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ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

ORNITHOLOGY

BY

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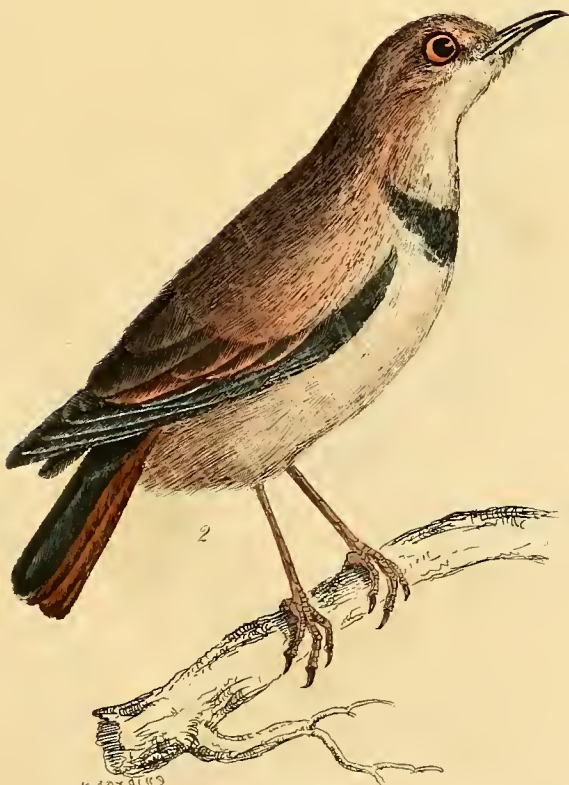
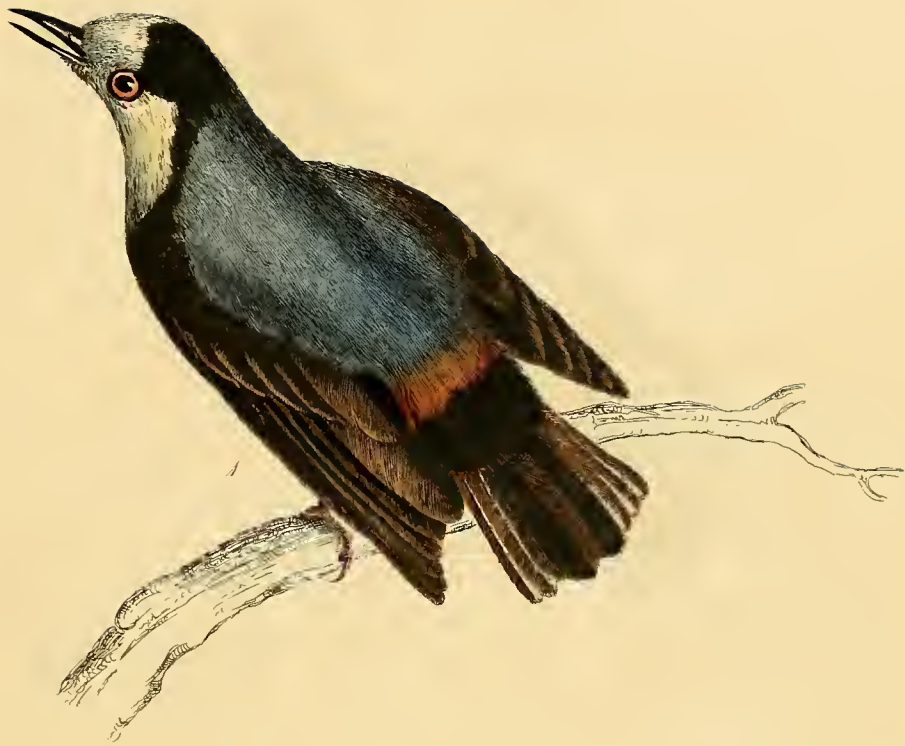
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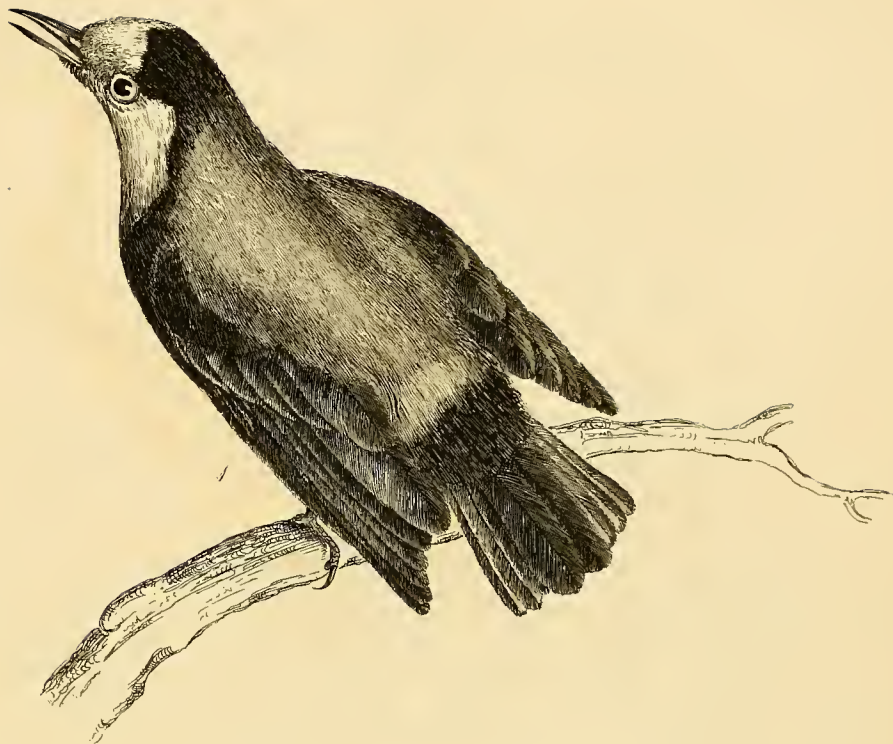
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DUPLICATE



Acanthiza albifrons. 1. Male 2. Female.



Acanthiza albifrons. 1. Male. 2. Female.

ACANTHIZA ALBIFRONS, (NOBIS).

White-fronted Acanthiza.

PLATE LVI. FIG. 1. MALE.—FIG. 2. FEMALE.

MAS.—A. supra grisea, fronte, gula abdomineque albis, pectorali cingulo nigro.

FEM.—Supra brunnea, subtus obscurè albida; pectorali cingulo brunnea.

WE have looked among the *Sylviadæ* of LATHAM in vain for this pretty little bird; but in such a multitude of species, we must acknowledge that we might inadvertently pass it over. It comes under a genus formed by Mr VIGORS for a considerable number of New Holland species, which make a very defined group in this extensive natural section. According to this gentleman, whose information is chiefly derived from the notes of Mr CALEY, they have a great resemblance in their habits to the *Reguli* or Gold-crests, having the restless movements of that group, frequenting low bushes, and what in New Holland are called *scrubs*.

The male is rather larger than the female: the forehead, the throat, belly and vent are pure white; the breast is surrounded with a collar of deep black, which passes upwards to the crown and back part of the head, edging in its way the white of the throat; the back is bluish-grey, terminated by a reddish tinge upon the rump; the wings, coverts, tail, and two centre tail feathers are black, the remaining tail feathers deep wood-brown, with a white spot at the extremity of each inner web. The upper parts of the female are greyish wood-brown; the under parts brownish-white, purest on the throat and middle of the vent; the collar upon the breast is deep brown, shaded at each side into the colour of the upper parts. The young males appear to have the black parts of the plumage of a brownish colour.



Graucalus pectoralis.



Traucalus pectoralis.

GRAUCALUS PECTORALIS, (NOBIS).

Grey-breasted Graucalus.

PLATE LVII.

THIS species was sent to us some time since from Sierra Leone, and although we have seen several specimens in different collections, we have not yet found it described. We have, however, been unable to consult the works of LE VAILLANT.

The length of our specimen is about ten inches. The whole upper parts are a fine light blackish-grey; the throat and breast are deep blackish-grey; the belly, vent, and under tail-coverts pure white; the quills and tail black, with a very narrow edging of greyish-white. The female is nearly alike, the white parts are more tinged with grey, and the dark colour of the throat and breast is much paler, and more indistinctly marked.



Merops Albertoni



Alcedo Albertoni

MEROPS ATHERTONI, (NOBIS).

Azure-throated Bee-eater.

PLATE LVIII.

M. supra viridis, pennis jugularibus valdè elongatis nitidè cœruleis, subtus flavescens, cauda æquali.

THIS beautiful, and we believe hitherto undescribed Bee-Eater, was sent to us, with a variety of other skins, from India, by the late Lieutenant J. ATHERTON of the 13th Light Dragoons, to whose memory we have dedicated the species as a tribute justly due, for his exertions in ornithological pursuits. According to his notes which accompanied the bird, it is stated to be very scarce and rare, inhabiting the thickest jungles in the interior of India, and feeding by night, at which time it is very noisy, repeating frequently the short cry of *curr, curr*. Like the *Merops amictus* of M. TEMMINCK*, the throat and under part of the neck is clothed with long and stiff feathers, which form a kind of frill or gorget, reaching to the upper part of the breast. These feathers are of a fine cœrulean or verditer blue, varying in intensity and lustre, as exposed in different positions to the light. The bill is brownish-black, considerably arched, and strong at the base; the forehead and crown verditer-blue; the whole of the upper part of the body is a bright sap-green, having a few of the feathers tipped with verditer-blue; the tail is square at the end, and rather long; the breast and belly are sulphur-yellow, streaked with green; the vent and under tail-coverts sulphur-yellow; the legs are reddish-brown: the claws are white, hooked and strong. The length of the specimen, the only one we have yet met with, is about thirteen inches.

* Planches Coloriées, pl. 310.



Arenon torquatus.



W. Jardine

Arremon torquatus.

ARREMON TORQUATUS, *Vieillot.*

Silent Tanager.

PLATE LIX.

A. olivaceus, capite medio, nuchaque incanis; vitta oculari fasciaque jugulari nigris; abdomine albido.

Silent Tanager, *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. vi. p. 22.—*Shaw, Gen. Zool.* vol. x. part ii. p. 469.

Tanager silens, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* vol. i. p. 432.

Arremon torquatus, *Vieill. Gall.* plate 78.

THIS bird is a native of Guiana and Cayenne, and constitutes the genus *Arremon* of VIEILLOT. It was separated by him from the Linnean Tanagers, a division possessing an immense variety and modification of characters, and which now affords types for many genera. Very little appears to be known of its habits, and we had no notes accompanying our specimen.

The size is about that of the common Chaffinch. The forehead, cheeks, a broad streak over each eye, and a narrow collar upon the upper part of the breast, are black; the back and sides of the neck are bluish-grey, and that colour is continued upwards in three streaks, one to each eye above the auriculars, and there terminated with white, the other along the centre of the crown; the back, greater and lesser wing-coverts, the edges of the quills and tail-feathers, are yellowish-oil-green; the throat and middle of the breast and belly are pure white, having the sides shaded into a brownish-grey; the quills and tail are brownish-black; the bill is gamboge-yellow; the legs are pale wood-brown, rather long, and the feet large in proportion to the size of the bird.



Psephodes crepitans.



Pophodes crepitans.

PSOPHODES CREPITANS, *Vigors & Horsfield.*

Coach-whip Bird.

PLATE LX.

P. olivaceo-brunneus, subvirescens, capite cristato, jugulo pectoreque nigris; tænia lata utrinque sub oculos alba, abdomine albo variegata.

Coach-whip Honey-eater. *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. vi. p. 187.

Muscicapa crepitans, *Lath. Ind. Orn. supp.* li.

Psophodes crepitans, *Vig. & Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xv. part. i. p. 329.

THIS bird is placed provisionally by Mr VIGORS and Dr HORSFIELD at the extremity of the *Meliphagidæ*. It combines the forms of the *Honey-eaters*, the *Shrikes*, the Linnean *Fly-catchers*, and the long-tailed American *Thamnophili*, and cannot finally be arranged in any group until something more decided is known regarding its structure and manners. The tongue, which is the only member in a dried state that could lead us to any opinion, was wanting in a number of specimens we have had an opportunity of inspecting; and it does not yet appear to have been seen by any former describers. The accounts we have of the habits seem to ally it as much to the above-mentioned genera as it is by its external characters.

The general shape of the bird approaches that of the Thrushes or larger Shrikes: the wings are very short, the tail long and broad; the upper coverts and rump feathers possess all the characters of American *Thamnophili* and the Puff-backed Shrikes of Africa. The length is from ten to eleven inches: the head is fully crested, and with the breast and side of the belly is deep black; upon the lower part of the cheeks there is a broad stripe of white, which in some specimens is nearly joined in the centre of the throat; the feathers on the centre of the belly are tipped with white, sometimes forming nearly an entire patch of that colour from the approximation of the spots; the back, rump, base of the tail, and greater wing-coverts, are yellowish-oil-green; the quills and extremity of the tail brownish-black; the two exterior tail-feathers are tipped with white.



Mimeta Viridis.



Mimeta Viridis.



MIMETA VIRIDIS, *King*.

Green Grakle.

PLATE LXI.

M. olivaceo-viridis, subtus albida, nigro guttatim striata; alis caudaque nigro-fuscis, illis albido marginatis, hoc apice albo.

Gracula viridis, *Lath.* Ind. Orn. Supp. xxviii.—*Shaw*, Gen. Zool. vol. viii. p. 473.

Green Grakle, *Lath.* Gen. Hist. vol. iii. p. 168.

Mimetis viridis, *King's* Survey of the Coasts of Australia, App. vol. ii. p. 415.

Mimeta viridis, *Fig. & Horsf.* Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xv. part i. p. 326.

WE are indebted to Captain P. P. KING for the formation of the present genus, founded upon the *Gracula viridis*, the *Green Grakle* of modern British ornithologists, with two new species discovered by him during his survey of the intertropical coasts of Australia, and also for some very judicious remarks upon the nature of these birds, giving the grounds upon which his genus is founded. We have thought these remarks worthy of being transcribed: "The next bird in the collection (alluding to the birds collected during his voyages, and described along with this), has been arranged by Dr LATHAM in the Linnean genus *Gracula*, but appears to me to agree in no respect with that genus, as originally characterised by LINNÆUS, much less with it as it has been modified by modern ornithologists. Whether we consider, according to M. CUVIER, that the type of *Gracula* is the *Paradisea tristis*, LINN., or, according to M. TEMMINCK, that it is the *Gracula religiosa*, LINN., in which latter opinion I feel rather disposed to acquiesce, my bird agrees with the group in none of its essential characters. In fact, the Linnean genus *Oriolus* is that to which it bears the closest resemblance in its general appearance; particularly by a similar disposition of its colours, and in the structure of its bill, wings, and legs. I would at once refer it to that genus, but that I have some reason to think that it belongs to the Meliphagous birds, which are so abundant in New Holland, and which have been observed to assume the appearance of almost every group in the *Insessores*. Indeed, some birds of that country, which have been decided to be Meliphagous, such as the *Meliphaga cyanops*, LEWIN, and others allied to it, which differ little from the bird before us, have so many external relations with the *Orioles*, that they probably would be found to arrange themselves in the same family with them, were it not for the totally different structure of their tongue, and

MIMETA VIRIDIS.

the consequent difference in their habits of life. Of the tongue or mode of feeding of the bird at present before us, I can myself say nothing decisively, not having had leisure or opportunity, as I have already observed, of attending to the more interesting details of natural history during the expedition. But general opinion places this bird among the groups that feed by suetion; and as I have a second species, hitherto undescribed, which is closely allied to it, I prefer forming both provisionally into a new genus, to referring them to one, from which, although they agree with it in external appearance, they may be totally remote, in consequence of their internal anatomy and habits of life, the error at least will not be so great, and may be easily retrieved. If the tongue of my birds be found to accord with that of the *Orioles*, and not of the *Honey-suckers*, my group of course must fall."

We lately procured seven skins of this species from the neighbourhood of Sydney, and one of these fortunately still possessed the tongue, which perfectly proves, as far as we can judge from structure, Captain KING's anticipations of their feeding in the same manner as the large *Meliphagous* birds of New Holland, and will therefore confirm the importance of his genus. The tongue is however different, and to a certain degree modified from the form and structure of the true slender-billed *Meliphagidæ*, and those of the genera *Anthochaera*, *Tropidorhynchus*, and *Sericulus*, and instead of being long and slender, and divided into a fine pencil of filaments at the tip, it in this genus retains the form of that of the *Orioles* or *Thrushes*, but is furnished at the tip and edges, and upon the upper surface, with numerous long filaments, raised or starting from the substance itself. In the description of *Sericulus chrysocephalus*, we stated as our opinion, that all the larger *Meliphagidæ* feed chiefly on fruits; but we have no doubt of their occasionally resorting, in the scarcity of these, to other food; and such certainly seems to be the case with this species. Its natural food may be fruits and other bodies possessing a saccharine quality, and it will thus be entitled to its station in the group; but this does not prove that it is incapacitated, in a case of necessity, from living and agreeing with another sort of nourishment. It will add another link to the chain of connecting affinities.

All the adult specimens we have procured agree with the descriptions of Captain KING, and those by Mr VIGORS and Dr HORSFIELD. Some others appeared to be in their immature plumage, and had the edges of the quills, secondaries and tail, of a light sienna-red, the under wing-coverts were also tinged with red. The breast was more dusky, and did not possess the fine greenish tinge on the sides of the adult males. There was also a very slight difference in the size.



Anas tadornoides.



Anas tadornoides.

ANAS TADORNOIDES, (NOBIS).

New Holland Sheldrake.

PLATE LXII.

A. capite remigibus caudaque nigris, pectore, inferiore colli, castaneis; collum cingulo albo; dorso abdomineque nigris, albo castaneoque pulcherrimè sparsis.

New Holland Shieldrake, *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. x. p. 306.

THE only specimen we have ever seen of this duck, was purchased a considerable time since with some other New Holland skins; and it appears to be the same as that described by Dr LATHAM under the title of "New Holland Shieldrake." We do not know in what part of the country it was killed. It is certainly yet unfigured.

In the shape, size, and somewhat in the distribution of colouring, it resembles the Sheldrake, but wants all the real characters which belong to this group. The head and upper part of the neck are brownish-black, glossed with green: the colour of the breast is a fine pale chesnut, which runs over and joins upon the upper part of the back; between the chesnut and the brownish-black of the head and neck, there is a ring of about half an inch in breadth, pure white; the back, belly, and vent, are brownish-black, finely waved and mottled with reddish-white; the shoulder, the greater and lesser wing-coverts, are pure white; the lower scapulars are deep chesnut on the outer webs, on the inner reddish-grey; the secondary quills are a rich glossy green; the quills, rump, tail, and under coverts, deep black, all but the first glossed with green; the bill, legs and feet are bluish-black.



Coccothraustes Melanura.



Coccothraustes Melanura.

COCOTHRAUSTES MELANURA, (NOBIS).

Black-tailed Hawfinch.

PLATE LXIII.

C. capite, remigibus caudaque nigris, dorso brunnescente; rostro pedibusque flavis.

Le Gros-bec de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 199.

Grey-necked Grosbeak, *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. v. p. 250.—*Shaw. Gen. Zool.* vol. ix. part ii. p. 312.

Loxia melanura, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* vol. i. p. 389.

WE are indebted to MR ANDREW JOHNSTONE, for some years surgeon to the Buckinghamshire East Indiaman, for skins of this handsome and typical species, which he procured from the Chinese in the neighbourhood of Canton. Though described by most general ornithological writers, we are aware of no plate, unless it may be in the *Planches Enluminées* of BUFFON, which we have not had an opportunity of consulting.

It approaches very nearly to the size of the common Hawfinch of Great Britain, but is of a more slender and elegant form. The head, cheeks, throat, quills, greater coverts and tail, are very deep black, with steel-blue reflections; the greater coverts are tipped with white, and the exterior webs of the second, third, fourth and fifth quills are white for an inch from the point. The back is dull wood-brown, shaded into a brownish-grey on the rump; the under parts are a very pale wood-brown, shaded into a chesnut colour on the sides and flanks; the under tail-coverts are nearly pure white; the bill and legs are fine gamboge-yellow.



Garrulus coronatus.



Garrulus coronatus.

GARRULUS CORONATUS, *Swainson.*

Crowned Jay.

PLATE LXIV.

G. cristatus, cœruleus, fronte, superciliis gulaque albescentibus, secundariis nigro fasciatis.

Garrulus coronatus, Swainson, Phil. Mag. & Ann. for June 1827, p. 437.

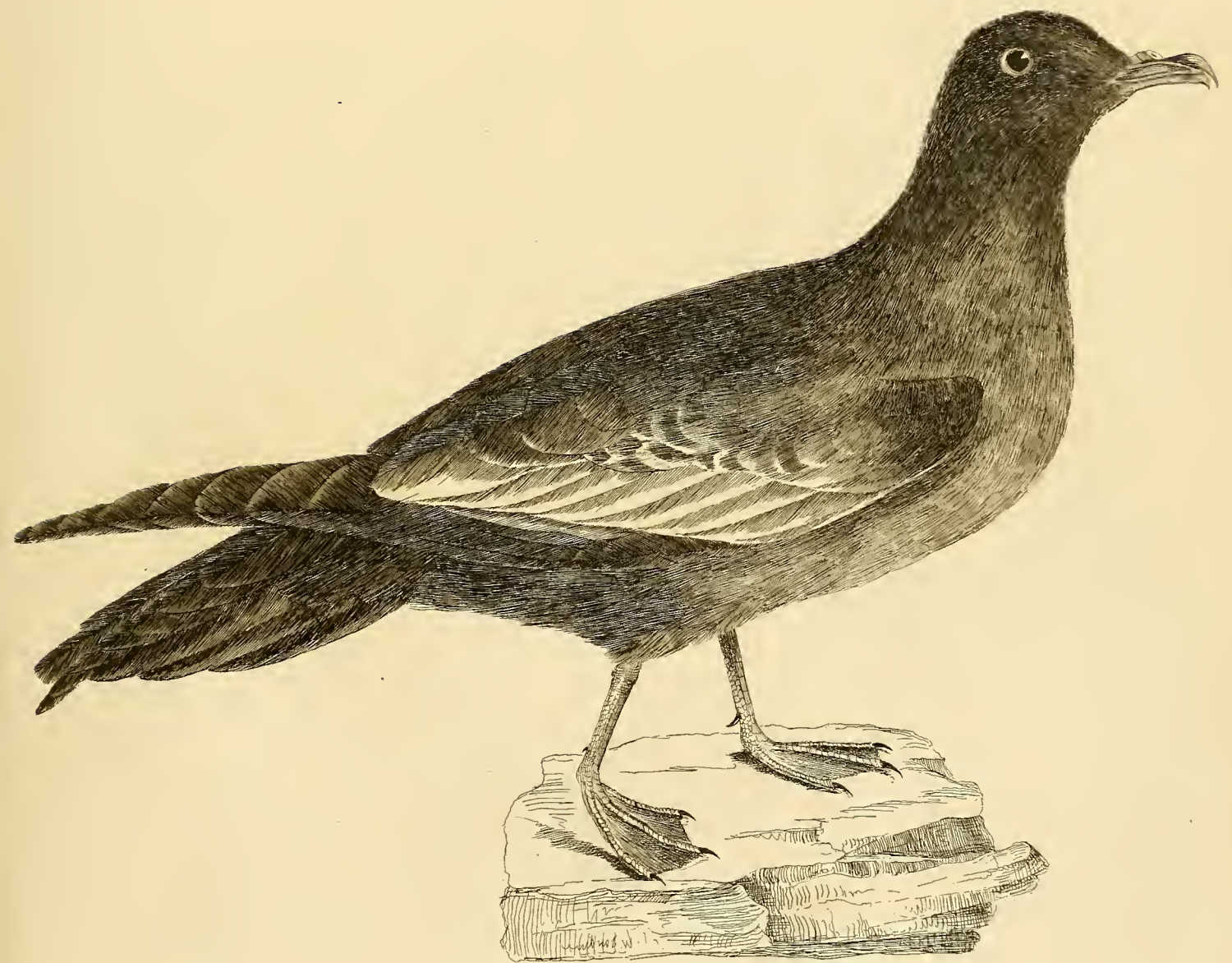
THE merit of first describing this beautiful species is we believe, due to MR SWAINSON; but we are not aware of any figure of it. Most of the specimens that have reached this country have been sent by Mr WILLIAM BULLOCK from the table land of Mexico; ours was purchased at the sale of that gentleman's curiosities, which took place in London about two or three years since.

The head is adorned with a very full and ample crest of a deep bluish-black, having the feathers on the front tipped with a clear bluish-white; the cheeks and back part of the head are black, but a narrow white circle surrounds the eyes, with a stripe on the upper part running backward upon the chest. The upper parts are of a deep bluish-purple, paler upon the rump: the breast is of the same colour, but of a more dingy tinge; the chin is dusky white; the belly and vent of a fine pale verditer-blue; the wings and tail are deep azure-blue, assuming an ultramarine shade in different lights; the greater and lesser wing-coverts are banded with black.

The length of the bird is from ten to twelve inches; the size and shape is nearly that of the Blue Canadian Jay, the *Corvus cristatus* of LINNÆUS.



Procellaria Bulwerii.



Procellaria Bulwerii.

PROCELLARIA BULWERII, (NOBIS).

Bulwer's Petrel.

PLATE LXV.

P. niger, subtus brunnescens, cauda cuneata.

WE are indebted to the kindness of Mr BULWER, during some years a resident in Madeira, for the subject of this plate, which we consider as yet undescribed. It is not to be found in the works of LATHAM or SHAW, or indeed in any other which we have had an opportunity of consulting; and, from its marked characters, it is not a species that would be easily overlooked. The length of our specimen is about ten inches: it will come under that division of the group where the nostrils are contained in one tube, but have a division between them. The plumage is entirely of a deep sooty black, paler upon the throat, and on the breast and belly slightly tinged with brown. The form of the tail is the greatest peculiarity; this contains twelve feathers, and is very much cuneated, the centre plumes being above two inches longer than the exterior, thus giving us a form at variance with the smaller and true Petrels, where we find it either square or forked.

It inhabits Madeira or the small islands adjacent.



Spizaetus cristatellus.



Spizaetus cristatellus.

SPIZÆTUS CRISTATELLUS, (NOBIS).

Crested Spizætus.

PLATE LXVI.

S. crista occipitali, corpore supra nigro-brunneo, infra albo, caudâ griseo-nigrescente, septem fasciis nigris, apice albo, tarsis plumatis.

Falco cristatellus, *Temm.* Pl. Coloriées, 282. le male peu éloigné de l'état adulte.

Autour cristatelle, *Lesson*, Man. d'Ornith. v. i. p. 94.

WE are enabled to give a figure of this rare and beautiful species, by the courtesy and polite attention of the Honourable H. T. LIDDELL of Eslington-House, M. P. for Northumberland, into whose possession the specimen from which our figure is taken came under the following circumstances, which, if authenticated, will entitle it to hold a place as a rare and occasional visitant in the list of British Fauna*. In the autumn of 1828, Mr R. LIDDELL was shewn this bird by Mr JOHN WINGATE, animal preserver at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who informed him that he received the skin, a short time previous, in a fresh state, from Aberdeen, and that the account he got with it, stated that it had been killed upon the coast by the captain of a vessel about to enter that port. Being new as a species to Mr LIDDELL, it was immediately purchased by him to enrich the valuable collection of his brother, and soon afterwards was kindly sent over to Twizell-House, for the inspection of Mr SELBY, in order that, if possible, the species might be determined. It appears to be the adult state of TEMMINCK'S *Falco cristatellus* (*Autour cristatelle*), figured as an immature male in his "Nouveau Recueil de Planches Coloriées," pl. 282, and differs from it in having the upper parts of a darker brown, the forehead and under parts pure white, which he states to be the appropriate

* Should its capture upon the British coast be satisfactorily established, Mr SELBY purposes to figure it of the natural size, as one of the supplemental plates of his "Illustrations of British Land Birds."

SPIZÆTUS CRISTATELLUS.

livery of the adult. By TEMMINCK this and two other species belonging to the same group (*Falco limnæetus* Horsf. and *F. niveus*, Temm.) have been placed in that section of the old genus *Falco* of authors, which he denominates Autours or Hawks, the type of which is the *Falco* now *Astur palumbarius* (Goshawk). But, by CUVIER and VIEILLOT, these and some other species have been separated from the true Goshawks under the title of Eagle Hawks, forming the genus *Morphnus* of the first distinguished naturalist, *Spizætus* of the latter. Under these respective generic appellations, however, two modifications of form are apparent, and easily recognised. We have therefore retained, under the latter title, those species of which *Sp. cristatellus* may be considered the type, and which have the bill weaker and more immediately bending from the base, with feathered tarsi; leaving the generic appellation of *Morphnus* to such as possess a stronger bill, nearly straight at the base, the tarsi long and naked, of which *M. Uru-bitinga* may be taken as a type. With the habits and peculiar economy of this bird we are unacquainted, but, judging from the form of its feet, its long, hooked and sharp talons, and compact form, we should consider it as possessed of considerable predatorial powers. It is a native of the warmer climates of Asia, and is found in Ceylon and other parts of the East Indies, but from its rarity in collections, does not appear to be a numerous species.

The bill is black, the cere of a yellowish-green colour, the naked space between the bill and eyes greenish-black. The forehead, throat, sides of neck, and whole of the under parts, pure white; the legs are long, the tarsi thickly clothed with white feathers; the crown of the head and nape yellowish-brown, mixed with umber-brown; from the occiput spring six or eight elongated dark brown feathers, forming a pendent crest; the whole of the upper parts of the body are of a dark umber-brown, each feather with a paler margin; the ridge of the wings is white; the tail is long, of a deep clove-brown colour, with seven narrow black bars, the tip white; the feet are yellow, the toes reticulated as far as the last phalange, and armed with powerful sharp and crooked claws, particularly those of the interior and hind toes. Length about twenty inches; the wings when closed appear to reach about one-half the length of the tail; the first quill is narrow and short, the fourth and fifth the longest in the wing.



Cuculus cineraceus.





Cuculus cineraceus.

CUCULUS CINERACEUS, *Vigors & Horsfield.*

Barred-tailed Cuckoo.

PLATE LXVII.

C. supra plumbeus, subtus ochraceo-ruber; cauda nigra utrinque albo denticulata.

Barred-tailed Cuckoo, *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. iii. p. 310.

Cuculus cineraceus, *Vig. & Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xv. p. 298.

IF we can judge by the number of specimens which we have generally met with in collections of skins from New Holland, we should say that this plain-looking species of Cuckoo was very common, notwithstanding, Dr LATHAM seems to be the only person who has noticed it previous to the description of the Linnean Society's collection. We know nothing of its habits. Its migrations, if any, are most likely confined to New Holland, or to the Islands nearest to it. We are not aware of the species being found elsewhere.

The length of most specimens seems to be from nine to eleven inches. The upper part of the plumage is a dull bluish-grey, on the wings tinged with brown, upon the tail nearly black; the throat is pale blue-grey, the rest of the under parts reddish ochre-yellow, palest on the belly and vent; the inner webs of the quills are marked with white, which forms a diagonal bar across the under surface; the tail, with the exception of the centre feathers, is deeply dentated with narrow white markings, which gives it nearly a barred appearance when expanded. The feet and legs appear to have been yellow.

The Females are generally duller in the colouring, and have the under parts transversely barred with dull bluish-black. The Young of the first year are dull umber-brown, with transverse darker markings.

GENUS ACCENTOR, *Bechstein*.

MOTACILLA, *Linn. Gmel.*—STURNUS, *Lath.*

ORDO II. INSESSORES; Tribus 2. DENTIROSTRES; Fam. 4. SYLVIADÆ, *Vigors.*—ORD. II. LES PASSEREUX; Fam. 1. LES DENTIROSTRES, *Cuvier.*
—ORD. III. INSECTIVORES, *Temminck.*—ORD. III. PASSERES, *Latham.*—ORD. II. AMBULATOIRES; Fam. 6. CANORI, *Illiger.*—ORD. II. SYLVICOLÆ; Tribus 2. ANISODACTYLI; Fam. 20. CANORI, *Vieillot.*

CHAR. GEN.—*Rostrum* subconicum, rectum, acuminatum, basi depressum, tomis introsum inclinantibus, maxillâ emarginatâ. *Nares* basales, nudæ, in membrana lata sitæ. *Lingua* fissa. *Alæ* mediocres, remige primo brevissimo, tertio quartoque longissimis, secundo paulo breviori. *Pedes* inessores subfortes. *Acropodia* scutellata, digito externo cum medio basi coalito.

Typus genericus, ACCENTOR ALPINUS, *Bechst.*

THE genus *Accentor* was first established by BECHSTEIN, to separate from the other *Sylviadæ*, a small but well marked group of birds, confined, as far as has yet been observed, to the mountainous and temperate parts of Europe and Asia. By LINNÆUS and the earlier writers, two of the species then known, the *Accentor alpinus* and *Ac. modularis*, were included in his genus *Motacilla*, which, as then constituted, contained not only the different species of the genus *Motacilla* as now restricted, but the whole of the genus *Sylvia* of LATHAM, and several other nearly allied groups. By LATHAM the *Accentor alpinus* was placed among the Starlings, under two different specific names, *Sturnus collaris* and *Sturnus Muritanicus*; at the same time, the *Accentor modularis*, though possessing precisely the same characters, was ranged in his genus *Sylvia*. The distinguishing characteristic of *Accentor* consists in the form of the bill, which is considerably stronger than the more typical representations of the family, and indicates a different economy and mode of living, it being subconic, the upper mandible considerably depressed at the base, and the margins or cutting edges of both mandibles bent inwards; the legs also are more robust. In its affinities, it serves as a link to connect the *Merulidæ* with the more typical groups of the *Sylviadæ*, and, according to the views of Mr VIGORS, holds a station between the genera *Hylophilus* and *Iora*, and the genus *Curruca*, of which the Nightingale (*Cur. Luscinia*) may be cited as

GENUS ACCENTOR.

an example. Possessing, as we have before observed, a stronger bill than the other *Sylviadae*, which are either entirely insectivorous, or, as that member increases in strength, partly insectivorous and partly frugivorous, the food of the Accentors consists principally of hard seeds, such as grain, the seeds of grasses, and cruciform plants. They are birds which affect a cold temperature, two of the known species being natives of mountainous regions, and the third of the northern countries of Europe.

SYNOPSIS SPECIERUM.

ACCENTOR.

1. ACCENTOR ALPINUS.—A. supra fusco-cinereo dorso strigis fuscis vario, gulâ albâ fusco maculatâ; tectricibus alarum nigris, apicibus albis; infra canõ rufescente maculato, retricibus lateralibus apicibus rufo-albidis.
Accentor alpinus, *Bechst.* Naturg. Deut. 63. p. 700.—*Temm.* Man. d'Ornith. v. i. p. 248.
Motacilla alpina, *Gmel.* Syst. i. p. 957.
Sturnus collaris, *Lath.* Ind. Orn. vol. i. p. 323. sp. 5.
Sturnus Muritanicus, *Lath.* Ind. Ornith. vol. i. p. 325. sp. 11.
Collared Stare, *Lath.* Syn. vol. iii. p. 8. sp. 5.
Alpine Warbler, *Lath.* Syn. vol. iv. p. 434. sp. 25.
Le Fauvette des Alpes, *Buff.* Ois. vol. v. p. 156. t. 10.
Long. 6–7 pollices.
HAB. Europâ boreali, Britannia raris.
In museis Rev. Dr THACKERY, P. J. SELBIE, et GULIELMI JARDINE, Baronetti.
2. ACCENTOR MODULARIS.—A. supra fusco-griseo, capite dorsoque maculis nigris, pectore cœrulescente-cinereo.
Accentor modularis, *Cuv.* Reg. Anim. vol. i. p. 368.—*Temm.* vol. ii. p. 249.
Motacilla modularis, *Linn.* vol. i. p. 329.—*Gmel.* vol. i. p. 952. sp. 3.
Sylvia modularis, *Lath.* Ind. Orn. vol. ii. p. 511. sp. 13.
Le Mouchet, Traine buisson, ou Fauvette d'Hiver, *Buff.* Ois. vol. v. p. 151.
Accenteur Mouchet, *Temm.* Man. d'Ornith. vol. i. p. 247.
Schiefer Bustiger sanger, *Meyer,* Tasschenb. Deut. i. p. 245.
Hedge Accentor, *Selby's* Illust. Br. Ornith. vol. i. p. 205. pl. 43. fig. 4.
Hedge Sparrow, *Br. Zool.* i. No. 150.—*Arct. Zool.* vol. ii. p. 418.—*Albin,* vol. iii. t. 59.—*Lath.* Syn. vol. iv. p. 419. sp. 9.—*Mont.* Ornith. Dict.—*Lewin's* Br. Birds, vol. iii. t. 102.—*Pult.* Cat. Dorset. p. 9.
The Winter Fauvette, *Bewick's* Br. Birds, vol. i. p. 213.
Long. 5½–6 pollices.
HAB. Britannia, Europa meridionali.
In museis plerisque.
3. ACCENTOR MONTINELLUS.—A. capite nigro, corpore supra rufo-cinereo, maculis ochraceis, infra luteo, strigis brunneis vario.
Accentor montinellus, *Temm.* Man. d'Ornith. vol. i. p. 251.—*Lesson,* Man. vol. i. p. 298.
Long. pollices.
HAB. Europa meridionali.



Accentor alpinus.



Accentor alpinus.

ACCENTOR ALPINUS, *Bechstein.*

Alpine Accentor.

PLATE LXVIII.

A. supra fusco-cinereo, dorso strigis fuscis vario, gula alba fusco-maculata; tectricibus alarum nigris, apicibus albis, infra cano-rufescente maculato, rectricibus lateralibus apicibus rufo albidis.

Accentor alpinus, *Bechst. Naturg. Deut.* vol. iii. p. 700.—*Temm. Man. d'Ornith.* ed. 2. vol. i. p. 248.

Motacilla alpina, *Gmel. Syst.* vol. i. p. 957.

Sturnus Muritanicus, *Lath. Ind. Ornith.* vol. i. p. 325. sp. 11.

Sturnus collaris, *Lath. Ind. Ornith.* vol. i. p. 323. sp. 5.—*Shaw's Zool.* vol. x. p. 490.

Collared Stare, *Lath. Syn.* vol. iii. p. 8. sp. 5.

Le Fauvette des Alpes, *Buff. Ois.* vol. v. p. 156. t. 10.

WE feel great pleasure in being able to record this species, which we have selected as the appropriate type of the genus *Accentor*, as an occasional British visitant, the specimen from which our figure is taken having been killed at Cambridge, in the garden of King's College, and now in the possession of the Rev. Dr THACKERY, whose collection it enriches, and who kindly accommodated us with the loan of the bird, in order to make the requisite drawings.

In form it generally resembles our indigenous species the *Accentor modularis* (Hedge Accentor), but is considerably larger, and differs in the disposition and colours of its plumage. The head, neck, breast, and back, are of a deep ash-grey colour, the latter with large spots of blackish-brown; the throat is white, with small angular spots of blackish-brown; the belly and flanks yellowish-white, tinged and spotted with reddish-brown; the lesser and middle wing-coverts black, the tip of the exterior web of each feather white; tail clove-brown, the exterior feathers with a large reddish-white spot at the tip of the interior web; legs and toes ochre-yellow; the base of the bill yellow, the tip black. The Alpine Accentor is an inhabitant of the mountainous regions of Europe, and particularly affects those which are abrupt and rocky. Upon Mount St Bernard it is very common,

ACCENTOR ALPINUS.

and may be seen in the environs of the convent. In summer it ascends to the very elevated stations, where it breeds in holes and fissures of the rocks ; it lays four or five eggs, of a pale bluish-green colour. In winter, as the snows accumulate upon the rocky steeps, it descends towards the valleys and middle regions of the mountains, where it subsists upon the seeds of alpine grasses and plants, at this season constituting its entire food ; in summer, however, in addition to its vegetable diet, it destroys grasshoppers and other insects.



Pomatorhinus trivirgatus.



Pomatorhinus trivirgatus.

POMATORHINUS TRIVIRGATUS, *Temminck.*

Three-banded Pomatorhinus.

PLATE LXIX.

P. supra brunneus, *subtus* pallidè castaneus, capite gulaque albis, fascia brunnea in vertice medio instructo.

Pomatorhin tribande; *Pomatorhinus trivirgatus*, *Temm.* Pl. Col. 443.

THIS species, lately acquired from New Holland, is from ten to eleven inches in length. The general colour of the upper parts is umber-brown, paler upon the neck and back of the head, and gradually running in a band over the crown, and through the cheek and auriculars along the base of the upper mandible. On each side of this there is a parallel band of white, ending upon the sides of the head, forming three distinct longitudinal stripes, from which M. TEMMINCK derives his trivial name. The throat and breast are white; the belly, vent, sides, and under sides of the wings pale reddish-brown or orange, tinged with umber-brown; the tail is nearly black, and, with the exception of the centre feathers, has about an inch on the tip of each white.

This species agrees very nearly with Dr HORSFIELD'S characters of the genus, except in the proportion of the wings. In the typical species the fifth, sixth, and seventh quills are longest, and nearly equal; in this the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, are the longest, and equal. The same proportions are found in another species figured by M. TEMMINCK, and from the same county, the *P. turdinus*, and it is probable that the New Holland individuals will hereafter form a separate group.



Columba purpurata





W. Jardine

Columba purpurata

COLUMBA PURPURATA, *Latham.*

Purple-crowned Pigeon.

PLATE LXX.

C. viridis, pileo purpurascente, flavo cincto, collo pectoreque griseis, hoc plumis dentatis, alæ remige primo filatim terminato.

Columba purpurata, *Lath. Ind. Ornith. vol. ii. p. 598.*

Purple-crowned Pigeon, *Lath. Gen. Hist. vol. viii. p. 63.*

Colomba kurukuru, *Temm. Hist. Fig. et Gall. tom. i. p. 280.*

Ptilinopus purpuratus, var. *regina*, *Swainson, Zool. Journ. vol. i. p. 474.*

ACCORDING to the several ornithologists who have described this beautiful pigeon, it appears to be subject to very considerable and decided variety of plumage. That now figured seems to be the most common state; and from this it differs in having the rose-coloured crown very pale or very deep purple; sometimes with, and sometimes without, the surrounding yellow margin; in having the whole head, neck, and upper part of the breast nearly pure white, with the yellow circular crown only, as in the individual figured on Plate 254. of M. TEMMINCK'S *Pl. Coloriées*, in having the upper parts, wings, tail, and under parts of the body, of nearly an uniform dull green, and with the legs and feet reddish; and in having or wanting the purple patch in the centre of the belly. The white and light coloured varieties have been brought from the Isle of Celebs; that with dull green plumage appears to be found in Tongataboo, Ulieta, and some neighbouring islands; and our present state seems most common on the continent of New Holland itself. M. TEMMINCK has also received specimens from the Isle of Timor and from Batavia. We strongly suspect, however, that more than one species is involved among these different varieties, which some one in possession of them may hereafter be enabled to determine, and their varied geographical distribution tends considerably to strengthen this opinion.

This species has been chosen by Mr SWAINSON as the type of a genus, to include several of the smaller pigeons with feathered tarsi, and with

COLOMBA PURPURATA.

the first quill suddenly emarginating at the extremity. The present is the only one of the group we have had an opportunity of examining, and on that account we provisionally retain it in its old situation. Our specimen agrees very nearly with that described by Mr SWAINSON in the Zoological Journal, except in the tarsi in front being bare for nearly a quarter of an inch above the division of the toes ; on the sides the feathers reach a little farther.

The length is fully nine inches ; the crown of the head deep crimson-red, surrounded by a yellow band, commencing at the corners of the mouth ; the upper parts are rich yellowish-green ; the quills with a very narrow edging of pale straw-yellow ; the secondaries with a broader edging of gamboge-yellow. The tail is tipped with yellow, having the green immediately above the band of a darker shade ; this with the wings in some lights appear tinged bronze. The throat is pale straw-yellow ; the neck, breast, and upper part of the belly, are pale greenish-grey, the feathers on the breast having the form of that represented on the plate. Cross the lower part of the belly, immediately above the thighs, there is a band of rich orange-yellow, changing to crimson-red on the centre, and passing into pale gamboge-yellow over the vent and under the tail-coverts. The thighs and two-thirds of the tarsi are covered with pale green feathers ; the feet and naked part of the tarsi appear to have been greenish-yellow.

The specimen figured is from New Holland, and was obligingly furnished to us by Mr Ross, gunmaker, Edinburgh.

The figures on the plate represent the shapes of the first quill, and feathers upon the breast.



Colluricincla cinerea.



W. Jardine

Colluricincla cinerea.

COLLURICINCLA CINEREA, *Vigors & Horsfield.*

Grey Shrike-Thrush.

PLATE LXXI.

MAS. C. supra grisea, dorso brunnescente, subtus pallidior gula regioneque ante
oculari albidis.

FEM. Subtus grisea gula pectoreque nigro striatis.

Colluricincla cinerea, Vig. & Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xv. p. 214.

THIS is another solitary individual, forming the type of a New Holland genus, characterized by Messrs. VIGORS and HORSFIELD in a late volume of the Linnean Society's Transactions. It is placed by those gentlemen in the subfamily *Thamnophilina*, as forming the representative in Australasia of the American *Thamnophili*, and the African *Malaconoti*; but we are again at fault, from our total ignorance of their manner or habits.

The length of the specimens we have examined, is about eight inches; the general form strong and robust, and a good deal similar to our thrushes. The texture of the plumage is also similar, with the exception of the feathers on the lower part of the back and upon the rump, being more elongated.

The bill is very strong, considerably compressed, and slightly curved and notched at the tip. The rictus is furnished with weak bristles. The general colours of the male are bluish-grey, approaching to blackish-grey, on the head, and on the back and shoulders, of a yellowish-brown. The under parts are pale grey, nearly white on the throat and lower parts of the cheeks. The wings are brownish-black, the outer margins of the quills pale grey. The tail is square, containing twelve feathers, and of a brownish-grey. In the female, the colours are in general more obscure, those of the under parts blackish-grey, with the centre of each feather streaked with black. The feet and legs are, as among the thrushes. Our speci-

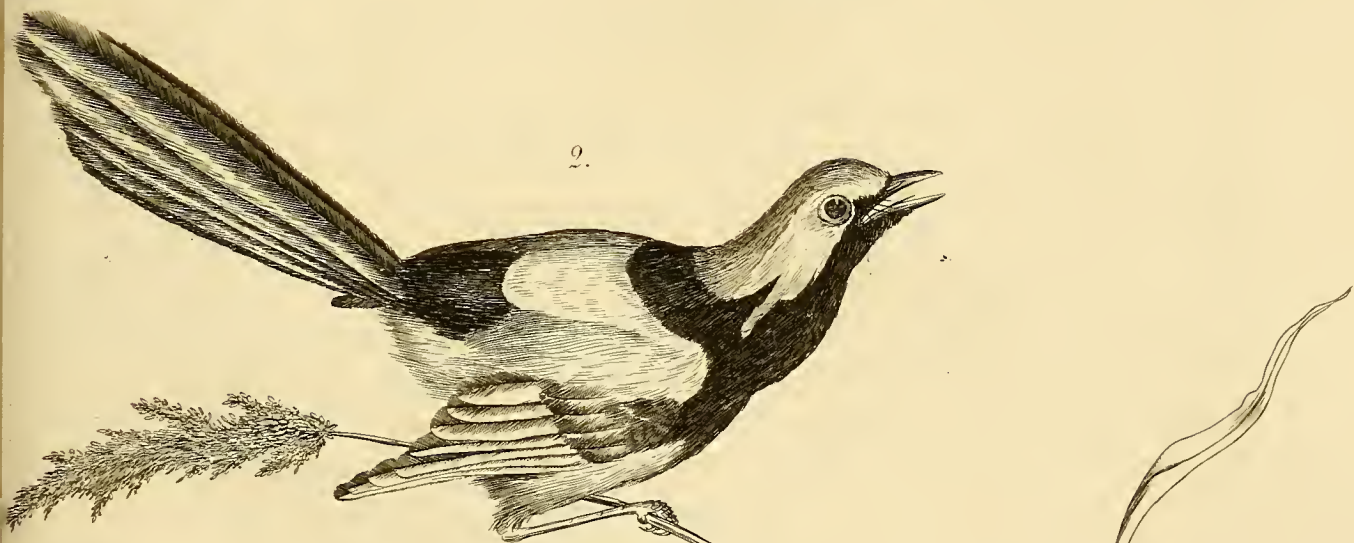
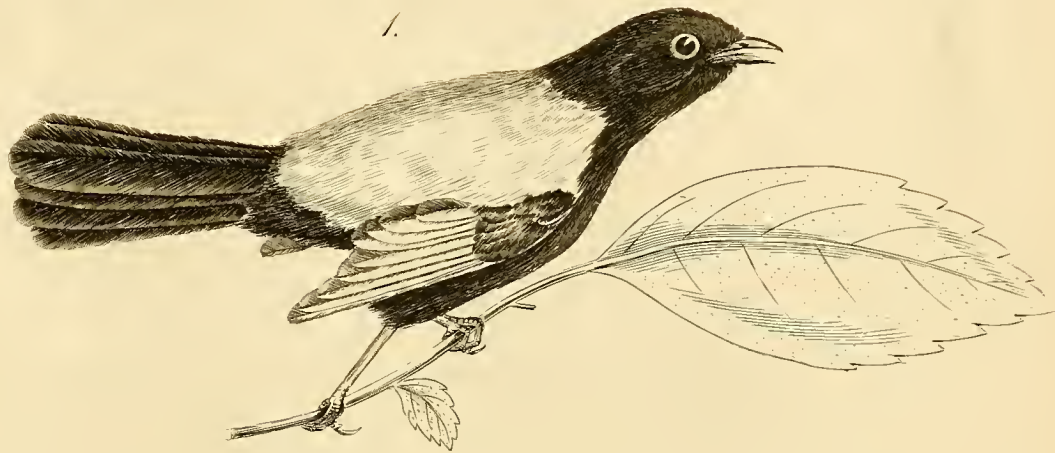
COLLURICINCLA CINEREA.

mens were received from the neighbourhood of Sidney. Mr CALEY describes the species as frequenting the neighbourhood of his house, among the "green wattle trees," which are understood to be different species of *Acacia*. He mentions the weight of the male to be two ounces and a quarter.



1. *Malarus Bionii*; 2. *M. Lamberti*; 3. *M. Cyanus*.

W. J. G. J. J.



1. *Malurus Brownii*; 2. *M. Lamberti*; 3. *M. Cyanus*.

G. Jardine

MALURUS BROWNII, *Vigors & Horsfield.*

Brown's Malurus.

PLATE LXXII. FIG. 1.

M. capite, collo anticè, tectricibus alarum rectricibusque nigris, dorso coccineo, remigibus brunneis.

Scarlet-backed Warbler, *Lewin's Birds of New Holland*, pl. xiv.

Malurus Brownii, *Vig. & Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xv. p. 223.*

MONSIEUR TEMMINCK has figured in his *Planches Coloriées* several birds under the present generic title, which do not appear to belong to it, but which will rather range with the *Megaluri* of Dr HORSFIELD. We prefer restricting the type to the three species from New Holland now represented. They approach very near to the Warblers in their habits, frequenting woods and low bushes, and, since the cultivation of the country, the gardens. Some delight more in marshy grounds or reedy places, and thus show some analogy to our more aquatic warblers. Their food appears to be chiefly insectivorous. The notes of many species are pleasing; some possess considerable power of modulation.

We may add, that in this genus the plumage is remarkably thick and velvety, but quite loose and unconnected. The upper tail-coverts are generally very short, and the tail almost appears to have been pushed or set in, and to have belonged to some other bird. They appear to jerk it, and often to hold it very erect during their movements.

We lately received a single specimen of a *Malurus*, which we have no hesitation in placing under the present, and also under that figured by LEWIN under the title of "*Scarlet-back Warbler.*" We are much afraid, however, that the *M. melanocephalus* of VIGORS and HORSFIELD must also come under the present. The chief difference in the specific characters of these gentlemen, is the lighter colour of the under parts, and the brown tinge upon the tail. These may be from age. Many of the species sometimes partially retain the brown or dusky feathers of their first plumage,

MALURUS BROWNII.

after passing through their third moulting, or that immediately preceding their arrival at maturity. If they should prove the same, the specific name in honour of Mr BROWN may still be retained, as there appears some error in the synonyms quoted by Messrs. VIGORS and HORSFIELD, as belonging to its ally. *Muscicapa melanocephala*, Orange-rumped Warbler, LATHAM, is there quoted, and that latter gentleman refers to LEWIN'S "Orange-rump Fly-catcher," which is not a *Malurus* at all, but the *Rhipidura rubifrons* of Mr VIGORS. We shall now endeavour to describe the specimen in question as correctly as possible.

The length is four inches and one-eighth, of which the tail makes up an inch and three quarters. The head, back of the neck, shoulders, tail, and all the under parts are deep glossy black; the feathers on the head, cheeks and throat, thick and velvety, and slightly tinged with steel-blue: the lower part of the back of the neck, back, and rump, bright scarlet-red tinged with orange-red; on these parts the feathers are of a fine and silky texture: the wings are umber-brown, with the edges of the quills paler: the bill deep black, furnished at base with strong bristles; legs and feet umber-brown. Mr LEWIN has figured the female, which we have had no opportunity of examining. From his representation, the upper parts appear to be umber-brown, paler on the cheeks and sides of the neck; the under parts nearly pure white. The bill also is represented as yellowish-brown, one of the distinguishing marks of *M. melanocephalus*, VIGORS and HORSFIELD, and which tends to confirm our opinion of its being a younger specimen of our species, the young males being similar to the females, and the colours of the bill and legs, when different, being mostly discernible for a year afterwards.

MALURUS LAMBERTI, *Vigors & Horsfield.*

Lambert's Malurus.

PLATE LXXII. FIG. 2.

M. fronte, striga subauriculari dorsoque medio cœruleis; gula, pectore, dorso inferiore uropigioque nigerrimis, scapularibus rufis, abdomine albo, remigibus rectricibusque brunescens, cœruleo tinctis.

Variegated Warbler, *Lewin*, Birds of New Holland, pl. xv.

Superb Warbler, *Phillip's Voyage to New South Wales*, p. 157. pl. —*Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. vii. p. 117.

Malurus Lambertii, *Vig. & Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xv. p. 221.

THIS species appears to have been confounded by some authors with the following; but the distribution of the colours is so different, that we cannot well see how the mistake has arisen, unless from the similarity of the females and the young to those of *M. cyaneus*.

LEWIN remarks, that the Variegated Warbler "inhabits thick bushy woods; frequents the low bushes, creeping close to the ground in search of food. This bird always goes in small flocks, among which it is remarkable that only one male is to be seen in full plumage, and they arrive not at that state till the third year. The male is a cheerful active bird, always singing on little elevated bushes it meets on the way. The species does not migrate." The circumstance of only one male being seen in the small flocks, may be explained by the length of time requisite to attain complete plumage, and by the broods keeping together until the season of incubation is again about to commence.

Total length is five inches and a quarter, of which the tail makes two and three quarters. The forehead, above the eyes, a streak upon the cheeks, and half down each side of the neck, rich verditer-blue; the upper part of the head is umber-brown, tinged with verditer-blue, next a crescent of very deep black upon the neck and upper part of the back; bordering the black is another crescent of purplish ultramarine, which also runs down

MALURUS LAMBERTI.

the middle of the back upon the rump, which is black ; in running into the black, the blue feathers are tipped with that colour, the tips becoming broader until the feathers become uniform in colour ; the scapulary feathers are bright chesnut : the wings are umber-brown, the quills with pale edges : the throat and breast deep black, the centre of the belly nearly pure white, on the sides and under the wings tinged with reddish-yellow : the tail is umber-brown, tinged with a greenish-blue, the feathers tipped with bluish-white.

According to LEWIN, the female of this species is above bluish-grey, with the under parts light ochre-yellow.

This very beautiful species has been named in honour of AYLMER BOURKE LAMBERT, Esq. Vice-President of the Linnean Society.

MALURUS CYANEUS, *Vieillot.*

Superb Malurus.

PLATE LXXII. FIG. 3.

M. capite tænia suboculari, lunulaque subnuchali cyaneis; striga ante poneque oculos, nucha dorsoque nigerrimis, gutture pectoreque intensè cœruleo-nigris, abdomine albido, remigibus brunescens.

Merion superbe; *Malurus cyaneus*, *Vieill.* Gall. des Ois. p. 265. pl. 163.

Malurus cyaneus, *Vig. & Horsf.* Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xv. p. 221.

OUR plate represents the male of this beautiful little species. We have lately received several specimens, but only one of a female, or young bird. Mr CALEY, in his Notes upon the Linnean Society's collection, says, that "these birds, at least the brown ones, were very common about Paramatta, particularly in my garden, where they come, frequently hopping about in the hedges, or among the pea-sticks; but I think I may safely say, that there was not one blue one amongst a hundred of them. They are gregarious and polygamous to appearance, unless I have been deceived by the young birds possessing the plumage of the female. They are very good songsters." It is probable that they would resort to the gardens after the labours of incubation, and that the young and the females would then be particularly abundant. The length of time also required by the males to perfect their mature plumage, may be stated as another reason for their scarcity.

Notwithstanding, however, the superabundance of females and young to the males, specimens of the latter are much more frequent in this country, which can only be attributed to the general wish of sale collectors to procure the most showy kinds.

The length is about four and a half inches. The forehead and whole crown, a streak from the corners of the mouth, running below the ears, and a broad crescent on the upper part of the back, are deep ultramarine blue; the feathers on these parts are strong and unconnected in the webs,

MALURUS SUPERBUS.

and have a scaly appearance : the back of the neck, shoulders, back, and rump are clothed with thick velvety feathers of a deep black : the throat and upper part of the breast very deep Prussian blue, bordered at the lower part with black : the belly and vent is nearly pure white, tinged with brown on the sides : the wings are pale umber-brown : the tail is blackish-purple, the feathers with paler edges, and white tips.



Puffinus Australis.



Dasyornis Australis.

DASYORNIS AUSTRALIS, *Vigors & Horsfield.*

New Holland Bristle Bird.

PLATE LXXIII.

D. supra brunneus, subtus pallidior, jugulo abdomineque medio albidis; ante oculis vibrissis fortibus instructis.

Dasyornis australis, Vig. & Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xv. p. 232.

THIS curious species, known to the colonists of New Holland under the name of "*Bristle Bird*," forms the type of the genus *Dasyornis* of VIGORS and HORSFIELD, and we should say the only individual yet discovered belonging to it. These gentlemen have mentioned the *Motacilla Africana* as a congener; but there appears a good deal of discrepancy in the characters, and it is more probable it will rank with some others. We would place it along with *Timalia* of Dr HORSFIELD, near to the thrushes; but the habits of the species, when better ascertained, must determine its true situation.

The bill is rather strong, high at the base, somewhat compressed, and the space between the rictus and the eyes furnished with very strong decumbent bristles, generally three on each side, whence the colonial name. The plumage is of a loose texture, and above entirely of an umber-brown colour, with a tinge of Sienna red upon the wings and tail: the under parts are of a paler shade, but upon the throat and middle of the breast nearly pure white: the wings are short and rounded, first quill about half the length of the longest: the tail long and graduated, and in form somewhat similar to the *Maluri* and the *Megaluri* of Dr HORSFIELD. The feet, legs and claws, approach very near to some of the stronger *Sylviadae*.

Mr CALEY says that they inhabit scrubby places, and it is probable that their food is in a great measure insectivorous. We believe our specimens were killed in the neighbourhood of Sidney.



Platycercus Tatuensis





Platyercus Tatuensis

PLATYCERCUS TABUENSIS, (NOBIS).

Tabuan Parrakeet.

PLATE LXXIV.

P. capite, collo, pectore, abdomine crissoque purpureo-rubris; dorso, scapularibus, europigioque nitidè viridibus hoc purpureo-rubro fasciata; remigibus nigris rachi exteriori supra cœruleo; cauda lata rectricibus mediis viridibus, exterioribus cœruleo marginatis.

Tabuan Parrakeet, *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. ii. p. 115. pl. xxii.

Psittacus Tabuensis, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* vol. i. ?—*Kuhl, Consp. Psitt. Nov. Act. Acad. Cæs. Leop. Carol.* tom. i. pars i. p. 57.

Pompadour Parrakeet; *Psittaccus atro-purpureus, Shaw's Gen. Zool.* vol. viii. p. 409.

IN a group so extensive as the Parrots, and found, one excepted, in every quarter of the world, it is natural to expect some, if not a great variety of form and habit, and we accordingly find them divided either into several sections, or into distinct genera. By KUHLE our species is placed in his section (amounting almost to a genus) *Conurus*, and Mr VIGORS has formed the generic appellation of *Platycercus*, now adopted, and which has also been used by himself and Dr. HORSFIELD in their descriptions of the Linnean Society's collection.

This genus appears to be confined to New Holland and the Southern Ocean, forming there a group for itself, but analogous to the long-tailed parrots and parrakeets of the old world and America. It is known by the round form of the tail and wings; the former, though strictly cuneated, having the webs of the feathers very broad; and by the more ambulatory formation of the tarsi and feet. Many of the species feed a great deal upon the ground, upon seeds and grain, &c.; and, since the cultivation of the country, do considerable damage to the newly sown crops of wheat and Indian corn, and also at the seasons when these crops are ready for reaping. Nor can this be wondered at, if we consider the immense and surely splendid flocks in which they are said to congregate.

PLATYCERCUS TABUENSIS.

We are indebted for the loan of a beautiful specimen of this rare species to Mr WILSON, preserver of quadrupeds and birds to the Royal Edinburgh Museum, and who is always most attentive in communicating the many rarities that occur to him. This species formed one of the treasures of BULLOCK'S Museum : it was then thought to be unique, and at the dispersion of the collection, the specimen passed to some continental museum. Mr LEADBEATER of London some time since possessed another specimen, which, with that now figured, are the only ones we trace to have reached this country. Those figured by Dr SHAW in his General Zoology, and by Mr WHITE in a Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales, appear to be the *Plat. scapulatus*, a species perfectly distinct, and of more frequent occurrence than the present. Dr. LATHAM is certainly mistaken in making them varieties of each other.

This species is in length from fourteen to fifteen inches, the general form rather robust. The bill, particularly the under mandible, is very powerful. The head, neck, breast, belly, vent and under tail-coverts, are bright purplish-red ; on the breast, belly and flanks having the feathers merely tipped with this colour, which gives a banded appearance of blackish green and red to these parts ; all the remaining upper parts, except the quills and outer tail-feathers, are bright emerald-green, varying in shade and intensity, according to the light : on the rump, the feathers are tipped with the colour of the head and neck : the wings are broad and powerful ; the quills on the under sides and inner webs are black ; the outer webs much emarginated, and very rich purplish azure-blue, changing to pale ultramarine blue at the edges : the spurious quills on the upper side are entirely deep azure-blue. The broad and expansive tail contains twelve feathers ; the two centre ones dull emerald-green, all the others rich azure-blue, tinged at the edges with pale ultramarine-blue and emerald-green ; the under side of all the feathers is black : the feet and legs are formed for climbing and walking, and are blue and black.



Podiceps Amphibolus





Erodia Amphitensis.

ERODIA AMPHILENSIS, *Salt.*

Pied Erodia.

PLATE LXXV.

E. corpore albo, dorso nigro-griscescente, remigibus, rostro pedibusque nigris.

Erodia amphilensis, Salt, Tr. in Abyss. App. t. 11. p. 371.

Dromas Ardeola, Paykull, Temm. Pl. Coloriées, pl. 362.

WE received two skins of this curious bird, differing very little in colour or markings from each other, from a correspondent in India, where it is stated to be of not unfrequent occurrence in particular localities. It is met with upon the shores of Ceylon; and the two individuals sent over to us were shot upon the Delft Islands, a great resort of aquatic birds in that region. Mr SALT, who first described the species, and whose name of *Erodia* we have adopted as the generic appellation, met with it upon the shores of the Red Sea. Of its peculiar habits and mode of life we can give but little information. It resides upon the oozy shores of seas and lakes, for which localities it is well adapted, from the length of its tarsus, and the form of its feet, which are very similar to those of the Avosets. From the strength of its bill, we suppose that its food principally consists of crustaceous animals, shell-fish, &c. Arranged according to its affinities, it seems to form a connecting link between the Avosets, whose form and feet it possesses, and the *Ædicnemes*, or Thick-knees, to some species of which, particularly the *Ædicnemus magni-rostris* (*Ædicneme à gros bec* of TEMMINCK, *Pl. Color.* pl. 387.), its bill in proportion and form very nearly approaches. We are uncertain as to the sex of the individual we have figured, but, from TEMMINCK's observations, we conclude it to be a female or young male, the wing-coverts and scapulars being of a pale smoke-grey. The length is about 15 inches; the bill $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, colour black: the crown of the head is streaked with deep grey; the throat, neck, and whole

ERODIA AMPHILENSIS.

of the under parts pure white : upper back greyish-black, the feathers with paler margins ; the scapulars and smaller wing-coverts pale smoke-grey ; greater wing-coverts and quills black, the latter with strong white shafts : the legs are long, and rather slender, and naked for upwards of an inch above the tarsus joint : the toes are connected by a deeply cut membrane ; the hinder toe is slender and long.



Lophophorus Vieillot.





Lophophorus Siegelli

LOPHOPHORUS NIGELLI, (NOBIS).

Macneil's Lophophorus.

PLATE LXXVI.

L. capite, genis, nucha, lateribusque colli griseis; gula, linea e naribus ad oculos strigae longitudinali infra rotundata, ab oculis in lateribus colli albis; pectore, superiori dorsi brunnescentibus, maculis nigris, griseis albisque sparsis; dorso, alis caudaque brunnescente-albidis, plumis, his, medio nigro pulcherrimè sparsis, hac, grisea variegata; abdomine brunnescente-albido nigro griseoque sparso, plumis hypochondriiis nigro marginatis; remigibus albis apicibus griseis.

WE are indebted to JAMES WILSON, Esq. a gentleman already well known to naturalists as the author of very elegant and admirably conducted Illustrations of Zoology, for this new and important addition to Ornithology, and whose zeal in the cause of nature is only equalled by his willing liberality in communicating information. MR WILSON has also furnished us with the notes which accompanied the bird, and with a very detailed description of this individual, and the general habits of the species, and as these contain more information than we could otherwise have given, we shall transcribe them, without further preface, nearly as received. It has been thought only a just tribute that our present species should bear the name of the individual to whose care we are indebted for its first discovery.

“ The name *Lophophorus* applies with etymological accuracy only to such species as are furnished with a crest; and the possession of that appendage not being an influential or regulating character, the designation is so far objectionable, inasmuch as species may exist wanting the crest which ought nevertheless to be assigned to the genus *Lophophorus*, but to which, in the event supposed, the name could not be applied. The Indian name *Monaul*, latinized as the generic term by M. VIEILLOT, belongs to a beautiful bird of this genus, native to the mountains of Hindostan, where the male is called the “ Bird of Gold,” on account of the radiant

LOPHOPHORUS NIGELLI.

lustre of the long metallic plumes by which the neck and other parts are adorned. This bird is of a wild nature, and dwells in solitary places, among the high mountains of the north of Hindostan. It is the *Loph. refulgens* of the modern systems, and the *Impeyan Pheasant* of LATHAM, so called in honour of Lady IMPEY, through whom the species appears to have been first made known to English writers. To the genus *Lophophorus* also belongs a bird, which previous to the investigations of M. TEMMINCK, seems to have been confounded with the pheasants. It is the *Faisan noir* of SONNINI, and the *Coloured Pheasant* (*Phasianus leucomelanos*) of LATHAM. It resembles the preceding species in its habits, comes from the same country, and is now named after the great French naturalist *Loph. Cuvieri*. The description in LATHAM was taken from a drawing belonging to Lady IMPEY. The only other species hitherto known, was lately described by General HARDWICKE in the 15th volume of the Linnean Transactions. It is a native of the Almorah hills, on the north-eastern boundary of Hindostan, and is named *Loph. Wallichii*, in honour of Dr WALLICH, the well known Indian botanist and collector.

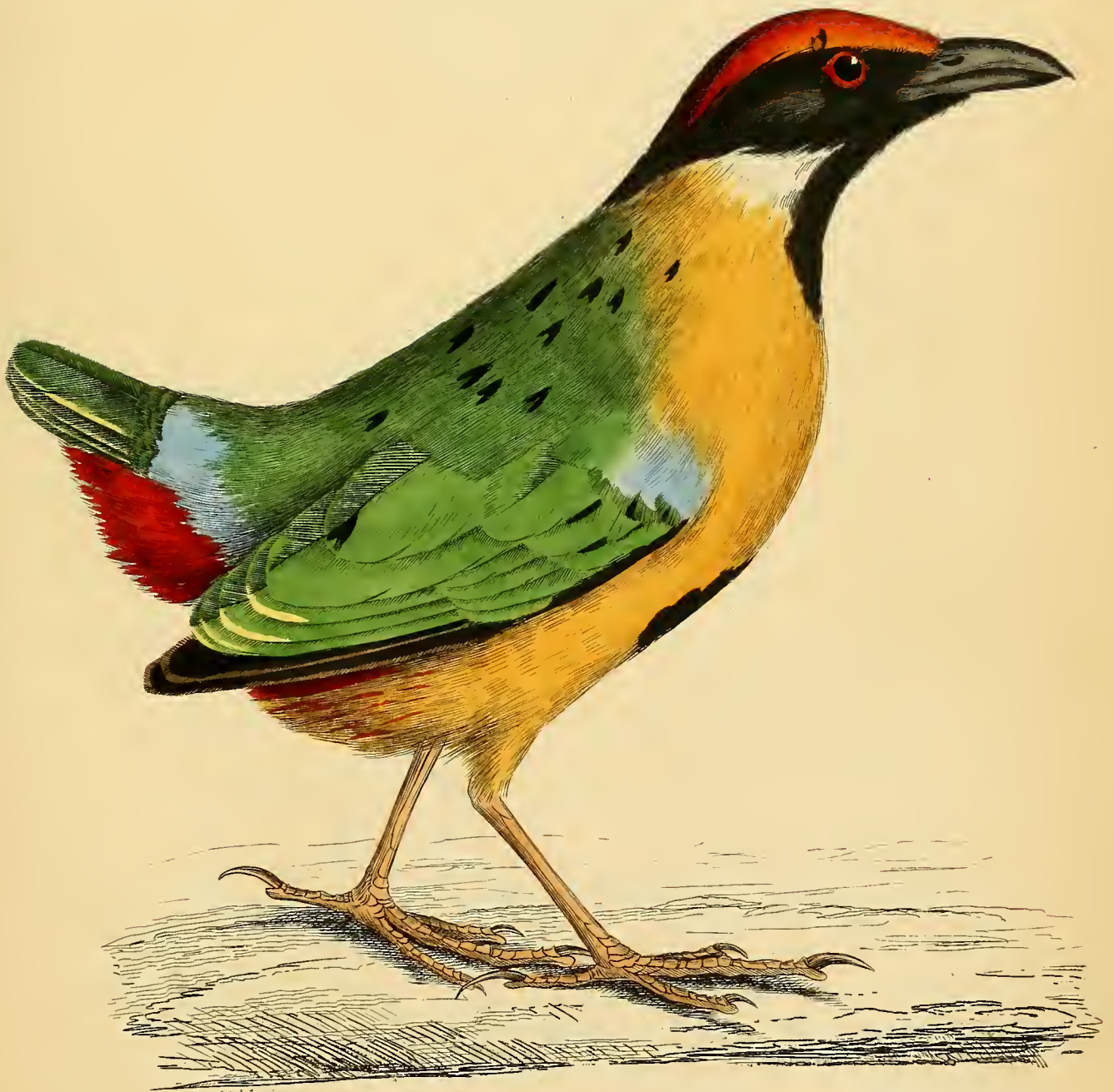
“ We are happy to have it in our power to add a fourth species to this interesting group. We are as yet only acquainted with the female, which was lately sent from Persia by Dr MACNEIL, the enlightened physician to the English Embassy at that court. From the slight notes which were furnished, it appears to resemble the others in its manners. It inhabits the more secluded and mountainous parts of Persia, where it is esteemed rare even by experienced sportsmen, and is known by the name of *Kepk-i-derree*, or *Mountain Partridge*. It has been named *Loph. Nigelli*, in remembrance of the individual by whom it was first transmitted to Europe. The description of the female is as follows :

“ Head, back of the neck, and breast, of a pale dingy blue or slate colour, lighter on the breast, and passing into pale reddish-brown on the upper part of the back ; a dingy white streak from the nostril to the anterior angle of the eyes : chin, throat, and front of the neck, pure white ; another white streak, increasing in breadth as it descends, passes from the termination of the auricular feathers down the sides of the neck : the general colour of the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, is composed of very minute irregular zig-zag lines of black, intermixed with similar lines of a yellowish-brown, with numerous lengthened spots, likewise of a pale yellowish-brown or cream colour, but tinged in part with a darker reddish-brown : these spots are large and abundant on the scapulars and wing-coverts : the plumage of the belly and vent resembles that of the upper parts, but the

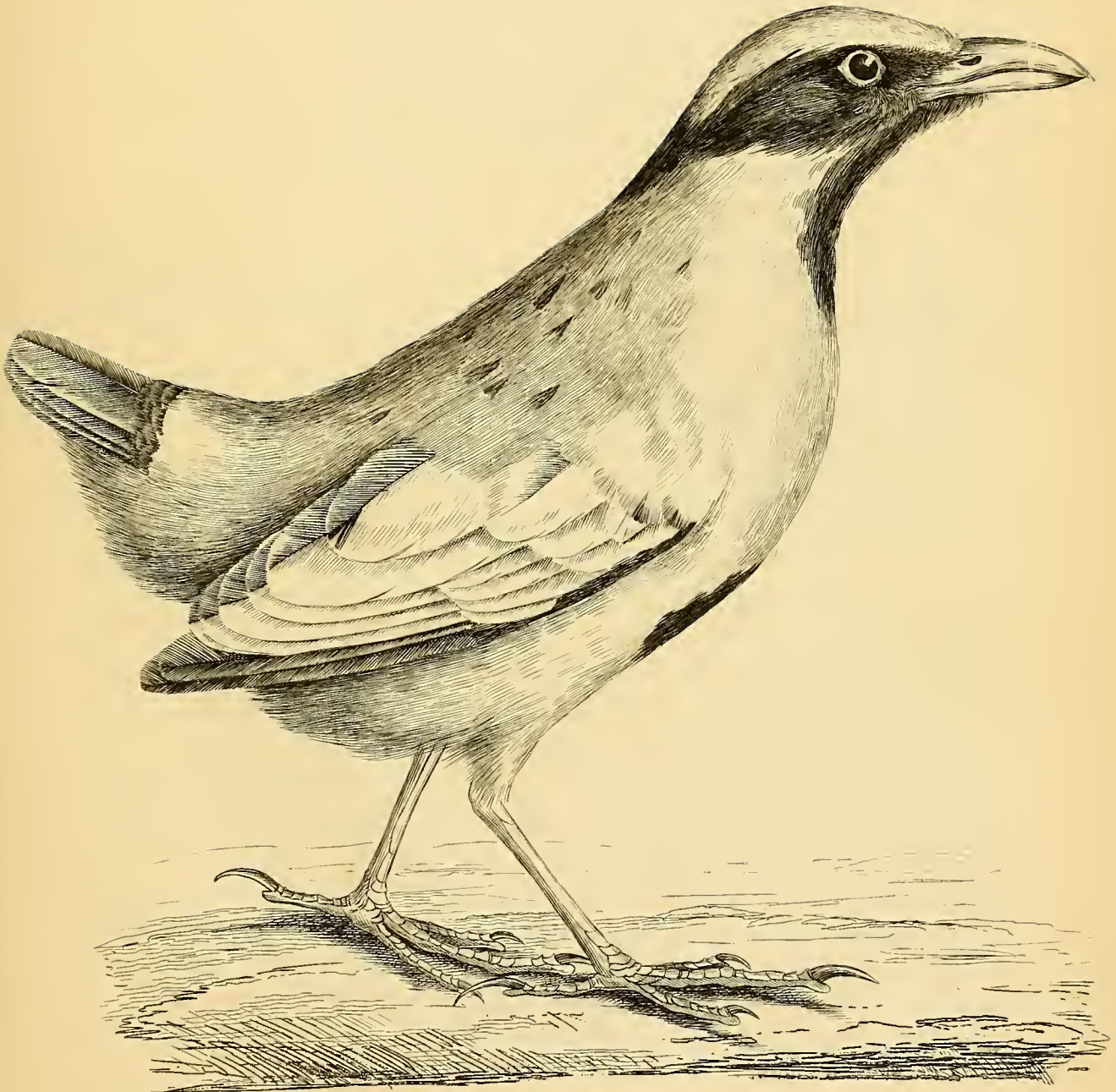
LOPHOPHORUS NIGELLI.

dark portion of the feather is paler, with a cinereous tinge: the feathers of the side above the thighs are like those of the breast, but are margined on each side by an elongated spot of pale yellowish-brown, passing into brownish-black: the thigh feathers are cinereous, mixed with pale brown: the spurious wing-feathers are of a dusky bluish-black: the secondaries are white at the base, but bluish-black, sprinkled with minute pale brown spots towards the terminal or exposed portion: the primaries are white, with obscure bluish-black tips, and slightly streaked with black on some of their inner webs: the four central tail feathers, which exceed the others in length, are composed of minute, irregular zig-zag alternate bands of bluish-black and pale brown; the rest are bluish-black, tipped and partly margined externally with a mixture of brown and black: the under tail-coverts are white: the legs are short and strong; they are now discoloured, but seem to have been brownish-yellow in the living state: the claws are long and blunt, of an obscure black or deep horn colour: the tarsus measures a little more than two inches long: the bill measures about an inch and a quarter from the tip to the termination of the gape; it is at present of a horn colour, but presents the remains of a yellowish hue. This bird measures in total length about 20 inches.

“The species now described evidently belongs to the genus *Lophophorus*, with which it agrees in all its essential particulars. The upper mandible is less strongly developed towards the tip than in *Loph. refulgens*. The cheeks and orbits are feathered, but there is a bare triangular space behind the posterior angle of the eyes. That the specimen now figured is a female, is evident from the want of spurs and crest. There is, however, a slight fulness, or tendency to elongation in the feathers on the occipital region. The male is not yet known in this country. The plumage is said to be brighter, and more strongly contrasted than that of the female. We may add, in regard to this genus, that the position of the tail-feathers indicates the want of those muscles which render the tail vertical in the Cocks, and vaulted or arched in the Pheasants.”



Pitta strepitans.



W. J.

Pitta strepitans.

PITTA STREPITANS, *Temminck.*

Noisy Pitta.

PLATE LXXVII.

P. supra viridis, subtus ochracea, pileo ferrugineo, medio linea nigra, genis, nucha abdomineque medio nigris, scapulis europygio cœruleis, crista coccinea.

Brevé reveilleur ; *Pitta strepitans*, *Temm.* Pl. Col. 333.

THIS species seems unnoticed until the figure of M. TEMMINCK, who received his specimen from Mr LEADBEATER of this country. It then appeared to be the only individual of this form known to belong to New Holland ; and it is only lately that Mr SWAINSON has, upon very good grounds, added a second species, in his *P. versicolor* to the interesting ornithology of that country. M. TEMMINCK's figure appears somewhat larger than our specimen, and the green colour of the upper parts much darker : it also wants the dark centres of the feathers which we have endeavoured to represent ; in other respects they nearly agree.

The length is nearly nine inches. The bill is deep brownish-black : the forehead and crown deep chesnut-brown, with a narrow stripe of black along the centre, the feathers slightly elongated behind : the cheeks, nape of the neck, and an oval patch on the belly, deep black : the space between the bill and eyes, the chin and throat, blackish-brown : the back, greater and lesser wing-coverts, and secondaries, are yellowish-green ; the base of the secondaries black ; and upon the back and coverts many of the feathers are cleft at the tips, wanting a part of the shaft and lateral webs, and having several of the webs following the broken part black, forming on each feather a spot of that colour in the form of an inverted Λ : the quills are black, passing into greenish-yellow at the tips, and the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh is marked on the outer, and half through the inner webs, with a narrow white bar, but which is entirely hid when the wing is closed :

PITTA STREPITANS.

sides of the neck, the breast, belly and flanks are ochre-yellow : the shoulders and rump are pale verditer-blue : the upper tail-coverts and tail are black, with greenish tips : the vent and under tail-coverts scarlet-red : the legs and feet are pale yellowish-brown.



Manorina Viridis.



Manorina Viridis

MANORINA VIRIDIS, Vieillot.

Green Manorina.

PLATE LXXVIII.

M. olivacea viridis, loris, rostro, pedibusque flavis.

Manorine verte; Manorina viridis, Vieill. Gall. des Ois. pl. 149.

THE *Manorina viridis* of VIEILLOT stands as the type of another form among the *Meliphagidæ*. It approaches nearest to that division of which *Meliphaga auricomis* makes the type. The bill is of greater comparative strength, and the wings are narrow and lengthened, not short and rounded as in the other. It is yet the only individual of the genus, and may be met with in most collections from New Holland.

The length is about six inches and a half. The general colour is yellowish oil-green, brighter upon the rump, and paler and more dusky on the under parts; on the shoulders the green changes to a blackish-grey; the quills are umber-brown, edged with pale whitish-grey on the outer webs; the space between the eyes and nostrils is covered with thick short hairy-looking feathers, of a bright gamboge-yellow, which runs for a little way under the eyes. We do not find a bare space surrounding the eyes of our specimens, as mentioned by VIEILLOT. The under eyelid, as in most of the *Meliphaga*, is nearly bare of feathers; but there is nothing like a naked circle. The bill, legs, and feet, are bright gamboge-yellow.



Siphocothera virescens



Sphecothea viridescens

SPHECOTHERES VIRESCENS, *Vieillot.*

Green Sphecotheres.

PLATE LXXIX.

S. olivaceo-viridis; gula, pectore nuchaque griseis; capite, genis, pteromatibus, remigibus, rectricibusque nigris; his quatuor mediis exceptis albis exterioribus rachi exteriore toto albo; oculorum ambitu nudo rubroque.

Le Sphecothère vert; Sphecothere virescens, *Vieill.* Gall. des Ois. pl. 147.

Choucari vert; Graucalus viridis, *Quoy & Gam.* Voy. par Le Freya. aut. du Monde, pl. 21.

Sphecotheres viridis, *Vig. & Horsf.* Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xv. p. 215.

WE agree with Messrs VIGORS and HORSFIELD, regarding the situation of this bird in our natural systems, viz. at the extremity of the *Laniadæ* and close to *Gracaulus*. In this latter genus we cannot place it, its only point of agreement being the proportions of the wings. *Sphecotheres* has the space between the rictus and the eyes, and around the eyes, naked; in *Gracaulus* they are clothed. In the former the bill is strong, rounded on the culmen; in the latter it is very much dilated at the base, comparatively flat, and strongly carinated. The tarsi in both are comparatively short; but, in the present genus, they are proportionally much stronger, and with the scaling very decidedly marked. In *Gracaulus* the exterior feather of the tail is always considerably shorter than the others; in our genus they are very nearly equal, and it entirely wants the sharp and pointed feathers on the rump. We may here remark, that we cannot agree with M. TEMMINCK in placing among the *Gracauli* those richly coloured birds, and those not possessing the sharp feathers on the rump and part of the back, such as his *Ceplephyrus lobatus* and *bicolor*, but would restrict the types to *Gracaulis Menalops* and *mentalis*, and to *Ceplephyrus fimbriatus*, TEMM.; all those birds having the typical rump feathers, the colours shades of grey, black, or white, and found in Africa, India, and New Holland.

SPHECOTHERES VIRESCENS.

The length of specimen is fully eleven inches, somewhat longer than that described by Messrs QUOY and GAIMARD. The eyes are surrounded by a naked reddish skin, stretching on each side to the opening of the rictus ; the crown of the head and upper part of the auricular feathers are pure black ; the lower part of the cheeks, the nape, throat, and upper part of the breast, blackish-grey ; the back, rump, secondaries, and wing-coverts, are yellowish-green ; the breast and flanks are pale yellowish-green, tinged with grey, and changing into pure white on the centre of the belly, and under tail-coverts ; the quills are black, tipped and edged with grey ; the four centre tail-feathers are black, the others black at the base only, and white toward the extremity, the extent of white increasing on the outer feathers ; the feet and legs appear to have been yellowish.

We received our specimen from New Holland. Those described in the voyage of Freycinet were found in the Isle of Timor.



Xanthornus chrysopterus.



Xanthornus chrysopterus.

XANTHORNUS CHRYSOPTERUS, *Vigors.*

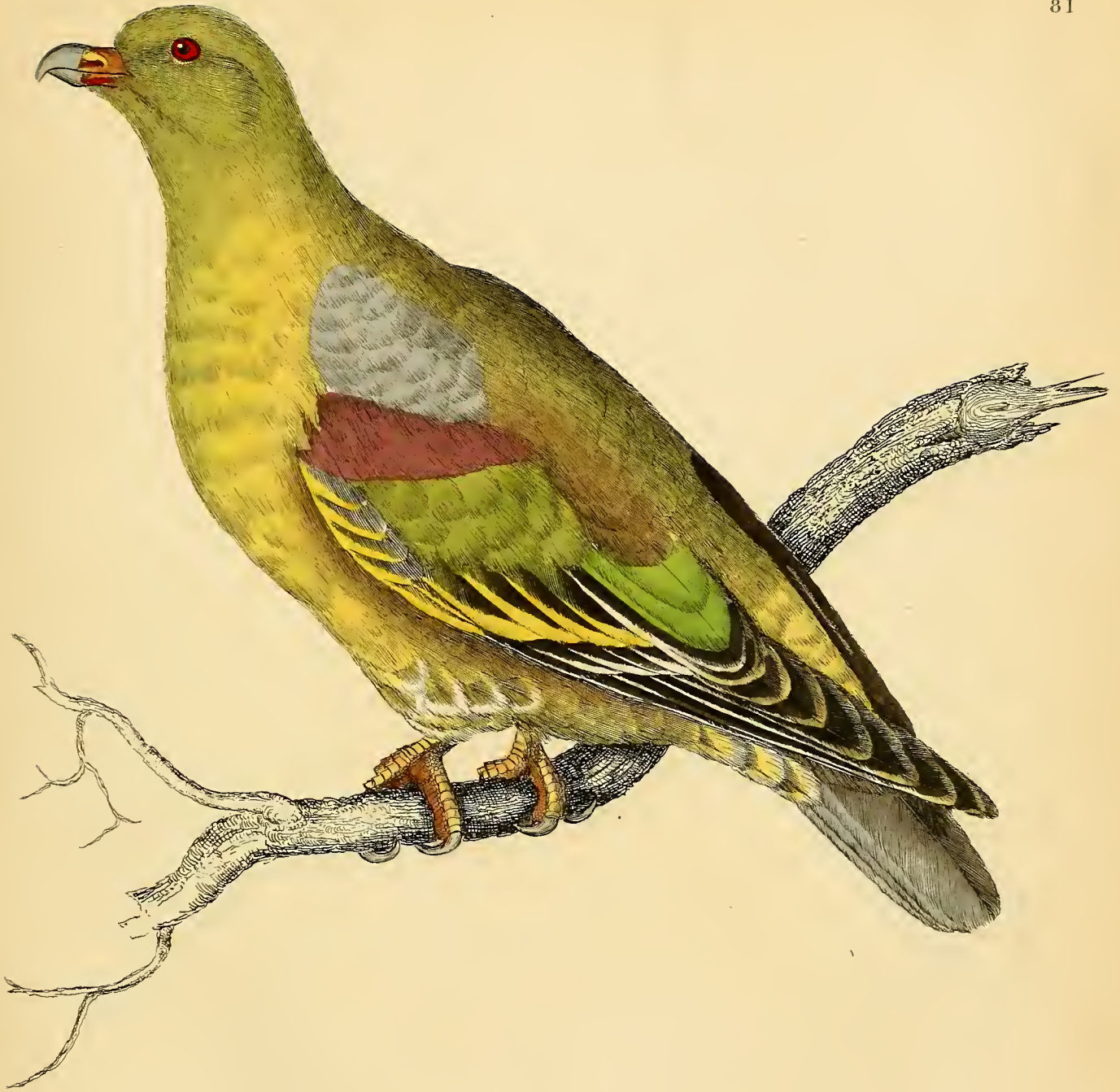
Yellow-shouldered Xanthornus.

PLATE LXXX.

X. niger, capite subcristato, ptilis uropigioque flavis.

Xanthornus chrysopterus, *Vig.* Zool. Journ. vol. ii. p. 190.

WE are indebted to N. A. VIGORS, Esq. for the first notice of this handsome species, whose specimens were derived from the same source as that from which we have taken our present illustration, being part of one of Dr SUCH'S remittances from Brazil. The size of our specimens rather exceeds that from which Mr VIGORS derived his description, being in length nearly seven inches and a half. The bill is pale yellowish-white, assuming a bluish shade at the base, tapering and remarkably sharp at the tip, with the exception of the shoulders, the first of the upper wing-coverts and rump, which are rich gamboge-yellow. The whole plumage is dull glossy black: the head, like many of the species, is slightly crested, and the base of the nostrils is thick set with small velvety feathers: the and legs are rather strong, and are deep brownish-black. The species is perfectly typical to Baron CUVIER'S genus.



Vinago Australis.



Cinago Australis

VINAGO AUSTRALIS, *Stephens.*

Southern Vinago.

PLATE LXXXI.

V. *viridis*, humeris violaceis, secundariis ad apicem flavo marginatis, abdomine femoribusque maculatis, cauda grisea, tegminibus inferioribus rufis.

Vinago australis, *Stephens*, contin. *Shaw's Zool.* vol. vi. p. 115.

Columba australis, *Lath.* Ind. Orn. vol. ii. p. 604. sp. 41.—*Temm.* Nat. Hist. *Pig. et Gal.* p. 440.

Palumbus viridis Madagascariensis, *Briss.* Orn. vol. i. p. 142. 37. t. 14. f. 2.—*Id.* 8vo, vol. i. p. 36.

Pigeon ramier verd de Madagascar, *Buff.* vol. ii. p. 540.

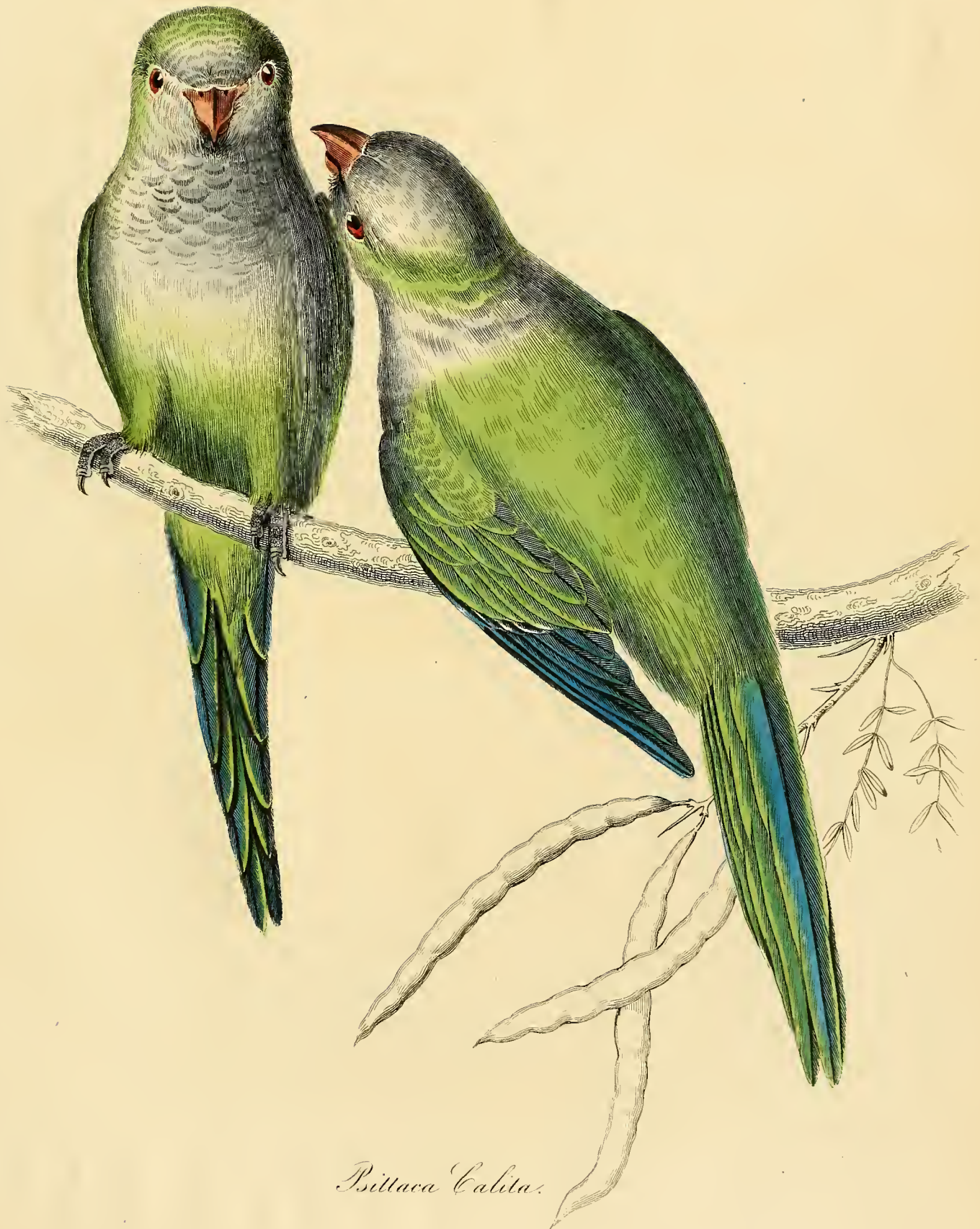
Madagascar Pigeon, *Lath.* Syn. vol. iv. p. 641. 35. var. A.

Southern Vinago, *Shaw's Zool.* vol. xi. p. 115.

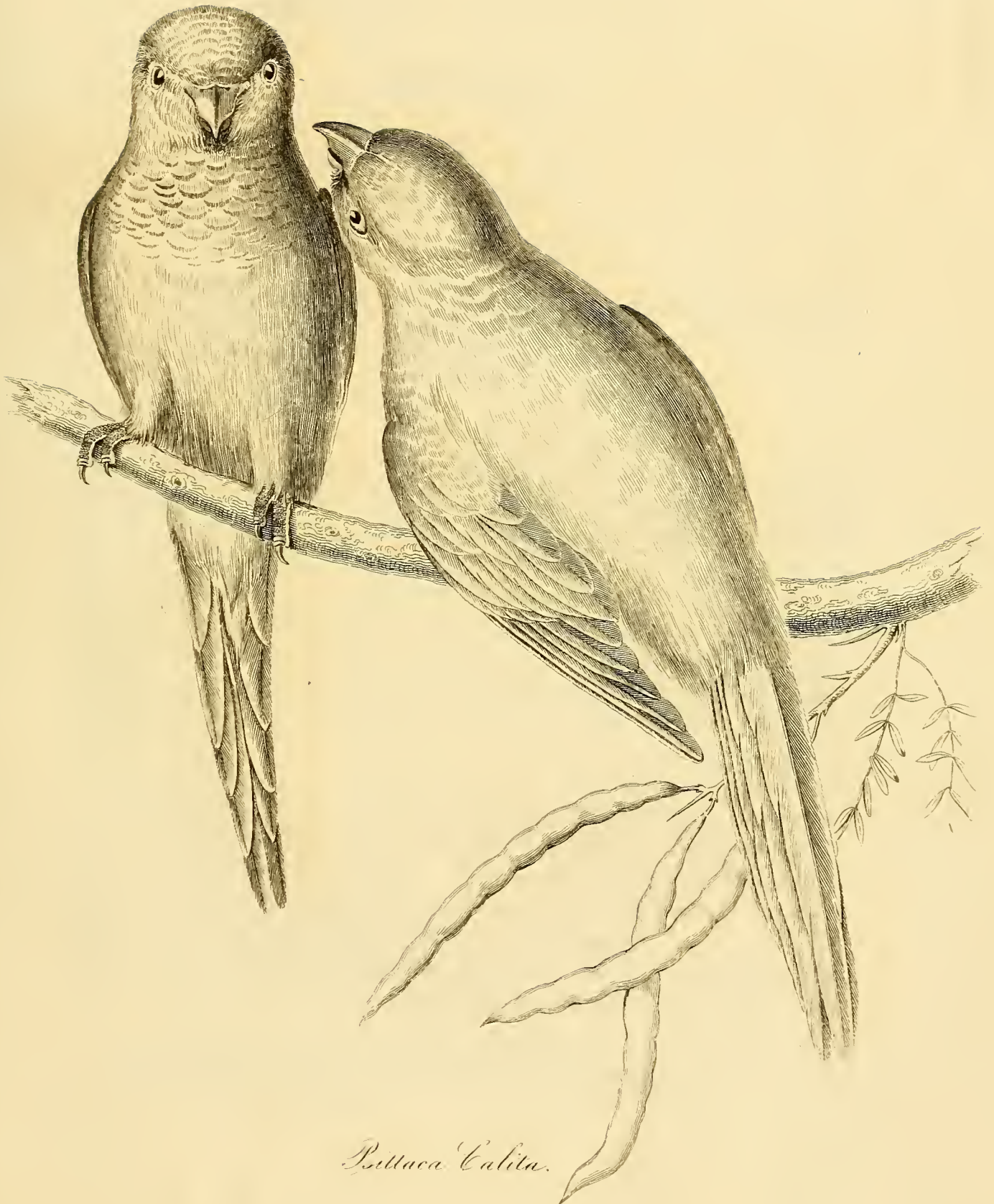
IN this species, which we have figured as typical of the genus *Vinago*, the peculiar characters which have led to the separation of the group from the other divisions of the *Columbidæ*, are well marked and developed, the bill being very strong, thick and compressed, the tarsi short and feathered below the joint, the toes furnished with a broad lateral membrane, and thick falcated sharp claws, rendering these instruments admirably adapted for perching and retaining a firm hold of the branches of trees. Like the other species of this genus, it is a native of the old continent, and inhabits the tropical forests of Africa, and is plentiful, as some of its synonyms imply, in the Island of Madagascar. Its food consists of fruits, as well those which are soft and fleshy, as those of a more indurated texture, and the kernels of such stones as it is enabled to break by the strength of its bill. Length about 12 inches. The head, neck, breast and belly, are sulphur-yellow; the back, rump, and middle wing-coverts, deep green; at the bend of the wing is a large patch or epaulette of pale auricula-purple: the greater wing-coverts are deeply tipped with primrose-yellow, forming a well marked bar of that colour across the wings; the secondaries and greater quills are

VINAGO AUSTRALIS.

also margined with primrose-yellow; the abdomen and thighs are deep bluish-grey, the feathers margined and varied with pale sulphur-yellow and yellowish-white; the feathers upon the tibia and below the tarsal joint are gamboge-yellow: the tail has the upper surface bluish-grey; the under, with the basal half, greyish-black, the rest greyish-white; the hinder tail-coverts are chesnut-brown. The base or soft part of the bill is reddish-orange; the tip or horny part is pale bluish-grey; the claws are of the same colour.



Pittaca Calita.



Pittaca Calita.

PSITTACA * CALITA, NOBIS.

Calita Parrakeet.

PLATE LXXXII.

P. MAS. fronte, genis, gula, pectore abdomineque griseis; pectore basi plumarum obscurioribus; capite, posterioribus auricularum, dorso caudæque superiore viridibus; nucha griseo-viride; remigibus cœruleis.

Fœm. coloribus obscurioribus.

AMONG the various forms of the *Psittacidæ* which have been of late years characterised, that which our figure represents appears yet unnoticed, and we have ventured to affix the above appellation to the section, of which our present species and the *Psittacus cruentatus* of TEMMINCK will be typical. As a small group, it will be characterised by its strong bill, somewhat flattened on the culmen; the tail of middle length, and graduated; the general colour green, with the feathers on the breast yellowish, grey, or bluish, tipped with a paler or darker shade, and distributed in an imbricated form so as to resemble scales. Their geographical distribution South America.

We are indebted to our friend Dr GILLIES, who for several years past has resided in the Province of Mendoza in South America, for the use of several specimens of this beautiful parrakeet, which he brought alive with him on his return to Great Britain. We are also indebted to him for some very interesting remarks upon their natural history, which will be added after our short description of the colours and plumage.

The forehead, cheeks, breast, and belly, are rich silvery grey, on the breast having the base of the feathers of a darker shade, giving to that

* BRISSON adopts this title for a section, including the long-tailed Parrakeets, but of various forms, *Paleornis*, *Conurus*, *Lorius*, &c.

PSITTACA CALITA.

part a waved or scaly appearance; the grey is shaded into bright yellowish-green on the vent and under tail-coverts. The hinder part of the auriculars, the upper parts, with the exception of the back of the neck, are rich green, brighter on the rump; back of the neck greenish-grey, forming an indistinct nuchal band; the quills and secondaries are azure-blue, with pale edges, and darker on the inner webs; the upper side of the tail is blue, underneath, along the shaft of the feathers, also blue, changing to yellowish-green at the tips and edges; the bill is flesh-colour; the feet and legs dull blue.

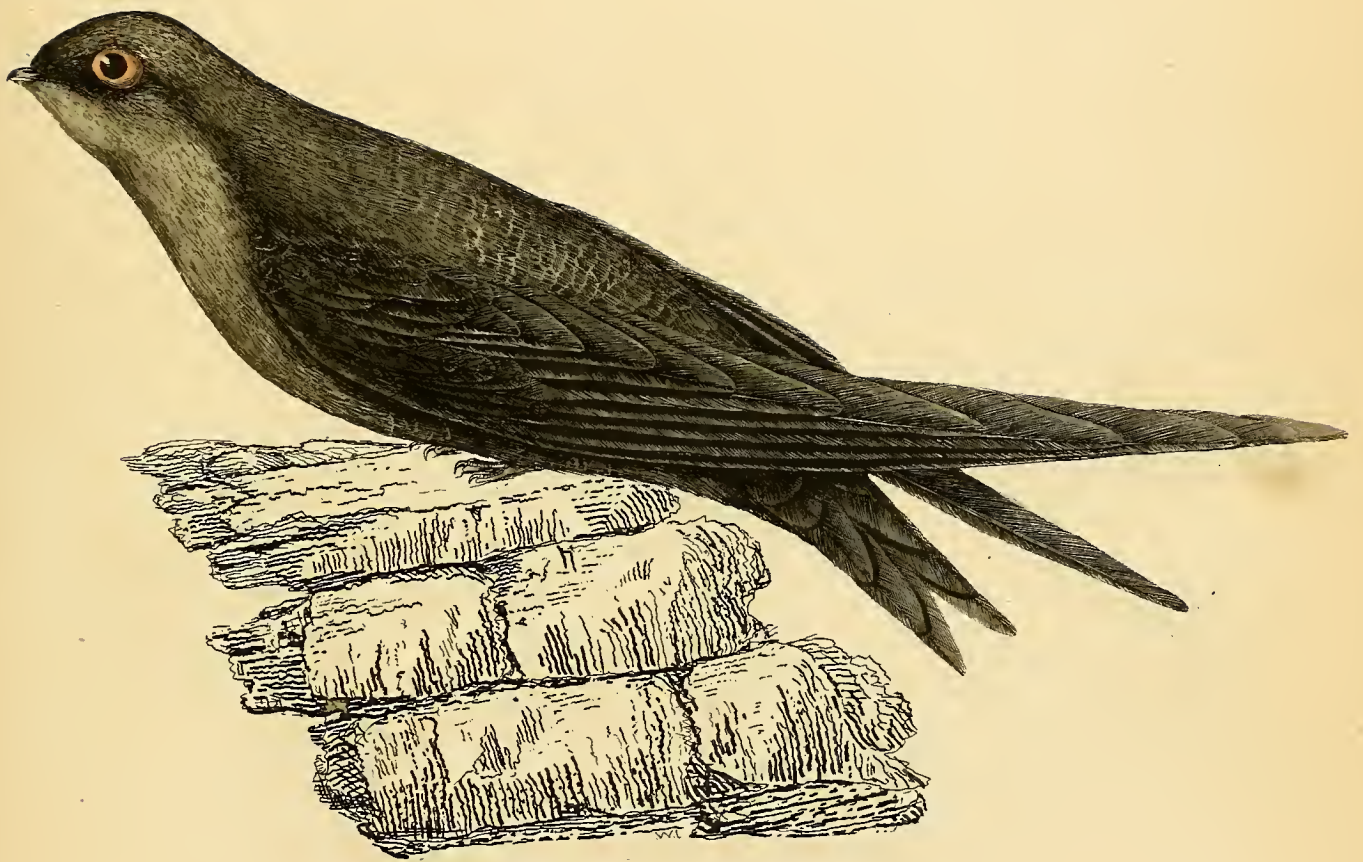
Should be
Calita!

“ They are called,” says Dr GILLIES, “ in the country by the name of *Calita*, and, from their being frequent near one of the post-houses in the province of Mendoza, that place is denominated *Las Calitas*, or the *Parra-keets*. This place, about ninety miles to the eastward of Mendoza, forms nearly the western boundary at which these birds are found, and they are not unfrequently met with as far eastward as the Rio Quarto, or fourth river in the province of Cordova, distant from *Las Calitas* about 350 miles. The level of the country which they inhabit varies from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea. I am possessed of no information which enables me to judge of their limits from north to south. They are said to form their nests in holes along the banks of rivers, which, if correct, may account for their being most frequently met with in places not far distant from the following rivers, Rio del Tennyman, Rio Quinto, and Rio Quarto. From what I could learn, they have from five to six young in a brood, and are generally fledged in September. The inhabitants are in the practice of taking them when young from their nests, and keeping them in small hide cages, each with three or four holes large enough to allow them to put out their heads. They feed them with grain, sometimes even with beef, when they soon become domesticated, and an occasional clipping of the wings prevents them being lost. These leather cages, frequently containing a whole brood, who have scarcely room to move or turn about in them, are sold to travellers, being in this form very portable. I cannot speak with precision as to their food in a wild state; but, judging from the vegetation in those districts where they are most abundant, I would presume it to be the most prevailing fruits, such as several species of *Prosopis*, *Acacia*, *Mimosa*, *Lycium*, &c. In a domestic state, I generally fed them with bread soaked in water, until my return to England, since which they have had also hemp seed, or soaked biscuit and sugar. They are very fond of sugar, but relish nothing more than to pick the bone of a chicken or any other fowl.”

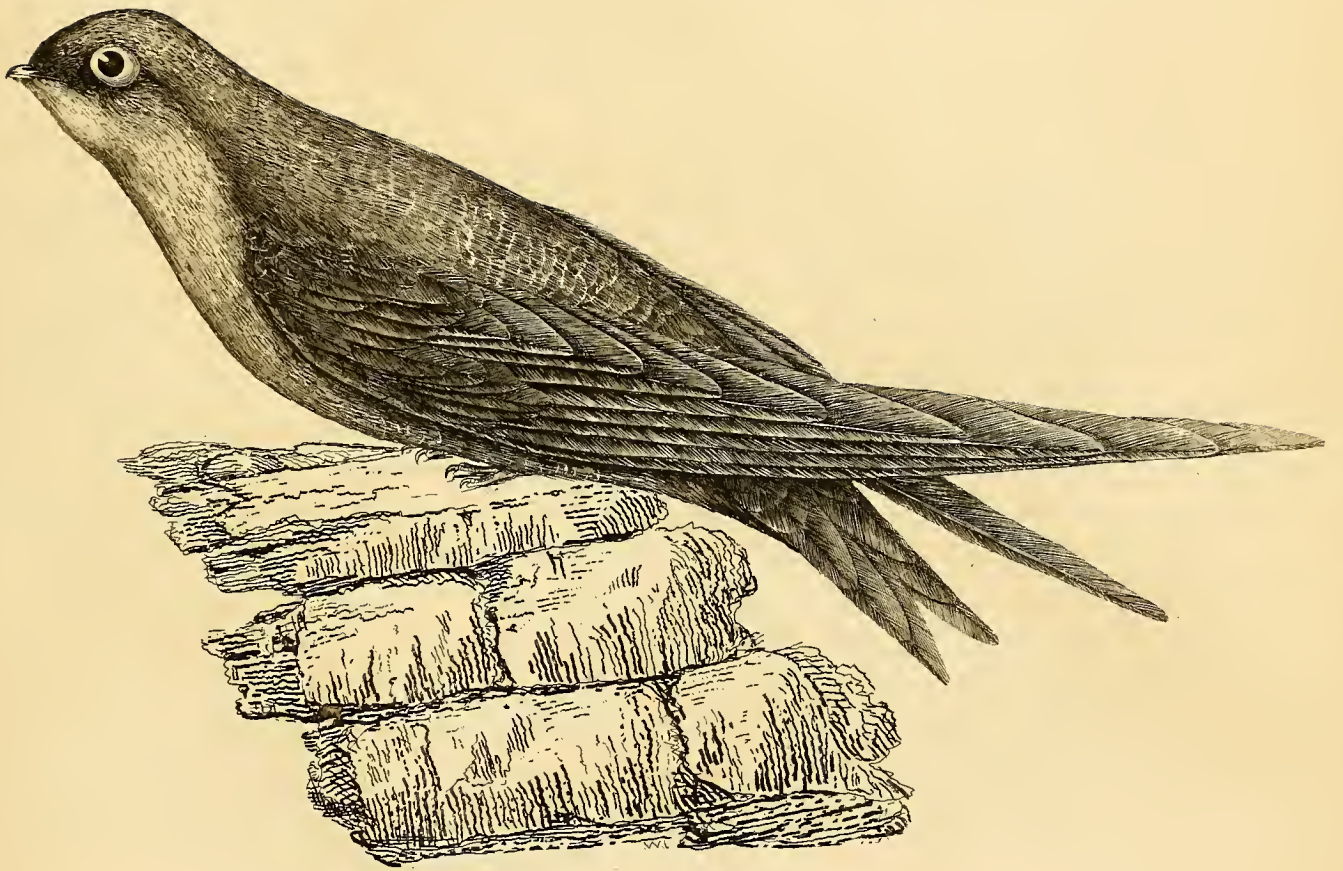
“ In a wild state, they are seen in flocks, and when domesticated, ap-

PSITTACA CALITA.

pear of a very social disposition. At first, I had two broods in separate cages, the one of five, the other four in number. On letting them out of their cages the first day to feed and run about, the two broods seemed very shy of each other, and some of them shewed an inclination to fight. They soon, however, became friends, and always continued so afterwards. They knew quite well their respective cages, were always obedient to the word of command when desired to go in, but for a long time refused entering that of their neighbour brood. The two which still remain in my possession, and which seem male and female, appear much attached to each other, as evinced by many acts of playful kindness. On several occasions, when they have been separated from each other for a short period, they appeared unusually dull; while, on their meeting again, they express their satisfaction by a peculiar cry, which they also sometimes make use of on seeing those to whom they have been long accustomed. They have been taught to articulate several words, and, when alone in the forenoon, seem, as it were, to go over their lesson, commencing with the words they had first learned, the one repeating the word after the other with a more shrill voice. They will not, however, speak in the presence of strangers, of whom they seem to have some dread. They seem much terrified at the sight of a cat, and even when one is seen outside the window, emit the loudest cries till some one come near, when they appear to feel quite confident. They have been kept together in the hope of their breeding, but I have reason to think that their being together has prevented their speaking so well as they would have done under different circumstances, as the male, who was at one time by himself for several months, spoke nearly the whole day, and even attempted to imitate part of an air he had heard played; he continued doing so for some time after he joined the other. They seem remarkably fond of music, listening to it with much apparent pleasure."



Cypselus unicolor.



Cypselus unicolor.

CYPSELUS UNICOLOR, NOBIS.

Madeira Swift.

PLATE LXXXIII.

C. corpore nigrescente-viridi, gula pallidiore, abdomine leviter fusco fasciato ;
longitudo corporis $6\frac{1}{4}$ pollices, alarum 6 pollices.

Cypselus unicolor, *Sir W. Jardine*, *Edin. Journ. Nat. & Geog. Science*, vol. i. p. 242.

FOR the specimen made use of for the accompanying Plate, we are indebted to W. T. CARRUTHERS of Dormont, who shot it in the neighbourhood of Funchal in Madeira. It is mentioned by Dr HEINEKEN, in his observations on the Birds of Madeira, printed in Dr BREWSTER'S Journal, with his account of the Common Swift, as probably differing, but without any description. From that species it certainly differs, both in size, colour, and habits, and we have been unable to find any described agreeing with it. That to which it approaches nearest, is the Indian Swift of LATHAM. In this, the size is not mentioned, and the tail is said to be scarcely forked : in the present, the fork of the tail extends to one inch and a quarter.

The whole plumage is a dull uniform black, with greenish reflections, of a shade considerably deeper on the centre of the back ; the throat and upper part of the breast are slightly paler) the belly and vent barred indistinctly with fine white fasciæ. It differs in its habits from the species of this country, feeding lower, and hunting the outlets of the rivers like the common swallow. The cry is nearly the same, but not so incessant as that of *C. murarius*, and it is more abundant.



Vanellus gallinaceus



Vanellus gallinaceus.

VANELLUS GALINACEUS, NOBIS.

Wattled Lapwing.

PLATE LXXXIV.

V. rostro flavo duabus carunculis ante oculos triangulis, alis calcaratis, vertice nigro, torque colli albo, corpore supra cinereo-olivaceo, infra albo, remigibus nigris, cauda alba, fasciâ latâ nigrâ, pedibus coccineis.

Tringa lobata? *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. p. 65.*

Vanellus Novæ Hollandiæ? *Steph. v. 11. p. 516.*

Charadrius gallinaceus, Wagler, Systema Avium.

THIS curious species is a native of New Holland, and we purchased the specimen from which our figure is taken, together with a large and valuable assortment of other birds from that interesting country, from a gentleman* on his return to England. In appearance, it closely resembles birds of the genus *Pluvianus*, an African group of the *Charadriadæ*; but as it possesses a small hinder toe, of which that genus is entirely destitute, we have placed it provisionally among the Lapwings, or genus *Vanellus* of later writers, though it is more than probable that it will, with a few others, form a distinct group, intermediate between the true Lapwings, of which *Vanellus cristatus* is the type, and the Pluvians, or those which possess only three toes. This species appears to be the same as that described by LATHAM under the title of *Tringa lobata*, as a native of New Holland, though the dimensions he gives of its size are greatly superior to the one before us: he states it as at least nineteen inches in length, whereas ours barely exceeds fourteen. He adds, that it is sometimes met with in the flats going to Paramatta, but is not a common bird. The bill is $1\frac{3}{8}$ ths in length, of a bright primrose-yellow; on each side, from the anterior part of the exterior orbit of the eye, projecting forwards, arises a caruncle or wattle, of a bright yellow colour, and of a triangular form. The crown

* Mr HARPER, now resident in New Holland.

VANELLUS GALLINACEUS.

and occiput are black, the throat, ring round the neck, the breast, belly, and under tail-coverts, are white. Adjoining the collar is a fascia of black glossy feathers, which advances on each side of the breast. The upper parts of the body, the scapulars and wing-coverts, are of a yellowish-grey, glossed with pale olive-green; those immediately covering the secondary quills grey, without the olivaceous tinge. The quills are black, and at the bend of the wing, or metacarpal joint, is a strong horny spur, pointing forwards, and nearly half an inch long, of a yellow colour, with a black tip, and very sharp; the tail is entirely white, with a broad black bar near the tip; the tibia is naked for an inch and a half above the knee; the tarsus is three inches in length, the general colour of the legs and toes deep crimson-red.



Charadrius xanthocheilus.



Charadrius xanthocheilus.

CHARADRIUS VIRGINIANUS, BONAPARTE.

VIRGINIAN GOLDEN PLOVER.

PLATE LXXXV.

C. capite, dorso scapularibusque brunneo nigris flavo maculatis, tectricibus alarum inferioribus pallidé fuscis, superioribus fuscis albo marginatis, pectore ventreque flavo-albidis fusco maculatis; pedibus cinereo-luteis.

Golden Plover, *Wils.* N. A. Orn. pl. LIX. fig. 5.

Charadrius pluvialis, *Wils.* N. A. Orn. pl. LIX. fig. 5.—*Bonap.* Synop. p. 297.—*North. Zool.* ii. p. 369.

Charadrius Virginianus, *Bonap.* Osser. sulla seconda ediz. del. Reg. Anim. *Cuv.* p. 93.—*Sir W. Jard.* edit. *Wils.* N. A. Orn. ii. p. 362.

Charadrius marmoratus, *Wagl.* Syst. Av. N. 42.

IN our description of this species, in the first Edition of No. VI, we most unaccountably placed it under the *Charadrius xanthocheilus* of WAGLER'S *Systema Avium*. How we fell into this mistake, it is impossible now to say; but we thought it our duty to take the first opportunity in our power to correct it, and to express our regret for having committed it.

The PRINCE OF MUSIGNANO appears to have been the first who pointed out the distinctions between the North American and European birds, the former of which appear to be most extensively distributed, and to be identical with those brought from the Australian Archipelago, America, and India; where we are not aware of any good authority for the latter being found. *

* *C. pluvialis* is introduced into the *Northern Zoology*, but we strongly suspect the authors of that excellent work have overlooked the other species. Both may be natives of North America, but we have never seen, or received extra European specimens of the Golden Plover. We possess *C. Virginianus* from India, Arctic America, and New Holland, and it seems, in all those countries, very and exclusively abundant and has always been confounded with its ally.

CHARADRIUS VIRGINIANUS.

The specimens from which our plate is drawn, are from New Holland, and formed a part of the valuable skins purchased from MR HARPER. The chief distinctions between the *C. Virginianus*, and the European Golden Plover, are, in the former, the lesser size, the larger and stronger proportion of the bill, the yellowness of the inferior parts of the body, and the pale wood brown colour of the long inferior wing coverts; but a short synoptical table of the principal differences, when placed in opposition to each other, will more satisfactorily point them out.

C. pluvialis, from recent British specimens.

1. Total length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
2. Length of bill to extremity of gape, 1 inch.
3. Length of wing, from joining of bastard pinion to forearm, and tip of first or longest quill, 8 inches.
4. Length of unfeathered tibia, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.
5. Length of tarsus, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.
6. Throat, lower part of the breast, belly, vent, and crissum, pure white.
7. Pale markings on the upper parts, dull gamboge yellow; spotting more in oblong spots; and, on the wing and tail-coverts, take the form of bars.
8. Light markings on the tail dull and undecided, with a decided dark barring.
9. Outer tail-feathers with pale margins, the distinct and frequent barring through the whole length.
10. Under wing-coverts and axillaries pure white.
11. Lesser wing-coverts, tipped with white, but otherwise of a uniform colour.

C. Virginianus, from specimens received from various parts of the continent of India, East Indian Islands, and New Holland.

1. The skins are about 10 inches in length, but are much stretched; $9\frac{1}{2}$, or 8, as mentioned by Wagler, nearly the true length.
2. Length of bill to extremity of gape, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch.
3. Length of wing, from joining of bastard pinion to forearm, and tip of first or longest quill, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
4. Length of unfeathered tibia, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.
5. Length of tarsus, nearly $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch.
6. Throat, and all under parts, dull yellowish gray, with darker tips to the feathers.
7. Pale markings on the upper parts larger, and inclining more to clear white; above, more in spots on the sides of the feathers.
8. Light markings on the tail decided, nearly white; no dark bar through it.
9. Outer tail-feathers, with white tip and outer margin, which shoot down the rachis.
10. Under wing-coverts and axillaries, wood brown.
11. Lesser wing-coverts, tipped, and rather broadly edged with white.

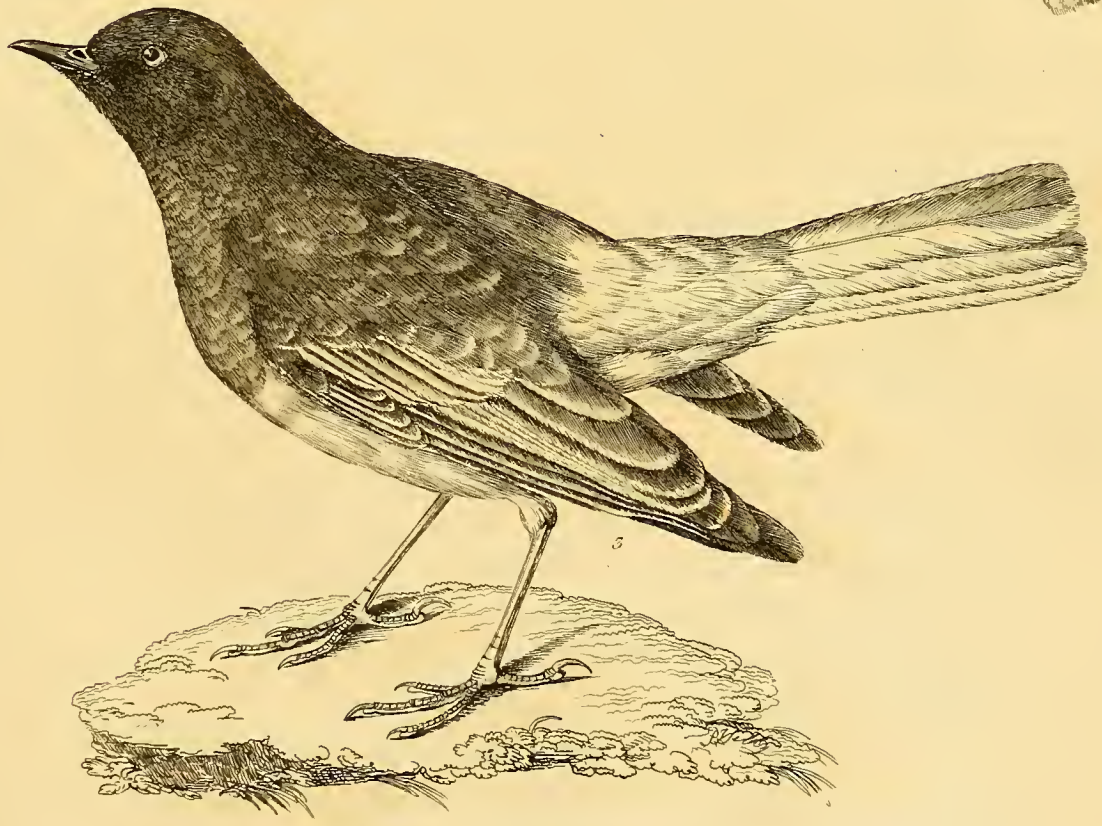
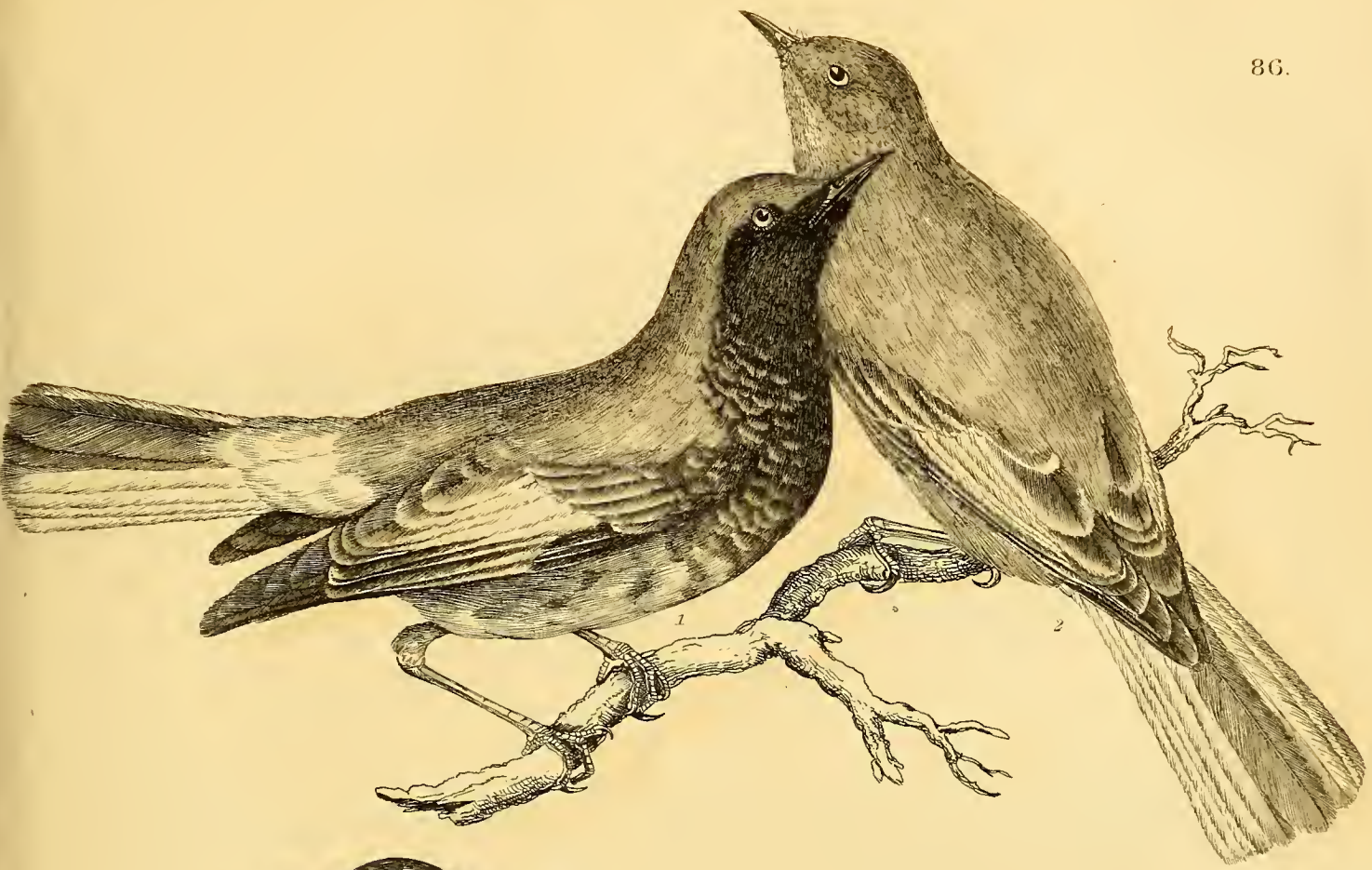
Our figure is nearly of the natural size: the bill is dusky, but appears to have been yellowish at the base; the crown of the head and nape are brownish black, the feathers deeply margined with yellow; the back and scapulars are dark hair-brown, spotted with yellowish-white, and deep king's yellow; the wing-coverts covering the secondary quills, are edged with white, and form a bar across the wings; the quills are dark hair-brown; the anterior half of the rachis white; the forehead, cheeks, and throat, are yellowish white; the inferior part of the neck and breast, yellowish gray, with triangular spots and bars of pale hair-brown; the belly

CHARADRIUS VIRGINIANUS.

and flanks are yellowish white, tinged with yellow; the whole inferior part of the wings, together with the long under coverts, pale wood brown; the tail is hair-brown; the margins of the feathers scalloped with yellowish white; legs and feet gray, tinged with yellow.



Phenicura tithys. 1. Male. 2. Female. 3. *Phenicura atrata*.



Phenicura tithys. 1. Male. 2. Female. 3. *Phenicura atrata*.

PHŒNICURA TETHYS, NOBIS.

Tethys Redstart.

PLATE LXXXVI. FIGS. 1. & 2.

P. MAS. supra cinerescens-canescens, genis, gula pectoreque nigris, abdomine medio albido, uropygio crissoque rufis, cauda rufâ, duabus rectricibus intermediis fuscis rufo marginatis, rostro pedibusque nigris.

FŒM. Toto corpore fusco-cinereo, crisso rufescente, cauda sicut maris,

Sylvia Tethys, *Lath. Ind. Orn. t. 2. 512. 16.*—*Temm. Man. d'Ornith. 1. 218.*

Bec-fin rouge jeune, *Temm. Man. d'Ornith. 2. 218.*

THIS species has lately been added to the list of the British Fauna, and, on that account, we are induced, without farther delay, to give a representation of the two sexes. Upon the continent, as in Switzerland, Germany, and other northern countries, it is diffusely spread, inhabiting mountainous and rocky situations, and, like its congener the *Phœnicura ruticilla*, it frequently resorts to the outbuildings and walls which surround the old and desolated castles of these regions. In its general appearance it bears a great resemblance to the common Redstart, as indeed do all the species of this group, which we have separated from the extensive genus *Sylvia* of LATHAM. In their manners, they approach pretty closely to some of the genera comprising the subfamily of *Saxicolina*, but this group, placed at the confines of the subfamily of *Sylviana*, seems to connect it with these warblers.

The base of the bill, region of the eyes, the sides of the neck, the throat and breast, are black, the feathers of the latter margined with grey; the middle of belly is greyish-white; the sides and flanks blackish-grey; the head, nape of neck, the back, and wing-coverts, are bluish-grey; the quills blackish-grey; the secondaries and tertials margined with greyish-white; the upper and under tail-coverts are brownish-orange; the tail has the two middle feathers dark brown, edged with orange, the rest are bright brownish-orange; the bill and legs are black.

The female has the whole of the body of a yellowish-grey colour, the quills

PHŒNICURA TETHYS.—P. ATRATA.

and secondaries of a deeper shade, margined with pale yellowish-brown ; the under tail-coverts pale orange ; the tail the same as in the male.

The food of this species consists of worms, insects and their larvæ, to which during the season are added the smaller fruits and berries. It builds in the clefts and holes of rocks, old walls, and similar situations, and its eggs are represented to be of a pure and shining white.

Fig. 1. represents the male of *P. Tethys*, from a specimen lately presented to us by T. F. L. BAKER, Esq. Fig. 2. The female.

PHŒNICURA ATRATA, NOBIS.

Black Indian Redstart.

PLATE LXXXVI. FIG. 3.

P. capite, gula, pectore dorsoque cinereo-nigris, ventro infra uropygioque rufis, remigibus tectricibusque alarum majoribus, fuscis rufo marginatis, cauda rufa rectricibus duabus intermediis medio fuscis, rufo marginatis. Pedibus fuscis.

Sylvia atrata? Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 514. 21.

Black Red-tail? Lath. Syn. 4. p. 426. 16.

THE specimen from which our figure is taken, was received with a large collection of birds from India, and although we have not been able to identify it to our satisfaction with any of the Redstarts described by other ornithologists, it still approaches so closely to the *Sylvia atrata* of LATHAM, that we have ventured to quote his synonym as indicative of our bird. Like the other species of this well marked group, its colours consist principally of orange, black, and grey. Its size is nearly that of the *Tethys*, and its manners are described by our correspondent as similar to those of the Common Redstart (*P. ruticilla*). The head, throat, neck, breast and back, are ink-black, the feathers slightly margined with grey ; the greater wing-coverts, quills and secondaries, deep hair-brown, margined with reddish-white ; the lower part of the breast, belly, under wing-coverts, flanks and vent orange ; the rump and tail are orange, the two middle feathers, with one-half of the interior web, and a small portion of the exterior, near the tip, brown : the bill and legs blackish-brown.



Caprimulgus leucotis.



Caprimulgus leucotis.

CAPRIMULGUS LEOPETES, NOBIS.

Berbice Goatsucker.

PLATE LXXXVII.

C. supra ferrugineo, nigro variegato, nucha cingulo castaneo, pectore castaneo nigro fasciato, cingulo nuchali juncto; gula abdomineque albis; crisso ochraceo. Alis, alula spuria nigra, macula ovali alba in pogonio externo; secundariis nigris marginibus pogoniorum externorum ochraceis, apicibus albis, macula alba in pogonio interno; remigibus nigris, pogonio externo apicibus emarginatis, maculis albis in medio quatuor primarum, in reliquis solum in pogonio interno. Cauda breviter furcata, rectrice exteriori albo, pogonio externo pallidè ochraceo, medio nigro fasciata, deinde maculis duobis in pogonio interno; secundo tertioque albis, apicibus, marginibus pogoniorum internorum, fasciaque nigris; quarto fascia, apice pogonioque externo nigris, mediis ochraceo-griseis nigro fasciato et variegato.

Berbice Goatsucker, *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. vii. p. 359. No. 30.

THE beautiful Goatsucker which we have now figured, was received from the Glamorgan estate in the island of Tobago, through the attention of Mr JAMES KIRK, now a resident there. As far as we can discover, it is identical with the Berbice Goatsucker of Dr LATHAM, a species which appears very closely allied to the white-throated and to the white-necked Goatsuckers, and which, from the descriptions given by that ornithologist, seem to vary considerably in the markings. The chief difference in our specimen, from that to which we would refer it, is in the colour of the back, reddish-brown, with the centre of each feather marked longitudinally, and the webs barred with black, not mottled with rufous and white. The other markings agree nearly; but we have endeavoured to give a correct representation, and will now describe our own bird as minutely as possible.

It is called by the negroes of Tobago *Jumbic Bird*, and, like its congeners, appears in the evenings. The length is about nine inches, the bill considerably elongated, but not powerful, the nostrils small, and sur-

CAPRIMULGUS LEOPETES.

rounded with feathers and fine hairs, the rictus armed with bristles of moderate strength; the crown of the head is rich chesnut, running back in a point, and having the centre of each feather broadly marked with black; the space between the eyes and bill pale yellowish-white; the back of head and behind the eyes joining the chesnut nuchal collar is of a pale reddish-grey tinge; the centre of the feathers behind the eyes with a narrow triangular black spot, and like the others barred with delicate black fasciæ. We have next the chesnut nuchal collar, of a uniform colour at the back of the neck, extending behind the auriculars, and joining on the front of the breast, where each feather is barred with pale black fasciæ; the auriculars are pale yellowish-white, and a chesnut line with black bars extends from each side of the rictus, joining the same colour of the breast; the centre of the throat is pure white; the back is a pale dull chesnut, with the centre of each feather black, and running out into bars on each side; belly, flanks, and under wing-coverts, pure white; wings beautifully formed for the downy flight of these birds; the edges of the inner webs of the quills are more than usually separated, and, when more narrowly examined, run into filiform ends, producing that calm and soundless motion more easily imagined than expressed, almost peculiar to night-feeding birds, and constantly found among the *Strigidae* and our present group: the quills black, the outer webs of the second and third becoming much broader towards the tips, second longest; the first four have a white bar passing nearly through their centre of about three-eighths of an inch broad; the shafts of the feathers are also black, but become white when passing through the bar, the third and fourth have a round white spot on the inner margins, about an inch below the bar; the rest of the quills are tipped with white, and barred with pale chesnut and white, the tips and bars becoming broader as they approach the secondaries; the secondaries are black, with white tips, and large white patches on the inner web, outer web edged with pale chesnut, as they approach the body, the black assumes the form of bars on the inner webs, and the outer become mottled with the chesnut; the tertials are black, with an oval chesnut or whitish spot on the tip of the outer web, the inner with chesnut bars; the first bastard quill black, with a white spot at the base, another of very pure white, of a crescent shape, reaching to the shaft, on the outer web. Our specimen has lost two of the centre tail feathers; but according to LATHAM, the four centre ones differ from the others, which would make the number 12. In the centre they are very similar to those of our own species *C. Europæus*, but of a greyer and more chesnut tinge, marked with large irregular patches, distributed in bars, and

CAPRIMULGUS LEOPETES.

delicately marked between; the exterior feather is pure white, a single black bar nearly in the centre, and beneath it two patches of the same colour on the inner web only; the two next are also pure white, but have the tips and edge of the outer webs for about two-thirds down entirely black; the fourth has the outer web entirely black, the second, third and fourth have the outer webs obscurely barred with chesnut towards the base, with a very deep bar of black running through the whole feather, about an inch from the base; the four feathers on each side will be thus black and white, the centre four, shaded with grey and chesnut, and variegated as in the common Goatsucker with black; the tail-coverts are of the same colours, with the same sort of markings as the centre tail feathers. We have been thus minute and verbose in our description, from the difficulty we found when making out our specimen. The colour and markings of the whole of this beautiful genus are very similar, and some species are so closely allied, that minute details are requisite, which it is often difficult to reconcile to the senses of either writer or reader.



Pedargus Humeratus.



Pedargus Humeralis.

PODARGUS HUMERALIS, *Vigors & Horsfield.*

Cold River Goatsucker, Latham.

PLATE LXXXVIII.

P. plumis frontis apicibus albis nigro fasciatis, capitis, medio nigris, ad latera undulata, apicibus albo punctatis, pogoniis griseo, ferruginea brunneoque variegatis; setæ capistri numerosæ densæ, elongatæ, nigro-alboque variis, antrosum spectantes; mento, gulo pectoreque griseis, fasciis albis, mento rachi solum nigra, gula striis angustis, pectore striis latioribus; abdomine, hypochondriis crissoque albis, plumis ferrugineo punctatis, apicibus albis, medio nigro striatis; femoribus nigrescente-brunneis; alis, remigibus, secundariis brunnescente-nigris his pogonio interno fasciis fulvis, externo albo ferrugineo notatis; his albo-ferrugineo variegatis, colore brunnescente per rachin extendente; tertiis brunneo alboque variis striga undulata nigro medio, primis pogoniis fulvo maculatis, fulvo-nigro circumdati, exterioribus albis, ferrugineo fasciatis, humeris castaneis, plumis in pogonio externo ad apicem albis fascia albicante apprens. Cauda cuneata ferrugineo, nigro alboque varia.

Cold River Goatsucker, *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. vii. p. 369. No. 39.

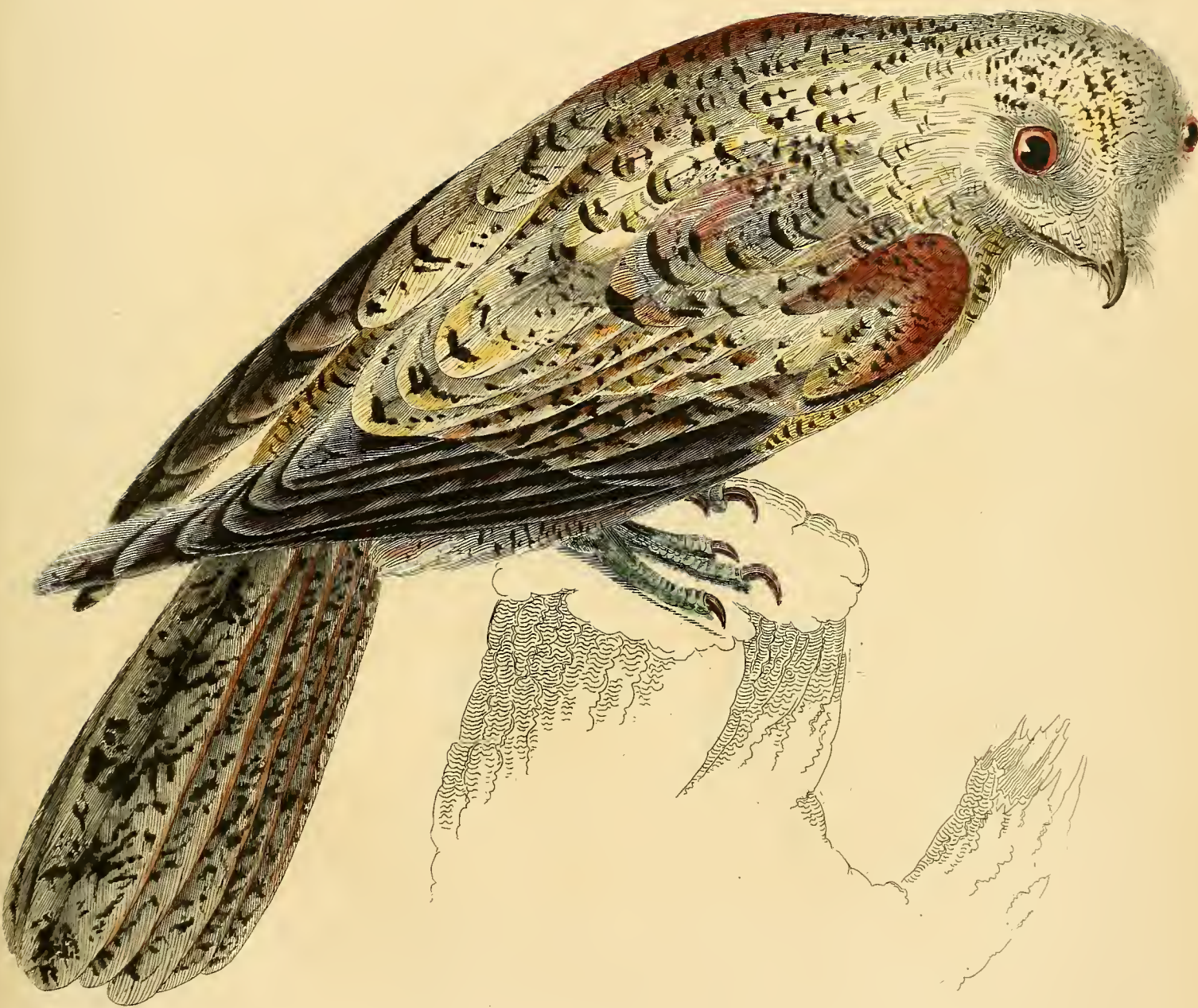
Podargus humeralis, *Vigors & Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xv. part i. p. 198.

WE have only a single specimen of this species in our possession, and after comparing it minutely with the descriptions of *P. Stanleyanus* and *humeralis* of Messrs. VIGORS and HORSEFIELD, we have referred it to the last, in which we are borne out by the lesser size, the white plumes of the forehead, and the fulvous bands on the wings. These gentlemen, however, do not mention the form of the tail, which, in our bird, agrees with the former. Both certainly approach each other nearly, and may be different sexes, but the examination of numerous specimens of each, and the knowledge of their native habits, can only determine this.

The length of our specimen is $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while that of *P. Stanleyanus*, according to its describers in the Linnean Society's Transactions, is 23. The general shade of the plumage is a reddish-grey, with markings of a

PODARGUS HUMERALIS.

darker chesnut, white and black; the feathers covering the nostrils and base of the bill are strong and stiff, with thinly set webs, standing forwards, those in the centre are barred with dusky white; the feathers on the forehead are barred with alternate black and white, the latter colour predominating; the crown and back part of the head are deep chesnut, each feather with a black centre, which is so broad as to give that part nearly a uniform tinge, relieved only by the minuter white tips of each feather; nape of the neck, upper part of the back, cheeks, throat and breast, dusky white, thickly mottled with black, giving the whole a grey tinge, and having each feather in the centre streaked with black; these black streaks are broadest on the upper parts, on the throat they are almost only constituted by the quills, but on the breast and its sides arrive nearly to the form of blotches; the belly, vent and flanks are of a paler ground colour, interspersed with markings of pale chesnut, and each with the centre longitudinal stripe of black; the feathers clothing the thighs are black; the quills are a deep rich brownish-black, marked on the outer web with irregular ochre-yellow and chesnut spots, the inner markings of the first shade assume more the shape of bars; the secondaries have irregular markings of chesnut, white and black, the black more in a mass along the shaft, and the colours taking the form of alternate bars, according to their predominance; the wing-coverts are of the general tinge of the body, except those on the side, which are white, closely variegated with a pale chesnut, each with a narrow black central streak, and thus form one of the fulvous bands, distinguishing the species from *P. Stanleyanus*. The feathers immediately over this have the central band very broad and deep, and form a more decided contrast; the two or three last or longest have each web marked with irregular white spots, surrounded with an equally irregular darker ring; the shoulders are deep rich chesnut, with dark centres, the feathers on the turn of the wing having the tips of the outer webs white, which forms the second fulvous band. The tail feathers become gradually narrower towards the tips, and decrease in length on each side; they are numerous banded with alternate fasciæ of black and chesnut, and black and white.



Nyctibius grandis.



Syctibus grandis.

NYCTIBIUS GRANDIS, *Vieillot.*

Grand Goatsucker, Latham.

PLATE LXXXIX.

N. albus, nigro, ochraceo, castaneo griseoque variegato, remigibus nigris pogonio externo griseo alternè notato, interno fasciis griseis nigro commixtis; cauda ampla, nigro alboque pulcherrimè variegata, coloribus in fasciis alternis distributis, colore fasciarum per rachim sequente.

Grand Goatsucker; *Caprimulgus grandis*, *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. vii. p. 345.

Caprimulgus grandis, *Gmelin's Linn. edit.* 13. vol. i. part ii. p. 1029.—*Shaw, Zool.* vol. x. part i. p. 142.

Le grand Ibijau; *Nyctibius grandis*, *Vieill.*—*Lesson, Manuel d'Ornithologie*, tom. i. p. 412.

IN this and the two preceding plates, we have endeavoured to represent three of the forms of the *Caprimulgidae*,—*Caprimulgus*, *Podargus*, and *Nyctibius*. In the first, of which we may mention the species of this country as typical, we have the characters of the group most fully developed. Long and powerful wings, of a soft and downy texture, the necessary requisites for a rapid and noiseless flight, and admirably adapted as accessories to an ample rictus, furnished with strong vibrissæ for the more easy securing their insect prey, while the other parts of the frame of comparatively less utility to their general economy, are weak and inadequate for any powerful exertion. In the next form, *Podargus*, we have all the parts of greater strength, as if formed for seizing a stronger prey; the bill strong and broad, the rictorial bristles of less strength, and more inclining upwards, the plumage more rigid, the tarsi and feet also powerful, while the center claw is destitute of any serrature. In our third form, the *Nyctibius* of VIEILLOT, a genus yet consisting of a single individual, we have the weak but ample rictus of the first, the bill however wanting the comparative breadth, furnished with a strong tooth on the upper mandible, and entirely destitute of rictorial vibrissæ; the tarsi short, the feet flattened, of no great strength, and the centre claw without serratures; the plumage of the body soft and downy, but that of the wings, which are very long and pointed, rigid as in birds of very powerful flight. The fourth group, *Egotheles* of MESSRS. VIGORS and HORSFIELD, and which we shall endeavour to figure

NYCTIBIUS GRANDIS.

in another Number, according to these gentlemen differs in the wings losing the superior powers of flight displayed in the other genera, which, instead of being long and acuminate, are short and rounded. The bill and legs assume somewhat of the length and strength usually attached to these parts, while, as the latter members regain their general powers, the serrature of the middle claw, which accompanied the weaker conformation, entirely disappears. The rictal bristles also partially lose their strength and regularity of disposition, and here, as in *Podargus*, seems to be transferred to the front or base of the bill.

All these genera are very closely allied in their forms and habits. They all frequent woods, or waste and unenclosed districts on their borders, feeding, as far as we know, entirely on insects, for which their whole structure seems admirably fitted. They are, with one exception (*Caprimulgus diurnus* of TEMMINCK), all nocturnal, or rather come from their day's retreat to feed and perform their other duties in the dark or twilight, or early in the morning, flitting lightly about, sporting as it were by starts, most likely as they are attracted by some favourite prey, and uttering at intervals notes peculiar through the group for their wildness and singularity. They are generally solitary. They breed on the ground, in decayed hollow trees or in caves. In geographical distribution, the last form has been only found in New Holland. *Nyctibius* has been found in South America and her islands; *Podargus* in Africa, India, and New Holland; while *Caprimulgus* has a range in every quarter of the globe.

Nyctibius grandis is, we believe, the largest among the *Caprimulgidae* worthy of its name, and a truly magnificent species. The length is above two feet, the ground colour of the plumage is a chalky white, beautifully variegated with spots and waves and bars of black, chesnut, ochraceous and grey. On the shoulders, the chesnut colour prevails, and is nearly uniform in its tint; on the lower parts pale ochraceous predominates, and the markings of black take the form of bars; on the throat and upper part of the breast, the stems and tips of the feathers are produced in long fine filaments, which cause these parts to appear as if the plumage was mixed with hairs; the quills are very long, reaching to within two inches of the extremity of the tail, nearly black, the outer webs with pale grey markings at regular intervals, the inner webs with opposite bars of a darker shade, mottled again with the ground colour of the quill; the tail is broad and powerful, the ground colour white, with an ochraceous tinge at the base, the whole thickly waved with brownish-black, so distributed as to form alternate bands of a paler and darker shade, the colour also alternately running through the shaft of the feather.



Ardea pacifica.



Ardea pacifica.

ARDEA PACIFICA, *Latham.*

Bulla-ra-gang Heron.

PLATE XC.

A. capite et collo albis, subtiliter dilutè purpurino undatis, collo antico maculis nonnullis irregulariter positis nigris; pectoris plumis lateralibus scapularibusque longis fusco-purpureis; dorso, alis et cauda saturatè ardesiacis, tectricibus alarum virescenti-nitentibus; alarum margine purè albo; ventris et partium posticarum plumis albis, griseo-purpureo limbatis.

Ardea pacifica, *Lath.* Ind. Orn. Sup. p. lxxv.

Pacific Heron, *Lath.* Gen. Hist. vol. ix. p. 127.

Ardea Bullaragang, *Wagler*, Syst. Avium, sp. 5.

THIS handsome, and according to Dr LATHAM, uncommon species, has been received in different packages from New Holland, and we believe is yet unfigured. It is said to frequent the shores, and by the natives in the country, bears the name adopted by M. WAGLER for his specific designation, which we have chosen as a sort of English name, preferring the old title of LATHAM which has the claim of priority.

The length to the extremity of the tail is about thirty-three inches. The feathers on the occiput are slightly elongated, but in none of our specimens formed a real crest, although in other respects the bird seemed in mature plumage; the head, neck, and long feathers overhanging the breast, are white, tinged with warm purplish-grey, which assumes a darker shade on the crown and on the back of the neck; the fore part of the neck is marked with irregularly placed black spots; the back, belly, and under wing-coverts are deep bluish-black, paler underneath, and with the centre of each feather white in the line of the shaft; feathers on the sides of the breast, and the long narrow pointed scapulars, of a deep purplish-red, having a brown tinge; in the former, the shafts are white, in the latter,

ARDEA PACIFICA.

some of the tips assume a grey tinge ; the wing-coverts are a shining blackish-green ; the bend and edge of the wing a pure white ; the quills and tail are black, with greenish reflections ; the upper mandible of the bill, and legs, seem to be black ; the under mandible black at the point, with a green base ; the irides, by both LATHAM and WAGLER, are said to be pale red.



Tinya australis.



Fringa australis.

TRINGA AUSTRALIS, NOBIS.

New Holland Knot.

PLATE XCI.

T. fusca gulâ albâ, superciliis genisque albis fusco sparsim maculatis, collo pectoreque cinerascens fusco striatis, remigibus nigrescentibus rachibus albis, tectricibus caudæ superioribus nigris, rectricibus duabus intermediis fuscis rufescente marginatis, pedibus cinereis.

WE lately received two skins of a *Tringa*, in a small package from New Holland, which we have been unable to identify with the descriptions of any of the genus, contained in the various works to which we have access. In its affinities, it appears to belong to the group of which the Knot (*Tringa Islandica*) is typical, having the bill as short as the head, and the toes bordered with lateral membranes. Its length is about nine inches, the bill is dusky, scarcely an inch in length, and the usual groove reaches as far as its flattened extremity; over the eyes is a streak of white, with minute brown specks; the feathers of the crown and nape are black, deeply bordered with reddish-brown; the throat is white; the lower part of the neck and breast ash-grey, with hair-brown streaks, the abdomen and vent white; the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts are deep hair-brown, the feathers margined with ash-grey, and reddish-white; the lower back and upper tail-coverts brownish-black; the tail is cuneated, the feathers of a deep hair-brown, margined with reddish-white; the quills are hair-brown, the shafts white, and when closed, the wings reach to the end of the tail; the legs and toes are slender, of a bluish-grey colour, the latter are furnished with lateral membranes similar to the common Knot. This in all probability, and judging from analogy, is the winter plumage of the species, and we may infer, that during the summer and breeding season, it acquires a livery somewhat similar to that which distinguishes the *Tringa Islandica*, or to the American Red-breasted Sandpiper of WILSON, to which it appears nearly allied. Of its habits and manners we are unable to speak, as no memorandum accompanied the skins which we received.



Cotis aurita, Female.

1866



Cotis aurita. Female.

OTIS AURITA, *Latham.*

Passarage Bustard.

PLATE XCII. FEMALE.

O. FÆM. gula alba, supra fulva maculis fasciisque nigris, subtus pallidior.

FOR a description of this bird, see that of the Male, figured in our Third Part, at PLATE XL.



Anubates leucophrus.



Anabates leucophrus.

ANABATES LEUCOPHRUS, NOBIS.

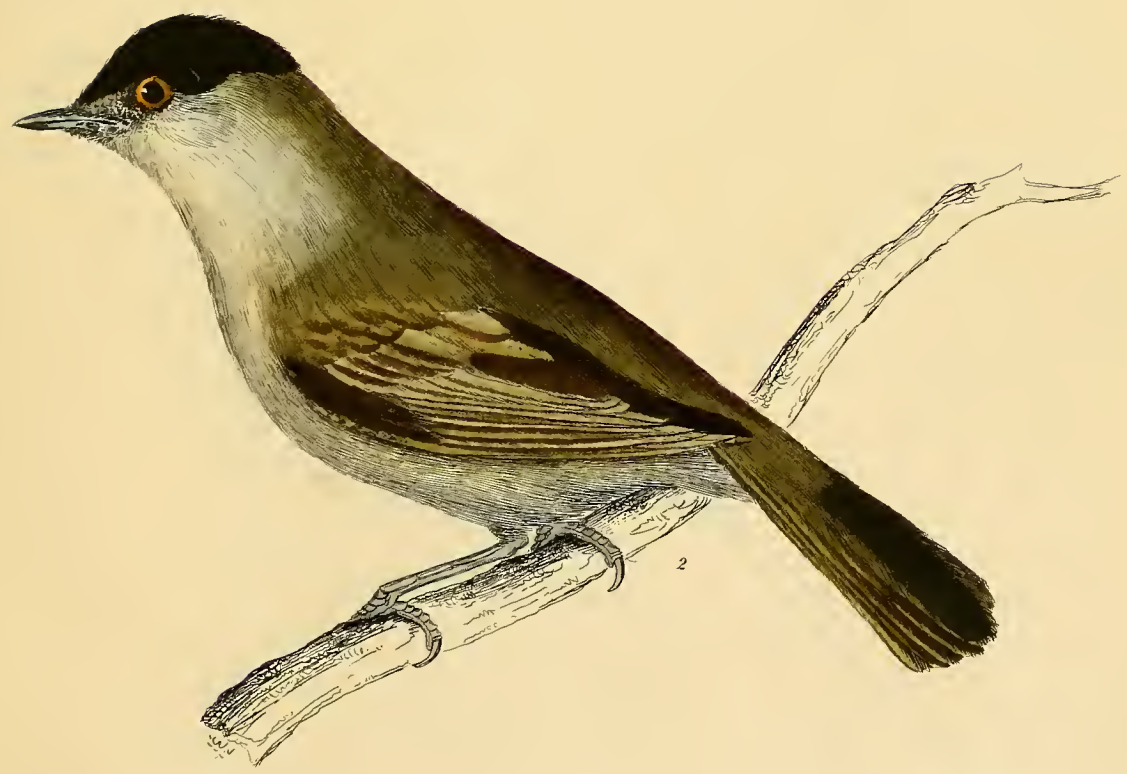
White-browed Anabates.

PLATE XCIII.

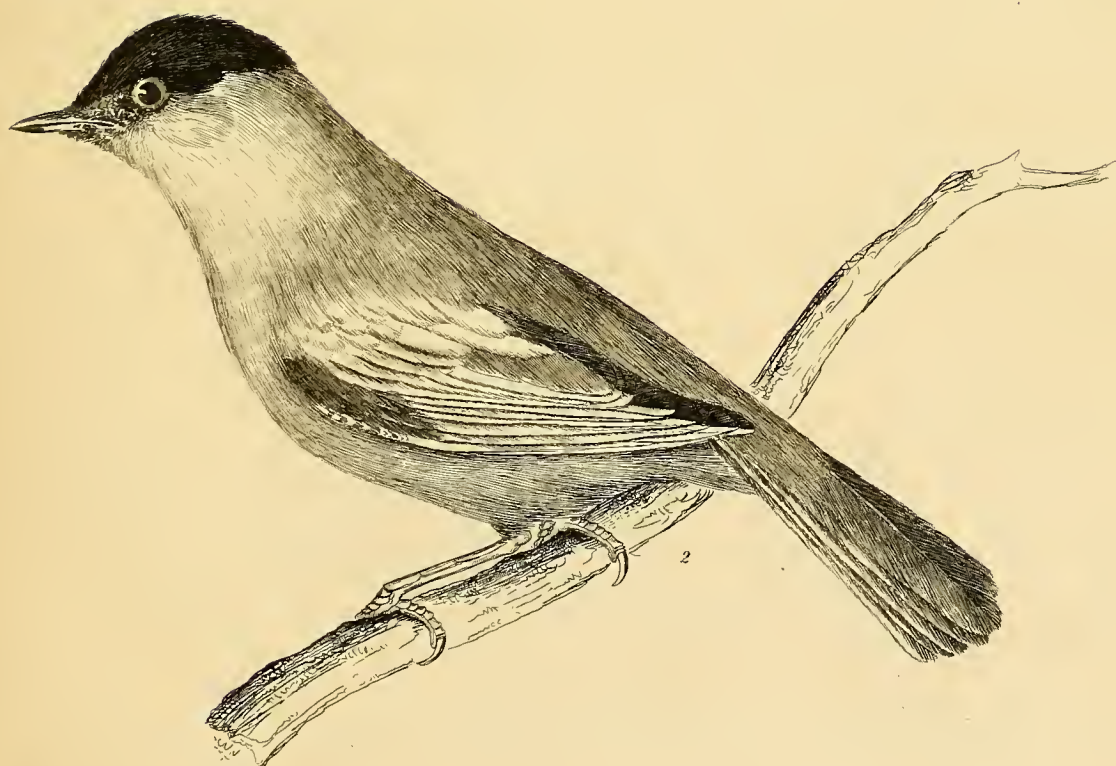
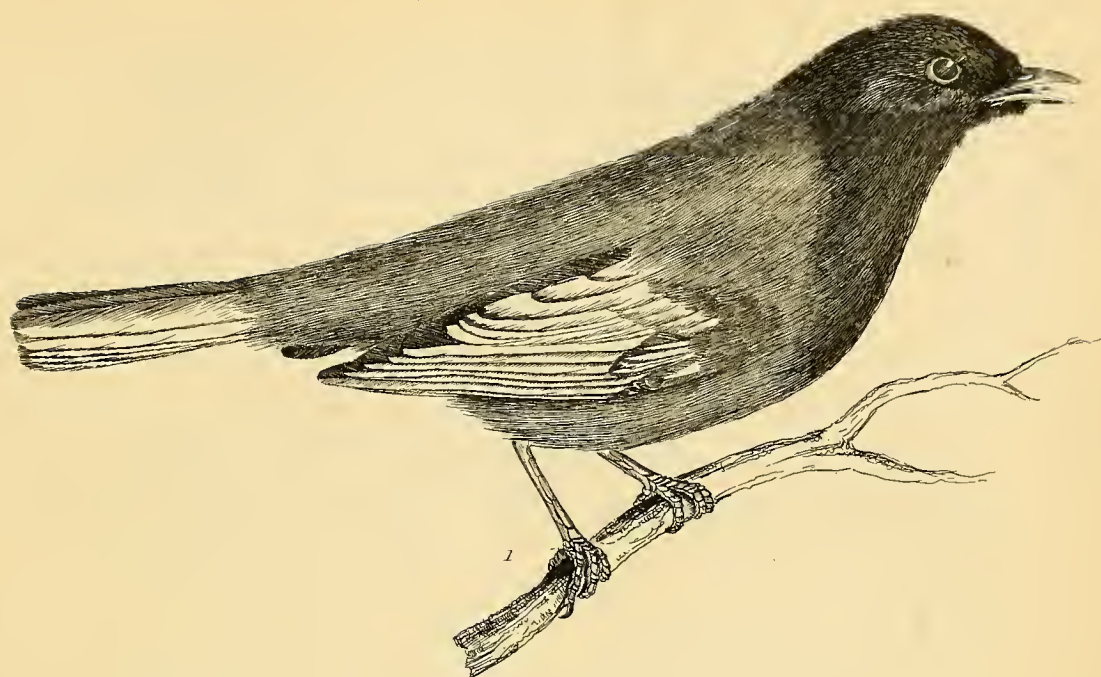
A. supra brunnescente-rufus, plumis capitis dorsique medio albido-ochraceis, superciliis subtusque albidis, gula, pectore abdomineque plumis marginibus brunneis; cauda rufa.

THE present species we received from the Brazils a considerable time since in a collection formed by Dr SUCH. We have been unable to reconcile it with any of the described species to which we have access, viz. those of Prince W. NEUWIED, and those figured by M. TEMMINCK in his *Planches Coloriées*. The general colours are those of the genus, but the markings approach it to *Dendrocoloptes*. The length is about nine inches and a half, of which the tail makes nearly three inches and a half. The upper parts are umber-brown, having the shafts of the feathers and a space on each side of a much paler shade: on the forehead and crown, the feathers are stiff, and with a much stronger shaft: a white streak extends over each eye till nearly the occiput; the throat is pale ochraceous yellow; the cheeks, neck, breast and belly umber-brown, of a paler shade towards the vent, and having the centre of each feather ochraceous-yellow, so that it seems merely bordered with the brown; the under wing-coverts and the base of inner webs of the quills and secondaries are pale reddish-yellow; the remaining parts of the quills are dark umber-brown; the tail contains twelve feathers, the fifth from the outside are the longest, the fourth and centre ones equal, the outermost shortest; the whole of a rich ochraceous red, with black shafts.

The provincial name referred to in the accompanying list, and the only notice we had, is *Disconhecido*, and which was also applied to several of the *Laniadae*, *Procnias hirundinacea*, &c.



1. *Curruca Heinickei*. 2. *C. atricapilla*.



1. *Curruca Heinckew.* 2. *C. Aticapilla.*

CURRUCA HEINEKEN, NOBIS.

Dr. Heineken's Blackcap.

PLATE XCIV.

C. MAS. corpore olivaceo, capite, nucha, gula pectoreque nigris. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ poll.

FÆM. ? Corpore olivaceo, subtus pallidiore, gula genisque griseis, vertice castaneo. Long. $5\frac{3}{4}$ poll.

Curruca Heineken, *Sir W. Jardine*, in *Edin. Journ. of Nat. & Geog. Science*, No. iv. p. 243.

THE discovery of this species in the island of Madeira, is we believe due to Dr HEINEKEN, now a resident there, and was communicated to us by W. T. CARRUTHERS of Dormont, at whose request it has been named as above. The common species of this country, *C. atricapilla*, is also found in the same island, and is even more abundant than the present, frequenting the same places, and very frequently in company, with the former. The manners and all the habits are similar, so much so, that they are considered by the natives as identical,—an idea which a single inspection at the representation we have endeavoured to give will confute.

Length of the male is about five inches and a half. The head, back of the neck, cheeks, throat and breast, are deep glossy black, shaded into a uniform oil-green, which covers the other parts of the bird; the under parts are of a paler tinge.

The only female* brought home by Mr CARRUTHERS very closely resembles that of the common Blackcap, except in a slight difference of size, and in the whole plumage being of a yellower tinge, and more olive coloured on the upper parts.

Since writing the above, we have met with a notice of this species by Dr HEINEKEN in the 17th Number of the *Zoological Journal*, which we think worth transcribing. By this it will be seen that the Doctor is still of opinion

* The characters of this as the real female, are given with some doubt, both species being in the same tree when the one in question was shot.

CURRUCA HEINEKEN.

that they are only varieties of each other. This opinion is formed upon the following authorities, "that a neighbour once saw a *Capello* cock and common hen tending the same nest, but having no object in doing so at the time, he did not take the trouble of ascertaining the contents of the nest, or of pursuing the matter farther." The females of both species (supposing them distinct), are most likely so similar, that we could easily conceive an uninterested observer mistaking the one for the other, and in this instance the *Capello* cock would really attend its own female. The next authority, and we grant it to be a strong one, is, that in a nest of four young, one is found to be a *Capello* cock, the others the common species. Without wishing to impeach the veracity of Dr HEINEKEN'S friend, on whose authority the above is given, we must remark, that we do not place very great reliance on bird-fanciers in general, and as he had apparently no object in view, except procuring the bird as a pet, or for its song, we at once think that there may have been some mistake, and that Dr HEINEKEN should see the fact proved by himself before decidedly setting them down as varieties. If, besides, it is only a variety of the common species, is there any reason why it should be confined to Madeira, or that it should not be found over all Europe, where the bird is so common? Upon comparing the *Capello* with Madeira specimens of the common Blackcap, we can perceive a difference in length of from one to two eighths of an inch, and in some British specimens of nearly half an inch, and the general appearance of the bird more stout or strongly made. These differences, with the decided and constant variation of colour and marking, induce us still to think them distinct. We trust that Dr HEINEKEN will not think the above remarks made with any spirit of illiberality, or to detract from the observations he has made, but will consider them merely as a difference of opinion, stated that they may induce naturalists who have the opportunity of investigating a subject, which, if proved in one way, would present a very curious anomaly in ornithology. We shall now transcribe the Doctor's own remarks.

"We have a male variety of the *Sylvia Atricapilla*, LATH. (Blackcap; Tinto negro), which I have never met with before, or seen described. It is called "Tinto negro de Capello," (Blackcap with a hood or cowl); is a somewhat larger or coarser bird than the common one; its female plumage more sombre and olivaceous; and the black, instead of being confined to the head, extends as low as the shoulders behind, and loses itself gradually in the breast before. In habit, economy, and song, it is precisely similar. Satisfied with the universal opinion that it was merely a variety,

CURRUCA HEINEKEN.

I took no trouble to prove the fact; but as a friend visiting here last winter seemed much inclined to doubt it, I have taken some pains to investigate the matter, and the following are the results.

“ It is rare, for although the ordinary one is as common in our gardens (even in the middle of the town) as the hedge-sparrow in those of England, I have never seen above a dozen either at large or in confinement. I have never seen or heard of a female example, and it is universally asserted that such never occurs. A friend who keeps and pays a good deal of attention to birds, once saw a Capello cock and common hen tending the same nest; but as he had no object in doing so at the time, he did not take the trouble of ascertaining the contents of the nest, or of pursuing the matter farther. Two years ago, I had a bird of this variety, which I have since ascertained was bought by the person from whom I obtained it of a country boy, in the nest, along with a common cock. Nothing was known of the parents, or of the rest of the young, if there were any. A short time back, hearing that a neighbour had one, I sent for it to look at it: he being aware that I had no intention of becoming a purchaser, and indeed having no desire to dispose of the bird, being also too knowing in such matters to be easily deceived, may, I think, be thoroughly depended upon. He states, that last year (1828) a common cock and hen (tinto negro), built a nest in his garden; that four young ones were hatched, one of which died so young that nothing could be ascertained; another proved to be a common hen, a third a common cock, and this of the Capello variety. I do not therefore hesitate to give it as a variety peculiar to the male.”

CURRUCA ATRICAPILLA, *Brisson.*

Common Blackcap.

PLATE XCIV.

C. capite subcristata nigra, nucha genisque griseis, dorso uropigioque olivaceis, subtus gricescente albus.

Curruca atricapilla, *Briss.* 3. p. 580.

Sylvia atricapilla, *Lath.* Ind. Orn. 2. p. 508.—*Selby*, Orn. part i. p. 175.

Blackcap, *Ben.* Br. Birds, i. p. 217.

Bec-fin à tête noir, *Temm.* Man. d'Ornith. i. p. 201.

WE have added a plate of this well known species, for comparison with the preceding, surmises having been expressed by some of our friends that it was only a variety. It will also serve as an illustration of the genus *Curruca*, of which it is typical. We are anxious to illustrate all the known genera, and will announce our intention on this subject at length in our No. VII.

A detailed repetition of the numerous descriptions which are in the possession of all interested in this branch of natural history, is considered here unnecessary*. It may be added, however, that it has a more extensive northern range than was formerly or even now generally understood. We met with it last summer in considerable abundance about Inverary, and on the banks of Lochawe in Argyleshire, in company with *C. hortensis* and *Sibilatrix*, and the common Redstart, *Phænicura ruticilla*.

* For accurate descriptions, with instructions to treat and rear those birds which are entitled to the distinction of "*Song Birds*," consult a treatise on British Song Birds, published under the superintendence of PATRICK SYME, Esq. Edinburgh.



Cygnus Bewickii.



Cygnus Bewickii.

CYGNUS BEWICKII, *Wingate.*

Bewick's Swan.

PLATE XCV.

C. niveus, fronte genisque ferrugineo maculatis; rostro basi tuberculo luteo-flavo, pedibus nigris, cauda cuneata, rectricibus octodecim.

Cygnus Bewickii, *Selby*, in Trans. of Nat. Hist. Soc. of Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle, vol. i. part i.

WE take advantage of the earliest opportunity to give a figure and description, of a species of Swan, which has lately been added to the list of the British Fauna. The honour of the discovery is due to the acute discrimination of Mr RICHARD WINGATE of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who, in consequence of the observations he made upon two specimens of Wild Swans, killed in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, in the winters of 1828-9, and sent to him to be preserved, read a notice before the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town, in which he stated the peculiarities he had observed in both these birds, regarding their outward form and internal structure, and his opinion that they were such as to entitle them to rank as a species perfectly distinct from the common Wild Swan or Hooper (*Cygnus ferus*), and equally so from the tame Swan (*Cygnus olor*). This opinion of Mr WINGATE induced other naturalists to give their attention to the subject,³ and Mr YARRELL, whose attainments as an ornithologist and comparative anatomist are well known, soon discovered other additional facts, which proved the correctness of the views first advanced by Mr WINGATE. We may add, a third capture of several birds of the new sort during the course of last winter, in different parts of England, all agreeing with each other in structure, and each exhibiting the peculiarities which distinguish them from the *Cygnus ferus*, and that confirmatory character, which alone was wanting to substantiate fully and satisfactorily the claim advanced by Mr WINGATE. In November last, seven swans, which all proved of the new kind, were killed by one discharge of a double

CYGNUS BEWICKII.

gun, upon Sweehope Lough in Northumberland, by the gamekeeper of Sir JOHN TREVELYAN, Bart. of Wallington ; and Mr YARRELL, in a letter to Mr SELBY, mentions two others that he had procured this last winter in the south, besides other specimens he had discovered in the collections of different individuals, and which had been considered as specimens of the Common Hooper. We have ourselves been able to give the subject the fullest investigation, having had an opportunity of examining and comparing, not only the two original specimens, but also several others which have since been killed, with a number of the common species, and no doubt whatever remains upon our minds of their being specifically distinct*. In external appearance, the *Cygnus Bewickii* bears a very close resemblance to the Common Hooper, and upon a cursory view may be easily mistaken for a small variety of that bird, which indeed appears hitherto to have been the case. The detection of several specimens, which have remained for many years in the collection of individuals, as Common Wild Swans, shew that it is not a new comer, but may with the Hooper have visited this country for an indefinite period, though not in such numbers as the latter is known to do. The peculiarity of the internal structure had also previously attracted some notice, for MONTAGUE, in his Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary, article "Whistling Swan," gives an accurate description of the trachea and sternum of a bird of this new species, which, as having been observed in a male bird, he, without extending his observations, or noticing the other peculiar features of the specimen, supposed indicative and peculiar to the male of the Common Wild Swan (*Cygnus ferus*). The exterior characteristics which distinguish the new sort from the Hooper, consists, *first*, in the great inferiority of size, the new species being about a third less than the usual run of the latter, the average length of *Cygnus Bewickii* is 3 feet 10 inches, the width 6 feet ; the length of the Hooper 5 feet, the width 8 feet or upwards ; *secondly*, in the form of the bill, which at the base differs from that of the Hooper, and in old specimens is furnished, at the junction of the upper mandible to the cranium, with a considerable tubercle or knob ; *thirdly*, in the number of the tail feathers, the new kind having only eighteen, the Hooper twenty. The wings are shorter in proportion, and when closed do not cover so large a portion of the tail ; the legs are blacker, and the neck appears in pro-

* The result of this examination has been communicated to the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle, by Mr SELBY, and the paper is likely to appear in a short time, in the 1st vol. of the Transactions of that Society.

CYGNUS BEWICKII.

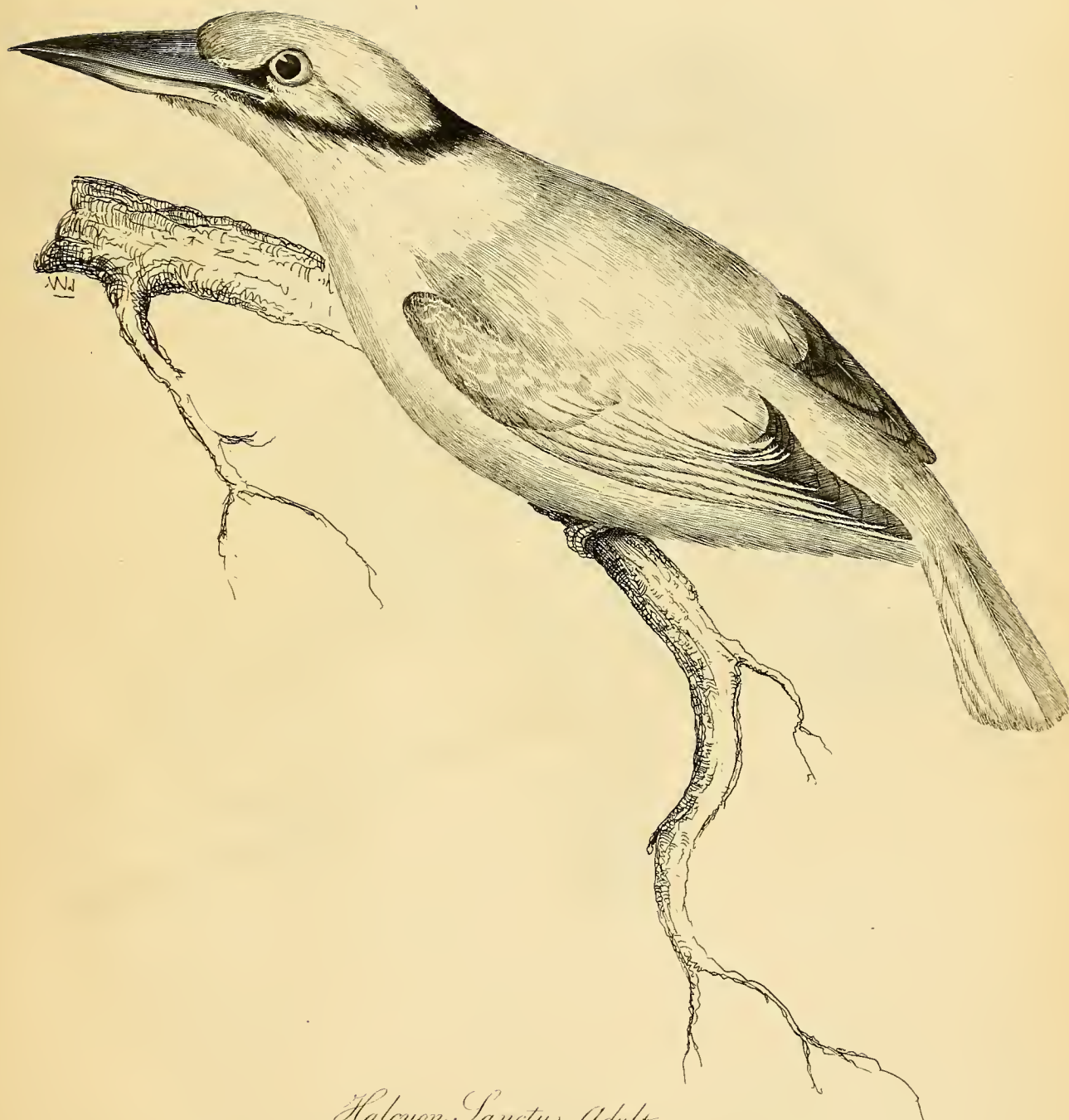
portion longer and more slender than that of the Hooper. In the internal conformation of the two species, particularly as regards the trachea and sternum, the differences are more striking. In the Common Wild Swan, it is well known, that the trachea, previous to entering the thorax, makes a curious convolution or duplicature, within a cavity prepared for it in the keel or projecting part of the sternum. This cavity in most specimens does not extend in depth more than 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the flexure of the trachea is always vertical. In the new species, the cavity frequently extends to the depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 inches, and after reaching the posterior extremity of the keel, occupies in addition a portion of the lateral part of the sternum itself, where the trachea, instead of making a vertical flexure like that of the Hooper, is obliged to take a horizontal bend, and to form, as it were, a loop in that portion of the sternum which is excavated. The keel of the new kind is also not so deep as that of the Hooper; and, in consequence, the two portions of the trachea within the hollowed cavity are brought closer together. Other marked differences are observable in the trachea of the new species, after its egress from the hollowed cavity of the keel, as compared with the corresponding parts of the Hooper. In the former, the trachea after describing the arch on its egress from the keel, enters the cavity of the thorax itself, for upwards of two inches, and is there attached by the inferior larynx, or bone of divarication, which hangs vertically within the thorax, to the bronchial tubes; in the Hooper, on the contrary, no portion of the trachea enters within the thorax, but the inferior larynx, to which it is attached, reaches just as far as the anterior ridge of the sternum, upon which it rests obliquely. The dimensions of trachea, where it joins the inferior larynx, and this part itself, are very dissimilar in the two species. In the one, the diameter is greater at this part than at any other, the larynx broad, and not so much compressed; in the Hooper, the trachea is greatly contracted and compressed where it joins the larynx, which is not one-half the diameter of that of the other. In the size and form of the bronchii also, there is a marked difference, those of *C. ferus* measure nearly 4 inches in length, and possess a large diameter; whereas those of the other are not more than two inches long, and their greatest diameter scarcely half that of the Hooper, while the form of the rings which compose the tubes are also of different shapes. In addition, the sternum of the new kind is much broader in comparison to the relative size of the bird, and the ridge of the keel, instead of narrowing downwards as in the Hooper, gains breadth as it approaches the posterior extremity of the keel, or where the cavity widens, and occupies

CYGNUS BEWICKII.

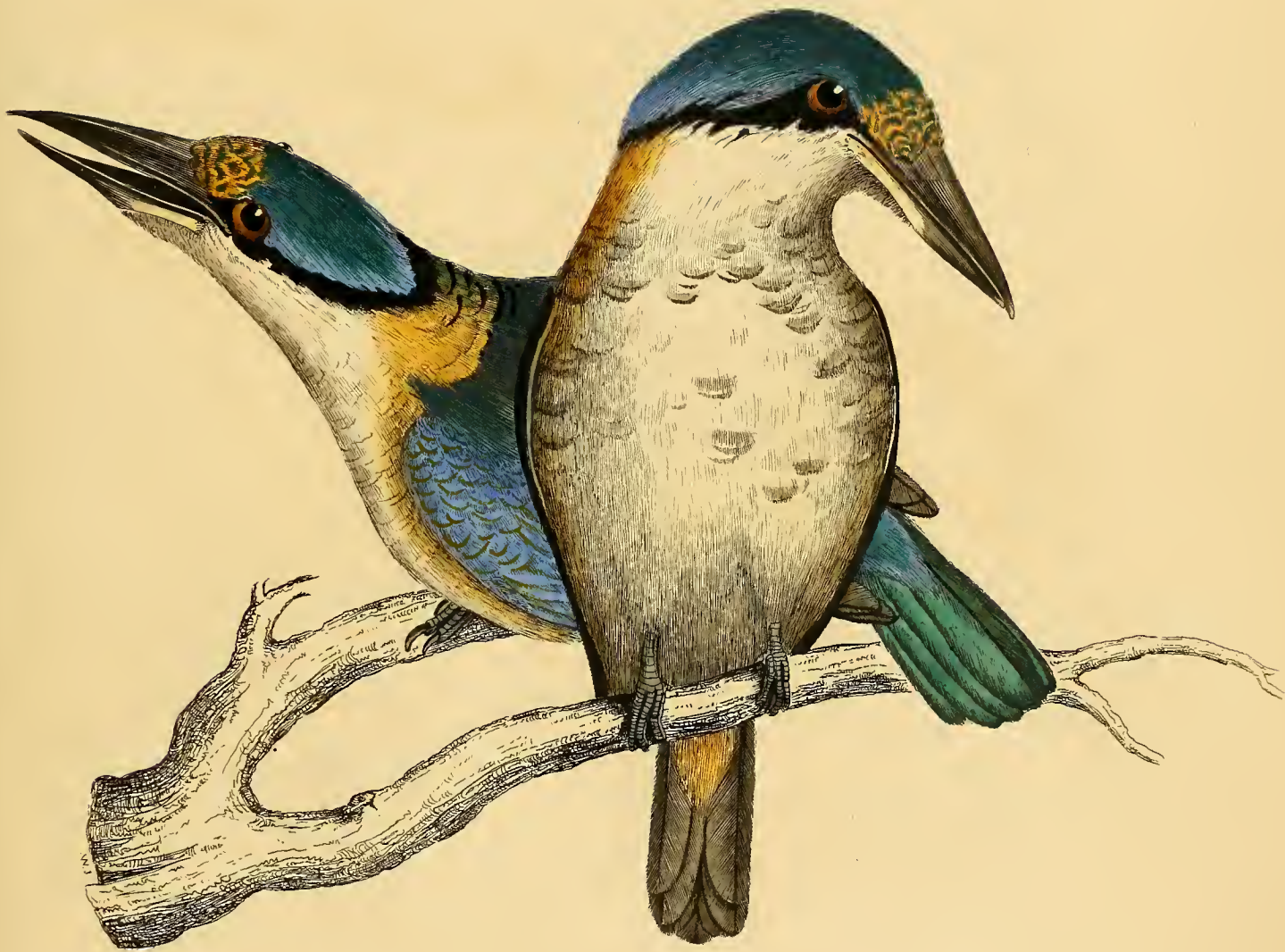
a part of the sternum. In its habits and manners it resembles the common species, but, as might be expected from the form of the inferior larynx, and that part of the trachea adjoining it, its voice is much weaker. In most specimens, the cheeks and forehead are speckled with reddish-brown; the base of the bill is orange, the knob or tubercle tinged with brown, the rest of the plumage is white; the legs are black, and the lateral membrane of the exterior toe broader than that of the Hooper. It is presumed to be, like its congener, a native of the Arctic Regions, and is probably the lesser Swan mentioned by HEARNE as visiting Hudson's Bay.



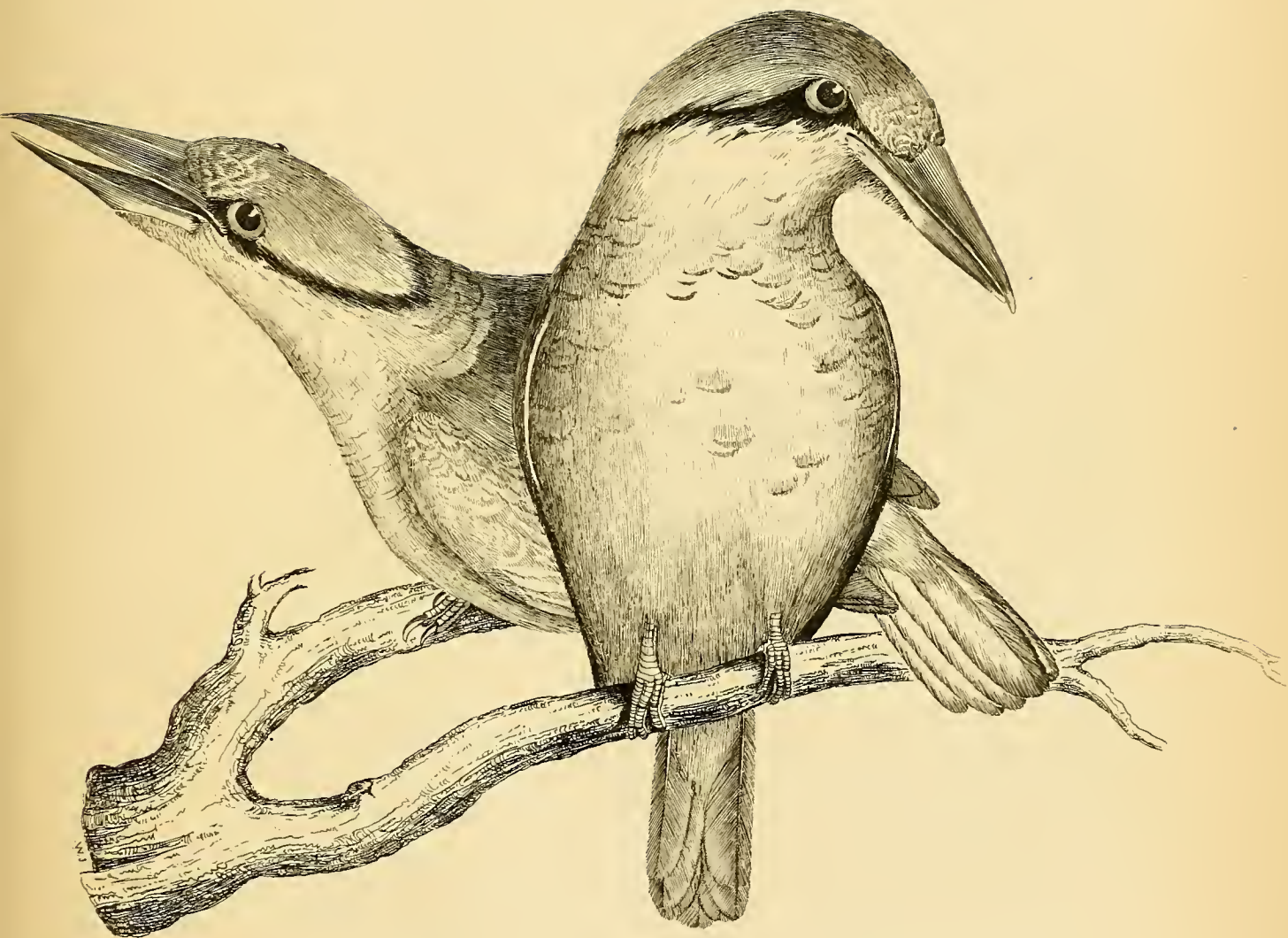
Halcyon Sanctus, Adult.



Halcyon Sanctus, Adult.



Halcyon Sanctus, Young.



Halcyon Sanctus. Young.

HALCYON SACRA, *Latham.*

Sacred King-fisher.

PLATES XCVI. & XCVII.

H. pileo corporeque supra cœrulea viridi, pileo tænia nigra circumdato; torque nuchali, pectore abdomineque albidis vel ochraceis, gula alba, tænia ante oculis ochracea.

Juniores coloribus obscurioribus, torque nuchali, pectore abdomineque, fasciis nigris notatis; fronte scapularibusque apicibus plumarum ochraceis.

Alcedo sacra, *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. iv. p. 25.; Plate 61. represents a bird in young plumage, and in a state identical with our plate 97.—*Gmel. Linn. edit.* 13. vol. i. p. 453.

Alcedo collaris, *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. iv. p. 27.

The Sacred Kings-fisher, *Phill. Bot. Bay*, p. 156; plate represents young bird identical with our plate 97.

Halcyon collaris, *Swainson, Zool. Illust.* pl. 27.—*Vig. & Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xv. p. 206.

Halcyon sanctus, *Vig. & Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xv. p. 206.

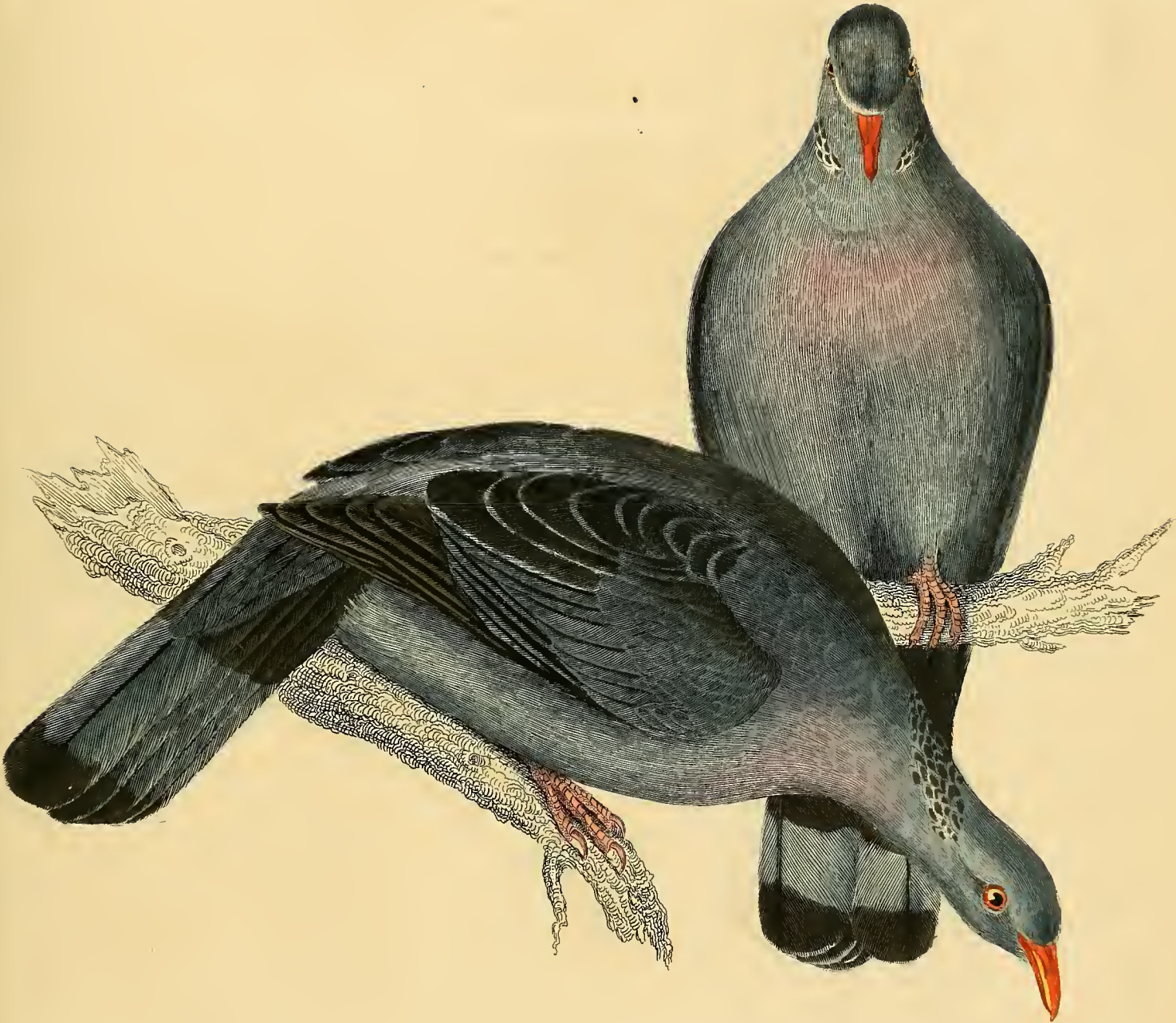
WE are induced to give Plates of the adult and young states of this species, from the alliance of the descriptions of some species, which several ornithologists have thought to be distinct, but in which we cannot agree. An inspection of our synonyms will at once shew the opinion we have, and according to these views, the species will hold a geographical distribution through the Indian Islands, New Holland, and the Islands of the South Seas. Our Illustrations are confined to the New Holland form, and we would refer to an excellent plate in Mr SWAINSON'S Zoological Illustrations, under the title of *Halcyon collaris*, as an example of what we would consider the state most frequently met with in the Indian Islands. The chief difference seems to be the purer colour of the nuchal collar, and under parts, in the Indian specimens; in those from New Holland, these parts have generally an ochraceous tinge, and more particularly on the belly and vent, where the colour in some even approaches to a pale yellowish-red. The different varieties mentioned by GMELIN and LATHAM seem to be

HALCYON SACRA.

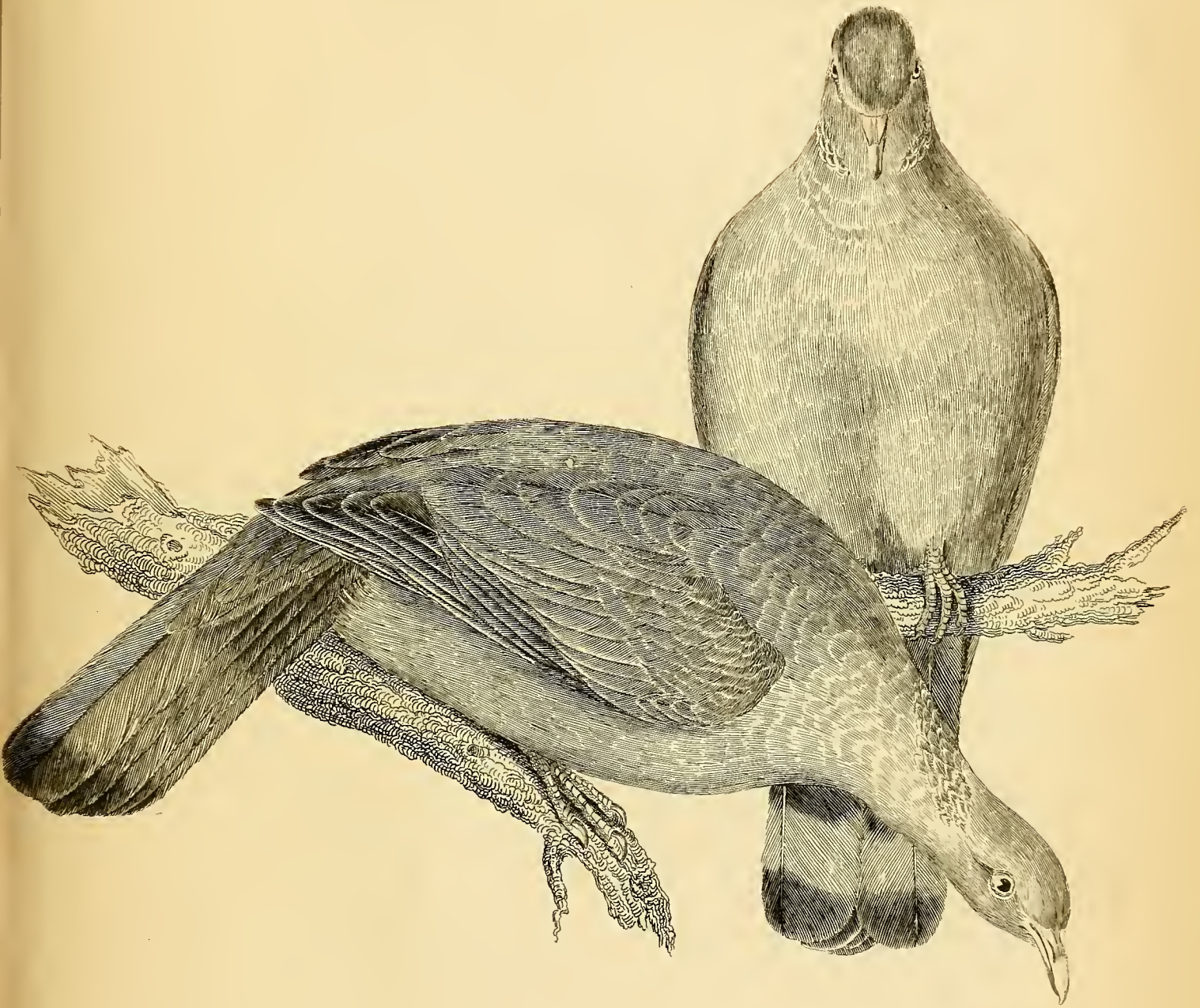
different states of the bird, before it arrives at maturity, and are in accordance with the changes that take place in different species from India and Africa of nearly similar adult colours. Dr LATHAM'S figure of *Alcedo sacra* is evidently identical with the young figured on our Plate XCVII. The Plate in PHILLIP'S Botany Bay is also that of a young bird, and unless a slight variation of size, we can find nothing to warrant a separation of the synonyms we have quoted.

The length of our New Holland specimens are from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 inches, those in the young plumage slightly less than the others: the bill is deep brownish-black, the basal half of the under mandible white, and in the young of a pale reddish brown. In the adult, the blue parts of the bird are a very clear greenish ultramarine, purest on the shoulders and rump, on the outer edges of the quills and tail tinged with black; an ochraceous line extends from the nostrils to and over the eyes; the space between the eyes and the rictus, the auriculars, and a circle round the blue of the head, black; the nuchal collar and the throat are nearly pure white, and the ochraceous colour commences on the breast, increasing in intensity, as it reaches the vent and under the wings, and varying in shade in different specimens; the inner webs of the quills, and under side of the tail, are a light black.

In the young specimens, all the blue parts are of a dull greenish tinge, on the forehead the feathers are nearly umber-brown, with the tips ochraceous; the shoulders and lesser wing-coverts are also tipped with ochraceous; the nuchal collar and under parts are dull ochraceous: the tips of the feathers deep umber-brown, appearing more closely marked on the breast, and varying in breadth and depth of shade according to the age of the specimen.



Columba Foveax



Columba Trocaz

COLUMBA TROCAZ, *Heineken.*

Trocaz Pigeon.

PLATE XCVIII.

C. MAS. corpore plumbeo, pectore superioreque abdominis vinaceis; remigibus nigris 2^{da}, 3^{tia}, 4^{ta}, albo marginatis; cauda nigra medio supra plumbeo fasciata, subtus fascia ferè alba; rostro pedibusque rubris.

FÆM. Coloribus obscurioribus.

OUR figure is taken from specimens procured by Mr CARRUTHERS in 1827, during his residence in Madeira. We have also specimens from Mr BULWER, agreeing in every way with the present. The species appears undescribed, until noticed by Dr HEINEKEN, in a short paper upon the birds of Madeira, printed in Dr BREWSTER'S Journal of Science, where he suggests, if new, the specific title of "*Trocaz*," from the provincial name given to it in the island. We can add nothing to the Doctor's descriptions, which agree nearly with the specimens in our possession, and which we now transcribe.

"Brownish-ash; head, neck, breast, vent and rump, ash; neck imbricated, and together with shoulder and breast iridescent; belly vinous; wings and tail feathers brown-black, the latter with a broad blue-ash bar, one-third from the tips, which are black; the outer web* of the 2d, 3d, and 4th primary edged with white; bill red, tipped with black †; nails black; legs red, feathered anteriorly a little below the knee; iris pale straw-yellow; length 19 inches; tarsus 1½ inch. (Adult Male in the Spring.)"

* In our specimens, the edge of the outer webs only are white, forming a very narrow margin.

† In our specimens, the bill is red, slightly paler at the tip, and having a yellowish tinge.

COLUMBA TROCAZ.

“ Ash ; head, neck, belly and rump, blue ash ; neck only iridescent and imbricated ; breast and shoulders vinous ; length 18 inches ; tarsus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; imbricated feathers more conspicuous in the Female than in the Male. (Adult Female in the Spring.)”

Weight about 18 ounces.

“ I am almost afraid to hazard either a specific name or a “ nobis” to this pigeon, the genus is so extensive, and I have so little practical knowledge of it. I cannot, however, reconcile it with any species given by WAGLER in his *Systema Avium*, and should it prove to be hitherto undescribed, would propose its provincial name “ *Trocaz*,” as a specific designation. It is found in the most wooded and unfrequented parts of the island, and is so shy and difficult to get at, that I can learn little of its habits. The *Palumbus** (which is much more rare here), is occasionally seen at the same spots with it ; but there is not the least reason to suspect that they ever cross together, or ever associate intimately. An intermediate plumage is never seen, and they are both constant in their marks to a feather. The berries of *Persea foetens* are found in its stomach ; and during the berry season, the birds are fattest and best flavoured. They build in high trees in the thickest and most inaccessible places ; and as a nest is rarely taken, I can give no accounts of either the eggs or young ; they are killed generally when drinking.”

* MR CARRUTHERS has noted the common blue rock pigeon, and another species very similar which he could not ascertain, as inhabitants of the Island, with the common wood pigeon of this country. The turtle dove is an occasional but rare visitant.



Merops chrysolaemus.



Merops chrysolaimus.

MEROPS CHRYSOLAIMUS, NOBIS.

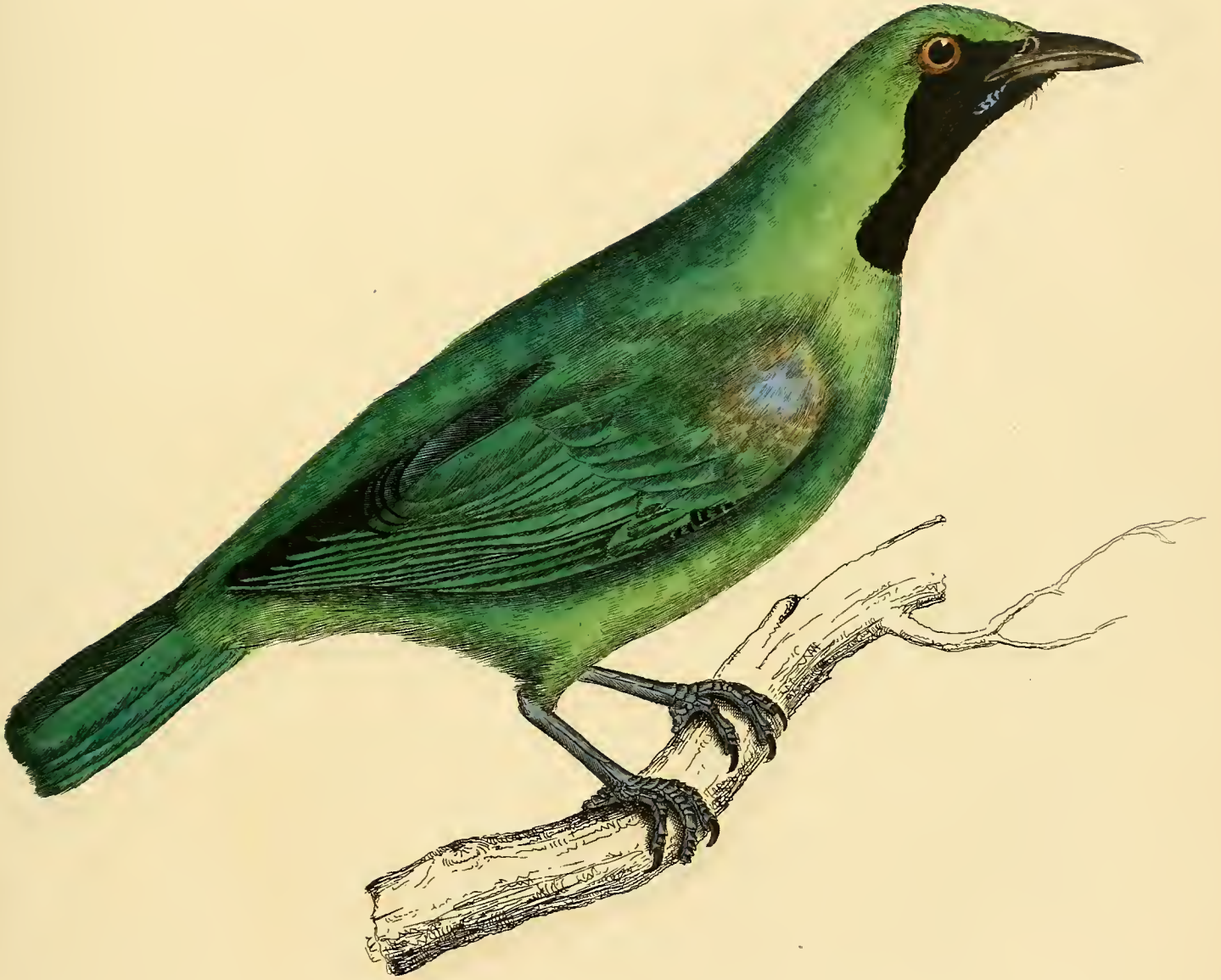
Swallow-tailed Bee-Eater, Latham.

PLATE XCIX.

M. viridis, tænia per oculos nigra ; fronte, uropigio crissoque cœruleis ; gula aurea fascia cœrulea cincta, cauda furcata.

Swallow-tailed Bee-Eater, *Lath. Gen. Hist. vol. iv. p. 141.*

WE can only find this species described by Dr. LATHAM, under the title of "Swallow-tailed Bee-eater;" and, although very common in collections from Africa, it does not seem to be generally known. We have received it from the Cape of Good Hope from Drs. SMITH and VERSFELD, and from Sierra Leone and the river Gambia through the attention of Dr. FERGUSON. Dr. LATHAM makes it a native of Abyssinia, and describes it from the collection of Mr. SALT. All our specimens have the black streak through the eye so common to the genus, and which is only mentioned in LATHAM'S variety of it, they varied only in the brightness of colour, particularly the yellow of the throat, and the deep blue surrounding it. The following is nearly a correct description of our specimens:—Length about eight and a half inches. The head, back, and breast rich yellowish-green; the forehead, above the eyes, the rump and vent, ultramarine blue; the throat rich golden yellow, surrounded with a band of deep ultramarine blue, narrower and paler towards the auriculars; the quills brownish-black, greenish on the outer margins, secondaries rich chestnut, with the extreme third black; the tail much forked, the outward feathers long, slender, and bending slightly outwards, the whole form somewhat as in the common Swallow; the two centre feathers pale blue, the others, with the exception of the exterior, dull yellowish-green, a dark band a short way from the ends, and the tip of the outer webs white, the two outer feathers blackish-green, darker at the tip, the outer webs pale blue; the under wing-coverts dull reddish.



Chloropsis Sonnerati.



Chloropsis Sonnerrati.

CHLOROPSIS SONNERATI, NOBIS.

Sonnerat's Chloropsis.

PLATE C.

C. MAS. viridis, loris, gula juguloque nigris; striga parva maxillari hyacinthina; flexuris nitidè viridi-cœruleis.

FÆM. (auct. TEMMINCK) striga hyacinthino obscurior.

Phyllornis Mullerii, Temm. Pl. Col.

IN our 1st. Number, published in 1826, we proposed *Chloropsis* as a generic appellation for this small and beautiful group, and gave figures of two species. We are now induced to give a third yet unrepresented, to allow us an opportunity of correcting some mistakes that we had unwittingly committed, and to add some additional species. In our Synopsis Specierum, we had confused the synonyms of *C. Cochinsinensis* and *Malabaricus*. What we consider their true synonyms, will be found in the synopsis now given; they are the most nearly allied species in the group, and, from their similarity, and that of the females, must have been often confounded. The bird which we figured at Plate V. under the title of *Malabaricus*, is perfectly distinct from that species, and apparently very rare. We have only met with two specimens ourselves, and M. TEMMINCK only mentions having seen three males; the female is yet entirely unknown; it will now bear the title of "*aurifrons*," given to it by the latter ornithologist. In our farther investigation of this group since our first remarks were published, we have been more and more struck with the close alliance that all the species bear to one another in the shape, colours, and marking, and can hardly conceive a better and more defined form. The females all appear to want the black upon the throat and neck, and to have the colour there of a yellowish or paler green tinge; on this account, and some other sexual distinctions, we are inclined to think our *C. gampsorjynchus* and the *C. zosterops* of the Sumatran collection to be the females of a species of which

CHLOROPSIS SONNERATI.

the males have yet to be discovered. The only species whose females we do not yet know, are *C. aurifrons* and *cyanopogon*, and to neither of these do those alluded to approach.

For the specimen from which our figure is taken, we are indebted to Mr ARMSTRONG, a gentleman resident in the Island of Java. It is in length eight inches and a half, and is by far the largest and most strongly formed of the genus. The space between the eyes and the bill, the lower part of the cheeks, the throat, are deep black; a narrow short stripe of deep purple marks the origin of each side of the under mandible; the rest of the plumage is rich verdigris-green, of a yellower tinge, on the forehead, cheeks, and under parts; the bend of the wings also possess the blue or green patch incident to the whole, and in this species is of a very bright clear green; the under parts of the wings and tail are pale black; the feet and tarsi are bluish, and the latter are shorter in proportion than the congeners. The female, according to M. TEMMINCK, has the throat yellowish, the purple band narrow, and the bill brownish.

We may here remark, that M. TEMMINCK has described this species without a plate in his 81st. livraison of the Planches Coloriées, under the name of *Phyllornis Mullerii*. We have no wish to deprive M. MULLER of the reward due to his labours, but prefer retaining our own generic and specific appellations, published at least four years since.

SYNOPSIS SPECIERUM.

CHLOROPSIS.

TYPI GENERICI CHLOROPSIS MALABARICUS et COCHINSINENSIS, auctorum.

1. C. MALABARICUS (auctorum).—MAS. viridis, capite flavescente, loris juguloque nigris lunula flava circumdata maxilla inferiore striga cœrulea; flexuris nitidè cœruleis.

FÆM. gula viridi, maxilla absque striga cœrulea.

Turdus Malabaricus, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* vol. i. p. 349.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 13th. edit. vol. i. 837.

Yellow-fronted Thrush, *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. v. p. 64.

Le petit Merle de la cote de Malabar, *Sonnerat, Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 192.

Verdin icterocephale; *Phyllornis Malabaricus*, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 512. fig. 2.

Long. 5–6 pollices.

HAB. In Cochin-china et India.

In museis plerisque.

CHLOROPSIS.

2. *C. COCHINSINENSIS* (auctorum).—*MAS.* viridis, loris juguloque nigris, lunula lata flava circumdatis, maxilla inferiore striga cœrulea. Flexura, ptila exteriore remigium caudaque cœrulescentibus.

FÆM. frons gula viridi, lunula pectorali flava.

Turdus Cochinsinensis, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* vol. i. p. 359.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 13th edit. vol. i. p. 825.

Verdin Verdier; *Phyllornis Cochinsinensis*, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 484. fig. 2.

Long. 5-6 pollices.

HAB. Cochinchina, Borneo, Sumatra, Java.

In Museo Parisiensi, &c.

Note.—These two were confounded in the *Synopsis Specierum* in the 1st Number of our Illustrations of Ornithology.

3. *C. AURIFRONS*.—*MAS.* viridis, nitens, fronte aurantio, mento gulaque hyacinthinis, loris juguloque nigris, lunula aurea circumdata; flexuris nitide cœruleis.

FÆM. Incognita.

Huruwa Bèe-Eater, *Lath. Gen. Hist.* vol. iv. p. 125.

Verdin à front d'or; *Phyllornis aurifrons*, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 484. fig. 1.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ pollices.

HAB. In Sumatra, India.

In Museis GULIELMI JARDINE, Baroneti, et Parisiensi.

Note.—This is the *C. Malabaricus* of the *Synopsis Specierum* in the 1st Number of Illustrations of Ornithology, where the synonyms are of course wrong.

4. *C. SONNERATI* (*nobis*, Pl. C.)—*MAS.* viridis, loris, gula juguloque nigris; striga parva maxillari hyacinthina; flexuris nitide viride-cœruleis.

FÆM. gula flavescente striga hyacinthino obscurior.

Phyllornis Mullerii, *Tem. Pl. Col.*

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ pollices.

HAB. In Java, Sumatra.

In Museis GULIELMI JARDINE, Baroneti, et Leyden.

5. *C. GAMPORHYNCHUS* (*nobis*, Pl. VII.)—Corpore toto viride striga parva maxillari cœrulea; flexuris viride cœruleis, rostro brunnescente apice ochraceo.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ pollices.

HAB. In India?

In Museis Societatis Zoologicæ et GULIELMI JARDINE, Baroneti.

6. *C. CYANOPOGON* (*nobis*).—*MAS.* viridis, rostro breve, striga longa maxillari cœrulea, mento solo nigro.

FÆM. Incognita.

Phyllornis cyanopogon, *Temm. Pl. Col.* p. 512. fig. 1.

Long. 6 pollices.

HAB. In Sumatra.

In Museo Leyden.

7. *C. ZOSTEROPS*.—Viridis, concolor, supra dilutior; gula juguloque flavescens, circulo oculari flavo.

Chloropsis zosterops, *Cat. of Zool. Spec.* in App. to Life of Sir Stamford Raffles.

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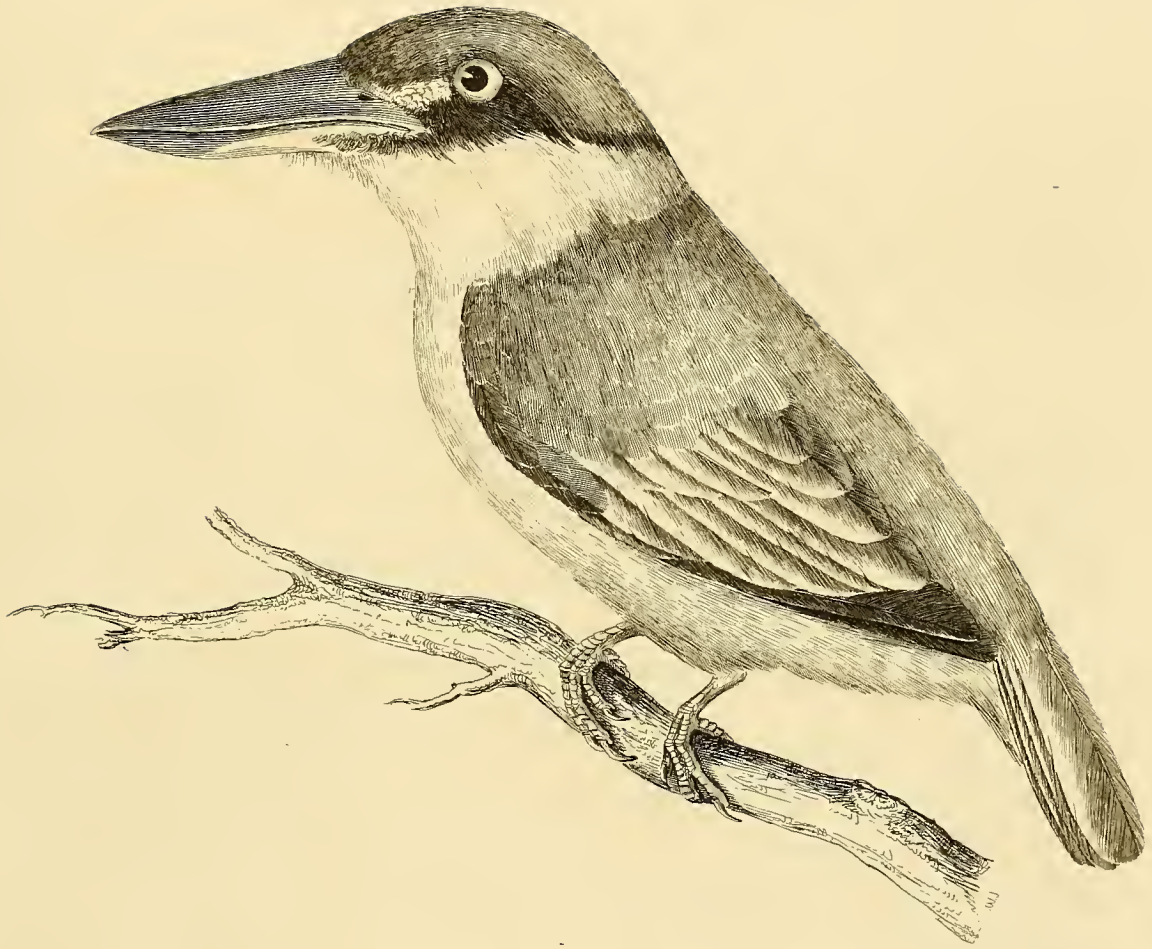
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Halcyon Martini.



Halcyon Macleayii.

HALCYON MACLEAYII, NOBIS.

Macleay's Halcyon.

PLATE CI.

H. capite, dorso, secundariis caudaque cœruleis ; genis auriculis, remigibus et apice caudæ nigris ; ab oculis ad nares ochraceo-albis, torque nuchali et corpore toto subtus, albis ; rostro nigro, maxilla, basi alba.

THIS beautiful species, with some of the subjects on our following Plates, have lately been added to the collection of the Linnean Society by the zeal and industry of ALEXANDER MACLEAY, Esq. who, though advanced in years, and far distant, remains still indefatigable in promoting the welfare of the Society where he so long and faithfully performed the duties of Secretary.

In size, and distribution of colour, it much resembles *Halcyon sanctus*, but differs in the very rich deep tint of the blue. The following is nearly a description of the specimen from which we took our drawing. The length, including the bill, is seven inches and three quarters : that of the bill nearly two inches, it is black, with the lower part of the base of the under mandible white : the crown and occiput rich Prussian blue, on the forehead considerably tinged with black ; between the nostrils and the eyes a yellowish-white spot ; under the eyes forming the upper part of the auriculars, and a narrow band surrounding the blue of the hind head, deep black. The under parts are pure white, slightly tinged with ochraceous on the throat and cheeks, forming a broad nuchal band, as in *Halcyon sanctus*, which, in the centre of the back part, has the feathers slightly tipped with the rich Prussian blue of the head. The remaining upper parts are also rich Prussian blue, varying in some lights to a paler tinge, and on the back and rump with a greenish ultramarine shade : the secon-

HALCYON MACLEAYII.

daries have the inner webs black, and are tipped with a shade of blackish-brown ; quills are black, with the exception of the basal half of the outer web, and the base of the inner, which are white ; the under wing-coverts are also white. The tail is nearly even, with the exception of the outer feathers, which are about half an inch shorter than the rest, the under side of the whole pale black, tipped with a lighter shade, which also margins the exterior webs of the short outer feathers. The feet and tarsi seem to have been brownish-black.



Platycercus pileatus.



Platycorous pileatus.

PLATYCERCUS PILEATUS, NOBIS.

PLATE CII.

P. pileo rubro, genis flavescente-viridibus, dorso, scapulis et tectricibus viridibus, uropigio flavo, pectore abdomineque cinereo-purpureis, crisso rubro flavo variegato; remigibus nigris, rachibus externis basi cœruleis, apicibus griseis; cauda reetricibus duobus mediis flavescente-viridibus cœruleo tinctis, reliquis cœrulescente-purpureis, basi viridescentibus, apicibus albis, fascia basali nigro.

WE received this from the same source with the former, though it appears also to have been sent home by different collectors. We saw several specimens among the London dealers, and were so fortunate as to procure one for our own collection.

Figure nearly of the natural size. Length from thirteen to fifteen inches. The crown, in a line with the eyes, is rich arterial blood-red, colour brightest on the forehead; cheeks and auriculars bright greenish sulphur-yellow, and of a brownish tinge between the eyes and the bill; the back, scapulars, and greater wing-coverts very rich olive-green, shading paler into the yellow of the cheeks; rump sulphur-yellow; edges of the wings deep ultramarine blue; quills black, with the basal half of the outer webs blue, the remaining half grey; the secondaries also black, but have the outer webs entirely blue: breast and belly campanula purple, in some lights appearing tinged with ultramarine blue; vent and under tail-coverts crimson-red, with the base and sometimes the sides of the feathers greenish-yellow: tail with the two centre feathers yellowish-green, tinged with blue, changing at the tips to blackish-green, and with numerous indistinct blackish bars, visible only on the upper side: the other feathers white at

PLATYCERCUS PILEATUS.

tips, changing into rich ultramarine purple, and thence towards the base to dark yellowish-green, each feather except the centre ones having an oblique black bar, about an inch from the base: bill and feet are greyish-black, tinged with blue.



Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis.



Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis.

PTILONORHYNCHUS NUCHALIS, NOBIS.

Ruffed Ptilonorhynchus.

PLATE CIII.

P. brunneo-griseus, subtus pallidior; tectricibus alarum, scapularibus, remigibus re-
tricibusque albido marginatis; fascia nuchali splendide purpurascente-rosea plu-
mulis sericeis circumdata.

THIS curious bird will form a fifth species of *Ptilonorhynchus*, if we admit the two species lately placed in the genus by M. TEMMINCK, viz. the Rollier de la Chine of BUFFON'S *Pl. Enluminees*, and the Piroll thalassin (*Kitta thalassina*) of M. TEMMINCK himself. We are not, however, prepared to do this without a more minute examination than we have yet been enabled to give them; and we suspect that when this is made, our conclusions will be different. The species will at present stand,—1. *Pt. Holosericeus*; 2. *P. virescens*; (*Kitta holosericeus* and *virescens*, TEMM.) The two specific names being applied by M. TEMMINCK a year previous to those of Mr. VIGORS and Dr. HORSFIELD in the Linnean Transactions; the first was published in 1825,—the 15th part of the Linnean Transactions did not appear until 1826*. 3. and 4. M. TEMMINCK'S two Indian species, of which we are doubtful; and, 5. Our *P. nuchalis*.

Our figure is a little more than two-thirds the size of nature, length of the specimen being about fifteen inches. The bill, from the base of the mandible, exceeds an inch, arched, culmen round, nostrils round, and not covered by any projecting feathers of the forehead: the head and upper parts of the body greyish-brown, the feathers of the former with a shining or satiny lustre; those of the back, the wing-coverts, scapulars, quills and tail, of the same colour, and tipped with greyish-white: on the nape of

* We are thus unwillingly obliged to deprive Sir J. E. SMITH and Mr MACLEAY of the honour of having their names recorded in these species; but have endeavoured to remedy this in our *Halcyon Macleayi* and *Columba Smithii*, both species from New Holland, and also in the Linnean Society's collection.

PTILONORHYNCHUS NUCHALIS.

the neck, a beautiful pink or purplish-red fascia, consisting of narrow feathers, and surrounded by a ruff of satin-like plumes, the tips distinct, rounded, and turning inwards. The specimens we examined were in moult, but they appeared as if this nuchal ruff would become slightly more elongated than the rest of the plumage, when the birds attain a perfect state. Lower parts of the body and beneath the wings yellowish-grey, tinged with brown. Legs brownish-black.

The female is somewhat less, and wants the nuchal fascia and ruff of satiny feathers, the plumage is more deeply tinged with brown.



Columba Smithii.



Columba Smithii.

COLUMBA SMITHII, NOBIS.

Sir J. E. Smith's Pigeon.

PLATE CIV.

C. supra brunnea-virescens; subtus purpurascens-brunnea, hypochondriis albis ferè fascia abdominali faciens; inferiore abdominis crissoque ochraceis, basi plumarum crissi brunneis; gula alba apicibus plumarum ambientium apicibus griseis; genis macula brunnescente. Pectore medio plumis griseis apicibus nigris, macula irregulari faciens; oculis area nuda coccinea circumdata, area cineta plumis albis, apicibus nigris. Alis, secundariis ulterioribus dimidia basali violacea virescentibus, tectricibus minoribus etiam maculis violaceis pogonio externo; tarsis pedibusque coccineis.

IN the note to the preceding description, we mention the reason for dedicating this new species to Sir J. E. SMITH, late President of the Linnean Society.

Only two specimens were sent by Mr MACLEAY, the one in length about eleven inches and a half, the other ten and a quarter; and the representation on our plate is of a size intermediate between the two. The bill is stronger than usual, in proportion to the size: the eyes are surrounded with a wide naked space, which appears to have been of a deep crimson-red: the upper parts of the plumage are of a deep olive-brown, with green reflections: the throat is white, having the last white feathers tipped with grey, which forms a surrounding margin of that colour; on the cheeks a large spot of brownish-grey, formed chiefly by the auricular feathers, and nearly insulated, by the bare space of the eyes being surrounded with a narrow band of white, the feathers of which are tipped with black: the breast and belly are similar to the upper parts, but of a paler tinge, and have on the latter a rich purple shade; on the centre of the breast there is an irregular mark of clear grey, each feather having the tip black; the sides are pure white, that colour nearly meeting on the centre of the belly, in the

COLUMBA SMITHII.

form of a band ; the vent and crissum are ochraceous, each feather having the base brown, but which is almost concealed when the plumage lies smooth : wings of the same colour with the back, the secondaries edged with pale ochraceous, and the outer webs of the three or four last, for two-thirds of their length from the base, of a rich purple with greenish reflections ; the lesser secondaries are also marked with rich purple on the outer webs : the two centre tail-feathers are olive-brown, and conceal the rest of the tail when closed ; the remaining tail-feathers are deep chocolate-brown : the legs and feet are rich purplish-lake.



Picus Magellanicus.





Picus Magellanicus.

PICUS MAGELLANICUS, *Vigors.*

Magellanic Woodpecker.

PLATE CV.

MAS. P. niger, cristatus, capite colloque coccineis ; remigibus secundariisque albo notatis.

FÆM. corpore toto, remigibus secundariisque ut in mare ; tectricibus narium, regione mysticali coccineis ; crista, capite colloque nigerrimis.

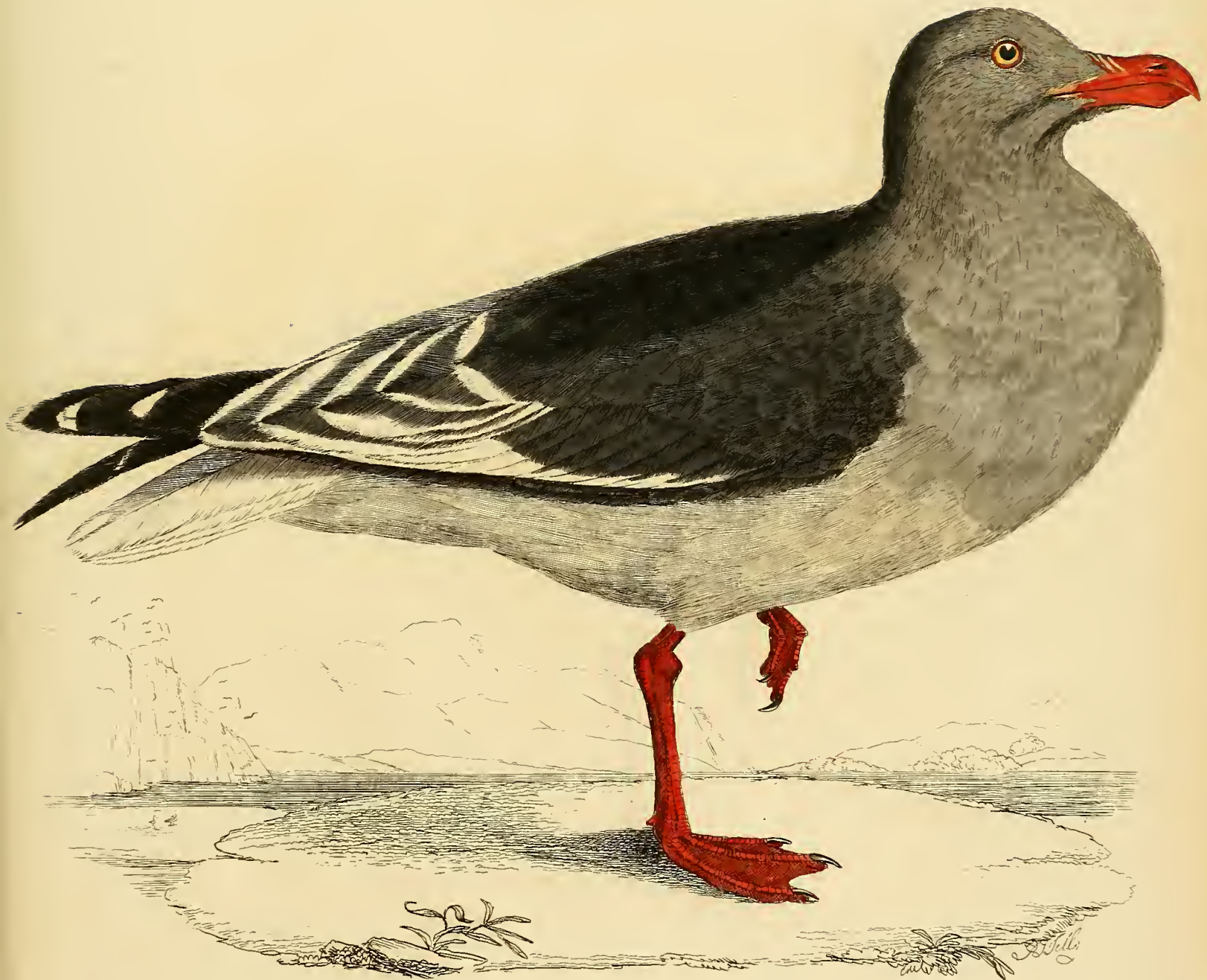
Picus Magellanicus, Vig. Zool. Journ. vol. iii. p. 430.

LENGTH about eighteen inches, and in general size and appearance similar to the Ivory-billed Woodpecker of North America. The bill is very strong, black ; the head crested, and with the neck rich crimson ; feathers on the sides of the neck have a whitish mark about the centre of each, which is hardly perceptible when lying smooth, on the sides they also become more mixed with black, and a slight tinge of red reaches almost to the shoulders : the body is entirely black, with the exception of the under wing-coverts, and the basal half of the quills and secondaries ; the white spaces on the base of the quills commence on the first by a very small space, and gradually increase in length and breadth, until they reach the three last secondaries, where they extend over the rachis, and occupy about half the exterior web ; on the three or four last there is sometimes a black spot near the tip of the inner web. In some specimens, the lower part of the back and rump and upper tail-coverts were spotted with white.

The accompanying females were rather less in size, and entirely black, with the exception of the feathers covering the nostrils, and a small part of the forehead, space between the eyes and the bill, chin, and feathers on the sides of the under mandible, these are of a duller crimson than in the male. The parts of the head and neck which are crimson in the

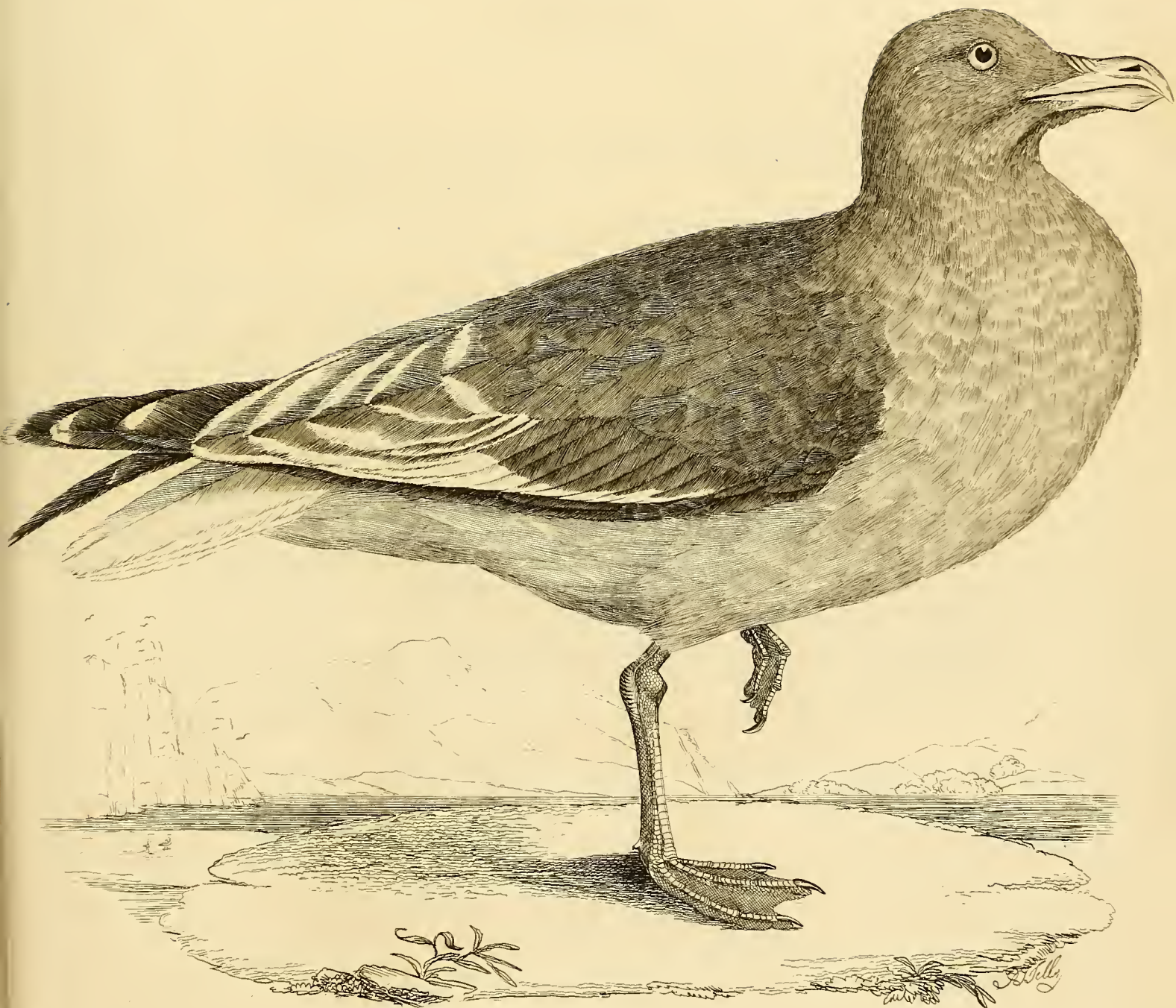
PICUS MAGELLANICUS.

male, are here a deep glossy black, and the crest is nearly double in length ; those of the males were in general about an inch and a quarter, of the females about two inches and a quarter. The specimens from which we have taken the above description were all brought from Port Famine, and are now in the collection of the Zoological Society of London.



Larus Hematorhynchus.





Larus Hematorhynchus.

LARUS HÆMATORHYNCHUS, *Vigors.*

Red-billed Gull.

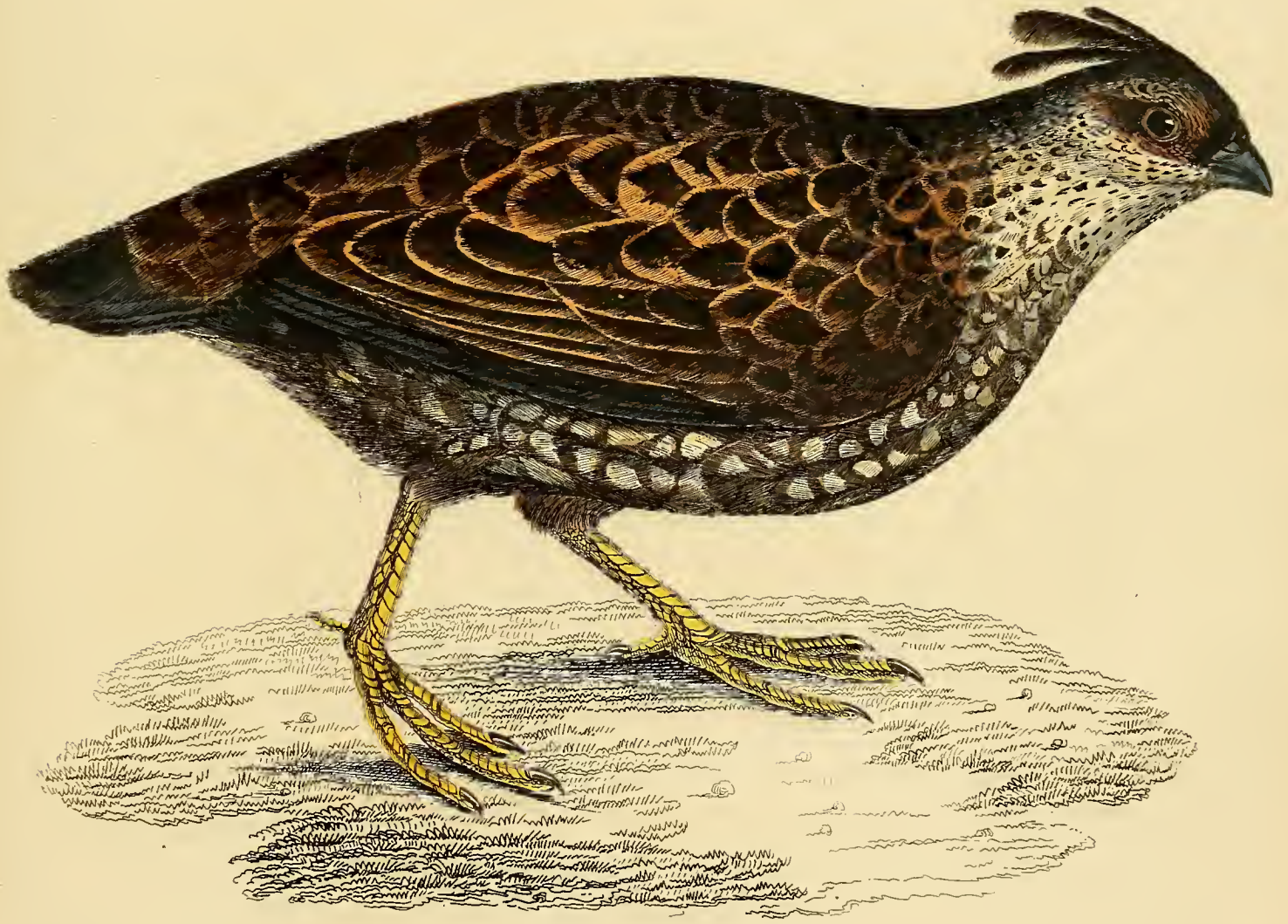
PLATE CVI.

L. rostro pedibusque rubris; capite, collo, corpore totoque supra pallidè griseis; dorso, tectricibus alarum scapularibusque ardesiacis, his apicibus albis; remigibus griseo-nigris apicibus albis, cauda alba.

Larus hæmatorhynchus, Vig. Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 103.

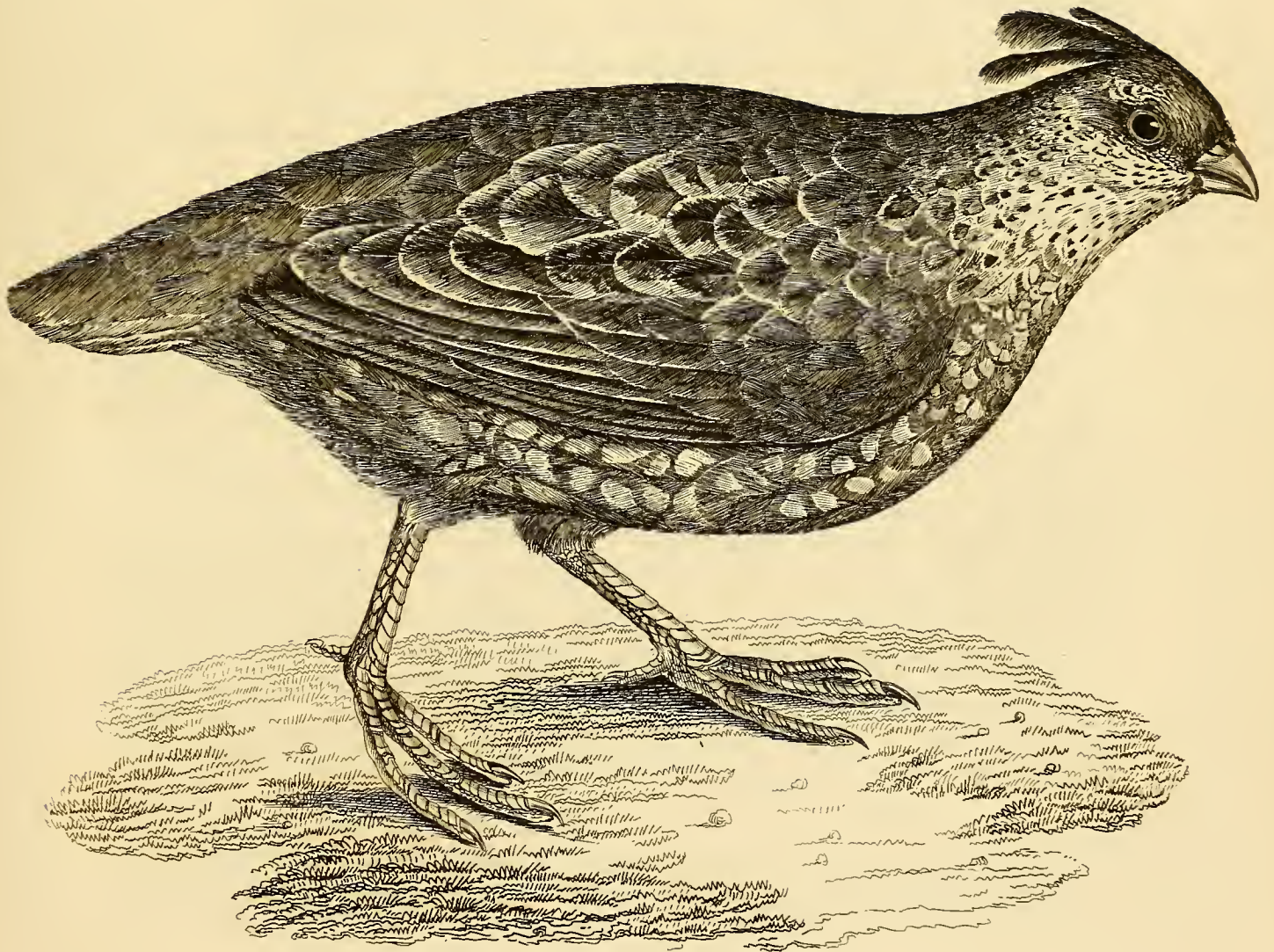
THE bill and legs of this species are a bright red, beautifully contrasting with the pale colours of the plumage. The head, neck, and under parts of the body are pale smoke-grey; the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, deep grey, similar to that of the lesser Black-backed Gull; the scapulars and secondaries deeply margined and tipped with white; the quills are black, with white tips; the tail pure white. The length of the specimen was about eighteen inches.

This curious species is now in the museum of the London Zoological Society, being part of the last valuable collection remitted by Captain KING from the Straits of Magellan. In shape, it is strong, and more like that of some Petrels. The bill is also stronger, being more dilated at the base, and the connection is still farther developed by the form of the feet and legs, and by the hind toe, which is short, with a blunt nail, as in the above-mentioned genus.



City. Douglasii.





Cotyx Douglasii.

ORTYX DOUGLASII, *Vigors.*

Douglas's Ortyx.

PLATE CVII.

MAS. O. corpore supra griseo-brunnescente, tectricibus alarum scapularibusque luteo marginatis; capite crista erecta, plumis frontis apicibus rigidibus; jugulo lateribusque colli albidis brunneo maculatis, pectore ventreque brunneo-cinerascentibus maculis albidis, crisso ferrugineo-nigro maculato, remigibus brunneis; cauda grisea, luteo nigroque ad apicem minute maculata.

FÆM. obscurior, crista brevissima.

Ortyx Douglasii, *Vig.* Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 354.—*Doug.* Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xvi. part i. p. 145.

WE are indebted to Mr DAVID DOUGLAS for the discovery of this species, and about the same time it appears to have been met with by Captain BEECHY on the western coast of America. Our Plate and description are taken from a solitary individual killed at Monterey during the latter expedition,—all Mr DOUGLAS'S specimens, with many other treasures, botanical as well as ornithological, being unfortunately lost when crossing one of the rapid tributary streams of the river Multhomack. The following is a description taken from the individual alluded to, now in the extensive collection of the London Zoological Society.

The length about eight inches. The forehead is clothed with narrow feathers, each having the rachis prolonged at the tip, and shewing a horny point similar to those of many species of the genus *Rallus*. Crest upwards of an inch in length, composed of five or six feathers, standing erect*, or

* We made our drawing and plate before having seen Mr DOUGLAS'S description, and our notes even mention the crest as pointing backwards, which it certainly did in the dry skin we exa-

ORTYX DOUGLASII.

rather, we should believe, capable of motion at the will of the bird, and placed in a line behind each other. Cheeks and sides of the neck, with the centre parts of the feathers, black, margined with reddish-white; the throat white, spotted with black; the back and rump grey, tinged with brown, having the feathers finely striated with a darker shade, and margined with yellowish-white: wing-coverts and scapulars brownish-black, deeply margined with pale ochre-yellow: quills hair-brown: tail grey, containing twelve feathers, mottled with pale ochraceous and bluish-grey: under parts grey, tinged with brown, with large, oval, yellowish-white spots; the under tail-coverts reddish, with the centre of the feathers blackish-brown. The female has the crest hardly perceptible, and the colours are darker and more obscure.

MR DOUGLAS mentions this species as never seen in a higher latitude than 42° North, and even then very sparingly in comparison with *Ortyx picta* or *Californica*, with which species they do not associate. In habits similar to those last mentioned, as far as he had an opportunity of observing, haunting the dry upland or undulating gravelly or sandy soils in open woods or coppice thickets of the interior; but during the severity of winter, when the ground is covered with snow, migrating to more temperate places in the immediate vicinity of the ocean. Their common food is the seeds of different grasses, catkins of *Corylus*, leaves of *Fragaria*, and various insects. The flesh is dark coloured, but pleasant.

Since we wrote our Synopsis Specierum of this genus, many species have been discovered; and the following are those whose characters we have been able to obtain*. Figures of the more interesting will be given in our subsequent Numbers.

mined. We have, however, the authority of Mr DOUGLAS, who studied them in their native regions, for calling it erect; and we are shewn how very cautious a describer from dried specimens only should be of decidedly asserting any thing doubtful.

* We learn that Mr VIGORS has lately received another species from Mexico, which he proposes to call *squamatus*.

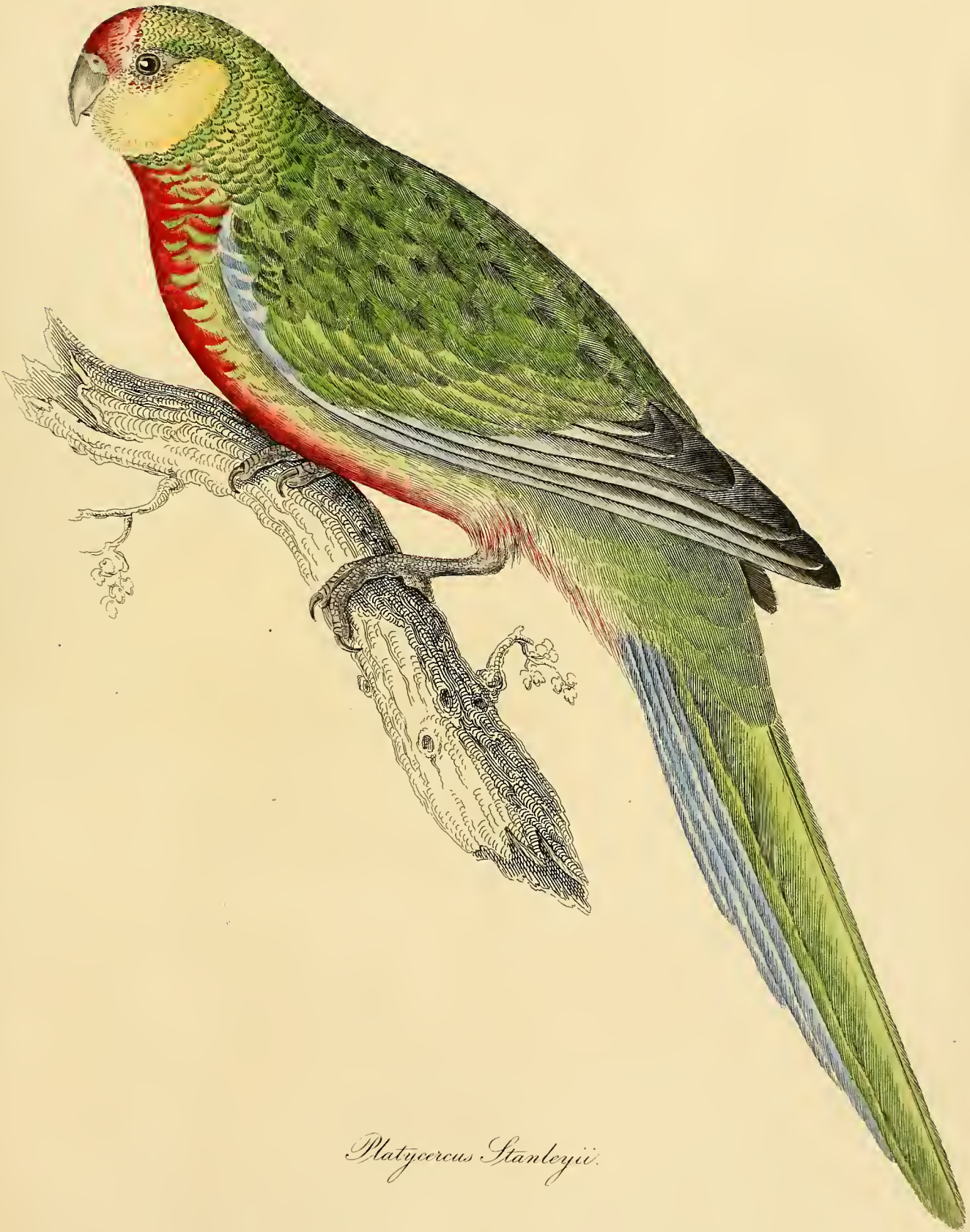
SYNOPSIS SPECIERUM.

SYNOPSIS SPECIERUM,—*continued* from PART III.

9. *O. DOUGLASSII*.—MAS. corpore supra griseo-brunnescente, tectricibus alarum scapularibusque luteo marginatis; capite crista erecta, plumis frontis apicibus rigidibus, jugulo lateribusque colli albidis brunneo maculatis, pectore ventreque cinerascens maculis albidis, crisso ferrugineo nigro maculato; remigibus brunneis, cauda grisea, luteo nigroque ad apicem minutè maculata.
FÆM. obscurior crista brevissima.
Ortyx Douglasii, *Fig. Zool. Journ.* vol. iv. p. 354.—*Doug. Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xvi. part i. p. 145.
Long. 7–8 pollices.
HAB. In America occidentali boreali.
In Museo Societatis Zoologicæ.
10. *O. PICTA*.—MAS. fusca subtus ferrugineo-flava nigro fasciata; gula rubra purpurea albo graciliter cincta; pectore, vertice caudaque plumbeis; crista nigra longissima lineari, lineis superciliaribus albis; cauda tectricibus inferioribus ferrugineis.
FÆM. subcristata, gula pectoreque fusco-ferrugineis, fusco fasciatis.
Ortyx picta, *Doug. Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xvi. part i. p. 144.
Long. 10 pollices.
HAB. In Californiæ interiore.
11. *O. MONTEZUMÆ*.—Subcristata, brunnea, capite duobus striis, 1^{ma}. supra oculos alba, 2^{da}. e naribus ochraceo-rubro; plumis dorsi, fulvo longitudinaliter striatis per rachin, pogoniis griseo nigro fasciatis; tectricibus griseo brunneis, nigro notatis; gula, striga e rictum ad auriculas, auriculisque nigris, subtus oculis stria e basi maxillæ torque gulari albis; pectore abdomineque medio castaneo-rubro, lateribus amborum hypochondriisque nigrescente-griseis maculis albis; crisso nigro.
Ortyx Montezumæ, *Fig. MS.*
Long. 7–9 pollices.
HAB. Mexico.
In museo Societatis Zoologicæ.

Note. In our remarks on this genus in No. III. we have mentioned *O. Californica* as of dubious authority. Numerous specimens have since been brought by Captain BEECHEY from California. They are now alive in the Garden of the Zoological Society, where they have thriven well in company with *Ortyx Sonnini*, and some others of this group. Mr DOUGLAS also met with them in abundance in the same countries. We have seen several specimens also of *O. capistrata*, all from Mexico; and the collections of Mr SWAINSON, Mr SELBY, and we believe, that of Lord STANLEY, may be set down as possessing it.

Ortyx guttata will form the subject of Plate 20. Part VIII.



Platycercus Stanleyi.



Platyercus Stanleyii.

PLATYCERCUS STANLEYII, *Vigors.*

Lord Stanley's Parrakeet.

PLATE CVIII.

P. viridis, capite supra corporeque subtus coccineis; genis gulaque sulphureis; humeris, remigibus externis reetricibusque lateralibus azureis.

Platycercus Stanleyii, *Vig.* MS. for No. 17. of Zool. Journ.

THIS beautiful species, lately brought from New Holland to this country, will be described by Mr VIGORS in the forthcoming Number of the Zoological Journal, and has been dedicated by that gentleman to Lord STANLEY. Our drawing is taken from a living specimen now in his Lordship's collection, either a female, or a male in the plumage of the first year. The skins from which Mr VIGORS took his description, which we have added in our specific character, had the crimson on the forehead brighter, and extending almost to the hinder part of the head. All those we have seen, viz. a specimen sent to the Linnean Society by Mr MACLEAY, and one or two others in the possession of a dealer, were in the same state with that of our plate. We add the description from the living specimen, and shall take the first opportunity of making use of its other or more perfect state for future illustration.

The general colour of the plumage is very bright emerald-green: on the upper parts, particularly on the back and shoulders, having the base of the feathers nearly black: the forehead, extending back nearly in a line with the eyes bright crimson, shaded into a yellowish tinge, as it mellows into the green of the upper parts; the throat, cheeks, and auriculars pale sulphur-yellow, also blending into the green of the body; the breast of a paler and brown tinge, shading into very bright crimson on the other lower parts: the outer webs of the quills are pale purplish blue.

PLATYCERCUS STANLEYII.

Our specimen remained for several weeks after its arrival at the rooms of the Zoological Society, Bruton Street, and we had frequent opportunities of observing it. It was remarkable for its docility and great activity, showing a power and freedom in the use of its limbs peculiar to those groups which continue much on the ground. The motions in the cage, and from perch to perch, resembled more those (particularly the *hop*) of the *Fringillidæ* or the *Picæ*, than the scansorial movements of the true Parrots.



Euryptomus gularis.



Eurystomus gularis.

EURYSTOMUS GULARIS, *Vigors.*

Green-throated Eurystomus.

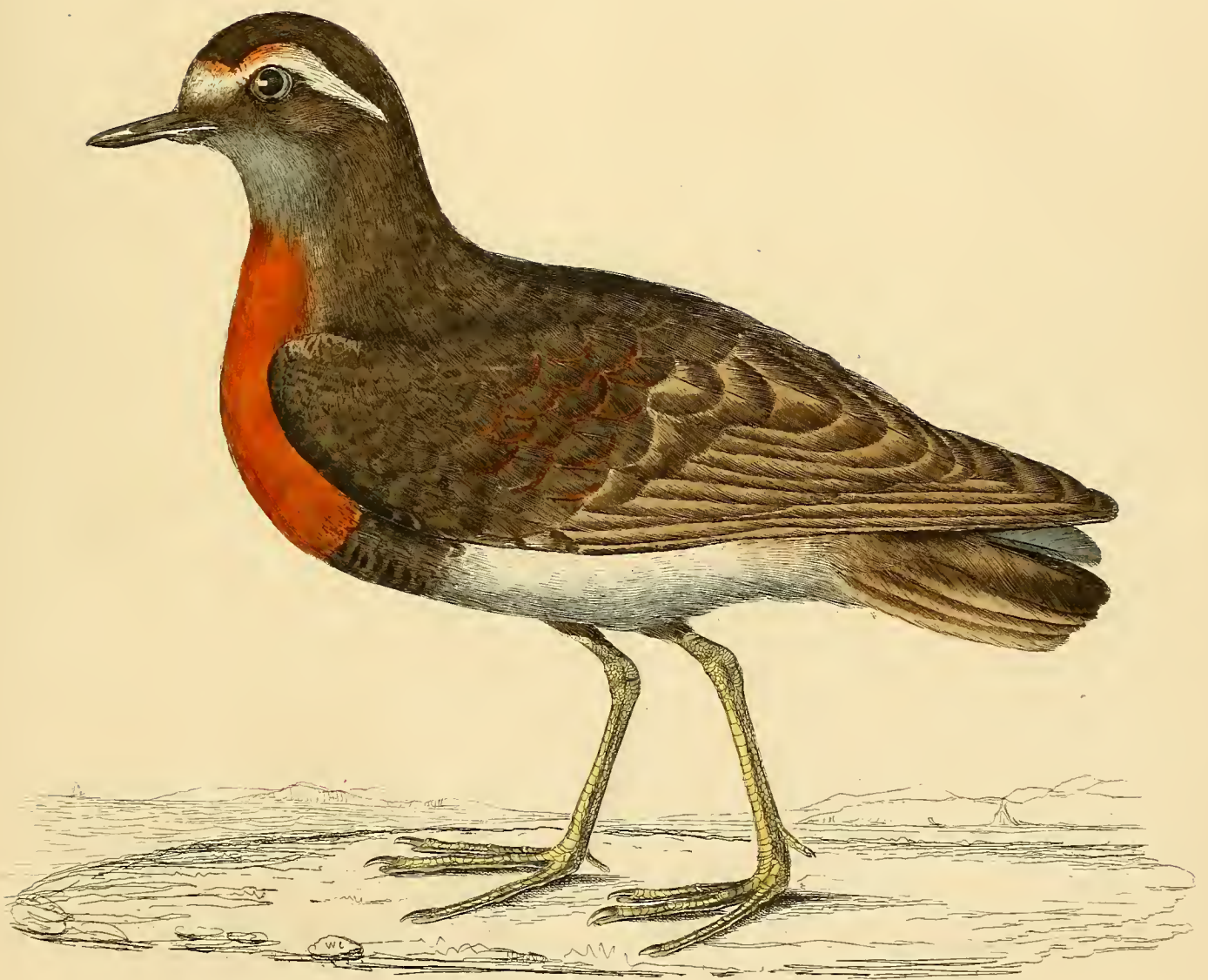
PLATE CIX.

E. rostro flavo, capite subcristato, corpore supra cinnamomeo-rufo subtus cinnamomeo-purpureo, gulo lætè azureo, remigibus lazuleis apicibus nigris, cauda subfurcata, duobis reatricibus internis nigris, reliquis ad basin azureis apicibus nigro-lazuleis.

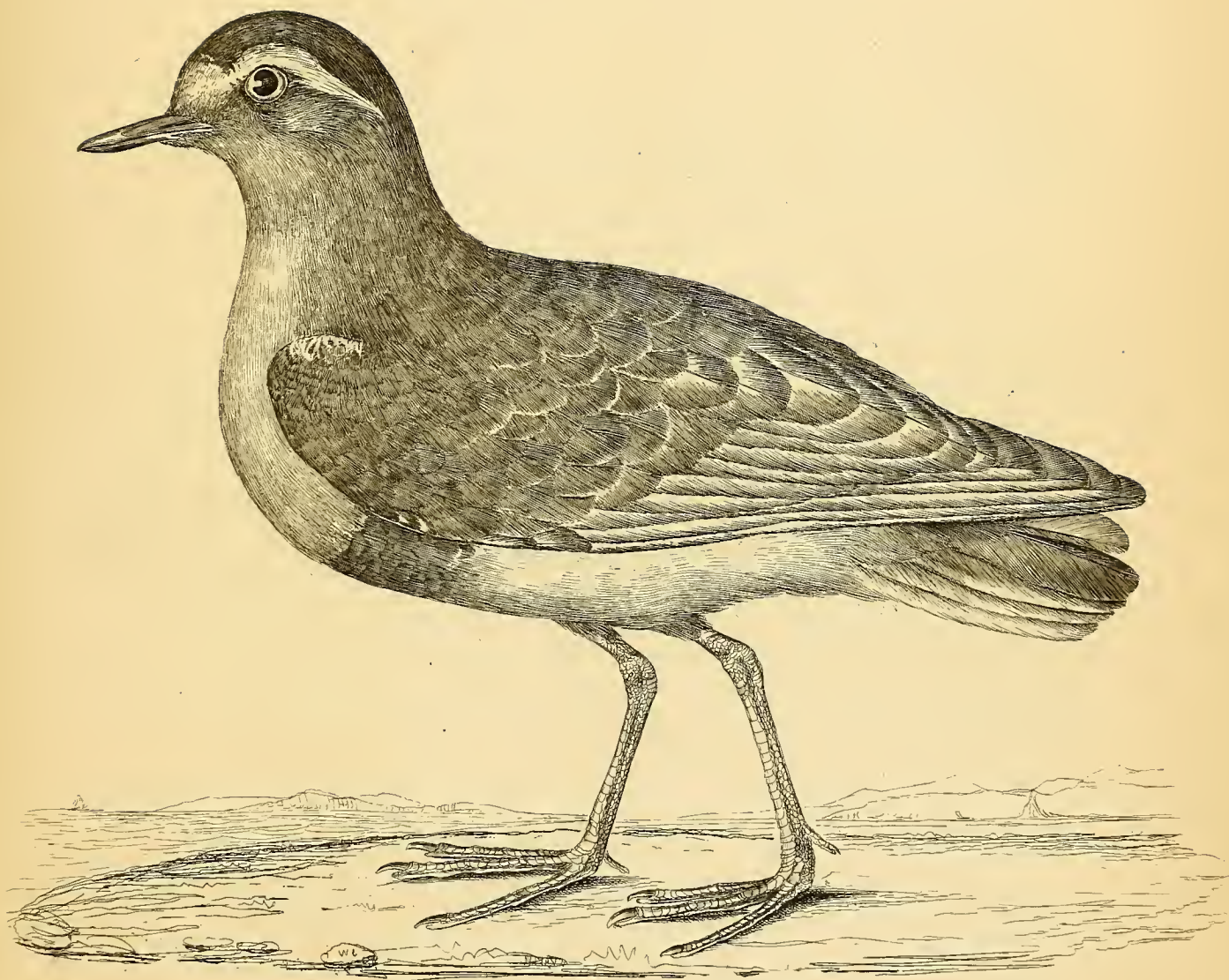
Eurystomus gularis, Fig. MS. for Zool. Journ.

THE length is about nine inches. The head and upper parts of the body are reddish-brown, the under parts purplish-red: the throat fine pale azure-blue; the greater wing-coverts and quills deep purplish-blue, passing into black at the tips: the tail is slightly forked, the two centre feathers black, the others pale azure-blue for about two-thirds of their length from the base, the remaining parts purplish-blue, passing into black at the tips: the bill is a fine sulphur-yellow.

The specimen from which we took our drawing, and the only one we have seen, forms part of the collection of the Zoological Society of London. We have been unable to procure any farther information regarding it.



Squatarola rubecola.



Squaturolo rubicola.

SQUATAROLA CINCTA, NOBIS.

Dotterel Squaterole.

PLATE CX.

S. capite summo, dorso, alis caudaque supra cinereo-brunneis, plumis dorsi et alarum apicibus castaneis, fascia frontali strigaeque supra oculos alba; jugulo griseo, pectore rufo fascia subpectoralis nigro circumdata; ventre crissoque albis, remigibus nigrescentibus; rectricibus duobus exterioribus albis.

Vanellus cinctus, Less.

Charadrius rubecola, Vig. Zool. Journ. vol. iv. p. 96.

THE drawing for our Plate of this very interesting species was taken from the specimens described by Mr VIGORS in the Zoological Journal, as quoted above. They were sent from the Straits of Magellan by Captain P. P. KING, and now form part of the collection of the Zoological Society of London. Had the species not already been named, we should have called it *Charadrioides*, from its entire similarity in form to the true Dotterels, and even resembling closely one species of this country in its tints, serving as a beautiful link at one end to connect this genus with *Charadrius*, and which is again assimilated at the opposite extremity by means of the *Charadrius pluvialis* and *Squatarola cinerea*,—the Golden and Grey Plovers of this country. The following is nearly a correct description of the specimens.

The length about eight inches. The bill is black, except the base of the under mandible, which is yellow; cheeks and throat grey, in some having the chin whitish: head and upper parts of the body hair-brown, in some approaching to broccoli-brown, deepest on the crown of the head, and in a certain state of plumage having the feathers bordered with reddish-brown: a white band runs across the forehead, and terminates in a

SQUATAROLA CINCTA.

streak above the eyes : the quills are hair-brown, darkest on the tips of the inner webs : the lower part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, pale reddish-brown, bordered on the lower part of the latter with a broad black fascia : the belly and vent are pure white, the feathers on the thighs are tinged with pale reddish-brown : tail with the six middle feathers deep hair-brown, the next, or fourth from the centre on each side, with a white tip, the two outer pure white : the legs and feet are yellowish-grey, and are furnished with a distinct and tolerably long hind toe and claw.

ADDENDA, &c.

PHYTOTOMA.

MR. LEADBEATER has described a bird in the 16th. volume of the Linnæan Transactions, under the title of *P. ferreo-rostre*, which, if found eventually to belong to this genus, will form a fifth species, and has been thus characterised by its describer :

P. ferreo-rostre, *Lead.* Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xvi. part i. p. 85.—*P. brunnea*, capite, gula caudaque supra rufis; rostro nigro crassissimo.

We have doubts (and indeed MR. LEADBEATER has himself expressed a query) whether this will be admitted. We rather suspect that it will form some separate genus among the *Loviadæ*.

CHLOROPSIS.

For our corrections of the species belonging to this genus, see our observations in the description of Plate 100. No. VI.

In looking through some Indian drawings belonging to General HARDWICKE, we met with one of a bird evidently belonging to this genus, and which we had never previously seen. The following characters were made from the drawing, which, in the want of any thing more authentic, will serve to distinguish the species until some fortunate ornithologist may acquire real specimens. We may add, that a fac-simile of the drawing will, ere long, be published by MR. J. E. GREY in the *Illustrations of Indian Zoology*, now prosecuting by that gentleman and General HARDWICKE.

CHLOROPSIS * supra viridis, mento, gula strigaeque per oculos nigris; striga mysticali lata caerulea, remigibus nigris, pectore abdomineque flavis, cauda virescente nigra; iridibus albis.

Long. circiter 7 pollices.

HAB. In Nepaul.

* We would suggest to Mr GRAY the specific name of *Hardwickii* for this beautiful species,—a compliment justly due to the labours of that intelligent naturalist.

ADDENDA.

MUSCICAPA LATHAMI,

Was described in 1819 under the name of *Saxicola rhodinogaster*, by M. DRAPIEZ in the Annales Générales des Sciences Physiques par MM. BORY DE ST. VINCENT, &c. Brussels.

In a late number of his Zoological Illustrations, Mr SWAINSON has proposed the generic appellation of *Petroïca* for a group including the *Muscicapa multicolor* of authors, with *M. Lathamii* and *Goodenovii**, VIGORS, placing it among the *Saxicolinæ* (so that M. DRAPIEZ was nearer the truth than ourselves), and represented in North America by *Sialia*. Upon comparing these birds with many of the *Muscicapidæ*, we certainly prefer removing them to the other group. *Muscicapa Lathamii* should therefore now remain a synonym, and bear the appellation of *Petroïca rhodinogaster*.

PLATYRHYNCHUS COLLARIS ET DESMARESTII.

In our description of these two species, we expressed our doubts of their joining well in with the genus *Platyrhynchus*, since that we have met with several others, and think them sufficiently numerous to form a division by themselves. We therefore now propose the appellation *Platysteira*, and add the generic characters. The chief differences were before pointed out in the description of the species.

The locality of the specimens described were at the time unknown. We have since received, by the attention of Dr. FERGUSON, *P. Desmarestii* from the vicinity of the river Gambia.

PLATYSTEIRA, NOBIS.

CHAR. GEN.—*Rostrum* mediocre, rectum, carinatum, latius quam altum, frontis latitudinem æquans, depressum, apice adunco, tomis maxillæ pone apicem utrinsecus emarginatis, dilatatis; nares medio rostri, membrana vibrissis plumulisque instructis posticè tecti, apertura terminali ovali; *rictus* amplus, ad basin vibrissis rigidis obtectus. *Alæ* mediocres, rotundatæ, remiges, 1^{mo} brevi, 2^{do}, 3^{tio}, 4^{to}, gradatim longioribus; 5^{to}, longissimo. *Cauda* subæqualis. *Pedes* incessores, graciles, mediocres, digito externo, usque ad secundum, interno, ad primum articulum coalitis. *Acrotarsia* scutulata, paratarsia squamis minutis obtectis.

Country, Africa. Types, Le Priprit of VAILLANT's Oiseaux d'Afrique, and *P. collaris* and *Desmarestii*.

* Mr SWAINSON informs us he has not seen this bird, but suspects it belongs to a different type.

ADDENDA.

GENUS TITYRA, Vieillot.

Since writing our remarks upon this genus previous to the publication of our Synopsis Specierum in No. I., we find that we were mistaken in attributing the right of priority of nomenclature to M. VIEILLOT. During our correspondence in the interval which has elapsed since the appearance of that Number with our friend Mr SWAINSON, that gentleman has satisfactorily proved to us, that the Baron CUVIER certainly has the merit of first characterising the group; and we trust that that great naturalist will now forgive the mistake we, through inadvertence, and with the desire of giving merit only where merit was due, had unconsciously committed. The title *Pachyrhynchus* has also more recently been given by SPIX and MARTIUS to these birds, including some with modified characters, and which we would now retain under that title, separating them from the true *Psari*. This opinion had long since occurred to us in the investigation of the species, and we perceive that a similar way of thinking has influenced Mr SWAINSON, which he has given in the description of *P. cristatus*. He has placed the subfamily *Psarianæ*, in the family *Todidæ*, containing the genera, *Psaris* of Cuv. and *Pachyrhynchus* of SPIX, modified to contain only the smaller species, with clothed cheeks, and the tail graduated. In the first, the rictus is smooth, the cheeks sometimes bare, wings lengthened, the tail short and even; the type *Ps. cayanus*, CUVIER. In the second, the rictus is more or less bearded, the cheeks clothed with feathers, the wings more rounded, the tail lengthened and graduated; the type *Ps. niger*, SWAIN. The genera and species will, according to these views, therefore stand thus. We have only added the characters of those which were not included in our former Synopsis.

GENUS PSARIS, Cuv.

1. *P. CAYANUS*,No. 1. of former Synopsis.
2. *P. ERYTHROGENYS*,No. 2. of ditto.—In museo Dom. SWAINSON.
3. *P. SEMIFASCIATUS* *,Tityra personata of Pl. 24.—In museo Dom. TAYLOR.
4. *P. JARDINII*.—*P.* capite, auriculis, remigibus caudaque nigris; dorso griseo, subtus alba, genis plumatis, alis absque remige spuria parva intermedia.
 Psaris Jardinii, Swain. Zool. Illust. No. 8.
 Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ pollices.
 HAB. In Brasilia.
 In Museo Dom. SWAINSON, et GULIELMI JARDINE, Baronetti.

* SPIX has the priority in this name; it is figured in *Novæ Species Avium Brasiliensium*, vol. ii. tab. 44. f. 2.

ADDENDA.

5. *P. SELBII* *.—*P. supra grisea, subtus alba, capite, superiore nuchæ, auriculis, remigibus caudaque nigris, genis plumatis, alis remige intermedia spuria.*
Psaris Selbii, Swain. MSS.
Long. circiter 6 pollices.
HAB. In Brasilia.
In Museo Dom. SWAINSON.
6. *P. CRISTATA*. No. 3. of ditto.
†

GENUS *PACHYRHYNCHUS*, *Spir*, But modified as we have mentioned above.

1. *PACH. NIGER* No. 8. of former Synopsis.
2. *PACH. CUVIERI*. No. 5. ditto.
3. *PACH. CASTANEUS*. No. 6. ditto.
4. *PACH. VIEILLOTI*. No. 7. ditto.
5. *PACH. FILEATA*. No. 4. of ditto.
6. *PACH. SWAINSONII* ‡, *nobis*, sp. nov.—*P. supra olivacea, subtus flavescens, capite supra brunnea, remigibus secundariis ochraceo marginatis.*
Long. 5 pollices.
HAB. In Brasilia; rarissimâ.
In Museo Dom. SWAINSON, et GULIELMI JARDINE, Baronetti.

FRINGILLA TEMPORALIS ET BICHENOVII.

We would adopt Mr SWAINSON's genus *Estrilda* for these species, and some others of like form. The following characters and observations are given by that ornithologist in the 11th Number of the Zoological Journal:

ESTRILDA, *Swain*.

Rostrum breve, conicum, immarginatum; alæ breves, rotundatæ; remige, 1^{mo}. spurio, minuto, 3^{to}, 4^{to}, 5^{to}, æqualibus, longissimis; cauda subelongata, gradata.

Type *Loxia estrilda*, LINN.

* We are indebted to the kindness of Mr SWAINSON for the loan of this beautiful little *Psaris*: it approaches near to the characters given to the *Lanius inquisitor* of OLFERS, quoted in GRIFFITH's edition of the Regne Animal of Baron CUVIER,—a species, however, which cannot be determined from this notice, applicable as it is to three others. Mr SWAINSON has placed it provisionally in his manuscript notes under the above title; and we take this opportunity of expressing our acknowledgments for the individual dedications he has made to us in the species of this group.

† We are aware of another species, but which we have at present no means of characterizing. It is about the size of *Ps. cristatus*. The cheeks clothed, having the intermediate falciform quill very long; the colour entirely black.

‡ We trust that Mr SWAINSON will accept the above dedication as a small tribute to the friendship we feel for him. It is a species, also, which we know was met with, if not first discovered by himself, in the virgin forests of Brazil, where he informs us it is particularly rare.

ADDENDA.

“ This, and the preceding genus (*Amadina*, SWAINSON) appear strictly confined to the warm regions of the old world, and will detach a vast number of species from the *Loxia* and *Fringilla* of LINNÆUS. I have endeavoured in vain to reconcile the different groups of these birds proposed by BRISSON, CUVIER and VIEILLOT, with any thing like a geographical or natural arrangement; and this must be my apology for not adopting either their names or characters. The first would lead to much confusion, while the latter are artificial. The minute spurious quill (which I have termed, for the sake of uniformity, the first,) seems to be an unerring indication of an African or Asiatic origin; and I find the same characters in all those I have seen from New Holland. There are a few other forms, belonging to the northern latitudes of Africa and America, which, as being connected with those of Europe, require more study to define their characters than I have yet been able to give them. *Ploceus*, *Vidua*, *Estrilda*, and *Amadina*, follow each other in an unbroken series*.”

SERICULUS CHRYSOCEPHALUS, PLATES 18, 19, 20.

When we wrote our description of this species, we mentioned our opinion, that a tongue tipped with cartilaginous pencils was not confined to those birds whose food was obtained by suctorial means, and that the station of the present species would remain undetermined, until we became acquainted with the structure of the tongue. An entire specimen has since come into our possession, and we have no hesitation of now placing it with the *Orioles*, as hinted at by M. TEMMINCK (though he only judged from analogy), and, as suspected by MR SWAINSON, from the structure of the feet, retaining, however, the genus, which the variation in many parts of external form from the *Orioles* sufficiently entitle it to. The tongue is entirely cartilaginous, with a slightly bifid tip, divided into short fibres.

GALBULA CEYCOIDES, *Such*, PLATE 22.

Is described by SPIX and MARTIUS, Nov. Spec. Avium, vol. i. tab. 57. fig. 2. under the title of *Galbula tridactyla*, which ought to be retained by priority.

* MR SWAINSON has since investigated these birds more closely. He has separated *Euplectes* (Zool. Ill. 2d series, No. 8. pl. 37.) from *Ploceus*, which thus stands intermediate between *Ploceus* and *Vidua*, this fifth form exhibiting more clearly the circular series of the whole group.

ADDENDA.

MOMOTUS MARTII, PLATE 23.

We have been mistaken in quoting *Prionites Martii* of SPIX and MARTIUS, as a synonym for our specimen. The *P. Martii* of SPIX and MARTIUS, seems to be described and figured yet only by these naturalists; it is of a size considerably larger, and on the under parts of a clear rufous brown, which, in the other species, are of lighter or darker shades of green. The species from which we took our drawing, and inadvertently quoted as synonymous with *P. Martii*, will stand as a fourth, under the title of *Momotus Mexicanus*, SWAINSON, having been first noticed by that gentleman in the Philosophical Magazine and Annals for June 1827, p. 442. We have also a fifth very curious species, described by Mr LEADBEATER in the 16th volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, which we shall figure in an early number: the size is about that of *M. ruficapillus*, and the colours of the plumage somewhat resembling its congeners. It is, however, remarkable for the development of the bill, which is carinated, flat, and widely dilated at the base, and the edges are minutely and regularly serrated.

The genus will now stand thus:

1. *M. MOMOTA*.
2. *M. RUFICAPILLUS*.
3. *M. MEXICANUS*,—*Prionites Mexicanus*, Swains.
4. *M. MARTII*,—*Prionites Martii*, Spix & Mart.
5. *M. PLATYRHYNCHUS*, *Leadbeater*.—The last may be thus characterised:
M. flavescence-viridis, capite, collo pectoreque castaneis; striga per oculos notisque thoracis nigris; rostro latissimo tomis minutè serratis.

PLUVIANUS ARMATUS, PLATE 54.

Is described by BURCHELL in Travels, vol. i. p. 501.

MEROPS ATHERTONI, PLATE 58.

MR SWAINSON has constituted this, with the *M. Amictus* of TEMMINCK, into a genus, under the title of *Nyctyornis* *. The following are the cha-

* The drawings of General HARDWICKE represent what appears to be a third species of this highly interesting group.

ADDENDA.

racters proposed by that gentleman. It is placed by him among the *Scansores*, at the extremity of the *Fissirostres*, adjoining to *Prionites* :

NYCTYORNIS, *Swain.*

“ Bill subfalcatated, compressed, margins of the upper mandible folding over those of the lower, rictus excessively wide. Wings rounded, moderate; plumose, lax and long. Tarsi much shorter than the hallux. Toes and claws as in *Merops* and *Prionites*.”

PHŒNICURA TETHYS ET ATRATA, PLATE 86.

The genus *Phœnicura* has been formed by Mr SWAINSON in the 2d volume of the Northern Zoology now in the press, to contain those birds generally known under the denomination of *Redstarts*, and we have adopted it for the species described in our last Number. (no. 6.)

WE cannot close our second Volume without returning to those gentlemen with whom we have the honour to co-operate, our acknowledgments for the ready assistance we have at all times received from them. Individually to Mr. CHILDREN, for his valuable account of *Phytotoma*;—to Mr VIGORS, for various information regarding those birds belonging to the Zoological Society of London;—to Dr. HORSFIELD, General HARDWICKE and Mr BICHENO, for their aid whenever we had occasion to apply to those sources over which they exercised any controul;—and to Professor JAMESON, for those specimens which we have received from the Royal Edinburgh Museum. To other gentlemen our thanks are also due;—to Mr. JAMES WILSON and Dr. GILLIES for interesting accounts of *Lophophorus Nigelli* and *Psittaca Calita*;—and particularly to Mr SWAINSON, for the information he has so often and so liberally communicated, and for the many interesting species he has at various times sent for our examination and comparison. We are happy to add, that we shall in future be enabled to rank that gentleman among our regular co-operators, and we estimate his value by what he has already done for us.

W. J. P. J. S.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE

FIRST TWO VOLUMES.

	Plate		Plate
<i>Acanthiza albifrons</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	56	<i>Chloropsis cyanopogon</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i> sub	100
<i>Accentor alpinus</i> , <i>Bechst.</i>	68	—— <i>gampsorhynchus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	7
—— <i>modularis</i> , <i>Cuv.</i> sub	68	—— <i>Malabaricus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i> sub	100
—— <i>montinellus</i> , <i>Temm.</i> sub	68	<i>Chloropsis Malabaricus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	5
<i>Alcedo azurea</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	55	<i>Chloropsis Sonnerati</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	100
—— <i>collaris</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	96, 97	—— <i>zosterops</i> , <i>Horsf.</i> sub	100
—— <i>sacra</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	96, 97	<i>Circus assimilis</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	51
—— <i>tridactyla</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>	55	<i>Coccothraustes melanura</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	63
<i>Anabates leucophrus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	93	<i>Colluricincla cinerea</i> , <i>Vig. & Horsf.</i>	71
<i>Anas tadornoides</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	62	<i>Columba australis</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	81
<i>Ardea Bullaragang</i> , <i>Wagl.</i>	90	—— <i>kurukuru</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	70
<i>Ardea pacifica</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	90	<i>Columba purpurata</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	70
<i>Arremon torquatus</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	59	—— <i>Smithii</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	104
<i>Astur albus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	1	—— <i>trocax</i> , <i>Heineken</i> ,	98
 		<i>Crex Baillonii</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	15
<i>Baryphonus ruficapillus</i> , <i>Vieill.</i> sub	23	—— <i>gularis</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	39
 		<i>Cuculus cineraceus</i> , <i>Vig. & Horsf.</i>	67
<i>Caprimulgus grandis</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	89	<i>Curruca atricapilla</i> , <i>Briss.</i>	94
<i>Caprimulgus grandis</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>	89	—— <i>Heineken</i> , <i>Jard.</i>	94
<i>Caprimulgus leopetes</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	87	<i>Cursorius bicinctus</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	48
<i>Cassidix coronatus</i> , <i>Swains.</i>	45	<i>Cygnus Bewickii</i> , <i>Wingate</i> ,	95
<i>Cathartes monachus</i> , <i>Temm.</i> sub	33	<i>Cypselus unicolor</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	83
—— <i>percnopterus</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	33	 	
<i>Ceryx azurea</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	55	<i>Dasyornis australis</i> , <i>Vig. & Horsf.</i>	73
—— <i>tridactyla</i> , <i>Lacep.</i>	55	<i>Dromas ardeola</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	57
<i>Chamaeza meruloides</i> , <i>Vig.</i>	11	 	
<i>Charadrius armatus</i> , <i>Burch.</i>	54	<i>Epimachus Brisbanei</i> , <i>Wils.</i>	43, 44
<i>Charadrius bicinctus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	28	<i>Erodia amphilensis</i> , <i>Salt</i> ,	75
<i>Charadrius gallinaceus</i> , <i>Wagl.</i>	84	<i>Estrilda</i> , <i>Swains.</i> sub <i>Fringilla temporalis</i> et	
—— <i>rubecola</i> , <i>Vig.</i>	110	<i>Bichenovii</i> ,	Addenda
—— <i>cinctus</i> , <i>Less.</i>	100	<i>Eurystomus gularis</i> , <i>Vig.</i>	109
<i>Charadrius xanthocheilus</i> , <i>Wagl.</i>	85	 	
<i>Chloropsis aurifrons</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i> sub	100	<i>Falco albus</i> , <i>Shaw</i> ,	1
—— <i>Cochinsinensis</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i> sub	100	—— <i>crisatellus</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	66
<i>Chloropsis Cochinsinensis</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i> sub	5	—— <i>Novae Hollandiae</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>	1

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

	Plate		Plate
<i>Fringilla Bichenovii</i> , Vig. & Horsf.	12	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i> , Vieill.	89
——— <i>temporalis</i> , Lath.	12	<i>Nyctyornis</i> , Swains. sub <i>Mcrops Athertonii</i> , Add.	
<i>Galbula ceycoides</i> , Such,	22	<i>Ortygometra Baillonii</i> , Shaw,	15
——— <i>tridactyla</i> , Spix & Mart. sub <i>Galbula</i>		<i>Ortyx borealis</i> , Steph.	sub 38
<i>ceycoides</i> ,	Addenda	——— <i>Californica</i> , Steph.	sub 38
<i>Garrulus coronatus</i> , Swains.	64	——— <i>capistrata</i> , Jard. & Selb.	38
<i>Gracaulus pectoralis</i> , Jard. & Selb.	57	——— <i>cristata</i> , Jard. & Selb.	sub 38
——— <i>viridis</i> , Quoy & Gaim.	79	——— ? <i>dentata</i> , Jard. & Selb.	sub 38
<i>Gracula viridis</i> , Lath.	61	——— <i>Douglasii</i> , Vig.	107
<i>Halcyon collaris</i> , Swains.	96, 97	——— <i>Falklandica</i> ? Steph.	sub 38
<i>Halcyon Macleayii</i> , Jard. & Selb.	101	——— <i>guttata</i> , Vig.	sub 107
<i>Halcyon sacra</i> , Jard. & Selb.	96, 97	——— <i>macroura</i> , Jard. & Selb.	49
<i>Halcyon sanctus</i> , Vig. & Horsf.	96, 97	——— <i>picta</i> , Dougl.	sub 107
<i>Lanius Cayensis</i> , Linn.	sub 10	——— <i>Sonnini</i> , Steph.	sub 38
——— <i>collaris</i> , Linn.	52, 53	<i>Ortyx Temminckii</i> , Steph.	sub 38
<i>Larus fissipes alter nostras</i> , Johns.	sub 16	<i>Otis aurita</i> , Lath. (mas.)	40
<i>Larus hœmatorhynchus</i> , Vig.	106	——— <i>aurita</i> , Lath. (fœm.)	92
——— <i>roseus</i> , Macgilliv.	14	<i>Pachyptila Forsteri</i> , Steph.	47
<i>Lobipes fimbriatus</i> , Jard. & Selb.	sub 16	<i>Pachyrhynchus castaneus</i> , Jard. & Selb. Addenda	
——— <i>hyperboreus</i> , Jard. & Selb.	sub 16	——— Cuvieri, Swains.	Addenda
——— <i>incanus</i> , Jard. & Selb.	16	——— <i>niger</i> , Swains.	Addenda
<i>Lophophorus Nigelli</i> , Jard. & Selb.	76	——— Swainsoni, Jard. Selb. Addenda	
<i>Malurus Brownii</i> , Vig. & Horsf.	72	——— Vieilloti, Jard. & Selb. Addenda	
——— <i>cyaneus</i> , Vieill.	72	<i>Palumbus viridis Madagascariensis</i> , Briss. 81	
——— <i>Lamberti</i> , Vig. & Horsf.	72	<i>Perdix borealis</i> , Temm.	sub 38
<i>Manorina viridis</i> , Vieill.	78	——— <i>Californica</i> , Temm.	sub 38
<i>Meliphaga chrysocephala</i> , Lewin,	18, 19, 20	——— <i>cristata</i> , Temm.	sub 38
<i>Meliphaga chrysops</i> , Vig. & Horsf.	35	——— <i>dentata</i> , Temm.	sub 38
——— <i>leucotis</i> , Vig. & Horsf.	35	——— <i>Falklandica</i> , Temm.	sub 38
<i>Mcrops Athertonii</i> , Jard. & Selb.	58	<i>Perdix picta</i> , Jard. & Selb.	50
<i>Merops chrysolaimus</i> , Jard. & Selb.	99	——— <i>Sonnini</i> , Temm.	sub 38
<i>Milvago ochrocephalus</i> , Spix & Mart.	2	<i>Petroica</i> , Swains. sub <i>Muscicapa Lathamii</i> , Adden.	
<i>Milvulus longipennis</i> , Swains.	42	——— <i>Goodenovii</i> , Jard. & Selb.	8
<i>Mimeta viridis</i> , King,	61	——— <i>rhodinogaster</i> , Jard. & Selb.	8
<i>Momotus Brasiliensis</i> , Lath.	sub 23	<i>Phalaropus fimbriatus</i> , Temm.	sub 16
——— <i>Martii</i> , Spix & Mart.	23	——— <i>frenatus</i> , Vieill.	sub 16
<i>Momotus Mexicanus</i> , Swains.	Addenda	<i>Phœnicura atrata</i> , Jard. & Selb.	86
——— <i>Momota</i> , Jard. & Selb.	sub 23	——— <i>tethys</i> , Swains.	86
——— <i>platyrhynchus</i> , Leadb.	Addenda	<i>Phyllornis aurifrons</i> , Temm.	sub 100
——— <i>ruficapillus</i> , Jard. & Selb.	sub 23	——— <i>Cochinsinensis</i> , Temm.	sub 100
<i>Motacilla alpina</i> , Gmel.	68	——— <i>cyanopogon</i> , Temm.	sub 100
——— <i>modularis</i> , Linn.	sub 68	——— <i>Malabaricus</i> , Temm.	sub 100
<i>Muscicapa crepitans</i> , Lath.	60	——— <i>Mulleri</i> , Temm.	100
——— <i>Goodenovii</i> , Vig. & Horsf.	8	<i>Phytotoma Abyssinica</i> , Lath.	sub 4
——— <i>Lathamii</i> , Vig.	8	——— <i>Bloxami</i> , Jard. & Selb.	4
<i>Musophaga variegata</i> , Vieill.	25	——— <i>ferreo-rostre</i> , Leadb.	Addenda
<i>Neophron monachus</i> , Jard. & Selb.	sub 33	——— <i>rara</i> , Molina,	sub 4
——— <i>perceptorus</i> , Savign.	33	——— <i>rutila</i> , Vieill.	sub 4
		<i>Picus Magellanicus</i> , Vig.	105
		<i>Pipilo maculata</i> , Swains.	31, 32
		<i>Pitta strepitans</i> , Temm.	77

TO THE TWO FIRST VOLUMES.

	Plate		Plate
<i>Pitylus atro-chalybeus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	3	<i>Spizæetus cristatellus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	66
<i>Platycercus pileatus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	102	<i>Squatarola cincta</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	110
————— <i>Stanleyii</i> , <i>Vig.</i>	108	<i>Sturnus collaris</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	68
————— <i>tabuensis</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	74	————— <i>Mauritanicus</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	68
<i>Platyrrhynchus collaris</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	9	<i>Sylvia atrata?</i> <i>Lath.</i>	86
————— <i>Desmarestii</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	9	————— <i>atricapilla</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	94
<i>Platysteira</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i> sub <i>Platyrrhynchus</i>		————— <i>chrysops</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	35
<i>collaris et Desmarestii</i> , <i>Addenda</i>		————— <i>modularis</i> , <i>Lath.</i> sub	68
————— <i>collaris</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	9	————— <i>tethys</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	86
————— <i>Desmarestii</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	9	<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	30
<i>Pluvianus armatus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	54	————— <i>cristatus</i> , <i>Vieill.</i> (fœm.),	36
<i>Podargus humeralis</i> , <i>Vig. & Horsf.</i>	88	————— <i>Vigorsii</i> , <i>Swains.</i>	35
<i>Podiceps poliocephalus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	13	<i>Tanagra cristata</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>	30
<i>Polyborus ochrocephalus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	2	<i>Tanager silens</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	59
<i>Pomatorhinus trivirgatus</i> , <i>Tenn.</i>	69	<i>Tetrao cristatus</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> sub	38
<i>Prionites Martii</i> , <i>Spix & Mart.</i>	23	————— <i>Virginianus</i> , <i>Gmel.</i> sub	38
————— <i>Martii</i> ,	Addenda	<i>Thamnophilus Leachii</i> , <i>Such.</i>	41
<i>Procellaria Bulwerii</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	65	————— <i>niger</i> , <i>Sach.</i>	21
<i>Procellaria Forsteri</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	47	<i>Tityra castanea</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	10
————— <i>vittata</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>	47	————— <i>Cayana</i> , <i>Vieill.</i> sub	10
<i>Psaris Cayanus</i> , <i>Cuv.</i> sub	10	————— <i>cinerea</i> , <i>Vieill.</i> sub	10
<i>Psaris Cayanus</i> ,	Addenda	————— <i>cristata</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i> sub	10
————— <i>cristata</i> ,	Addenda	————— <i>Cuvicri</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i> sub	10
<i>Psaris cristatus</i> , <i>Swains.</i> sub	10	————— <i>erythrogegens</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i> sub	10
————— <i>Cuvieri</i> , <i>Swains.</i> sub	10	————— <i>nigra</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i> sub	10
<i>Psaris erythrogegens</i> ,	Addenda	————— <i>personata</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	24
<i>Psaris erythrogegens</i> , <i>Selb.</i> sub	10	————— <i>pileata</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	17
<i>Psaris Jardinii</i> , <i>Swains.</i>	Addenda	————— <i>Vieilloti</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	10
<i>Psaris niger</i> , <i>Swains.</i> sub	10	<i>Trichoglossus concinnus</i> , <i>Vig. & Horsf.</i>	34
<i>Psaris personata</i> ,	Addenda	<i>Tringa australis</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	91
————— <i>Selbii</i> , <i>Swains.</i>	Addenda	<i>Tringa hyperborea</i> , <i>Linn.</i> sub	16
————— <i>pileata</i> ,	Addenda	————— <i>lobata?</i> <i>Lath.</i>	84
<i>Psittacus atro-purpureus</i> , <i>Shaw</i> ,	74	<i>Turdus Cochinsincensis</i> , <i>Lath.</i> sub	100
<i>Psittaca calita</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	82	<i>Turdus cyanotis</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	46
<i>Psittacus concinnus</i> , <i>Kuhl</i> ,	34	————— <i>leucotis</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	35
————— <i>Tabuensis</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	74	————— <i>Malabaricus</i> , <i>Lath.</i> sub	100
<i>Psophodes crepitans</i> , <i>Vig. & Horsf.</i>	60	<i>Tyrannus calcaratus</i> , <i>Swains.</i>	37
<i>Pteroglossus croceus</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	6	<i>Tyrannus longipennis</i> , <i>Swains.</i>	42
————— <i>maculatus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	26	<i>Vanellus gallinaceus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	84
<i>Ptilonopus purpuratus</i> , var. <i>Swains.</i>	70	<i>Vanellus Novæ Hollandiæ</i> , <i>Steph.</i>	84
<i>Ptilonorhynchus nuchalis</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	103	<i>Vinago australis</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	81
<i>Ptiloris paradiseus</i> , <i>Swains.</i>	43, 44	<i>Vultur Angolensis?</i> <i>Lath.</i>	33
<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	29	————— <i>Ægyptius</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	33
<i>Ramphastos maculatus</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	28	————— <i>fuscus</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>	33
————— <i>momota</i> , <i>Linn.</i> sub	23	————— <i>Ginginianus</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	33
<i>Saxicola rhodinogaster</i> , <i>Drap.</i>	8	————— <i>leucocephalus</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	33
<i>Scelopax Sabini</i> , <i>Vig.</i>	27	————— <i>percnopterus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	33
<i>Sericulus chrysocephalus</i> , <i>Swains.</i>	18, 19, 20	<i>Xanthornus coronatus</i> , <i>Jard. & Selb.</i>	45
<i>Sphecothes virescens</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	79	————— <i>chrysopterus</i> , <i>Vig.</i>	80
<i>Sphecothes viridis</i> , <i>Vig. & Horsf.</i>	79		

