequently repeated. The first it begins in the

\* Also in *India*. *M. Sonnerat* met with one on the coast of *Coromandel*.

† Other authors have likewise mentioned circumstances somewhat similar. See *Hist. des ois.* vi. p. 516. note (e).

‡ Hence the name of *Wheel-bird*.

dusk of the evening, sitting on a dead branch, with the head lowermost, for what end not known; the other supposed to be a call of love, as it is observed to utter it when in pursuit of the *female*. The last makes no nest, but lays her eggs on the bare ground, or loose crag, without seeming care. They are usually two in number, of a dusky white, blotched with blueish brown. She is said also to move the eggs to a more secure place, if at any time they are disturbed. It has been observed that the bird perches *lengthwise*\* on the branch, not across, as most birds are known to do.

Caprimulgus Europæus β. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 346.

Tette-chevre de Virginie, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 477. N° 3.

Whip-poor-will, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 534.—*Catesb. Car.* vol. iii. pl. 16.—*Edw.* ii.

pl. 63.—*Kalm Trav.* ii. p. 151.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

6.  
+ VIRGINIA G.

**T**HIS is less than our species, and only eight inches in length. The bill to the gape nine lines and a half, and beset with bristles: all the upper parts of the body are of a dull brown, transversely variegated and blended with rufous brown, with here and there a mixture of ash-colour, and a little portion of grey on the wings: above the eyes on each side, and behind the neck, a few orange spots: under the eyes cinereous brown: on the chin a white triangular spot, mottled with orange at the under part; the rest of the parts beneath reddish white, crossed with dusky streaks: quills dusky; the five first marked about the middle with a spot of white, occupying both webs, except on

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Hist. des ois.*

the first, in which it is seen only on the inner : tail not unlike the quills ; the two outer feathers marked with a spot of white near the end : legs flesh-colour ; middle claw ferrated.

## PLACE.

This species inhabits *Virginia* in summer ; arrives there towards the middle of *April*, and frequents the mountainous parts, but will frequently approach the houses of evenings, where it settles on a rail or post, and cries for several times together very loud, somewhat like the word *whiperiwhip*, or *whip-poor-will*, the first and last syllables pronounced the loudest. After continuing in one place for some time, it flies to another, and does the same ; sometimes four or five cry all together : this noise it begins just after sun-set, and continues at intervals till just before sun-rise. It does not catch insects always on the wing, for it frequently sits upon a convenient place, and leaps up after them as they fly by, and returns to the same spot again. It makes no nest, but lays the eggs, which are two in number, and of a dull green with dusky spots and streaks, on the bare ground in the open fields. The flesh is said to be good to eat\*.

7.  
WHITE-  
THROATED G.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH ten inches and a quarter. Bill brown, with a black tip ; nostrils rather prominent : plumage rufous brown, dotted with black : head streaked with the black : upper part of the body the same, but more obscure : the scapulars, and most of the outer wing coverts, have a black band near the end, and the tips yellowish buff : lesser quills spotted with rufous cream-colour on the outer web ; the greater dusky black, crossed

\* *Kalm.*

about the middle with a white bar: tail somewhat cuneiform; the four middle feathers like the back, and crossed with dusky bars; the next on each side white; the last but one white on the inner web, and dusky black on the outer, but near the base is a white spot; the outer feather dusky black, but white on the inner web near the base: the under parts are pale brown crossed with dusky lines: on the throat is a large triangular white mark, each feather of which is fringed with dusky: legs brown: middle toe very long, and greatly serrated.

In the collection of *Major Davies*; supposed to have come from *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

L'Engoulevent roux de Cayenne; *Buf. ois. vi. p. 550.*  
Crapaud-volant, ou Tette-chevre de Cayenne, *Pl. enl. 735.*

8.  
RUFIOUS G.

**L**ENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill pale brown, and twenty-one lines in length: irides yellow: the plumage in general rufous, irregularly marked with black in different shades: the upper parts of the body are streaked longitudinally, mixed with irregular and oblique markings of this last colour, and the wings are transversely banded with the same: the throat is crossed with transverse lines; beneath the body the same, but the lines increase in breadth as they pass backwards: the upper part of the belly inclines much to black, the lower to rufous: the quills are barred alternate rufous and black: the tail banded with black, and exceeds the wings by half an inch; besides which there are a few spots of white, irregularly scattered on the plumage both above and beneath: the legs are flesh-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

Le.

9.  
GUIANA G.

Le Montvoyau de la Guiane, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 549.  
Tette-chevre roux de la Guiane, *Pl. enl.* 733.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH nine inches. Bill above three quarters of an inch, and beset with bristles: general colour of the plumage fulvous, with an irregular mixture of rufous throughout: on the top of the head, and hind part of the neck, the streaks are longitudinal, but on the upper part of the back oblique, as well as mixed with spots of an irregular shape on the rest of the upper parts, with a greyish tinge: the under parts are not much unlike the upper; but the markings for the most part placed transversely: from the gape arises a band of white, which passes along the jaw, and under the throat: the quills are black; the five or six first marked with a white spot: the tail is three inches long, and exceeds the wings by one inch.

## PLACE.

This inhabits *Guiana*, and is found among the shrubs in the evenings. It is said to repeat the three syllables *Mont-voy-au* very distinctly, whence the name given to it.

In the *British Museum* is a bird much resembling the above; it is ten inches in length, and has the white collar round the throat; beside which there is a cream-coloured bar on six of the tail feathers near the end.

10.  
BRASILIAN G.

Le Tête-chevre tacheté du Brésil, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 483. 6.  
L'Ibijau, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 539.—*Petiv. Gaz.* pl. 59. f. 1.—*Raii Syn.* p. 27. 2.  
—*Will. orn.* p. 108. pl. 14. (the *lesser species*) bad figure.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Swallow*. Bill and eyes blackish, surrounded outwardly with a ring of yellowish white: the upper parts  
of

of the plumage blackish, marked with small white dots mixed with a little yellow: the under parts are also variegated with black and white: wings and tail even: legs white: the middle claw ferrated on the outer edge.

This inhabits *Brazil*. It is said frequently to spread out the tail in the shape of a fan.

PLACE.

Le petit Engoulevent tacheté de Cayenne, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 540.—*Pl. enl.* 734.

**S**IZE of the last: length eight inches. General colour of the plumage blackish, spotted with rufous and grey: on the fore part of the neck a half collar of white: the under parts more inclined to brown than in the last-described.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

11.  
WHITE-  
COLLARED G.  
DESCRIPTION.

L'Engoulevent de Cayenne, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 545.  
Crapaud volant de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 760.

**L**ENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill black: irides yellow: the head is grey, marked with fine lines of black, and tinged with rufous: hind part of the neck the same, but more distinct: sides of the head rufous, each marked with five stripes of black: throat, and fore part of the neck, white: back rufous, crossed with black stripes: wing coverts mixed with grey and black: breast and belly the same, but more regularly marked, and interspersed with a few spots of white: lower belly and thighs whitish, spotted with black: on the wings a bar of white: quills black; the first five marked with a white spot: the two middle feathers of the tail grey, crossed with five or six blackish

PLACE.

12.  
WHITE-  
NECKED G.  
DESCRIPTION.

blackish bands; the others black, bordered with white, which takes up most space on the outer feathers: legs yellow brown.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Inhabits *Cayenne*, where it is found in the plantations: frequently quivers the wings, and utters a weak cry, which has been compared to that of a *toad*; though it has also another kind of noise, not unlike the barking of a *dog*. It is not very shy, for it will suffer one to come very near before it will fly away, and when disturbed perches again at no great distance. It is not a rare species.

<sup>13.</sup>  
SHARP-TAILED  
G.

L'Engoulevent acutipenne de la Guiane, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 547.—*Pl. enl.* 732.

DESCRIPTION.

**L** E N G T H seven inches and a half. Bill black: the top of the head and neck transversely striped with rufous brown, and black: sides of the first the same, but most inclined to rufous: back grey, crossed with black stripes: beneath the same, but the ground-colour rufous: tail a trifle longer than the wings; pale rufous, dotted with black, and barred at the end with the same, but the black bar is edged on the upper part with white: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Guiana*.

<sup>14.</sup>  
AMERICAN G.

*Caprimulgus Americanus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 346. 2.

Le Tette-chevre de la Jamaïque, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 480. 4.

L'Engoulevent à lunettes, ou le Haleur, *Buf. ois.* vi. p. 543.

Small Wood-owl, *Raii Syn.* p. 180. 4.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 296. pl. 255. f. 1.

Screech-owl, *Brown. Jam.* p. 473.

DESCRIPTION.

**L** E N G T H seven inches; breadth ten\*. Bill black, beset with bristles; the nostrils very prominent, standing out

\* *Sloane*.—*Brisson* says that it is eleven inches long. Perhaps *Sloane's* measure might only extend to the base of the tail.



from it one-eighth of an inch : the plumage consists of a mixture of grey, black, and fillemot-colour, palest on the wings and tail : legs and claws grey.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, and feeds on insects as the others.

PLACE.

Tette-chevre du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 481.

Guira querea, *Marcgr. Raii Syn.* p. 27. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 108. pl. 14. (fig. bad.)

15.  
GOLD-COL-  
LARED G.

**S I Z E** of a *Lark* in the body, but appears much larger, and has long wings and tail. Upper mandible of the bill hooked; base of it beset with ten or twelve thick bristles : eyes black : the head large, flat, and broad : general colour of the plumage cinereous brown, marked with spots of a dull yellow, as well as some whitish ones round the neck : behind the head a dark gold-coloured ring : the two middle tail feathers are eight inches in length ; the others much shorter : legs dusky : claws black ; the middle one serrated.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Brazil*,

PLACE.

ORDER IV. C O L U M B I N E †.

GENUS XLVI. P I G E O N.

\* WITH MODERATE TAILS.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 1. Stock P.        | Var. T. Turner P.     |
| 2. White-rumped P.    | —— V. Spot P.         |
| Var. A. Bifet P.      | N° 3. Partridge P.    |
| —— B. Rock P.         | 4. Tetraoid P.        |
| —— C. Roman P.        | 5. White-crowned P.   |
| —— D. Rough-footed P. | 6. White-winged P.    |
| —— E. Crested P.      | 7. Martinico P.       |
| —— F. Norway P.       | Var. A.               |
| —— G. Barbary P.      | 8. White-bellied P.   |
| —— H. Jacobine P.     | 9. Great-crowned P.   |
| —— I. Laced P.        | 10. Lesser-crowned P. |
| —— K. Turbit P.       | Var. A.               |
| —— L. Shaker P.       | 11. Grey-headed P.    |
| —— M. Tumbler P.      | 12. Pompadour P.      |
| —— N. Helmet P.       | 13. Garnet-winged P.  |
| —— O. Persian P.      | 14. Green-winged P.   |
| —— P. Carrier P.      | 15. Purple-crowned P. |
| —— Q. Powter P.       | 16. Jamboo P.         |
| —— R. Horseman P.     | 17. Red-crowned P.    |
| —— S. Smiter P.       | 18. Purple P.         |

† As this *Order* contains but one *Genus*, and that well known, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it; what has been said in the *Gen. of Birds* on this head being quite sufficient.

19. Purple-

- |                                       |                               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 19. Purple-breasted P. | Var. C. Luzonian T.           |
| 20. Parrot P.                         | Var. D. Chinese T.            |
| 21. Aromatic P.                       | N <sup>o</sup> 41. Surinam T. |
| 22. St. Thomas's P.                   | 42. Collared T.               |
| 23. Hook-billed P.                    | Var. A. Chinese Grey T.       |
| 24. Ferruginous-vented P.             | Var. B. Hybrid T.             |
| 25. Mexican P.                        | 43. Striated T.               |
| 26. Black-spotted P.                  | 44. Barred T.                 |
| 27. White-shouldered P.               | 45. Blue-headed T.            |
| 28. Blue P.                           | 46. Surat T.                  |
| 29. Ring P.                           | 47. Cambayan T.               |
| 30. Nutmeg P.                         | 48. Malabar T.                |
| Var. A.                               | 49. Green T.                  |
| 31. White Nutmeg P.                   | 50. Black-capped T.           |
| 32. Triangular-spotted P.             | 51. Javan T.                  |
| 33. Ring-tailed P.                    | 52. Blue-crowned T.           |
| 34. New-Zealand P.                    | 53. Senegal T.                |
| 35. Madagascar P.                     | 54. Collared Senegal T.       |
| Var. A.                               | 55. African T.                |
| 36. Hackled P.                        | 56. Red-breasted T.           |
| 37. Spotted Green P.                  | 57. Sanguine T.               |
| 38. Nicobar P.                        | 58. Canada T.                 |
| 39. Scallop-necked P.                 | 59. Ground T.                 |
| 40. Common Turtle.                    | Var. A. Passerine T.          |
| Var. A. Spotted-necked T.             | 60. Malacca T.                |
| Var. B. Portugal T.                   |                               |

\*\* WITH LONG TAILS.

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 61. Passenger P.  | 64. Amboina T.      |
| 62. Carolina P.   | 65. Cape T.         |
| 63. Marginated T. | 66. Great-tailed T. |

**T**HE bill in this genus is weak, slender, strait at the base, with a soft protuberance, in which the nostrils are lodged.

Tongue entire.

Legs short, and *red* for the most part: toes divided to the origin.

General manners well known; scarcely dissimilar to those remarked under the head of *Biset*.

1.  
† STOCK P.

*Columba ænas*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 279. 1. β.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 207.—*Frisch.* t. 139.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 173.

Le Pigeon sauvage, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 86. N° 5.

*Oenas*, five Vinago, Stock Dove, *Raii Syn.* p. 62. A. 10.—*Will. orn.* p. 185. pl. 35.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 46.—*Br. Zool.* v. 2. *App.*—*Art. Zool.*

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH fourteen inches. The bill pale red: head ash-coloured: hind part of the neck, and sides, green gold, glossed with copper in different lights: the upper part of the back and wings dull ash-colour: the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, lighter ash-colour: fore part of the neck ash-colour; the lower part of it, and the breast, vinaceous: belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, pale ash-colour: the four or five outer quills are black, with the exterior edges white; the rest ash-colour, with the ends black: on each wing are two transverse bars of black: the tail is ash-colour, with one-third of the end black; two of the outer tail feathers white from the base to the middle on the outer edge: the legs are red: the claws black.

*Columba œnas*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 279. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 207.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 177.

2.  
+ WHITE-  
RUMPED P.

Le Pigeon domestique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 68. 1.

Common Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 59. A. 1. 183. 21.—*Will. orn.* p. 180.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 302.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 468.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 42. 44.—*Br. Zool.* N° 101. pl. 45.

*Lev. Mus.*

**T**HIS is somewhat less than the former, and seems to differ chiefly in having the lower part of the back white.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Bifet, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 82. 3.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 498.—*Pl. enl.* 510.

*Columba Livia*, *Raii Syn.* p. 62. 8.—*Will. orn.* p. 186.

Stock Dove, *Albin.* iii. pl. 44.

2.  
VAR. A.  
BISET P.

**T**HIS is the size of the last, and has also the lower part of the back white: it has two black bands across the wings; and one of the outer tail feathers white on the outer web. I can esteem it but a very trifling variety of the last-described, perhaps the identical bird.

DESCRIPTION.

*Wild Pigeons* migrate in quantities into *England*, at the approach of winter, from the more northern regions, and return in spring; not but many remain among the *rocks, ruined edifices, and mountains*, in the more northern parts, the whole year, where they breed; though others frequent the woody parts, building in the holes of *decayed trees*: hence they have been called by the different names of *Rock Pigeon, Stock Dove, Wood Pigeon, &c.* The first remove of the *Pigeon* from its wild state is to that of the *Dove-house*; where finding every convenience for building their nest at hand, added to their procuring food on much

easier

easier terms than in their absolutely wild state, they are for the most part satisfied with their situation; yet these may be called but *half domesticated*, as they vary but little in colour, and are very apt to return to such haunts as one may suppose them to have first possessed in their wild state. But it is far otherwise with what are called *tame Pigeons*: these, looking only to their *keeper* for food, search no further; nay, were they deprived of that, would be near perishing for want, not being accustomed to provide for themselves. I mean here those kept by *Pigeon fanciers*, who teach them to bear the confinement of the house; and, finding therein plenty of meat and drink, they have no occasion to regret the want of liberty. Indeed there are many *Pigeons* kept by various people, which are called *tame*, but are not attended to with that degree of strictness which the *fancy Pigeons* are; and though they may find some food at home, yet are obliged to seek the remainder abroad.

In its wild state the *Pigeon* has two broods in a year, but in its first state of confinement in the dove-house sometimes three; and so on in proportion, to their almost total confinement, or domestic state; for in this last circumstance they lay so often as ten and even twelve times in a year. This, on consideration, will not appear so wonderful as at first might be imagined, as it also holds good in several kinds of poultry, the origin of which is well known not to vary in the wild state. But this is not all; for it is to this state of *domestication*, if I may so call it, that we are indebted for all the varieties of the finest fruit, luxuriant vegetables for the table, and variety without end of the flowering part of the creation; wholly occasioned by *culture*, and all of which will again degenerate, as well as those of the animal creation, on their return to a state of nature.

*Pigeons* seldom or never lay more than two eggs at a time; they sit from fourteen to seventeen days before the young are hatched; and it is for the most part observed, that one proves a *male*, the other a *female* \*.

Besides their being esteemed as a delicacy for the table, they are valued on other accounts. Their dung is thought to be so good an amendment for some kinds of land, that it has been fetched sixteen miles, and a load of coals has been given for a load of it †: it is also used for tanning the upper-leathers of shoes, as well as applied as a *cataplasm* to this day. Indeed formerly *salt-petre* was collected from it. The greatest use of *Pigeons* is at *Ispahan* in *Persia*, where there are recorded to be above three thousand Pigeon-houses, and these kept by the *Turks* alone, as *Christians* are not allowed to keep any ‡. *Tavernier* says, that their dung is used to smoke *melons*. The usual way taken to entice *Pigeons* to remain where they are intended, is to place what is called a *salt-cat* near them; this is composed of *loam*, *old rubbish*, and *salt*, and will so effectually answer the purpose as to decoy them from other places, and is therefore held illegal.

\* Trifling as this number may appear, yet on supposition that we allow *Pigeons* to breed nine times in the year, the produce from a single pair, at the end of four years, may amount to the number of 14,762. See *Amæn. Ac.* vol. ii. p. 32.—*Stillingfleet's Tracts*, 75.—*Linnaeus* makes the number amount to more than 18,000.

† *Plat.*

‡ Dr. *Pococke* mentions the frequency of *Pigeon-houses* in *Egypt*; adding, that the Pigeon-house is reckoned a great part of the estate of the husbandman; and the common proverb in those parts is, that a man who has a *Pigeon-house* need not be careful about the disposal of his *daughter*. See *Pococke's Travels*, vol. i. p. 210. pl. 8.

We.

We shall notice below in brief many of the varieties of the *Pigeon* tribe; but whoever wishes to read more, may consult *Willughby's Ornithology*—*Moore's Columbarium*—*Treatise on Domestic Pigeons*, &c.; and in regard to the nature of them, especially what *Buffon* says on the subject: for our part, we fear to have already exceeded our usual intention of brevity; and therefore, waving all further account, return to our general descriptions.

2.  
VAR. B.  
ROCK P.

Le Pigeon de Roche, ou le Rocheraye, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 84. 4.  
Columba rupicola, *Raii Syn.* p. 63. A. 11.  
Rock Pigeon, *Will. orn.* p. 186. 9.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Biset*, but is more inclined to ash-colour: the bands across the wings are of a blackish brown: and the quills brown.

2.  
VAR. C.  
ROMAN P.

Columba Hispanica, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 279. N° 2.  
Le Pigeon Romain, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 71. N° 2.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 510.—*Pl. enl.* 110.  
Columba domestica major, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. N° 1.  
Greater Tame Pigeon, *Will. orn.* p. 181. t. 33. 34.  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS measures fifteen inches, and is double the size of the *Common Pigeon*. It is described as greatly varying in colour; and is supposed by *Briffon* to give rise to all the varieties found in the repositories of our fanciers in this branch.



*Columba dasypus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 279. N<sup>o</sup> 3.—*Frisch.* t. 145.  
 Le Pigeon patu, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 73. A.  
 Rough-footed Dove, *Will. orn.* pl. 34.  
*Lev. Mus.*

<sup>2.</sup>  
 VAR. D.  
 ROUGH-  
 FOOTED P.

**T**HIS differs merely in having the legs covered with long feathers quite to the toes. DESCRIPTION.

Le Pigeon hupé, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 73. B.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 510.—*Frisch.* t. 144.

<sup>2.</sup>  
 VAR. E.  
 CRESTED P.

**T**HIS is crested on the head, and has long feathers on the legs, as the last. DESCRIPTION.

Le Pigeon de Norvege, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 74. C.

<sup>2.</sup>  
 VAR. F.  
 NORWAY P.  
 DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS has the head crested; and legs as in the two last; but is almost as big as a fowl, and wholly as white as snow.

Le Pigeon de Barbarie, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 74. D.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 519. 2.  
 Barbary Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. 8.—*Will. orn.* p. 182. 8. pl. 34.  
*Lev. Mus.*

<sup>2.</sup>  
 VAR. G.  
 BARBARY P.

**T**HE bill in this is short; and a broad circle of tuberculated meally red flesh surrounds the eyes: the irides are white: the plumage is blueish, with two blackish spots on each wing. DESCRIPTION.

To these are allied the *Bastard Bills*, which are larger; but have a shorter bill and red eyes.

The *Macomet*, or *Mahomet Pigeon*, is also much the same; differing

fering chiefly in the eyelids, which are large and black: the general colour *cream* or *white*, with two distinct black bars across the wings.

2.  
VAR. H.  
+ JACOBINE P.

*Columba cucullata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 280. 5.—*Faun. Suec.* N<sup>o</sup> 207. 5.—*Frisch.* t. 150.

Le Pigeon nonain, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 74. E.—*Buf. ois.* ii. pl. 19.

Jacobine, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. 6. — *Will. orn.* p. 181. 6. pl. 33. — *Albin.* iii. pl. 43.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**B**ILL short: the feathers of the hind part of the head and neck turn forwards, giving the appearance of a *cowl*.

In the *Leverian Museum* is one of a *dun* colour. The *Pigeons* called the *Ruff*, and *Capuchin*, belong to this variety.

2.  
VAR. I.  
LACED P.

*Columba hispida*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 280. 6.

Le Pigeon frité, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 76. G.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 519. 3.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is white, all but the legs, which are red; and the feathers of the whole body loose in their webs, and curled, or frizzled. This variety, I believe, is called the *Laced Pigeon*. The *Frill-back* is also somewhat like this; the tip of each feather being bent upwards. It is generally white.

*Columba turbita*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 280. 7.—*Frisch.* pl. 147.

Le Pigeon à gorge frisée, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 75. F.

———— cravate, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 513. pl. 23.

Turbit, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. N° 7.—*Will. orn.* p. 182.

*Lev. Mus.*

2.  
VAR. K.  
TURBIT F.

**T**HE bill is very short: crown of the head flat: it differs from others in having the feathers of the breast reflected both ways.

DESCRIPTION.

The *Owl Pigeon* also belongs to this, and has the breast feathers the same; but is rather less, and always of one colour; whereas the *Turbit* is generally of two.

*Columba laticanda*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 280. 8.—*Frisch.* t. 151.

Le Pigeon Paon, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 80. P.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 512. pl. 22.

Broad and Narrow-tailed Shakers, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. 3. 4.—*Will. orn.* p. 181.

3. 4. pl. 34.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

2.  
VAR. L.  
SHAKER F.

**T**HIS variety has a greater number of feathers in the tail\*, which it always carries erect; and is observed frequently to shake the head. This is also called the *Fan-tail*.

DESCRIPTION.

The *Narrow-tailed Shaker* has fewer feathers in the tail †. Both vary much in colour.

\* Often as far as twenty-six.—*Will.*

† *Bris. orn.* i. p. 81.

2.  
VAR. M.  
TUMBLER P.

*Columba gyra*trix, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 23. 9.—*Frisch.* t. 148.  
Le Pigeon culbutant, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 99. N.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 517.  
Tumbler, *Raii Syn.* p. 61. 10.—*Will. orn.* p. 182.  
*Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION. **T**HIS is a small Pigeon, and of various colours: the chief difference from others is in frequently tumbling round while flying in the air, which they do by throwing themselves backwards. Of these the *Almond Tumbler* is most valued\*. They are also called *Clappers*.

2.  
VAR. N.  
HELMET P.

*Columba Galeata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 280. 10.  
Le Pigeon cuirassé, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 80. O.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 515.  
Helmet Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 61. 11.—*Will. orn.* p. 182. 11.

DESCRIPTION. **I**N this the head, quills, and tail, are of one colour, and the rest of the body of a different one; but the colours themselves vary.

2.  
VAR. O.  
PERSIAN P.

*Columba turcica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 281. 11.—*Frisch.* t. 149.  
Le Pigeon turc, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 76. H.  
Turkish or Persian Pigeon, *Will. orn.* pl. 33.

DESCRIPTION. **T**HIS is of a dusky colour. The bill yellow: the space round the eye red: the nostrils gibbous, and beset with red tubercles: legs of a pale red.

\* *Eighty quintas* have been given for one of these.

*Columba tabellaria*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 281. 12.

Le Pigeon Messager, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 77. I.

Carrier Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. 5. — *Will. orn.* p. 181. 5. pl. 34. — *Albin.*  
ii. pl. 45.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

2.  
VAR. P.  
CARRIER P.

**T**HIS is much like the last in colour, and remarkable for being extremely tuberculated about the eyes and bill: the irides scarlet: the legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

This sort was formerly made use of for carrying letters; now greatly left off. This was effected easily; for after one of these *Pigeons* had been confined for some time, it was carried to a distance and then let fly; and never failed to find its way home immediately; flying in a direct line towards it, with the letter, which was confined under its wing\*.

*Columba gutturalis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 280. 4. — *Faun. Succ.* N<sup>o</sup> 207. 7. — *Frisch.* t. 146.

Le Pigeon Grand gosier, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 78. K.

——— grosse gorge, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 505. pl. 17. 18.

Cropper Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. 2. — *Will. orn.* p. 181. 2. pl. 34.

*Lev. Mus.*

2.  
VAR. Q.  
POWTER P.

**S**IZE of the *Roman Pigeon*; and has the faculty of filling its crop with wind, till it appears of a monstrous size. It varies much. *Buffon* records thirteen varieties.

DESCRIPTION.

\* Said to fly above twenty-six miles in an hour: But *Liibgow*, in his *Travels*, mentions a *Pigeon* which exceeded this; as it went from *Babylon* to *Aleppo*, which is thirty days journey, in the space of forty-eight hours!

The

The *Parazene*, or *Parisian Powter* \*, much esteemed; the *Cropper*, and *Uploper*, also belong to this variety.

<sup>2.</sup>  
VAR. R.  
HORSEMAN P.

Le Pigeon Cavalier, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 78. L.

Light Horseman Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 61. 12.—*Will. orn.* p. 182. 12.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 45.

DESCRIPTION.

THESE partake of the two last: are said to be excellent breeders; and never to forsake the place where bred. On this principle they become good *carriers*; and are oftener made use of in *England* than the *true Carrier*, as that bird is too much esteemed to risk the loss of it on every trifling account †.

<sup>2.</sup>  
VAR. S.  
SMITER P.

Le Pigeon batteur, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 79. M.

Smiter Pigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 60. 9.—*Will. orn.* p. 182. 9.

DESCRIPTION.

NO description is given of this bird, singular merely from its clapping the wings together during flight, so as to be heard at some distance.

<sup>2.</sup>  
VAR. T.  
TURNER P.  
DESCRIPTION.

Turner Pigeon, *Will. orn.* p. 182. 14.

THESE have a tuft of feathers hanging down backwards from the top of the head, like the mane of a horse. To these are allied the *Finnikins*, which are very like, but less in size.

\* *Twenty Guineas* to be given for a pair of *Powters* is not uncommon.

† It is recorded of a *Dragoon Pigeon*, which is a breed between the *Horseman* and *Carrier*, that it flew from *St. Edmundsbury* to *Bishopsgate-street* in two hours and a half, being seventy-two miles.—See *Treat. on Domest. Pigeons*, p. 90.

Spot Pigeon, *Will. orn.* p. 182. 17.

**T**HIS is remarkable, from having on the forehead, above the bill, a spot, which is of the same colour as the tail: the body and wings white.

Besides the above, the following are noticed by the *connoisseurs* in this branch, though not noted by the usual *Systematists*: such as the *Ruff—Nun—Laughber—Trumpeter*, &c.: all of which may be found, with many others, in the various treatises on this subject.

*Columba montana*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 281. N° 13.

Le Pigeon roux de Cayenne, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 131. N° 29. pl. 12. f. 2.

*Perdix montana*, *Raii Syn.* p. 183. N° 20.

Mountain Partridge, *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 304 pl. 261. f. 1. — *Brown. Jam.* p. 469.—*Edw.* iii. pl. 119.

*Lev. Mus.*

<sup>3.</sup>  
PARTRIDGE P.

**L**ENGT H eight inches and a half. Bill red, with a black tip: irides red, surrounded with a warty skin of the same colour: the upper parts of the body are rufous, with a purplish cast; the under, as far as the breast, flesh-colour: the belly, sides, thighs, and vent, inclining to rufous: the under wing coverts, quills, and tail, rufous: legs red: claws brown.

This is said to inhabit *Cayenne*. That of *Jamaica*, mentioned by *Edwards*, differs somewhat; the forehead being of a clay-colour: the head and neck reddish purple: back, wings, and tail, red brown, with a gloss of copper-colour: fore part of the neck reddish clay-colour: breast, belly, thighs, and under tail

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

coverts, light clay-colour: a white mark on each side under the eye, and another at the side of the throat, and just at the joint of each wing.

These build in trees which have low boughs; and line their nests with *hair* and *cotton*. At first sight have greatly the appearance of a *Partridge*

<sup>4</sup>  
TETRAOID P.

*Columba tetraoides*, *Scop. ann. i. p. 125. N° 180.*

DESCRIPTION.

**A**LL the description we have of this bird is, that it equals the *Red-legged Partridge* in size: the head and neck black, encompassed with a white margin, as in that bird.

He does not inform us from whence it came, but that it was then living in a menagery. From the name he has given to it, we may conclude it to have somewhat the appearance of the *Red-legged Partridge* \*.

<sup>5</sup>  
WHITE-  
CROWNED P.

*Columba leucocephala*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 281. N° 14.*

*Le Pigeon de Roche de la Jamaïque*, *Bris. orn. i. p. 137. N° 33.*

*Columba minor capite albo*, *Raii Syn. p. 63. N° 18. 184. N° 24.*

*Bald-pated Pigeon*, *Sloan. Jam. p. 303. t. 261. f. 2.—Brown Jam. p. 463.*

*White-crowned Pigeon*, *Catesb. Car. i. pl. 25.—Art. Zool.*

*Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH ten inches and a half. The bill red, with a white tip: the eyes are surrounded with a white skin; the irides yellow: the top of the head is white; beneath it change-

\* Perhaps somewhat allied to the last.



able purple : the neck is of a green and blue, varied with a gloss of copper : the upper and under parts of the body are of a blueish grey brown : the greater and lesser quills and tail brown : the legs are red : the claws grey.

This inhabits *Jamaica*, *St. Domingo*, and the *Bahama Islands*, where it breeds in vast numbers, making its nest among the rocks. Eats the berries of *sweet wood*. "They are bitter or sweet to the taste according to the time of year, or rather food they feed on ; and when they meet with plenty of sweet berries, are counted very good victuals."

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Columba leucoptera*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 281. N° 15.*

*Le Pigeon des Indes*, *Bris. orn. i. p. 105. N° 15.*

*White-winged Dove*, *Brown. Jam. p. 463.*

*Brown Indian Dove*, *Edw. ii. pl. 76.*

6.  
WHITE-  
WINGED P.

**S**IZE of the *Turtle* : length eight or nine inches. The bill is dusky black : a fine blue skin surrounds the eyes : irides crimson : the forehead, cheeks, fore part of the neck, and breast, pale rufous brown : the hind part of the head, and neck, are dullish brown : under the ears, on each side, is a transverse black stripe, which does not appear except the bird stretches the neck ; under this mark the feathers have a green gold gloss ; and below this, as well as behind the neck, the gloss changes to violet : the upper part of the body dark brown, with a mixture of blue in some lights : the greater wing coverts the same, but the outer margins and tips white : the lower part of the back and rump dull ash-colour : the belly, sides thighs, and under tail coverts, blueish ash-colour : greater quills black, with paler margins ; the lesser the same, and some of them have white edges just at the tip : the

DESCRIPTION.

two middle tail feathers are the same colour as the back; the others dull ash-colour tipped with white: the legs are red: claws brown.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This inhabits the *East Indies*. *Edwards* remarks, that it often flirts up the tail, like the *Wagtail*. The skin which furrounds the eyes in *Edwards's* bird goes on to the base of the upper mandible.

<sup>7.</sup>  
MARTINICO P.

*Columba Martinica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 283. N<sup>o</sup> 24.

Le Pigeon violet de Martinique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 129. N<sup>o</sup> 27. pl. 12. f. 1.—

*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 525.—*Pl. enl.* 162.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is about the size of a *Turtle*: the length nine inches and a quarter. The bill red: the eyes are furrounded with crimson tubercles, and the irides are of the same colour: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are chestnut, with a gloss of violet: the under parts of the body more or less rufous: the quills the same as the upper, but on the outer edges only; the inner rufous; but the tail feathers are the same on both margins: the legs are red: claws brownish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Martinico*.

<sup>7.</sup>  
VAR. A.

Le Pigeon de la Martinique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 103. N<sup>o</sup> 14.

Le Pigeon roux de Cayenne, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 526.—*Pl. enl.* 141.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a trifle longer than the last. The bill black: the head, neck, and breast, are purplish chestnut; but the feathers which furround the lower part of the neck have a gilded violet gloss, forming a kind of collar: the upper parts of the body and wings are rufous brown, with some spots of black on the greater wing.

wing coverts which are nearest the body: the belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, light fulvous, with a vinaceous tinge: the sides and under wing coverts ash-colour: the quills blackish, with the outer edges whitish; the secondaries the same, with grey tips: the two middle tail feathers are rufous brown; the others brown for two thirds of their length, with the outer margins rufous, the inner deep ash-colour, the rest of their length black, with grey tips; the outer feather also is grey on the outside the whole length: legs red: claws black.

This likewise inhabits *Martinico*.

*Briffon* observes, that this bird is called there by the name of *Partridge*, as well as the last-described. Hence we may infer the very great probability of their being mere sexual differences of each other; the colours, as well as the distribution of them, not varying much. This is likewise the opinion of *Buffon*, who thinks this last to be the *female*.

PLACE.

*Columba Jamaicensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 283. N° 25.

Le Pigeon de la Jamaïque, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 134. N° 31.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 529. pl. 21.

*Columba minor ventre candido*, *Raii Syn.* p. 63. N° 16.

White-bellied Dove, *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 303. pl. 262. f. 1.—*Brown, Jam.* p. 469.

*Lev. Mus.*

8.  
WHITE-  
BELLIED P.

**T**HIS is nine inches in length. The nostrils are much elevated, forming two tubercles at the base of the bill: the irides white: the top of the head, and all the under parts of the neck and body, are white: the hind part of the neck varied with blue and purple: the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, purplish brown,

DESCRIPTION.

brown, with a light reddish tinge : the tail blue, terminated by a small band of white.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is found in the savannas of *Jamaica*, in the month of *January*; perhaps in its passage to some other parts. Feeds on berries : accounted good food, being less bitter than the *White-crowned Pigeon*. It makes a mournful noise on the trees through the whole island, and sometimes very loud and disagreeable.

<sup>9.</sup>  
+ GREAT-  
CROWNED P.

*Columba coronata*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 282. 17.*

—— — *mugiens*, *Scop. ann. i. N° 179.*

Le Faïfan couronné des Indes, *Bris. orn. i. p. 279. 6. pl. 26. f. 1.—Buf. ois.*  
ii. p. 354. 542.—*Pl. enl. 118.*

Le Goura de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy. p. 169. t. 104.*

Great-crowned Indian Pigeon, *Edw. pl. 338. — Damp. Voy. vol. iii. p. 2.*  
p. 93. pl. 3.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S I Z E** of a *Turkey*. The bill is black, and two inches long ; from the base of this passes a streak of black through the eyes, and a little way behind : the irides are red : the head, neck, breast, belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, cinereous blue : the head is crested ; the feathers which compose it are four inches and three quarters in length, and of the same colour, but the webs are of a loose texture : the back, rump, scapulars, and upper tail coverts, are of a deep ash-colour, with a mixture of purplish chestnut on the upper part of the back and scapulars : the lesser coverts of the wings are also deep ash-colour, tipped with purplish chestnut ; the greater ones, nearest the body, ash-coloured within, white on the outside, and tipped as the others, this last colour occupying more space on the outside than on the inner ; the greater

greater wing coverts farthest from the body are ash-coloured within, and purplish chefnut on the outside and tip: quills deep blackish ash-colour: tail the same, but of a light ash-colour at the tip: the legs are blackish\*.

This species inhabits the *Molucca Isles* and *New Guinea*; and has been brought to *England* alive. *Buffon* mentions five having been at once alive in *France*. In size it far exceeds any of the *Pigeon* tribe; but its form and manners tell us that it can belong to no other. Indeed *Briffon* has placed it with the *Pheasants*; and the *Planches enluminées* have copied that name; but whoever has observed it, cannot doubt in the least to which it belongs. Its note is cooing and plaintive, like that of other *Pigeons*, only more loud in proportion. The mournful notes of these birds alarmed the crew of *Bougainville* † much, when in the neighbourhood of them, thinking they were the cries of the human species. In *France* they were never observed to lay eggs, nor in *Holland*, though they were kept for some time: but *Scopoli* assures us, that the *male* approaches the *female* with the head bent into the breast, making a noise more like lowing than cooing; and that they not only made a nest on trees, in the menagerie where they were kept, but laid eggs ‡. The nest was composed of hay and stalks. The *female* never sate, but stood upon

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* *Edwards* says they are whitish, spotted with red; and *Scopoli*, that they are ash-coloured. We may suppose, therefore, that they vary in different birds.

† *Voy.* p. 326.

‡ *Dampier* says the egg is as big as that of a hen; and that the bird builds in trees.

the

the eggs; and he supposed it was from this cause alone that there was no produce.

They are said to be kept by some, in the *East Indies*, in their court-yards, as domestic poultry.

The *Dutch* at the *Moluccas* call them *Crown-Vogel*\*.

*M. Sonnerat*, as well as *Dampier*, found these in plenty at *New Guinea*; and it is probable that they were originally transported from that place into *Banda*, from whence the *Dutch* chiefly now procure them.

10.  
LESSER-  
CROWNED P.  
DESCRIPTION.

Le Rouloul de Malacca, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 174. pl. 100.

**S**IZE of the *Common Pigeon*. The bill is conical, a little bent; the colour of it black; the under mandible yellow at the base: irides yellow: the head and neck are black: on the forehead are six very long black bristly hairs which stand upright, or may be lowered at will: at the back part of the head is a crest of a gilded red colour; the feathers which compose it are rather hard and stiff, and the webs not united with each other: between the two crests the space is white, forming a band across the head: the eyes are encircled with white stiff feathers: the breast and belly of a beautiful deep violet: the lesser wing coverts are brown; the others, and lesser quills, rufous white, crossed with undulated black lines: the greater quills are rufous, marked across as the others: the back, rump, and tail, are deep green; the latter short, and carried horizontally: the legs yellow: the toes are separated to the origin; but the hind toe wants a claw.

\* By the natives they are called *Bululu*; by the *Papwans*, *Manubi*.





*Leper crowned Pigeon.*



*Lew. Mus.*

10.  
VAR. A.  
PL. LVIII.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Common Pigeon*: length ten inches. Bill yellowish, with a black tip: back part of the head crested, as in the last-described: the forehead white, passing backward on each side beneath the crest: eyelids red: round the eye not well clothed with feathers, of a reddish colour, which passes backwards in a point: the head and neck dark reddish brown: breast, belly, and vent, violet black: wings fine reddish brown: back, rump, and tail, dull brownish green: tail coverts long, falling over the tail: legs reddish yellow: claws black.

A specimen of the above is in the *Leverian Museum*, which was met with by accident at a sale, without the least history annexed. It is most probably only a different sex of the last. For the present, we shall place it as a variety.

Le Pigeon verd à tête grise d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* p. 112. t. 66.

11.  
GREY-HEADED.  
P.

**S**IZE of the *Common Pigeon*. The bill of a dull red: the irides yellow: upper part of the head dirty white: hind part of the head and sides of the neck reddish brown, glossed with copper: the lesser quills are of a bright green, with a metalline gloss, changeable in different lights: the greater quills and tail black: between the bend of the wing and the body there is a semicircular spot, composed of feathers half green half grey: the rest of the body green: the legs of a dull red.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Isle of Panay*.

PLACE.

Pompadour

12.  
POMPADOUR P.Pompadour Pigeon, *Brown. Illust.* pl. 19. (male ?)  
Yellow-faced Pigeon, ———— pl. 20. (female ?)

## DESCRIPTION.

## MALE.

**L**ESS than a *Turtle*. Bill blueish: cheeks and chin pale yellow: back, breast, and belly, pale green: wing coverts of a fine pompadour colour: quills black, edged with yellow: tail of a light green, and long: legs red.

## FEMALE.

The second of the above is the female. The colours are paler; and the wing coverts of the same colour as the body.

## PLACE.

These inhabit *Ceylon*; and are always seen on trees, never on the ground; for the most part on those known by the name of *Waringin Grothebria*, on the berries of which it delights to feed. These prove good food, and are shot by the *Europeans* for that purpose. The natives catch them with birdlime.

13.  
GARNET-  
WINGED P.*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, and of a dusky yellow; in some specimens black: the forehead white; from thence passes a streak of the same over each eye, almost to the hind head, which, as well as the nape, is black: the lower part of the neck behind, the shoulders, and wing coverts, are of a beautiful deep garnet-colour: the back between the wings, the quills, tail, lower part of the breast, belly, and vent, are all black: the tail is two inches and a half long, and even at the end; the base half of a greyish ash-colour, the end half black; the under part plain dusky: the legs brown.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the island of *Eimeo*.

## VARIETIES.

With the above, at Sir *Joseph Banks's*, is another, which no doubt

doubt differed in sex or age only : it is about an inch longer : the forehead, throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, white : hind part of the neck dusky : over the eye a ferruginous streak, passing a little downwards on each side of the neck : back dusky black : belly dusky : shoulders and wing coverts as in the other : quills and tail blackish.

This was met with at *Otabeite*.

PLACE.

In the same collection I also find one which came from the island of *Tanna*, and seems between both the above ; for it has the white streak over the eye of the first, and the fore part to the breast white as the last : the forehead, sides of the head, and fore part of the neck, are also white : legs deep dull crimson : belly and back reddish black : tail rounded.

*Columba indica*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 284. N° 29.*

*Le Pigeon ramier d'Amboine*, *Bris. orn. i. p. 150. N° 42. pl. 15. f. 1.*

*Green-winged Dove*, *Edw. pl. 14.*

*Lev. Mus.*

14.  
GREEN-  
WINGED P.

**S**IZE of a Turtle : length ten inches. Bill scarlet, and ten lines in length : nostrils blueish : eye of a dark colour : forehead white ; through the eye a streak of the same : top of the head blueish : the sides of the head, the neck, and breast, reddish ; the hind part of the neck deepest : the upper part of the back, and wing coverts, green gold, glossed with copper : ridge of the wing spotted with white : lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, ash-colour : belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, reddish brown : quills brownish ; the inner webs, for two-thirds of their length from the base, rufous :

DESCRIPTION.

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tail

tail black, three inches long; the two middle feathers black; the rest cinereous, with black tips: the legs red: claws black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Amboina*, in the *East Indies*.

15.  
PURPLE-  
CROWNED P.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Turtle*: length nine inches. Bill three quarters of an inch in length, and yellowish: irides of a pale yellow: forehead, to the middle of the crown, purple: the head, neck, and under parts of the body, are of a pale green, inclining to ash-colour: vent, and under tail coverts, yellow: all the upper parts of the body of a beautiful deep green, and very glossy: quills black; the two outer ones wholly so, the others edged with green; the secondaries fringed with yellow on the outer margins: the tail is three inches and a half long; the feathers pretty even, all of them somewhat pointed at the end; the colour a greenish black, the outer edges green; when the tail is spread open, a greyish bar appears near the end, but on inspection it proves interrupted, the colour only occupying the inner webs of each feather: the legs are very rough, of a dusky black: the claws black.

PLACE AND  
VARIETIES.

This was described from a specimen from *Otabeite*; but I find of these birds great varieties, according to the different islands from which they are brought, for they inhabit the whole of the *Pacific Ocean* within the tropics. In *Otabeite* the crown is of a very faint purple; at *Uliatea*, and some other islands, deeper; but the specimens found at *Tongo Taboo*, have the top of the head of an exceeding deep and vivid purple, and this surrounded by

by yellow: the bill in this is dusky: irides yellow: the vent almost orange: and the legs of a deep red.

Among the others, I observe some which have not the least vestige of red on the crown; but whether these are of a different sex, young birds, or owing to difference of place, I am not able to determine.

This species is called by the natives of *Tongo Taboo*, *Kurukuru*; by those of *Otabeite*, *Oopa*, or *Oopara*. It lives on the *Banana*, and is easily tamed.

The beautiful green Turtle Dove, mentioned by *Bougainville*\*, is perhaps the same with this. He also mentions Pigeons of a green gold plumage †, neck and belly of a greyish white, and having a little crest on their heads; whether of the above, or any other species, cannot be determined by so short a description; perhaps the next described.

Pooni Jamboo, *Marfd. Sumatr.* p. 84.

16.  
JAMBOO P.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is smaller than the usual size of *Doves*. Bill yellow: fore part of the head of a deep pink ‡: back, wings, and tail, green: breast and crop white; but the front of the latter has a light shade of pink; the white of the breast is continued in a narrow streak, having green on one side and pink on the other, half round the eye, which is large and yellow.

\* *Voy.* p. 247.

† p. 329.

‡ This is likened to the colour of the *blossom* of the *Jamboo*, the fruit of which is like a Pear in shape: there are two kinds of it ‖, both of which are said to be delicious eating.

‖ *Eugenia malaccensis*, & *Jambos*. Lin.

4 I. 2

Inhabits

**PLACE.** Inhabits the island of *Java*: feeds, when at large, on the berries of the *Rum-pooni*; but will also live on boiled *Rice* and *Padda*.

17.  
**RED-  
CROWNED P.**

Le Pigeon violet à tête rouge d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* p. 112. t. 67.

**DESCRIPTION.**

**SIZE** of the *Jacobin* Pigeon. The bill is grey; from the base of the upper mandible is a fleshy membrane of a bright red colour, which wholly encircles the eyes: the irides have two circles, a large one of red, and a lesser one of grey colour: the top of the head is covered with slender feathers of a fine red colour, forming a kind of hood: the neck, upper parts of the back, and breast, blueish grey, palest on the breast: the rest of the body, and tail, of a velvety black, changing into both violet and blue in different reflections of light: the legs grey.

**PLACE.** This was found at *Antigue*, in the Isle of *Panay*, by Mr. *Sonnerat*.

18.  
**PURPLE P.**

Purple Pigeon, *Brown. Ill.* p. 42. pl. 18.

**DESCRIPTION.**

**SIZE** of the *English Wood* Pigeon. Front pale green: head and neck fine light purple: breast orange: back, scapulars, and belly, light green: vent scarlet: quills dusky.

**PLACE.**

Inhabits the island of *Java*, where it is called *Jooan*, from *Joo*, which signifies green in the *Javan* and *Malayan* languages\*.

\* Mr. *Loten* mentions, that he has known more than eighteen or twenty species of *Wood Pigeons* on the islands of *Java*, *Celebes*, and *Ceylon*; some as big as a *small Hen*, of a beautiful white, with black wings and tail; some blueish green; some entirely of a dark beautiful red, between scarlet and carmine; and some also like our *European Turtles*.

**LENGTH**

19.  
PURPLE-  
BREASTED P.

**L** E N G T H fourteen inches. Bill black : sides of the head beneath the eyes dusky : the forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck, of a pale rufous, or rather vinaceous colour : the crown, and hind part of the neck, dusky brown, with a greenish tinge on the first : sides of the neck red brown, changing into a glossy purple or lake-colour as it advances downwards, uniting on both sides to form a bar of the same colour on the breast : the wing coverts are of the same beautiful purple red as the bar on the breast : the quills are dusky : above the purple bar on the breast is a transverse band of white : the belly dusky : the legs are red, an inch and a half in length : claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the island of *Eimeo*.

PLACE.

*Columba vernans*, *Lin. Mantiss.* 1771. p. 526.

Le Pigeon verd des Philippines, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 143. N° 38. pl. 11. f. 2.—  
*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 528.—*Pl. enl.* 138.

Parrot Dove, *Raii Syn.* p. 196. N° 15. pl. 2. N° 15.

Le Pigeon verd mâle des Isles de Luçon & d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* p. 110:  
t. 64.

20.  
PARROT P.  
THE MALE.

**S** O M E W H A T bigger than the *Turtle* : length nine inches and a half. The bill is three quarters of an inch, and blackish, with a yellowish tip : the head and throat are dull olive green : irides composed of two circles ; the outer red, the inner blue : neck pale chestnut, inclining to vinaceous : back, rump, sides, and upper tail coverts, olive green : wing coverts the same ; but the greater ones are tipped with brimstone, making a spot on the wing : the breast is orange : belly and thighs pale olive

DESCRIPTION.

olive green, inclining to yellow, growing paler towards the vent, where it is yellow: the under tail coverts are rufous, and as long as the tail itself: the quills are blackish above, and ash-coloured beneath, edged with brimstone: the tail feathers are ash-coloured above and blackish beneath: the legs are red: the claws black.

This I should take to be the bird above referred to in *Sonnerat*; but the pale grey ash-colour \* on the crown, mentioned by this author, was not in *Brisson's* bird. *Sonnerat* says the bill of his bird was very short, and of a grey colour; and likens the yellow colour on the breast to *orpiment*, which *Brisson* calls *orange*: in other particulars both seem to answer.

20.

FEMALE.

Le Pigeon verd *female* de L'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 111. t. 69.

DESCRIPTION.

**I**N this the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are of a greyish green: the breast and belly yellowish green: quills black, edged with yellow, but the lesser ones have a reddish gloss: the tail black: the bill is longer in this than in the other, and is, as well as the legs, ash-coloured: and the irides of a light apple green.

PLACE.

This is the *female* of the last. Both of them inhabit the islands of *Manilla* and *Panay*.

\* Perhaps *Brisson* might mean this very bird, when he says that he saw one sent from beyond the *Ganges*, which differed only in having the head of a fine greyish white.—*Orn.* vol. i. p. 145.



Le Pigeon verd d'Amboine, *Bris. orn. i. p. 145. N° 39. pl. 10. f. 2.—*  
*Buf. ois. ii. p. 528.—Pl. enl. 163.*

21.  
 AROMATIC P.

**S**IZE of a *Turtle*: length ten inches and a half. Bill greenish: the upper part of the head is light grey before, deeper behind: the sides, throat, neck, breast, belly, rump, upper tail coverts, and tail, are olive green, inclining to yellow on the neck and breast: the under part of the tail is black at the base, and dirty white at the end; the under tail coverts dirty yellowish white: back, and wing coverts, fine chestnut; the tips of some of them yellowish, forming a band on the wing; and below these black, edged with yellow: bend of the wing blackish: quills black, edged with yellow, narrowest on the prime ones: legs and claws grey\*.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Amboina*.

PLACE:

Le Pigeon verd de l'Isle de St. Thomas, *Bris. orn. i. p. 147. N° 40.—*  
*Buf. ois. ii. p. 528.*  
 A Wild Pigeon from St. Thomas his island, *Will. orn. p. 183.—Raii Syn.*  
*p. 62. N° 7.*

22.  
 ST. THOMAS'S  
 P.

“**T**HIS,” says *Willughby*, “is of the bigness and figure  
 “ of our country Pigeon, but its upper bill hooked, the  
 “ foremost half being of a blue colour, mixed with a little white  
 “ and yellow, the hindmost of a sanguine: the eyes are black,  
 “ with a circle of blue: the whole body is covered with green  
 “ feathers, like a *Parrot*: the prime feathers of the wings are  
 “ dusky, as is also the end of the tail: under the vent it hath

DESCRIPTION.

\* Red in *Pl. enl.*

“ yellow feathers : the legs and feet are of an elegant saffron-  
 “ colour : but the claws dusky.”

PLACE.

Inhabits the island of *St. Thomas*.

<sup>23.</sup>  
 HOOK-BILLED

*Lev. Mus.*

P.  
 PL. LIX.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH seven inches and a half. The bill is sharply ca-  
 rinated on the top, and much incurvated at the end; the  
 base of it red, and the rest yellow: the general colour of the  
 bird green; yellowish beneath: on the wings are two yellow  
 bars; some of the wing coverts and secondaries in this di-  
 rection having yellow ends: the back and shoulders fine reddish  
 chestnut: the outer part of the thighs ash-colour: the under tail  
 coverts ferruginous; but the vent itself is white: the tail is  
 rounded; the two middle feathers green; the others dark ash-  
 colour, with a bar of black about three quarters of an inch  
 from the end.

FEMALE.

Another along with this, supposed to be the *female*, differed in  
 having the back and shoulders green; and the under tail coverts  
 white, as well as the vent.

PLACE.

These birds were met with in the island of *Tanna*, in the *South  
 Seas*.

One similar to the above is among the drawings of Sir *J.  
 Banks*; it was near eleven inches long: the bill not so hooked:  
 the lesser wing coverts spotted with white: the ends of the se-  
 condary quills yellow on the outer web: the end of the tail very  
 pale: legs red.

LENGTH



*Hook-billed Pigeon.*



24.  
FERRUGI-  
NOUS-VENTED  
P.

**L**ENGTH thirteen inches and a half. The bill black; nostrils gibbous: the head and neck of a very light ash-colour: chin nearly white: the upper parts of the body brown, with a gloss of green: the breast reddish buff, with a vinaceous tinge: the belly ash-colour, verging to brown down the middle: vent, and under tail coverts, deep ferruginous: the quills dark brown, with greenish brown edges: the tail is five inches in length, and black, with a greenish gloss: the legs are red; in some specimens brown or dusky.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Friendly Isles* in the *South Seas*.

PLACE.

Le Pigeon du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 99. N° 10.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 525.  
Cehoiotl, *Raii Syn.* p. 63. N° 14.

25.  
MEXICAN P.

**A**LL that we find related of this bird is, that the eyes are furrounded with crimson: the irides black: the whole plumage is brown, except the breast and tips of the wings, which are white: the legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Mexico*.

PLACE.

Le Pigeon sauvage du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 100. N° 11.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 525.  
Hoiotl, *Raii Syn.* p. 63. N° 12.

26.  
BLACK-  
SPOTTED P.

**S**I Z E of the first species. The bill black: the head, neck, and upper parts, brown spotted with black: breast, belly, and thighs, pale fulvous: under tail coverts, and under the wings, cinereous: quills and tail brown: legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

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This

**PLACE.** This is found at *Mexico*, inhabiting the woods in the colder parts thereof.

27.  
WHITE-  
SHOULDERED  
P.

Le Pigeon de Montagne du Mexique, *Bris. orn. i. p. 130. N° 28.*—*Buf. ois. ii. p. 525.*  
Hoiolotl, *Raii Syn. p. 63. N° 13.*

**DESCRIPTION.**

**S I Z E** of a *Roman Pigeon*. The bill and legs scarlet, and the plumage of a purplish rufous colour, except the lesser wing coverts, which are white.

Others are of a pale fulvous, with the lesser wing coverts white, as in the others : the bill and legs reddish.

**PLACE.**

Inhabits *Mexico*.

28.  
BLUE P.

Le Pigeon bleu du Mexique, *Bris. orn. i. p. 139. N° 35.*—*Buf. ois. ii. p. 525.*  
Tlachahoiolotl, *Raii Syn. p. 63. N° 15.*

**DESCRIPTION.**

**S I Z E** of a *Domestic Pigeon*. The bill, irides, and legs, red : the head, neck, upper parts, and thighs, are blue : on the head and neck there is also a mixture of red, especially on the fore part : the breast, belly, sides, wing coverts, and under the tail, red : quills and tail blue.

**PLACE.**

Inhabits *Mexico*.

These four *Buffon* believes to have much affinity to the *European common Pigeon*.

*Columba palumbus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 282. 19.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 208.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 178.—*Muller*, N° 228.—*Brun.* N° 204.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 173.—*Kram. el.* p. 359. 2.—*Frisch.* t. 138.

Le Pigeon ramier, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 89. 6.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 531. pl. 24.—*Pl. enl.* 316.

Ring Dove, *Raii Syn.* p. 62. A. 9.—*Will. orn.* p. 185. pl. 35.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 102.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

+ RING P.<sup>29.</sup>

**T**HIS is a large species : length seventeen inches and a half.

The bill is fourteen lines, and of a yellowish colour ; the nostrils covered with a mealy red fleshy membrane : the irides pale yellow : the head, back, and wing coverts, blueish ash-colour, deepest on the head : the upper part of the back inclines to brown ; and the lower part of it, rump, and fore part of the neck, pale ash-colour ; the rest of the neck, and the breast, vinaceous, mixed with ash-colour : the belly, thighs, and vent, dirty white : the hind part and sides of the neck are green gold, in some lights changing to blue, with a copper gloss ; and on each side of the neck is a white crescent : the greater quills are dusky ; all of them, except the outermost, have the exterior edges whitish ; the secondaries are greyish brown : at the base of the bastard wing is a dash of white : the tail is ash-coloured above, with the end blackish ; but beneath the base and ends are black ; the middle hoary : the legs are covered with feathers almost to the toes, of a red colour : and the claws black.

This bird is found throughout *Europe* ; the major part of them, in respect to this kingdom, are emigrants, departing else-

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

where at the latter end of the year, and returning early in spring\*. They inhabit the woods altogether, and build on the tops of trees, making a large, loose, and flat nest with dry sticks. Are said to have two broods in a year; the first in *April*, the second about *Midsummer*. *Buffon* is clear of the first, as he has more than once had a nest brought him the beginning of *April*, containing two and sometimes three young ones; and the quantity encreasing in all parts about the month of *August*, may give us reason to think that they breed more than once in *England*. Indeed it is generally supposed that they have but one brood in a year, except the young be taken from the first nest; but I could never find any one who could ascertain this point. The eggs are like those of other Pigeons, but larger, and they sit fourteen days on them before the young are hatched.

This species is called in some parts of *England* by the names of *Queest* and *Cusbat*.

<sup>30.</sup>  
NUTMEG P.

*Columba ænea*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 283. N° 22.*

Le Pigeon ramier des Moluques, *Bris. orn. i. p. 148. N° 41. pl. 13. f. 2.—*

*Buf. ois. ii. p. 538.—Pl. enl. 164.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Ring Pigeon*: length seventeen inches. The bill almost greenish: the head, neck, and under parts of the body, dirty white, with a tinge of vinaceous: the back, rump, upper tail coverts, and tail, green, glossed with gold and copper: the sides, and under the wings, dirty white: under tail coverts purplish chestnut: quills ash-coloured, with the tips of the prime,

\* I have had this bird more than once sent to me beyond the middle of *December*.

and



and the outer edges and tips of the secondaries, of the same colour with the back: the tail is even at the end: the legs covered half way down with feathers; the colour of them, and the claws, greenish.

This inhabits the *Molucca* islands, where it feeds on *Nutmegs*.

PLACE:

Le Pigeon cuivre Mangeur de Muscade, *Son. Voy.* p. 168. pl. 102:  
*Lev. Musf.*

30.  
VAR. A.

THIS seems to be very like the last-described, and perhaps is a slight variety of sex, &c.: it is of the same size. The head blue grey: the bill grey: irides and legs pale carmine: upper parts of the body green, glossed with gold and copper: the neck, breast, and belly, reddish grey: under tail coverts yellowish white: quills and tail black.

DESCRIPTION.

One similar to this is in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*, which came from *New Zealand*.

Among the drawings of the same gentleman, I observe one nearly similar, but only thirteen inches in length. Bill an inch long; the nostrils rising into a knob: head and neck ash-colour: irides orange: round the bill, and chin, grey: the upper parts of the body green, inclining to red on the rump: beneath reddish brown: wings blue: quills edged with deep blue: tail dusky: legs red.

This was met with at *Amsterdam Isle*, and is there called *Orooba ya*.

PLACE:

31.  
WHITE NUT-  
MEG P.

Le Pigeon blanc Mangeur de Muscade de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.*  
p. 169. t. 103.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is of a middling size. The bill light grey: irides yellowish: the plumage wholly white, except the quills, and one-third of the tail next the end, which are black: the legs are light grey.

PLACE.

This inhabits *New Guinea*, and, with the last, feeds on *Nutmegs*; and serves to propagate this useful spice in the same manner as that bird.

This species, we are informed by the author, lives on *Nutmegs*; and it is most likely the outer skin alone serves them for nourishment: as to the nut itself, it is voided whole, and so little altered, that after having passed the organs of digestion, it is not rendered the less fit for vegetation: from hence it comes that these birds, flying from one island to another, sow and spread the *Nutmeg* in all of them which they frequent\*.

\* A Pigeon was found with two *Nutmegs* in its mouth and craw, still surrounded with their scarlet covering or *Mace*, at the *Isle of Rotterdam*. *Forst. Voy.* ii. p. 332. *Ditto Reply*, p. 35.

By this means likewise is the *Cinnamon-tree* propagated at *Ceylon*, by certain wild Doves, called from thence *Cinnamon-eaters*; and occasion the rise of so many young trees along the road that they look like a forest. *Forst. Voy.* p. 345. (no description of the bird). Pigeons said also to be the propagators of the *Loranthus Stelis*, *Lin.*—"feeding on the berries, and voiding the stones on the trunks of trees, where it grows." See *Parkinsf. Voy.* p. 38.

Columba Guinea, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 282. N<sup>o</sup> 16.

Le Pigeon de Guinée, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 132. N<sup>o</sup> 30.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 538.

La Tourterelle du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 179.

Triangular-spotted Pigeon, *Edw.* ii. pl. 75.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

32.  
TRIANGULAR-  
SPOTTED P.

**T**HIS equals the *Wood Pigeon* in size. The bill is blackish : the eyes furrounded by a red skin ; the irides bright yellow : the head, neck, and under parts of the body, pale ash-colour : belly and vent white : the feathers on the neck are pointed ; of an ash-colour, with vinaceous margins : the upper part of the back purplish brown, glossed with violet : wing coverts, and lesser quills, the same, but each feather tipped with a triangular white spot, the point upwards ; the greater quills black, with grey edges : lower part of the back and rump white : the tail dull ash-colour, tipped with black : legs pale red : claws brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Guinea*, in the southern parts ; the rocky parts of *Africa* ; common about the *Cape of Good Hope*.

PLACE.

Le Pigeon à queue annelée de la Jamaïque, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 138. N<sup>o</sup> 34.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 539.

Columba caudâ fasciâ notatâ, *Raii Syn.* p. 63. N<sup>o</sup> 17.—p. 183. N<sup>o</sup> 22.

Ring-tailed Pigeon, *Sloan. Jam.* p. 302.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 468.

33.  
RING-TAILED  
P.

**S**IZE of the *Ring Pigeon* : length fifteen inches. The membrane which covers the nostrils gibbous : irides crimson : the head, fore part of the neck, and breast, purplish : the hind part of the neck greenish purple, with a silky gloss : back, rump, and upper tail coverts, pale blue : the wings are brownish : the

DESCRIPTION.

the belly whitish : the tail, like the back, crossed with a band of black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, where it is frequently called *Mountain Pigeon*. Sometimes found in the *savanna* woods in *January*.

<sup>34.</sup>  
NEW-ZEA-  
LAND P.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eighteen inches. Bill an inch long, and red : irides, and round the eyes, red : the upper parts of the body are of a ruby red, glossed with green on the fore part of the neck : quills dusky : rump blue : tail black : under parts from the breast white, inclining to blue towards the vent : legs red.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Dusky Bay, New Zealand* ; called *Hagarrèroo*.

<sup>35.</sup>  
MADAGASCAR  
P.

*Columba Madagascariensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 283. N° 21.

Le Pigeon ramier bleu de Madagascar, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 140. N° 36. pl. 14.  
f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 11.

Le Founingo, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 539.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is about the size of the *common Pigeon*, and is ten inches and a half in length. The bill red : the eyes placed in a bare red skin : the plumage is wholly of a blue black, and very glossy ; the feathers on the neck narrower than the others, and have a mixture of ash-colour : the tail violet purple : legs red : claws black.

## PLACE.

This species inhabits *Madagascar*, where it is called *Founingo-mena-rabou*.

*Columba australis*, *Lin. Mantiff.* 1771. p. 526.

Le Pigeon ramier verd de Madagascar, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 142. N<sup>o</sup> 37. pl. 14.  
f. 2.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 540.—*Pl. enl.* 111.

35.  
VAR. A.

**S**IZE of the last: length near twelve inches. The bill ash-colour, with a reddish cere: the head, neck, breast, belly, and sides, are olive green: the back, rump, upper wing, and tail coverts, the same, but deeper: near the bend of the wing is a small reddish spot: the quills blackish above, and ash-coloured beneath; the outer edges brimstone-colour: the greater wing coverts are tipped with the same: the lower part of the belly, and thighs, of the same green as the body, mixed with yellow and blackish: the under tail coverts mixed rufous and whitish: the tail ash-coloured; the two middle feathers are of a deeper colour at the base: the legs are red; the claws ash-coloured.

DESCRIPTION.

This, likewise, is a native of *Madagascar*, and is called there by the name of *Founingo-maitsou*; is probably a mere variety of the last, or different in sex.

PLACE.

Le Pigeon Hollondais, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 175. pl. 101.

**T**HIS is much bigger than our Ring Pigeon. The bill and irides crimson: the feathers of the head, neck, and breast, are long, narrow, and pointed, and of a singular construction, appearing as a polished surface, in the same manner as the appendices of the wing feathers of the *Bohemian Chatterer*,

36.  
HACKLED P.  
DESCRIPTION.

or *Wild Indian Cock*: round the eye is a naked deep red skin: the back, wings, and belly, are of a deep blue: rump and tail of a deep crimson: legs black.

## PLACE.

Found in the *Isle of France*, where *tradition* informs us that the flesh is poisonous.

<sup>37.</sup>  
SPOTTED-  
GREEN P.

## DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill black, tipped with pale yellow: general colour of the plumage dark green, and glossy: the head and neck are darker than the rest, and of one plain colour: the feathers of the neck long and narrow, like the hackles of a Cock; every feather of the wings and scapulars tipped with a spot of very pale cinereous white, with a point running upwards, somewhat triangular: quills and tail black; the feathers of the first tipped with cinereous white, those of the last with ferruginous white, and even at the end: belly, thighs, and vent, dusky black: the legs are brown, and the shins covered half way with downy feathers: claws black.

In the collection of *Major Davies*. I likewise met with a specimen in that of *Sir Joseph Banks*. Native place uncertain.

<sup>38.</sup>  
NICOBAR P.

*Columba Nicobarica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 283. N° 27.

Le Pigeon de Nincobar, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 153. N° 44.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 541.—*Pl. enl.* 491.

Pigeon from the Nincobar, *Allin.* iii. pl. 47, 48. (male and female.)—*Edw. Glean.* pl. 339.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the common Pigeon. The bill is dusky: irides hazel: the head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts,

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coverts, dark blueish purple : the feathers on the neck are long and pointed, reflecting glosses of blue, red, gold, and copper : the back, and upper part of the wings, green, changing to copper and gold ; some of the outer quills, and the coverts above them, fine blue : the tail, and upper coverts, white : legs reddish.

This is the description of *Edwards*, who drew it from the living bird.

The *female* differs only in the colours being less glossy, and the pointed feathers of the neck being shorter.

Inhabits the *Isle of Nicobar*.

FEMALE.

PLACE.

Le Ramiret, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 541.

Le Pigeon ramier de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 213.

*Lev. Mus.*

39.  
SCALLOP-  
NECKED P.

**B**IGGER than the *Turtle*. Bill red, covered with a white cere : the head is ferruginous : neck and breast variegated with rufous, white, and purplish blue ; each feather being rufous, then white, with blue margins, appearing undulated, and giving a beautiful appearance : the back and wings are ferruginous ; quills darker than the rest : tail dusky black, and rounded in shape : legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is marked in the same manner as the *male*, but is much duller in colour.

FEMALE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

40:  
+ COMMON  
TURTLE.

*Columba Turtur*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 284. N° 32.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 181.—  
*Kram. el.* p. 359. 3.—*Frisch.* t. 140.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 173.

*La Tourterelle*, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 92. N° 7.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 545. pl. 25.—  
*Pl. enl.* 394.

Turtle Dove, *Raii Syn.* p. 61. A. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 183. pl. 35.—*Albin.* ii.  
pl. 47.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 103. pl. 45.—*Arch. Zool.*

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

## DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this bird is above twelve inches. The bill is brown : the irides yellow : the eyes surrounded with crimson : the top of the head cinereous olive : the forehead and chin nearly white : on each side of the neck is a patch of black feathers with white tips : the back is ash-coloured, margined with reddish brown : scapulars and wing coverts reddish brown ; each feather black in the middle : quills brown, with pale edges and tips : the fore part of the neck and breast vinaceous, but pale : the lower part of the breast and sides dusky grey : the belly, thighs, and vent, white : the two middle feathers of the tail are brown ; the others darker, tipped with white ; and the outer one white on the outer edge : the legs reddish.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird is very common in these kingdoms, and I believe is wholly migratory, none having been observed after the time of departing in autumn. It arrives later, and departs sooner, than any other of the *Pigeon* tribe ; and is pretty common in *Kent*, where it is often seen in woods during the summer, and frequents the *Pea-fields* in flocks of twenty or more, as soon as the *Peas* begin to ripen, of which it sometimes destroys too many, and continues thus doing till the departure, which is about the end of *August*

OR



or beginning of *September*. They build for the most part in the thick woods, on the highest trees : lay two eggs, like the other species, and are supposed to breed but once in the season ; which is the more probable, as their stay in this country at least is two months shorter than the other species which frequent us.

I observe that Mr. *Pennant*, as well as *Scopoli*, are both scrupulous of adding the synonym of *Linnaeus* to this bird ; but I make no doubt of either this or the first variety being the identical species meant by him, though he particularises his as *Indian*. *Briffon* mentions a drawing of one sent from *China*, no ways differing from the bird by him described, except the whole of the under parts being vinaceous : it is his opinion likewise, that the *Ear Dove* of *Sloane* \* is the same bird : and in the *Indian Zoology* †, the *European Turtle* is mentioned as an inhabitant of *Java*.

40.  
VAR. A.  
SPOTTED-  
NECKED T.  
DESCRIPTION.

I N the *Leverian Museum* is a bird shot in *Buckinghamshire*, which differs from the common one in having almost the whole side of the neck black, instead of a patch only ; and instead of each feather being tipped with white, there is a round spot of white on each very near the end, giving the sides of the neck a most beautiful appearance. I have been likewise informed, that many of this sort have been observed in this county.

Among some birds which came from the last expedition to the *South Seas*, I observe one of these ; but as it was in a parcel wherein were some others which belonged to the *Cape of Good Hope*,

\* *Hist. Jam.* ii p. 304. t. 262. f. 2.—*Raii Syn.* p. 184. 26.

† *P.* 42.—This too is noticed in *Osb. Voy.* i. p. 158.

it is possible that this may have been brought from that place \*; however this may be, it serves to shew that neither this nor the former are confined to the *European* regions.

40.  
VAR. B.  
PORTUGAL T.

La Tourterelle de Portugal, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 98. N<sup>o</sup> 9.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 556.  
Portugal Dove, *Albin.* ii. pl. 48.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is bigger than our *Turtle*. The bill is black: irides saffron-colour: the whole of the bird is of a deep brown: on each side the neck, about the middle, are two or three shining black feathers tipped with white: the lesser wing coverts are black, edged with white; the others brown, edged with yellow; the quills blackish, with yellow edges: the two middle tail feathers are deep ash, tipped with white; the others white on the outer edges and tips, and ash-coloured within: the legs are red: the claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Portugal*.

40.  
VAR. C.  
LUZONIAN T.

La Tourterelle grise de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 52. t. 22.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Turtle*. Bill and irides the colour of carmine: head and neck light grey ash-colour: on each side of the neck six or seven of the feathers are tipped with black: the breast and belly vinaceous grey: quills black; the secondaries are the same, but the ends have a brownish yellow tinge: the two middle feathers of the tail black; the others white: the legs reddish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Manilla*.

\* And this I am the rather confirmed in, from observing it in two separate collections of *Chinese* drawings, in which it was well expressed. The name given to it in *China* is *Pancou*.

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La Tourterelle brune de la Chine, *Sen. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 177.

40.  
VAR. D.  
CHINESE T.  
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Common Turtle*. Bill and irides red: head, neck, breast, and back, dirty brownish grey, palest on the breast: on each side of the neck are some black feathers, with pale cinereous grey ends: wings brown, crossed with a band of yellow: quills brown: rump and tail deep cinereous grey: belly and thighs vinous grey: under tail coverts pale cinereous grey: legs red.

Inhabits, *China*.

PLACE.

La Tourterelle, *Defcr. de Surin.* vol. ii. p. 165.

41.  
SURINAM T.

THIS is ten inches in length, and eighteen in breadth. The bill is fine and long; of a deep blue without, and red within: the head and back are ash-colour: throat mixed green and black: the exterior wing feathers brown; and those of the middle ash-colour: the breast and belly are whitish: the legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

This is *Fermin's* description; who speaks of it as a bird common at *Surinam*, and says that it lays twice in a year, making its nest in the woods, distant from habitations, on the highest trees: in this imitating our species, to which it bears some resemblance, though smaller by two inches. The flesh, he observes, is juicy, and delicious.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

42.  
COLLARED T.

*Columba risoria*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 285. N° 33.—*Scop. ann.* i. p. 125. N° 182.  
— *Frisch.* t. 141.

La Touterelle à Collier, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 95. N° 8. — *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 550.  
pl. 26.—*Pl. ent.* 244.

*Turtur indicus* Aldrov. *Raii Syn.* p. 61. N° 3.

Indian Turtle, *Will. orn.* p. 184.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 45.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a trifle bigger than the last: The bill is blackish; irides fine red: the upper parts of the head and neck, the back, and wing coverts, are of a rufous or reddish white, nearly *cream-colour*: the fore part of the neck and breast white, with a vinaceous tinge: the rest of the under parts white: the rump is greyish brown: the quills the same, with whitish edges: tail cinereous; the two middle feathers plain; the others tipped with white; and the outer one white on the outer edge: the hind part of the neck marked with a collar of black feathers: the legs are red: the claws brown.

## FEMALE.

The *female* differs from the *male* in having the colours less vivid, and inclines to grey.

## PLACE.

This inhabits *India*; but is a bird common to *France*, and other parts of the *European* continent\*: but I do not hear of it at large in *England*.

\* Some think as far as *Sweden*; but I think *Linneus's* words do not justify this. He says, "Habitat in India, nobis communis Turtur;" by which I should think he only means, that it is every where kept in cages, as with us in *England*. It is not mentioned in his *Fauna Suecica*.

La Tourterelle grise de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 176. pl. 102.

<sup>42.</sup>  
VAR. A.  
CHINESE  
GREY T.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is the size of the last. Bill black : irides red : top of the head grey ; back part of it deep vinaceous grey : round the eyes the feathers are white : fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, very pale reddish vinaceous grey ; the feathers on the hind part of the neck are in shape of an heart reversed, the colour of them black, forming a broad crescent, and have on each side a round spot of white : the wings, back, and rump, are dirty brown : the quills black : the two middle tail feathers are brown ; the others are black half-way, and white from thence to the end : the under tail coverts are very pale reddish grey : the legs are yellow.

Inhabits *China*.

PLACE.

I have likewise seen it in some drawings, which specified that it was a native of *Madras*.

La Tourterelle mullet, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 97. A.

<sup>42.</sup>  
VAR. B.  
HYBRIDAL T.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a mixed breed, between the *Common* and *Collared Turtles*. The head, neck, and breast, are vinaceous : back dull reddish ash-colour : belly, beneath the wings, and tip of the tail, as in the last-mentioned bird : the quills are brown : the legs blood red.

<sup>43.</sup>  
STRIATED T.Columba finica, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 284. N° 28.La Tourterelle rayée de la Chine, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 107. N° 16. — *Buf. ois.* ii.  
p. 556.Dove from China, *Albin.* iii. pl. 46.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S I Z E** of the *Collared Turtle*. The bill is blueish ash-colour: irides white: the top of the head ash-colour: cheeks and sides of the neck yellow; the tips of the feathers on the last red, which colour is separated from the upper part of the neck by a longitudinal band of blue: the hind part of the head, the upper part of the neck, the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, are brown, transversely marked with narrow black arcuated bands: the breast, belly, sides, and thighs, are rose-colour: the lesser wing coverts are pale brown, varied with a black and white transverse mark near the tip of each feather: the other coverts are black, with white tips: quills black, with white edges: the tail of a palish brown: the legs red; and the claws white.

## PLACE.

This bird inhabits *China*.<sup>44.</sup>  
BARRÉD T.Columba striata, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 282. N° 18.La Tourterelle rayée des Indes, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 109. N° 17. — *Buf. ois.* ii.  
p. 557.Transverse-striped or barred Dove, *Edw.* pl. 16.*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T H I S** is a trifle less than our *Turtle*: the length is nine inches and a half. The bill three quarters of an inch long, and of a pale horn-colour: the nostrils pale blue: irides blue-grey: the eyes placed in a bare white skin, which passes to the nostrils: the forehead, cheeks, and throat, are pale blue: the top

of the head and hind head incline to rufous: the upper part of the neck, the back, and wing coverts, are brownish ash-colour, marked with transverse arcuated black bands: the rump the same, but not banded: the sides of the neck and the body verge to blue, crossed with blue black transverse slender lines: fore part of the neck, breast, belly, and thighs, tinged with rose-colour: the under tail coverts white: legs pale red: claws brown.

Inhabits the *East Indies* and *China*. Called by the *Chinese*, *Fowat*.

PLACE.

*Columba cyanocephala*, *Liu. Syst.* i. p. 282. N° 20.

*La Tourterelle de la Jamaïque*, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 135. N° 32. pl. 13. f. 1. — <sup>45.</sup>BLUE-HEADED T.

*Bef. ois.* ii. p. 558.—*Pl. enl.* 174.

Turtle Dove from Jamaica, *Albin.* ii. pl. 49.

**S I Z E** of the *Common Pigeon*: length eleven inches. The bill is near an inch in length, red at the base, and ash-coloured at the point: the crown of the head and the throat are blue; this colour descends a little way down the middle of the fore part of the neck; beneath which the feathers are black, and on some of them is a transverse stripe of white: from the lower jaw to the hind part of the head is a stripe of white, passing under the eye: the hind part of the neck, back, rump, wing and tail coverts, vinaceous brown: the fore part of the neck (except just down the middle, as above-mentioned) and the breast, are of a fine vinaceous colour: the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, the same, but inclining to rufous: the quills are brown, with the outer edges rufous: the tail dusky ash-colour above, and blackish beneath: the legs and claws are red.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE. This bird inhabits *Jamaica*, and the warmer parts of the *American* continent.

46.  
SURAT T.  
DESCRIPTION.

La Tourterelle de Surate, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 179.

SIZE of the *Collared Turtle*. Bill black : irides red : head and fore part of the neck vinous grey : breast, belly, and thighs, the same, but paler : the feathers on the top of the neck behind are black, tipped by a white band ; on the lower part black also, but tipped by a rufous band : wing coverts pale ash grey, each feather streaked with black down the shaft, and widens as it approaches the tip : quills black : back, rump, and tail, deep dirty grey : under tail coverts white : legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Surat*, in the *East Indies*.

47.  
CAMBAYAN T.

La Tourterelle grise de Surate, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 180.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last. Bill black : irides red : head pale vinaceous grey ; the feathers on the fore part of the neck are black for two thirds of their length, and of a pale rufous the rest : the hind part of the neck and back dirty grey : the wing coverts cinereous grey ; the quills black : the two middle tail feathers are dirty grey ; the others half black half grey : the belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, are white : legs red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Surat*, and other parts of the province of *Cambaya*.

48.  
MALABAR T.

La Tourterelle de la Côte de Malabar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 180.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Collared Turtle*. Bill and irides red : the head, back, and wings, are of a pale cinereous grey : the neck and



and breast light vinaceous grey: the middle wing coverts marked with oval spots: the two middle tail feathers grey; the others black for two thirds of their length, and from thence to the end white: the belly is white: the legs red.

Inhabits the coast of *Malabar*.

PLACE.

*Columba viridis*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 283. N° 23.*

*La Tourterelle verte d'Amboine, Bris. orn. i. p. 152. N° 43. pl. 15. f. 2.*

*Le Turvert, Buf. ois. ii. p. 555. 1<sup>re</sup> Espece.*

*La Tourterelle à gorge pourprée d'Amboine, Pl. enl. 142.*

<sup>49:</sup>  
GREEN T.

**L** E N G T H seven inches and three quarters. The bill is red, and eight lines long: the fore part of the head and the throat are ash-coloured: the hind part of the head and neck, the back, rump, upper tail and wing coverts, breast, belly, sides, and thighs, green gold, glossed with copper: the fore part of the neck a beautiful violet purple: the greater wing coverts above have the outer edges at the tip brimstone; the under wing coverts ash-colour: the quills are blackish, with the outer edges and tips of the same colour as the body: the tail is blue green, glossed with copper; the two middle feathers are plain, and verge to blackish on the inner webs; the others are all tipped with brimstone; beneath they all appear blackish, with the tips of a dirty white; and the under tail coverts are of a greenish white: the legs are red, and half-covered with feathers: the claws grey brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the island of *Amboina*.

PLACE.

50.  
BLACK-  
CAPPED T.

*Columba melanocephala*, *Zool. Ind.* p. 16. pl. 7.  
 Turvert, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 555. 2<sup>de</sup> Esp.  
 Tourterelle de Batavia, *Pl. enl.* 214.  
 Black-capped Pigeon, *Ind. Zool.* pl. 7.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill black, short, and yellow at the tip : the head of a pale blueish ash-colour ; the back part of it black : chin and throat of a fine deep yellow : neck, and body in general, of a fine deep green : vent orange yellow : some of the feathers on the outside of the thighs tipped with the same ; inside of them white : the tail a little cuneiform in shape ; six of the middle feathers green ; the three outer ones on each side of a most beautiful crimson : legs red.

Described from a most perfect specimen, in the possession of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

## PLACE.

The bird figured in the *Indian Zoology* has the lower part of the belly yellow, as well as the vent ; and was found dead on the ground in the island of *Java*.

51.  
JAVAN T.

Le Turvert, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 556. 3<sup>me</sup> Esp.  
 La Tourterelle de Java, *Pl. enl.* 177.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the last. Bill pale red, covered with a white cere : head, neck, and breast, vinaceous red ; forehead and sides of the head palest : back and wings deep green ; greater quills brown : belly dusky, growing very pale towards the tail, which is dusky beneath : legs red.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Java*.

SIZE

<sup>52.</sup>  
BLUE-  
CROWNED T.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the last. Bill red: crown of the head blue: the upper parts of the neck and body green: neck and under parts reddish: quills and tail blue black: legs red.

Inhabits *China*.

PLACE.

Called by the natives *Taupuan*. It is somewhat similar to the last-described.

*Columba Senegalensis*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 283. N° 26.*

*La Tourterelle à gorge tachetée du Senegal*, *Bris. orn. i. p. 125. N° 25,*  
*pl. 8. f. 3.—Buf. ois. ii. p. 552.*

<sup>53.</sup>  
SENEGAL T.

**T**HIS equals a *Blackbird* in size; and is in length nine inches and three quarters. The bill eight lines long, and blackish: the head, neck, and breast, are vinaceous: the fore part of the neck spotted with black: the upper part of the back brown, with the end of each feather inclining to rufous: the wing coverts nearest the body the same; the others ash-coloured, as are the lower parts of the back and rump: the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, white: quills outwardly ash-coloured; within and beneath brown: the tail has the six middle feathers cinereous brown; and the three others, on each side, of a dark ash-colour from the base to the middle; from thence to the ends white; the under part of it half black, half ash-colour, in the six middle feathers, and white in the three outer ones: the legs are red: the claws brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

PLACE.

54.  
COLLARED  
SENEGAL T.

Le Tourterelle à Collier du Senegal, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 124. N° 24. pl. 11. f. 2.  
— *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 553.—*Pl. enl.* 161.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the last. The bill blackish: the head, neck, and breast, vinaceous, darkest on the upper parts: back, rump, and wing coverts, grey brown: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, dirty white: quills blackish brown, edged with dirty white: tail three inches long; the two middle feathers grey brown; the others black for two thirds, the rest of the length grey: on the back part of the neck is a black collar, which rises upwards on the sides of the neck; the legs are reddish: the claws brownish.

PLACE.

This likewise inhabits *Senegal*.

55.  
AFRICAN T.

*Columba afra*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 284. N° 31.  
La Tourterelle du Senegal, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 122. N° 23. pl. 10. f. 2.—  
— *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 553.—*Pl. enl.* 160.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is less than the last: length eight inches. The bill reddish: the top of the head is ash-coloured: the hind part of the neck, back, wing coverts, and rump, grey brown: the throat is whitish: the fore part of the neck and breast pale vinaceous: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, dirty white: the upper tail coverts grey brown, with blackish tips: the quills are brown, with the inner webs rufous: on each wing are some spots of a green gold-colour, glossed with violet: the tail is two inches and three quarters long; the two middle feathers blackish brown, the rest grey brown, with blackish ends; the outer one has a spot of white at the tip; beneath all are black, except the outer

P I G E O N.

657

outer one, which has the outer web for two thirds of its length white, and a spot at the tip, as appears above : the legs are red : the claws brown.

Inhabits *Senegal*.

PLACE.

La Tourterelle grise ensanglantée, *Sen. Voy.* p. 52. t. 21.

56.  
RED-  
BREASTED T.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S** I Z E of the last. Bill black : irides ferruginous : top of the head whitish grey : hind part of the neck violet, glossed with green : fore part of the neck white : on the breast is a blood-coloured spot, deepest on the middle, and paler on the edges : the belly grey, with a reddish tinge : across each wing are three transverse grey bands ; and between these are two bands of black : the quills are black : the tail grey at the base, and black at the end : legs reddish violet.

Inhabits *Manilla*.

PLACE.

La Tourterelle blanche ensanglantée, *Sen. Voy.* p. 51. t. 20.

57.  
SANGUINE T.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S** I Z E of a *Turtle*. Bill red : irides reddish purple : the whole plumage white, except the lower part of the neck and breast, which are blood red, in the manner of the last, as if a sword had been stuck into that part, and the blood had soiled the feathers : legs red.

Inhabits *Manilla*.

PLACE.

58.  
CANADA T.

*Columba Canadensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 284. N<sup>o</sup> 30.

La Tourterelle de Canada, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 118. N<sup>o</sup> 21.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 552.

— *Pl. enl.* 176.

Canada Turtle, *Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lez. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a little bigger than the *Common Turtle*: length thirteen inches. Bill one inch, and blackish: the upper parts of the head, neck, back, and wings, are grey brown: the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, ash-colour: the throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, grey brown, tinged with yellowish: the sides greyish: belly and thighs dirty white: under tail coverts pure white: the wing coverts are marked with blackish brown spots: the quills are brown; the greater ones have the outer edges yellowish: the tail is five inches and a half long, even at the end; all the feathers of it ash-coloured, tipped with white, except the two middle ones, which have a large rufous spot on the inner web towards the base, under which is another of a blackish brown: the legs are red: the claws black.

FEMALE.

In the *female* the feathers of the head, neck, breast, and upper part of the back and wing coverts, are tipped with dirty white, which gives those parts a striated appearance.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Canada*.

- Colomba passerina, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 285. N<sup>o</sup> 34. — *Scop. ann.* p. 126. N<sup>o</sup> 183. 59.  
+ GROUND T.
- La petite Tourterelle d'Amérique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 113. N<sup>o</sup> 19. pl. 9. f. 1.
- Le Cocotzin, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 559.
- La petite Tourterelle de St. Domingue, *Pl. enl.* 243. f. 1. (the male.)  
 ----- de la Martinique, *Pl. enl.* 243. f. 2. (the female.)
- Turtur indicus seu Cocotzin, &c. *Raii Syn.* p. 61. 62. N<sup>o</sup> 4. 5. 6.
- Indian Turtle, Cocotzin, or Least Barbadoes Turtle, *Will. orn.* p. 184. pl. 36.
- Ground Dove, *Catesb.* i. pl. 26. (female.) — *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 305. N<sup>o</sup> 32. t. 261. f. 1. — *Brown. Jam.* p. 469. — *Arct. Zool.*  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

**T**HIS is a small species, not much exceeding the *Crested Lark* in size: the length is six inches and a quarter. The bill is pale red, with a blackish tip, and is seven lines long: the irides orange: the upper parts of the head and neck are ash-colour: the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, the same, but deeper: the forehead, throat, fore part of the neck, breast, sides, the belly, and under tail coverts, vinaceous, spotted with brown on the fore part of the neck and breast; the middle of each feather being of this last colour: some of the wing coverts are of a deep ash-colour; others vinaceous, marked with glossy green spots; beneath rufous: the quills are likewise rufous, but on the outer edges and tips blackish: the two middle tail feathers are deep ash-colour; the others blackish: the legs red: the claws blackish.

The *female* differs from the *male* merely in being every way more dilute in colour.

These inhabit the warmer parts of *America*, and the islands contiguous thereto; chiefly between the tropics, though some-

DESCRIPTION.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

times found in *Carolina*. *Willughby* says it is very common at *Mexico*, where it inhabits mountainous places, and is thought excellent eating. *Bancroft* \* observes, that this is the only Dove met with in *Guiana*. It is also common in *Jamaica*; where *Sloane* mentions that "they feed on the ground as *Partridges*, and spring as they do; rising and flying for a short flight, and then light again on the ground. They are very often many together; very good meat; very common in all the plains of the island; and feed on the grains and seeds of vegetables.

They are taken in *clavaries*, or traps, made of reeds, baited with the seeds of that *Ricinus* called here *Wild Cassada*.

59.  
VAR. A.  
PASSERINE T.

*Columba minuta*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 285. N° 35.

La petite Tourterelle brune d'Amerique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 117. N° 20. pl. 8.  
f. 2.

*Tlapalcocotli*, *Will. orn.* p. 184.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is still less than the last, being only five inches and a half in length. The upper parts of the body are brown: the under parts more or less rufous white: wing coverts rufous brown, with seven small spots of the colour of polished steel; three being on the lesser, and four on the greater wing coverts: the quills as in the last species: the two middle tail feathers are brown; the others ash-coloured at the base, then black, with brown tips; besides which the two outer ones have the outer webs towards the tips white: the bill and legs are brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *St. Domingo*; and is probably a variety of the last.

\* *Hist. of Guiana.*



La petite Tourterelle de Quéda, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 177.

60.  
MALACCA T.

**T**HIS is a little bigger than the *House Sparrow*, and longer.

DESCRIPTION.

The bill is black, tinged with yellow at the tip and base: irides yellow: the forehead and throat are light cinereous grey: the hind part of the head the same, crossed with black lines: the back, rump, and lesser wing coverts, are pale cinereous grey, tipped with a black band: sides of the neck white, crossed with numerous lines of black: breast and belly pale vinous grey; sides of the last undulated with black lines: quills brown: the middle tail feathers the same; the others are brown for two thirds of their length, and from thence to the end white: thighs and under tail coverts are also white: legs the colour of yellow orpiment.

This inhabits *Malacca*; and is a beautiful species, and the flesh said to be extremely delicate. It has been transported into the *Isle of France*, where it has multiplied exceedingly.

PLACE.

\*\* WITH LONG TAILS.

*Columba migratoria*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 295. N° 36.—*Frisch.* t. 142.

Le Pigeon sauvage d'Amérique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 100. N° 12.

Pigeon de Passage, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 527.

Pigeon of Passage, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 23.

Migratory or Passenger Pigeon, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxxii. p. 398.

American Migratory Pigeon, *Kalm. Trav.* vol. ii. p. 82. plate opposite. —  
*Art. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

61.  
+ PASSENGER  
P.

**T**HIS is about the size of the *Common Pigeon*: weight nine ounces: length fourteen inches. Bill eleven lines long, and black: round the eyes crimson: irides orange: the head, throat,

DESCRIPTION.

throat, hind part of the neck, back, rump, and upper tail coverts, cinereous: the wing coverts are the same, but marked with some black spots: sides of the neck of a glossy variable purple colour: the fore part of the neck and breast vinaceous: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, the same, but paler: quills black brown, with whitish edges: the tail pretty long; the two middle feathers blackish brown; the rest hoary: the legs are red; and the claws black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird inhabits *North America*, but more especially between 20 and 60 degrees of latitude; passing the summer in the northern parts, and retiring to the more southern provinces at the approach of winter. These are called at *Moose Fort* and *Severn* river, *Wood Pigeons*. They build in trees; lay two eggs, like those of other Pigeons; and are reckoned good eating. One can scarce conceive in what prodigious flocks they are seen in their passage from one part to the other; often in strings of two miles long, and a quarter of a mile in breadth; and during their passing over any place, they quite darken the air. Frequently alight on trees, and sometimes in such immense numbers as to break down pretty strong branches. The people at *Philadelphia* shoot them from the tops of their houses; and in *New England* they are knocked down from their roofs in great numbers, of evenings; which it is not difficult to do, as they are either very tame at the time, or much fatigued\*; and the common people, during flight-time, chiefly subsist on them.

The

\* They have also another way of catching them in *Louisiana*. A party of five or six go in the evening into the woods; and, taking with them several dishes or other flat vessels, they set *brimstone* on fire in these, under such trees as the birds are fondest of roosting on the smoke of which so stupefies them, as to

The chief food of this species is *acorns*, and *mast* of all kinds; but they will also destroy *corn* and *rice*, if they come in the way of them.

*Columba Carolinensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 286. N<sup>o</sup> 37.

La Tourterelle de la Caroline, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 110. N<sup>o</sup> 18. pl. 8. f. 1.—

*Pl. enl.* 175. (the female?)

La Tourte, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 557.

Turtle of Carolina, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 24.

Carolina Pigeon, *Arch. Zool.*

62.  
CAROLINA P.

**T**HIS is a trifle bigger than our *Common Turtle*: in length ten inches and a half. The bill is eight lines long, and of a blackish colour: the eyes are surrounded with a bare blue skin: the irides are black: the forehead, fore part of the neck, and breast, incline to reddish, with a green gold and violet gloss on the last: the hind part of the head and neck are of a brownish ash-colour: the back, rump, and upper tail and wing coverts nearest the body, the same, but irregularly mixed with rufous; the rest of the wing coverts ash-brown: belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, inclining to rufous: on each wing, near the tip of the greater coverts, are a few black spots: quills blackish ash-colour, with whitish edges: tail feathers unequal; the two middle ones are four inches and a half in length; the outer ones very short; the two middle ones are wholly of ash-coloured brown; the next two on each side are ash-coloured, marked with black in the middle; and the others are of a light ash-colour,

DESCRIPTION.

oblige them to fall to the ground; when no more remains than to fill the sacks they have brought with them for that purpose. In this they are often accompanied by the ladies, who esteem it an agreeable evening's amusement. — *Hist. des ois.*

whitish

whitish at the end, with a black spot between the two colours; beneath, the two middle feathers are the same as above; the two next, on each side, have the base half black, the end half ash-coloured; and the rest the same, but the end half white: the legs are red: the claws black.

## FEMALE.

The *female* differs from the *male* in wanting the glossy violet-colour on the breast.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina, Brasil, St. Domingo*, and other places. In the first they are found throughout the whole year; and in consequence breed there.

63.  
MARGINATED  
T.

*Columba marginata*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 286. N° 40.*

*La Tourterelle d'Amérique, Bris. orn. i. p. 101. N° 13.—Buf. ois. ii. p. 552.*  
*Long-tailed Dove, Edw. pl. 15.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is the size of the *Common Turtle*: the length is eleven inches. The bill is horn-colour, darkest at the tip, and eight lines in length: irides of a dull rufous: from the corners of the mouth to the eyes is a white streak: the fore part of the head, and throat, are rufous brown; the hind head blueish ash-colour; between these two colours, under the ears, is a black spot as big as a *Tare*: the hind part of the neck, the back, scapulars, and wing coverts, are of a dull brown; but the scapulars, and greater coverts nearest the body, are marked with oval black spots of different sizes: the lower part of the back, the rump, and upper tail coverts, incline to ash-colour: the fore part of the neck and breast are of a rose-colour, growing paler by degrees as it approaches the sides: the belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, are brown, mixed with ash-colour: quills deep brown, with the outer edges rufous: tail feathers of unequal

equal lengths; the two middle are blackish; the others are ash-colour, with white tips\*; between which two colours is a band of black: the legs are red: the claws black.

This species inhabits *America*. That from which *Edwards* took his description came from the *West Indies*.

PLACE.

*Columba Amboinensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 286. N° 38.

*La Tourterelle d'Amboine*, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 127. N° 26. pl. 9. f. 3.—

*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 557.

64:  
AMBOINA T.

**T**HIS equals the *Common Turtle* in size: the length fourteen inches, of which the tail alone is eight inches. The bill is ten lines long, and red: the head, neck, breast, belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, rufous: the feathers on the top of the head, the neck, and breast, have each of them a blackish transverse band near the tip: the upper part of the back, and wing coverts, are deep brown, tipped with rufous: the lower part of the back, the rump, and upper tail coverts, rufous: quills deep brown: the tail very unequal, the outer feathers being very short, and wholly of a rufous brown colour: legs red: claws brown.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is much of the same colour, but not so bright as the male.

FEMALE.

This species inhabits the island of *Amboina*.

PLACE.

\* *Linnaeus*.

65.  
CAPE P.

*Columba Capensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 286. N° 39.

La Tourterelle du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 120. N° 22.  
pl. 9. f. 2. (the *male.*)

La Tourtelette, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 554.

La Tourterelle à cravatte noire du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Pl. enl.* 140.  
(the *male.*)

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a very small species, being not bigger in the body than a Lark: the length indeed is nine inches and a half, but the tail alone measures five inches and a quarter. The bill is red, and seven lines in length: the throat, and fore part of the neck, are of a very fine black\*: the rest of the head, neck, breast, back, rump, upper wing and tail coverts, are grey brown: greater wing coverts tipped with black: the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, are dirty white: on each wing is a bright spot like polished steel: the greater quills are rufous within, and brown on the outer webs and tips; the second quills are brown, with the outer edges grey: the tail is very unequal, the outer feather being very short; the two middle feathers are blackish brown, tinged with rufous; and those on the sides grey brown at the base, and blackish at the ends; beneath they are all black, except the outer one, which has the outside and tip white: the legs are red: and the claws brown.

FEMALE.

The *female* differs in having the throat, and fore part of the neck, of the same colour as the rest of the head, and the greater wing coverts not tipped with black.

\* In the *Pl. enl.* the crown and forehead are also black.

This

This bird is found in *Africa*; it has been brought from the *Cape of Good Hope* and *Senegal*, and no doubt is to be found in all the southern parts of that quarter of the globe.

PLACE.

I have observed several varieties of this species: in some the forehead is black, in others not: one had a stripe of white across the head, and down each side of the neck, a bar of white across the rump, and the spots of the wings of a blue green instead of black: and in another specimen there was a crescent of very pale ash-colour on the breast; and the sides, beneath the eye, mottled with cinereous and black.

Le Tourocco, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 553.

La Tourterelle à large queue du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 329.

66.  
GREAT-  
TAILED T.

**L** E N G T H twelve inches. Bill red; base of it covered with a white cere: head, neck, and upper parts of the body, reddish cinnamon-colour: breast, belly, and thighs, dusky white: tail very long, occupying half the length of the bird; it is cuneiform in shape, and white at the tip: legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Senegal*. It is said to carry the tail like the *Crested Curassow*.

PLACE.

## ORDER V. GALLINACEOUS.

## GENUS XLVII. PEACOCK.

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| N° 1. Crested P.      | N° 2. Japan P. |
| Var. A. Variegated P. | 3. Iris P.     |
| B. White P.           | 4. Thibet P.   |

**T**HE bill in this genus is convex, and strong.  
Nostrils large.

Head small, crested.

Spurs on the legs.

Feathers above the tail very long, broad, expansible, consisting of ranges of feathers, adorned at their ends with rich ocellated spots.

1.  
\* CRESTED P.

*Pavo cristatus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 267.—*Faun. Suec.* 197.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 162.

—*Bruen.* p. 58.—*Frisch.* pl. 118.—*Kram. el.* p. 355.

Le Paon, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 281. pl. 27.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 288. pl. 10.—*Pl. enl.* 433. (the male) 434. (the female.)

Peacock, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. A. 2. p. 183. 18.—*Will orn.* p. 158. pl. 27.—

*Sloan. Jam.* p. 302. N° 23.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 470.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a middling *Turkey*: length, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, three feet eight inches. The bill is near



near two inches long, and brown : irides yellow : on the crown is a kind of crest, composed of twenty-four feathers, scarcely webbed, except at the ends, which are gilded green ; the shafts whitish : the head, neck, and breast, are green gold : over the eye is a streak of white, and beneath it another : the back and rump are green gold, glossed with copper, and the feathers are distinct, and lay over each other like shells : above the tail springs an inimitable set of long beautiful feathers, adorned with a variegated eye at the end of each ; these reach considerably beyond the tail ; and the longest of them in many birds are four feet and a half in length. This beautiful *train*, or *tail* as it is falsely called, may be expanded quite to a perpendicular upwards at the will of the bird. The true *tail* is hid beneath this group of feathers, and consists of eighteen grey brown feathers, one foot and a half long, marked on the sides with rufous grey : the scapulars and lesser wing coverts are reddish cream-colour, variegated with black : the middle coverts deep blue, glossed with green gold : the greatest and bastard wing rufous : the quills are also rufous ; some of them variegated with rufous, blackish, and green : the belly and vent are greenish black : the thighs yellowish : the legs stout ; those of the *male* furnished with a strong spur three quarters of an inch in length ; the colour of them grey brown.

The *female* is rather less. The *train* is very short, much more so than the tail ; scarcely longer than its coverts, and the feathers not furnished with eyes : the crest on the head the same : the sides of the head have a greater portion of white : the throat and neck green : the rest of the body and wings cinereous brown : the breast fringed with white : the bill the same : irides lead-colour : legs as in the *male* ; but the spur is generally wanting, though in some birds a rudiment of one is seen. In some *male* birds

FEMALE.

birds the whole of the wing coverts and scapulars are of a fine deep blue green, very glossy ; but the outer edge of the wing and quills are of the usual colour.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird, now so common in *Europe*, is of *eastern* origin, and has been the admiration of all ages, from that of King *Solomon* \* to the present. Found in a wild state in many parts of *Africa* and *Asia* † ; but are no where so large nor so fine as in *India*, in the neighbourhood of the *Ganges*, from whence, by degrees, they have spread into all parts, increasing in a wild state in the warmer climates ‡, but wanting some care in the colder regions. In ours, this bird does not come to fullness of plumage till the third year. The *female* lays five or six greyish white eggs ||, the size of those of a *Turkey*. These, if let alone, she lays in some secret place, at a distance from the usual resort, to prevent their being broken by the *male*, which he is apt to do, if he find them. The time of sitting is from twenty-seven to thirty days. The young may be fed with *curd*, *chopped leeks*, *barley-meal*, &c. moistened ; and are fond of *grasshoppers*, and some other insects. In five or six months will feed as the old ones, on *wheat* and *barley*, with what else they pick up in the circuit of their confinement. They seem to prefer the most elevated places to roost on of nights ; such as high trees, tops of houses, and the like. Their cry is loud and inharmonious ; a perfect contrast to their external beauty. They are caught in *India* by carrying lights to the trees where they roost ;

\* Every three years once came the ships of *Tarshish*, bringing gold and silver, ivory, apes, and *Peacocks*.—2 *Chron.* ix. 21.

† Not indigenous to *China*.—*Hist. des ois.*

‡ Found wild at *St. Helena* ; also at *Barbuda*, and other *West India* islands.

|| As far as twenty in hot climates.

and having painted representations of the bird presented to them at the same time; when they put out the neck to look at the figure, the sportsman slips a noose over the head, and secures his game\*. In most ages they have been esteemed as a salutary food. *Hortensius* gave the example at *Rome*, where it was carried to the highest luxury, and sold dear †: and a young *Pea-fowl* is thought a dainty in the present times.

The life of this bird is reckoned by some at about twenty-five years; by others, one hundred ‡.

Le Paon panaché, *Brif. orn. i. p. 288.* — *Buf. oif. ii. p. 327.* — *Frisch. pl. 119.*

*Br. Mus. Lew. Mus.*

I.  
VAR. A.  
+ VARIE-  
GATED P.

**T**HIS is no other than a mixed breed between the *Common* and *White Peacock*; and in course is to be seen in every variety and proportion of colour between these two birds.

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Tavernier's Travels, iii. p. 57.* — The inhabitants of the mountains on both sides of the *Ganges* catch them with a *birdlime*, prepared from the milky juice of two sorts of trees †, boiled with oils into a consistence, which proves sufficiently tenacious to entangle them, or the largest birds. — *Phil. Transf. vol. lxxi. p. 376.*

† They must have been in plenty notwithstanding, or the Emperor *Vitellius* could not have got sufficient for his large dish, called the *Buckler of Minerva*, which history says was filled with the livers of *Scari*, tongues of *Flamingoes*, and brains of *Pheasants* and *Peacocks*.

‡ *Willughby.*

‡ *Ficus religiosa* & *indica*.—*Linn.*

1.  
VAR. B.  
+ WHITE P.

Le Paon blanc, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 288.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 323.—*Raii Syn.* p. 51.  
A. 2.—*Frisch.* pl. 120.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is wholly white, the eyes of the *train* not excepted; but these are to be plainly traced out on the feathers by a different undulation of shade, though apparently of the same pure white colour. I believe this variety to be more common in *England* than elsewhere.

I cannot close this account without mentioning a circumstance which now and then occurs in the *females* of this species, *viz.* having the external marks of the plumage of the *male*: two instances of which have occurred to me; the one belonging to a friend of mine in this county; the other now to be seen in the *Leverian Museum*. This last beautiful bird belonged to Lady *Tynte*, and had bred for some years; but after ceasing to lay eggs, began to put out the male *eyed feathers*; and at the time of its death appeared like a young *male*.

P. LX.

2.  
JAPAN P.

*Pavo muticus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 268.

Le Paon du Japon, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 289.

Le Spicifere, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 366.

*Pavo Japonensis*, *Aldr. av.* ii. pl. 33. 34. (male and female.) — *Johnst. av.* pl. 23.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Crested Peacock*; but the bill is larger, and ash-coloured: the space round the eyes is red: irides yellow: on the top of the head is an upright crest, four inches in length, and in shape not much unlike an *ear of corn*; the colour mixed green and blue: the top of the head and neck are greenish, marked with



*Male-feathered Peahen.*



with spots of blue, which have a streak of white down the middle of each: the back is greenish blue: the breast is blue and green gold mixed: the belly, sides, and thighs, ash-colour; marked with black spots, streaked with white on the belly: wing coverts and secondaries not unlike the back: the greater quills green; transversely barred with black lines, but growing yellowish towards the ends, where they are black: the upper tail coverts are fewer than those of the *Common Peacock*, but much longer than the tail; they are of a chestnut brown, with white shafts, and have at the end of each a large spot gilded in the middle, then blue, and surrounded with green: the legs are ash-colour, and not furnished with spurs\*.

The *female* is smaller; and differs in having the belly quite black; and the upper tail coverts much shorter: the tail green, edged with blue, and white shafts.

This inhabits *Japan*. Only known to *Europe* by means of a painting; sent by the *Emperor of Japan* to the *Pope*.

FEMALE.

PLACE.

*Pavo bicalcaratus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 268. 2.

Le Paon de la Chine, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 291. 9.

L'Eperonnier, *Bis. ois.* ii. p. 368.—*Pl. enl.* 492. 493.

Le petit Paon de Malacca, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 173. pl. 99.

Peacock Pheasant, *Edw.* pl. 67. 69.

*Lev. Mus.*

3.  
IRIS. P.

**T**HIS is bigger in the body than the *Common Pheasant*. The bill is blackish; but from the nostrils to the tip of the upper mandible red: irides yellow: feathers on the crown of the head.

DESCRIPTION.

\* Possibly they might have been overlooked by the painter.

pretty long, sufficient to form a crest; of a dull brown colour: between the bill and eyes naked, with a few scattered hairs: sides of the head white: neck bright brown, striated across with dusky brown: the upper parts of the back, scapulars, and wing coverts, are dull brown, dotted with paler brown and yellowish; besides which, each feather is marked near the end with a roundish large spot of a gilded purple colour, changing into blue and green in different lights: lower part of the back and rump dotted with white: all the under parts brown, striated transversely with black: quills dusky; the secondaries marked with the same spot as the rest of the wing: the upper tail coverts are longer than the tail, and each marked at the end with a spot like the wing feathers, each of which is surrounded first with a circle of black, and ultimately with an orange one: the legs and claws are brown, and on the back part of each leg are two spurs, one above the other.

**FEMALE.**

The *female* is smaller by one third. The head, neck, and under parts, are brown; the head smooth: the upper parts are also brown, and the feathers marked with a dull blue spot, surrounded with dirty orange: the feathers which cover the tail are also the same, but marked at the end with an obscure dull oval spot of blue: the legs are without spurs.

**PLACE.**

These are indigenous to *China*, from whence they have been brought alive into *England*, and for some time in the possession of Dr. *James Monro*. The *male* is now in the *Leverian Museum*, in the finest preservation.

*Sonnerat* observes, that the bird from whence his description was taken had two spurs on one leg, and three on the other. This must surely be a *lusus naturæ*; especially as he says it is the same as that in *Edw.* pl. 67.



Pavo Tibetanus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 268. 2. β.

Le Paon du Tibet, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 294. 10. pl. 28. A. f. 2.

Le Chinquis, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 365.

<sup>4.</sup>  
THIBET P.

**S** I Z E of the *Pintado*: length two feet one inch and a half.

Bill above one inch and a half long, and cinereous: irides yellow: the head, neck, and under parts, ash-colour, marked with blackish lines: the wing coverts, back, and rump, grey, with small white dots; besides which, on the wing coverts and back are large round spots of a fine blue, changing in different lights to violet and green gold: the quills and upper tail coverts are also grey, marked with blackish lines; the quills have two round blue spots on each, like those of the coverts; on the outer webs, and on each tail feather, there are four of the same, two on each side the web; the middle coverts are the longest, the others shorten by degrees: the legs are grey, furnished with two spurs behind, like the last species: claws blackish.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits the kingdom of *Thibet*.

PLACE.

The *Chinese* give it the name of *Chin-tchien-Khi*.

GENUS XLVIII. TURKEY.

N° 1. American T.

Var. A. Domestic T.

2. Horned T.

N° 3. Guan T.

4. Yacou T.

5. Marail T.

**T**HE bill in this genus is convex, short, and strong. Nostrils open, pointed at one end, lodged in a membrane.

Head and neck, or throat (sometimes all three), covered with naked carunculated flesh; the skin of the last flaccid, and membranaceous.

Tail broad, extensible.

**I.**  
AMERICAN T.

*Meleagris Gallopavo*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 268. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 198.

Le Dindon sauvage, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 162. B.

New England Wild Turkey, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. 3.—*Phil. Transf.* vol. lxxii. p. 67.  
*Lev. Mus.*

**DESCRIPTION.**

**T**HE *Turkey*, in its domesticated state, seldom exceeds three feet and a half in length; but in that of nature is considerably larger, and greatly inclines to black, which in some lights appears of the most resplendent gilded copper-colour, in others, of a glossy green, and in some parts inclining to purple: greater wing coverts glossy brown: quills green gold, growing black towards the end, and white at the tips: the tail consists of eighteen brown feathers mottled with black; the ends black;  
its

its coverts waved black and white : on the breast a tuft of black hairs full eight inches in length. In other things resembling *Turkeys* in common ; such as having a bare, red, carunculated head and neck ; a fleshy dilatable appendage hanging over the bill ; and a short, stout, blunt spur, or rather knob, at the back part of the leg.

The *female* wants the tuft of hairs on the breast for the most part, though it is now and then seen in an old hen, but scarce above half the length or fulness as in the *male*. The legs of the *female* also want the spur.

A bird, answering the above description, is in the *Leverian Museum*, which is said to have come from *Georgia*.

It is without a doubt that *Turkies* originally came from *America* \*, and are found to be largest in the northern parts of that continent †, where they are frequently met with by *hundreds* in a flock : in the day-time frequent the woods, where they feed on *acorns*, and return at night to the *swamps* to roost, which they do on the trees. They are frequently taken by means of *dogs*, though they run faster for a time ; but the *dogs* persisting in the pursuit, the birds soon grow fatigued, and take to the highest trees, where they will suffer themselves to be shot one after another, if within reach of the marksman.

\* *Fermin* observes, that they weigh twenty-five pounds at *Surinam*. *Catesby* speaks of *thirty* pounds and upwards in *Carolina* ; though others mention *forty* or more. In this climate we have not met with one of a greater weight than *twenty-five*, and even that uncommon.

† *Phil. Trans.*—Introduced, as is supposed, into *England* about the year 1524. It is certain that the name does not occur in the list of *Archbishop Nevil's* Feast, nor is it mentioned in the *Earl of Northumberland's Household Book*, so late as the year 1512.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

The hen begins to lay early in the spring, and will often produce a great number of eggs, which are white, marked with reddish or yellow spots, or rather *freckles*. She sits well, and is careful of her young, of which, in this climate, she will often have from fourteen to seventeen for one brood, but scarce ever sits more than once in a season\*, except allured thereto by putting fresh eggs under her as soon as the first set are hatched; for as she is a close sitter, will willingly remain two months on the nest; though this conduct, as may be supposed, is said greatly to injure the bird.

Turkies are bred in quantities in some of the *northern* counties of *England*, and are driven up to *London* towards *autumn* for sale, in flocks of several hundreds; which are collected from the several cottages about *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and neighbouring counties, the inhabitants of which think it well worth their while to attend carefully to them, by making these birds a part of their family, during the breeding-season. It is pleasing to see with what facility the drivers manage them, by means of a bit of *red rag* fastened to the end of a stick; which, from their antipathy to it as a colour, acts to the same effect as a scourge to a *quadruped*. It is needless to say further of the general manners than the above; whoever may be desirous of perusing more, may be fully satisfied with that of *Mr. Pennant* in the *Phil. Trans.*: but if he wishes a longer detail, the account at large in the *Hist. des ois.* may be with propriety recommended.

\* Said to have three broods in a year in the *West Indies*.

Meleagris Gallopavo, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 268. 1.  $\beta$ .—*Frisch.* t. 122.

Le Dindon, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 158. 1. pl. 16.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 132. pl. 3.—*Pl. enl.* 97.

Turkey, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 159. pl. 27.—*Albin.* iii. pl. 35.  
*Br. Zool.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 97.—*Phil. Transf.* vol. lxxii. p. 67.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

I.  
VAR. A.  
DOMESTIC T.

**U**NDER this head may be comprehended all the varieties which have arisen from domestication. The most common is dark grey, inclining to black, or barred dusky white and black.

DESCRIPTION.

There is also a beautiful variety of a fine deep *copper-colour*, with the greater quills pure white; the tail of a dirty white; and is, when old, a most beautiful bird.

COPPER-CO-  
LOURED.

A variety with a pure white plumage\* is also now not unfrequent, and appears very beautiful; it was once esteemed as a great rarity, and the breed supposed originally to have arisen in *Holland*†.

WHITE.

In the *Leverian Museum* is also a common *Turkey*, with a large tuft of feathers on its head, much resembling one figured by *Albin*‡.

CRESTED.

\* The packet of long hairs on the breast excepted, which is *black* throughout all the varieties, and is as conspicuous in this as any of the others.

† *Phil. Transf.*—This probably is not a late variety, as a pair of *white Turkeys* are represented going into *Noah's ark*, among the rest, in a painting of *Bassan* §. —*Barringt. Misc.*

‡ Vol. ii. pl. 35.—*Bris. orn.* ii. p. 161.

§ Which of the two *Bassans* is not said; one of them died in the year 1540, the other in 1594.

Meleagris

2.  
HORNED T.

*Meleagris fatyra*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 269. 3.

Le Faïfan cornu de Bengale, *Bris. orn. App.* p. 14. N° 17.

Le Napaul, ou Faïfan cornu, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 362.

Horned Pheasant, *Edw.* pl. 16.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE between the *Fowl* and a *Turkey*. Bill brown: the nostrils, fore part of the head, and round the eyes, covered with slender black hairy feathers: top of the head red: behind each eye springs a fleshy callous blue substance like a *horn*, tending backwards: on the fore part of the neck, and throat, is a loose flap, of an exceeding fine blue colour, marked with orange spots; the lower part of it beset with a few hairs; down the middle it is looser than on the sides, being wrinkled: the breast, and upper part of the back, of a full red: the neck and breast incline to orange: the other parts of the plumage and tail rufous brown, marked all over with white spots, encompassed with black: the legs are whitish, and furnished with a spur behind each.

A head of this was sent to *Dr. Mead* from *Bengal*, with a drawing of the bird; it was called *Napaul Pheasant*.

3.  
GUAN T.

*Meleagris cristata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 269. 2.

Le Dindon du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 162. 2.

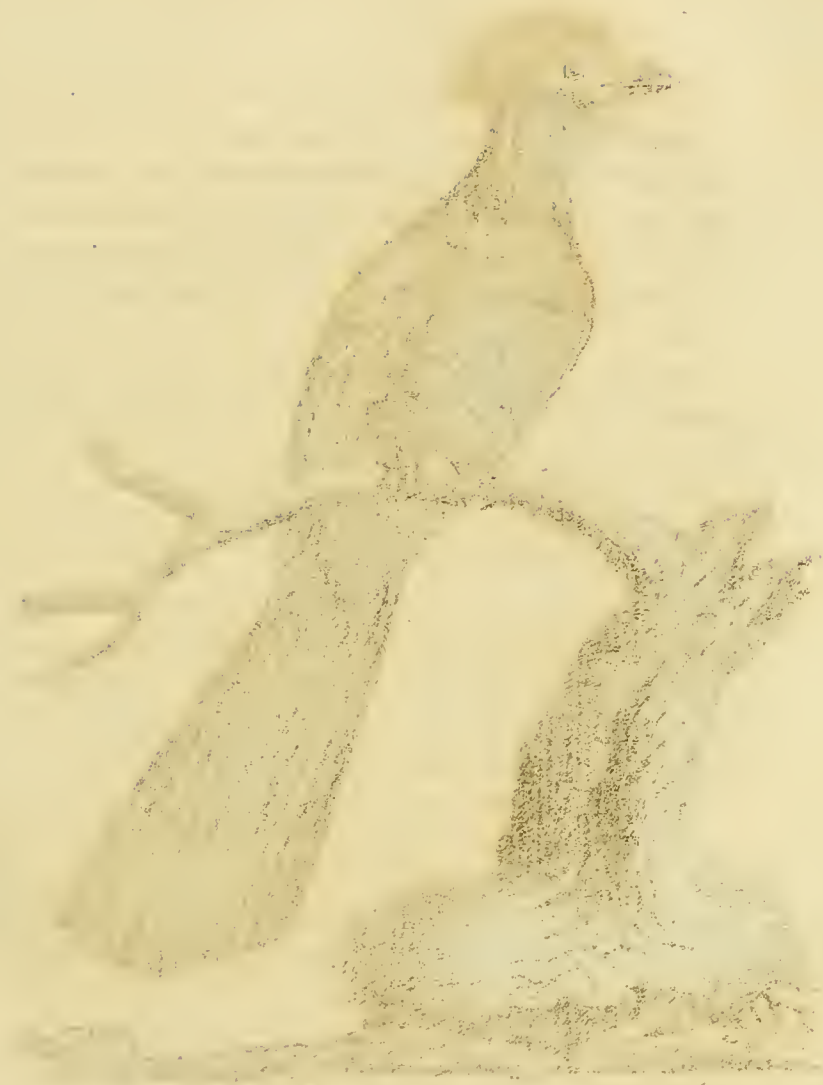
*Jacupema*, *Raii Syn.* p. 56. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 165. pl. 28.

Guan, or Quan, *Edw.* pl. 13.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Fowl*: length two feet six inches. Bill two inches long, and black: irides dirty orange: sides of the head covered





*The Yacou.*



vered with a naked purplish blue skin, in which the eyes are placed: beneath the throat, for an inch and a half, the skin is loose, of a fine red colour, and covered only with a few hairs; the top of the head is furnished with long feathers, which the bird can erect as a crest at will: the general colour of the plumage brownish black, glossed with copper in some lights; but the wing coverts have a greenish and violet gloss: the quills most incline to purple: the fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, are marked with white spots: thighs, under tail coverts, and the tail itself, brownish black: the legs are red: the claws black.

Some of these birds have little or no crest, and are supposed to be *females*.

This inhabits *Brazil*, where it is often made tame. It frequently makes a noise not unlike the word *Jacu*. The flesh is much esteemed.

PLACE.

L'Yacou, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 387.—*Mem. sur Cayenne*, vol. i. p. 398. pl. 5.

<sup>4.</sup>  
YACOU T.  
PL. LXI.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**OMEWHAT bigger than a *Fowl*. The bill black: the head feathers long and pointed, forming a crest, which can be erected at pleasure: irides pale rufous: space round the eyes naked, of a blueish colour, and not unlike that of a *Turkey*: it has also a naked membrane, or kind of *wattle*, of a dull black; the blue skin comes forward on the bill, but is not liable to change colour like that of the *Turkey*: the plumage has not much variation; it is chiefly brown, with some white markings on the neck, breast, wing coverts, and belly: the tail is composed of twelve feathers, pretty long, and even at the end: legs red.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is found at *Cayenne*, but is a rare bird, being met with only in the inner parts, or about the *Amazons* country; though in much greater plenty up the river *Oyapoc*, especially towards *Camoupi*: and indeed those which are seen at *Cayenne* are mostly tame ones; for it is a familiar bird, and will breed in that state, and mix with other poultry. It makes the nest on the ground, and hatches the young there, but is at other times mostly seen on trees. It frequently erects the crest, when pleased, or taken notice of, and likewise spreads the tail upright, like a fan, in the manner of the *Turkey*. It has two kinds of cry; one like that of a young *Turkey*, the other lower, and more plaintive: the first of these is thought by the *Indians* to express the word *Couvo-voit*, the other *Yacou*.

5.  
MARAIL T.

Le Marail, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 390.

Faisan verdatre de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 338.

Le Maraye, *Mem. sur Cay.* vol. i. p. 383. pl. 3. 4.—*Deser. de Surin*, vol. ii. p. 149.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Fowl*, and not unlike it in shape. The bill and irides blackish: round the eye bare, and of a pale red: chin, throat, and fore part of the neck, scarcely covered with feathers; but the throat itself is bare, and the membrane elongated to half an inch or more: both this, and the skin round the eyes, change colour, and become deeper and thicker when the bird is irritated: head feathers longish, so as to appear like a crest when raised up, which the bird often does when agitated; at which time it also erects those of the whole head, and so disfigures itself as to be scarce known: the general colour of the plumage is a greenish black; the fore part of the neck tipped with white: the wings

wings are short: the tail long; consists of twelve feathers, which are even at the end, and in common is pendent, but can be lifted up, and spread out like that of the *Turkey*: the legs and toes of a bright red: claws crooked, and somewhat sharp\*.

This species is common in the woods of *Guiana*, at a distance from the sea, though it is much less known than could be imagined: found in small flocks, for the most part, except in breeding-time, when it is only seen by pairs, and then frequently on the ground, or on low shrubs; at other times on high trees, where it roosts of nights. The *female* makes her nest on some low bushy tree, as near the trunk as possible, and lays three or four eggs. When the young are hatched, they descend with their mother, after ten or twelve days. The mother acts as other fowls, scratching on the ground like a Hen, and brooding the young, which quit their nurse the moment they can shift for themselves. They have two broods in a year; one in *December* or *January*, the other in *May* or *June*.

The best time of finding these birds is morning or evening, being then met with on such trees whose fruit they feed on, and are discovered by some of it falling to the ground. The young birds are easily tamed, and seldom forsake the places where they have been brought up: they need not be housed, as they prefer the roosting on tall trees to any other place. Their cry is not

\* In a collection from *Cayenne* was a bird, I believe, of this very species: it was twenty-eight inches long: bill like that of a *Fowl*; brown, and rather hooked: round the eye bare: head crested: feathers of the fore part of the neck tipped with white: breast and belly rufous-brown: the rest of the plumage greenish brown: tail eleven inches long, and rounded at the end: the quills just reach beyond the rump: legs brown: claws hooked.

inharmonious, except when irritated or wounded, when it is harsh and loud. The flesh is much esteemed.

*Buffon* supposes this bird to be the female of the *Yacou*, or at least a variety; but that this cannot be, the *anatomical* inspection will at once determine. The *windpipe* of this bird has a singular construction, passing along the neck to the entrance of the breast, where it rises on the outside of the flesh, and, after going a little way downwards, returns, and then passes into the cavity to the lungs. It is kept in its place on the outside by a muscular ligament, which is perceivable quite to the breast-bone. This is found to be the case in both *male* and *female*, and plainly proves that it differs from the *Yacou*, whose windpipe has no such circumvolution in either sex.

If this be the bird mentioned by *Fermin* \*, he says that the crest is *cuneiform*, and of a black and white colour; and observes that they are scarce at *Surinam* †.

*Bancroft* mentions a bird of *Guiana* by the name of *Marrodés*, which he says is wholly of a brownish black: the bill the same: legs grey. These, he says, are common, and make a noise not unlike the name given it, perching on trees. The *Indians* imitate their cry so exactly, as to lead to the discovery of the place the birds are in, by their answering it. The flesh of them is like that of a *Fowl*. I think it can be no other than the *Marail*.

\* *Hist. of Guiana*, p. 176.

† It does not seem quite certain, whether he means this species or the last.

GENUS XLIX. PINTADO.

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 1. Guinea P. | N <sup>o</sup> 2. Mitred P. |
| Var. A. White-breasted P.   | 3. Crested P.               |

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

The bill convex, strong, and short ; at the base a carunculated cere, in which the nostrils are lodged.

Head and neck naked, slightly beset with bristles.

A horn, reflected, and large, on the head\*.

Wattles hanging from the cheeks.

Tail short, pointing downwards.

Numida Meleagris, <i>Lin. Syst.</i> i. p. 273.— <i>Mus. Adolph. Fr.</i> ii. p. 27.— <i>Scop. ann.</i> i. N <sup>o</sup> 165.— <i>Hasselq. Voy.</i> p. 274. N <sup>o</sup> 24.— <i>Frisch.</i> pl. 126.	+ GUINEA P. <sup>1.</sup>
La Peintade, <i>Bris. orn.</i> i. p. 176. pl. 18.— <i>Buf. ois.</i> ii. p. 163. pl. 4.— <i>Pl: enl.</i> 108.	
Guiney Hen, or Pintado, <i>Raii Syn.</i> p. 528.—p. 182. 17.— <i>Will. orn.</i> p. 162. pl. 26. 27.— <i>Sloan. Jam.</i> p. 302.— <i>Brown. Jam.</i> p. 470. <i>Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.</i>	

**T**HIS is bigger than a large *Cock* : length twenty-two inches. The bill an inch and a quarter long, and of a reddish horn-colour : the head is bare of feathers, and blueish ; and at the top of the back part is a blueish red protuberance, of a conical shape, and compressed on the sides : on each side of the

DESCRIPTION.

\* The last species has a crest of feathers instead of a horn.

upper

upper mandible, at the base, hangs a blueish red wattle: the upper part of the neck is sparingly beset with hairy feathers, and the skin which appears between is of blueish ash-colour: the lower part of the neck is feathered, and inclines more to violet: the rest of the plumage is black, marked with round spots of white of different sizes, which are crossed in the intermediate spaces with grey, the wings and tail not excepted: the legs are greyish brown.

## FEMALE.

The *female* has the wattles rather less in size, and red, which in the *male* are inclined to blue.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

The native place of this bird is, without doubt, *Africa*; and is the *Meleagris*\* of old authors. It is supposed originally to have come from *Nubia* †, and was esteemed in the *Roman* banquets. Met with wild in flocks of two or three hundred, by various travellers. *Dampier* found them in numbers in the island of *Mayo* ‡; and *Forster* speaks of them as plenty at *St. Jago* §; but they have been transported into the *West Indies* || and *America* \*\*, and are now in a wild state in those places, as well as domesticated.

This species is very common also in *Europe*, and the flesh of the young birds much esteemed. The *female* lays many eggs in a season ††, which by some are set under *Hens*, and require

\* *Pallas Spic.* iv. p. 15.—*Hist. des ois.* ii. p. 172. note (o).

† *Hasselquist*.—From whence he says also *Apes, Parrots, &c.* are brought to *Cairo*, and other parts of *Africa*.

‡ *Damp. Voy.* iii. p. 1. p. 23. § *Forst. Voy.* p. 39. || *Sloan.* \*\* *Kalm.*

†† As far as an hundred to an hundred and fifty, at *St. Domingo*.—*Hist. des ois.* vol. ii. p. 185.

care in the bringing up, though in some seasons may be raised without difficulty. They are fond of having a large range; but if there is much shelter, the hen will often secrete a nest, and appear on a sudden with more than twenty \* young ones at her heels. This I have known several times to have happened.

The egg is smaller than that of a Hen, and more of a rounded shape; the colour a reddish white, obscurely freckled with a darker colour.

This species is very clamorous the day through, having a creaking harsh kind of note, somewhat like a *door* turning on its rusty hinges, or an ungreased *axle-tree*; and when at roost is often so easily disturbed, as to hinder the rest of a family, the whole night through, from its noise.

La Peintade à Poitrine blanche, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 180. A.

Guinea Hen, *Albin.* ii. pl. 35.

White-breasted Guinea Hen, *Brown. Jam.* p. 470.

S.  
VAR. A.  
WHITE-  
BREASTED P.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS differs merely in having a white breast, marked with large spots of black, in which are smaller ones of white: the four first quills, and the same number of the outmost greater coverts, are also white.

This is said to be found at *Jamaica*; and is in fact no more than a mere variety, of which many others are likewise found in *England*, as it varies much. In some, the ground of the plumage is blueish, instead of black; in others, so very pale as to make the white spots very little conspicuous; and not unfrequently of

PLACE.

\* *Three or four and twenty* very common, and not unfrequently as far as *twenty-seven*.

a pure white throughout. Specimens of all which are to be seen in the *Leverian Museum*.

<sup>2.</sup>  
MITRED P.

*Numida mitrata*, *Pall. Spic.* iv. p. 18. t. 3. f. 1. (the head).

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Common Pintado*. Bill yellowish: the head crowned with an helmet, but smaller than in the last: the whole crown, and about the bill, of a full but dirty red colour: on each side of the gape is a longish linear portion of flesh, pointed at the end; longest in the *male*, and of a red colour at the tip: under the throat is a kind of wattle, of a longitudinal form, in which it seems somewhat allied to the *Turkey*: the upper part of the neck is blueish and naked: body black: the feathers on the lower part of the neck transversely undulated with white, and the body spotted with the same, as in the common, but the ground-colour is more black, and the spots larger: legs blackish.

PLACE.

This species inhabits *Madagascar* and *Guinea*. *Pallas* seems to think that it may be the bird mentioned by *Columella*\* as differing from the common one; and will account for *Pliny's* † having thought the *Numida* and *Meleagris* to be different birds. This sort is not common.

<sup>3.</sup>  
CRESTED P.  
PL. LXII.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Numida cristata*, *Pall. Spic.* iv. p. 15. t. 2.

**T**HIS is between the *Common Pintado* and a *Partridge* in size. Bill horn-colour; at the base furnished with a kind of spurious cere, in which the nostrils are placed: it has no wattles,

\* *De Re Rusticâ*, lib. viii. cap. 2.

† *Nat. Hist.* lib. x. cap. 8.

but





*Crested Pintado.*



but at the angles of the mouth is a kind of fold: the head and neck, beyond the middle, are naked, of a dull blue, beset only with a few scattered hairs; the space round the ears most covered: the fore part, from the throat, sanguineous: on the head is a large crest, composed of thick-set slender black feathers; the greatest part of this turns backwards, but the fore part of it falls forwards over the bill: the whole plumage is black; the neck, and fore part of the body, immaculate; the rest covered with blueish spots of the size of millet-seed; on some feathers there are four, and on others three on each web: the prime quills blackish brown; secondaries the same, with four spots on each side the shafts; two or three of those on the outer margins, broad and white: tail crossed with transverse undulated lines: legs blackish: hind claw elevated from the ground, and blunt.

This species likewise inhabits *Africa*. Perhaps it may have some relation to the crested sort which *Marcgrave* mentions to have seen, and which came from *Sierra Leon*. This had a kind of membranous collar about the neck, of a blueish ash-colour, and a large roundish black crest\*.

PLACE.

\* Caput tegit crista rotunda, multiplex, constans pennis eleganter nigris.—  
*Martgr. Hist. Nat. Bras.* p. 192.

## GENUS L. CURASSOW.

- |                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| N° 1. Crested C. (Male). | Var. B.          |
| Var. A.                  | — C.             |
| — B.                     | N° 2. Globose C. |
| — C.                     | 3. Cusheew C.    |
| Crested C. (Female.)     | 4. Crying C.     |
| Var. A.                  |                  |

**B**ILL convex, strong, and thick; the base covered with a cere, often mounted by a large knob.

Nostrils small, lodged in the cere.

Head sometimes adorned with a crest of feathers curling at the ends.

Tail large, straight.

1.  
+CRESTED C.  
THE MALE.

*Crax alector*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 269. 1.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 163.—*Frisch.* pl. 121.  
Le Hocco de la Guiane, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 298. pl. 29.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 373.  
pl. 13.—*Pl. enl.* 86.

Mituporanga, *Raii Syn.* p. 52 6.—p. 183. 19.—*Will. orn.* p. 161. pl. 28.  
the head.

Peacock Pheasant of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 173.

Quirizai, or Curasso, *Brown. Jam.* p. 470.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 302. pl. 260.

Curreso, *Damp. Voy.* ii. p. 2. p. 67.—iii. p. 1. p. 75.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION. **S**IZE of a small *Turkey*: length near three feet. The bill is an inch and three quarters long, and dusky or horn-colour, and

and covered from the middle with a kind of cere or skin, which passes backwards quite round the eyes, and behind them: the general colour of the plumage is a full black; the feathers of the neck soft and velvety: on the top of the head stands a kind of upright crest, composed of twisted black feathers; the longest of them three inches, and others much shorter: the lowest part of the belly, vent, and thighs, are white: the tail is eleven inches long, and consists of fourteen feathers, a little rounded in shape, and black: the legs are strong, and of a dusky or brown colour.

It varies in having the belly barred with white; and the ends of the tail feathers of the same colour.

These are frequent at *Guiana*; and are called *Powese* by the natives, from their cry, which is somewhat similar; are pretty numerous in the woods, and make no small part of the food of the planters, being supplied therewith by the *Indian* hunters; and their flesh is reckoned delicate, much like that of a *Turkey*.

They are easily brought up tame, and are frequently found in the *Dutch* settlements of *Berbice*, *Essequibo*, and *Demerary*. They are called at *Brasil* by the name of *Curasso*.

PLACE.

Crax Mitu, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 270. 3.

Le Hocco du Bresil, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 296. 11.

Mitu vel Mutu, *Raii Syn.* p. 52. 4.—*Will. orn.* p. 158. pl. 28.

1.  
VAR. A.  
MALE.

**S**IZE of the others. Bill crooked, not thick, an inch and a half long; the upper chap almost four times as large as the lower; it is of a flesh-colour, with a whitish tip: behind the ear a white naked spot: on the head are long feathers, which can

DESCRIPTION.

4 T 2

be

be elevated into a conspicuous crest; those on the head, neck, and breast, comparable to velvet: the whole of the plumage is black, except the belly, and under the tail, which are of a brown colour, almost like that of a Partridge: the tail is a foot in length.

This is a mere variety of the *male*, which, as well as the *female*, differs exceedingly in plumage, especially when in a state of domesticity.

I.  
VAR. B.  
MALE.

Hocco, Faifan de la Guiane, *Pl. enl.* 86.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS differs in having the tip of the tail white.

I.  
VAR. C.  
MALE.

*Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**A** Further variety of the male has a white crest, tipped with black: the neck alternately barred with black and white; and the breast marked with narrow bars of white, three quarters of an inch asunder: the fore part of the neck is brown, as far as the belly; and the thighs are also brown: the vent is white. This variety is in the *Leverian Museum*; where is one much the same, except in the tail, which is barred alternate with black and white.





*Hen crested Curassow.*



*Crax rubra*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 270. 2.

Le Hocce de Perou, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 305. 16.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 375. pl. 14.—  
*Pl. enl.* 123.

Coxilitli, *Raii Syn.* p. 57?

Red Peruvian Hen, *Albin.* iii. pl. 40.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

I.  
CRESTED C.  
THE FEMALE.

**S**IZE of the *male*. Bill ash-coloured: irides red: cere and  
crest as the *male*; the feathers of the last white, tipped with  
black: the head, and hind part of the neck, deep ash-colour:  
the fore part of the neck, and the rest of the plumage, red  
brown: tail plain dusky black: legs brown. DESCRIPTION.

The *female* also varies much. In one I observed the neck to  
be barred alternately white and black, as in some of the *males*:  
the lower part of the belly, and vent, white: tail plain brown. VAR. A.

In the *Leverian Museum* is also another, of a reddish brown,  
barred all over of a cream-colour. VAR. B.

But the most beautiful variety which I have yet seen, is in  
my own collection. In this the general colour is red brown;  
palest on the under parts: the bill the colour of yellow oker,  
with a brown tip: sides of the head covered with feathers, and  
black: crest white, tipped with black: the whole of the neck  
encircled with alternate rings of black and white: the tail red  
brown, crossed with eight or nine bars of yellowish white,  
ermined with dusky spots, and bounded above and below with  
blackish: the legs are yellowish: claws dusky. + VAR. C.  
PL. LXIII.

The gibbosity, which is more or less seen at the base of the upper mandible, has been slightly passed over in the above-mentioned descriptions; but it seems to vary so exceedingly in all the specimens that I have seen, that I am inclined to think, with *Edwards*, that the larger gibbosity is the effect of age, and that it is always proportionably smaller in the *females* than the *males*; and in the last, when young, it is very little elevated: the bare space round the eyes also varies much; in some birds it is totally bare of feathers, and of the same colour as the bill; in others still bare, but black; and in many individuals well covered with short feathers.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These birds are natives of *Mexico* and *Peru*, and in the state of nature are perhaps of such colours as the *male* and *female* first described; but as they soon become familiar, they are kept in all the warmer parts of *America* and the *West India* islands as we do *Turkies* in *England*; and in course, like them, subject to infinite varieties. In the wild state they frequent mountainous places, and are so exceedingly tame as to suffer themselves to be shot at several times without offering to escape. They feed on fruits, and perch of nights on trees: the flesh is white, and esteemed very good food.

They are frequently kept tame in our menageries in *England*, and readily mix with other poultry, feeding on bread and grain; but this climate is not near warm enough for their nature, not being able to bear the dampness of the grass of our meadows, which renders them subject to have their toes rot off. They will often live in this state some time; and in one instance which we saw, the whole of one foot was gone, and but part of one toe left on the other, before the creature died.

- Crax globicera, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 270. 4.  
 Le Hocco de Curaffow, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 300. 13.  
 Gallus Indicus alius, *Aldr. Raii Syn.* p. 52. 7.  
 Another Indian Cock, *Will. orn.* p. 162.  
 Curaffow Cock and Hen, *Albin.* ii. pl. 31. 32.  
 Curaffow Bird, *Edw.* pl. 295. f. 1.

<sup>2.</sup>  
 GLOBOSE C.

**S**IZE of the others. The tip of the bill is ash-coloured; the rest of it yellow: on the top over the nostrils is a round knob like a cherry, very hard, and of a fine yellow: the irides are red: round the eyes white: on the head the feathers are long, and form a crest, that points forwards; the feathers of it are black, with white tips, which are a little bent: the rest of the plumage is black, except the lower part of the belly, vent, and across the thighs, all of which are white: legs pale ferruginous.

## DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the head and hind part of the neck black: the crest is black, crossed with a white band: some of the neck feathers have white tips: the fore part of the neck and breast, back, and wings, are of a dull brown: the upper part of the belly white, with some of the feathers tipped with black: lower part of the belly, vent, and thighs, pale yellowish brown: the tail is black, crossed with four broad bands of white: the knob on the bill is yellow, as in the *male*; but the bill and legs are ash-colour.

## FEMALE.

Inhabits *Guiana*, especially about *Curaffow*; and perhaps, on further investigation, may prove a mere variety of the former ones.

## PLACE.

3.  
CUSHEW C.

Crax Pauxi, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 270. 5.  
 Le Hocco du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 302. 14.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 348.  
 Le Pierre de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 78.  
 Pauxi, *Raii Syn.* p. 52. 5.—*Will. orn.* p. 161. 394.  
 CusheW Bird, *Edw.* pl. 295. f. 2.  
*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the others, but rather of a more elegant make. Bill red: at the base of the forehead is a very large gibbosity, as big as a small *pear*, and not unlike it in shape; this is very hard, and of a fine blue colour; the base of the mandible is also blue: the plumage is of a glossy purplish blue black, except the lower belly, under tail coverts, and tip of the tail, which are white: the legs are pale red: claws black.

## FEMALE.

The *female* differs only in having those parts brown which are red in the *male*.

## PLACE.

These inhabit *Mexico*.

4.  
CRYING C.

Le Chacamel, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 394.  
 Chachalacamel, *Fern. Hist. N. H.* ch. 41.—*Raii Syn.* p. 163.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HE bird here spoken of is mentioned by *Fernandez*, who gives a very slight description; *viz.* that the bill is blueish: the back brown: the breast blue: and the belly of a whitish brown: and that it is of the same size with the others.

## PLACE.

This inhabits *Mexico*, and cries like other Fowls, or rather like the whole family of the *Poultry-yard* together; for it is so loud and so continual, that one of these often makes more noise than all the rest of them put together. The *Mexican* name *Chachalacamel*, signifies *Crying Bird*. This is said to frequent mountainous places, as the *Curassows*, do, where it brings up the young.

GENUS

## GENUS LI. PHEASANT.

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| N° 1. Wild Cock.        | N° 2. Superb Pheasant. |
| Var. A. Domestic C.     | 3. Argus Ph.           |
| — B. Crested C.         | 4. Common Ph.          |
| — C. Darking C.         | Var. A. Ring Ph.       |
| — D. Frizzled C.        | — B. Variegated Ph.    |
| — E. Rumpless C.        | — C. White Ph.         |
| — F. Dwarf C.           | — D. Hybridal Ph.      |
| — G. Bantam C.          | — E. Turkey Ph.        |
| — H. Rough-footed<br>C. | 5. Painted Ph.         |
| — I. Turkish C.         | 6. Pencilled Ph.       |
| — K. Paduan C.          | 7. Crested Ph.         |
| — L. Negro C.           | 8. Motmot Ph.          |
| — M. Silk C.            | 9. Parraka P.          |
|                         | 10. Courier Ph.        |

**T**HE bill in this genus is convex, short, and strong.

Head more or less covered with carunculated bare flesh on the sides, which in some is continued upwards to the crown, and beneath so as to hang pendent under each jaw.

Legs (for the most part) furnished with spurs behind.

1.  
WILD COCK.

Coq sauvage des Indes, *Sen. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 153. pl. 94.  
 Poule, ————— p. 160. pl. 95.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HE length of this bird is two feet four inches. The bill an inch and a quarter: the body one-third less than in the *Domestic Cock*: the comb large, dentated, and of a bright red: the wattles as in the common *Cock*: the sides of the head, and a longitudinal line between the crest and eye, naked; all the naked parts are flesh-coloured: behind the eye is a pearl-coloured spot, of the size and shape of the little finger nail, composed of very short feathers: those on the head and neck are long and narrow, the longest below; the webs of them equal on each side; the shafts are broad, and so visible as to give each feather the appearance of being striped down the middle; at the base the colour is grey, in the middle black, and at the end white, at which part the shaft is spread out, and appears as a yellowish white spot, of a glossy appearance, and in substance horny, like that in the wing of the *Chatterer*: the feathers of the upper parts of the body are long and narrow, greyish, crossed with white; on each side of the white stripe is one of black: the breast, sides, and thighs, are like those above, but broadest on the thighs: the feathers of the breast incline to rufous, and have a glossy cartilaginous appearance, like those of the neck: the wings reach to the beginning of the tail: quills of a dusky black; those of the lesser coverts like the back; the greater, long, narrow, and stiff; of a rufous-colour, inclining to chestnut, transversely striped black and white: the tail coverts are violet, with a polished gloss: the tail as usual in the *Cock*: the legs are five inches long, and furnished with a large bent spur behind, of one inch one-third long.

The

FEMALE.

The *ben* is one third less than the *cock*, and has neither *comb* nor *wattles*. The head and hind part of the neck are grey: cheeks and throat whitish: the lower part of the neck behind brownish, transversely striped with rufous white: fore parts, breast, and belly, brown, striped with dirty white: sides of the body grey: the feathers of the back pale brown, tinged with grey; pale rufous down the shafts: wing coverts the same: quills blackish within, brownish dotted with grey without: tail greyish: legs scaly, grey: instead of a spur a rising knob.

This, according to the above author, is probably the original stock from whence all our *domestic* varieties have originally sprung; and inhabits the forests of *India*.

There are few places where the different voyagers have not met with *cocks* and *bens*, either wild or tame; and mention has been particularly made of finding them at *St. Jago*, *Pulo Condore* \*, *Isle of Timor*, *Philippine* and *Moluccà* isles, *Sumatra* and *Java* †, *New Guinea* ‡, *Tinian* §, and most of the isles of the *South Seas* §.

In

\* Like ours, but much less; only of the size of a *Crow*. The cocks crow like ours, but much more small and shrill.—*Damp. Voy.* vol. i. p. 392.—Two wild ones shot there by our last voyagers.—*Ellis's Narr.* ii. p. 340.

† Those of *Sumatra* and *Java* remarkably large (called the *St. Jago breed*) the *cock* so tall as to peck off a common *dining-table*. When fatigued, sit down on the first joint of the leg; and are then taller than the *common fowls*.—*Hist. Sumatr.* p. 98.

‡ But not in plenty.—Talking of marriage, it is mentioned, “that they kill “a *Cock* which is procured with *difficulty*, and then it is a marriage.”—*Forr. Voy.* p. 105.

§ The fowls which were met with wild “were run down without much trouble, as they could scarce fly farther than one hundred yards at a flight.”—*Anson's Voy.* p. 416.

§ *Forster* observes, that they are plenty at *Easter*, *Society*, and *Friendly*

In respect to *Europe*, little need be said, as varieties without end are every where seen, and their manners fully known to every one. It is observed, however, that they breed most freely in the warmer situations. In the very cold regions, though they will live and thrive, they cease to multiply\*.

I.  
VAR. A.  
DOMESTIC C.

Phasianus Gallus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 270. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 199.

Le Coq & la Poule, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 166. 1.

Coq commun, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 116. pl. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 1.

Dunghill Cock and Hen, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 154. pl. 26.  
—*Albin.* iii. pl. 32.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

OF this so many varieties appear, that to describe them would be endless: however, the one here meant by the above authors, seems to have the largest *comb* of any, with eight or nine ferratures: the bare space round the eyes larger, and the *wattles* hanging very low: the head, neck, back, and wing coverts, orange: greater wing coverts, quills, and under parts, white: the long sickle feathers of the tail blue black.

Birds of this sort vary in colour without end, and are exceedingly beautiful; sometimes quite white. At the head of this should stand that which is known by the name of *Game-cock*, which is selected on account of its courage, in which point

*Isles*: at the two last of a prodigious size. Not uncommon at the *Marquesas*, *Hebrides*, and *New Caledonia*; but the *Low Isles* quite destitute of them. — See *Obs.* p. 193. — Ducks and poultry numerous in the *Sandwich Isles*. — *Cook's Journal*, p. 229.

\* They are not found to breed in the northern parts of *Siberia*; and in *Greenland* are only kept as rarities.—*Faun. Groenl.*

only



only it differs from the rest, and is in chief use for the sport called *Cock-fighting* \*. For this it is usual, before the battle, so to mutilate the plumage, as to render the creature unknown to those who have seen it only in its perfect state. The intention of thus *trimming* the bird, as it is called, is both to render it lighter, and consequently more active in itself, as well as to give less advantage of hold in its antagonist.

Great care is taken of the breed, as well as the after feeding, by the promoters of this sport, as is done by the gentlemen of the *turf*, in respect to their *running-horses*.

The *game-cocks* of *England* † are confessedly superior to those of any other nation. The fighting of them has been practised here, in a greater or less degree, ever since the *Romans* ‡ first introduced it. In some reigns § endeavours have been made to suppress it, while in others full sanction has been given, by erecting a *theatre* § for the accommodation of the spectators.

We find likewise, that nations far distant from us are fond of it; being used as a pastime in *China*, and many parts of *India* \*\*.

In

\* See a curious memoir on this subject by Mr. Pegge, in *Archæol.* vol. iii. N° 19.

† Coq d'Angleterre, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 171.—*Bus. ois.* ii. p. 120. — *Frisch.* t. 129. 130.—Le Coq d'Angleterre est superieur à celui de France pour le combat.—*Hist. des ois.*

‡ The original institution is said to be *Grecian*.—*Archæol.*

§ *Edward* the Third disapproved, and prohibited *cock-fighting*. *Oliver Cromwell* did the same in 1654.

§ The *Cockpit at Whitehall*, founded by *Henry* the Eighth. King *James* the First was remarkably fond of *cock-fighting*.

\*\* *Sonnerat* observes, that there are two races of Cocks in *India*; the one kept about their houses merely for curiosity (as the inhabitants do not eat *flesh*); the other

In *Sumatra* they do not trim the *Cocks* \* for this sport, as in *England*, nor is the same kind of artificial spur (or *gaffe*, as it is called) used, being flat, and sharp-edged, like a crooked *lancet*, or rather like the blade of a *scimitar* †, and proves a most destructive weapon. This is not confined to a particular part of the leg, but is placed higher or lower, according to the weight or size of the birds matched against each other, lest one should fight with advantage against the other; and it is affirmed that the sport is carried to so high a pitch at *Sumatra*, that instances have occurred of a *father* staking his *children* or *wife*, and a *son* his *mother* and *sisters*, on the issue of a battle ‡.

It should seem quite needless to descant on the *manners* of our common *Cocks* and *Hens* in *England*, as every good housewife finds herself equal to the task of raising chickens under hens; but it is perhaps not so generally known that in the warm regions they are hatched without their assistance, by means of a properly regulated heat. This is done in *ovens*, or rather heated *chambers*,

other trained up for *fighting*: a sport which they are very fond of. Surely this cannot be general; at least it should seem not likely to be an amusement to those who believe in the *Metempsychosis*.

\* Neither did the ancients. Two *antique gems* relating to this sport, convince us of it, as may be seen in *Archæol.* vol. iii. pl. 9. Indeed *Cocks* in full plumage appear on many gems, though not to the same purport as in the two above mentioned.—See *Wilde's Gemm. Select.* N° 110. 111. 143.—*August. Gemm.* N° 199. 202. 203.—also three *hieroglyphical* ones placed on the *legs* of *Cocks*, taken from *M. Angelo's Gemm. Antiche*, in *Gent. Mag.* 1747. p. 388.

† Perhaps the weapon called a *Razor* by *Fryer*; who says, that in the kingdom of *Vijapour*, in the *East Indies*, they use *cock-fighting* with *Cocks* as big as *Turkies*, which they arm with razors tied flat under their claws.—*Fryer. Trav.* p. 175.

‡ *Hist. Sumatr.* p. 238.—*Gent. Mag.* 1770. p. 564.

particularly

particularly in *Egypt*\*, where they are hatched by *thousands*; and the people from all quarters come at the expected time to buy them, and rear them from the egg with very little care. How this might succeed in the colder climates, has, we believe, not yet been tried in earnest; but it is to be feared, that it would not be attended with success.

Phasianus gallus (cristatus) *Lin. Syst. i. p. 270. β.—Faun. Suec. N° 199. B.—Raii Syn. 51. A. 1. Var. 1.*  
 Le Coq huppé, *Bris. orn. i. p. 169. A.—Buf. ois. ii. p. 116.—Pl. enl. 49.*  
 Copped Hen, *Will. orn. p. 156.*

I.  
 VAR. B.  
 CRESTED C.

**T**HIS differs from the common, in having a tuft of feathers on the head instead of a *comb*, but having the *wattles* as usual. This variety is common in *England*, and is more or less *crested*: in some the crest is so large as to hide almost the sight of the eyes, by hanging over them. These differ in colours exactly as the first species.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Coq à cinque doigts, *Bris. orn. i. p. 169. B.—Buf. ois. ii. p. 124.—Frisch. t. 127. 128.*

*Lev. Mus.*

I.  
 VAR. C.  
 DARKING C.

**T**HIS variety has two toes behind instead of one; otherwise differs not from others. This may be accounted as a mere *sport of nature*; for there is not known any bird of this *order* which has two toes behind in a natural state †. This race is

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Pocock's Trav. i. p. 38. 260. pl. 71.*

† The *Silk Fowl* has frequently two hind toes, as well as now and then other kinds. I have a leg of one of these which has *three* toes behind; which, I am informed, is not uncommon. — At Sir *Ashton Lever's* is a *Cock Sparrow* with *seven claws* on each foot.

common in *England*, but thought to be most so at *Darking* in *Surrey*; hence are known by the name of *Darking Fowls*. These last are also much larger than common.

I.  
VAR. D.  
FRIZZLED C.

Phasianus gallus (*crispus*) *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 271. 7.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 199. d. 7  
Le Coq frise, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 273. 3. pl. 17. f. 1. (the cock.) — *Buf. ois.* ii.  
p. 121. N° 13.—*Frisch.* t. 135. (the hen.)  
Crisped or Friesland Hen, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. A. 1. N° 4. — *Will. orn.* p. 156.  
— *Bancroft Guian.* p. 175.—*Descr. de Surin.* ii. p. 159.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS sort varies in colour equally with the others, and differs only in the feathers, as the end of every one is curled up, appearing at a distance like *wool*, or rather as if the bird had just come out of the water.

PLACE.

This variety is found at *Java*, *Japan*, and throughout the south of *Asia*, where it is likely they are natives, especially as the young chickens are more tender of cold, and more difficult to rear, than others in *England*; though they are common enough, but seldom kept, except as a variety.

They are also met with in *Surinam* and *Guiana*, and appear to be the only sort met with by *Fermin* and *Bancroft*. The last of these authors adds, that they are smaller than ours, and are brought from the inland parts, where they are reared by the *Indians*, and thought by them to be *doubtless* natural to this part of *America*.

Their flesh said to be firm and delicate.

Phasianus gallus (*ecaudatus*) *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 271. 7. — *Fawn. Suec.* N° 199. 7.  
 Le Coq sans croupion, ou de Perse, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 174. 5. — *Buf. ois.* ii. p.  
 122. 16. — *Frisch.* t. 131. 132.  
 Persian Fowl, or Rumkin, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. A. 1. N° 3. — *Will. orn.* p. 156.  
 6. pl. 26.

I.  
 VAR. E.  
 RUMPLESS C.

**T**HIS odd variety, for singular it appears, wants even the rudiment of a tail. It differs not from others, except in that particular. How this change is produced in *England* I know not; but it has been observed, that those transported from *England* to *Virginia* \* lost their tails.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Coq nain, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 171. 2. — *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 118. 5. — *Frisch.* t. 133.  
 134.  
 Creeper, or Dwarf Hen, *Raii Syn.* p. 51. A. 1. — *Will. orn.* p. 156. pl. 26.

I.  
 VAR. F.  
 DWARF C.

**T**HES E have their legs exceeding short; from thence called *Dwarfs*; and besides, are considerably smaller than other fowls, some not exceeding the size of a large *Pigeon*. Allied to this sort is the *Acoho*, or *Coq de Madagascar* ||, and the *Poule de l'Isthme de Darien* †, which is likewise very small; has a circle of feathers about the legs; a thick tail, which it carries strait; and the ends of the wings black.

DESCRIPTION.

Other fowls, said to come from *Cambodia* ‡, and found now in

\* *Phil. Transf.* vol. xvii. p. 992.

|| *Hist. des ois.* ii. p. 117. 4. — This is said to cover thirty eggs of their own at once.

† *Ibid.* ii. p. 118. 6.

‡ *Ibid.* ii. p. 118. — *Buffon* also mentions a fowl in *Britany* which is always obliged to leap, the legs being so short. It is of the size of a common fowl, and kept as being very fruitful.

the *Philippine Isles*, have the legs so short as to drag the wings on the ground.

F.  
VAR. G.  
BANTAM C.

Phasianus gallus (*puffillus*) *Lin. Syst. i. p. 271. §.*  
Le Coq de Bantam, *Bris. orn. i. p. 172. B.—Buf. ois. ii. p. 119. 8.*  
Bantam Cock and Hen, *Albin. iii. pl. 33. 34.—Brown. Fam. p. 471.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a small race, and much allied to the last; but in some of them the feathers are so long on the legs and toes, as to be quite an incumbrance in walking.

This sort is much valued by some, on account of the number of *eggs* which the hen lays without sitting; but the smallness of them, as well as the trifling quantity of *flesh* on a bird of this size, must ever preclude their coming into general use for the *table*. These are by some called *Booted Fowls*.

I have seen some of them without any feathers on the legs; but the *connoisseurs* in these matters call such birds *Bastards*. The *booted* legs are also seen in large fowls: perhaps by mixing the breed.

F.  
VAR. H.  
ROUGH-  
FOOTED C.

Le Coq patu, *Bris. orn. i. p. 272. A.—Frisch. pl. 136. (the male.) 137. (the female.)*  
Rough-footed Cock and Hen, *Will. orn. p. 156.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a small kind, and differs only in having feathers on the legs quite to the toes.

The three last seem scarce to be worth separating.

Le Coq de Turquie, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 170 D.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 120. 11.  
 Turkish Cock and Hen, *Will. orn.* p. 156. — *Aldrov.* vol. ii. p. 314. (the  
*cock.*) p. 315. 316. (the *hen.*)—*Johnst. Av.* pl. 30.

I.  
 VAR. I.  
 TURKISH C.

ALL we can learn of this bird is, that it differs from ours;  
 especially in the variety and beauty of its colours.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Coq de Padoue, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 170. C.  
 ——— de Caux, ou de Padoue, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 125. 19.  
 Gallina Vertice tuberoso, *Pallas Spic.* iv. p. 20. t. 3. f. 2. ?  
 Padua Cock and Hen, *Will. orn.* p. 156. — *Aldrov. Av.* ii. p. 310. (the  
*cock.*) p. 311. (the *hen.*)—*Johnst. Av.* t. 29.

I.  
 VAR. K.  
 PADUAN C.

THESE are of a very large size, often weighing from eight  
 to ten pounds. They have a large comb on their heads,  
 which is frequently double, in the form of a *crown*; besides that,  
 a kind of crest, which is most distinguishable in the *bens*. They  
 have a stronger and more rough voice than fowls in general.

DESCRIPTION.

It is remarkable that the great fowls of *Babia*\* do not get well  
 feathered till half grown. It is so with the *Paduan*, as they get  
 the feathers later than other fowls. In respect to the *Paduan*  
 breed with the large heads, *Pallas* has convinced us that it is a  
 disease that occasions them; for on macerating the head in wa-  
 ter, the cavity seemed to be larger than usual, and the bones of  
 the *skull* perforated with small holes, as if *carious*. The brain  
 was also larger than common, and filled up the whole space. It  
 was also remarked, that such birds were remarkably stupid, and  
 not long lived.

\* *Damp. Voy.* iii. p. 76.—*Hist. Sumat.* p. 98.

I.  
VAR. L.  
NEGRO C.

Phasianus gallus (*morio*) *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 271. d.

Le Coq negre, ou de Mozambic, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 174. 4. — *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 122. 15.

Blackamoor Pullet, *Fryer. Trav.* p. 53.

Mozambick Hen, *Will. orn.* p. 387.

DESCRIPTION.

THE comb, wattles, skin, and membrane which covers the bones, in this variety are black: the plumage is for the most part of the same colour: and the flesh itself, when boiled, is said to be as black as *ink* \*.

PLACE:

These are found about the province of *Mozambique*, in *Africa*, the coast of *Malabar*, *Siam*, &c. and are said to be very good eating, though at first must be very disgusting to an *European* palate.

In some of these the flesh is said to be *white* †.

I.  
VAR. M.  
SILK C.

Phasianus gallus (*lanatus*) *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 271. e.

Le Coq du Japon, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 175. pl. 17. f. 2.

La Poule à Duvet du Japon, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 121. — *Pl. enl.* 98.  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THE body of this sort is wholly covered with feathers, the webs of which are so disunited, that they appear like hairs:

\* Celles qui ont la chair, et les os noirs sont les meilleurs. — *Voy. de Siam*, vol. i. p. 279.

† “ The outward skin was a perfect *negro*; the bones also as black as *jet*: “ under the skin nothing could be *whiter* than the flesh, more tender, or more “ grateful.” — *Fryer. Voy. de Siam*. vol. i. p. 279. — There are also at *Siam* fowls with black combs and skin, with *white* flesh. — *Harris's Coll. Voy.* vol. ii. p. 468.

the



the general colour is white; and the bird is covered wholly on the outside of the legs, quite to the toes.

Inhabits *Japan*\*; and reckoned scarce even in *China*, where the *Cantonefe* carry them about in cages for sale to the *Europeans*.

These seem to vary. Some which I have seen are of a pure white; others of a dingy brown; but all of them have dark-coloured legs, on which, for the most part, is a thick, stout, and short spur, though I observed one Cock totally without; the legs not always feathered.

In the collection of *Charles Boddam*, Esq; is one of these, with two hind toes †, and a blunt flat spur, above an inch in length.

*Phasianus superbus*, *Lin. Mantiff.* 1771. p. 526.

PLACE.

2.  
SUPERB PH.  
DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this species is red: on the forehead is a red caruncle, somewhat rounded in shape, and two *wattles*, of a blood-red colour, under the chin, as in the *Cock*: the crown of the head is green; at the hind part a folded crest, of a blue colour: the hind part of the neck is green; on each side furnished with long variegated feathers, which stand out from the neck, and turn backwards: the shoulders are green, spotted with white: the wings red: prime quills blue: the body is red: the tail long and cuneiform; the feathers are blue and red mixed; and the coverts are of several colours, and fall over the sides of it: the legs are yellow, and not furnished with spurs.

This is a bird described by *Linnaeus* from the various repre-

\* A penalty is incurred by killing a *Cock* in *Japan*.—See *Kamp. Jap.* p. 581.

† *Osbeck* mentions this circumstance in the *Siamese* fowls. — See *Voy.* vol. iii. p. 255.

sentations

sentations of it painted on paper-hangings and *China-ware*; and farther confirmed by a figure and description in a *Chinese* book which came under his inspection.

We have lately seen a drawing of the *tail feather* of a bird of the Pheasant kind, which measured above *six feet* in length, and which, it is probable, must have belonged to some bird not hitherto come to our knowledge. The drawing is in the possession of Major *Davies*, who took it from the original feather; two of which were in the possession of a gentleman of his acquaintance, and were brought from *China*. They are exactly in shape of the two middle feathers of the *painted Pheasant*: the general colour of a fine blue grey, margined on the sides with a rufous cream-colour, and marked on each side the shaft with numerous bars of black; between seventy and eighty bars in all; those on the opposite sides of the shaft seldom corresponding with each other.

### ARGUS<sup>3</sup> PH.

Phasianus Argus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 272. 4.

L'Argus ou le Luen, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 361.

The Argus, or Luen, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lv. pl. 3. p. 88.—*London Mag.* 1766, pl. in p. 473.—*Gent. Mag.* 1768, pl. in p. 521.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

### DESCRIPTION.

**S** I Z E of a *Cock Turkey*. The bill, like that of our *Pheasant*, of a pale yellow: the fore part of the head, and the beginning of the throat, are covered with a granulated skin of a fine scarlet colour: the irides are orange: round the eye the skin is dusky, and a kind of black whisker on each side of the lower jaw: the top and hind part of the head and neck, changeable blue: at the hind head a forked crest: the lower part of the neck, back, and wing coverts, dusky, marked irregularly and transversely with reddish

reddish brown: the nine outer quills are pale yellow brown, marked with small dusky spots, as big as tares, on the outer, and smaller spots of white on the inner, webs; the eleven remaining quills dark brown, marked with round and oblong spots on both webs; and on the outer, near the shafts, a row of large eyes, from twelve to fifteen in number, the largest an inch in diameter, somewhat resembling those on a *Peacock's train*: the throat, breast, rump, and upper tail coverts, dull orange, marked with round dusky spots: the tail consists of fourteen feathers; the two middle ones are three feet in length; the next eighteen inches, and gradually shorten to the outer ones, which are twelve inches only in length; the colour dusky brown, dotted with white; and the two middle ones have round white spots encircled with black on the outer, and brown irregular ones surrounded with dusky on the inner, webs: the lower belly and vent dusky, irregularly mixed with brown: the legs, like those of a *Turkey*, of a greenish ash-colour\*.

This inhabits *China*; and the figure supposed to be pretty exact. The head and legs were wanting in the bird sent over; but were supplied from the painted figure sent along with it. Such a bird, put in attitude, is now to be seen in the *Leverian Museum*; and several parcels of the feathers are now in *England*, viz. at the *British Museum*, Sir *Joseph Banks's*, Mr. *Boddam's*, and elsewhere.

This is likewise common in the woods at *Sumatra* †, where it is called *Coo-ow*. It is found extremely difficult to be kept alive

\* In the figure the legs have no spurs; but in a drawing, done by Mr. *Edwards*, they are furnished with a spur, like that of a *Cock*.

† *Hist. of Sumatra*, p. 97.

for any considerable time after catching it in the woods; never for more than a month. It seems to have an antipathy to the *light*, being quite inanimate in the open day; but when kept in a *dark place*, it appears perfectly at ease, and sometimes makes its note or call, from which it takes its name; and which is rather plaintive, and not harsh like that of a *Peacock*. The flesh resembles that of the *Common Pheasant*.

+ COMMON  
PH.

Phasianus colchicus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 271. 3.—*Scof. ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 166.—*Brun. orn.* 58.—*N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 451. N<sup>o</sup> 7.—*Frisch.* pl. 123.—*Olin. uc.* p. 49.

Le Faïfan, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 262. 1.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 328. pl. 11.—*Pl. enl.* 121. 122.

Pheasant, *Raii Syn.* p. 56. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 163. pl. 28.—*Albin.* i. pl. 25. 26.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a fowl: length two feet three quarters of an inch to three feet: weight two pounds twelve ounces to three pounds. The bill is pale horn-colour: irides yellow: sides of the head deep crimson, granulated, and running into a point behind; and in old birds elongated over each jaw, like the *wattle* of a *cock*, but does not exceed the length of feathers at that part, which is full; this red space is dotted with minute black spots: from the nostrils springs a line of greenish black feathers, which passes under the eye, and a little beyond it: the rest of the head and neck are green gold, changing to violet and blue in some lights: lower part of the neck, breast, and sides, glossy reddish chestnut, each feather margined at the end with black; which in those of the neck, rising upwards a little way on the shaft, gives the feather  
the

the appearance of being bifid at the end: each feather on the shoulders and wing coverts has more or less of a buff-coloured curved mark in the middle, bounded with a black line both within and without: the lower part of the back the same, but less distinct: rump plain glossy reddish brown, glossed with green: wing coverts brown, variegated with yellowish white: quills brown, spotted on both webs with yellowish white: belly and vent dusky: the tail consists of eighteen feathers, the longest of which are twenty inches, the shortest less than five, hence very cuneiform; all of them have transverse bars of black on each side of the shaft, about twenty-four in number on the two middle feathers, the others in proportion: the legs are dusky; furnished with a strong membrane between the toes, and a blunt spur three quarters of an inch above the hind toe.

The *female* is less in size: the general colour brown, variegated with grey, rufous, and blackish: tail much shorter, but barred like the *male*; and the region of the eyes covered with feathers.

This bird is at present found in a state of nature in almost the whole of the *old continent*; the original place supposed to be the environs of the ancient *Colchis*, and from thence transported, by degrees, into the other parts of the world. Not found at all in any part of *America* \*. The wings being short, they are not made for long flights; therefore it is most likely that they have been purposely sent to every place in which we now find them,

\* *Anson* talks of *Pheasants* which he met with at the island of *St. Catherine*, on the coast of *Brazil*, (See *Voy.* p. 62.); and again at *Cbequetan*, thirty leagues west of *Acapulco* in the province of *Mexico*. (*Voy.* p. 364.) These cannot be true *Pheasants*.

FEMALE

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

rather than come there by chance\*. In various parts of *England* in great plenty, and breed in abundance, especially where there are *woods*, of which they are fond, and are plentiful enough to afford full sport for those who delight in the *gun*.

They breed on the ground like the *Partridge*, and lay from twelve to fifteen eggs, which are smaller than those of a *Hen*, and similar to those of the *Partridge*, but paler: the young follow the mother like *Chickens*. The *male* may be heard to *crow* in the woods not greatly unlike a *Cock*, and will frequently come into the farm-yards in the neighbourhood of woods, and produce cross breeds with the *Hens*.

*M. Salerne* remarks, that the *hen Pheasant*, when done laying and sitting, will get the plumage of the *male*, and after that become so little respected by him, as to be treated with the same incivility as he would shew to one of his own sex. He mentions this as a *new observation*; but it is far more common than may be generally supposed, and had been long before mentioned by *Edwards* †. A gentleman of my acquaintance, dead long since,

\* They are compleatly imprisoned in the *Ifolo Madre*, in the *Laggo Maggiore* at *Turin*, as they cannot fly over the *lake*; for on their attempting to do this they are drowned, except the boatmen pick them up.—*Keyser. Trav.* i. p. 378.

† This author gave for example one kept in the menagery of the *Duke of Leeds*; and remarks, that this change is most likely to happen when in a confined state. The circumstance of the *Hen* acquiring the plumage of the *Cock*, after a certain time, is not confined to the *Pheasant*; the instance of the *Pea-hen* || belonging to *Lady Tynte*, now in the *Leverian Museum*, evinces the contrary, which, after having many broods, got much of the fine plumage of the *Cock*, with the addition even of the fine *train* feathers. The *female* also of the *Rock Manakin* is said to get the plumage of the opposite sex after a number of years; and perhaps, if observed hereafter, this may be found to be the case with many other species.

|| PL. LX.

who used to keep these birds for his amusement, observed the same to me: and the ingenious Mr. *J. Hunter* has a well-drawn-up paper in the *Phil. Trans.* \* to the same purport: but, in addition to this, I am well informed, that it does not always require *mature age* to give the *ben Pheasant* the appearance of the *male*, as sometimes *young birds* will be adorned with his fine plumage. I will not say how this happens, and whether it may be peculiar to this species to grow barren (if that be the reason) sooner than any other of the *Gallinaceous tribe*; but I am assured that several of these *spurless, cock-like bens*, have proved on eating to be *young birds*, from their juiciness and delicacy of flavour.

4.  
VAR. A.  
← RING PHEASANT.  
A VARIETY.  
DESCRIPTION.

A Fine variety of this bird is now not uncommon in our *aviaries*. This differs in having a ring of pure white round the neck; and the colours of the plumage more distinct, particularly the feathers of the lower part of the neck and breast, which are more deeply indented than in the common, each feather appearing double at the end.

These are common in the woods in some of the provinces of *China*. In some drawings of these we observed a streak of white over each eye. They are also common about the *Caspian Sea*, and in the southern part of the desert between the *Don* and *Wolga*: also in *Great Tartary*, and in the south of the *Mongolian Desert* †, where they are said to be less than the *Common Pheasant*. Are also pretty common at *St. Helena* ‡.

PLACE

\* Vol. lxx. p. 527.

† Mr. *Pennant*.

‡ Introduced by the governor. Said to be five pounds penalty on shooting one.—*Forst. Voy.* ii. p. 567.

4.  
VAR. B.  
+VARIEGATED  
PH.

Le Faïfan panaché, *Brif. orn. i. p. 267. A. pl. 25. f. 3.*  
—— varié, *Buf. oif. ii. p. 352.—Frisch. t. 124.*  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is white, more or less marked in various parts with the similar colours to Pheasants in common.

4.  
VAR. C.  
WHITE PH.

Le Faïfan blanc, *Brif. orn. i. p. 268. B.*  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is wholly white, except a few minute black spots about the neck, and some rufous ones on the scapulars.  
In the *Leverian Museum* is one wholly white.

4.  
VAR. D.  
HYBRIDAL PH.

Le Faïfan bâtard, *Brif. orn. i. p. 268. C.*  
Le Coquar, *Buf. oif. ii. p. 353. pl. 12.—Frisch. t. 125.*  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a mixed breed between the *Pheasant* and *Cock*; a circumstance which frequently happens where farm-yards are adjoining to woods where Pheasants abound. The eyes are surrounded with a red skin, and a few spots of white on the crown of the head: upper part of the back rufous, varied with brown and white; from thence to the tail ash-colour, crossed with black: belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, pale brown, ash-colour, and dusky, mixed: wing coverts much like the back: greater quills pale brown; the lesser white, varied without with black, and within black edged with rufous: tail black in the middle: bill and legs grey. This is *Briffon's* description.

That



That in the *Leverian Museum* has very few markings, being almost throughout of a dingy reddish brown colour.

Turkey Pheasant, *Edw.* pl. 337.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 160.

4.  
VAR. E.  
TURKEY PH.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE between the *Pheasant* and *Turkey*: extent of wing thirty-two inches. Round the eyes a bare red skin; the rest of the head covered with feathers: the plumage a mixture somewhat allied both to the *Turkey* and *Pheasant*.

Three of these were met with near *Hanford* in *Dorsetshire*; of which one was killed, and sent by *H. Seymer*, Esq; to Mr. *Edwards*.

PLACE.

I find in the *Hist. des ois.*\* a bird by the name of *Demi Poule d'Inde*, which is said to proceed from the *Cock* and the *Turkey*. It is mostly of a dark colour, like a *Vulture*; has neither comb nor wattles; carries the tail like a *Turkey*; and stands very high on its legs.

It is said to be peculiar to the island of *Java*, where it is kept merely for the sake of fighting.

*Phasianus pictus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 272. 5.—*Amæn. acad.* vol. i. p. 562. pl. 1.

*Le Faïsan doré de la Chine*, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 271. 4.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 355.—

*Pl. enl.* 217.

*China Pheasant*, *Albin.* iii. pl. 36.—*Edw.* pl. 68. 69.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

5.  
+PAINTED PH.

**T**HIS is less than the *Common Pheasant*: length two feet nine inches and a half. Bill and irides yellow: general co-

DESCRIPTION.

\* ii. p. 119.

lour of the plumage crimson : on the head is a most beautiful glossy yellow crest, the feathers of which appear like *silk*, and fall backwards : cheeks almost bare, and flesh-coloured : the feathers of the hind-head are orange-coloured, square at the ends, and crossed with black lines ; these are long, and can be erected at will, like those on the neck of the *Cock* ; beneath these the feathers are green, very little rounded at the ends, and tipped with black : the back and rump are yellow : the upper tail coverts long, narrow, and crimson, and fall on each side of the tail : the wing coverts chestnut and brown mixed : scapulars blue : quills brown, marked with yellowish spots : the tail is long and cuneiform, the longest feather twenty-three inches, and the outer one very short ; the colour chestnut and black beautifully variegated : the legs are yellow, and furnished with a spur a quarter of an inch in length.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is smaller, and wants the gaudy colours of the *male*. The irides are hazel : the feathers of the head longish : the general colour of the plumage brown, variegated with yellowish brown : the tail is shorter, but not much unlike that of the *male* : the legs have no spurs.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

The native place of this beautiful species is *China*, where it is called *Kin-ki*. It bears confinement well, and will breed readily in that state, insomuch as to quite render needless any importation from their native country. The eggs are redder than those of our *Pheasants*, somewhat resembling those of the *Guinea fowl*. They will also breed with our *Common Pheasant* ; an instance of it is mentioned by *Buffon*, which produced two male birds ; one of which paired with a *female* common Pheasant and had one young, which was a *female*.

They

They appear to be hardy birds; and I should by no means wonder if future generations should see them as perfectly naturalised to this climate as the common one. The flavour of their flesh is said to exceed that of any other *Pheasant* \*.

This species, as has been mentioned in the former, is likewise subject to change the appearance of sex. *Edwards* records the circumstance in respect to some kept by *Lady Essex*; the *females* of which, in the space of six years, gradually gained the *male feathers*: and we are likewise further informed, that it is not unusual for the *hen* birds, when about four or five years old, to be neglected by the *cocks*, and gradually to gain the plumage of the *males*.

*Phasianus nyctemerus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 272. 6.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 167.

Le Faïsan blanc de la Chine, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 277. 5.—*Pl. enl.* 123. 124.

Le Faïsan noir & blanc de la Chine, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 359.

Black and White Chinese Pheasant, *Edw.* pl. 66. (male and female).—*Albin.* iii. pl. 37.

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

6.  
+ PENCILLED  
PH.

**T**HIS is bigger than the *Common Pheasant*: length two feet and a half. The bill and irides yellow: sides of the head covered with a carunculated, crimson, bare skin, as in our *Pheasants*, which rises upwards above each eye, giving the appearance of *horns*, and in some birds likewise hangs so deep below on each side of the jaw, as to appear like *wattles*: the head is crested, and is, as well as all the under parts of the body, of a full purplish black: the upper parts are white, and each feather marked with three or four lines one within another, all parallel

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Du Halde.*

to the margin: the tail is cuneiform, the feathers obliquely striated with black, except the two middle ones, which are plain white: the legs are red, and furnished with a spur behind, of a white colour.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is somewhat smaller. The bill is brown: the irides yellow brown: the eyes surrounded with a red skin, which is narrower, and less bright than in the *male*: the head is a little crested, and brown: throat and cheeks whitish: the neck, back, breast, rump, and wing coverts, rufous brown: the lower part of the breast, belly, and other parts beneath, are white, irregularly mixed with brown, and crossed with transverse black bands: greater quills blackish; secondaries like the back; those nearest the body dotted with white: tail shorter than in the *male*; the two middle feathers brown; the others brown and white mixed, and striped obliquely with black: legs red, without spurs.

## PLACE.

This species inhabits *China* with the last, and is likewise bred in our menageries. The *eggs* are of a pale yellowish ash-colour, with a blush of red.

7.  
CRESTED PH.  
PL. LXIV.

Le Hocco brun du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 304. 15.

Faisan huppé de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 337.

L'Hoazin, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 385.

Hoactzin, *Raii Syn.* p. 163.—*Will. orn.* p. 389.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L** E N G T H one foot ten inches. Bill black: the head furnished with a crest, the feathers of which are of different lengths, the longest three inches; colour of them dirty brownish white; beneath black: round the eye bare and reddish: the upper parts of the body are brown; the under, as far as the belly, rufous white: the belly and vent rufous: from the hind head



*Crested Pheasant.*



head to the lower part of the neck behind, each feather has a streak of white down the middle: tips of the middle and larger wing coverts white, forming two bars on the wing: edge of the wing, half way from the bend, white; the quills rufous: the tail cuneiform, ten inches long, of the same colour as the back; all the feathers tipped with yellow: the legs black, and not furnished with spurs behind.

This inhabits *Mexico*, and parts adjacent, where it feeds on *snakes*: makes an howling kind of noise, and is found on trees near rivers; is accounted an unlucky bird. Met with chiefly in autumn, and is said to pronounce a sound not unlike the word *Hoactzin*. We learn from others that it may be domesticated, and is seen in that state among the natives; and further, that it feeds on *ants*, *worms*, and other insects, as well as *snakes*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Phasianus Motmot, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 271. 2.

Le Faïfan de la Guiane, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 270. 3.—*Pl. enl.* 146.

Le Katraca, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 364.

Motmot, *Seba*, vol. i. p. 103. pl. 67. f. 2.

*Lev. Mus.*

8.  
MOTMOT PH.

**S** I Z E of a *Fowl*: length eighteen inches. Head feathers elongated, rufous: bill reddish: the head deep brown: neck and upper parts olive brown: breast, belly, sides, and thighs, rufous brown: under tail coverts chestnut: quills, and two middle tail feathers, like the back; the rest of them blackish, except the outer, which is rufous: legs blackish: claws brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Brazil* and *Guiana*. The shape of the tail is cuneiform both in *Brisson's* figure and the *Pl. enl.* otherwise it should seem to be the same with the following bird.

PLACE.

9.  
PARRAKA PH.

Le Parraka, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 394.

Le Parraqua, *Mem. sur Cayenne*, vol. i. p. 378. pl. 1. 2.

Hannaquaw, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 176. ?

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a small *Fowl*, and resembles it in bill, legs, and body : length twenty-three inches. Bill dark rufous : eyes brown : the general colour of the plumage deep brown on the back, and fulvous under the belly : the top of the head is fulvous, and the feathers somewhat long, but not so as to form a real crest : the wings are short : the webs of some of the quills incline to rufous : the tail consists of twelve feathers, is even at the end, about a foot in length, and is carried pendent for the most part : the legs of a dark rufous, inclining to black : claws like those of a *Fowl*.

It is peculiar in its internal structure in respect to the *windpipe* ; which, instead of entering directly the breast, as in most birds, passes over the side of the left clavicle, and on the outside of the fleshy part of the breast, being covered only by the skin, then taking a turn upwards, passes over the right clavicle into the breast, and is distributed through the lungs in the usual way. The *female* has not this circumvolution of the *windpipe*.

The *Hannequaw*, mentioned by *Bancroft*, is probably the same bird. He says that it is black, roosts in trees, and may be heard early in the morning, distinctly, but hoarsely, repeating the word *Hannequaw* \* very loud.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

These are found in the unfrequented woods of the internal parts of *Cayenne*, *Guiana*, and many parts of *South America*. At

\* Easily mistaken for *Parrequaw*.



sun-rise sets up a very loud cry, which is thought to be the loudest of all birds in the *new world*; at which time the eyes appear red, as does a small skin under the breast, which is not at all seen, except when the bird makes such exertions, or is angry. This cry is very like the word *Parraqua*; and is repeated many times together; and often many cry at once, or answer one another, but most in breeding-time, which is twice in the year; at each time laying from four to six eggs; making the nest in low branches, or stumps of trees, and behaving with their chickens in the same manner as *kens*. They feed on *grain, seeds, and herbs*; but feed the young in the nest with *worms* and small *insects*. These, with many other birds, inhabit the woods by day, coming out into the open savannas *morning* and *evening* to feed; at which times they are chiefly killed by the natives and near inhabitants. They may be brought up tame; and their flesh is much esteemed.

L'Hoitlallot, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 395.—*Fern. Hist. N. Hisp.* ch. lii. p. 25.

10.  
COURIER PH.

**T**HIS bird is imperfectly described by *Fernandez*; and is said to be eighteen inches long. The general colour of the plumage white, inclined to fulvous; about the tail black, mixed with some spots of white: the tail itself is long, and of a green colour, reflecting in some lights like the feathers of a Peacock: the wings are short.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the hotter parts of *Mexico*.

PLACE.

It flies slow; but is recorded to outrun the *swiftest horse* \*.

\* *Hist. des ois.*

## GENUS LII. TINAMOU. ]

N° 1. Great T.

2. Cinereous T.

N° 3. Variegated T.

4. Little T.

**B**ILL long, blunt at the end; nostrils placed in the middle.  
Gape wide.

Sides of the head, and throat, not well furnished with feathers.  
Tail very short, often hid by the upper coverts.

Hind toe short, and useless in walking; claws hollowed beneath.

The manners of the whole genus much like those of the first-described.

The *female* biggest in all the known species.

1.  
GREAT T.Le Perdrix du Brésil, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 227. 4.

La Grosse Perdrix du Brésil, ————— 5.

Le Magoua, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 507. pl. 24.Tinamou de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 476.Macucagua, *Raii Syn.* p. 53, N° 9.—*Will. orn.* p. 163. pl. 26.Grosse Perdrix de la Guiane, *Mem. Cay.* vol. ii. p. 269.Great Partridge, *Descr. Surin.* ii. p. 188.*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a Fowl: length eighteen inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, and blunt at the end, with a kind of furrow on each side of the upper mandible, in the middle of which the nostrils.

nostrils are placed ; the colour of it black : the top of the head is deep rufous : the general colour of the rest of the body greyish brown, inclining to olive, with a mixture of white on the upper part of the belly and sides, and of greenish on the neck : upper part of the back, wing coverts, and tail, marked with dusky transverse spots, fewest on the last : the sides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, not well clothed with feathers \* : the secondary quills have a mixture of rufous ; and the greater quills plain ash-colour : the tail is short : the legs yellowish brown ; the hind part of them very rough, the scales standing out, and giving the appearance of the bark of the *fir-tree*

This is found in the woods of several parts of *South America*, particularly of *Cayenne* and *Guiana* ; and passes the night perched on the lower branches of the trees, two or three feet from the ground. The *female* lays from twelve to fifteen eggs, the size of those of an Hen, and of a beautiful green colour. Makes the nest on the ground, near the stump of some large tree ; and if disturbed, rolls the eggs to another place, at a good distance. The young follow as soon as hatched, and hide themselves on the least approach of danger. Is said to have two broods in a year. Their food is *fruits* and *grain* of all kinds, as well as *worms* and *insects*. The *Indians* kill them frequently while roosting on the trees, of nights. The flesh is accounted very good, and the eggs also reckoned a great dainty.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* In the *Pl. enl.* the sides of the head are painted *red*, and seem to be *bare* of feathers ; but in the specimens which we have seen, those parts are thinly covered with short feathers, of the same colour as the rest of the plumage.

The

The note, or call, of this bird may be heard a great way off, and is a kind of dull whistle, which it makes exactly at sun-set every evening, and at break of day; by the imitating of which the natives decoy the birds within reach of the gun or net.

<sup>2.</sup>  
CINEREOUS T.

Le Tinamou cendré, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 510.

DESCRIPTION. **T**HIS is only twelve inches in length. The bill is sixteen lines long: the plumage an uniform cinereous brown, except the head and hind part of the neck, which have a rufous tinge: the shape of the bird exactly coincides with the former.

PLACE. This is found in the same places as the last; but is much less common.

<sup>3.</sup>  
VARIEGATED  
T.

Le Tinamou varié, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 511.—*Pl. enl.* 828.

————— *Mem. sur Cay.* ii. p. 272.

PL. LXV.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eleven inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, and dusky; the under mandible yellowish: the head and upper part of the neck behind are black: the rest of the upper parts transversely barred with reddish brown and black; about the eye pale, and not well clothed with feathers: the throat and middle of the belly are white: the neck, breast, and upper part of the belly, rufous: sides and thighs barred with brown, rufous, and white: quills plain brown: the tail is very little longer than the wings when folded up: the legs dusky.

PLACE.

This is pretty common at *Guiana*, but much less so than the first species. The female lays ten or twelve eggs, of a beautiful lilac-colour, and a trifle less than those of the *Pheasant*.



*Variegated Tinamou.*



M. *Bajon* says that this species does not roost in trees; and differs in that the young run a longer time with the mother.

Le Soui, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 512.

— ou petit Tinamou de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 829.

+ LIT<sup>4</sup>TLE T.

**T**HIS is a small species, being no more than nine inches long. The bill is three quarters of an inch in length, and yellow: the top of the head and hind part of the neck are black; from thence the rest of the upper parts are brown, with an obscure mixture of dusky: the throat is rufous, mixed with white; and the rest of the under parts plain rufous: the wing coverts are edged with the same: the quills plain brown: the tail is short, and exceeded in length by the coverts: the legs are dusky yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

This is also met with in *Guiana*, where it is called *Perdrix cul rond*, from the shortness of its tail. It differs from the others, as it builds the nest in the low forks of trees. It is of an hemispherical shape; about six inches broad, and five deep; composed of leaves. Lays from three to six white eggs, nearly round, and of the size of those of the *Pigeon*. The flesh is much esteemed.

PLACE.

GENUS

## GENUS LIII. GROUS.

\* WITH FOUR TOES.

- |                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 1. Wood Gr. | N <sup>o</sup> 10. Ptarmigan Gr. |
| 2. Long-tailed Gr.         | 11. White Gr.                    |
| 3. Black Gr.               | 12. Hazel Gr.                    |
| Var. A.                    | 13. Red Gr.                      |
| 4. Nemesian Gr.            | 14. Pin-tailed Gr.               |
| 5. Birch Gr.               | Var. A.                          |
| 6. Spotted Gr.             | 15. Namaqua Gr.                  |
| 7. Shoulder-knot Gr.       | 16. Sand Gr.                     |
| 8. Ruffed Gr.              | 17. Indian Gr.                   |
| 9. Pinnated Gr.            |                                  |

\*\* WITH THREE TOES.

18. Heteroclit Gr.

**T**HE bill in this genus is convex, strong, and short: a naked scarlet skin above each eye †.

Nostrils small, hid in the feathers.

Tongue pointed at the end.

Legs strong, feathered to the toes, and sometimes to the nails.

The toes of some of the species pectinated on the sides.

† Three or four of the last species excepted.

\* WITH



## \* WITH FOUR TOES.

Tetrao urogallus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 273. 1. (the male.)—*Faun. Suec.* N° 200.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 169.—*Brun.* N° 194. 195.—*Muller,* N° 221.—*Frisch.* pl. 107. 108.—*Kram. el.* p. 356. 1.—*Georgi Reise,* p. 172.

Le Coq de Bruyère, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 182. 1.

—— ou le Tetras, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 191. pl. 5.—*Pl. enl.* 73. 74.

Mountain Cock and Hen, *Albin.* ii. pl. 29. 30.

Cock of the Wood, *Raii Syn.* p. 53. A. 1.—*Will. orn.* p. 172. pl. 30.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 92. pl. 40. 41.—*Tour in Scotl.* 8vo. p. 79. pl. 15. 16.—*Arct. Zool.*

*Lew. Mus.*

I.  
+ WOOD GR.

**T**HIS species is as large as a *Turkey*, and two feet nine inches in length. The bill is nearly two inches long, very stout, and horn-coloured : over the eye a naked red skin : irides hazel : nostrils covered with short feathers ; those of the chin and throat are black, and longer than the rest : the head and neck are ash-colour, delicately marked with transverse narrow blackish lines : the upper parts of the body and wings are chestnut-brown, irregularly marked with lines of a blackish colour : the feathers at the setting-on of the wings are white : the breast of a very glossy blackish green : the rest of the under parts black ; but the belly, and feathers over the thighs and vent, are marked with white : sides marked as the neck : the tail consists of eighteen feathers, and rounded in shape, marked on each side with a few spots of white : the legs are strong, covered with brown feathers : the edges of the toes pectinated.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs exceedingly ; is much smaller : in length only twenty-six inches. The bill dusky : throat red : head,

FEMALE.

neck, and back, marked with transverse bars of red and black : the breast has some white spots on it ; and the lower part is of a plain orange-colour : the belly barred with pale orange and black ; the tips of the feathers white : back and scapulars black ; the edges of the feathers mottled with black and pale reddish brown ; scapulars tipped with white : the inner webs of the quills dusky ; the exterior mottled with dusky and pale brown : the tail is of a deep rust-colour, barred with black, tipped with white, and consists of sixteen feathers\*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird inhabits, for the most part, the colder countries ; or, when met with in the hotter, chuses the elevated regions, where the temperature of the air is bleak and chilling. Under such restrictions it is found in various parts of the old continent, from the north of *Russia* to *Italy*, and several parts of the *Alps*. Found formerly in *Ireland* and *Scotland* : in the first believed now to be extinct ; and in the latter, one being shot near *Inverness*, mentioned as a rare instance †. Lays from eight to sixteen eggs, of a white colour, spotted with yellow, and bigger than those of our hen : these are deposited upon *moss*, in some dry spot on the ground ; the *female* alone sitting the whole time of incubation, and hiding

\* We here follow Mr. *Pennant*. In regard to the *male*, *Briffon* allows but sixteen feathers also. *Schwenckfeld* will have but twelve. No doubt but his bird had lost the rest ; but, in turn, he allows eighteen to the *female*. Hence it should seem most likely, that eighteen was the number intended by nature for both sexes ; especially as I do not recollect any other bird wherein the *male* and *female* differ at all in the numbers. *Linnæus* mentions eighteen feathers in the *Faun. Suec.* ; but only describes the *male*.

† *Br. Zool.*—The last bird of this kind found in *Scotland* was in the *Chieholm's* great forest, in *Strathglass* ; and I am well informed that the nest was placed on a *Scotch Pine*.

the place, by covering the eggs with leaves, when at any time obligèd to leave them. The young run after the mother as soon as hatched, and often with part of the egg-shell attached to them, as *Partridges* are known to do.

The *males* and *females* live separate, except from the beginning of *February*, when the *male*, morning and evening, mounts on the stump of some old *pine*, with his tail spread, and quills lowered to the feet, the neck protruded, and the head feathers ruffled. It makes a noise not unlike the whetting of a *scythe*, and repeats it alternately, and so loud as to be heard a great way off; at the same time putting itself into very strange attitudes. This is a call for his *seraglio* of *females*, who attend the summons; and this he continues to the end of *March* or beginning of *April*.

The food consists of many kinds of *plants*, *grain*, the young *buds* of *trees*; and above all, the seeds of *pine* and *fir trees*, of which sometimes they are known wholly to strip one tree of its cones, while the next remains untouched.

We find the greatest numbers of these birds in *Russia* and *Siberia*, where they are met with in all the woods in the northern parts, especially the *pine-forests*. Is common both about *Moscow* and *St. Petersburg*, from whence they are sent along with *white Hares*, *Ptarmigans*, &c. as presents to *London*, during the cold season; and, for the most part, arrive in good condition for the table, their flesh being much esteemed.

I am informed that there is a variety of this bird much smaller than the common sort\*.

\* *Mr. Pennant*.—It has been observed that birds of the *Grouse* tribe are smaller in *Lapland* than more to the southward; which may arise from the greater degree of cold. Whether this small variety is most frequent in the northern parts, is not said.—See *Amœn. Acad.* iii. p. 162.

2.  
+ LONG-  
TAILED GR.

Tetrao Phasianellus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 273. N<sup>o</sup> 1. Var. β.  
Hudson's Bay Pheasant Grouse, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxxiii. p. 396.  
Long-tailed Grouse from Hudson's Bay, *Edw.* pl. 117.

## DESCRIPTION.

RATHER bigger than a *Pheasant*: length seventeen inches: breadth twenty-four. Bill black: irides hazel: head, neck, and upper parts, testaceous, transversely fasciated with black; the bands broadest on the back: between the bill and eyes a white spot: sides of the neck marked with roundish whitish spots: rump hoary: the breast and belly whitish, marked with cordated spots of a testaceous brown colour, deepest on the belly: on the wing coverts round white spots, as well as stripes: quills black, spotted with white on the outer edge; secondaries brown, fasciated on the outer edge and tip with white: tail short; the outside feathers pale brown, tipped with white; the two middle ones longest by half an inch, and spotted with testaceous.

## FEMALE.

The *male* and *female* vary very little in colour, nor change with the seasons. The breast of the *male* is chocolate-brown; and the caruncle over the eye much the largest, being one inch long, and three-eighths of an inch high.

Dr. *Forster* is of opinion that this bird is totally different from the *Wood Grouse*, and that *Edwards's* plate is most probably a variety of this species, rather than the *female* of that bird; the tail being cuneiform is a true specific distinction; and besides, the axillary feathers are not white, as in the *female* of the *Wood Grouse*.

## PLACE.

This is found at *Hudson's Bay*, and called by the natives *Ockiff-cow*.

Tetrao tetrix, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 272. 2. — *Faun. Suec.* N° 202. — *Scop. ann.* i. N° 160. — *Bron.* N° 196. 197. — *Muller*, N° 222. — *Frisch.* pl. 109. — *Kram. el.* p. 356. 2. — *Georg. Reise*, p. 172.

Le Coq de Bruyeres à queue fourchue, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 186. 2.

— ou petit Tetras, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 210. pl. 6. — *Pl. enl.* 172. 173.

Black Cock, Black Game, or Black Grouse, *Raii Syn.* p. 53 A. 2. — *Will. orn.* p. 173. pl. 31. — *Albin.* pl. 22. — *Br. Zool.* i. N° 93. pl. 42. — *Arch. Zool.*

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

3.  
BLACK GR.

**S** I Z E rather larger than a *Fowl*: length twenty-four inches.

The bill is black: the whole body is also of a fine glossy blue black: the wing coverts dusky brown: the four first quills black; the next white at the bottom: the lower half and tips of the secondaries, and the inner wing coverts, white: thighs and legs dark brown; on the first some white spots: the tail consists of sixteen black feathers; the outer ones curve outwards, and the ends are square; the middle ones much shorter, making the tail forked: the under tail coverts are white: the legs and toes pectinated, as in the last species.

The *female* differs much from the *male*, as in the *Wood Grouse*; and is likewise much smaller.

This species is common in all the northern parts of *Great Britain*, but especially in *Scotland* and *Wales*; and sparingly scattered as one advances south. Affects woody and mountainous places. Some are also met with in *Cumberland*; and they are in tolerable plenty in the moors in *Yorkshire*. They are also exceedingly numerous in *Staffordshire*, especially in Lord *Paget's* domains; and in great plenty in the New Forest of *Hampshire*, particularly

DESCRIPTION.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

cularly *Boulderwood* and *Rindfield* lodges. There are also many met with in *Suffex*, and some in *Surrey*.

The *females* assemble at the crowing of the *male*, in the same manner as in the *Wood Grouse*. They lay six or eight yellowish white eggs, speckled with ferruginous; with spots of the same, which are largest at the small end.

The *males* will often meet and fight, like the *Game Cock*, and, during the combat, are so off their guard as to be knocked down with a stick.

These birds are likewise plentiful in all the northern parts of *Europe*, without exception, and in fewer numbers towards the south; but then are only found on the mountainous and bleak situations. Are extremely common in all the northern parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, wherever the *birch-trees* grow. Are also fond of the *Siberian poplar*\*, which is said to give the flesh an exceeding fine flavour.

3.  
VAR. A.

Le Coq de Bruyeres piqueté, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 191. A.  
Tetrao Hybridus, *Faun. Suec.* N<sup>o</sup> 201.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a mere variety of the last-described. The *male* is said to have reddish spots on the neck, breast, wings, and thighs; and the *female* to be of a grey colour, spotted with black.

PLACE.

Said to be met with in *Sweden* and *Scotland*.

\* *Populus balsamifera*.—Lin.

*Tetrao nemeianus*, Scop. ann. i. N<sup>o</sup> 171.—*Aldrov.* lib. xiii. c. 8.

4.  
NEMESIAN  
GR.

**S**IZE of the *Black Grouse*. Body black and rufous mixed: tail rufous, tipped and spotted with black; secondaries tipped with white.

DESCRIPTION.

One sex has the neck, cheeks, and breast, plain rufous.

*Tetrao betulinus*, Scop. ann. i. N<sup>o</sup> 172.—*Aldrov.* lib. xiii. c. 9.

5.  
BIRCH GR.

**T**HE body in this bird is black and rufous mixed: rump whitish, fasciated with black: breast pale cinereous: quills tipped with white: tail black, marked with transverse rufous spots: bill and legs black: the eye-brows not red.

DESCRIPTION.

*Tetrao Canadensis*, Lin. Syst. i. p. 274. 3.

—— Canace, ———— p. 275. 7.

Le Gelinote de la Baye de Hudson, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 201. 6.

Le Gelinote du Canada, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 203. 7. pl. 20. f. 1. 2.—*Buf. cif.* ii. p. 279.—*Pl. enl.* 131. 132.

Black and Spotted Heathcock, *Edw.* pl. 118. (the male).

Brown and Spotted Heathcock, ——— pl. 71. (the female).

Spotted Grouse, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxxii. p. 389.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Lew. Mus.*

6.  
\* SPOTTED  
GR.

**S**IZE of the *Ptarmigan*: length thirteen inches and a half.

DESCRIPTION.

Bill black: the upper parts of the head, neck, body, and rump, are transversely barred with blackish and grey brown: nostrils covered with black; on each side of them a small spot of white, and another beneath the eye, rather behind: over the eyelids a bare carunculated red space: throat, breast, and belly, black;

black; the last spotted with white, except in the middle: sides transversely barred with blackish and grey brown, with a dash of white near the tips: under tail coverts black and white: tail black, tipped with rufous: legs covered with grey brown feathers: claws grey: toes pectinated.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is smaller; in length only eleven inches and a half. All the upper parts are crossed with rufous, blackish, and grey brown, forming large patches of the same on the back: fore part and sides of the neck rufous, crossed with blackish bands near the end of each feather: breast crossed with rufous and blackish, tipped with dirty rufous white: belly, and under tail coverts, barred with blackish and rufous white; the sides with brown and rufous grey, tipped with dirty white: quills as in the *male*: tail barred with rufous and black: toes pectinated.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

These are met with at *Hudson's Bay*, where they are called *Wood* or *Spruce Partridges*. In winter, feed on *spruce-cones* and *juniper-berries*. They are eaten at all times, but thought much better in the summer-season. The natives preserve them through the winter by exposing them to the frost, hanging them up by the bill, and during the whole of the inclement season will keep good, so that they have only to lay them in water to thaw them before their being dressed. They are easily got at in great numbers, as they are very stupid birds, and may be knocked on the head with a stick; and frequently are caught by a stick and a loop. They make the nest on the ground, and lay five eggs. When much disturbed, often fly into trees, and if the sportsman has a little dog with him to take off their attention, they may be shot one after another to the last bird.



*Tetrao togatus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 275. 8.

La grosse Gelinote de Canada, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 207. pl. 21. f. 1.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 281.—*Pl. enl.* N° 104.

Shoulder-knot Grouse, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxii. p. 393.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

7.  
SHOULDER-  
KNOT GR.

**S**IZE of a small *Fowl*: length fifteen inches and a half. Bill brown: the head and upper parts are varied with rufous, brown, black, and ash-colour: throat, and fore part of the neck, rufous, marked with small spots and bands of brown: upper part of the breast blackish and grey, forming a band, communicating on each side with a packet of long and black feathers, which falls over each wing: the rest of the under parts are crossed with brown, rufous, and dirty white: quills brown, the outer edge varied with dirty white: tail not unlike the back, crossed with five or six narrow bars of black, and a broad one near the end; the very tips of the feathers grey: legs feathered, grey: toes naked, brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, and is called *Pusbee*, or *Pupusbee*, by the natives. The flesh is rather dry, but white, and when well prepared, is good eating.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

They stay all the year, and feed in the winter on *juniper*; but in summer on *gooseberries*, *raspberries*, *cranberries*, and *currants*. The young follow the hen like chickens.

The *male* and *female* much alike.

8.  
+ RUFFED GR.

*Tetrao umbellus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 275. 6.

*La Gelinotte hupée de Pensilvanie*, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 214. 11.

*Le Coq de Bruyère à fraise*, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 281.

*Ruffed Heathcock*, *Edw.* pl. 248.—*Phil. Transf.* vol. xlvi. p. 499. pl. 15.—  
*Art. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE between a *Pheasant* and *Partridge*: length twenty inches. Bill brownish horn-colour: the head crested; that, and all the upper parts, variegated with different-coloured browns, mixed with black: the feathers on the neck are long, and loose, and can be erected like those of the *Cock*: throat, and fore part of the neck, orange brown: the rest of the parts beneath yellowish white, marked with a few curved black marks on the breast and sides: under tail coverts pale orange, spotted with white: the quills are spotted with pale brown, otherwise like the back: as is the tail, which consists of eighteen feathers; all of which are crossed with narrow bars of black, and one broad band of the same near the tip; the end itself ash-colour: the legs are covered to the toes with whitish hairs: toes flesh-colour, and pectinated on the sides.

One of these now in my possession, which I suspect to be a *female*, is much paler in the markings: the tail ash-colour, crossed with dusky bars, and mottled with the same between each bar; the broad band near the end of a chestnut brown instead of black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species inhabits *Pensylvania*, *New York*, *Nova Scotia*, and other parts of *North America*; and is by no means the *male* of  
the

the *Shoulder-knot*, as *Buffon* \* supposes, nor belonging at any rate to the following; all three being quite different species.

The manners seem much the same with the *Black Cock* and *Wood Grouse*: the *male* placing himself on some elevated stump, and flapping his wings for a minute; he repeats the same at seven or eight minutes interval for several times, and elevating the crest of the head and neck all together, in the attitude which *Edwards* has happily imitated. This he repeats morning and evening, at nine and four; and the signal is obeyed by the *females*, as in the birds above-mentioned. During this ecstacy he is blind to the approach of the sportsman; who may take his aim with leisure, being directed to the bird by the noise, which may be heard a mile off. The *male* repeats this flapping in autumn †. The *female* is said to lay from twelve to sixteen eggs, on the ground, in a dry place among leaves; the young follow the mother like chickens; and the whole brood keep together, till nature prompts them to provide for an offspring of their own. They feed on all sorts of grain and fruits, and, above all, are said to be fond of *ivy-berries*. The flesh is well relished, and good food. They are called by some the *Drumming Partridge*.

\* *Hist. des ois.* ii. p. 282.

† *Major Dawies* informs, that the *male* does this at other times as well as in the breeding-season; and that he begins the flapping at first very slow, and increasing by degrees till he arrives at a stupendous velocity; after which he ceases, and *crows* like our *Cock Pheasant*; after an interval, begins again. This action is only at sun-rise and sun-set; and will do the same if kept tame in the house.

9.  
PINNATED GR.

*Tetrao cupido*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 274. 5.*

*La Gelinote hupée d'Amerique*, *Bris. orn. i. p. 212. 10.*

*Urogallus minor fuscus*, *cervice plumis alas imitantibus donatâ*, *Catesb. Cars. app. pl. 1.*

Pinnated Grouse, *Arch. Zool.*

*Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS species is one-third bigger than the *Common Partridge*.

The bill brown : irides hazel : the whole plumage reddish brown, marked transversely with black and white waved lines : the feathers of the head form a crest, and two tufts of long feathers spring from each side of the hind part of the neck ; these are five in number, lapping one over the other, the longest three inches in length : the greater quills are blackish, spotted with rufous on the outer edge : the tail black beneath : toes yellow.

FEMALE.

The *female* is smaller than the *male*, less bright in colour, and wants the wing feathers on the neck.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This singular species is found in *Carolina*, *New Jersey*, and other parts of *North America*, but particularly on the brushy plains of *Long Island*, where they are very numerous ; supposed to lay many eggs, as they are seen in families of twenty-four or twenty-five, old and young together. They breed in *July*. The chief food is *buckle-berries*, and *acorns* of the *dwarf oak*. In *September* and *October*, form themselves into flocks of two hundred or more, and as soon as the snow falls, frequent places where the *pin*es grow. The *male* crows for half an hour about day-break, and at that time sets the wing-like feathers quite upright, which in general are depending on each side of the

neck\*. It is observed that more *males* are brought to market than *females*, no doubt occasioned by their being betrayed to the sportsman by their noise.

Tetrao lagopus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 274. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* 203.—*Scop. ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 170.—*Raii Syn.* p. 55. 5.—*Brun.* p. 59.—*Muller*, N<sup>o</sup> 223.—*Phil. Transf.* vol. lxii. p. 390.—*Frisch.* pl. 110. 111.—*Kram. el.* p. 356.—*Faun. Groenl.* N<sup>o</sup> 80.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 172.

La Gelinote blanche, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 216. 12.—*Pl. enl.* 129, (in the winter drefs.)—*Pl. enl.* 494. (in that of summer).

Le Lagopède, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 264. pl. 9.

White Game, *Will. orn.* p. 176. pl. 32.

Ptarmigan, *Br. Zool.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 95.—*Gent. Mag.* 1772. pl. in p. 74.—*Tour in Scotl.* 1771. pl. 16. f. 1.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

10.  
PTARMIGAN  
GR.

**L** E N G T H from fourteen to fifteen inches. Bill black: the plumage of a pale brown or ash-colour, elegantly crossed or mottled with small dusky spots, and minute bars; the head and neck with broad bars of black, rust-colour, and white: the wings white; the shafts of the greater quills black: the belly white. In the *male* the grey predominates, except on the head and neck, where there is a great mixture of red, with bars of white. The *females* and young birds have a great deal of rust-colour about them: both agree in their winter-dress, which is pure white, except that in the *male* a black line occurs between the bill and eye, and the shafts of the first seven quills are black: the tail consists of sixteen feathers; the two middle ones

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Catesby's* figure seems to be in the middle state between these.

are ash-coloured in summer, and white in winter; the two next slightly marked with white near the ends; the rest wholly black: the upper tail coverts almost cover the tail.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This inhabits most of the northern parts of *Europe*, even as far as *Greenland*, and is very common in *Russia* and *Siberia*; it likewise frequents the *Alpine* mountains of *Savoy*, and is seen in plenty on the *Alps* and mount *Cenis*. With us it is chiefly met with on the summits of the highest hills of the *Highlands* of *Scotland*; they are also not uncommon in the *Hebrides* and *Orkneys*; and a few still inhabit the lofty hills near *Keswick* in *Cumberland*, as well as in *Wales*.

The *female* lays eight or ten eggs, spotted with red-brown, the size of those of a *Pigeon*, on the earth, in a stony situation, about the middle of *June*, in this imitating the rest of the *Grouse* genus. These are often met with in flocks in winter, and are stupid silly birds, suffering themselves to be easily knocked on the head, or driven into any snare that is set for them. Their food consists of the buds of trees, young shoots of *pine*, *beath*, *fruits*, and *berries*, which grow on the mountains: on the continent feed greatly on the *dwarf birch* and *black-berried beath*, and sometimes on the various kinds of *liverwort*. Supposed to be monogamous; for if the *hen* is killed the *male* will not forsake her, so may be killed also with great ease. The *Greenlanders* have a way of taking them with nooses tied to a long line, which being carried between two men, is drawn over their heads. In *Nova Scotia* they are called *Birch Partridges*.

Le Lagopede de la Baie d'Hudson, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 276.

White Partridge, *Hist. Hudf. Bay*, i. pl. 1.—*Edw.* pl. 72.—*Arch. Zool.*

II.  
+ WHITE GR.

**B**ESIDES the one above-described, a much larger sort is met with at *Hudson's Bay*, which *Forster* seems to think the same bird, though *Buffon* and *Pennant* esteem it different. I cannot determine this point: however it is two inches longer, and in the winter cloathing seems perfectly the same; but Mr. *Pennant* says it differs much in the summer dress, *Edwards's* bird being marked with large spots of white and dull orange, whereas that of the *Ptarmigan* is pale brown or ash-colour; however this be, I have seen such variety of birds in the *summer-dress*, that I am at a loss what to say about it.

DESCRIPTION.

Dr. *Forster* informs us, that this sort is in plenty at *Hudson's Bay*\*, and lives in flocks in winter, feeding on the tops of the willows; hence are called *Willow Partridges*: are fine eating, and so plenty that ten thousand have been taken at the several forts in one winter, by driving them under nets properly placed. They have from nine to eleven young, and breed every where on the coasts. They are also called *Snow Hens*, and by the *French* *White Partridges* †.

PLACE.

\* In *Lapland* likewise.—See *Amœn. Acad.* i. p. 349. de *Betula nanã.*

† *Kalm. Trav.* iii. p. 58.

12.  
HAZEL GR.

*Tetrao bonasia*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 275. 9.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 170.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 173.—*Brun.* p. 59.—*Muller*, 224.—*Kram. el.* p. 356. 4.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 173.

*La Gelinote*, *Brif. orn.* i. p. 191. 3.—*Buf. oif.* ii. p. 233. pl. 7.—*Pl. enl.* 474. (the male.) 475. (the female).

*Hazelhun* (*Attagen* of *Gefner*) *Raii Syn.* p. 55. 6.—*Will. orn.* p. 175. pl. 31.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Guernsey Partridge*: length fourteen inches.

The bill is short and black: round the eyes bare, wrinkled, and of a deep crimson: the head a trifle crested: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are transversely striated with rufous brown and ash-colour, inclining most to the last at the lower part of the back and rump: the feathers at the base of the upper mandible black: on each side of the nostrils a small white spot; between the bill and eye another; and a third behind each eye: the chin and throat are black, surrounded by white: the fore part of the neck rufous grey, banded with black: belly and thighs more inclined to ash-colour, marked with crescents of black; towards the vent pale grey: the wing coverts are marbled with rufous, powdered with brown, and mixed with black, with here and there a white dash: quills grey brown within, at the tips rufous: tail composed of sixteen feathers; the two middle ones like the back; all the others grey, marbled with brown, and marked with a broad bar of black near the tip: legs and claws grey; the shins feathered on the fore part for half their length.

The



The *female* differs in wanting the black chin and throat, and having the bare carunculated part about the eyes less in size, and not of so fine a red.

This species inhabits the woods of *Germany* \*, particularly those at the foot of the *Alps*, and the high mountains in *Silesia*, *Poland*, &c. : they are also in numbers in the environs of *Nuremberg* ; and in such plenty in a small *island* in the gulf of *Genoa*, that the name of *Gelinotte Island* has been given to it.

*Linnaeus* ranks it among his *Swedish* birds, and both *Muller* and *Brunnich* mention its being found in their countries. It is also frequent in several parts of *Russia*, though less plenty than some others of the genus : it grows scarcer in *Siberia*, especially towards the eastern part.

The *female* generally lays her eggs, which are bigger than those of a *Pigeon*, in number from twelve to fifteen, or more, on the ground, at the foot of a *Hazel*, or great *Mountain Fern*, and sits three weeks, but seldom produces more than seven or eight Chickens †, which run as soon as hatched. They frequently perch on trees, but only on the lowest branches nearest the body.

Their food consists of various *berries* and *fruits*, chiefly the catkins of the *hazel* and *birch* ; and, in defect of these, on berries and tops of *juniper*, buds of *birch* ‡, *firs*, and other evergreens : when kept confined, will eat *grain*. The flesh is much esteemed, and

\* Common about *Vienna*, and much esteemed.—*Brown. Trav.* p. 154.

† The *Bonasia* is mentioned as bringing only two young, the one *male*, the other *female*, and that it is found in the mountains of *Forez*.—*Hist. de Lyons*, i. p. 220.

‡ Chiefly the *dwarf birch*.—*Ancen. ac.* i. p. 349.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

has been thought fit for the table of a prince. Is greatly esteemed by the *Bobemians* about *Easter*, when they send it by way of present one to another: reckoned a rarity at *Rome* formerly, and there kept in cages: are often caught with a bird-call made to imitate their note.

<sup>13.</sup>  
RED GR.

La Gelinotte d'Ecoffe, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 199. pl. 22. f. 1.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 242.

La Gelinote hupée, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 209. 9.

L'Attagas, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 252.

Red Game, Moorcock, or Gorcock, *Raii Syn.* p. 54. A. 3.—*Will. orn.* p. 177.—*Albin.* i. pl. 23. 24.

Red Grouse, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 94. pl. 43.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HE *male* weighs nineteen ounces, and is in length fifteen inches and a half. The bill black; nostrils covered with red and black feathers: irides hazel: over the eye a naked fringed red membrane: at the base of the lower mandible a white spot: the throat is red: the head and neck pale tawny red; each feather marked with several bars of black: the back and scapulars of a deeper red, with a large black spot on the middle of each feather: breast and belly dull purplish brown, crossed with numerous narrow dusky lines: quills dusky: tail even, consisting of sixteen feathers; the four middle ones barred with red; all the others black: legs covered to the claws with soft white feathers: the claws whitish, broad, and strong.

FEMALE.

The *female* is less, only weighing fifteen ounces: the colours less bright than in the *male*, and the naked red part over the eyes less conspicuous.

These birds mostly frequent the northern parts of this island; are very plentiful on all the waste grounds and mountains of *Cumberland*; also common in *Yorkshire*, *Derbyshire*, *Lancashire*, and *Wales*. They pair in *spring*, and lay from six to ten eggs: the young brood follow the *hen* the whole summer; in winter join in flocks of forty or fifty, and become remarkably shy and wild: they always keep on the top of the hills, scarce ever being found on the sides, never descending into the vallies: Their food is the mountain berries, and tops of *beath*\*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Buffon* speaks of a white bird of this kind, which he names *L'attagas blanc* †, and says it is found about the mountains of *Switzerland* and those of *Vicenza*; but it is very doubtful whether it belongs to this species. The only variety which I recollect is that in the *Leverian Museum*; which is very pale about the head, and has many white feathers mixed among the rest of the *stræ*, but by no means patched with white; it therefore appears to have a greater affinity with the *Ptarmigan* than with the *Red Grouse*.

VARIETIES.

The above author also quotes one from *Rzaczynski*, with part of the wings and belly white, the rest varied; and says, that they are frequently met with of a pure white about *Novogrod* in *Muscovy*; but we cannot venture to speak of them here with any

\* I have often wondered, that neither this bird, nor the *Black Cock*, entered the list of the famed feast of *Archbishop Nevil*, especially as both are found in *Yorkshire*; but perhaps they were not accustomed to the taste of them, or they did not think them a dainty in those days: in these they are esteemed, and sent as presents towards the *south*, both fresh and potted.

† *Hist. des ois.* ii. p. 262.—Supposed to be the same with one spoken of by *Gesner*.

further precision, nor to form an idea what they are, unless *Piar-*  
*migans*.

14.  
PIN-TAILED  
GR.

- Tetrao alchata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 276. 11.—*Hasselq. Voy.* p. 281.  
*La Gelinote des Pyrenées*, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 195. pl. 19. f. 1. 2.  
*Le Ganga*, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 244. pl. 8.—*Pl. enl.* 105. (male.) 106. (female.)  
*Partridge of Damascus*, *Will. orn.* p. 178. pl. 29.—*Raii Syn.* p. 55. 7 ?  
*Kitiwiab*, or African Lagopus, *Shaw's Trav.* pl. in p. 253.  
*Kata*, *Ruff. Alep.* p. 64. pl. 9.  
*Little Pintailed Grouse*, *Edw.* pl. 249.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S** I Z E of the *Partridge*: length thirteen inches and a half:  
Bill brown: round the eye black, passing in a streak behind:  
the head, upper parts of the neck, and back, variegated with a  
mixture of olive, yellowish, tawny, and black: sides of the  
head, and part of the neck before, yellowish ash-colour: chin  
and throat black: lower part of the neck and breast orange,  
bounded above and below with a black line: from the breast to  
the vent white: wing coverts striped with orange and coffee-  
colour, mixed with white: the quills cinereous: tail brown,  
crossed with black lines; the two middle feathers much longer  
than the rest, and pointed at the ends; the part which exceeds  
the other feathers is black; the rest of the tail is rounded in  
shape, and the feathers white at the ends: the legs are cinereous,  
and covered with short, downy, white feathers on the fore part:  
the toes are pectinated on the sides, and the hind toe very short\*.

\* Infomuch as to deceive *Shaw*, who says it has no back toe: *Russell* calls  
this hind toe only a *spur*.

The

The *female* is paler on the upper parts, and more variegated: wants the black on the throat, and the two middle tail feathers not so long in proportion; it has also on the throat two transverse lines of black, bounding the upper part of the orange-colour.

FEMALE.

This bird inhabits most of the warmer parts of *Europe*, as the south of *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*; in *Africa*, as *Barbary* and *Senegal*; also frequent in *Asia*, and is a very beautiful species, especially the *male*. A few of these are found in all times at *Aleppo*; but they come in plenty from the deserts of *Arabia* and *Syria*, in *May* and *June*, in which season so great numbers have been caught at one draw of the net, that an *afs* has been loaded with them\*; but they are food only for the natives, for their flesh is so hard and dry that the *Europeans* never eat them.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Tetrao Senegallus, *Lin. Mantiss.* 1771. p. 526.  
La Gelinotte de Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 130.

14.  
VAR. A.

**T**HIS is smaller than the former, being scarce twelve inches in length. The bill is dusky: general colour of the plumage pale tawny red: over the eye a blueish streak: chin and throat yellow: fore part of the neck and breast mottled with pale blue: the wing coverts marked with dusky spots; and the secondaries, and ends of the larger quills, dusky: the two middle tail feathers longer than the others, as in the *Pin-tailed*; the rest shorten by degrees, and much the same in colour as in that

DESCRIPTIONS

\* *Hist. of Aleppo*.—In plenty about the pyramids and other deserted places. The *Arabian* name is *Kota*.—*Hasselq.*

bird.

bird: the legs are pale brown, feathered on the fore part as the last, and the hind toe small, and placed above the heel.

**PLACE.** This inhabits *Senegal*, and seems a variety of the last-described.

I have seen two specimens, both of which differed only in having a rufous band on the breast, and the colours, though exactly the same, much duller than in the *Planches Enlumonnées*.

<sup>15.</sup>  
NAMAQUA GR.

**DESCRIPTION.** **L**ESS than a *Partridge*: length nine inches\*. Bill dusky blue: head, neck, and breast, cinereous grey, verging to rufous about the sides of the head and throat: on the upper part of the breast a narrow crescent of white; beneath this a broader one of chocolate-brown; from thence to the thighs a very deep ash-colour, almost black: lower belly, thighs, and vent, pale cinereous white: back and upper parts chocolate brown, the margins of the feathers darkest: lesser wing coverts white, margined with chocolate; the greater ones of this last colour, paler at the ends; the tip of each feather marked with a blueish spot: quills dusky; the tips of the secondaries white within, and the shafts of the greater white: tail very cuneiform; the two middle feathers pointed as in the *Pin-tailed Grouse*; all the others tipped with white: legs feathered on the fore part to the toes, of a blueish ash-colour, and furnished with a small spur behind, placed inwards: the toes black.

**FEMALE.** The *female* has the head and neck as in the *male*, a little streaked with black: the upper parts of the body tessellated with black, white, and rufous: belly transversely striated with black and white: in other things as in the *male*, except that the legs are destitute of spurs.

\* It is of that size and length in the drawing.

These inhabit the country of the *Namaqua Hottentots*, and in the day-time frequent the thirsty deserts; but are easily shot, by watching near the *fountains*, where sometimes three hundred will come at once to drink, water being very rare in those parts. These make long flights, like *Pigeons*; and their note is different from any of the *Grouse* tribe. They feed on the seeds of plants: will also eat corn. Known in the parts they frequent by the name of *Namaqua Partridges*.

From the papers of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

*Tetrao arenaria*, *N. C. Petr.* xix. p. 418. pl. 8. (*P. S. Pallas*).

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

16.  
SAND GR.

**T**HIS is bigger than the *Partridge*: length more than nineteen inches. Bill blue grey; tip black: head pale ash-colour; crown and nape clouded yellowish grey: chin deep yellow, terminated by a triangular black mark about the middle of the neck: the feathers of the throat and neck grey, singularly truncated, and glossy like those of a *Dove*: the upper parts of the neck and body testaceous white; each feather surrounded with a brown border, encircling an oval yellowish spot; on the lower part of the neck a crescent of black: the breast is white: belly, vent, and thighs, black: wings hoary, with a deep yellow spot on the secondaries: quills brownish, obliquely white at the base: the tail has sixteen feathers; the two middle ones pointed, and yellowish, crossed with brown lines; the others brown with grey lines; the tips white: legs slender, feathered to the toes; which are short, naked, and callous beneath: claws black: behind is a spur, which turns inwards, and is prominent and pointed.

DESCRIPTION.

The

## FEMALE.

The *female* is a trifle bigger; of a paler yellowish colour throughout, dotted on the head, neck, and throat, with black, and fasciated with the same on the back; otherwise much like the *male*, but the markings less distinct.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is found only in the middle of the deserts extending towards the *Caspian Sea*. Very plenty towards *Astrachan* in summer: passes the winter in *Persia*. The food is the seeds of various kinds of *Astragali* \*. Seen in pairs in *June*. Drink much water; and obliged to frequent the neighbourhood of such spots where it may be found; so that a traveller may be sure of water being at hand, if he sees these birds. They go to the pools to drink three times in the day; when they are so eager, that they do not mind the sportsman, though very shy at other times. No where so plenty as about the sandy fountains at *Barlu-chuduk*. Fly like *Pigeons*: have a shrieking, though not unpleasent, cry: the eggs bigger than those of a *Pigeon*, and white: found perfect in the body of the *female* the beginning of *June*; but the nest has not yet been met with.

17.  
INDIAN GR.

La Gelinote des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 164. pl. 96.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S I Z E** of the *Pin-tailed Grouse*. Bill yellowish: forehead white, with a band of black surrounding it on the back part, from the base of the bill: hind part of the head pale rufous; on each feather a longitudinal black streak: neck rufous grey: breast bright brownish red; each feather tipped with a transverse

\* Chiefly the *Alopecuroides*, *Cicer*, and *Phytodes*.—Linn.

white



white band, mixed with grey and black: the back, rump, tail, and lesser wing coverts, are rufous, inclining to yellow, crossed with semicircular black marks: the secondaries dirty grey half way, the rest of the length crossed with four transverse bands, the first of which is black, the second white, the third black, and the fourth rufous yellow; the primaries brownish black: beneath the wings grey: belly dirty grey, crossed with transverse black bands: legs brown.

This species is found on the coast of *Coromandel*, where it is called *Caille de la Chine*.

PLACE.

## \* WITH THREE TOES.

*Tetrao paradoxa*, *Pall. Trav.* vol. ii. p. 712. 25. t. F.

18.  
HETEROCLITE  
GR.

THE bill in this species is more slender than is usual in the *Grous* kind; the upper mandible not fornicated, nor receiving the lower: the head and neck, as far as the throat, hoary; but the chin is yellowish: on each side of the neck is an orange spot: round the throat a circular streak, composed of numerous transverse, slender, black lines: the back, between the wings, and quite to the tail, undulated with black and grey, as in the *Bustard*: the breast is of a pale reddish ash-colour: beyond this, to the vent, black, marked with pale spots: the bastard wing is undulated with black, and marked with large brownish blood-coloured spots at the tips of the feathers: the prime wing coverts and second quills are rusty white, marked with a broadish trace of black, parallel to the shaft, quite to the tip: prime quills

DESCRIPTION.

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5 D

brown,

brown, pointed; the outer edges of them hoary towards the base; within white to the tip, least conspicuous on the outer ones: the legs feathered almost to the nails, and are very short: the toes only three in number, all placed forwards, very short, and all joined together except at the tip, where the claws divide: the sole imbricated with horny papillæ.

**PLACE.**

This inhabits the desert parts of *Southern Tartary*, from whence *Pallas* received one stuffed specimen.

## GENUS LIV. PARTRIDGE.

\* WITH FOUR TOES.

- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| N° 1. Cape P.          | N° 18. Java P.       |
| 2. Senegal P.          | 19. Mexican P.       |
| 3. Ceylon P.           | 20. Guiana P.        |
| 4. Brown African P.    | 21. Green P.         |
| 5. Bare-necked P.      | 22. Virginia P.      |
| 6. Francolin P.        | 23. Maryland P.      |
| 7. Pintado P.          | 24. Common Quail.    |
| 8. Common P.           | Var. A.              |
| Var. A.                | 25. Chinese Q.       |
| 9. Damascus P.         | 26. Crested Q.       |
| 10. Mountain P.        | 27. Louisiane Q.     |
| 11. Hackled P.         | 28. Malouine Q.      |
| 12. Greek P.           | 29. Mexican Q.       |
| Var. A. Guernsey P.    | 30. Lesser D°.       |
| Var. B. Barbary P.     | 31. Noify Q.         |
| 13. Red-necked P.      | 32. Madagascar Q.    |
| 14. Rufous-breasted P. | 33. Grey-throated Q. |
| 15. Pearled P.         | 34. Coromandel Q.    |
| Var. A.                | 35. New Guinea Q.    |
| 16. Gingi P.           | 36. Manilla Q.       |
| 17. Pondicherry P.     |                      |

\* \* WITH THREE TOES.

N° 37. Gibraltar Q.

N° 39. Black-necked Q.

38. Andalusian Q.

40. Luzonian Q.

**B** I L L convex, strong, and short.

Nostrils covered above with a callous prominent rim.

No naked skin above the eyes; but in many species surrounded with small warty excrescences.

Legs naked. Several species furnished with spurs behind.

Tail short.

\* WITH FOUR TOES.

I.  
CAPE P.*Br. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S** I Z E of the *Red Grouse*: length nineteen inches. Bill stout, of a reddish pale horn-colour: plumage in general dusky ash-colour, crossed with irregular curved grey lines: the head almost plain: on the breast the feathers are striped down the middle with white: the legs are red and stout; an inch above the hind claw is a sharp spur, and, about an inch further up, the rudiment of another: the claws are black.

PLACE.

This inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it is called a *Pheasant*; and is most likely the species alluded to in *Forster's Voyage*.

*Voyage* \*, which, he says, is seen in large coveys, and not very shy, being frequently taken alive and tamed †.

*Tetrao bicalcaratus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 277. 15.

La Perdrix du Senegal, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 231. pl. 24. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 137.

Le Bis-ergot, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 443.

2.  
SENEGAL P.

A Trifle bigger than the *Red Partridge*: length thirteen inches.

DESCRIPTION.

Bill one inch, horn-colour: the top of the head tawny: from the nostrils to the eyes is a black line, which passes over them, and a little behind; over this is a rufous white band, and above that a black one, passing to the hind head: the sides of the head beneath the eye are white, streaked with black: the neck tawny, marked with brown and dirty white spots: the upper parts of the body and wings brown, tawny, and dirty white; mixed: the under parts, from the breast, partly the same, but less tawny: the tail banded with tawny and brown: quills brown, with paler spots: legs brown, naked, furnished with two spurs, the one above the other, both of which are blunt.

This inhabits *Senegal*; and the bird from whence the description was taken a *male*. It seems to be that which *Adanson* calls the *Wood Hen* ‡; and, if so, the flesh is not very good.

PLACE.

Perdix

\* Vol. ii. p. 551.

† “ They took several pairs, and, dipping them in water, strewed them with ashes, and then put them among the bushes with their heads under their wings.” Thus they stock those places in which they do not breed naturally.—*Id.* — *Maffon* also mentions two kinds of *Partridges*, as well as *Quails*, as plentiful at the *Cape* (See *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxvi. p. 306.) ; but neither of them give the least description.

‡ Speaking of the flesh of the *Hares* of *Senegal*, which he praises, he adds,

“ The

3.  
CEYLON P.

*Perdix bicalcarata*, *Zool. Ind.* p. 25. pl. 14.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE not mentioned : length (in the plate) about seven inches : in appearance a trifle bigger than a *Quail*. The bill is red ; from thence to the eyes, and for some space round them, naked and red : the head variegated with black and white : neck, breast, upper part of the back, and wing coverts, black ; each feather marked down the middle with a sagittal white streak : the lower part of the back is ferruginous : the tail rounded, brown : the legs red, naked, and furnished with two long sharp spurs, the one above the other \*.

FEMALE.

The *female* has the head varied with black and ash-colour : breast, back, and wings, rusty brown ; the feathers of the back and wings marked with brown in the middle, and those of the breast margined with luteous : the tail brown : the legs without spurs.

PLACE.

This species inhabits *Ceylon*, being taken near *Columbo*, in that island. The *Cingalese* call it *Haban-kukella*.

“ The same cannot be said of their *Partridges*. I doubt much whether we ought  
“ not rather to call them *Wood Hens* ; for they are of the same size, and much  
“ about the same colour. They are sufficiently distinguished from other birds  
“ of this kind, by two strong spurs to their feet.” — *Adanson's Senegal*, 8vo.  
P. 44.

\* On one of the legs there appears only a *single* spur ; which we may suppose owing to the mistake of the draughtsman, as the circumstance is not elsewhere mentioned.

Le Perdrix rouge de Madagascar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 169.

<sup>4.</sup>  
BROWN  
AFRICAN P.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Common Partridge*. The bill yellow: irides of a fine red: the general colour of the plumage dirty red brown; the top of the head and hind part of the neck deepest, and most inclined to brown: legs of a fine red, and furnished with two spurs behind.

Inhabits *Madagascar*.

PLACE.

Le Gorge-nue, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 444.

<sup>5.</sup>  
BARE-NECKED  
P.

**A**LL that is said of this bird is, that it is less variegated than the *Francolin*: the throat and fore part of the neck bare of feathers, being only covered with a red skin: the tail spreads out like a *fan*: the legs red, and furnished with a double spur, as the last species.

DESCRIPTION.

One of these was alive at *Paris*; but sufficient observation had not been taken of it to be enabled to say more than the above, further than it used to perch.

*Tetrao Francolinus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 275. 10.

——— *orientalis Hasselq. Voy.* p. 278. 43.

Le Francolin, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 245. pl. 23. f. 2. — *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 438. — *Pl. enl.* 147. 148.

Francolino (*Attagen Aldrov.*) *Raii Syn.* p. 54. 4. — *Olin. uc.* pl. in p. 33. — *Will. orn.* p. 174. pl. 31.

Francolin, *Tourn. Voy* 4to, vol. i. pl. in p. 412. — D° in 8vo, vol. ii. pl. 1. p. 111. — *Edw.* pl. 246. — *Gent. Mag.* vol. xlii. pl. in p. 112.

*Br. Mus.*

<sup>6.</sup>  
FRANCOLIN P.

**T**HIS beautiful species is as large as the *Common Partridge*, and measures in length twelve inches and a quarter. The

DESCRIPTION.

bill is dusky: irides hazel: over the eyes naked and red: the upper parts of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and wing coverts, are variegated with blackish and yellowish rust-colour; but the lower part of the back and rump are crossed with alternate lines of black and yellowish white: the sides of the head, chin, throat and neck, breast and belly, are black: on each jaw a streak of white; and behind the eye a large patch of the same, which passes forwards in a streak to the nostrils: round the neck is a collar of a rusty orange: the sides of the breast and body marked with white spots: the lower part of the belly, and feathers over the thighs, crossed with black lines: the under tail coverts reddish: quills dusky, marked with transverse rusty yellow spots: tail rounded; the four middle feathers striped black and rusty yellow; the others, on each side, with black and white for two thirds of the length, the rest black to the end: legs bare of feathers, reddish, and furnished with a spur.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is less, and irregularly mixed with blackish and rusty yellow throughout; but in the back and tail much resembles the *male*.

## PLACE.

This elegant bird inhabits only the warmer parts of *Europe*, viz. *Spain*, *Italy*, the *Lipari Islands*, those of *Sicily* and *Malta*, and several other islands of the *Mediterranean*. It is likewise met with in *Barbary*, *Egypt* \*, *Aleppo* †, and several other parts of *Asia*, as far as *Bengal* ‡.

The manners of this bird are not well known, except that it

\* *Hasselquist*.—*Pocock*.

† About a day's journey from *Aleppo*.—*Ruffel. Al.* p. 65.

‡ *Edwards*.



feeds on grain, and may be kept in aviaries, where they produce their young freely.

They have a loud cry, a sort of whistle, which may be heard a great way off. Their flesh is much esteemed.

Le Francolin de L'Isle de France, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 166. pl. 97.

**S**IZE of the *Red Partridge*. Bill black: top of the head pale rufous yellow; in the middle black, with rufous edges: on each side of the head are two bands, the one passing through the eyes, the other beneath them; the space between white, as in the throat: the hind part of the neck is also white, with a black mark at the end of each feather: lower part of the neck and breast black, with six white spots on each feather: belly the same, but the spots larger, and rufous: thighs pale rufous, crossed with black bands: the back is reddish, but the scapulars are blackish in the middle, and irregularly spotted with rufous white: lesser quills the same, but darker: the greater quills black, crossed with stripes of white: rump and middle tail feathers pale rufous, crossed with black bands; the rest of a plain brownish black: legs pale rufous.

The *male* is furnished with a strong spur.

Inhabits the isle of *Madagascar*, and has been transported from thence to the *Isle of France*. It perches, and has a note like the *Guinea Pintado*; from thence the inhabitants call it *Perdrix Pintadée*.

<sup>7.</sup>  
PINTADO P.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

8.  
+ COMMON P.

Tetrao perdix, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 277. 13.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 205.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 176.—*Brun.* N° 201.—*Muller*, N° 225.—*Frischb.* t. 114.—*Kram.* el. p. 357. 6.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 173.

La Perdrix grise, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 219. 1.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 401.—*Pl. enl.* 27. (female.)

Common Partridge, *Raii Syn.* p. 57. A. 2.—*Will. orn.* p. 166. pl. 28.—*Albin.* i. pl. 27.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 96.—*Artz. Zool.*

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

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH thirteen inches. Bill brown: the general colour of the plumage cinereous and black elegantly mixed, and streaked down the shaft with buff-colour: sides of the head tawny: under the eyes marked with red, small, warty, excrescences; above and behind the eye a naked red skin\*: on the breast a deep rufous crescent, in form of an *horse-shoe*: the legs are greenish white, and furnished with a blunt spur, or knob, behind.

FEMALE.

The *female* differs in having the colours not quite so distinct as the *male*; in wanting the *horse-shoe* on the breast, and having no rudiment of a spur on the legs.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

This species is found throughout *Europe* in the temperate parts, but not every where equally common; the extremes of heat and cold being equally unfavourable, as they are less plenty in such parts. Frequent in the temperate parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, but unknown in *Lapland* and *Norway* †: are more rare in *Italy* than with us, or in *France*; nor probably met with so far south as *Greece* ‡; and it is most probable, as *Olina* || observes,

\* Not very conspicuous, except in old birds.

† *Brunnich.*

‡ *Gesner de Av.* p. 680.

|| *Uccel.* p. 57.

that it was flocks of the *Red Partridge*, rather than of these, that were kept tame in some of the islands of the *Mediterranean*\*; and indeed this seems manifest from the impossibility of propagating the species in a confined state, as we are obliged to set the eggs under a Hen, who will rear them as her own chickens; of which I have seen twenty-five at one hatch. *Partridges* pair early in spring, and frequent corn-fields and rich pastures: feed on green corn and other plants, as well as insects of all kinds; and will eat all kinds of *grain*; but the most esteemed food is *ants eggs*, and without these the young, hatched under them, will not be readily brought up. The *female* lays her eggs on the ground, making no nest, only scraping together a few dry leaves, or fibres, in some hollow of the ground. The eggs are commonly from fifteen to eighteen † in number, of a greenish grey colour. The *female* sits three weeks; and the young run as soon as hatched, often with part of the shell sticking to their heads. They breed in this climate but once in a year. *Olina* fixes their life at twelve or fifteen years.

La Perdrix grise blanche, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 223. A. — *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 415. — *Frisch.* p. 115.

8.  
VAR. A.

**T**HIS is a mere variety of the last. The general colour of the plumage grey, with the same markings, but fainter; but

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Willughby* tells us of “ a certain *Suffex* man that had, by his industry, made “ a covey of Partridges so tame, that he drave them before him, upon a wager, “ out of that county to *London*, though they were absolutely free, and had their “ wings grown.”—*Orn.* p. 167.

† As far as twenty-five.—*Hist. des ois.*

what puts it beyond doubt is, that it is found among flocks of the *Common Partridge*, and pairs with that bird.

OTHER  
VARIETIES.

*Buffon* mentions also, that ten or twelve Partridges wholly white, have been seen at once among others of the common sort; and that these had the pupil of the eye red, as is common to the *White Hare*, *Rat*, *Ferret*, &c. In the *Leverian Museum* is one wholly of a pale cream-colour. A second variety, in the same place, has the head and half of the neck brownish ash-colour, marked with darker streaks: round the neck a white collar: the under parts are also wholly white: the crest of the bird like the *Common Partridge*, but very pale.

A further variety, wholly of a dun colour. And a fourth, much variegated, and very beautiful: the crown and nape brown, marked with rufous spots: between the eyes, the chin, and throat, of this last colour: the fore part of the neck and breast cinereous, minutely speckled with black: on the breast an *horsethoe*: belly and vent yellowish white: the upper parts not unlike this bird in common, but more elegantly variegated.

<sup>9.</sup>  
DAMASCUS P.

Le Perdrix de Damas, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 223. B.

La petite Perdrix grise, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 417.

Perdrix Damascena, *Aldrov.* (Damascus Partridge.) — *Raii Syn.* p. 57. 3. —  
*Will. orn.* p. 167.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS differs very little from the *Common Partridge*, except the size, being much smaller: the bill is also longer than in that species; and the legs are yellow.

PLACE.

This sort is sometimes seen in large flocks, passing through *Brie*, and other parts of *France*, on its passage elsewhere.

*Buffon*

*Buffon* mentions, that one hundred and fifty, or two hundred, of these birds were once stopped for a whole day on their passage, attracted by a call-bird of the common kind; and draws this as one strong proof of their affinity to that species: yet their *migrating*, which the other never does, seems to prove as strongly against: but this cannot be determined till the bird is better known.

La Perdrix de Montagne, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 224. pl. 21. f. 2.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 419.—*Pl. enl.* 136.—*Frisch.* pl. 114. B. MOUNTAIN P. <sup>10:</sup>

**S**IZE of the *Common Partridge*: length ten inches and three quarters. Bill red: head, throat, and hind part of the neck, reddish buff-colour: fore part of the neck, breast, upper part of the belly, sides, and under tail coverts, pale chestnut: the upper parts of the body and wings are likewise chestnut; but the edges of the feathers are brownish, and the back and scapulars have a mixture of grey: the lower belly, vent, and thighs, are very pale buff-colour: the tail consists of twenty feathers; the six middle ones are chestnut brown, with grey tips; the seven on each side pale chestnut: legs red\*.

DESCRIPTION.

This frequents the mountainous parts on the continent, and is sometimes met with among flocks of the *Common Partridges*. It seems an intermediate species between that and the *Red Partridge*, but is truly neither, as the first has eighteen and the second sixteen feathers only in the tail.

PLACES.

\* According to *Briffon*, the bill is grey, and the legs greyish brown.

11.  
HACKLED P.  
PL. LXVI.

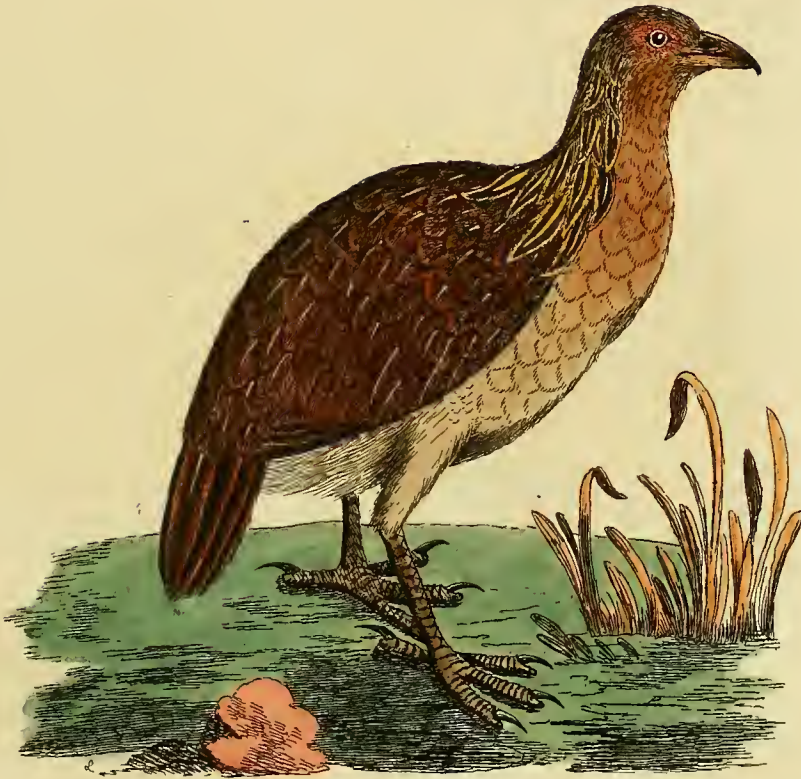
La Grande Caille de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 171.  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L** E N G T H twelve inches. Bill like that of a *Partridge*, but longer; the colour brown; tip black: crown of the head dusky and ferruginous minutely mixed: on the nape and hind part of the neck the feathers are one inch and a half long; the middle part of them black brown, rather glossy; the shafts and margins all round of a yellowish buff-colour, and pointed at the ends; which, when they are erected by the bird, appear like those on the neck of the *Ruffed Heath Cock*; these feathers are narrower, and shorter in proportion, as they are nearest the head: the upper parts of the body are ferruginous brown, minutely dotted with black: the feathers on the wing coverts and back streaked with pale yellowish buff: quills plain brown, the edges only being dotted with black: tail brown black; the three outer feathers plain, the others dotted with black on the outer edge: fore part and sides of the neck ferruginous, a little mottled with paler colour; the shafts pale: breast plain red brown: belly the same, but paler: vent dusky: legs brown; two inches and a half long; claws palest.

PLACE.

In the *Leverian Museum*. Supposed to come from the *Cape of Good Hope*. *Sonnerat's* bird came from *China*. He describes it as having the irides red: the feathers of the back and rump striped with whitish, and long enough to hide the tail: round black spots on the outer webs of the wing feathers and on the sides of the belly: otherwise it differs very little. It is probably the *male* bird.



*Hackett Partridge.*





*Tetrao rufus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 276. 12.—*Kram. el.* p. 357. 5.

La Bartavelle. *Brif. orn.* i. p. 241. 12. pl. 23. f. 1.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 420.—  
*Pl. enl.* 23<sup>r</sup>.

*Perdix Græca*, feu ruffa major, *Raii Syn.* p. 57. A. 5.

Greek Partridge, or Great Red Partridge, *Will. orn.* p. 169.

Red Partridge, *Albin.* p. 27. (the description only).

12.  
GREEK P.

**T**HIS is much bigger than the *Common Partridge*, and thirteen inches in length. Bill, eyelids, and irides, red: the upper part of the head, the neck, breast, and all the upper parts of the body, are cinereous, tinged on the back and breast with rufous: the cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, white, encircled quite round with a collar of black, which begins at the nostrils, and passes through the eyes: from the belly to the vent the colour is yellowish, but the sides are beautifully variegated with orange and black crescents: the quills are brown; some of the outer ones spotted with rufous on the edge, near the tip, and the lesser marked with grey: the tail consists of fourteen cinereous feathers; the five outer ones have the end half rufous: the legs are red; the hind part furnished with a blunt knob or spur.

DESCRIPTION.

This species is found in plenty in the *Cyclades* islands in the *Archipelago*, in *Greece*, and especially in the island of *Candia*, though sometimes met with in *Italy* and the *Alps*. These frequent the rocky and mountainous parts, coming downwards in *May* to breed; laying their eggs on the bare ground, under some stone, to the number of sixteen or eighteen, which are white, speckled with small numerous red spots; they are reckoned very good to eat, and the white is said not to harden in boiling.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS:

*Tetrao*

12.  
VAR. A.  
GUERNSEY P.

*Tetrao rufus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 276. 12.—*N. C. Petrop.* vol. xv. p. 448. t. 13.

—*Scop. ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 174.—*Kram. el.* p. 357. 5.

La Perdrix rouge, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 236. 10.—*Buf. ois.* i. p. 431. pl. 15.—*Pl. enl.* 150. (the male).

*Perdix ruffa*, Red-legged Partridge, *Raii Syn.* p. 57. A. 5.—*Will. orn.* p. 167. pl. 29.—*Albin.* i. pl. 29.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is smaller than the last: length thirteen inches. The bill, irides, and legs, are like that bird: the forehead is grey brown: the hind head rufous brown: the chin and throat white, encircled with black, like the last bird; added to which is a band of white over each eye to the hind head: the fore part of the neck, and sides of it, are cinereous, with two spots of black on each feather; those of the hind head have two oblique black spots on each: hind part of the neck rufous brown: the back, wings, and rump, greyish brown: the breast pale ash colour: belly, sides, thighs, and vent, rufous; the sides marked with lunular streaks of white, black, and orange: quills grey brown, with the outer edges yellowish: the tail composed of sixteen feathers; the four middle ones grey brown; the next on each side the same, but rufous on the outside; the five outer ones rufous on both sides: the *male* only has the blunt knob or spur behind the legs.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is found in various parts of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*; in many parts of *Germany*\*, *France*, and *Italy*; islands of *Madeira* †, *Guernsey*, and *Jersey*; and now and then met with

\* *Kramer* remarks that none of the sorts are found in *Austria*.

† *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 26. — He mentions likewise that they are in the island of *St. Helena*.—*Voy.* vol. ii. p. 568.

in *England*, but rarely, and do not breed there. I know of two of these which have been shot at different times at large in *Kent*, one now in my possession\*. The food of this sort is supposed to be similar to that of the *Common Partridge*: *Willughby* found in the gizzard of one both *caterpillars* and *snails*.

They are fond of mountainous situations, well covered with wood. Their flesh is much esteemed. In one thing, however, the *Red Partridges* differ, in being found in flocks; whereas in the *Common Partridges*, only those belonging to the same covey are ever known to herd together; the red ones are also observed to perch at times on trees, which is never the case with our *Partridges*. The red ones sometimes encrease in our menageries, though not with the same facility as *Pheasants*, &c. for they are ever pining after liberty, and seldom fatten well in that state; nay, many of the young even die before they come to maturity †. However this be, *Tournefort* ‡ talks of their becoming so tame in the isle of *Scio*, that they may be driven to seek their food in the fields like so many *sheep*, and that each family can cause them to return to their respective masters with a whistle; and further observes, that they are so plenty in the isle of *Nansio* as to be the pest of the inhabitants, who make it a rule, to this day, to collect as many eggs as possible every year, in order to lessen the breed, which in many seasons have totally eaten up the fruits of the harvest §.

\* Others have been killed in *Hampshire* and *Dorsetshire*; but believed to be only such as the benevolent gentlemen of the neighbourhood have turned out of their respective menageries, in order to naturalize them,

† *Hist. des ois.*

‡ *Voy.*

§ *Id.*

*Red Partridges* are often used as we do Cocks, for the *rational* amusement of butchering each other. This pastime is now common in the *Isle of Cyprus*.

12.  
VAR. B.  
BARBARY P.

La Perdrix rouge de Barbarie, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 239. 11.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 445.

Red-legged Partridge from Barbary, *Edw.* pl. 70.

Barbary Partridge, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 300 ?

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than the *Common Partridge*: length twelve inches and a half. Bill scarlet: eyes hazel: eyelids, and round the eye, scarlet: top of the head bright chestnut, passing down to the back: sides of the head, and throat, light blueish ash: behind the ears a dusky spot: round the neck a chestnut ring, spotted with white: shoulders blue, mixed with brown: rump, and middle tail feathers, ash-coloured; the side feathers half ash, half dirty orange: the sides of the body covered with beautiful feathers, variegated with orange and black: fore part of the neck ash-colour: breast rose-colour: belly, thighs, and vent, pale brown: the legs are red; the claws brown; and in the *male* a blunt spur as in the others.

PLACE.

This bird came from *Santa Cruz* in *Barbary*. Besides these varieties, *Briffon*\* mentions one of a rufous white colour: the crown of the head rufous brown: and the sides banded with rufous †.

\* Vol. i. p. 328. A.

† *Salerne* mentions flocks of Partridges at *Berry* and *Sologne*, which were entirely white, except the top of the head; but the white had a dirty yellowish tinge. His birds were eighteen inches in length, twenty-two in breadth, and weighed thirteen ounces. See *Ornith.* p. 147.

La Perdrix rouge d'Afrique, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 444.—*Pl. enl.* 180.

13.  
RED-NECKED  
P.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a small *Partridge*: length thirteen inches. Bill short, red: round the eye a bare space, pointed before and behind: chin and throat bare and red: the general colour of the plumage brown, spotted above with darker brown: over the eye a white streak; beneath another, which bounds the upper part of the bare space on the throat, curving downwards; both streaks arising from the base of the bill: sides of the neck, and under parts of the body, white, dashed with brown; the brown marks largest as they are furthest from the upper parts: the middle of the breast and belly brown for the most part: vent and thighs white: tail short, scarcely more than an inch long, and spread: legs red, furnished with a curved spur as long as the hind claw.

Inhabits *Africa*. Manners unknown.

PLACE.

La Perdrix de Roche, ou de la Gambia, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 446.

14.  
RUFIOUS-  
BREASTED P.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is rather smaller than the *Guernsey Partridge*; is shaped like it, and has also a red bill, eyes, and legs: the general colour is dull brown: on the breast is a spot the colour of *Spanish snuff*.

These bend the tail greatly downwards in running, which they do very fast. Are reckoned excellent eating. Frequent rocky and mountainous situations.

15.  
PEARLED P.

La Perdrix de la Chine, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 234. 9. pl. 28. A. f. 5.

————— perlée de la Chine, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 446.

Tetrao Chinenfis, *Osb. Voy.* vol. ii. p. 326.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a trifle bigger than the *Common Partridge*: length twelve inches and a half. Bill blackish, almost an inch long: irides hazel: over the eye is a rufous stripe, beginning at the nostrils; beneath this a broader streak of black, passing through the eyes, and under the eye a white one; besides which is a fourth of black in the direction of the under mandible: the crown of the head is brown, minutely spotted with white: the throat white: neck, breast, belly, sides, and vent, brown, marked with round spots of rufous and white: back and rump barred rufous and brown: quills brownish, crossed with arcuated white bands: tail brown, transversely streaked and tipped with black: legs rufous: the legs of the *male* furnished with a spur behind.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *China* \*. Drawn from the life by *M. Poivre*. The *Chinese* call it *Tche-cou*. The bird alluded to in *Osbek* seems very like, if not the same. He says that the *Chinese* of quality make use of it, as well as the *Common Quail*, to warm their hands in winter.

\* *Du Halde*, in his *History of China*, talks of clouds of *Partridges*, being thousands in a flock; and mentions also *Sand Partridges*: but as he describes neither, we are in the dark in respect to the species.

LENGTH

15.  
VAR. A.

**L**ENGTH thirteen inches. Bill an inch and a quarter: the upper mandible much fornicated, and hangs over the lower; the colour brown: the top of the head is deep brown; each feather margined and striped with cream-colour: sides of the neck rusty cream-colour, tipped with dusky: over each eye an elegant stripe, minutely dotted with black and white: chin, and fore part of the neck, marked in the same elegant manner: the upper part of the body brown, crossed with narrow lines of dusky cream-colour, and marked down each shaft like the back of a *Quail*: the breast and sides are mottled with ferruginous, chestnut, dusky, and dirty white; but the middle of the belly marked only with the two last: the quills are dusky: the tail deeper, crossed with white lines: the legs are furnished with a short thick spur, and are of a brown colour.

DESCRIPTION.

This was sent from the *Cape of Good Hope* to *Sir Joseph Banks*. It is a most beautiful species.

PLACE.

*La Perdrix de Gingi, Son. Voy. Ind. vol. ii. p. 167.*

16.  
GINGI P.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than the *Common Partridge*. Bill black: irides yellow: top of the head deep brown: from the bill a white line passes over the eye almost to the hind head; each feather which forms this line has a stripe of black on it: the throat is pale rufous: neck and cheeks the same, with a longitudinal streak of black on each feather: on the breast are two spots, one black, the other chestnut, separated from each other by a white one: back dirty rufous grey: lesser wing coverts chestnut, edged with  
dirty

dirty rufous grey, and a spot of the same near the tip of each; the middle ones are chefnut also, edged with dirty yellow, with a round spot of black at the end of each: second quills much the same; greater ones blackish brown: rump and tail dirty rufous grey, with a spot of black on each feather in the shape of a *Tare*: belly white, with two longitudinal pale chefnut bands on each feather: legs rufous yellow.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is smaller. The top and hind part of the head dirty grey: throat, and fore part of the neck, deep brown: on the top of the breast a large grey spot, all the feathers of which are undulated with lines of black: sides of the belly chefnut: the belly itself pale rufous: sides of the breast spotted with black: the wing coverts dirty grey for three-fourths of their length, crossed by undulated black lines; at the end a deep chefnut spot, with a spot of white on each web above it: the second quills dirty grey, edged with rufous yellow, and a round spot of the same on the inner web near the end: rump and tail rufous grey, crossed with black lines: legs dirty grey.

## PLACE.

This species is found in the neighbourhood of *Gingi*, on the coast of *Coromandel*.

17.  
PONDICHERRY  
P.

La Perdrix de Pondichery, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 165.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Common Partridge*. Bill dusky: irides red: top of the head dull rufous grey: round the bill yellowish: throat the same; the lower feathers tipped with black: hind part of the neck greyish, banded with black; the lower part of it, and the back, rufous, banded with white: breast pale rufous, undulated with black: belly white, crossed with semicircular black bands;



bands; sides of it spotted with rufous red: lesser quills much the same, banded with rufous white; the greater of a very deep dirty grey: rump grey, crossed with dirty white bands, bordered with black lines on each side: the two middle tail feathers rufous, crossed with numerous zig-zag lines of brown, and four yellowish white bands on each; the rest of the feathers bright brownish red, banded on the inner webs with black: the *male* has a very strong spur.

Inhabits the coast of *Coromandel*.

PLACE.

Javan Partridge, *Brown. Illust.* p. 40. pl. 17.

18.  
JAVA P.  
DESCRIPTION.

**T**HE forehead of this bird is orange: crown deep ash-colour, bounded behind with an orange spot: cheeks black, bounded on each side by a band of orange rising from each side of the chin: back and breast cinereous, marked with dusky semilunar spots: wing coverts, scapulars, and secondaries, black and cinereous, edged with yellow: primaries grey, edged with black: tail cinereous, with semilunar marks of black: belly dull orange: vent red, crossed with a band of ash-colour and black: legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits the island of *Java*.

PLACE.

La Perdrix de Montagne du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 226. 3.

Le Rollier du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* ii. p. 84. N° 10.

19.  
MEXICAN P.

Ococolin, seu Perdix montana, *Hernand.—Raii Syn.* p. 57. 1.—*Busf. cis.* ii. p. 489.—*Seba,* i. p. 100. pl. 64. f. 1.

**T**HIS is much larger than the *Common Partridge*: length twenty-one inches. Bill pale red: irides black: general colour

DESCRIPTION.

colour of the plumage brown, yellowish, and fulvous, mixed, but the greatest part of the head and neck is fulvous, marked with grey and white spots; and the upper part of the head, the throat, and sides, are spotted with black: wings grey, spotted with fulvous and white above; beneath cinereous: legs pale red.

PLACE.

Inhabits the more temperate parts of *Mexico*; and the flesh accounted very good to eat.

20.  
GUIANA P.

Le Tocro, ou Perdrix de la Guiane, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 513?  
Partridge of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 177.?

DESCRIPTION.

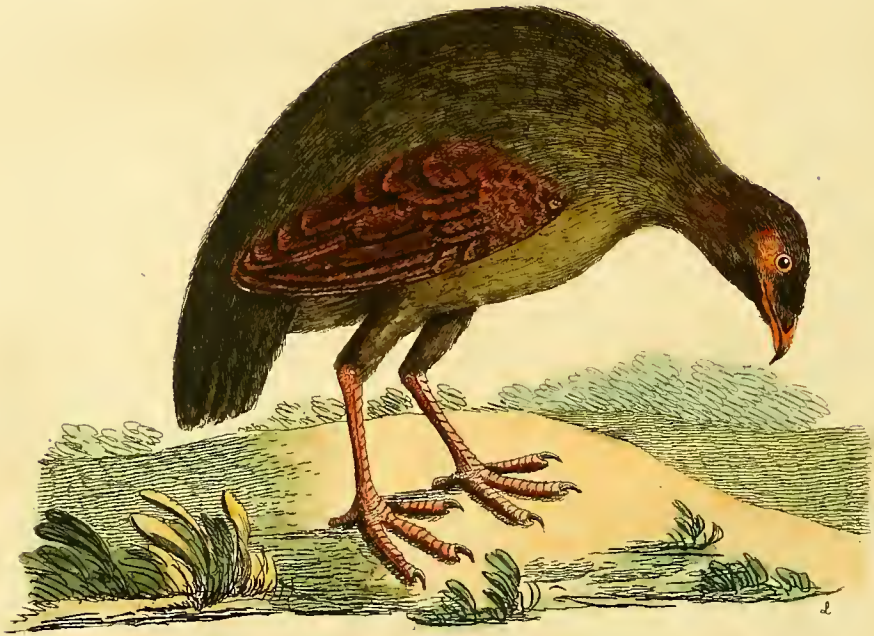
**S**IZE of our *Common Partridge*: length eleven inches. Bill brown: round the eyes red warty excrescences: through the eye, and behind it, a pale rufous streak: the upper part of the plumage rufous brown: the exterior webs of the scapulars mottled with ash-colour: wing coverts mottled with brownish ash-colour: the back itself cinereous brown, marked with blackish dots: the throat cinereous: breast cinereous brown, marked with obscure paler bars: the belly pale orange brown: the quills have the outer webs spotted with rufous: legs yellow brown.

PLACE.

From *Cayenne* or *Guiana*, as I saw it in a collection from the last-named place.

It is probable, that the bird referred to in *Buffon* may be this species; for he merely says, that it is like our *Partridge*, even to the *bill* and *legs*, although he ranks it with the rest of his *Tinamous*. I am not so clear about that of *Bancroft*, as he says it is near twice the size of ours: he adds, that they run on the ground, and skulk among the bushes, like a *Quail*, and when started,





*Green Partridge.*

started, fly with a loud noise (a strong character of *our Partridge*). The natives call them *Mams*. One in the *British Museum* now ill corresponds with the above description, except that the chin is buff-colour, and the feathers of the head rather elongated. Perhaps a *male* bird.

*Br. Mus.*

21.  
GREEN P.  
PL. LXVII.

**S**IZE between the *Partridge* and *Quail*: length eleven inches and a half: general colour of the plumage a beautiful deep green, inclining to dusky about the head: the bill pale red, a little bent at the end: between the bill and eye bare, and reddish: beneath and behind the eye the same: the tail, thighs, and vent, dusky: the wings are of a fine reddish tawny brown, a little mottled with black; the quills palest: legs pale red: hind toe without a claw.

DESCRIPTION.

This I met with in the *British Museum*, but without any history annexed.

*Tetrao Virginianus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 277. 16.  
*La Perdrix d'Amerique*, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 230.  
*American Partridge*, *Catesb. Car.* iii. pl. 12.

22.  
VIRGINIA P.

**S**MALLER than the *Common Partridge*. Bill black: irides red: sides of the head and throat yellowish white: on each side of the head three blackish bands; one above, a second under the eye, and a third beginning beneath the throat, and tending toward the back part of the head, forming a kind of collar: the top of the head, neck, back, and rump, rufous brown, variegated

DESCRIPTION.

with black : wing coverts rufous brown and black : quills dull brown, edged with rufous : tail plain dull brown : legs brown.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *America*, where it perches on trees, frequenting the woody rather than the open spots.

23.  
← MARYLAND  
P.

Tetrao Marilandus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 277. 17.

La Pedrix de la Nouvelle Angleterre, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 229. 6.—*Buf. ois.* ii.

P. 447.

New England Partridge, *Albin.* i. pl. 28.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 471.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than our *Partridge*. Bill stout, black : irides yellow : head, and all the upper parts, rufous brown, minutely mottled with black, and some of the scapulars have a streak of yellow on them : the forehead is white, which divides, and forms a streak of the same over each eye, passing behind it, and some way down the neck at the back part : above this white streak the feathers are dusky black : the chin and throat are white, bounded all round by dusky black, which is deepest before, and shaped like a *crescent* : the under parts of the body are dirty yellowish white, marked with curved black lines : the sides, thighs, and vent, mixed with chestnut : legs brown. In some birds there is a mixture of white on each side of the neck backwards ; and the black crescent on the fore part of the neck deeper, and of a darker colour.

## FEMALE.

The *hen* scarcely differs from the *cock*, except that the chin is buff-coloured.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This species is found in *America*, from *East Florida* to *Nova Scotia*, to which last place it migrates in spring, and breeds all

over

over the middle provinces in the month of *June*, where it multiplies astonishingly, laying from twenty-two to twenty-five white eggs. The nest a few dry herbs raked together. It feeds on *Indian corn* and *berries*. Oftener found in brushy places and hedges than in the open fields, and if disturbed frequently takes to the trees. Returns southward in autumn, and is accounted good eating. The note is a loud kind of whistle, twice quick repeated. Known by the natives by the name of *Ho-ouy* \*; the *New Englanders* call it *Bob White*. Towards *winter* grows tame, and flocks of three or four dozen come into farm-yards for the loose grain, or run before the traveller to pick it from the horse-dung on the road. This bird is likewise said to be found in *Sweden* † as well as *America*.

*Tetrao coturnix*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 278. 20.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 206.—*Scop. ann.* i. N° 176.—*Brun* N° 202.—*Muller*, N° 226.—*Kram. el.* p. 357. 7.—*Frisch.* pl. 117.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 173.

24.  
+ COMMON  
QUAIL.

*Tetrao Israelitorum*, *Hasselq. Voy.* p. 279. p. 44.

*La Caille*, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 247. 14.—*Bus. ois.* ii. p. 449. pl. 16.—*Pl. enl.* 170.

The Quail, *Raii Syn.* p. 58. A. 6.—*Will. orn.* p. 169. pl. 29.—*Albin.* i. pl. 30.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 97.—*Arct. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill dusky: the head black, mixed with rufous: down the middle of the crown, and back part of the neck, runs a yellowish streak; and another of the same over each eye: the feathers of the back and wings are ferruginous brown, variegated with tawny and grey, and

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Hist. de la Louis.* ii. p. 126.

† *Kalm, Trav.*

down the shaft of each is a yellowish streak: the chin, throat, belly, thighs, and vent, dirty yellowish white: fore part of the neck and breast pale rufous, marked with a few blackish spots, and the feathers streaked down the middle as the back, but paler: the feathers of the sides are rufous, marked with small blackish spots, and marked down the shaft as the others: the quills are grey brown, crossed with rufous bands outwardly: the tail has twelve feathers, with black and pale rufous bars: legs pale brown.

## FEMALE.

The *female* differs from the *male* in having no black spots on the fore part of the neck, breast, and side feathers, and the rufous colour less vivid: some of them have a long spot of brown beneath the throat.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

The *Quail* seems to spread entirely throughout the *old world*, but does not inhabit the *new*; is seen from the *Cape of Good Hope* quite to *Iceland* \*, and throughout *Russia*, *Tartary*, and *China* †; and in short is mentioned by so many travellers, and in so many places, that we almost call it an inhabitant of all. It is observed to shift quarters according to the season, coming *northward* in *spring*, and departing *south* in *autumn*, and this in vast flocks, like other migrating birds. Twice in a year come in such vast quantities into *Capri*, that the *bishop* of the *island* draws the chief part of his revenue from them; hence is called the *Quail Bishop* ‡. But this does not stand alone; almost all the islands in the *Archipelago*, on the opposite coasts, are at times covered

\* *Horrebow.*

† Said to be found in *Falkland Isles*; also in *New Zealand*.—See *Forster's Obs.* p. 199.

‡ *Hist. des ois.*



with these birds, and some of them obtain a name from this circumstance\*. On the west coast of the kingdom of *Naples*, within the space of four or five miles, an *hundred thousand* have been taken in a day, which have been sold for eight livres per hundred, to dealers who carry them for sale to *Rome*. Great quantities also sometimes alight in spring on the coasts of *Provence*, especially on the diocese of the *bishop* of *Frejus*, which is near the sea, and appear, at their first landing, so much fatigued that they are often taken by the hand †. These circumstances then leave not a doubt of their being the same kind of birds which the divine hand of Providence thought right to direct in such quantities as to cover the *camp* of the murmuring *Israelites* ‡.

In the autumn, great quantities are frequently imported into *England* from *France*, for the table; which we have frequently seen on their passage to *London* by the *stage-coaches*, about an hundred in a large square box, divided into five or six partitions one above another, just high enough to admit of the *Quails* standing upright; these boxes have wires on the fore part, and each partition furnished with a little trough for food; and I have been told they may be conveyed thus to great distances without difficulty §.

With us they may be said not to be plenty at any time.

\* This is the case in an island in the harbour of *St. Jago*, which is called *Quail Isle*.—*Forst. Voy.* p. 39.

† *Hist. des ois.*

‡ *Exod.* xvi. 13.

§ How they agree so well I do not know. The ancients found them such quarrelsome birds, that when the children fell out they applied a proverb, “*as quarrelsome as Quails in a cage.*”

They

## P A R T R I D G E.

They breed with us, and the major part migrate *south* in *autumn*; the rest only shift their quarters, as they have been met with on the coasts of *Essèx*, and in *Hampshire*, in the winter-season, retiring there in *October* \*.

It feeds like the *Partridge*, and like that bird makes no nest, except a few dry leaves or stalks scraped together may be called so, and sometimes an hollow on the bare ground suffices. In this the *female* lays her eggs o the number of six or seven †, of a whitish colour, marked with irregular rust-coloured spots: the young follow the mother as soon as hatched, like young *Partridges*. They have but one brood in a year.

These birds are easily drawn within reach of a net, by a call imitating the voice, which is not unlike the words *whit*, *whit*, *whit*. Other uses of them are made in *China* than for mere food; the one, for *fighting*, as we do *Game Cocks*; another, for warming the hands in the winter-season; but for this last purpose they use other forts as well as this species ‡.

24.  
VAR. A.

La grande Caille, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 251. A.

Le Chrokiel, ou grande Caille de Pologne, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 476.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS differs merely in being of a larger size, and is found in *Poland*. Also a Quail totally white is mentioned by *Aristotle* ||.

\* *Br. Zool.*—A Quail was shot at *Eriith*, in *Kent*, by one of my brothers, in *January* 1781.

† Sometimes as far as *twelve*, but this is uncommon.—*Br. Zool.*

‡ Both these circumstances we see frequently in *Chinese* paintings, and not unfrequently in the common paper-hangings from that country.

|| *Hist. des ois.* ii. p. 476.

Tetrao Chinenfis, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 277. 19.

La Caille des Philippines, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 254. pl. 25. f. 1.—*Pl. enl.* 126.  
(the female).

La Fraïse, ou Caille de la Chine, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 478.

Chinese Quail, *Edw.* pl. 247. (the male).

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

<sup>25.</sup>  
CHINESE Q.

**T**HIS is a small species, being in length only four inches\*.

DESCRIPTION.

The bill is black; all the upper parts beautifully variegated with blackish and pale brown: the throat black: cheeks and fore part of the neck white: on the cheeks is a line passing from the gape through the middle, communicating on the fore part with the black on the throat: the breast is deep ash-colour, marked with some chefnut spots: between the fore part of the neck and the breast is a band of black: the belly, thighs, and vent chefnut: quills pale brown: tail very short, chefnut: legs yellow: claws brown. The *Cock Quail* is largest †.

This species is found both in *China* and the *Philippine Isles*, and is frequently made use of by the *Chinese* to warm the hands in winter, as many of the paper-hangings from that country will testify. The *females* are bought up by the *Europeans*, to make pies with on their voyage home, and cost three *kandarin* apiece: the *cock Quail* is larger, and more scarce ‡. The *Chinese* are also fond of *Quail-fighting*, in the manner of our *Cocks*, to this day ||.

PLACE.

\* *Edwards's* bird measures near six inches, and is spotted on the breast with black.

† *Osbeck.*

‡ *Osbeck Voy.* i. p. 269. 303.

|| *Edw.* i p. 78.

26.  
CRESTED Q.Tetrao cristatus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 277. 18.La Caille huppée du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 260. pl. 25. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* 126.Le Zonecolin, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 485\*.Quauhtzonecolin, *Raii Syn.* p. 158.—*Will. orn.* p. 393.*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our *Quail*: length six inches three quarters. Bill very stout, and brown: on the head is a narrow crest, an inch in length; this crest, the crown of the head, and chin, are fulvous: cheeks, neck, back, and rump, and from the belly to the vent, variegated with rufous, brown, black, and dirty yellowish white, inclining most to black on the cheeks and neck, and to rufous on the breast and belly: the quills are brown: tail variegated brown and grey: legs brown.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Guiana* and *Mexico*. That in the *Pl. enl.* has the throat, as well as the space between the bill and eye, fulvous. I believe it to be the same bird described by *Buffon*, but there does not seem to be any mixture of black in the plumage.

\* *Buffon* merely says, that it is obscure in colour, and distinguished by its cry, which is flat, and somewhat plaintive. Another is also mentioned, without the crest, rather smaller, which is most likely different in sex.—See *Fernand. Hist. Av.* ch. 39.

Tetrao Mexicanus, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 277. 14.

La Caille de la Louisiane, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 258 20. pl. 22. f. 2.—*Pl. enl.* LOUISIANE Q.<sup>27.</sup>

149.

Le Colenicui, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 487.

Americanische Hazel-huhn, *Frisch.* pl. 113.

Colcuicuiltic, or Quail's Image, *Raii Syn.* p. 158.—*Will. orn.* p. 393.

*Lew. Mus.*

**S**IZE of our Quail: length eight inches. Bill red: the head **DESCRIPTION.**  
 is black and chefnut mixed, the feathers being tipped with the last colour: over each eye a stripe of white, which passes behind, and a little way on the side of the neck: throat white: hind part of the neck variegated with chefnut, black, and white: the upper part of the body, rump, and wings, chefnut, crossed with undulated black stripes: fore part of the neck to the vent dirty white, crossed with blackish stripes, and a mixture of rufous spots on the neck and sides: under tail coverts rufous, with paler tips: quills brown, edged with grey, and spotted with rufous outwardly: the two middle tail feathers chefnut, crossed with minute black stripes; the rest ash-colour, and more or less tipped with the colours of the two middle ones: legs and claws red.

Inhabits *Louisiana, Mexico, &c.* One of these, in the *Leverian Museum*, answers to the description above; but the tail is wholly dusky.

**PLACE.**

28.  
MALOUINE Q.La Caille des Isles Malouines, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 477.—*Pl. enl.* 222.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE and length of our *Quail*. Bill stout, and of a lead-colour: the upper part of the plumage pale brown; the middle of the feathers dark brown, and towards the ends each hath two or three curved lines of the same: sides of the head mottled with white: chin, fore part of the neck, and breast brownish yellow, marked with spots and curved streaks of brown, but paler than above: lower part of the breast, the belly, thighs, and vent, white: quills dusky, with pale edges: tail brown, banded with paler: legs brown.

## PLACE.

Found at *Falkland Islands*.29.  
MEXICAN Q.La grande Caille du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 257. 19.Le grand Colin, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 485.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is much bigger than our *Quail*. The bill black: head crested: that and the neck black and white mixed: the rest of the body fulvous: the quills of this last colour, with white tips: legs black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Mexico*.30.  
LESSER  
MEXICAN Q.La Caille du Mexique, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 256. 18.Le Coyolcos, *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 486.Coyolcozque, seu Coli sonalis, *Raii Syn.* p. 158.—*Will. orn.* p. 393.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HE eyes are black: the top of the head and neck black and white, forming bands on each side of the neck from

the eye : the rest of the body is fulvous above, mixed with white : legs fulvous.

This bird inhabits *Mexico*, and frequents the fields. Has the same note, and manner of living, as the other *Mexican Quails*.

Another *Quail* is likewise mentioned by *Fernandez* \*, which, he says, is the size and shape of our *Quail*, and has the plumage of other *Quails* of *Mexico* ; characters too indistinct to give information of the species.

PLACE.

La Caille de Java, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 251. 15.

Le Reveil-matin, ou la Caille de Java, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 479.

*Coturnix Indica Bontii* (Indian Quail of Bontius), *Raii Syn.* p. 58. 7.—  
*Will. orn.* 171. pl. 29.

<sup>31.</sup>  
NOISY Q.

SIZE of a *Turtle*, and exactly resembles our *Quail*, but has a longer bill.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits the island of *Java*, and cries by intervals like our *Quail*, but the noise more like that which *Bitterns* make in the marshes than any kind of *Quail* : is easily tamed : but of so cold a nature, that if not kept warm, especially of nights, and exposed to the sun, with sand strewed under them, they are in danger of dying. When kept in houses, are valued by the inhabitants ; for the moment the sun rises they begin their cry, so loud as to wake the whole house : hence used as an alarm. Said to feed by coveys, like *Partridges*, in the woods ; but often kept tame, the *cock*, *hen*, and whole brood, walking up and down the yards of houses like other *poultry* †. The *cocks* much given to fighting among one another, like *Game-cocks*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* See *Hist. des ois.* ii. p. 486. Le Cacolin.

† *Willughby*.

MADAGASCAR<sup>32.</sup>La grande Caille de Madagascar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 169. pl. 98.Q  
DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is about double the size of our *Quail*. The bill black: irides of a dirty yellow: top of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, brownish rufous, streaked with yellowish white lines on the top of the head: the back feathers have also the same streaks, but crossed with transverse black bands: on each side of the head are two white streaks, the first above the eye, descending down the neck; the other, from the gape, running nearly parallel; between them grey: the throat is black: above the breast chestnut: the breast and belly black, marked with round spots of white: the feathers on the sides of the belly are long and narrow, and hide both the belly and thighs; these are chestnut, with yellowish white shafts, bounded on each side with a black line: the lesser wing coverts are pale rufous, streaked with white, and crossed with irregular lines of black; the others are the same, but crossed with yellowish white; the second quills black, marked with yellowish bands, and have yellowish white shafts; the greater dirty brown: tail black, crossed with yellowish white; the shafts of this last colour: legs pale rufous.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Madagascar*.GREY-  
THROATED Q.  
DESCRIPTION.La Caille brune de Madagascar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 171.

**S**IZE of our *Quail*. Bill black: irides yellow: top of the head, and neck behind, black and rufous; the black feathers most in number: throat pale dirty grey: fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, the same, with two bands of black on each feather parallel to the margin all round: back, rump, wings, and tail,



tail, pale dirty grey, crossed with black bands: greater quills brown: legs black.

Inhabits *Madagascar*.

PLACE.

La petite Caille de Gingi, *Son. Voy Ind.* vol. ii. p. 172.

<sup>34.</sup>  
COROMANDEL

**T**HIS is one third less than our *Quail*. The head is black; the crown rufous yellow; through the eye a streak of the same: the throat is white, terminated by a black stripe: the fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, reddish yellow, streaked with black, and each streak bounded with white on the sides: from the throat to the belly is a *zigzag* band of black: the hind part of the neck pale rufous, with a longitudinal yellowish streak on each feather, bounded with black on the sides: back, rump, and lesser wing coverts, rufous chestnut; on each feather a yellowish streak, crossed by lines of the same, which are bounded on each side with black: quills brown.

Q  
DESCRIPTION.

The *female* is the same above; more dull beneath: the throat white, bounded with black: fore part of the neck reddish yellow; each feather streaked with white, and marked with two round black spots on the sides: the belly is the same, but crossed with bands of black instead of spots.

FEMALE.

Inhabits the coast of *Coromandel*.

PLACE.

La Caille de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy. Ind.* 170. pl. 105.

<sup>35.</sup>  
NEW GUINEA

**H**ALF the size of the *Common Quail*. General colour brown, brightest on the head and belly: wing coverts edged with dirty yellow: quills black: irides and legs greyish.

Q  
DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Guinea*.

PLACE.

MANILLA Q.<sup>36.</sup>La petite Caille de L'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 54. pl. 24.

DESCRIPTION. **S**IZE of an *House Sparrow*: length only four inches. Bill dusky: top and hind part of the head black: back and wings the same, marked with oblong grey lines on the wings: throat white: sides tinged with rufous: breast greyish, transversely spotted with black: belly yellow, banded with black: legs dusky.

PLACE. Inhabits the island of *Manilla*.

\* \* WITH THREE TOES.

GIBRALTAR Q.<sup>37.</sup>*Lew. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION. **L**ENGTH six inches and a half. Bill black: crown chestnut brown, fringed with white: back the same, barred with black: wing coverts rusty brown; in the middle of each a black spot surrounded with white, which also ends the feathers: chin and throat barred black and dusky white: breast white, with a crescent of black on each feather, except down the middle, which is of a pale rust-colour; and there is likewise a mixture of this last along with the black: belly, sides, and vent, paler, inclining to yellow: quills and tail dusky; the last short, and striated with black and rufous brown, fringed with white: legs pale: toes only three in number, all placed forwards.

PLACE. In the collection of Sir *Ashton Lever*, who had it from *Gibraltar*.

GENERAL

38.  
ANDALUSIAN  
Q.  
PLATE IN  
FRONTISPIECE.  
DESCRIPTION.

**G**ENERAL colour an elegant rufous; the feathers irregularly marked and barred with black: sides of the neck spotted with the last: the under parts, from the chin to the vent, pale rufous white, with a yellow tinge on the fore part of the neck and breast: the quills dusky: the bill and legs are flesh-coloured; the last has only three toes, all placed forwards.

This inhabits *Andalusia* \*.

PLACE.

La Caille de Madagascar, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 252. 16. pl. 24. f. 2.—*Buf. ois.* ii. p. 479.—*Pl. enl.* 171.

39.  
BLACK-  
NECKED Q.

**S**IZE of our *Quail*: length six inches and a half. Bill cinereous: the upper parts of the head, and sides of it and the neck, white and black, with a mixture of rufous: the upper parts of the neck and body are variegated with ash-coloured, rufous, and black; the last in streaks, and in some parts broader, forming spots: wing coverts irregularly mixed, rufous and ash-colour; besides which are some irregular spots of yellowish white, most of them accompanied with a streak of black: scapulars partly the same, except there is a whitish streak on some of the feathers: chin and fore part of the neck black, ending in a point on the breast: the breast itself, sides of the body, belly, thighs, and vent, cinereous: sides of the breast rufous: under tail coverts striped with black: quills brown; the three or four outer ones edged

DESCRIPTION.

\* Mr. Pennant. — Most likely the same bird with the *Three-toed Quail* of Shaw, which he says is a bird of passage, and is caught by running it down; for having been sprung once or twice, it becomes so fatigued as to be overtaken and knocked down with a stick. — *Trav.* p. 300.

with

with white: tail like the upper parts of the body: legs cinereous: the hind toe wanting.

PLACE. Inhabits *Madagascar*.

<sup>40.</sup>  
LUZONIAN Q.

Caille de L'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 54. pl. 23.

DESCRIPTION. THIS is one third less than the *European Quail*. Bill greyish: the head, hind part of the neck, and throat, black and white mixed, most irregular on the first: fore part of the neck and breast chestnut red: belly pale yellow: the back is blackish grey: the greater quills grey; the lesser ones yellow at the ends, and in the middle of the yellow a spot of black on each, which is round, and half surrounded with chestnut red: tail short: legs pale grey: the toes only three in number, and all placed forwards.

PLACE. Inhabits the island of *Manilla*.





*Gold-crested Trumpeter*

GENUS LV. TRUMPETER.

I. Gold-breasted Trumpeter.

**B**ILL moderate; the upper mandible a little convex.  
Nostrils oblong, sunk, and pervious.

Tongue cartilaginous, flat, fringed at the end.

Legs naked a little above the knees.

Toes three before, one behind; the last small, with a round protuberance beneath it, which is at a little distance from the ground.

*Pfophia crepitans*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 263. 1.

*Grus Pfophia*, *Pallas Spic.* 4. pl. 1.

Le Faïsan des Antilles, *Bris. orn.* i. p. 269.

L'Agami, *Buf. ois.* iv. p. 487. pl. 23.—*Pl. enl.* 169.

Le Caracara \*, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 292. ?—*Hist. des Ant.* vol. ii. ch. 5. § 8. †

L'Oiseau trompette, *Descr. Surin.* ii. p. 162.

*Lew. Mus.*

I.  
GOLD-  
BREASTED TR.  
PL. LXVIII.

**S**IZE of a large *Fowl*; but has a long neck, and stands very high on the legs: length twenty inches. General colour of the plumage black: the feathers of the head very short and downy: bill dull yellowish green, with the end dusky (in some

DESCRIPTION.

\* A different bird, by the name of *Caracara*, is mentioned in vol. i. p. 63. of this work.

birds black) : nostrils oblong, pervious : irides luteous brown round the eyes somewhat bare, and reddish : the general colour of the plumage black : the feathers of the head and neck very short and downy ; those on the fore part of the neck and upper part of the breast of a very glossy gilded green, with a reflection of blue in some lights : the feathers between the shoulders ferruginous, changing into a pale ash-colour as they pass downwards, and are loose and silky ; those of the scapulars very long, and hang over the tail, which is very short, and consists of twelve feathers, of a black colour : the legs are long and greenish ; claws black.

In some birds the colour varies a little, as the wings have a mixture of white.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This singular bird inhabits various parts of *South America*, *Brazil*, *Guiana*, *Surinam*, &c. ; but met with in greatest numbers in the *Amazons Country*. It lays eggs a little bigger than those of a Hen, of a blue green colour. Is said to be a familiar bird, and will frequently follow after the person who takes care of it. It is remarkable for the noise it emits, which authors differ much about, in respect to the place from whence it proceeds ; some supposing it to be from the *anus* \*, or, according to others, the belly. At first the sound seems to proceed from the mouth, two or three times repeated, not unlike the word *scherck*. This is answered by a noise from within, not unlike the *cooing* of a *Dove* many times repeated. The belly seems much agitated during this noise. Sometimes the bird makes this noise without any sound from the mouth preceding it. It readily feeds on *bread*, *flesh*, and small *fish* : runs fast, with long strides, assisted with ex-

\* *Rostro musitanti respondet per anum.*—*Lin.*



panded wings; and sleeps on one foot, with the head drawn in between the shoulders, like the *Stork*.

I much suspect that the bird of *Du Tetre*, above-quoted, is the same; which he says is as large as a *Capon*, with a bill like a *Raven*: the neck and legs longer than those of a *Cock*: the feathers of the neck and breast blue and glossy, equal to those of a *Peacock*: the back grey brown: wings and tail black; the last very short.

This is said to inhabit the *Carribee Islands*, where it is called *Pheasant*. It is often tamed, and kept among poultry: is quarrelsome, and for the most part victorious; often killing not only *fowls*, but *Turkies* also; and is known to follow the inhabitants, especially the *negroes*, pecking their legs, and not unfrequently fetching blood.

PEACE.

The flesh is reckoned as good as that of a *Pheasant*.

## GENUS LVI. BUSTARD.

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 1. Great B. | N <sup>o</sup> 6. Ruffed B. |
| 2. Little B.               | 7. Rhaad B.                 |
| 3. Arabian B.              | 8. White-chinned B.         |
| 4. White-eared B.          | 9. Thick-knee'd B.          |
| 5. Indian B.               |                             |

**B**ILL a little convex.  
Nostrils open, oblong.

Tongue sloping on each side near the end, and pointed.

Legs long, and naked above the knees.

Toes only three; no back toe.

Natives only of the *old continent*: none in *America*.

I.  
GREAT B.

Otis tarda, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 264. 1. — *Faun. Suec.* N<sup>o</sup> 196. — *Scop. ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 159. — *Kram. el.* p. 354. N<sup>o</sup> 1. — *Frisch.* pl. 106. — *Georgi Reise,* p. 172.

L'Outarde, *Bris. orn.* v. p. 19. — *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 1. pl. 1. — *Pl. enl.* 245.

Bustard, *Raii Syn.* p. 58. A. 1. — *Will. orn.* p. 178. pl. 32. — *Edw.* 79. 80. — *Albin.* iii. pl. 38. 39. — *Br. Zool.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 98. pl. 44. — *Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is the largest of the land-fowl in our islands, the *male* weighing twenty-five pounds, and frequently more: the length near four feet; the breadth nine. The head and neck are ash-

ash-coloured: the back transversely barred with black and bright rust-colour: quills black: belly white: tail barred with red and black, and consists of twenty feathers: the legs dusky.

The *female* is about half the size of the *male*: the crown of a deep orange, crossed with transverse black lines; the rest of the head brown: the lower part of the neck before ash-coloured; in other respects like the *male*; but the colour of the back and wings is more dull.

The *male* differs also from the *female*, in having a tuft of feathers, about five inches long, on each side of the lower mandible; besides which, it is furnished with a *pouch* capable of containing near seven quarts of water, situated on the fore part of the neck, the entrance being immediately under the tongue. This is of use while the *female* is sitting, which is generally at a distance from water; or for the *young*, till they can move from the nest. A further use of it has also been observed at *Morocco*, where they fly the *Hawk* at the *Bustard*; for on the attack of the *Hawk*, it has been known that the *Bustard* has made use of this reservoir of water to spirt out against the assailant, who, not uncommonly, is by this means baffled in the pursuit\*.

The *Bustard* is, I believe, confined to the old continent. We do not hear of it farther to the *south* than *Greece* or *Syria*; and to the *north*, *Sweden* and *Russia*. In some of the intermediate places in great plenty, in others exceedingly scarce, especially in parts well inhabited; this bird, from timidity, avoiding all commerce with mankind; and more so, since the most despicable dog will drive whole herds of them away. In *England* they are now

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.\* *Barring. Misc.* p. 553.

and

and then met with, in troops of fifty or more: frequent the open countries of the *south* and *east* parts, from *Dorsetshire* as far as the *Wolds* in *Yorkshire*; and on *Salisbury* plain, in *Wiltshire*, are often seen. Supposed to be extinct in *Scotland* \*. Are slow in taking wing, yet run so fast that nothing but *Greyhounds* can overtake them. It is said that these swift courfers have run them down before they could rise from the ground. In *England* are in greatest numbers in autumn; but in *France* are likewise seen in spring. Are common also in some parts of *Germany* †; hence they should seem to migrate from one part to another. It is common in all the south plains of *Russia* and *deserts* of *Tartary*; and is solitary, except at the times of migration, when it unites into small flocks ‡.

This bird makes no nest, but lays the eggs on the ground, scratching an hole therein, in some dry corn-field: they are two in number, as big as those of a *Goose*; of a pale olive brown, marked with spots of a deeper colour. The *female* abandons the nest if the eggs be touched in her absence. The food is granivorous and herbaceous, but the bird also feeds much on *worms* which come out of the ground before sun-set in summer ||.

\* *Br. Zool.*—*Flor. Scot.*

† *Bustards* are so common in *Hungary*, that sometimes they are seen four or five hundred in a flight.—*Keysser's Trav.*, vol. iv. p. 176.—*Kramer.*

‡ *Dec. Ruff.*

|| *Br. Zool.*

Otis tetrax, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 264. — *Faun. Suec.* N° 196. — *Muller*, p. 27. N° 220.

La petite Outarde, ou Canne-petiere, *Brif. orn.* v. p. 24. pl. 2. f. 1. 2. — *Buf. oif.* ii. p. 40. — *Pl. enl.* 25. (the male.) 10. (the female.) — *Raii Syn.* p. 59. 2. — *Will. orn.* p. 179. pl. 32.

French Field Duck, *Albin.* iii. pl. 41.

Little Bustard, *Edw.* pl. 251. — *Br. Zool.* i. N° 99. — *Phil. Transf.* vol. xlviii. p. 502. pl. 16. — *Artf. Zool.*

*Lew. Mus.*

2.  
LITTLE B.

**S**IZE of a *Pheasant*: length seventeen inches. Bill grey brown: crown of the head black, dashed with rufous: sides of the head, chin, and throat, rufous white, marked with small blackish dashes: the whole neck black, encircled with two irregular bands of white, the one near the top, the other near the bottom: the back and wings are rufous mottled brown, crossed with fine irregular black lines, mixed with some perpendicular dashes of the last: the under parts of the body and outer edges of the wings white: the tail consists of eighteen feathers; the four middle ones are tawny, barred with blackish; the others white, marked with transverse irregular narrow blackish bands: legs grey.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs in wanting the black neck; instead of which, it is much of the same colour with the rest of the upper parts, being somewhat like those of the *male*, but the lines not so delicate, and fuller of longitudinal irregular spots: the breast rufous white, striated with blackish: the rest of the under parts white; but the tail coverts crossed with blackish lines in both sexes\*.

FEMALE.

\* “ He (says *Willugby*, from *Belon*) that desires an exact description of this “ bird, let him imagine a *Quail* of the bigness of a *Pheasant*, but very much “ spotted; for just such is this *Field Duck*.”

The

The bird described in the *Br. Zool.* seems to differ a little, as the breast and outer tail feathers are plain white.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird is found in many parts of *Europe*, but has been only met with three or four times in *England*, and all the specimens *females*; though this may be well accounted for, as there are most of that sex, it being *polygamous* \*. The *males* are said to fight with each other vigorously, and each to keep master of a certain district. It is frequent in *France*; and is also seen in other parts, though more rare. *Linnaeus* mentions it in his *Swedish Catalogue* †; but says it is not common.

FEMALE.

The *female* lays her eggs in *June*, from three to five in number, of a glossy green colour: the young follow her as soon as hatched, like chickens, and squat on the least noise. They are able to fly by the middle of *August*.

This is a shy species, like the former, and crafty: if disturbed, will fly for two or three hundred paces, not far from the ground, and then run faster than a man can follow on foot ‡. Said to feed on all sorts of *grain*, *ants*, *beetles*, and *green corn*. It is frequently taken in *France* in nets, like the *Partridge*, as well as by *hawking*. The flesh is blackish in colour, yet is much esteemed, being of a very high flavour. The eggs are also accounted a delicacy.

\* One *male* sufficient for many *females*.—*Salerne*.

† This is denied in *Hist. des ois.*—*Buffon* should have read the last edition of the *Faun. Suec.* as well as the first.

‡ From this cunning, a proverb has arisen in *France*, that such a man “plays the *Land Duck*.”

Otis Arabs, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 264. 2.

L'Outarde d'Arabie, *Bris. orn.* v. p. 30. N° 3.

Le Lohong, ou l'Outarde huppé d'Arabie, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 52.

Arabian Bustard, *Edw.* pl. 12.

ARABIAN B.

**S** I Z E of the *Great Bustard*, but the bill, neck, and legs, are longer. The bill pale horn-colour: irides dull brown: the back part of the head crested and black; the forehead whitish; on each side of the head a black mark, passing into the crest behind; the rest of the head, the neck, and upper parts of the body, are rufous, mixed with black, giving the appearance of the markings of a *Woodcock*: the throat and fore part of the neck ash-colour, crossed with brown lines: breast and under parts white: quills black; the secondaries black and white, in spots; those nearest the body rufous, crossed with blackish: the two middle tail feathers of this last colour; the others white, a little mottled, and crossed with a band of black: legs pale brown.

DESCRIPTION.

Found in *Arabia Felix*. *Edwards* saw one of these alive in *London*, which came from *Mocha*, where it is known by the name of *Lohong*.

PLACE:

This is, without doubt, the *Flying Ostrich* of *Le Maire* and *Adanson*\*, and not the next, as *Buffon* † supposes. The long neck, the crest, and size, all proclaim that it can by no means be the following, which *Linneus* has described with his usual perspicuity and conciseness, and which is scarce one third of the size.

\* *Voy. de la Maire*, p. 106.—*Adans. Seneg.* Eng. ed. p. 294.

† *Hist. des ois.* ii. p. 54.

4.  
WHITE-EARED  
B.  
PL. LXIX.

Otis Atra, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 964. 4.*

Knor-Cock, Knor-Hen, *Kolb. Cape, vol. ii. p. 139. pl. 7. f. 2.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S** I Z E of a large *fowl*: length twenty-two inches. The bill yellow, and a trifle bent at the end, where it is black: the crown of the head is blackish brown, irregularly barred with white lines; on each side of it a white line; on the ears a large spot of white: the rest of the head, with the forehead, neck, and under parts of the body, black: round the lower part of the neck behind a band of white, which passes forwards to the breast like a collar, but does not quite meet before: the upper parts of the body, great part of the wings, and tail, are deep blackish brown, crossed with irregular streaks of different shapes, and of a rufous colour: the outer edge of the wing and quills are black: above these a large bed of white, occupying almost the whole length of the wing: the secondaries are longer than the quills, and hang over and hide them, in a state of rest: the tail consists of fourteen feathers, is five inches in length, and a little rounded; all the feathers marked not unlike those of the back, but more inclined to ash-colour, palest at the end; besides which, all but the two middle ones are crossed with two bars of black. The lower part of the feathers, round the middle of the thighs, are white: the legs are yellow: claws black.

FEMALE.

The *female* has the head and neck like the *male*, but the lines more delicate, and the breast and belly black, like the *male*; but the white spot on the ears, and ring at the lower part of the neck, are wanting.

The white patch on the ears is so conspicuous, as to deservedly





*White-cared Bustard.*



vedly stamp a characteristic name on the bird, and cannot be taken for a *crest*, as *Buffon* \* seems to think: indeed *Linnaeus* calls the colour of the crown, and upper parts, cinereous, omitting the mention of any mottlings, yet leaves traces fully sufficient to ascertain that he means the bird here described, and no other.

These are met with at the *Cape of Good Hope*; and a pair of them are now in the possession of *Sir Joseph Banks*. I have also seen the *male* in the collection of *Charles Boddam*, Esq. Mr. *Maffon* met with them in plenty in his botanical travels inland, about seventeen days journey from the *Cape* †. In these parts they are known by the name of *Korbaan*. *Kolben* calls them *Knor-cock*, and the *female Knor-ben*; and says, that they serve as *centries* to the other birds, for as soon as they discover a man, they make a loud noise, like the word *crack*, which they repeat very clamorously, to the frequent disappointment of the sportsman. These birds frequent heaths, and places remote from habitations: “they build their nests in bushes, but never lay above  
“ two eggs in a season. The flesh is of an agreeable taste, but  
“ not so fine as that of most tame birds. They are mostly shot  
“ only because they warn the other birds, by the noise they  
“ make, to get out of the way.”

*Briffon* thinks this bird to be the *Guinea Fowl*; but there is

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* Cette huppe est sans doute ce que *M. Linnaeus* appelle les *Oreilles*.—*Hist. des ois.* vol. ii. p. 55.

† In *Verkeerde Valley* “the fields abounded with *Korbaans*, a kind of *Bustard*.”—*Phil. Transf.* vol. lxvi. p. 317.

nothing in *Kolben's* description \* to confirm his supposition, except it be his figure of it, which seems spotted with white.

5.  
INDIAN B.

Le Grand Pluvier de Bengale, *Bris. orn.* v. p. 82. 13.

Le Charge, ou l'Outarde Moyenne des Indes, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 56.

Indian Bustard, *Edw.* pl. 250.

DESCRIPTION. **L**ENGTH twenty-three inches: height, when standing, twenty. The bill two inches three quarters long, somewhat bent towards the end; of a whitish colour: the eyes very large: irides hazel: eyelids cinereous: sides of the head round the eyes brown: the rest of the head, the neck, and under parts, black, the feathers hanging loose: back, rump, and tail, bright brown, the middle of each feather black: a bar of brown, spotted with black, passes all round the breast: tail brown, barred and spotted with black: the wing coverts white, a few of the outer ones only margined with black; the quills white on the outside, and cinereous at the tip; the secondaries white, spotted with black, and crossed with black bands; some of them nearest the body grey, marked with small black spots: legs whitish: claws brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Bengal* †, where it is called *Cburge*. This seems somewhat allied to the last, and is perhaps a variety of the same

\* It runs thus: "This bird is of the size of a *Common Hen*. The bill is short and black: the feathers on the crown of the head are black; the rest are a motley of red, white, and ash-colour: the legs are yellow: the wings are very small for a bird of such a size. This bird therefore cannot fly far at once."

† It may perhaps prove to be the bird called by *Adanson*, *Large Eyes*. He says it is as large as a *Hen*: the head bears no proportion to the eyes: three toes, like a *Bustard*; and, like that bird, the feathers grey mixed with white: the flesh tender, and may be eaten.—*Adanf. Senegal*, p. 77.

bird.

bird. *Edwards* copied it from a drawing, and I do not hear of the bird itself being in the possession of any one.

Le Houbara, ou petite Outarde huppée d'Afrique, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 59.—  
*Shaw's Trav.* p. 252. pl. oppof. f. 1.

6.  
RUFFED B.

**S**IZE of a *Capon*, but longer. Bill near an inch and a half long, and flat, like a *Starling's*: the body is of a light dun or yellowish colour, marked all over with little brown spots: neck feathers whitish, streaked with black, and very long, capable of being erected, as in the *Cock* and *Ruff*\*: large wing feathers black, each of them marked with a white spot near the middle: the bird has only three toes. So far *Shaw's* description; who says, that it frequents the deserts of *Arabia*, and feeds on shrubs and insects. It is often pursued by the *Hawk*, when it makes a variety of flights and stratagems in order to escape.

DESCRIPTION.

Le Rhaad, *Buf. ois.* ii. p. 61.—*Shaw's Trav.* p. 255. pl. opposite, f. 2.

7.  
RHAAD B.

**O**F this, he says, there are two sorts; the first is the size of the *Houbara*, or last species. The bill and legs strong: the head black; at the hind part a tuft of a dark blue colour: the upper part of the body, and wings, yellow, spotted with brown: the belly white: the tail pale brown, crossed with transverse stripes of black.

DESCRIPTION.

The smaller one is only of the size of a *Common Fowl*, and has not the crest behind the head: the back and legs are stronger than those of the *Partridge*: the markings much the same as in the other. Both have three toes only.

\* In the plate the head seems furnished with a crest.

## PLACE.

It is very probable that these may be of different sexes only, if not mere varieties of each other. Both are found in *Arabia*, and go by the name of *Rbaad* \*, or *Saf-saf*. Are granivorous and gregarious.

8.  
WHITE-  
CHINNED B.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Otis Indica*, *J. F. Miller*, pl. 33.

**S**IZE of the *Thick-knee'd Bustard* †. Crown of the head black: the upper parts of the body brown, waved with black: tail dusky: round the eyes mottled with black: on each side of the head a black streak: chin white: the rest of the under parts dusky yellowish cream-colour: sides nearly white: legs pale dusky brown.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *India*.

9.  
+THICK-  
KNEE'D  
B.

*Charadrius ædicnemus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 255.—*Hasselq. Voy.* p. 258. 32.

Le grand Pluvier, appelé vulgairement Courly de Terre, *Bris. orn.* v. p. 76.

12. pl. 7. f. 1.—*Buf. ois.* viii. p. 105. pl. 7.—*Pl. enl.* 919.

Stone Curlew, *Raii Syn.* p. 105. A. 6. 108. A. 4.—*Will. orn.* 306. 293. pl. 58. 77.—*Albin.* i. pl. 69.

Thick-knee'd Bustard, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 100.—*Arch. Zool.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH from sixteen to eighteen inches. Bill almost two inches long; yellowish at the base, and blackish towards the end: eyes large: irides and eyelids pale yellow: the head is

\* *Rbaad* signifies thunder; and *Shaw* seems to think, that as these birds make a great noise at their first rising from the ground for flight, the name may have arisen from that circumstance.

† Supposed so from the head, which is figured of the full size in the same plate.

large

large and round; the feathers of it, the neck, and upper parts of the body, are of a pale tawny brown, with a dash of blackish down the shaft: the under parts much the same, but very pale, except the chin, belly, thighs, and vent, the feathers of which are of a pale yellowish white: above and beneath the eyes is a pale band\*, and another on the wing coverts parallel to the edge: the quills are black: the tail rounded, composed of twelve feathers †; the six middle ones banded with brown: the three outer ones on each side white, barred with dusky; all but the two middle ones marked more or less at the end with black: legs yellow: knees very thick, as if swelled: the outer toe united to the middle as far as the first joint: the claws are black.

This bird is common to three parts of the globe, being found in *Europe, Africa, and Asia*; but I believe not farther north than *England*, of which *Norfolk* ‡, *Hampshire*, and *Lincolnshire* seem the places most frequented by it. It is also in tolerable plenty in some parts of *Kent*, frequenting the rising slopes and hills on each side of the whole vale between *Dartford* and *Farningham*, and beyond, especially the parts which are stony and dry §. It makes no nest, but lays two or three cinereous white eggs, two inches and a quarter long, blotched and as it were scratched with blackish olive brown, and in some specimens mixed with

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* I cannot find the bare space, which *Briffon, Pennant*, and others say is under the eyes; as in my specimen, and in others which I have seen, these parts are well covered with feathers.

† *Hasselquist* says thirteen.

‡ Hence called *Norfolk Plover*.

§ *Salerne* observes, that *poor land*, in some parts, is called *Curlew-land*.

obscure dusky marks : these it places on the bare ground, or at least in a small excavation of the earth, or sheltered by a stone or two, and sits thirty days. It seems to hatch late in the season, as the young have been brought to me, unable to fly, the middle\* of *October*; and indeed authors have observed this. The young will follow like chickens as soon as hatched, and for a long time are of a grey colour, and downy like a young *Owl*.

The cry is singular; an hoarse kind of whistle three or four times repeated, to be heard more than a mile off; in my opinion much resembling the creaking of a *well handle*, or that of a *grindstone* wanting grease. This noise it makes in the evening and night only. *Buffon* compares it to *túrrlui, túrrlui*; and says the bird is common in several of the provinces of *France*; and, if the same with the *Kerwan* of *Hasselquist*, is found in *Arabia*. The *Turks* and *Egyptians*, he says, keep it alive in cages for the sake of the noise, which to them is agreeable. He likewise adds, that it is useful in destroying *mice*, too common in *Palestine*: with us it may perhaps do the same, if noticed, but in these parts is supposed to live on *worms, caterpillars, toads*, and such like.

I have seen a specimen of this bird, brought from the *Cape of Good Hope* †, perfectly the same, but larger, being twenty inches in length; it is likewise mentioned as a native of *Owhyhee* ‡.

\* The end.—*Albin*.—Said to breed twice a year in the *island of Malta*.

† Now at *Sir Joseph Banks's*.

‡ *Ellis's Narrat.* ii. p. 143.



# D I R E C T I O N S

FOR THE

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S W A L L O W.

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Peintade	—		685	common	—		712
à poitrine blanche	—		687	courier	—		723
Pendulus	—		552	crested	—		720
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Pigeon

# I N D E X.

<p>pigeon, white-crowned — page 616              rumped — — 605              shouldered — — 634              winged — — 617              yellow-faced — — 624          Pinçon — — 257            à ailes &amp; queue noires — 258            à collier — — 280            à double collier — — ib.              long bec — — 277              tête noire &amp; blanche — 276            blanc — — 259            brun — — 260            cendré des Indes — — 154            d'Ardennes — — 261              a tête blanche — 252            de Bahama — — 276              la Caroline — — 199              Chine — — 277              Jamaïque — — 259              montagne — — 263              neige — — 264              St. Eustache — — 279            du Cap de Bonne Esp. — 113            du Senegal — — 277            frisé — — 280            huppé — — 259            jaune &amp; rouge — — 279            noir aux joues rouges — 199            rouge petit — — 157            varié — — 279          Pintado, crested — — 688            genus — — 685            Guinea — — ib.            mitred — — 688            white-breasted — — 687          Pipit à coiffe blanc — — 504            bleu — — 502, 503            varié — — 504            verd — — 503, 505          Pipra albifrons — — 530            aureola — — 525            cristata — — 528            erythrocephala — — 521            gutturalis — — 524            leucocilla — — 522            leucocephala — — 524</p>	<p>Pipra manacus — — page 521            minuta — — 526            pareola — — 520            rubetra — — 529            rupicola — — 518            serena — — 521          Pitchou — — 435          Pivotte — — 472          Plastron noir — — 62          Plover, Norfolk — — 806          Plumet blanc — — 531          Pluvier grand — — 806            de Bengale — — 804          Podobé — — 55          Poil, yellow — — 515          Polyglott bird — — 41          Pompadour — — 96          Pouillott — — 512, 514          Poul — — 58, 511          Poule à duvet — — 708            d'Isthme de Darien — 705          Preneur des mouches rouge — 220          Proyer — — 171, 212          Psittacus cristatus ruber — — 119          Psophia crepitans — — 793          Ptarmigan — — 741          Pullet, blackamoor — — 708          Pufushec — — 737          Pushee — — ib.          Putillas — — 362</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; margin: 10px 0;">Q.</p> <p>Quadricolor — — 208          Quail — — 779            Andalusian — — 791            black-necked — — ib.            Chinefe — — 783            Coromandel — — 789            crested — — 784            Gibraltar — — 790            grey-throated — — 783            Indian — — 787            Louisiane — — 785            Luzonian — — 792            Madagascar — — 788</p>
<p>5 O 2 <span style="float: right;">Quail</span></p>	

# I N D E X.

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Quail, Malouine</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">—</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">page</td> <td style="width: 50%;">786</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Manilla</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">790</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    Mexican</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">786</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    New Guinea</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">789</td> </tr> <tr> <td>    noisy</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">787</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">680</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quatozili</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">243</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quauhrzonecolin</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">784</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quereiva</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Queue en éventail</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">128</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quira-panga</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quirizai</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">690</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quy-lum-long-fu</td> <td style="text-align: center;">—</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">337</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center; 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Page 84, erase the whole of *White-eared Tbruff*, N<sup>o</sup> 116, p. 84, it being again described in p. 527, as a *Manakin*; to which genus it truly belongs

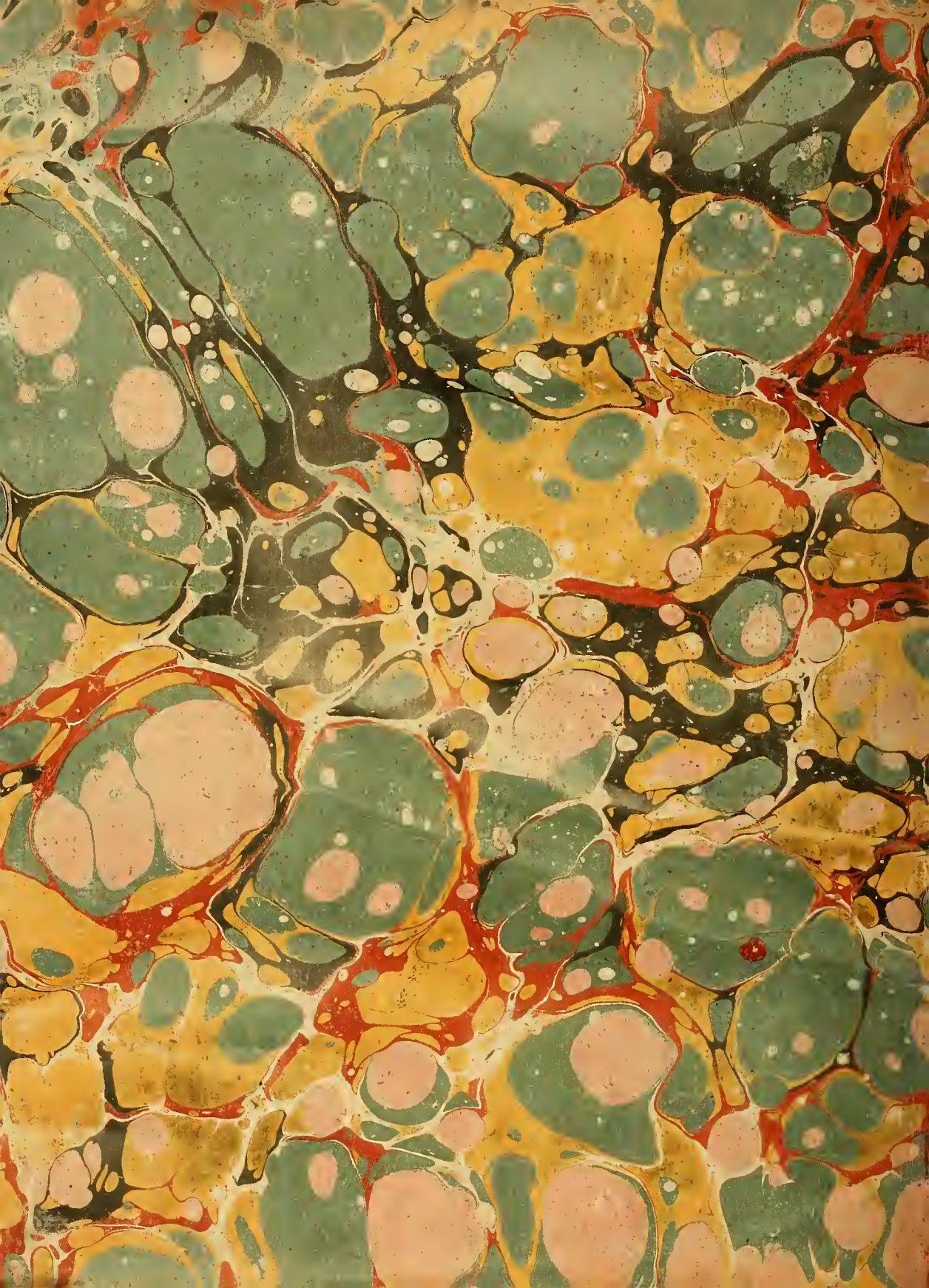
— 129 line 3 for *centre* read *centre*  
 — 140 — 2 — *hordeaca* — *hordeacea*  
 — 385 — ult. — inches — lines  
 — 404 after 3 *Pettychaps* add 3\* *Lesser Pettychaps*  
 — 405 line 15 for *White-chat* read *Whin-chat*  
 — ib. after N<sup>o</sup> 67 add N<sup>o</sup> 67\*, *Blackburnian W.*  
 — 428 line 25 for \* read †  
 — 485 — 19 — à — é  
 — 532 — 2 — *Le oiseau* — *L'oiseau*  
 — 563 in the margin, read *Frontispiece* to Part I.  
 — 613 line 16 for *gutturafa* read *gutturafa*  
 — 704 — 6 — *frise* — *frise*  
 P. 20 l. 19 — 30, 6 — 183, 4 — 462, 5 — 545, 5 — 564, 8  
 — 656, 2 — 724, 14 — 735, 14 and 15 — 759, 2 — 764, 20.  
 for *le* read *la*

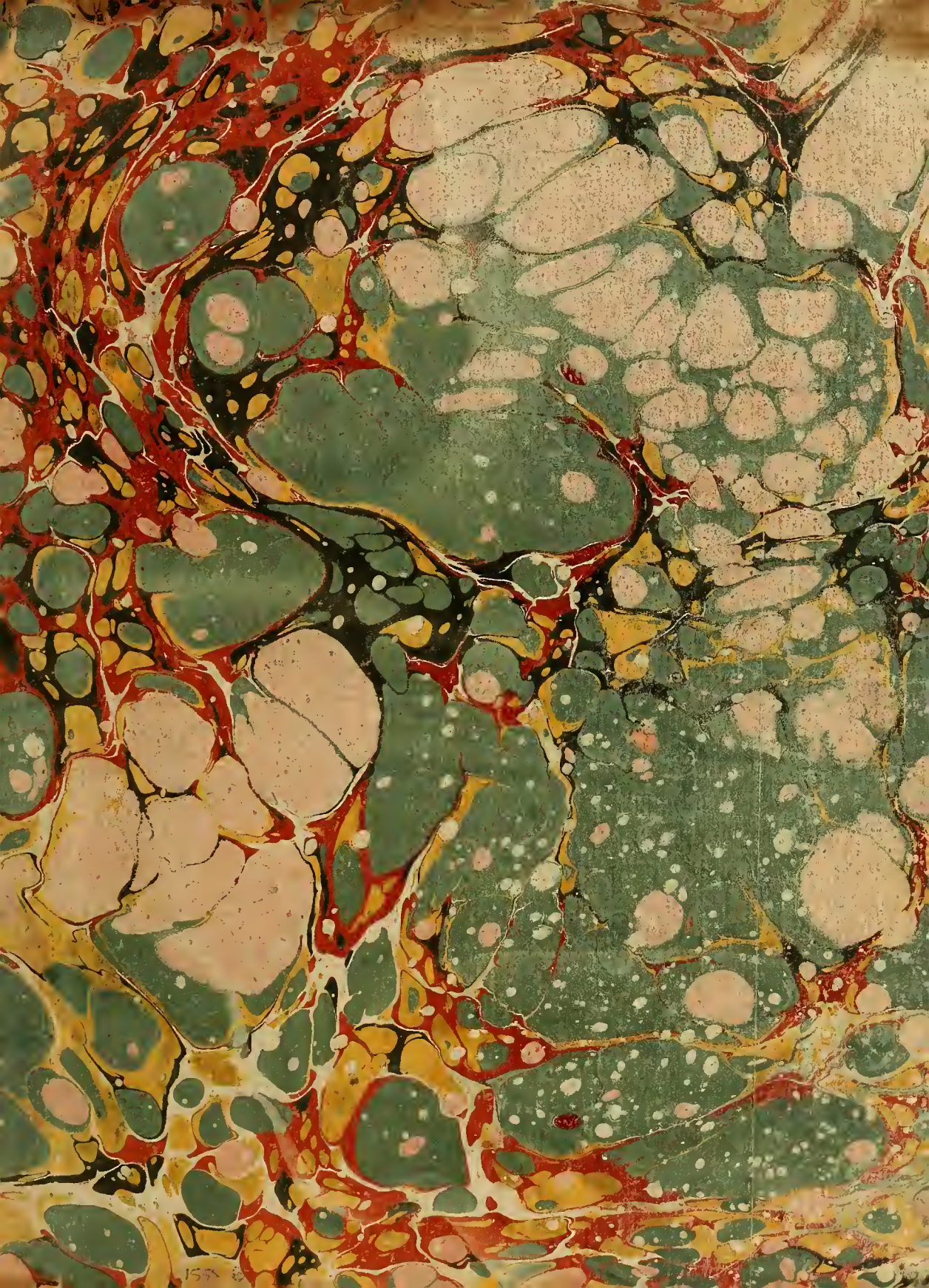












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