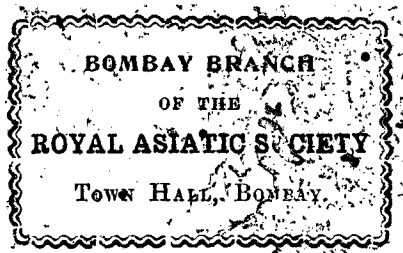




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GENERAL HISTORY

OF

BIRDS.

BY JOHN LATHAM, M.D.

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

ACAD. CES. NAT. CURIOS. REG. POLM. ET SOC. NAT. SCRUT. BEROLIN. SOC. &c. &c.

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PL. XXXVIII.



Cinereus Wattle Bird.

BIRDS.

GENUS XIV.—WATTLE-BIRD.

THE bill in this Genus is incurvated; the upper mandible exceeding the lower in length.

At the gape on each side a carunculated Wattle, arising from the under mandible.

Nostrils depressed, half covered by a membrane, of a texture somewhat cartilaginous, and tufted at the end.

Tongue subcartilaginous, divided at the end, or rather deeply serrated, and ciliated.

Legs made for walking; toes three before and one behind, the shins carinated at the back part.

CINEREOUS WATTLE-BIRD.—PL. XXXVIII.

Calloëas cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 149.

Glaucopis cinerea, *Gm. Lin.* i. 363. *Daud.* ii. 293. pl. 21. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 338. pl. 42. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. li.

Der Aschgraue Lappen vogel, *Schmid Vog.* p. 65. t. 53.

Cinereous Wattle-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* i. 364. pl. 14.

SIZE of a Jay; length fifteen inches. Bill black, strong, and curves downwards, in length one inch and a quarter; nostrils placed

in a hollow at the base, and half covered with velvety feathers, and those between the bill and eye of the same texture. The tongue is singularly shaped, the end being indented into three or four angles, and furnished with short bristles;* at the base of the under mandible, on each side, a round, flat, blue substance, not unlike the wattle of a cock, changing by degrees, from the base, to a fine orange; irides blue; the plumage on the forehead and between the bill and eye is black; the rest dark ash or slate-colour, quills and tail darker. The tail consists of twelve feathers, about five inches in length, and cuneiform in shape, the outer feather one inch shorter than the two middle ones; the wings, when closed, reach only to the base; legs long, black, stout; the hind claw much longer than the others.

Inhabits New-Zealand: is often seen walking on the ground, though sometimes observed to perch on trees, but less frequently: it feeds on berries of all kinds, and insects; and it is said, on small birds also.

The flesh is good to eat, and by some even accounted savoury; has a note not unlike a whistle, and now and then a kind of murmuring, though not an unpleasant one.—I am indebted to the late J. R. Foster, for the above account.† In one of these I observe the hind claw to be singularly placed; not springing as usual from the end of the toe, but, from a kind of process, a little above it, and which I have not noticed in any other bird. This came from New-Holland.

* See the Tongue at the bottom of the Plate.

† Dr. Foster talks of the shrill notes of Thrushes, the graver pipe of the Wattle-Birds, and the enchanting melody of various Creepers, resounding on all sides.—See *Voy.* vol. i. 148.

GENUS XV.—CROW.

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Raven | 22 New Caledonian M. | 50 Six-shafted Cr. |
| A Cross-billed R. | 23 Changeable Cr. | 51 Crishna Cr. |
| B Northern white R. | 24 Velvet-faced Cr. | 52 Purple-headed Cr. |
| C Pied R. | 25 Plush-faced Cr. | 53 Macao Cr. |
| D White R. | 26 Indigo Cr. | 54 Plain Cr. |
| 2 South-Sea R. | 27 Rufous-breasted Cr. | 55 Hunting Cr. |
| 3 White-necked Cr. | 28 Pacific Cr. | A Chinese Roller |
| 4 Carrion Crow | 29 Tropic Cr. | 56 Brown Cr. |
| A Clerical Cr. | 30 Australasia Cr. | 57 Blue Jay |
| 5 Rook | 31 Sydney Cr. | 58 Steller's Cr. |
| 6 Enca Cr. | 32 Blue Cr. | 59 Chattering Cr. |
| 7 Bald Crow | 33 Senegal Cr. | 60 Downy Cr. |
| 8 Hooded Cr. | 34 Rufous-bellied C. | 61 Fish Cr. |
| 9 White-breasted Cr. | 35 Variable Cr. | 62 Peruvian Jay |
| 10 Jackdaw | 36 Kent's Cr. | 63 Paraguan J. |
| A Collared J. | 37 New Caledonian Cr. | 64 Yellow-bellied J. |
| B White J. | 38 White-eared Jay | 65 Lesser Mexican Cr. |
| C Black J. | A Var. | 66 Cinereous Cr. |
| 11 Jay | 39 White-cheeked Cr. | 67 Cayenne Cr. |
| 12 Russian Crow | A Var. | 68 Surinam Cr. |
| A Siberian Jay | 40 Wave-breasted Cr. | 69 Clark's Cr. |
| 13 Nutcracker | 41 New-Guinea Cr. | 70 Blue-tailed Cr. |
| 14 Alpine Cr. | A Var. | 71 Short-tailed Cr. |
| 15 Red-legged Cr. | 42 Papuan Cr. | A Var. |
| 16 Hermit Cr. | 43 Black-faced Cr. | B Var. |
| 17 Red-billed Cr. | 44 Black-breasted Cr. | C Var. |
| 18 African Cr. | 45 White-naped Cr. | D Var. |
| 19 Caribbean Cr. | 46 White-crowned Cr. | E Var. |
| 20 Rufous Cr. | 47 Blue and white Cr. | F Var. |
| A Var. | 48 Black and white Cr. | G Var. |
| 21 Magpie | 49 Hottentot Cr. | |

IN the Crow Genus the bill is strong, the upper mandible a little convex, the edges cultrated, and in most of the species a small notch near the tip.

Nostrils covered with bristles reflected over them
Tongue divided at the end.*

* Except in the Black-faced Species, and perhaps one or two others.

Toes placed three forwards and one backwards, that of the middle attached to the outer as far as the first joint.*

The different species belonging to this Genus, found in every climate. They are in general clamorous, promiscuous feeders; build chiefly in trees, and lay about six eggs.

Several species inhabit England, whose nature is well known, and may serve to give an idea of the manners of the rest.

1.—RAVEN.

- Corvus Corax*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 150. *Lin.* i. 155. *Gm. Lin.* i. 364. *Faun. Suec.* No. 85. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 45. *Brun.* No. 27. *Muller.* p. 11. *Kram: El.* 333. *Georgi* 164. *Faun. arag.* p. 72. *Faun. groenl.* No. 38. *Ph. Trans.* lvii. 347. *Gerin.* ii. 32. t. 140. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 103. *Bris.* ii. p. 8. *Id.* 8vo. i. 156. *Raii. Syn.* p. 39. A 1. *Will.* p. 82. t. 18. *Frisch.* t. 63. *Klein. Av.* p. 58. *Schæff. El.* t. 30. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* p. 69. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 341. *Amer. Orn.* ix. 113. pl. 75. f. 3. *Lin. Trans.* xii. p. 530. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 66. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 107.
- Grand Corbeau, *Buf.* iii. 13. pl. 2. *Pl. enl.* 495. *Koeb. Cap.* ii. 146? *Levail. Ois.* pl. 51. *Daud.* ii. p. 224. *Gunth. Nest. U. Ey.* t. 71. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 286.
- Kolkrabe, *Naturf.* ix. s. 140. 42. *Schmid Vog.* p. 44. t. 29.
- Raven, *Gen. Syn.* i. 367. *Id. Sup.* 74. *Id. Sup.* ii. 106. *Br. Zool.* i. 218. 74. *Id.* fol. p. 75. *Id. Ed.* 1812. 1. 279. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 134. *Russ. Alep.* p. 69. *Alb.* ii. pl. 20. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 66. *Lewin. Birds.* i. pl. 33. *Id. Eggs.* pl. vi. f. 1. *Will. Engl.* 121. t. 18. *Walcot Syn.* i. pl. 32. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 435. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THIS, the largest of the Genus, weighs from two and a half to three pounds; length about two feet, extent of the wings four. Bill two inches and three quarters long, and covered with bristles for two-thirds of its length, hiding the nostrils; colour of the plumage fine, rich, glossy blue-black; beneath more dull, inclining to dusky.

The female a little bigger than the male.

This is not uncommon in England, but more rare than any of the other species; seen only in pairs, and the connection supposed to

* In one or two doubtful Species, the toes are cloven to the bottom.

continue for life; for the most part makes the nest in a tall tree,* and does not suffer any competitor within a moderate distance.

The nest is composed of large twigs, lined with wool, hair, &c. placed between the forks of a tree. This bird builds very early in the spring,† and lays five or six pale bluish eggs,‡ spotted with brown; seems more fond of carrion than other food, which it will scent at a vast distance, yet is found to destroy many living animals: rabbits, young ducks and chickens fall a prey, as well as their eggs; and it will peck out the eyes of lambs, which are weak, whilst the creature is yet alive; will also pick up shell-fish on the shore: is a crafty bird when at large, and not easily shot; and when brought up tame has been known to pilfer, and hide valuable articles, so as to cause blame and disgrace on persons suspected of the theft.

It seems an universal species, being found on both Continents from Iceland§ to the Cape of Good Hope on the one, and from Canada to Mexico on the other. Known at Hudson's Bay, by the name of Ka-ka-kew: has been killed also in Greenland, but mentioned as a solitary instance: with the natives of Hudson's Bay held in detestation; yet the Magicians, when they visit the sick, invoke the Raven, and imitate its voice: seen every where in Russia and Siberia, except within the Arctic Circle, and our Circumnavigators found it in Sandwich Islands, in the village of Kackooe; also at Owhyhee, where it was ranked among the Eatous.¶—The bird which M. Levaillant found at the Cape of Good Hope was bigger, and the bill more curved; and according to this author, unites into flocks, attacking Antelopes, and killing them.

* We are told that a pair of Ravens has been known to build in one beech tree for above one hundred years.—*Lin. Trans.* iii. p. 15. † Sometimes before the end of February.

‡ The egg weighs scarcely seven drams, and the female Raven about two pounds ten ounces; therefore, forty-eight of them will only make up the weight of the bird. The egg of the Cuckow is less disproportionate, requiring only thirty-eight to equal the parent in weight.—*Montagu.*

§ *Hooker's Iceland*, p. 31.—but the Crow is not found there.

¶ *Cook's Last Voy.*

M. Sonnini* mentions it as a bird of Egypt, a few appearing with flocks of other sorts of Crows, which frequent the inhabited places about Rosetta, in February.

Mr. White observes, that while at Gibraltar a single pair inhabited the South point of the Rock, and were masters of the district, suffering no intruders whatever, and that he has received a specimen from Algiers, no way differing from the common sort.† Mr. Markwick ‡ mentions the antipathy between the Raven and Rook, and gives two instances of all the Rooks forsaking a rookery, on a Raven building a nest on the spot, and that in the latter instance§ the flight of the Rooks was considered by the country people as ominously portending the death of the possessor, who then was ill; but he afterwards recovered.

A.—*Corax crucirostra*, *Daud.* ii. 226.

This variety has the two mandibles crossing each other.

B.—*Corvus borealis albus*, *Bris.* vi. App. 33. t. 2. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 163.

The head in this is white, spotted with black; neck and body above, and breast, glossy black, under parts white; quills white, with the outer margins dusky; tail varied black and white.

Found in the Island of Ferroe.

* *Trav.* ii. 239. † *Lin. Trans.* i. p. 127.

‡ Rookery at Broomham, near Hastings, at the Bishop of Clchester's.—It was, however, the arrival of the Raven which was considered portentous of death, as Lady Macbeth says—

“ The Raven himself is hoarse
 “ That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
 “ Under my Battlements.” *Macb. Act I. Sc. V.*

§ It was received by the name of Graab el Sahara; by which name a bird is mentioned by Shaw, but this had the bill and legs red; called also the Red-legged Crow, and Crow of the Desert.—See *Shaw's Trav. in Barbary*, p. 251.—probably this may be our Red-legged, or the Hermit Species?

C.—*Corvus varius*, *Bris.* ii. p. 12. *Id.* 8vo. i. 157.

Cacabotl, *Fern. Hist. N. Hisp.* p. 48.

Pied Raven, *Gen. Syn.* i. 369. A.

Differs from the common sort, only in having a mixture of white feathers, and inhabits Mexico.

D.—*Corvus candidus*, *Bris.* ii. p. 12. B. *Id.* 8vo. i. 151. *Schw. Av. Sil.* 245.

This is white throughout, and met with in Norway and Iceland; more than one instance has also occurred to us, wherein the whole brood was white, and in one buff-coloured; a mixture of white in the black plumage is not uncommon; and we are told that Crows in the Orknies change more or less to white in the winter. Of these Mr. Bullock had one in his Museum, in the intermediate state of change.

2.—SOUTH-SEA RAVEN.

Corvus Australis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 151. *Gm. Lin.* i. 365. *Daud.* ii. 226.

South-Sea Raven, *Gen. Syn.* i. 363. *Cook's Last Voy.* i. 109.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill strong, compressed on the sides, in length two inches and three quarters, and black; plumage dusky black; the feathers beneath the chin remarkably loose in texture; quills and tail brownish black, the latter eight inches long; legs and claws black.

Inhabits the Friendly Isles, in the South Seas; found also at New-Holland; not uncommon in Van Diemen's Land: is probably a further Variety of the Common Raven.

3.—WHITE-NECKED RAVEN.

Corvus albicollis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 151. *Daud.* ii. 227.

—— *Vulturinus*, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 343.

—— *torquatus*, *Spatowsk. Vog.* iii. t. 10.

Corbiveau, *Levail. Ois.* ii. pl. 50.

South-Sea Raven, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 75. *Id. Sup.* ii. 107. *Bruce's Trav.* App. p. 152.

LENGTH eighteen or nineteen inches; size smaller than the common species. Bill ridged, and arched on the top, as in the Ani, but not sharp-edged; general colour of the plumage glossy black, except a large patch of white at the nape, and an irregular, broken stripe of the same on each side, surrounding the neck before, as a crescent; the tail is cuneiform, and the wings, when closed, reach beyond it; the feathers of the head and neck seem elongated, and dishevelled.

The female is smaller than the male, with less white on the neck; the plumage less glossy, and inclined to brown.—M. Levaillant adds, that the feathers of the throat are forked, the webs extending beyond the shafts, and colour less black than the others. He found it every where in his African travels, but particularly among the great Namaqtas, and in Swarteland, but less common than at the Cape itself, and did not think it to be a bird of passage.

This is a bold species, attacking young lambs and antelopes: it feeds also on Carrion, and may be esteemed a link between the Crow and Vulture Genus.

I observed a figure of one among the late Mr. Bruce's drawings, which differed merely in having the shoulders of the wings brownish, the tip of the bill white, and the back of the neck brownish, with a large triangular patch of white on the nape,* having no other mark of white, for the general colour of the plumage was black.

* Mr. Bruce calls this "a figure like a cup or chalice of white feathers on the occiput, or hind part of the head."

Mr. Levaillant found a nest of one in October, it was of a vast size, composed of large branches of trees, lined within with soft materials. The eggs, four in number; of a greenish colour, marked with brown; called at the Cape Ring-hals-kraai, or Ring-necked-Crow.

In the British Museum is a specimen twenty inches long, in which all the back part of the neck is white, passing forward, and forming a crescent before; tail even at the end, consisting of twelve feathers.

4.—CARRION CROW.

- Corvus Corone, *Ind. Orn.* i. 151. *Lin.* i. 155. *Gm. Lin.* i. 365. *Faun. Suec.* No. 86. *Scop: Ann.* i. No. 36. *Brun.* No. 29. *Muller.* No. 87. *Georgi.* p. 165. *Faun. Arag.* p. 72. *Frisch.* t. 66. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 110. *Sepp. Vog.* iii. t. 115. *Daud.* ii. 226. *Hist. Prov.* i. 486. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 345. *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 35. f. 3. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 67. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 108.
- Cornix, *Raii.* p. 39. A. 2. *Will.* p. 83. t. 18. *Bris.* ii. p. 12. *Id. 8vo.* i. 157. *Klein. Av.* p. 58. 6 ?
- Schwarze Krahe, *Naturf.* ix. s. 41.
- La Corneille, *Buf.* iii. 45. pl. 3. *Pl. enl.* 483.
- Carrion Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 370. *Id. Sup.* 75. *Id. Sup.* ii. 108. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 75. pl. 34. *Id.* fol. p. 75. *Id.* 1812. 1. p. 281. pl. 35. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 135. *Alb.* ii. pl. 21. *Hist. Selb.* p. 97. *Will. Eng.* 122. pl. 18. *Bewick.* i. p. 68. *Lewin Birds.* i. pl. 34. *Id. Eggs.* pl. vi. f. ii. *Walcat. Syn.* i. pl. 33. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THE length of this species is eighteen inches; breadth thirty-six; weight, twenty ounces. The bill black; irides dusky; the plumage violet black, but less glossy than in the Raven; tail nearly even at the end; the female has the colours less bright. The two sexes are for the most part seen together, and the opinion is, that they remain so during life. The nest is made on tall trees, chiefly in woods, and the eggs five or six in number, similar to those of the Raven, but smaller.* Like that bird, the Crow is fondest of carrion and animal

* Weight five drams; that of the Raven between six and seven.

food; not unfrequently makes great havock of young game of all kinds, and has also been known to peck out the eyes of young lambs. This bird, like the Raven, is very tenacious of its own residence, not suffering any bird to approach within a moderate distance without an attack, and for the most part defeating the enemy.

This species is found in many parts of the world, though not so far spread as the Raven: is scarce in Russia, only in the northern parts; grows more numerous in Siberia, especially beyond the Lena, where the Hooded Crow is not seen: pretty common about the Lake Baikal; but most of all plentiful about Astrachan; where, in company with others of the Genus, they do immense damage to the vine-yards, and oblige the owners to drive them off with clappers,* &c.; not uncommon at Aleppo,† and may be noticed in drawings from China and India; not often seen in Prussia,‡ and very rare in Sweden,§ but in France and Germany as common as in England. We hear of it at Madeira. ||—Dampier met with it at New-Holland, and New-Guinea; ** and Dr. Forster at New-Caledonia. ††—On the New Continent it is frequent about Hudson's Bay, where it is called *Hahaseu*; is more plentiful in-land, being rarely seen on the coasts; ‡‡ not always in Canada in the winter, for according to Kalm, it is not at Quebec at that season. §§ More of the manners need not be mentioned, as the species is so generally known. |||

* However they may join the company of their congeners, as observed above, they certainly do not form themselves into flocks of their own species.

† *Russel Alep.* p. 69. ‡ *Klein. Ord. Av.* p. 58. § Only seen once, *Faun. Suec.*

|| *Forster's Voy.* p. 25. ** *Damp.* iv. 138. †† Vol. ii. 402. ‡‡ *Mr. Hutchins.*

§§ *Trav.* iii. 206.

||| A singular anecdote of this bird is well attested. In March 1783, a Crow was observed to build a nest on the vane of the top of the Exchange at Newcastle, and the more remarkable, as the spindle on which it was constructed, being fixed to the vane, moved with it, and in course turned round to every point of the compass. A small copper-plate was engraved, with a representation of the circumstance, of the size of a watch-paper, and so pleased were the inhabitants with it, that so many were sold at sixpence each, as to produce the sum of ten pounds.

A.—*Corvus clericus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 152. 4. β . *Gm. Lin.* i. 365. *Musc. Carls. fasc.* i. t. 2.

This chiefly differs from the common one, in having the base of the bill ash-coloured, the chin white, and the black in some parts more inclined to dusky.

Ray, in his *Letters*, p. 108, mentions one wholly white.

5.—ROOK.

Corvus Frugilegus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 152. *Lin.* i. 156. *Faun. Suec.* No. 85. *It. Oel.* 67. *Gm. Lin.* i. 366. *Kram.* 333. 2. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 105. *Raii.* p. 83. A. 3. *Will.* 84. t. 18. *Frisch.* t. 64. *Gerini*, ii. 35. t. 143. 145. *Bris.* ii. 16. *Id. Svo.* i. 158. *Klein. Av.* p. 59. *Id. Stem.* p. 10. t. 10. f. 3. a. b. *Id. Ov.* t. 8. f. 10. *Daud.* ii. 229. *Sepp. Voy.* iii. t. 103. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 347. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 69. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 110.

Saatkrahe, *Naturf.* ix. s. 41.

Le Freux, on la Frayonne, *Buf.* iii. 55. *Pl. enl.* 484.

Corneille du Cap, *Levail Ois.* ii. p. 11. No. 52.

Rook, *Gen. Syn.* i. 372. *Id. Sup.* 76. *Id. Sup.* ii. 109. *Bart. Trav.* 286. *Br. Zool.* i. pl. 34. *Id.* 1812, 282. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 250. A. *Alb.* ii. pl. 23. *Will. Eng.* 123. *Bewick. Birds*, pl. p. 71. *Lewin*, i. pl. 35. *Id. Eggs* pl. vi. f. 3. *Walc. Birds* i. pl. 34. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

THIS and the Crow are not easily distinguished while young, though the former is somewhat bigger, but the Rook, when at mature age, appears bare about the nostrils, and root of the bill, arising from the latter being thrust into the earth after worms and other insects, which the Crow never does, and therefore retains the bristles over the nostrils as long as it lives. In the Rook too, the tail feathers are more rounded at the end. The Rook feeds also on grains of all sorts, hence is injurious to the husbandman, and would be more so, did it not at the same time destroy vast quantities of the larvæ of the Chafer Beetles,* which in some seasons ruin whole crops of corn, by feeding on the roots.

* *Scarabæus Melolontha, & Solstitialis.*—*Lin.*

This species is common every where in England, and at all times gregarious, and great numbers often form themselves into societies, particularly in breeding time; chusing a clump of the largest and tallest trees whereon to make their nests. These are called Rookeries, and from their perpetual chatter, and litter they occasion, are to most people a great annoyance. The eggs as in the Crow, but smaller, and the spots larger; they begin to build early in March; the male and female sit by turns, and after the breeding season roost elsewhere; in their going and returning from their haunts, they sometimes are in such vast flocks as to darken the air. In England they remain throughout the year, but in France and Silesia are migratory. We do not see it in Aso's list, as a bird of Spain, though the Crow is mentioned; and Mr. White has assured me, that he never met with either Crow or Rook in Gibraltar. Linnæus ranks it among his Swedish birds; but neither Brunnich nor Muller mention it as belonging to Denmark; nor is it in Georgi's list of the birds of Lake Baikal. It is, however, not uncommon in Russia, and the west part of Siberia, particularly in the more southern latitudes.

M. Levaillant met with many at the Cape of Good Hope,* but observes, that they are not bare about the nostrils; and if so, this no doubt must arise from some different mode of procuring food. I do not find it mentioned, as an American species.

It is said that there are no Rooks in the Isle of Jersey, although Crows and Magpies are not unfrequent, nor is it certain that the Jay inhabits that Island.

* Whether it is this or the Hooded Crow we are not clear, but Linschoten, in his Voyages, p. 84, says, that in India "there are a most wonderful number of black Crows, which do much hurt, and are so bold, that oftentimes they come flying in at their windows, and take the meat out of the dish; as it standeth on the table before them that are set down to eat; and as I myself sate writing above in a chamber, the windowes being open, one flew in at the window, picked the cotton out of my inkhorne, and blotted all the paper that lay on my table, so what I could to let him. They sitte commonly upon the Buffles backs, and pecke off their haire." &c. &c. I suspect these not to be the common Crow, as this is not known to congregate.

Crows are said by M. Lândt* to be singularly troublesome in the Ferroe Islands, deriving great part of their subsistence from plunder; picking seeds from the field; digging up the newly planted potatoës; destroying barley before it is ripe; cutting off cabbage roots, and those of almost every other garden vegetable; devour the fish which is hung up to dry, and carry off goslings and ducklings; will often enter houses where people are sitting, in search of prey; and also feed on shell-fish, which they let fall on the rocks from a considerable height. Mr. L. talks of their extraordinary assemblies or Crow-courts; from which it may be suspected that the birds he talks of may be Rooks, and not Crows.†

The Rook, as well as the Crow, varies in plumage, being sometimes found quite white, even the bill. I have also seen others black and white; and one quite brown, the colour of a Jay.

6.—ENCA CROW.

Fregilus Enca, Cuvier, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 164.

LENGTH seventeen inches. Plumage, for the most part, glossy blue-black, beneath more dull; forehead, cheeks forwards, and chin black; the lower and posterior parts of the space surrounding the eye are naked.

Inhabits Java; known there by the name of Enca. Dr. Horsfield refers, for the general characters of the Genus *Fregilus*, to Cuvier, and gives only the above short description. From the length, it should appear to equal a rook in size, except the excess is made up of the length of tail, which is not mentioned.

* Description of the Ferroe Isles.

† A curiosity now presents itself in the Tower of London. It is of a Rook's nest lately erected, and inhabited in the centre of the Crowns that surmount the weather-cock on the top of the White Tower.—*Salisb. Journ.* Ap. 3. 1815.

7.—BALD CROW.

Corvus calvus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 153. *Gm. Lin.* i. 372. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 352.

Choncas chauve, *Buf.* iii. 80. *Pl. enl.* 521.

Le Chauve, *Levail. Am. & Ind.* i. 147. pl. 49.

Coracine, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxiii.

Bald Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 383.

THIS is thirteen inches in length. Bill strong, rather bent, and dusky black; the breadth at the base about half of the total length; plumage, on the upper parts of the bird, ferruginous brown, beneath paler, inclining to red; upper tail coverts the same; the fore part of the head, as far as the crown, and beyond the eyes, totally bare of feathers, and the chin but sparingly covered with them. This baldness is probably the effect of rooting into the ground with the bill, in the manner of our Rook, and will account for the want of feathers in the same parts, as in that bird.

Inhabits Cayenne.—Mr. Levaillant says, it is common throughout Guiana, and known there by the negroes, under the name of Oiseau mon Pere, having, as they think, the robe of the Capucins, who are so called. The male said to be a trifle bigger than the female, and when young, the head covered with feathers as well as the nostrils: in some the chin is also destitute of feathers, and like the rest of the head. Mr. L. ranks this bird among his Cotingas, or Chatterers.

One of these, in the collection of Mr. M'Leay, brought from Berbice, was called Kwaa.

8.—HOODED CROW.

- Corvus Cornix*) *Ind. Orn.* i. 153. *Lin. Syst.* i. 156. *Faun. Suec.* No. 88. *Gm. Lin.* i. 366. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 37. *Mull.* No. 88. *Brun.* No. 30. *Georgi.* 165. *Kram. el.* 333. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 105. *Sepp, Vog.* iii. pl. 106. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 231. *Schr: d. Berl. Nat.* iii. 198. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 348. *Tem. Mant. d'Orn.* p. 68. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 109.
- Cornix cinerea*, *Bris.* ii. 19. *Id. Svo.* i. 159. *Klein. Av.* 59. *Id. Stem.* 9. t. 11. f. 1. ca. b. *Id. Ov.* 21. t. 8. f. 9. *Frisch.* t. 65. *Raii. Syn.* 39. A. 4. *Will.* 84. t. 18. & 77. *Gerin.* ii. 35. t. 144? 146. 147.
- Le Mulacchia, *Cet. uc. Sard.* 71. *Zinn. Uov.* t. 10. f. 61.
- Nebelkrahe, *Naturf.* ix. s. 41.
- La Corneille mantelée, *Buf.* iii. 61. pl. 4. *Pl. enl.* 76.
- Royston Crow, *Alb.* ii. & 23. *Will. Engl.* 124. pl. 18. & 77. *Russ. Alep.* p. 69.
- Hooded Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 374. *Id. Sup.* 77. *Id. Sup.* ii. 109. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 77. *Id. fol.* t. D. 1. *Id.* 1812. 286. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 251. B. *Flor. Scot.* i. t. 2. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 69. *Lewin. Birds.* i. pl. 36. *Id. (Eggs)* pl. vi. f. 4. *Donov.* v. pl. 117. *Walc. Syn.* i. pl. 35. *Orn. Dict. Grav. Br. Orn.*

SIZE of the Rook; weight twenty-two ounces; length twenty-two inches. Bill two inches long, black; irides dusky hazel; the head, fore part of the neck, wings, and tail fine glossy blue-black; the rest of the body pale ash-colour; legs black; toes broad and flat.

This bird, in the northern parts of this kingdom, Scotland, and the northern Islands,* is a constant inhabitant, and breeds there; is gregarious, building the nest in trees, laying six pale green eggs, spotted with brown; but separate into pairs in the breeding season,† after which they unite into bands: it also continues the year through in several parts of Ireland: in the southern parts of England is only a winter inhabitant, coming in October, and retiring the end of March, or beginning of April; during their stay, seen frequently in flocks of ten or more on our heaths and downs, and not unfrequent on the shores of the Thames, in Kent and Essex,‡ where they pick up

* In the Hebrides it is the only one of the Genus.

† An instance is given of the male of the Hooded Crow, pairing with a female of the Carrion Species, which attachment lasted for three or four years.—*Compend. of Ornith.*

‡ Hence, called Essex Crow; by some, Dun-Crow.

offal and shell-fish; but will be content with insects, seeds, and berries; on the Continent they are alike migratory; in Carniola,* and in Sweden, where they breed, as well as in the south parts of Germany; in the woods of the Islands of the Danube;† and is probably the species mentioned by Fryer,‡ as inhabiting Ispahan, in Persia, and has been brought from the Philippine Islands, by M. Sonnerat; is common throughout Russia and Siberia, but not beyond the Lena. Migrates to Woronesck, and passes the winter there; grows very large beyond the Ob, and often varies to intense blackness;§ found also at Aleppo, and about the Lake Baikal, probably extending to other parts of Asia; as I have been informed, that in some parts of India they are common, and so bold, as to snatch the food from the dishes, while the servants are carrying them across the Court-yard;|| not unfrequent on the West Coast of Africa.** It is said, that the propagation of the cinnamon tree is owing to Crows, but what species is uncertain; these birds eat the quick-tasted, and red fruit of this tree, and swallowing the kernels with the fruit, scatter them every where with their excrements; on this account, none dare shoot a Crow, under a severe penalty.†† Independent of the Black Variety near the River Ob, we know of no other, except one mentioned by M. Schrank, which had the two mandibles curved across each other, as in the Cross-bill.‡‡

* *Scop. Ann. Hist.* i. p. 25. † *Kram. el.* 333.

‡ The Crows here are like our Royston Crows, grey on their backs and wings.—*Fryer's Trav.* p. 318. § *Arct. Zool.*

|| Mr. Pennant. This is among Gen. Hardwicke's drawings, but painted of a less size.

** *Life and Adventures of Christian Wolf. Mem.* This circumstance is attributed to the White Nutmeg-Pigeon.

†† Captain Tuckey met with them in his voyage up the River Congo.

‡‡ See *Schrift. der Berl. Nat.* iii. s. 119. tab. iv. fig. 10.

PI. XXXIX.



White-breasted Crow.

9.—WHITE-BREASTED CROW.—PL. XXXIX.

Corvus Dauricus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 154. *Gm. Lin.* i. 367. *Pall. It.* iii. 694. *Georgi.* 165.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 349.

Corvus scapulatus, *Daud. Orn.* ii. 232.

Corneille à scapulaire blanc, *Levail. Ois.* ii. 14. pl. 53.

Corneille du Senegal, *Buf.* iii. 67. *Pl. enl.* 327.

Chinese black Raven with a white neck, *Osb. Voy.* i. 377.

White-breasted Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 367. pl. 15. *Id. Sup.* ii. 110. *Kolb. Cap.* ii. 146.
Fryer. Trav. p. 21.

SIZE of a small Crow; length at least twelve inches. Bill black; head and throat black, glossed with blue; neck and breast, and sometimes the belly white; the rest of the body, wings, and tail blue-black; legs lead-colour; claws black. The wings are long, and reach three-fourths on the tail.

Inhabits Senegal, and various other parts of Africa, but no where more plentiful than at the Cape of Good Hope, where it makes the nest in trees, or bushes, not well clothed with leaves, and lays five or six green eggs, spotted with brown. The Hottentots hold this, and some others of the Crow Genus, in great estimation; being of singular use in picking out insects from the backs of oxen, with which they are sometimes so covered as to be in danger of losing their lives. Pallas observes, that the *Corvus dauricus*, or Chinese Jackdaw, comes early in the spring, in great flights from China, and the South Monguls Country, into the parts about the Lake Baikal, most frequent about the towns and villages on the River Lena; in which part the Jackdaws and Royston Crows are seldom seen: * found also in Persia.

It inhabits likewise the Island of Johanna, where it lives on insects and fruits; and Mr. Bruce found it in Abyssinia, as did Lord Valentia the beginning of January, about Dhalac. †—It is subject to

* *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 154. 8. β.

† See *Trav.* ii. 225.

variety, independent of the difference of the belly; for Pallas mentions one which was almost wholly black, with the nape of the neck and throat brown.—Such an one is in Lord Stanley's collection. In this the neck and breast are fine brown; belly and vent black; the outer quill not half the length of the fifth, which is the longest. I have observed this variety too, in several drawings of Indian birds.

10.—JACKDAW.

Corvus Monedula, *Ind. Orn.* i. 154. *Lin.* i. 156; *Faun. Suec.* No. 89. *Gm. Lin.* i. 367. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 38. *Brun.* No. 32. *Muller.* No. 89. *Georgi.* 165. *Ph. Trans.* lvii. 347. *Bris.* ii. p. 24. *Id.* 8vo. i. 160. *Kramer.* 334. *Frisch.* t. 67. *Raii.* 40. A. 5. *Will.* 85. t. 19. *Borowsk.* ii. 106. *Gerini.* t. 144? *Sepp. Vog.* iii. t. 113. *Daud.* ii. 232. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 350. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 70. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 112.

Cornix garrula, *Klein. Av.* 59. *Id. Stem.* 10. t. 11. f. 2. a, b. *Id. Ov.* 21. t. 8. f. 4.

Le Choucas, *Buf.* iii. 69. *Pl. enl.* 523.

Dohle, *Gunth. Nest. U. Ey.* 51. t. 11. fig. inf. *Naturf.* xi. s. 42.

Taccolg. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 72. *Zinnan. Ov.* 71. t. 10. f. 62.

Jackdaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. 378. *Id. Sup.* 78. *Id. Sup.* ii. 110. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 81. pl. 34.

Id. fol. p. 78. *Id.* 1812. 296. pl. 35. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 251. *C. Hist. Selb.* 59. 60.

Alb. i. pl. 14. *Will. Engl.* 125. pl. 19. *Bewick,* i. pl. in p. 73. *Lewin,* i. pl. 37.

Id. Eggs. vii. f. 1. *Walcot,* i. pl. 36. *Orn. Dict.*

THE Jackdaw is fifteen inches long, and weighs about nine ounces. Bill black; irides nearly white; hind head and back part of the neck elegant cinereous grey, passing on each side towards the breast; the rest of the plumage glossy blue-black, but the under parts incline to dusky; legs black. Male and female much alike.

This is a common species in England, remaining the whole year; builds in trees, more commonly in rocks, and ruined edifices, out of the reach of common intruders; and now and then in rabbit burrows, as well as in hollow trees; the nest composed of sticks and twigs, having a lining of wool, &c. lays five or six eggs, smaller than those of the Crow, paler, and marked with fewer spots; sometimes also in

chimnies, for want of other convenience.* Independent of our own Island, this bird is found in France, Austria, and many other parts of Germany and Spain; very frequent at Athens: common at Gibraltar, breeding in vast numbers on the loftiest precipices, and staying throughout the year; feeds on both vegetable and animal food; grapes, figs, corn, pulse, and shell-fish, frogs, young birds, eggs, young poultry, and carrion; will also, like the Raven, keep voracious birds at a distance.† In most parts of the Continent, however, it is more or less migratory; common all over Russia and the West of Siberia: but is seen in winter only in the South-west of Russia; a few beyond Lake Baikal. It is subject to some variety of plumage.

A.—Collared Jackdaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. 379. A.
 Helvetian Daw, *Charlt. Ex.* p. 75. No. 7.

This differs in having a collar of white round the neck, and is found in Switzerland.

B.—White Jackdaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. 379. B. *Ray's Letters*, p. 108.

Wholly white, with a yellowish bill. That recorded by Ray was met with at Hurworth, near Croft Bridge.

* A person in the Isle of Ely, having occasion to kindle a fire in a room, which had not been used for some time, the chimney took fire, owing to the materials collected by the Jackdaws, which were in such quantity, as to make it the greatest difficulty to prevent the house itself from being destroyed.

† Rev. Mr. White.

C.—Black Jackdaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. 379. C. *Frisch.* t. 68.

This is smaller, with spots of white about the eyes; bluish irides, and wanting the greyish tint about the head; such an one is found about the Volga;* others are mentioned being black, with flesh-coloured bill and legs: one with a mixture of white in the wings, and the mandibles crossing each other.—In the Museum of the late Dr. Hunter, was a buff-coloured specimen, with white shoulders.

11.—JAY.

Corous glandarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 157. *Lin.* i. 156. *Faun. Suec.* No. 90. *Gm. Lin.* p. 368. *Scop.* i. No. 39. *Brun.* No. 33. *Muller.* No. 90. *Kramer.* p. 334. *Georgi.* 165. *Faun. Arag.* 72. *Frisch.* t. 55. *Raii.* 41. A 2. *Will.* 88. t. 19. *Gerini.* ii. t. 161. *Sepp. Vog.* t. p. 1. *Gunth. Nest. U. Ey.* t. 38. *Borowsk.* ii. 108. 8. *Daud.* ii. 247. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 356. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 73. *Id. Ed.* ii. 114.

Garrulus, *Bris.* ii. 47. *Id. Svo.* i. 168. *Schæff. el.* t. 39. *Robert. ic.* pl. 18.

Pica glandaria, *Klein. Av.* 61. *Id. Stem.* t. 12. f. 4. a. b. *Id. Ov.* t. 8. f. 2.

Jeay, *Buf.* iii. 107. t. 8. *Pl. ent.* 481.

Ghiandaia, *Olin.* 35. *Zinnan. Uov.* t. 10. f. 58. *Cet. Uc. Sard.* 76.

Der Holzhaber, *Naturf.* 9. s. 43. *Schmid Vog.* p. 45. t. 31.

Jay, *Gen. Syn.* i. 384. *Id. Sup.* 79. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 79. *Id. Fol. x. D.* *Id.* 1812. 291. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 252. E. *Will. Eng.* 130. *Pl.* 19. *Russ. Alep.* 69. *Alb.* i. pl. 16. *Hayes, Birds*, pl. 7. *Bewick*, pl. p. 80. *Lewin's Birds*, pl. 38. *Id. Eggs*, pl. vii. f. 2. *Walcot*, pl. 37. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 549. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves Br. Orn.* *Donov.* v. pl. 2.

LENGTH thirteen inches; weight seven ounces. Bill dusky; irides whitish; the head crested; feathers of the forehead white, dashed with black; chin white; from the angles of the mouth a broad black streak passes beneath the eye; the plumage for the most part vinaceous buff-colour; lesser wing coverts light bay; the greater most

* *Ph. Trans.* lvi. 347. 7.—According to M. Levaillant, the black one, and that with the grey head and nose, only shew difference of sex—See *Ois.* ii. 129. but I doubt this, as we have no such distinction in England, where they are sufficiently common.

elegantly barred, rich blue and black alternately, the rest black; quills part ash-colour, part black; the base of some, and the edges of others white; the inner ones chestnut, with black tips; rump white; tail black, the feathers edged with dusky, the outer ones wholly dusky; legs brown.

The female differs chiefly in the colour being less brilliant.

The Jay is not uncommon in all the woods of this kingdom; is a restless and noisy species, alarming by its screams the rest of the feathered tribe, on the approach of any one; yet at intervals has a sort of note not unpleasant; it will also imitate the cries of various animals in the wild state; but when kept tame, may be taught to mimic many more; and we have witnessed one that mewed so exactly like a cat as to be mistaken for one.—The Jay feeds on various things, especially fruit, and grains, also acorns; likewise birds eggs, and sometimes the parent birds, as well as mice; makes the nest in woods, of sticks, fibres of roots, &c. and lays five or six eggs, the size of those of a Pigeon, cinereous-olive, marked with paler brown.*

This species is by no means so far spread as many of its congeners: said to be common in France, Italy, and Spain, as far as the woody parts in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar, but not on the rock itself; frequents the woods of Russia and Siberia, but not beyond the Lena. Georgi mentions its being near the Lake Baikal; and Russel at Aleppo. I have also seen it in drawings done in China,† and therefore we may suppose it indigenous to that country. Both in Sweden and Spain it is brought to market promiscuously with other birds for the table, but is rarely used for this purpose in England.

I have observed only two Varieties, the one wholly white,‡ the other with white quills only, the rest of the bird as in common.§

* In Sepp's Plate they are white.

† *Gen. Syn.* i. 386. A. Said to be frequent there. *Penn. China.* p. 193.

‡ *Gen. Syn.* i. 386. A. *Donov.* pl. 34. § *Spalowsk. Vog.* i. t. 2.

12.—RUSSIAN CROW.

Corvus infaustus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 159. *Lin. Faun. Suec.* No. 93. *Brun.* p. 10. *Muller*,
No. 93. *Mus. Carls. Fasc. iv.* t. 76. *Georgi.* 164? *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 176.
Id. ed. ii. p. 116.

Lanius infaustus, *Lin.* i. 138. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 302.

Geai orangé, *Levail. ois. de Parad.* i. pl. 47.

Corvus Russicus, *Gmel It.* i. 50. t. 11.

LENGTH nine inches or more. Bill black; head dusky brown; chin and face whitish, mixed with ferruginous and ash-colour; neck, shoulders, back, and breast cinereous; belly and thighs pale rufous; rump and vent ferruginous; some of the wing coverts the same; others incline more to rufous; quills dusky, the outer one shortest; tail the length of the body, cuneiform; the two middle feathers dusky ash, the others pale ferruginous, with the ends more or less dusky; legs black.

Inhabits Sweden; found also in Lapland; common in the North of Russia and Siberia, in all the woody parts; but not in Kamtschatka; is a bold bird, approaches the traveller while enjoying his meal in the open air, that it may partake of the scraps. The figure in the Carlsonian Museum seems pretty correct.

A.—*Corvus Sibiricus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 373.

Geay de Sibérie, *Buf.* iii. 118. *Pl. enl.* 608.

Siberian Jay, *Gen. Syn.* i. 390.

Less than a Jay; length ten inches. Bill dusky; crown brown-black, and somewhat crested; upper part of the body and wings cinereous, verging to brown on the back; quills cinereous; forehead and sides, chin, and neck before, pale, with a tinge of blue on the

sides of the head, and a shade of buff on the breast; the breast itself, and the under part of the body, and rump, ferruginous orange; the two middle tail feathers cinereous, the others orange; legs ash-colour. Inhabits Siberia, and is no doubt a variety of the other.

13.—NUTCRACKER.

- Corvus Caryocatactes*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 164. *Lin.* i. 159. *Faun. Suec.* No. 91. *Gm. Lin.* i. 370. *Scop. An.* i. No. 40. *Raii.* p. 42. *Will.* 90. t. 20. *Brun.* No. 34. *Muller*, No. 91. *Georgi*, 165. *Kram.* 334. *Sepp. Vog.* t. 8. *Gerin.* ii. p. 163. *Borowsk.* ii. 108. *Spalowsk.* iii. t. 12. *Daud.* ii. 251. pl. 17. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 457. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 353. t. 43.
- Nucifraga*, *Bris.* ii. 59. t. 5. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 171: *Klein. Av.* 61. *Id. Stem.* p. 12. f. 2. a. b. *Frisch.* t. 56. *Schæf. el.* t. 49. *Tem. Man.* p. 74: *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 118.
- Casse noix*, *Buf.* iii. 122. t. 9. *Pl. enl.* 50.
- Nushraehe*, *Nusshaeher*, *Schr. Nat.* 67. *Gunt. Nest. U. Ey.* 38. *Naturf.* ix. s. 44.
- Nutcracker*, *Gen. Syn.* i. 400. *Id. Sup.* 82. *Will. Eng.* 132. pl. 20. *Br. Zool.* ii. App. pl. 3. *Id.* 1812. 298. pl. 37. *Arct. Zool.* 252. D. *Edw.* pl. 240. *Bewick*, i. pl. 79. *Lewin*, pl. 40. *Walcot*, pl. 38. •*Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

SIZE of a Magpie; length thirteen inches. Bill two inches long, black; irides hazel; nostrils well covered with feathers, edged with brown; general colour of the plumage rusty brown; crown and nape inclining to dusky; most of the feathers marked with triangular white spots; largest on the under parts; vent white; quills and tail black, the latter tipped with white; legs black.

This is very rare in respect to England, not having been met with more than three times to our knowledge; is more common on the Continent, but no where so plentiful as in Germany; sometimes comes in vast flocks into France, especially Burgundy; frequents the mountainous parts of Sweden and Denmark; met with as high as Sondmor: common in the Pine Forests of Russia and Siberia, and all over Kamtschatka; now and then seen in America, but not near the sea coast.

It is said to resemble the Jay in manners, laying up store of acorns and nuts, on the latter of which it most delights to feed, but will eat insects of various kinds. Makes the nest in the holes of trees, and, like the Woodpecker, enlarges them with the bill; the eggs five or six, pale yellow, marked with small black spots.

According to Klein, there are two Varieties, a smaller and a larger. Muller also mentions two, the one rufous, the other spotted black and white; and Mr. Bechstein saw a specimen wholly white. M. Temminck forms a distinct Genus of this, of which it is the only species.

14.—ALPINE CROW.

Corvus Pyrrhocorax, *Ind. Orn.* i. 165. *Lin.* i. 158. *Gm. Lin.* i. 376. *Bris.* ii. 30. t. 1. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 162. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 380. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 71. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 121.

Coracias, *Gerin.* ii. t. 150, 151.

Crave des Alpes, *Daud.* ii. 252. *Neu. Schw. Abh.* iii. s. 104.

Choucas des Alpes, *Buf.* iii. 76. t. 6. *Pl. enl.* 531.

Alpine Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 381.

SIZE of the Jackdaw; length fifteen inches; breadth two feet seven inches. Bill like that of a Jackdaw, but rather longer, colour yellow; plumage wholly black; tail even at the end, and reaching but little beyond the wing when closed; legs and claws black.*

Inhabits the Alps; has a sharp, disagreeable voice, lives on grain and fruits, and does much damage to the harvest: the flesh accounted good: makes the nest generally in crags and clefts of rocks, rarely in trees; and lays four white eggs, marked with dusky yellow spots.

* Peyrouse observes, that the colour of the legs differs according to the age; in some black, in others orange, and in old birds deep crimson.

15.—RED-LEGGED CROW.

- Corvus graculus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 165. *Lin.* i. 158. *Gm. Lin.* i. 377. *Faun. Arag* 72. *Daud.* ii. 253. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 447. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 378.
- Pyrrhocorax Coracias*, *Tem. Man.* p. 72. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 122.
- Corvus docilis*, *Gm. It.* iii. 385. t. 39.
- Gracula Pyrrhocorax*, *Scop.* i. 46.
- Upupa Pyrrhocorax*, *Hasselq. It.* 238. 19. *Id. Engl.* 197.
- Coracias*, seu *Pyrrhocorax*, *Raii.* 40. A. 6. *Will.* 86. t. 19. *Bris.* ii. p. 3. t. 1. f. 1. *Id.* Svo. i. 154. *Shaw's Trav.* 251. *Gerini*, ii. t. 149. *Klein. Av.* p. 60. 11. *Buf.* iii. 1. pl. 1. *Pl. enl.* 255.
- Cornish Chough*, *Alb.* ii. pl. 24. *Borl. Cornw.* 243. pl. 24. *Will. Engl.* 126, pl. 19. *Hayes*, pl. 6.
- Red-legged Crow*, *Lin. Syst.* i. 401. *Id. Sup.* 82. *Id. Sup.* ii. 115. *Br. Zool.* i. pl. 35. *Id. fol.* 83. t. L. * *Id.* 1812. 294. pl. 36. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 77. *Lewin.* pl. 41. *Id. Eggs.* pl. vii. f. 4. *Walcot*, pl. 40. *Orn. Dict.*

SIZE of a Jackdaw; length sixteen inches; extent of wing two feet nine inches; weight fourteen ounces. Bill two inches long, much curved, and sharp at the point; colour that of red sealing wax; irides grey, with an outer circle of red; eyelids red; plumage wholly purplish black; legs red;* the wings reach three-fourths on the tail.

The female is smaller, and the bill somewhat shorter.—This is called by some *Cornish Daw*, *Cornish Kae*, *Killigrew*, and *Chauk*; pretty common on some of our English coasts, particularly the western: in Devonshire and Cornwall, in Wales and Scotland. We have also received it from *Dover Cliffs*, where they breed, but said to have arisen from a pair originally sent from the West; found also to frequent the *South Downs* about *Beachy-Head* and *East-Bourn*, and there called the *Red-billed Jackdaw*.† Makes the nest in the clefts

* Scopoli says, in autumn the feet in some are black—According to Bechstein, it is in the spring that this colour in the feet is seen; and others affirm, that in the first year the bill and legs are black; these seeming contradictions can only be reconciled by supposing the describers to mean two different species, as in this kingdom, the young birds have the bill and legs red the first year.

† *Lin. Trans.* iv. p. 14.

of rocks, of sticks, lined with hair, and lays four or five white eggs, bigger than those of a Jackdaw, spotted with yellow, or pale brown,* weighing three drams and a half.†

I do not see it mentioned as a bird of France, but is not uncommon in the Alps and Carinthia:‡ migrates into Lower Egypt, towards the end of the inundation of the Nile, in September and October:§ is seen about all high rocks of the south latitude of Siberia, and Mount Caucasus, the mountains of Persia,|| and the Island of Candia;*** also common on the Northern Alps and Switzerland; feeds on juniper berries; roots corn out of the ground; feeds, too, on insects, as locusts, &c. †† does not migrate with us in England, at any season; is a greedy, restless, and clamorous bird, fearing neither dog nor wolf: in general imitates the Jackdaw in manners; is thievish, fond of glitter, and dangerous to be kept tame, as it has been known to catch up lighted sticks, whereby houses have been set on fire.

16.—HERMIT CROW.

Corvus Eremita, *Ind. Orn.* i. 166. *Lin.* i. 159. *Gm. Lin.* i. 3. 377. *Borowsch.* ii. 107. t. 71. 9. B. *Daud.* ii. 254. *Bechst.* ii. 470. t. 17. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 382.

Coracia cristata, *Bris.* ii. 6. *Id.* 8vo. i. 155.

Corvus sylvaticus, *Gesner.* pl. in p. 309. *Will.* 306. *Gerin.* ii. t. 252? *Johnst. Av.* pl. 47. f. 3.

Upupa montana, *Klein. Av.* 111.

Coracias hupé, *Buf.* iii. p. 9.

Wood Crow from Switzerland, *Alb.* iii. pl. 16. *Will. Engl.* 396.

Hermit Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 303. *Id. Sup.* ii. 115.

SIZE of a Hen. Bill long, pointed, bent and red; head crested, dusky yellow, streaked with red; plumage in general black, glossed with green; tail short; legs dull red.

* Smutty-coloured, *Bechstein.* † Col. Montagu. ‡ Scopoli. § Hasselquist.

|| At Jerom, the bills and feet (of the crows) are as red as vermilion.

** *Belon. Obs.* p. 17.

†† Scopoli says, they sometimes come down in the low meadows by hundreds, in the latter hay time, for this purpose.

This bird, first described and figured by Gesner, is said to be found on all the high mountains of Italy, Stiria, Switzerland, and Bavaria, and the rocks on the borders of the Danube; but more common in Switzerland than elsewhere, and there called Waldrapp, and Steinrapp; flies very high; is gregarious and migratory; arrives at Zurich with the Storks, the beginning of April: the female lays two or three eggs, and the young fly the beginning of June; is easily tamed, if taken young, and is accounted good eating. The food is chiefly small fry of fishes, frogs, and all sorts of insects. Neither the young, nor very old birds have the crest, whence they have been called Bald Crows.* According to M. Temminck, this bird has no existence, being made up from the Red-legged, by forming a crest of additional feathers. This we cannot contradict, as we have only seen figures of the bird; but if such a fraud has been practised on Gesner, it is, we believe, not the only one known among Ornithologists.

17.—RED-BILLED JAY.

Corvus erythrorhynchos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 161. *Gm. Lin:* i. 372. *Daud.* ii. 240, pl. 15.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 361.

Geay de la Chine à bec rouge, *Buf.* iii. 115. *Pl. enl.* 622.

La Pie bleue, *Levail. Ois.* ii. 24. pl. 57.

Red-billed Jay, *Gen. Syn.* i. 390. *Id. Sup.* p. 80. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 112.

SIZE of a Jay. Bill red; fore part of the head, neck, and breast velvety black; behind light grey, mixing irregularly with the black on the fore part; body brown above, whitish beneath, with a violet tinge, most conspicuous on the wings; each feather of which is light violet at the base, black in the middle, and white at the end. Tail

* Neither Albin's Figure, nor that of Borowski has a crest, which gives the bird the appearance of a bald kind of Ibis, and the figure in Gesner is bare above the knee. I have never seen a specimen, and must therefore rely upon what former authors have recorded.

half as long again as the rest of the bird, and fully as cuneiform as that of the Magpie, the feathers blue with black ends, and an oval spot of white at the tip of each.*

Inhabits China, and there called Shannaw : often kept in cages, and becomes very tame ; and by the Chinese taught many tricks, by way of entertaining the multitude.

18.—AFRICAN CROW.

Corvus Africanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 163. *Gm. Lin.* i. 374. *Daud.* ii. 240. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 375.
African Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 396. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 561.

LENGTH twenty-two inches. Bill red ; head and neck dark purple, the first somewhat crested ; each feather tipped with grey as far as the hind head ; back brown ; belly dirty ash-colour ; quills blue on the outer edges ; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers twelve inches long, the outer very short, all of them tipped with white ; legs red.

Inhabits Africa. These two last seem to resemble each other, so as make us inclined to think them Varieties only.

19.—CARIBBEAN CROW.

Corvus Caribbæus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 163. *Gm. Lin.* i. 374. *Daud.* ii. 242. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 375.

Galgulus Antillarum, *Bris.* ii. 80. *Id.* 8vo. i. 176.

Pica candata Indica, *Raii.* 42. *Will.* 90.

Pica Antillarum, *Raii.* 152.

La Pie des Antilles, *Buf.* iii. 101, 129.

Persian Pie, *Will. Engl.* 132. § vi. parag. 2d.

Caribbean Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 395.

SIZE of a Magpie. Bill red ; head and neck blue ; the latter surrounded with a white collar ; from the base of the bill, passing

* In the *Pl. enlum.*

behind the neck, quite to the back, is a white mark, an inch broad, and three long, transversely barred with black; back and scapulars ferruginous; rump and upper tail coverts yellow; under parts of the body white; lesser wing coverts chestnut; the middle ones green, with the edges deeper coloured; greater coverts blue, with white edges and shafts; quills blue green; tail long and cuneiform, the two middle feathers exceed the outer ones by eight or ten inches; colour blue, striated with white; legs red.

The female differs in wanting the transverse stripes on the white mark at the back of the head, and the wing coverts green instead of blue.

Said to inhabit the Caribbee Islands, and to be common about the rivers of Guadaloupe; but according to Ray, is a bird of Persia. It certainly bears much resemblance to the two last described.

20.—RUFIOUS CROW.

Corvus rufus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 161. *Daud* ii. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 368.

Coracias vagabundus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 171. *Daud*, ii. 265. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 397.

La Pie rousse, *Levâil. Ois.* pl. 59.

Grey-tailed Roller, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 112.

Rufous Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 112.

LENGTH sixteen or seventeen inches. **Bill** strong, black, rather bent and not notched; tongue ~~bird~~; nostrils covered with bristles; irides red; head and neck black, tinged with brown; body and tail coverts reddish brown; wings black, with a broad grey stripe, which includes the greater and smaller wing coverts near the body, and the outer webs of four or five of the second quills; under wing coverts dirty white, tinged with brown; tail long, consisting of twelve feathers, and is greatly cuneiform; the outmost scarcely three inches long, the two middle ones ten inches in the whole, but stand out beyond any of the others at least four inches; all the feathers are

grey, and have the ends deeply tipped with black; the wings when closed, reach about one-fifth thereon; legs black.

Inhabits India, found near Calcutta, but not very common; is called by the Bengalese, Harri Chacha; the women imagine whenever they hear this bird calling, that it forebodes the approach of religious mendicants, who, by partaking in the fare prepared for the family, will clear the pots used in cooking; from which circumstance its native name is derived; builds on large trees, and more than one at a time is seldom observed.

I owe the above to Dr. Buchanan. It may be supposed to vary; as that described from Lady Impey's drawings had the breast and belly ash-colour; middle of the wings white; in these drawings the name given to it is the Vagabond.

Among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, I observe three or four different representations, varying considerably from each other, in the different shades of brown, though the general division of colours is the same; in one which appears to be most complete, the two middle tail feathers are double the length of the others. The name given to it in the Persian tongue is Makoka;* is called also Laut.

In another specimen the feathers round the bill and chin are deeper black than the rest; bend of the wing yellow.

One figured in Col. Hardwicke's fine collection of Drawings of Indian birds, was sixteen inches long, said to be a male, had a lead-coloured bill, with a black point; the two middle tail feathers exceeded the rest by three inches, were pale ash from the base to as far as the ends of the adjoining, then white for near two inches, and finally black for more than one inch; the side feathers white for the greater part from the base, then black, with the ends white, but the black occupying most space on the outer feathers.

* The Antiguan Coucal also bears this name.

Inhabits India. The name Kereyli; drawn at Futteyghur, in December; and, as in another drawing, the date of it is in August, it is probable that these birds are permanent in the neighbourhood the year through.

A.—La Pie rousse de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 186. pl. 136.
Rufous Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 84.

Size of a Blackbird. Bill black; irides rufous yellow; head and neck brown, the last paler; breast and belly rufous white; back and rump yellowish, inclining to rufous; lesser wing coverts dirty rufous; the others pale grey; second quills grey, within brown; primaries brownish black; tail cuneiform, grey; the two middle feathers brown at the ends; the others grey as far as the middle, the rest of the length brown, with white tips; legs black.

Inhabits China.

21.—MAGPIE.

Corvus Pica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 162. *Lin.* i. 157. *Faun. Suec.* No. 92. *Gm. Lin.* i. 373.
Ph. Trans. lxii. 387. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 41. *Brun.* No. 32. *Sepp. Vog.* t. p. 3.
Raii p. 41. A. 1. *Will.* 87. t. 19. *Georgi*, 165. *Kram.* 335. *Faun. arag.* p. 72.
Frisch. t. 58. *Bris.* ii. 35. *Id.* 8vo. i. 164. *Gerin.* ii. t. 155. *Borowsk.* ii. 109.
Schæf. el. t. 56. *Daud.* ii. 237. *Klein. Av.* p. 60. *Id. Stem.* p. 10. t. 12. f. 1.
a. b. c. *Id. Ov.* t. 8. f. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 369. *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 35. f. 2.
Tem. Man. d'Orn. p. 73. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 113.
Aelster, *Gmth. Nest. U. Ey.* t. 53. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 462.
Gazza con la Coda lunga, *Zinnan. Uov.* t. 10. f. 57.
Europaisch Elster, *Naturf.* ix. s. 44. *Schmid Vog.* p. 45. t. 30.
La Pie, *Buf.* iii. 85. 7. *Pl. enl.* 488.
Magpie, *Pianet. Gen. Syn.* i. 392. 29. *Id. Sup.* p. 80. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 113. *Br.*
Zool. i. No. 78. *Id. Fol.* p. 77. t. D. 2. *Id.* 1812. p. 289. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No.
136. *Alb.* i. pl. 15. *Will. Engl.* 127. pl. 19. *Hayes* pl. 8. *Bewick.* i. pl. p.
75. *Lewin*, pl. 39. *Id. Eggs.* pl. vii. f. 3. *Donov.* iv. 95. *Walcot.* i. pl. 39.
Graves Br. Orn. Orn. Dict. & Supp.

LENGTH eighteen inches; extent of wing twenty-two; weight eight or nine ounces. Bill black; irides hazel; scapulars, and all

the under parts from the breast, white; the rest of the plumage, wings, and tail black, glossed with green, purple, and blue as opposed to various lights; the eleven first quills are white in the middle on the inner web, lessening by degrees as they advance inwards; the tail very cuneiform, the two middle feathers near eleven inches long; the outer only five inches and half; legs black.

The above is the description of a bird in the highest plumage in the wild state, but when domesticated, and kept in a cage, the colours lose their brilliancy, and appear to ~~be~~ ^{be} black and white, and the latter far from pure; in short, in its state of nature, we must confess, that our kingdom does not possess a more beautiful species.

The Magpie is very common in England, and feeds both on animal and vegetable substances, frequently killing young ducks and chickens, and sucking the eggs; will sometimes pick out the eyes of lambs, hares, rabbits, &c. if weak; also eats insects, fruits, and even grain, when distressed for food; makes a large oval nest, of sticks of black-thorn intermixed, having a cover at top, composed of the latter, with a lining of earth, and fibres at bottom: this is built both on high trees, and low shrubs;* the eggs six or seven, of a pale greenish colour, thickly spotted with black: is a crafty bird: when brought up young, becomes familiar; will talk many sentences, and imitate, like the Parrot, every noise it hears, but in a less distinct manner.

This species is seen more or less throughout Europe: no where more common than in the temperate and southern latitudes of Russia, Siberia, and Kamtschatka, as well as in the adjacent Islands.—Forster met with it at Madeira; Russel at Aleppo; † and Georgi about the Lake Baikal. It is also seen in Chinese drawings; and I once saw a specimen from thence, the same as ours, but a trifle smaller.—It certainly is a native of America, and though it very seldom approaches the settlements, is to be found in the interior parts

* Hence the distinction of *Tree* and *Bush* Magpie, supposed two different sorts.

† *Hist. Alep.* p. 69.

all seasons. One caught at York Fort, in a martin trap, was thought a rarity, as the circumstance had not happened for twenty years before. I find that it is called at Hudson's Bay, by some of the Indians, Oue-ta-kee-aske, or Heart-Bird; by others, She-pecum niemewuck.* We have observed several Varieties; viz. wholly white†—black and white in streaks‡—white and soot-colour; with other deviations from nature. §

Camden|| observes, that Magpies found in the Isle of Man, did not inhabit it originally, but were carried there.

22.—NEW-CALEDONIAN MAGPIE.

Corvus Caledonicus, Ind. Orn. Sup. xxv.

Magpie of New-Caledonia, *D'Entrecasteux's Voy. ii. 226. pl. 35. Gen. Syn. Sup. ii. 116.*

LENGTH twenty inches. Bill black and stout, the end for one-third yellowish, and slightly notched; head black, the feathers of it silky, and the webs loose; round the eye somewhat bare; whole of the neck white, and a little of the same in the middle of the belly; but the general colour of the plumage otherwise black; tail very cuneiform, formed as in the Magpie, the two middle feathers eleven inches long, the next on each side nine, diminishing regularly to the outer ones, which measure no more than three inches and a half; legs dusky.

Inhabits the woods of New-Caledonia, described from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Thompson, of St. Martin's Lane, London.

* Mr. Hutchins.

† *Mus. Carls. t. 53.*

‡ *Lev. Mus.*

§ Viz. an old bird of a dun-colour, with the wing coverts, breast, and belly white; also three from one nest wholly cream-colour, with white bills; and a fourth from the same nest of the common hue.—See *Gen. Syn. Sup. ii. p. 113.*

|| Magpies have been lately introduced, as well as Frogs.—*Gough's Camd. Brit. p. 699. Vol. 3.*

23—CHANGEABLE CROW.

Corvus varians, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxvi.

Phrenotrix Temia, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 165. *Horsf. Zool. Res.* No. 1.—plate of the Bird. *Id.* pl. of bills, N. a. b.

Le Temia, *Levail. Ois.* ii. p. 22: pl. 56. *Daud.* ii. 244. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 372.

Changeable Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 119.

SIZE of the Song Thrush, but longer. Bill black; general colour of the plumage black, and the texture of the feathers delicate and soft; those round the base of the bill to the eye and chin stiff and short, similar to black velvet; but on the rest of the bird appear glossed with green and purple in different lights; the tail greatly cuneiform, composed of ten feathers, the four middle ones of equal lengths, exceeding the rest of the body, being seven inches long, the others lessen by degrees to the outer, which are very short and broad, colour of the four middle ones black, glossed with green; the others black, but with a gloss of green only on the outer webs; legs black.

This was received from Batavia, but where it originally came from, quite uncertain. The bill in shape is thick, and not unlike that of the Beef-eater, which may lead to think, that in manners it may somewhat resemble that bird. In Java, known by the name of Chekitut, or Befiteot.

Inhabits Java, where it is not uncommon, but is not a familiar bird, never approaching the villages and habitations like many others; for the most part found near solitary hamlets, situated in tracts recently cleared for cultivation, where its food is supplied in abundance, by the insects contained in the rich mould, and by the wild fruit trees about the skirts.—In Dr. Horsfield's figure the four middle tail feathers are not equal in length, but those on each side of the two middle ones are shorter, as in the Magpie.

In Mr. Bullock's Museum was one greatly similar, in which the colour of the plumage was glossy black, inclining to brown on the

back ; beneath very dark brown, the two middle tail feathers seven inches and half long, the exterior only two inches. The wings reach one-fourth on the tail. This said to have been brought from Java.

24.—VELVET-FACED CROW.

LENGTH twelve inches and half. Bill black, remarkably stout, and the upper mandible bending as in the Ani ; the base of it, and round the eye, the whole face, and chin covered with black velvet-like feathers ; plumage wholly deep bottle-green. Tail five inches and a half long, cuneiform, black, having in some lights, a gloss of purple ; legs rather long, stout, and black, claws long and hooked.

Native place uncertain—supposed New-Holland.—Gen. Davies.

One not unlike the above, in Mr. Francillon's possession, had the plumage slaty-grey, instead of bottle-green.

A similar one, in Mr. Harrison's collection, was twelve inches long ; in this the plumage was glossy black ; the bill and legs both pale.

This last came from New-Holland.

These seem greatly allied to the Changeable, or last Species.

25.—PLUSH-FACED CROW.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill black, stout, and rather curved ; the nostrils, and all round incircling the eyes, covered with black feathers like plush, or velvet ; plumage otherwise deep bottle-green ; scapulars edged with rufous ; from thence a rufous band, about half an inch broad, extends across the back ; prime quills black, with pale margins ; tail seven inches long, cuneiform, the feathers broadest at the extremities ; colour deep muddy, blackish green, appearing undulated on the outer webs ; legs black, not very stout.

Native place uncertain. I observe one in the drawings of Mr. Woodford, which was without the rufous band. This may be probably allied to the foregoing, but the one here described differs greatly in the bill, this being considerably stouter and shorter than in the Changeable Species; though in the plush-like feathers round it, and the colour of the plumage not greatly differing.

26.—INDIGO CROW.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill one inch long, stout, pale yellow horn-colour, under mandible darker beneath; the nostrils, forehead between the bill and eye, and the chin, covered with short, downy, plush-like, black feathers; the rest of the plumage in general like that of a Crow, the feathers inclining to purple on the margins, especially on the back; but those on the under parts are edged with the gloss of steel; scapulars, and part of the wing coverts, purplish black, with deep margins of steel blue; quills black; the tail three inches long, nearly even at the end, the two middle feathers blue-black, the others much the same, margined with steel-blue; the wings, when closed, reach three-fourths on the tail; legs stout, scaly, and brownish yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland.

27.—RUFIOUS-BREASTED CROW.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, pale, the base of the upper, and beneath the under mandible, dusky; the face quite round the bill covered with velvety tufted feathers, occupying the whole chin, and concealing the nostrils; besides which are several hairs half as long as the bill, which is a little bent at the end,

and somewhat indented; the head, neck, upper parts, wings, and tail pale cinereous grey; breast, belly, thighs, and vent fine rufous; quills and tail dusky, edged outwardly with grey, the last of a moderate length, even at the end, and the quills reach just beyond the base; legs slender, black, claws crooked.

Native place unknown.—Gen. Davies.

28.—PACIFIC CROW.

Corvus pacificus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 157. *Gm. Lin.* i. 372. • *Daud.* ii. 236. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 354.

Pacific Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 383.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill bent at the end, with a notch near the tip, and black; plumage cinereous, paler beneath, with a tinge of reddish brown; forehead and throat cinereous white; among the feathers of the latter some slender hairs; hind head and nape dusky black: quills blackish, with dirty white tips; tail black, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white; legs black.

Inhabits the South Seas.—Place unknown.

29.—TROPIC CROW.

Corvus tropicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 157. *Gm. Lin.* i. 372. *Daud.* ii. 237. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 355.

Tropic Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 384. *Cook's Last Voy.* iii. 119?

LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter long, rather broad at the base, and the tips of both mandibles notched; plumage glossy black, more dull beneath; wings and tail black, glossed with green, the last rounded; vent and sides tipped with dusky white; legs black.

From Owhyhee—one of the Sandwich Islands in the South Seas.

30—AUSTRALASIAN CROW.

SIZE of a Crow. Bill large, curved the whole of its length to the point, as in the Cornish Chough; plumage in general black and glossy, the feathers of the head short; the wings reach one-third on the tail, which is cuneiform, or greatly rounded in shape at the end; legs stout, made like those of a Crow.

Inhabits New-Holland: in the collection of Mr. Brogden, and in that of the Linnæan Society.

31.—SYDNEY CROW.

SIZE of a Jackdaw. Bill as in the Magpie, but not quite equal in strength, and somewhat bent; tip of the upper mandible brown; general colour of the plumage black; some of the inner lesser quills white; tail much rounded; legs stout and black.

In Mr. Bullock's Museum, from New-Holland. Shot at Sydney.

32.—BLUE CROW.

Corvus cyanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 159. *Gm. Lin.* i. 373. *Pallas It.* iii. 694. *Daud.* ii. 238.

Shaw's Zool. vii. 362. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 829.

Corvus melanocephalus, *Daud.* ii. 241.

Pie bleue à tête noire, *Levail. Ois.* ii. pl. 58.

Blue Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 394. *Id. Sup.* ii. 111.

SIZE small; length from eight to twelve inches. Bill black; top of the head to the nape glossy deep black; body ash-colour, paler beneath; wings and tail most beautiful blue; the last very long and cuneiform, in shape like that of a Magpie, the feathers white

at the end; legs black.—In M. Levaillant's plate the head feathers are elongated, forming a pointed crest, and the whole of the head below the eyes, as well as the chin black; the body inclining to blue above, and wings and tail fine blue; tail of twelve feathers.

This species migrates from the Mongolian Deserts and China, only into that part of the Russian Dominions which lies to the South of Lake Baikal. M. Levaillant's specimen came from China.

33.—SENEGAL CROW.

Corvus Senegalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 163. *Lin.* i. 158. *Gm. Lin.* i. 374. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 371.

Corvus Afer, *Lin.* i. 157. *Gm. Lin.* i. 375.

Pica Senegalensis, *Bris.* ii. 40. t. 3. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 166.

Corvus Piapiac, *Daud.* ii. 239. *Levail. Ois.* ii. pl. 54:

Pie du Senegal, *Buf.* iii. 97. *Pl. enl.* 538.

Senegal Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 394. *Id. Sup.* ii. 114.

• **LENGTH** fourteen inches, size of a Magpie. Bill black; plumage in general violet black above, dusky black beneath; quills and tail brown, in shape cuneiform; the two middle feathers seven inches long, the outer four, all of them edged with violet black; legs black.

Inhabits Senegal: found also at the Cape of Good Hope.

The males have the tail much longer than the females; perches on high trees, sometimes twenty together; builds on the tops of the highest; and, like the Magpie, defends the nest with thorns, only leaving one opening; lays from six to eight white eggs, spotted with brown, most so at the larger end; seen in the inward parts of the Cape, but rarely, if ever, at the Cape itself, called *Piapiac* from its cry.—M. Levaillant mentions a singularity in one of the tail feathers having two shafts arising from one quill, one of these entirely without webs, but whether a *lusus naturæ*,* or peculiar to the species, is by

* I have a common goose quill which branches out into two shafts.

no means certain. Is found also in India, and blended with other birds, under the name of Bhejunga.

34.—RUFIOUS-BELLIED CROW.

Corvus rufigaster, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxvi. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 377.

—— *octopennatus*, *Daud.* ii. 243.

Pie à culotte de Peau, *Lévaill. Ois.* ii. 20. pl. 55.

Rufous-bellied Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 118.

SIZE of the Blackbird. . Bill and legs black ; whole plumage above glossy black ; tail cuneiform, half as long again as the bird, with a fine blue gloss on all the feathers in some lights ; belly, thighs, and vent flesh-colour, or fine rufous ; the vent inclines to brown.

This is figured by Levaillant from one in the collection of M. Ray de Breukelerward of Amsterdam. Said to have been brought from some of the South Sea Isles, and seems to have affinity with the Senegal Species, from its shape and cuneiform tail ; the bill less strong than in the Magpie, approaching to that of a Thrush. In this single specimen were only eight feathers in the tail, and no trace of more could be found ; if this be really the case with all of the same species, as may be learned hereafter, it is, we believe, an unusual occurrence ; for we do not at present know any bird with fewer than ten feathers in its tail, when complete.

35.—VARIABLE CROW.

Corvus versicolor, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxv.

Variable Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 117.

THE true size of this bird is uncertain, but as the drawing from whence this description is taken was nine inches in length, and mentioned as one-fourth of the true size, we must consider it as a large

species. The bill is strong, somewhat less than in the Crow, though clearly characteristic of that Genus, and black; plumage dusky brown, with blue and reddish glosses in various parts; the outer tail feathers shorter than the others, and the whole of them pale at the tips; legs strong and black.

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

36.—KENT'S CROW.

SIZE of a Crow; length sixteen inches; breadth thirty-two. Bill stout, two inches and half long, and black; plumage in general brown black; the first quill three inches shorter than the second, and this one inch shorter than the third, all these tipped with white, but seven or eight of them marked with white within at the base; several of the secondaries also fringed with white at the tips; the tail is eight inches long, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white, which reaches to double the extent on the inner webs; the quills, when closed, reach full three-fourths on the tail; legs black, stout, the middle claw furnished with a notch or tooth.

Inhabits Kent's Group in New-Holland. One of these was in the collection of the late Gen. Davies.

37.—NEW-CALEDONIAN CROW.

Corvus Caledonicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 154. *Gm. Lin.* i. 367. *Daud.* ii. 231. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 350.

New-Caledonian Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 377.

LENGTH above fifteen inches. Bill fourteen lines long, stout, and black, slightly toothed, and the end yellowish; irides pale

yellow; eyelids black; general colour of the plumage cinereous; except the tail, which is five inches long, and black; legs black.

Inhabits New-Caledonia. From the drawings of Sir Joseph Banks.

38.—WHITE-EARED JAY.

Corvus auritus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 160 *Daud.* ii. 250. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 367.

Petit Geay de la Chine, *Son. Voy.* ii. 188. t. 107.

Little Jay, *Penn. China*, p. 195.

White-eared Jay, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 83.

SIZE of the blue Jay, length eleven inches. Bill black; irides yellowish; the feathers round the base of the bill, the throat, and fore part of the neck black; top of the head bluish ash-colour, and the feathers elongated; between the black and ash-colour on the forehead, a few white feathers; on the ears a large patch of white; the colour of the body, wing coverts, and tail cinereous brown; quills blackish, edged with grey; tail four inches long, rounded at the end, and bends downwards; legs pale brown.

Inhabits China; common at Canton: seen in flocks in Dean's Island, Wampoo River, picking up food on the mud of the shore.

A.—Length twelve inches and a half. Bill one inch, stout, and black; the base above covered with short velvet-like feathers, tending to the eye on each side; behind this, across the forehead, a narrow white crescent; the rest of the head above, the nape, and hind part of neck deep lead or ash-colour; beneath the eye on each side a large patch of white feathers, covering the jaws, and meeting together on the base of the under mandible; the rest of the plumage, wings, and tail brownish olive, but the outer edges of the great quills grey; tail rounded, two inches and three quarters long; legs black.

Inhabits China, and is probably a variety of the White-eared Jay. said to be remarkable for its singing.

39.—WHITE-CHEEKED CROW.

Corvus olivaceus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxvi.

White-cheeked Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 118.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill one inch long, curved and dusky, base bristly, and the nostrils half covered with feathers; irides straw-colour; crown black, the feathers elongated; the rest of the head and neck before to the breast black; on each jaw a large white patch; and on the chin and middle of the breast some mixture of white; all the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail olive-green; quills rusty brown; tail cuneiform, dusky, the two middle feathers six inches long, the outmost only three and a half; the two outer feathers tipped with white; the wings reach one-third on the tail; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland; differs from the White-eared Jay, in not having the forehead whitish, nor does the white patch come so near the eye as in that bird; besides, the tail being cuneiform, forbids further comparison.

A.—Size of the former. Bill compressed on the sides; nostrils imperfectly covered with reflected bristles, colour black; plumage in general much as in the other; a large patch of white extending the whole length of the under jaw; feathers of the throat fringed with white; breast, and beneath reddish brown, marbled on the former with black and white; tail as in the other.

Inhabits New South Wales.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

40.—WAVE-BREASTED CROW.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill stout, bent, with a small notch near the tip, about one inch long, and the nostrils covered with feathers;

tongue bifid; irides white; plumage on the upper parts brownish olive, the shaft of each feather marked with a narrow whitish streak; under parts of the body dusky white, marked with numerous darker crescents, appearing like waves; more close on the chin, throat, and breast; wings and tail brown; inside of the wing coverts yellowish, marked with black; of the quills plain, pale yellow half way from the base; shafts of the quills and tail feathers yellowish, the latter five inches long, even at the end; the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it; legs brown, one inch and a half long, the outer and middle toe united at the base; claws stout.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

Another specimen was one inch shorter, the under parts yellowish olive; each feather margined with darker olive, but on the chin, and neck before the colours seem indistinctly blended, or clouded.

In a third specimen, in the collection of Mr. Harrison, the chin is plain yellowish white.

41.—NEW-GUINEA CROW.

Corvus novæ Guineæ, Ind. Orn. i. 156. Gm. Lin. i. 371. Daud. ii. 235. Shaw's Zool. vii. 354.

Le Choucas de la nouvelle Guinée, Buf. iii. 80. Pl. enl. 629.

Echenilleur, Tem. Man. Ed. ii. Anal. p. lxii.

New-Guinea Crow, Gen. Syn. i. 381. • •

SIZE of a Jackdaw; length twelve inches. Bill strong, blackish: forehead, all round the bill, black, passing in a streak through the eyes, and a little behind them; head, neck, back, and upper part of the breast, dark ash-colour; wings dusky, edged with white; lower part of the breast, the belly, and vent, the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts white, transversely barred with black; tail black; legs short, and dusky.

Inhabits New-Guinea.

A.—*Ind. Orn.* i. 156. 14. β . *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 78. No. 13.

This variety is thirteen inches long: irides reddish; head and neck bluish ash-colour; upper part of the body and wings the same, but darker; the eye in a bed of black, lengthening behind as in the other; breast, belly, and vent pale ferruginous; quills and tail dusky; the last pretty long; and rounded at the end; legs red-brown, scaly, and rough.

Native place uncertain. On comparing the above with the following, or Papuan Crow; it seems not improbable that they may be Varieties of one of the same species.

42.—PAPUAN CROW.

Corvus Papuensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 157. *Daud.* ii. 236. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 354.
Choncari de la nouvelle Guinée, *Buf.* iii. 81. *Pl. enl.* 630.
Echenilleur, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxiii.—female.
 Papuan Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 382.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill stout and black, top of the upper mandible somewhat angular; at the base a few hairs, covering the nostrils; from thence to the eye a broad black streak; upper parts of plumage fine blue grey, beneath dusky-white, crossed with dusky narrow streaks on the belly, and vent; tail five inches and half long, blue grey; quills darker, and reach on the tail more than one-third; legs dusky blue.

One supposed to differ in sex, is much the same as to colour, but the trace to the eye less distinct, the under parts from the chin to the belly crossed with fine dusky streaks; the belly and vent are plain dusky white.

Inhabits New Guinea. I find both the above well figured among Sir J. Anstruther's drawings of the birds of India, and the name there

given is Cuperssooa. Also in the drawings of Col. Hardwicke, which say, that they are called in Oude, Bessera; and that the male weighs two ounces and three quarters, the female two and a quarter. Another figure in the last named drawings had the bill more strait; general colour of the plumage as in the female, barred wholly beneath, but the bars less numerous; lesser wing coverts blue grey, middle of the wing white, outer parts and quills black with pale fringes; one or more of the outer tail feathers white on the outer webs.

Found at Cawnpore.—From the above description we may suppose that these birds are subject to much variety.

43.—BLACK-FACED CROW.

Corvus melanops, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxiv.

Echeuilleur, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxi.—male

Black-faced Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 116.

LENGTH twelve inches; size of the Jay. Bill black, broad at the base, and stout, one inch or more in length, sharp-ridged, and furnished with a few bristles; tongue rounded at the end; whole face from the nostrils, forehead, chin, and throat black; plumage in general bluish ash-colour, paler beneath; under wing coverts, belly, and vent white; quills blackish, with pale edges; tail six inches and a half long, dusky black, the two middle feathers plain, the others tipped white, with most white on the outer ones; legs dusky blue black.

Inhabits New-Holland, and there called Kai-a-lora. Said to be a bird of prey. Among the drawings of Mr. Lambert is one with a bill apparently more stout; the head black for a greater space beyond the eyes, and the plumage darker in general; tail of one colour.

One, in the collection of Gen. Davies, had the black occupying half way on the neck before, and all but the two middle feathers tipped with white; legs black; toes cloven to their origin. Said to be the male of the last.

44.—BLACK-BREASTED CROW.

Corvus melanogaster, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxv.

Black-breasted Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 371.

SMALLER than the last; length ten inches. Bill black, with a minute notch at the tip; upper parts of the plumage from the crown to the tail coverts, and the wings, fine pale blue grey; face beyond the eyes, chin, throat, and breast black; the rest of the under parts white; outer part of the wing and quills black, edged with white; tail and legs black.

Inhabits Port Jackson; has much affinity to the last.

One of these, in the collection of Lord Stanley, is one inch longer, and the nostrils, and sides of the head, taking in the eyes, black; beneath, to the breast, the feathers fringed on the margins with whitish, and on the chin much more so, as to appear altogether grey; breast and sides white, transversely barred with narrow black lines, two on each feather; under wing coverts, belly, and vent pure white; tail about half the length of the bird, and somewhat forked, the outer feather being a trifle the longest; the quills reach about three-fifths on the tail; legs black, weaker in proportion than in the Black-faced Crow, yet may probably be a further variety.

45.—WHITE-NAPED CROW.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, stout, strait, except at the end, where it is a trifle curved; nostrils elongated, colour pale blue, with a dusky tip; tongue short, pointed; plumage merely black and white; back part of the neck, lower half of the back and rump, the belly and vent white; on the wing coverts a long, curved, broad, white streak; the tail, which is

rounded at the end, white for three-fourths of the length from the base; the rest at the end black; the remaining part of the plumage is also black; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits New South Wales.—In the collection of Mrs. Sherard. Known there by the name of Darrung.—General Davies.

46.—WHITE-CROWNED CROW.

Corvus leucolophus, White-crowned Crow, *Lin. Trans.* vol. xi. 208. pl. 15.

LENGTH eleven inches and three quarters; size of a Jackdaw. Bill one inch and a quarter long from the gape, and black; on each side of the upper mandible four or five black hairs; nostrils small, oval, not covered, but the short feathers of the front turn forwards, and approach very near them; forehead black, passing to the eye, and just surrounding it above, but beneath proceeding as a streak behind it for more than half an inch; the rest of the head, neck, and breast white; feathers of the crown longer than the rest, so as to form a fine crest, and stand nearly upright; the rest of the body, wings, and tail, ferruginous brown, and between the white on the neck and the brown, a band of rufous, surrounding the bird; tail four inches long, even, the feathers rounded at the end; the quills reach very little beyond the base; legs stout, pale ash-colour; claws large, black, the hind one much larger than the others.

Inhabits India, by the name of Rawil-Khuy, or Rawil-Kuhy. General Hardwicke. By the English is called the Laughing Crow; they assemble in numbers from twenty to fifty, and make a noise exactly resembling many persons laughing together. This bird is common in the forests between Hurdwar and Sireenagur; it feeds on the fruits which it there meets with.

47.—BLUE AND WHITE CROW.

Corvus cyanoleucos, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxv.

Blue and white Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 117.

RATHER smaller than a Magpie. Bill yellow brown, formed somewhat as in the Thrush, with very few bristles at the base, and less stout than in the Crow Tribe; the forehead, chin, and throat white; breast, and all beneath the same; from behind the eye a streak of white, growing broader as it passes down on each side of the neck, at the bottom of which it bends forward to join the breast; top of the head, all the neck behind, to beyond the middle of the back, deep blue; wings brownish blue, the ends of the quills brown; the inner half of the wing coverts white, forming a broad streak; lower part of the back, the rump, and tail white, but the ends of the feathers of the last are deep blackish blue; on the two middle ones to about one-third, occupying less of the feathers as they are more outward; tail rather long, even at the end, and the wings reach to about three-fourths of it; legs brown.

Inhabits New South Wales, there called Karrock, met with in April. It is esteemed a rare species.

48.—BLACK AND WHITE CROW.

Corvus melanoleucus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxv.

Black and white Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 117.

SIZE of the last; length twenty inches. Bill and legs dusky black; irides bluish; chin, throat, middle of the greater quills, rump, vent, and middle of all but the two centre tail feathers, white; the rest of the plumage black.

Inhabits New South Wales, chiefly seen in May.

49.—HOTTENTOT CROW.

Corvus Hottentottus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 156. *Lin.* i. 155. *Gm. Lin.* i. 364. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 103. *Daud.* ii. 234. *Thunb. Trav.* ii. p. 11. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 351.
Monedula Cap. B. Spei, *Bris.* ii. 33. t. 2. f. 2. *Id.* Svo. i. 263. *Gerin.* ii. 36. t. 148.
Choucas moustache, *Buf.* iii. 79. *Pl. enl.* 226.
 Hottentot Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 380.

SIZE of a Blackbird ; length eleven inches and a quarter. Bill black, a little bent, about the nostrils feathers like black velvet ; above them arise some long hairs, above three inches in length, and others shorter, and stiff like bristles, at the corners of the mouth ; the feathers on the head, throat, and neck shining black green ; those on the upper part of the neck narrow, and longer than the rest, falling over the back, and waving with every motion thereof ; the rest of the plumage greenish black, appearing in some lights blue ; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.—M. Thunberg saw these sitting on the backs of cows at Honingklipp, and picking the ticks from them ; they are also accustomed to take the wheat out of the field, immediately after it is sown.

50.—SIX-SHAFTED CROW.

Corvus crinitus, *Daud.* ii. 253.
 — *sexsetaceus*, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 380.
 Le Sicrin, *Levail. Afr.* ii. 127. pl. 82.

THIS, in make, shape, and size, resembles the Alpine Crow. Bill yellow, inclining to orange about the nostrils, which are not quite covered with hairs ; feathers of the head soft, and elongated into a sort of crest ; the plumage in general glossy black, varying in some lights to green on the wings and tail ; over the eyes ferruginous,

PL. XL.



Cristina Crow

bounding the under part of the crest; from behind the eye on each side, spring three long, naked shafts, ending in points, the shortest seven inches in length, the second ten inches, and the third so long as to reach seven inches beyond the tail; these are black, but the ends are more or less rufous; legs dusky black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.—M. Levaillant met with two specimens, but could never find the Hottentot Crow, from all his enquiries.

51.—CRISHNA CROW.—PL. XL.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Bill more than one inch long, cultrated, highly bent, and notched near the end; tongue edged with bristles; several black ones project over the nostrils and gape; feathers of the front erect, and from them proceed eight or nine long black bristles, which hang down on the shoulders; irides dark brown; the head and neck feathers narrow, and acuminate; general colour of the plumage black, glossed in parts with green and blue; second and third quills nearly of equal length, the first rather shorter; tail forked, consisting of ten feathers, bent towards the sides, the outmost six inches long, has a very narrow outer web, and towards the point turned up spirally; legs black.

This is the Crishna Rai, and Kishen Rai of the Bengalese, and an enemy to the common Crow; is named Crishna after one of the Hindu Deities, who is represented as of a shining black colour, with a crest on his head, having been a great warrior. It is common in the neighbourhood of Calcutta,* and builds among the Bamboos, living in pairs, and feeding on insects; remains there throughout the year.—Mr. Cook, Surgeon, of Sylhet, observes, that it is there called

* And probably in that of the Kristna, a river of Hindustan, if similarity of sound can bear any weight.

Bujunga and Caprage, and that it imitates the voice of other birds, though the natives do not allow of it. Mr. C. adds, that in the cold season it visits the high mountains, but returns to the plains of Sylhet at the commencement of the rains.*

Among the drawings of the late Sir J. Anstruther, I observed two of these birds, answering to the general description. From the forehead spring twelve or more bristles near three inches long, falling backwards on the shoulders; irides red; in one the neck feathers appear curled, and silky, with a green tinge; but those of the chin and throat have a gloss of blue; hence we may suppose the two glosses to arise from different reflections of light, but the general colour in both black, tinged with green, perhaps arising from sex.

52.—PURPLE-HEADED CROW.

Corvus purpurascens, *Ind. Orn.* i. 161. *Daud.* ii. 251. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 368.
Purple-headed Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 83.

BILL lead-colour; nostrils covered with feathers; plumage on the upper parts of the body pale rufous, beneath yellow, inclining to purple on the head; quills and tail black, the last rather long; legs flesh-colour. •

Inhabits China.—From the drawings of the late Dr. Fothergill.

53.—MACAO CROW. •

Corvus Sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 161. *Daud.* ii. 244. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 369.
Pie de Macao, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 187.
Macao Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 84.

LENGTH fourteen inches and a half. **Bill** one inch and a quarter, stout, black, rather bent at the point; irides yellowish;

* From the papers of Dr. Buchanan.—The Philippine Shrike is also known at Hindustan, by the name of Bujunga.

whole face, including the eyes, black; hind part of the head, nape, and neck fine ash-colour; chin, throat, sides of the neck and breast, brown; back the same, growing pale ash-colour towards the rump; belly and thighs paler ash; vent pale red; wings black, about the middle an irregular white spot; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers seven inches long, and ash-coloured; the others black, shortening by degrees, the outer one being only four inches and a half; legs black. •

Inhabits India: common also about Macao, in China; chatters like a Magpie; is apt to vary much in plumage.

54.—PLAIN CROW.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch long, a little compressed, with a slight notch at the tip, and a few hairs at the base; nostrils covered with reflected bristles; the crown, and below the eye on each side ash-colour; body above dusky black brown, towards the rump ash-colour; back and wings rufous brown; beneath dusky white; chin and throat streaked with ash-colour; tail four inches long, even at the end, and with its coverts ash-colour; quills dusky with pale edges; legs black; the quills reach half way on the tail.

Place and manners unknown.

55.—HUNTING CROW.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill strong, upper mandible crooked at the tip; colour orange; at the base, above the gape, fine black bristles; nostrils covered with reflected feathers; tongue cleft; eyelids orange; irides crimson; general colour of the plumage sky-blue, with a tinge of verdigrise on the belly and sides; through each eye

to the nape a broad black band; the feathers of the crown elongated, so as to form a crest at will; quills dusky, with an obscure, gilded gloss, and a few next the body have white tips; lesser wing coverts blue; the larger like the quills; tail cuneiform, and disposed in two rows; the feathers for two-thirds of the length blue, then marked with white on the inner web, after that black on both webs, with the tips white; the two middle feathers rather pointed, have no black, but the tips are white like the rest; legs orange; the hind toe very strong, and armed with a much larger claw than the others. This is the Shirgunge of the Bengalese and Musulmans; and inhabits the hills of Tipperah and Sylhet. It is said to be capable of instruction, and may be taught to hunt like a Hawk, so as to catch small birds; besides a kind of chattering like a Jay or Magpie, it has an agreeable note, and will become very tame.

A.—*Coracias Sinensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 171. *Gm. Lin.* i. 381. *Daud.* ii. 265.

Galgulus Sinensis, *Bris.* ii. 77. t. 6. f. 2. *Id. Svo.* i. 175.

Corvus speciosus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 364.

Rolle de la Chine, *Buf.* iii. 132. *Pl. enl.* 620,

Chinese Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 414.

- Size of a Jay; length eleven inches, breadth fifteen. Bill and irides red; head and upper part of the body green; through the eyes a black stripe; under part of the body, from chin to vent yellowish white, tinged with green; thighs grey; wing coverts olive brown; quills the same, with a mixture of chestnut in some, and those nearest the body tipped with white; tail five inches long, cuneiform, the two middle feathers the colour of the back, green without, and greenish white within, after that dusky; and lastly, greenish white at the tips; legs pale red.—Such is the description given by Brisson, supposing the bird to be a Roller; but as the feathers fully cover the nostrils, and the legs are longer than are usual, added to the great similarity it bears to the Hunting Crow, we cannot but suppose it to be a Variety of that bird.

56.—BROWN CROW.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill very stout, yellow, with a notch near the tip of the upper mandible; nostrils covered with hairs, and some longer than the rest; body above pale brown, with dashes of darker brown or blackish; breast paler than the parts above, a little mottled; belly dusky white; prime quills dusky, on the outer web tawny, to within half an inch of the ends; the inner webs the same, but for a shorter length; the first quill very short, the third longest of all; tail six inches and a half long, cuneiform, the outer feathers being only three and a half, all of them rounded at the ends; legs very stout, black.

I found a specimen of the above in the collection of Mr. Leadbeater.

57.—BLUE JAY.

- Corvus cristatus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 158. *Lin.* i. 157. *Gm. Lin.* i. 369. *Borowsk.* ii. 102. p. 9. *A. Bartr. Tr.* 286. *Daud.* ii. 248. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 359. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 313.
Garrulus Canadensis cœruleus, *Bris.* ii. 54. t. 4. f. 2. *Id.* Svo. i. 170.
Garrulus Indicus cœruleus, *Robert Ic.* pl. 20.
Pica glandaria cristata, *Klein. Av.* 61. *Rob. Ic.* 1676. t. 14.
 Le Geay bleu du Canada, *Buf.* iii. 120. *Pl. enl.* 529.
 Blue Jay, *Gen. Syn.* i. 386. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 138. *Catesb.* i. t. 15. *Edw.* pl. 239. *Am. Orn.* i. pl. 1.

SMALLER than our Jay. Length eleven inches; breadth fifteen inches; weight two ounces and a half. Bill black, and above one inch long; round the base of it black; the hairs covering the nostrils pale blue; through the eyes a black streak, passing to the nape; above this the feathers of the head are full, and may be raised as a crest, which is blue; from thence the black streak passes forwards to the breast, there forming a crescent; breast blossom-colour; belly and under tail coverts white; sides of the head and throat bluish

white; over the eye a spot of the same; neck behind, back, wings, and tail blue; all the feathers of the last, except the two middle ones, tipped with white, and nearly as long as the rest of the bird; both wing and tail feathers elegantly barred with black; greater wing coverts and second quills tipped with white; legs dusky brown.

The female is less bright, and the white at the end of the tail smaller in extent.

Inhabits America, common at New York and New England in April and May; feeding on hazel nuts, chestnuts, &c. breaking the shells with its bill; not seen farther north than Albany; fond of maize, and often seen in flocks of forty or fifty, which alighting on a field of ten or twelve acres, soon lay waste the whole; sometimes eats snails and other vermin; continues in Georgia the whole year, but rarely uniting into flocks, as in the more northern States; hence, although they will attack the tender ears of Indian corn, are much less destructive thereto than the Red-Headed Woodpecker, for they will frequently be satisfied with acorns and berries; the nest is built in the forks of oaks and pines, lined with fibrous roots, thirty feet from the ground or more, but concealed with so much art as to make it difficult to find; the eggs are white.* This bird has a variety of notes, and some musical; will learn to talk; extends to Paraguay; observed to inhabit an extent of country more than seventy degrees from east to west, and more than thirty from north to south.

58.—STELLER'S CROW.

Corvus Stelleri, *Ind. Orn.* i. 158. *Gm. Lin.* i. 370. *Daud.* ii. 248. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 365.

Pica glandaria cœrulea non cristata, *Bartr. Trav.* 170?

Steller's Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 387. *Id. Sup.* ii. 111. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 139.

LENGTH fifteen inches. **Bill** black, at the gape five or six bristles; **head** crested, the crest composed of narrow, brown feathers;

* Mr. Abbot.—In the *Amer. Ornith.* they are said to be dull olive spotted with brown.

the rest of the plumage purplish black, inclining to green on the rump; half the wing coverts brownish black, the others deep blue; second quills deep blue, crossed with eight or nine black bars, as in the last species; greater quills black, edged with blue green, fore part of the neck and breast dusky; belly and vent pale blue; tail six inches long, cuneiform, blue, the outer feathers shorter by one inch than the middle ones, shafts black; legs black.

Inhabits North America, in the woods of Nootka Sound;* Steller was the first who noticed this species, being shot there when Bering's Crew landed upon America. Mr. Bartram met with a bird in the journey between the lower trading house and Rock Point, supposed to be no other than this. He says, it is of an azure blue, no crest on the head, nor so large as the blue Jay of Virginia, but equally clamorous in the clumps and coverts.

59.—CHATTERING CROW.

Corvus Jamaicensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 154. *Gm. Lin.* i. 367. *Daud.* ii. 230. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 345.

Cornix Jamaicensis, *Bris.* ii. p. 22. *Id.* 8vo. i. 160.

Cornix nigra garrula, *Raii Syn.* 181. *Sloan. Jam.* 298. *Brown Jam.* 473. *Klein Av.* 59.

Corneille de la Jamaïque, *Buf.* iii. p. 67.

Chattering Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 377.

SIZE of a common Crow. Length eighteen inches. Bill one inch and a half long, black; plumage in general, also the legs, black.

Inhabits the north side of the mountains of Jamaica; makes a chattering noise, different from that of the European Crow, and is thought not to be strictly the same bird; it feeds on berries, beetles, &c. and by some esteemed good meat; is probably found in Georgia,

* A Bird, not greatly differing, was met with in New Caledonia, described as a kind of Crow, not half so big; the feathers tinged with blue.—*Cook's Voy.* ii. 124.

as Mr. Abbot mentions a Crow seventeen inches long, thirty-one inches and a half broad; the bill one inch and three-quarters long; and observes, that the wings reach within one inch of the end of the tail. He adds, that it makes great havock in the fields, by pulling up the corn and maize, when they first spring from the ground, sometimes in flocks, destroying the green or roasting ears. It also sucks birds eggs, and those of the great Land Tortoise, called Gopher, which are laid in the earth, at the entrance of their dens; is certainly distinct from the Carrion Crow, as Dampier* talks of that, and the Chattering Crow,† as two distinct species; both are said to be called, at Brazil, Mackeraw.

60.—DOWNY CROW.

Corvus leucognaphalus, Daud. ii. 231. *Damp. Voy.* p. 81.

SIZE and shape of the Chattering Crow, and the plumage as in that bird, of a full deep black, and furnished with fine white down at the base of the feathers; tail rounded, and reaching but little beyond the wings when closed.

Inhabits Porto Rico. A specimen of one is in the Museum at Paris; it is probably allied to, if not the same as, the last described.

61.—FISH CROW.

Corvus ossifragus, Fish Crow, *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 27. pl. 37. f. 2.

THIS is sixteen inches long, and thirty-three in extent of wing; the upper mandible notched near the tip, and the edges of both

* *Voy.* 3. p. 73.

† The Ani is also called the Chattering Crow.

turned inwards about the middle, with large and long recumbent hairs or bristles; irides dark hazel; plumage wholly black, with reflections of steel-blue and purple; the chin bare of feathers round the base of the under mandible; first quill feather little more than half the length; the fourth the longest, which reaches to within two inches of the end of the tail; this last is rounded, seven inches long. Bill and legs black.

Inhabits North America, observed first on the sea coast of Georgia, approaching the shores of the river Savannah by break of day, retiring to the interior as evening came on. Its food dead fish or other garbage, that floated on the surface of the water, and which it picked up on the wing, by means of the claws; will also perch on the backs of cattle like the magpie; is seen sometimes to pick up small lizards, while they are swimming with their heads above the water; this sort never mixes with the common Crows, and is supposed, by Mr. Wilson, to be a new and undescribed species; both from the manners and voice, which is more hoarse and guttural than in the common Crow; seen near Philadelphia, from the middle of March to the beginning of June; they build in tall trees, near the sea or shore, and from the circumstance of six or seven being usually seen together in July, it is probable that they have four or five young at a time.

The male and female are much allied to each other.

62.—PERUVIAN JAY.

Corvus Peruvianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 161. *Gm. Lin.* i. 373. *Daud.* ii. 249. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 363.

Geay de Perou, *Buf.* iii. 116. *Pl. enl.* 625.

Peruvian Jay, *Gen. Syn.* i. 391. *Nat. Misc.* V. 6. pl. 213.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill dusky; forehead, and a patch on each jaw, fine blue; back part of the head, from the eye to behind the neck, whitish; sides of the neck under the eye, the chin, throat,

and breast black, the feathers appearing like velvet; from thence to the vent yellow; back, wings, and two middle tail feathers green, the others yellow; shape of the tail cuneiform, pretty long; legs dusky.—Inhabits Peru.

63.—PARAGUAN JAY.

L'Acabé, *Voy. d'Azra*, iii. No. 53.

THIS is thirteen inches and a half long. Bill black, strong, and strait, nostrils covered with feathers; the top and sides of the head black, soft, and velvety; a pale blue patch on the hind head, reaching an inch on the neck; another over the eye like an eyebrow, a third on the lower eyelid, and a fourth at the base of the under mandible; the top and sides of the head, whole neck, all the upper parts and tail deep blue, end of the last white; under parts of the body yellow in the male, and whitish in the female; legs black.

M. D'Azara thinks this to be the Peruvian Jay, but M. Sonnini esteems it distinct, and a new species; it certainly differs from that bird in many points, but possibly may be an incomplete specimen.

It is said to be common in Paraguay; comes near habitations, and is often domesticated; the nest is not known, but a pair in confinement produced eggs, which were whitish, inclining to dull blue at the large end, and every where spotted with brown.

64.—YELLOW-BELLIED JAY.

Corvus flavigaster, *Ind. Orn.* i. 162. *Gm. Lin.* i. 373.

Le Garlu, ou Geay à Ventre jaune, *Buf.* iii. 119. *Pl. enl.* 249.

Yellow-bellied Jay, *Gen. Syn.* i. 392.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill stout, dusky black; plumage on the upper parts of the body greenish brown, darker on the head and

nape; chin white; from thence to vent yellow; down the middle of the crown a golden yellow streak; over each eye, from the nostrils; a streak of white; wings and tail reddish brown, margins of the feathers paler; legs slender, short, and lead-coloured.

Inhabits Cayenne. We have hitherto only seen figures of this bird, and it may admit of a doubt, whether it is different from the Brazilian Shrike; for if we compare Nos. 213 & 249, of the *Pl. enlum.* very little difference will appear as to distribution of colours, however essentially they may be from each other in the bill; we are certain, from a specimen in our possession of the former, that this part in the *Pl. enlum.* is much exaggerated, nor does the bill in 249, convey any other idea than belonging to the Crow Genus; hence we can only recommend the two birds in question to future investigation.

65.—LESSER MEXICAN CROW.

Corvus Zanoë, *Ind. Orn.* i. 164. *Gm. Lin.* i. 375. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 367.

Sturnus Zanoë, *Daud.* ii. 319.

Pica Mexicana minor, *Bris.* ii. 44. *Id.* 8vo. i. 167.

Tzanahoei, *Raii.* 162. *Buf.* iii. 106.

Lesser Mexican Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 397.

SIZE of a Magpie. Bill black; plumage in general blackish, but the head and neck incline to fulvous; tail very long; legs black.

Inhabits Mexico, has the manners and cunning of the Magpie, learning to talk like that bird; said to cry like a Starling, from which circumstance, we may suppose, M. Daudin thought fit to place it in that Genus.

66.—CINEREOUS CROW.

- Corvus Canadensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 160. *Lin.* i. 158. *Gm. Lin.* i. 376. *Daud.* ii. 250:
Shaw's Zool. vii. 365. *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 21. f. 1.
Garrulus Canadensis fuscus, *Bris.* ii. 54. t. 4. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. I. 170.
 Geay brun de Canada, *Buf.* iii. 117. *Pl. enl.* 530.
 Cinereous Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 389. *Id. Sup.* ii. 112. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 137. *Ph.*
Trans. lxii. 386.

LESS than the Jay, length ten inches and half; breadth fifteen; weight two ounces and a half. Bill blackish; irides dark hazel; forehead and throat dirty yellowish white; hind head and sides blackish brown; neck whitish; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail brown, the last somewhat cuneiform, and tipped with white; under parts of the body pale ash, lighter coloured on the breast; legs blackish.

Male and female much alike. The plumage of this species, especially about the head, is very soft, and loose-webbed, and so full, as to prove a very warm covering.

Inhabits Canada; and breeds there early in the spring, chiefly in the pine trees; laying three or four blue eggs, and the young fly in May; is not gregarious; feeds on moss, worms, and flesh; mostly seen in pairs throughout the year; are bold, pilfering birds, stealing from the traveller even salted meat; devour the baits from the traps set for the Martins; said to lay up stores for the winter, when they approach habitations; do not bear confinement well, nor are the natives desirous of it, as they detest the bird. The natural note said to be like that of the Baltimore Oriole; and like our Jay, it will imitate others, so as to deceive many; very frequent about Hudson's Bay, and known there by the name of Whiskijohn, and Whiskijack; seen more often on the ground than on trees; is for the most part solitary, being rare to meet with two or three together.

67.—CAYENNE JAY.

Corvus Cayanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 160. *Lin.* i. 157. *Gm. Lin.* i. 370. *Daud.* ii. 242. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 360.

Garrulus Cayanensis, *Bris.* ii. 52. t. 4. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 169.

Geay de Cayenne, *Buf.* iii. 118. *Pl. enl.* 373.

Cayenne Jay, *Gen. Syn.* i. 388. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 80.

SIZE of our Jay; length thirteen inches. Bill grey, round the base of it, the forehead, cheeks, throat, and lower part of the neck black; on each side of the head three spots of white; back, wings, and tail violet, with a tinge of ash-colour; tail rounded, violet, with brown edges, and white tips; the two middle feathers violet brown; legs grey.

Inhabits Cayenne.—In Brisson's figure, the white spots are blended into one, and form a curved patch of white from the eye to the chin on each side; and in a specimen in the Leverian Museum, the whole space in front is black, except a small perpendicular dash of white under the eye.

68.—SURINAM CROW.

Corvus argyrophthalmus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 164. *Gm. Lin.* i. 369. *Jacq. Vog.* t. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 366.

Corvus Surinamensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 375.

Surinam Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 397. *Id. Sup.* 81. *Brown Ill.* t. 10.

SIZE of a Crow. Bill dusky; Head deep brown; at the back of it rich blue, beneath that pale green; under each ear, and on the hind part of the neck, a spot of the same; neck, breast, belly, and wing coverts deep changeable green; prime quills dusky, the ends rich blue; tail dusky; legs flesh-colour.

According to Jacquin, the general colour of the plumage is black; irides silvery; above and beneath the eye a blue spot; breast and outer part of the wing, the colour of Prussian blue; tip of the tail white; bill and legs black.

The first mentioned was in the collection of the late Mr. Tunstall; the latter said to inhabit Carthagena, in South America, and there called *Oiseau de Plata*; has a monotonous voice, frequents woods, is easily tamed, and often kept in houses.

69.—CLARK'S CROW.

Corvus Columbianus, Clark's Crow, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 20. f. 2.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill dark brown; the general colour of the head, neck, and body, light silky drab, darkening almost to a Dove-colour on the breast and belly, vent white; the wings, two middle tail feathers, and inner vanes of the next, except at the tip, black, glossed with steel blue; the second quills except three next the body, white for one inch at the extremities, forming a large bed of white, when the wing is closed; tail rounded, yet the two middle feathers are shorter than those adjoining, all the rest pure white; legs black; claws hooked, particularly the middle and hinder one; the quills, when closed, reach to the end of the tail.

Said to inhabit the banks of Columbia, and country adjacent, in great numbers; frequenting the river and sea shore, where it probably feeds on fish. It greatly resembles our Jackdaw, but the claws are formidable, and most likely enable it to strike living animals.

70.—BLUE-TAILED CROW.

Turdus cyanurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 361. *Gm. Lin.* i. 818.

Corvus cyanurus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 384. pl. 47.

L'Azurin, *Buf.* iii. 410. *Id.* iv. 470.

Merle de la Guiane, *Pl. enl.* 355.

Pitta, Breve, *Ten. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lvii.

Blue-tailed Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 88. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 617.

LARGER than a Blackbird. Length eight inches and a half. Bill one inch, brown; top of the head to the nape black; from the nostrils over the eye, an orange band, meeting at the neck behind; from the gape springs a broad stripe of black, including the eye, and passing on each side of the neck to the back; scapulars and adjoining wing coverts reddish brown; but those next the outer parts and quills are black, except the greater wing coverts, which have white tips, forming an oblique indented band on the wing; tail only two inches and a half long, cuneiform, blue; all the under parts of the body, from the breast, transversely striped alternate yellow and blue; legs brown.

Inhabits Guiana.

A.—This variety differs a little from the former; the crown is black; over the eye a yellow streak, changing at the back part into orange; through the eye a broad black band; beneath this, from the chin, a broad yellow one passing backwards on the sides of the neck; upper parts of the body rufous brown; all beneath from the throat pale blue, nearly white; on the sides of the breast several curved orange lines; wings black; on the outer edge, near the bend, a patch of white, and a few of the second quills have the ends white; tail as in the other, blue; legs long, brown.

B.—In the collection of the late General Davies we observed a further variety; length eight inches. Bill brownish yellow; crown chestnut, paler over each eye, nearly orange; through the eye black; chin and throat buff-colour; across the throat, above the breast, a band of blue black, arising at the nape; plumage above brown; five or six of the outer wing coverts black, with an oblique, longish spot at the tip of each, on the outer web; greater quills dusky; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers brown, the others blue; side coverts blue; legs one inch and a half in length; thighs three-quarters of an inch; colour brown; outer and middle toe connected to the first joint.—It has hitherto been a doubt where to fix this bird, partaking so much of both the Thrush and Crow as to create a difference of opinion among authors. We have now placed it with the Crows, led thereto by the opinion of Dr. Shaw; in addition to which, M. Temminck prefers making it into a separate Genus, and taking in the short-tailed under the name of *Pitta*, or *Breve*.

C.—*Myiothera affinis*, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 154.

THIS is smaller than the last, being no more than seven inches and a half in length; the colour of the plumage above is rufous brown; beneath the body pale fulvous, with numerous violet bands; chin pale; cheeks black; continued in a broad streak on each side of the neck; throat divided from the breast by a band of black, terminated posteriorly with blue in the male, and with dusky grey in the female; the upper part of the head in that sex is nearly the colour of the back; and the lateral stripes testaceous chestnut; on the wings an irregular band of white, formed as in the first described, from the tips of the coverts being of that colour.

Inhabits Java, known there by the name of *Punglor*.

71.—SHORT-TAILED CROW.

Corvus brachyurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 166. *Lin.* i. 158. *Gm. Lin.* i. 375. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 385. t. 48. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 553.

Merula viridis Moluccensis, *Bris.* ii. 316. t. 32. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. j. 246.

Breve de Bengale, *Buf.* iii. 414. *Pl. enl.* 258. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lvii.—Pitta. Short-tailed Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 398.

SIZE of a Blackbird ; length seven inches. Bill grey brown, corners of the mouth orange ; irides whitish ; head and throat black ; over the eye a fulvous stripe ; hind part of the neck, the back and scapulars fine green : all beneath fulvous, under the wings black ; lesser wing coverts shining blue green ; quills black, on the six first a white spot about the middle ; tail not above one inch long, black, tipped with green ; legs dirty red.

Inhabits the Molucca Isles.

A.—*Merula viridis atricapilla*, *Bris.* ii. 319. pl. 32. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 246.

Breve des Philippines, *Buf.* iii. 413. *Pl. enl.* 89. *Gen. Syn.* i. 398. A.

This is rather smaller, has the plumage more or less green in parts, but differs in having the whole of the head and neck black ; the under parts not fulvous, but pale green, the lower belly black, with the tips of the feathers rose-colour. Bill and legs brown.

Found with the former.

B.—*Coturnix Capenis*, *Klein. Av.* 115.

La Breve, *Buf.* iii. 413.

Madras Jay, *Raii Syn.* 195. 12. t. 1. f. 10.

Short-tailed Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 399. 37. B. *Edw.* pl. 324. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 353.

In this variety the head is not black, but marked merely with three black stripes, one from the forehead, passing over the crown.

and nape to the back, and one on each corner of the mouth down the sides of the neck; over the eye an orange brown stripe, a white line through the eye, and a second under the black line on the sides of the neck; plumage on the back and wings green, inclining to blue on the lesser wing and tail coverts; beneath from chin to vent buff-colour; towards the vent reddish; quills and tail black; the former white in the middle, with yellowish or white tips, the latter with green. Bill flesh-colour; legs reddish yellow.

Inhabits India.—One of these in General Hardwicke's drawings, met with at Futtehghur, in June, called Norunga; is also found at Ceylon.

C.—Breve de Madagascar, *Buf.* iii. 414.
Merle des Moluques, *Pl. enl.* 257. *Gen. Syn.* i. 399. C.

The head in this variety is blackish brown at the top, with a little yellow at the back and sides, bounded by a crescent of black, encircling the neck behind; also two bands of the same, passing beneath the eyes, and terminating at the corners of the mouth; breast white and yellow; beneath the body yellow brown; wings as in Var. A. Tail tipped with blue green.

D.—*Turdus triostegus*, *Mus. Carls. fasc.* iv. 84.
Short-tailed Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 115. G.

In this bird the head and nape are dull green, with stripes of black, as in Var. B. but that at the angle of the mouth is bifid; beneath from the chin buff-colour; towards the vent rose-colour; shoulders blue, also the ends of the tail feathers; on the quills a patch of white as in the others.

M. Thunberg brought this from some of the East India Islands.

E.—Breve de Malacca, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 190. t. 110.
Short-tailed Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 81. 37. D.

This varies chiefly in having the head and back part of the neck black; over the eye a greenish streak, bounded beneath with blue; chin white; fore part of the neck and back green; belly rufous, vent red.

Inhabits Malacca.

F.—Breve de Malabar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 191. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 82.

This differs principally in having the head and neck black; down the crown a longitudinal rufous stripe; breast pale rufous; belly, thighs, and vent red.

Found on the coast of Malabar.

G.—Short-tailed Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 82. F.

The crown in this variety is rusty-brown; through the eye, and round the head a streak of black; under this a collar of white; the upper parts of the body green, the under white; on the middle of the belly a red spot; vent crimson; quills black; tail green, tipped with black; legs pale red.

Inhabits China—from the drawings of the late Dr. Fothergill.

Independent of the above, we have observed some other distinctions of less note, and therefore not worth discriminating; serving, however, to shew the great variety of this species, all of which are beautiful. Whether they may be more allied to the Thrushes, as some suspect, than to the Crows, is not easily to be determined, as their manners are as yet imperfectly known. In some India drawings one of these is called Gooda.

GENUS XVI.—ROLLER.

1 Garrulous Roller :	8 Oriental R.	17 Varied R.
2 Bengal R.	9 Specious R.	18 Striated R.
A Spotted R.	10 Cape R.	19 Streaked R.
3 Indian R.	11 Madagascar R.	20 Hairy R.
4 Long-tailed R.	12 Blue-striped R.	21 Mexican R.
5 Senegal R.	13 Black R.	22 Cayenne R.
6 Abyssinian R.	14 African R.	23 Piping R.
A Var.	A Var.	24 Pied R.
B Var.	15 Black-headed R.	25 Noisy R.
7 Pacific R.	16 Docile R.	26 Fairy R.

IN this Genus the bill is strait, bending towards the tip, edge cultrated.

Nostrils narrow, and naked.

Legs, for the most part, short.

Toes placed three before, and one behind, divided to their origin.

I.—GARRULOUS ROLLER.

Coracias Garrula, *Ind. Orn.* i. 168. *Lin. Syst.* i. 159. *Faun. Suec.* No. 94. *Gm. Lin.* i. 378. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 44. *Bron.* No. 35. *Muller.* No. 94. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 111. t. 10, *Daud.* ii. 257. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 472. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 388. t. 50. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 78. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 126.

Coracias cœrulea, *Gerin.* ii. t. 153. *Id.* p. 45. t. 164.

Galgulus, *Bris.* ii. 64. t. 5, f. 2. *Id. Svo.* i. 173. *Sch. el.* t. 35.

Cornix cœrulea *Gesneri*, *Raii Syn.* p. 49. *Will.* p. 85.

Pica marina, *Raii Syn.* p. 41. *Will.* p. 89.

Garrulus Argentoratensis, *Raii Syn.* p. 41. 3. *Will.* 89. t. 20. *Klein. Av.* 62. 7. *Id. Steñ.* t. 12. f. 3. a. b. *Id. Ov.* t. 8. f. 1. *Frisch.* t. 57.

Die blaue Rache, oder der gemeine Birkheher, *Schmid Vog.* p. 46. t. 32.

Nussheer, Mandel Haher, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 5. *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 14.

——— Mandelkrahe, *Naturf.* ix. s. 45.

Gazza marine, Zinnan. *Uov.* 68. t. 10. f. 59.

Rollier, *Buf.* iii. 135. t. 70. *Pl. enl.* 486.

Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 406. *Id. Sup.* p. 85. *Br. Zool. App.* pl. 2. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 300. pl. 38. *Edw.* pl. 109. *Will. Engl.* 131. pl. 20. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 235. G. *Bewick. Birds,* i. pl. p. 85. *Donov. Br. Birds,* ii. pl. 33. *Lewin. Birds,* ii. pl. 42. *Walcot,* i. pl. 41. *Orn. Dict.*

SIZE of a Jay; length thirteen inches, breadth two feet three inches. Bill black, one inch and a half long, strait, hooked at the point, beset with bristles at the base, but not covering the nostrils; space about the eyes somewhat bare; irides of two circles, brown and grey; the head, neck, breast, and belly are light bluish green; back and scapulars reddish brown; coverts, on the ridge of the wing, rich blue, beneath them pale green; upper part and tips of the quills dusky, the lower parts fine deep blue; rump the same; tail forked, light blue; the outer feather tipped with black above, and beneath with deep blue; the same with such parts of the quill feathers as are black above; the other tail feathers are dull green; legs short, and of a dirty yellow. The female has the head, neck, breast, and belly ash-grey, with little gloss, nor in that sex any where so brilliant as the male, which does not come to the complete plumage till the second year.

This bird is sufficiently common in many parts of Europe, in most of which it is migratory. To the northward it is found in Sweden and Denmark; also met with in Russia, but only from the southern parts to the neighbourhood of the Irtysh,* and none farther to the east; has a screaming voice, like a Magpie, or Jackdaw; said to build on birch trees, in preference to any others, laying as far as five eggs, of a clear green, sprinkled with innumerable dark specks; will also build in the holes of old oaks;† the chief food is insects. In Germany, Malta, and Sicily, these birds are so common, as to be sold in the markets and poulterers shops, for they are accounted good food, the flesh tasting like that of the Turtle; has been called the

* *Arct. Zool.*

† *Dec. russ.* i. 108.

Strasburg Jay, but for what reason it is not easy to say, since it is very scarce there. Adanson says,* they come to reside for some months of the summer in the south parts of Europe, going back to spend the remainder of the year at Senegal, where they are sometimes seen in flocks, with the Cardinal Sparrows. In its passage from Barbary to Europe, it frequently rests for some time at Gibraltar, though not in great numbers; and in respect to England, it is very rarely seen, not more than two or three ever having been met with. † On the Continent is often found in tilled grounds, with Rooks, and other birds, searching for worms, small seeds, and roots, ‡ and will sometimes make the nest in holes in the ground; the nest said to be filthy, from the young evacuating themselves therein, whence it has by some been said to make the nest of excrements. This, perhaps, is the Shagarag of Shaw, § which he met with in Barbary; about the size of a Jay; body brown; head, neck, and belly, light green; wings and tail spotted with blue; and is probably the bird which Russel found at Aleppo. ||

2.—BENGAL ROLLER.

Coracias Bengalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 168. *Lin. Syst.* i. 159. *Gm. Lin.* i. 380. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 112. *Daud.* ii. 250. *Nat. Misc.* t. 273; *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 390.
Galgulus Mindanoensis, *Bris.* ii. 69, t. 6. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 174.
 Rollier de Mindanao, *Cuit.* *Bur.* iii. 144. *Pl. enl.* 285.
 Jay from Bengal, *Alb.* i. pl. 17
 Bengal Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 410.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Bill blackish; top of the head green, verging to blue near the eyes; hindpart of the neck

* *Adans. Voy.* † *Br. Zool.* Once killed in Sussex.—*Lin. Trans.* p. 14.

‡ Also beetles and frogs.—*Faun. Suec.* § *Trav.* p. 251.

|| A kind of Jay, beautifully variegated with blue, green, and a sort of brown.—*Russel. Alep.* p. 70.

fulvous, tinged with violet; back and scapulars the same; with a gloss of green and olive; lower part of the back and rump blue, mixed with green; throat rufous white; cheeks and fore part of the neck violet, dashed with bluish white down the shafts; breast rufous, inclining to violet: belly, sides, thighs, under wing and tail coverts blue green; lesser wing coverts deep blue; the greater outer ones blue grey; those of the middle blue and green mixed; the five first quills deep blue; the middle of the outer webs blue green; tail even, the two middle feathers dull green, tinged with blue down the shafts; the rest blue for one-third from the base, then blue green, with blue tips; legs grey.

Inhabits Bengal, and the Isle of Mindanao, where it is called Cuiſ. It may be suspected, that this is related to the following species, for the reasons therein given.

One of these met with at Mosambique, by Mr. Salt.

- A.—*Coracias Bengalen sis*, *Ind. Orn. i.* p. 168. 2 var.
 Rollier tacheté, *Daud. Orn. ii.* p. 258.
 Spotted Roller, *Gen. Syn. Sup. ii.* 120. var.

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

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

3.—LONG-TAILED ROLLER.

Coracias caudata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 169. *Lin. Syst.* i. 160. *Gm. Lin.* i. 380. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 112. *Daud.* ii. 260.

Coracias Angolensis, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 394. t. 51.

Galgulus Angolensis, *Bris.* ii. 72. pl. 7. f. 1. *Id. Svo.* i. 174.

Rollier d'Angola, *Buf.* iii. 144. *Pl. enl.* 88.

Long-tailed Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 409.

LENGTH fifteen inches and a half. Bill blackish; hindhead and neck green; back and scapulars fulvous, glossed with green; wing coverts, lower part of the back, and rump fine blue; throat, neck before, and breast violet, the feathers on the two first marked with a streak of white down the shafts; belly, sides, thighs, under wing, and tail coverts sea-green; quills the same for half the length, the remainder deep blue on the outer webs; shafts and inner webs black; tail feathers even at the end, except the outmost, which is twice the length of the others; the two middle ones are deep green; the others blue-green, and the outer one, as far as it is longer than the rest, deep blue; legs grey.

Inhabits Angola, in Africa, and probably differs from the last only in sex, in being a young male, which does not gain the elongated outer tail feathers till the second year.

4.—INDIAN ROLLER.

Coracias Indica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 170. *Lin.* i. 159. *Gm. Lin.* i. 378. *Daud.* ii. 262. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 390.

Blue Jay from the East Indies, *Edw.* pl. 326.

Indian Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 412.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill black; crown of the head blue-green; throat, neck, breast, and back reddish brown; sides of the

head and throat darkest, streaked with white; rump, tail, and under parts, from the breast, fine blue; tail even, the two middle feathers green, the outer ones blue at the bottom and tips, and sea-green in the middle; wings green and blue.

Inhabits Ceylon, and various parts of India; not unfrequent on the Coast of Coromandel. Seems to be greatly allied to the Bengal Roller, if not the same bird.

A.—This measures also eleven inches. Crown of the head furnished with loose feathers of a fine light verditer green; the rest of the head and neck deep blue black; those of the chin and sides narrow, and pale blue; back and second quills deep green; wing coverts and outer part of the wing deep blue; quills dusky, edged with blue; under parts of the body blue; rump the same, but brilliant; tail three inches long, the two middle feathers deep blue black, the outer ones more or less paler blue; legs stout, short, and yellow-brown; claws black.

This, in many points, agrees with the last description, but appears to be a stouter bird.

5.—SENEGAL ROLLER.

Coracias Senegala, *Ind. Orn.* i. 169. *Gm. Lin.* i. 370. *Daud.* ii. 261.

——— *albifrons*, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 892. •

Rollier du Senegal, *Buf.* iii. 143. *Pl. ent.* 326.

Swallow-tailed Indian Roller, *Edw.* pl. 327.

Senegal Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 408.

LESS than a Jay. Bill black; the whole face, as far as the eyes, white; head, neck, and under parts of the body, upper parts of the wings and tail bluish sea-green; shoulders and quills deep blue; the outer feathers exceed the others in length, as in the last described.

Inhabits Senegal.

6.—ABYSSINIAN ROLLER.

Coracias Abyssinica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 169. *Gm. Lin.* i. 379. *Daud.* ii. 260.

——— *albifrons*, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 392.

Rollier d'Abyssinie, *Buf.* iii. 143. *Pl. enl.* 626.

Sheregrig, *Bruce's Trav. App.* pl. in p. 182.

Abyssinian Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 404.

LENGTH eighteen inches. Head, to beyond the eyes, white; the rest of the head, neck, and wing coverts, fine green; shoulders, quills, and rump blue; back, and second quills orange brown; tail as in the last described, and the general colours of the bird very brilliant.

Inhabits Abyssinia, and seems to vary but little from the Senegal Species, and perhaps not sufficiently distinct from the two preceding. Mr. Bruce calls this Sheregrig, and the Senegal one is named Shagarag, which appears to be the Barbary name for Rollers in general, therefore ought not to be appropriated to one species.

A.—Length, to the end of the shorter tail feathers, eight inches, but to that of the exterior ones three inches and a half more. Bill dusky; head, neck, and breast pale ferruginous, or testaceous brown, with paler streaks; back black, or very dark brown; from the breast, all the under parts and thighs fine blue; wing coverts the same, but black down the middle; the middle of the wing pale blue; quills deep blue, within black, the outer margins more or less pale blue; tail pale blue, the feathers two inches and a half in length, except the outmost on each side, which is three inches longer; legs dusky yellow. From the drawings of Mr. Woodford.

B.—One, similar to this, in the collection of General Davies, had the head and neck, to the breast, pale greenish grey, the feathers

appearing streaked; back deep brown; wing coverts fine deep blue; on the middle of the wing a pale blue, irregular patch; rest of the quills deep blue, changing to black near the ends; under parts from the breast deep blue; tail bluish sea-green, with two elongated outside feathers, as in the last described; bill black, with a band of black passing through the eyes, and ending in a point behind; legs stout, black.

7.—PACIFIC ROLLER.

Coracias pacifica, *Ind. Orn. Sup.*: p. xxvii.

Pacific Roller, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 371.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill and legs red; head and neck chestnut; down the middle of the chin and throat black, bounded on each side with a line of white; the lower part of the neck, from the chestnut, changes to green, and from thence all beneath paler green; wings fine blue; base of the quills white, forming a spot when expanded; rump, and upper tail coverts, green; the tail, and ends of the quills, dusky blue black.

Inhabits Port Jackson, in New South Wales.

8.—ORIENTAL ROLLER.

Coracias Orientalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 170. *Lin.* i. 159. *Gm. Lin.* i. 379. *Daud.* ii. 261.

Shaw's Zool. vii. 403.

Galgulus Indicus, *Bris.* ii. 75. t. 7. f. 2. *Id.* Svo. i. 175.

Colaris Orientalis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 162.

Rollier des Indes, *Buf.* iii. 147. *Pl. enl.* 619.

Colaris, Rolle, *Tem. Man. Anal.* p. liii.

Oriental Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 411. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 509.

SIZE of a Jay; length ten inches and a half, breadth twenty-two.

Bill pale yellow, broad at the base, and more hooked than in any of

the Genus; head, and neck behind, brown; back, rump, scapulars, wing and tail coverts, green brown; throat fine blue, down the shaft of each feather a pale line; rest of the under parts blue green; quills mixed blue and black, on the middle a pale blue spot; wings longer than usual, reaching almost to the end of the tail, which is short, and even at the end; the two middle feathers green at the base, the rest of the length black, the others first blue, then green, with black ends; legs yellowish; claws black,

Inhabits the East Indies. One of these, said to be a female, measured twelve inches in length. Bill and legs red; plumage in general brownish blue; top of the head nearly brown; middle of the chin deep blue, shafts of the feathers pale; wings, except the coverts, blue green; quills dusky, on the middle of the six outer a patch of glowing, pale, greenish blue; tail even, four inches and a half long, the base half dull blue, the rest dusky to the tip.

9.—SPECIOUS ROLLER.

AMONG the drawings of Mr. Woodford is a Roller, which I cannot exactly liken to any other. The bill black; crown of the head, and nape, pale dull green, streaked with brown; chin, throat, and sides under the eyes, streaked yellowish, rufous, and brown; back and scapulars rufous brown; rump hoary blue green; breast rufous, from thence, to the vent and thighs, pale green; shoulders of the wings fine blue, the rest of the coverts mixed pale blue, the inner green; beyond this again deep blue; quills deep blue, but several of the outer ones pale on the outer margins in the middle; the tail three inches in length, nearly even, the two middle feathers pale brown, the others deep blue, crossed about the middle with a broad bar of pale blue green; legs rufous yellow.

A second of these answered to the same description, with the addition of two elongated feathers of double the length of the others, and these are green. How far the above birds have connexion with other long-tailed Rollers, I am at a loss to determine, but certainly they do not exactly coincide with any. In the wings and outer tail feathers they are most like the Bengal Species.

10.—CAPE ROLLER,

Coracias Caffra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 170. *Lin.* i. 159. *Gm. Lin.* i. 379. *Daud.* ii. 262.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 398.
 Cape Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 412.

THIS bird is said to be blue, with the outer edges of the quills luteous. The female of a bluish black.

This very slight description, given by Linnæus, informs us in addition, that the bird inhabits Ethiopia.

11.—MADAGASCAR ROLLER.

Coracias Madagascariensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 170. *Gm. Lin.* i. 379. *Daud.* ii. 263. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 404.
 Rollier de Madagascar, *Buf.* iii. 148. *Pl. enl.* 501.
 Colaris, Rolle, *Tem. Man. Anal.* p. liii.
 Madagascar Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 413.

SIZE of the common Roller; length ten inches. Bill stout at the base, rather short, and yellow; plumage in general rusty, purplish brown; rump and vent blue green; quills deep blue above, and blue green beneath, inner webs black; tail blue green, near the end a purplish band, the tip blue-black; legs reddish brown.

Inhabits Madagascar.

12.—BLUE-STRIPED ROLLER.—PL. XLI.

Coracias striata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 171. *Gm. Lin.* i. 381. *Daud.* ii. 264. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 396.

Blue-striped Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 414. pl. xvi.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill three quarters of an inch long, bent at the tip, and black; irides red; general colour of the plumage deep blue-black, dashed with streaks of greenish blue; the tail and legs black.

The female is cinereous grey; crown of the head darkest; wing coverts and quills black, edged with cinereous, but not streaked with blue; tail plain grey; legs black.

This we believe to be an exceedingly scarce species. The figures were supplied to us by Sir Joseph Banks's drawings, taken from specimens met with at New Caledonia, in the South Seas, by Dr. J. R. Forster. We have never seen more than a single, mutilated specimen of the male.

13.—BLACK ROLLER.

Coracias nigra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 172. *Daud.* ii. 266. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 396.
Black Roller, *Gen. Syn.* *Sw.* p. 85.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, strong, curved at the point; nostrils at the fore part of a depression, not far from the base, and covered with a membrane; colour of the bill brownish horn; general colour of the plumage glossy black; the outer quill half the length of the adjoining; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers six inches long, the outer four and three quarters, the feathers rounded at the ends; legs deep blackish brown, the feathers hang over the joint, and are short and scaly; the middle toe very long, and the claw larger than the others.

PL. XLI.



Blue striped Roller.

One of these was preserved in spirits in the British Museum, but the place from whence it was brought not mentioned. We have seen a second, in the possession of Mr. Comyns, of Dawlish, which came from Ceylon.

14.—AFRICAN ROLLER.

Coracias Afra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 172. *Daud.* ii. 267. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 405. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 401.

African Roller, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 86.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill stout, yellow, bent at the tip; plumage on the upper parts pale cinnamon, beneath paler, inclining to lilac; vent, and under tail coverts pale blue green; quills deep blue; the ends of the two middle tail feathers black, the others blue green, tipped with black; legs brown.

Inhabits Africa. Described from a specimen in the British Museum; it seems a stout bird in respect to the length.

A.—Length eleven inches and a half. Bill stout, one inch and three quarters long, black, with a conspicuous hook at the tip, inside yellow; upper parts of the head, back, and inner wing coverts fine cinnamon-colour, inclining to brown on the back; feathers of the crown elongated; under parts of the body the same as the upper, but paler, streaked on the chin, throat, and breast, with dusky white; outer wing coverts, and the rest of the wing deep blue, the colour paler at the base, and the inner webs of the feathers black; tail near six inches in length, marked as the quills, but the two middle feathers are dusky, with a greenish cast; legs yellow, strong; claws black.

Inhabits Abyssinia.—Mr. Salt.

15.—BLACK-HEADED ROLLER.

Coracias melanocephala, *Ind. Orn.* i. 170. *Daud.* ii. 267. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 397.
Black-headed Roller, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 86.

SIZE of a Jay. Bill red; head and neck black; hindhead greyish; upper parts of the body bluish purple, the under white; quills brown; the two middle tail feathers blue, the rest purplish, all of them tipped with white; legs red.

Supposed to inhabit China.—Described from drawings made in that country.

16.—DOCILE ROLLER.

Coracias docilis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 172. *S. G. Gmel. It.* iii. 378. t. 42. *Daud.* ii. 266.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 403.
Docile Roller, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 120.

SIZE of a Jackdaw. Bill yellow, rather bent, feathered on the sides, and the under part covered with white feathers at the base; eyes black, round them dull grey, behind and beneath whitish, with a slight mixture of red; the upper parts of the head, neck, and breast, much the same; belly and vent chestnut brown; the nine first quills half white, half black, the rest wholly black; tail black, with the tip white.

Inhabits Persia; and, according to Gmelin, has obtained its name from imitating the words and actions of those around, such as crying, laughing, and the like.

17.—VARIED ROLLER.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill stout, one inch and a quarter long, greenish yellow; irides red-brown; nostrils visible; plumage parrot green beneath, sides of the neck paler, inclined to brown, and each feather marked with a slender white streak down the shaft, swelling in the middle; vent plain; second wing coverts and quills marked with a small white spot at the tips, and the latter with three or four spots of white down the shafts; greater quills brown, edged with green; tail four inches and a half long, even at the end, all but the two middle feathers tipped with a white spot; legs stout, lead-colour; claws hooked and large. Said to be a male bird.

Inhabits New-Holland.—General Davies.

Another specimen in the collection of Mr. Harrison; it is also in the Linnæan Museum.

18.—STRIATED ROLLER.

Coracias sagittata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxvi. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 400.
 Striated Roller, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 122.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill, from the gape, one inch and a quarter, stout, red brown; head, neck, back, rump, and lesser wing coverts green, the shafts of the feathers dark, appearing as lines; on the chin and throat a mixture of ash-colour; breast and under parts dusky white, marked with black streaks, broader and bifid beneath, appearing like the barbs of arrows; under wing coverts and sides tinged with yellow green; greater wing coverts and quills dark within, and ash-coloured on the outer web, each marked at the tip with white; tail of twelve feathers, even, four inches and a half

long, all but the two middle marked at the tips with a large oval white spot on the inner, and just tipped with the same on the outer web, deepest on the outer feathers; the legs stout, short, brown; claws hooked.

Inhabits New South Wales. In a drawing of this bird the tongue appears to be bristly at the end, not unlike that of the Honey-eater.

19.—STREAKED ROLLER.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill stout, brown, with a slight notch on the upper mandible, at the tip; plumage above olive brown, inclining to green on the rump; all the feathers streaked down the middle with dusky; from the bill a mottled paler streak, passing over the eye, and surrounding the hindhead as a wreath, but not eminently conspicuous; under parts, from the chin, white, with dusky streaks, most numerous on the breast; vent white; wings brown, the feathers edged with tawny; under wing coverts mixed pale tawny; tail four inches and a half long, even, brown, all but the two middle feathers marked with a large oval white spot on the inner web at the end, and just tipped with the same on the outer; legs stout.

Another, supposed to be a female, wanted the tawny edges of the coverts, and the wreath round the head less conspicuous.

Inhabits New-Holland; has some things in common with the Striated Roller, and might pass for a young bird, or differing in sex, but the feathers of the tail in this have the ends pointed, and more narrow than in the Striated, which has the tail feathers in general broader, yet the white ends in both are precisely the same, and therefore gives a suspicion of their being allied to each other.

From the collection of Lord Stanley.

20.—HAIRY ROLLER.

Coracias pilosa, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxvii.

——— *crinita*, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 401.

Hairy Roller, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 122.

THE bill and legs in this bird are dusky blue; neck, breast, and belly testaceous brown, streaked with white, the feathers rather loose and elongated; over the eye a streak of white, and through it a darker one; back and wing coverts green brown, edged with blue, and changeable purple; quills deep blue; upper tail coverts pale blue; tail long, even at the end, and the same colour as the quills, which, when closed, reach to about one-fourth of the length.

Taken from the drawings of Mr. Woodford.

21.—MEXICAN ROLLER.

Coracias Mexicana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 171. *Gm. Lin.* i. 381. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 399.

Galgulus Mexicanus, *Bris.* ii. 83. *Id. Svo.* i. 177.

Merula Mexicana, *Seba.* i. 101. t. 64. 5. *Klein. Av.* 62. 5.

Mexican Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 413.

THIS is much larger than the Missel Thrush. Upper parts of the body dingy rufous grey; the under parts and wings light grey, mixed with flame-colour.

Inhabits Mexico.

22.—CAYENNE ROLLER.

Coracias Cayana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 172. *Gm. Lin.* i. 381. *Daud.* ii. 265. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 400.

Grivert, ou Rolle de Cayenne, *Buf.* iii. 134. *Pl. enl.* 616.

Cayenne Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 415.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill strong, reddish, a little bent at the point; general colour of the plumage brownish green; over the eye

a white streak; chin white; bounded on each side with black; fore part of the neck and breast dirty white, or pale ash-colour; tail cuneiform, the edges of the feathers greenish; legs longer than usual in the Roller, pale grey.

Inhabits Cayenne; approaches greatly to the Crow Genus.

23.—PIPING ROLLER.

Coracias Tibicen, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxvii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 405.

Cassican, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anat.* p. li.

Piping Roller, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 122.

LENGTH eighteen or nineteen inches. Bill bluish white, two inches or more in length, strait, except at the end of the upper mandible, which is bent; tip black, with a very slight notch near the point; general colour of the plumage deep black, but the nape, wing coverts, some of the greater quills at the base, rump, vent, and base of all the tail feathers, for two-thirds of the length, are white; the remainder of the tail is black, as is the whole of the outer feather on the outer web; legs dusky slate-colour. In some specimens those parts are cinereous grey which are white in others.

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

24.—PIED ROLLER.

Coracias varia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 173. *Gm. Lin.* i. 381. *Nat. Misc.* 781.

Gracula varia, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 464.

Cassican de la nouvelle Guinée, *Buf.* vii. 137. t. 7. *Pl. enl.* 628.

Barita, Cassican, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. li.

Pied Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. 415.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill two inches and a half, bluish, with a dark tip; head, neck, and upper part of the back, black; the

rest of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, breast, and vent, white, inclining to blue on the breast; wing coverts black and white mixed; some of the secondaries black, some white; greater quills black; tail five inches long, even at the end, and black; all but the two middle feathers tipped with white; legs lead-colour; claws stout, sharp, and black.

Supposed to inhabit New Guinea; seems of a doubtful Genus, between the Oriolé, Toucan, and Roller, yet strictly belonging to neither. We have, however, placed it in that of the last named, till its character and manners may be better known.

25.—NOISY ROLLER.

Coracias strepera, *Ind. Orn.* i. 173.

Gracula strepera, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 462.

Cassican, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. li.

Reveilleur de l'Isle de Norfolk, *Daud.* ii. 267.

Corvus graculinus, White-vented Crow, *White's Bot. Bay*, t. p. 25.

Noisy Roller, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 121.

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

Inhabits Norfolk Island; very clamorous, especially in the night; and called by our sailors a Magpie, perhaps on account of the colour, added to the similarity of voice. It is a very foolish bird, running after every person, and suffering itself to be knocked down with a stick; most frequent in June. M. Temminck unites the three last described and our Blue-green Paradise Bird into one Genus, by the name of Cassican.

26.—FAIRY ROLLER.

Coracias Puella, *Ind. Orn.* i. 171. *Daud.* ii. 264. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 998.

Irena Puella, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 153. *Horsf. Zool. Res.* No. 1. pl. of male and female.

Id. Plate of Bills. K. a. b.

Fairy Roller, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 87.

SIZE of a Jackdaw. Bill stout, black, rather broad at the base, and a little curved at the point, at the base a few hairs; head, sides, front of the neck, and all beneath black, belly dusky; nape, neck behind, to the beginning of the back, and lesser wing coverts fine splendid blue; middle of the back, and the rest of the wing black, with three or four spots of blue at the base of the quills; lower part of the back, rump, and vent fine blue; tail dusky blue; legs lead-colour; the wings reach just beyond the base of the tail.

Inhabits India, and there called the Blue Fairy Bird. In various drawings from that part, I observe that the blue differs considerably in shade, being in some much paler, and the tail blue-black, the blue upper coverts reaching to at least half the length of it. At Chittygong it is known by the name of Nealumpurry, and in some other places is called Ootrool. In one of the drawings of Lord Mountnorris's Collection, it is said to have been met with at Malacca; it also is found in Java, and there called Bressi, but is very rare, and does not exceed nine inches and a half in length; found also in Sumatra, under the name of Biang-kapoor; is seen likewise in the adjacent Islands.

In Dr. Horsfield's figures the tail of the male is full black; the plumage of the female chiefly of a dull blue, in some lights having an obscure reflection of sea-green; greater quills brown; the lesser and the greater coverts the same, edged outwardly with dull blue; wings and tail both brown beneath. Is said to inhabit woods and forests, feeding on fruits and wild grains, concealing itself on solitary hills, distant from habitations, preferring rather elevated and cool situations. It is a most beautiful species.

GENUS XVII.—ORIOLE.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Black and yellow . . . | 19 Red-winged | 41 Fork-tailed |
| A Black and yellow Daw | 20 White-headed | 42 Whistler |
| 2 Red-rumped | A Var. | 43 Red-breasted |
| A Brown Cassique | B Hudsonian | A Guiana |
| 3 Crested | 21 Para | • B Bengal |
| A Var. | 22 Black-crowned | 44 Rusty-crowned |
| 4 Red-billed | 23 Olive | 45 Rufous-winged |
| 5 New-Holland | 24 Blue | 46 Yellow-throated |
| 6 Southern | 25 Crimson-billed | 47 Sharp-tailed |
| 7 Ruff-necked * | 26 Icteric | 48 Aonalashkan |
| 8 Rice | 27 Baltimore | 49 Red |
| A Hudsonian Thrush | A Spurious | 50 Antigua yellow |
| B New-York Thrush | 28 Weever | 51 Kink |
| C Labrador Thrush | 29 Bonana | 52 Golden |
| 9 Cowpen | 30 Hang-nest | A Mango |
| A Brown-headed Stare | 31 Chestnut and black • | 53 Yellow |
| B Lesser black | 32 Lesser Bonana | 54 Black-cheeked |
| 10 Cayenne Olive | 33 Least Bonana | A Var. |
| 11 Chestnut | 34 St. Domingo | B Yellow Thrush |
| 12 Carthagena | 35 Jamacaii | C Var. |
| 13 Red-headed | 36 Yellow-winged | 55 Cochinchina |
| 14 Mexican | 37 Gold-headed | 56 Indian |
| A New Spain | 38 White-winged | 57 Black-headed |
| 15 Ring-tailed | 39 Yellow-headed | 58 Mottled |
| 16 Brazilian | A Var. | 59 Nun |
| 17 Japacani | 40 Schomburger | 60 Striped-headed |
| 18 Grey | A Spotted Troupiale | 61 Yellow-backed |

THE Oriole has a strait, conic, sharp-pointed bill, the edges cultrated, inclining inwards, both mandibles equal.

Nostrils small, at the base of the bill, partly covered.

Tongue divided at the end.

Toes three before and one behind, the middle one united to the outer near the base.

These birds are for the most part inhabitants of America; are a noisy, gregarious, frugivorous, granivorous, and voracious race, very numerous, and often have pensile nests.

Several are comprised in this Genus as Orioles, although inhabiting the Old Continent, from the similarity of bill, &c. and some from New-Holland, which, in our opinion, could not well be brought under any other Genus.

The Golden Oriole, with all its branchings, is well known to inhabit only the Old Continent, and although called by some authors a Thrush, by others a Grakle, and again supposed to approach to the Chatterer as well as the Oriole, it might seem doubtful where to place it. In this case, the manners will assist in forming a situation; and its making a pensile nest like other Orioles, determined our predecessor, Linnæus, to add it to that Genus, and we of course cannot do better than to follow the opinion of so distinguished a naturalist.

1.—BLACK AND YELLOW ORIOLE.

Oriolus Persicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 173. *Lin.* i. 161. *Gm. Lin.* i. 388. *Borowsch.* ii. 117.

Daud. ii. 327. pl. 24.

Oriolus Cassicus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 413.

Tanagra albirostris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 430. *Lin.* i. 315, 12 & 18. *Mus. Adolp.* ii. 31. *Gm.*

Lin. i. 894.

Cassicus luteus, *Bris.* ii. 100 t. 9. f. 1. *Id. Svo.* i. 183.

Pica Persica Aldr, *Raii* 424. *Will.* p. 90.

Jupujuba, *Raii* 46. *Will.* 98. t. 23. *Id. Engl.* 142. *Spalowsck. Vog.* ii. t. 18.

L'Yapu noir et jaune, *Voy. d'Azara.* iii. No. 59.

Le Cassique jaune, *Buf.* iii. 235. *Pl. enl.* 184.

White-billed Tanager, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 241.

Black and yellow Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 418. *Id. A.* 419.

LARGER than a Blackbird; length eleven or twelve inches; extent of wings seventeen inches. Bill sixteen lines long, pale

yellow; irides blue; the plumage consists of two colours only, the greater part full black, but, on the middle of the wing is a large patch of golden yellow; the lower part of the back, rump, belly, and vent also yellow; and the tail, for three-fourths of the length, of the same fine yellow, the rest black; thighs yellow, in some black; legs black.

Inhabits Brazil and Cayenne, and other warm parts of America, as far as Paraguay, and makes a most curious nest, in the shape of an Alembic, about one foot and half in length, composed of dried grass, and a substance like hair,* or what appears to be so: the bottom for one foot upwards is hollow like a purse, the remainder or upper part, for half a foot being solid; and it hangs by the top, on the extremity of a branch of a tree; often built near houses; and one tree has been known to contain above 400 nests; the bird said not unfrequently to bring up three broods in a year.

A.—Black and yellow Daw of Brazil, *Edw.* pl. 319. *Gen. Syn.* i. 419. B.

This seems a trifle bigger; has a purplish lustre in the black of the plumage, and some of the yellow feathers, which compose the spot on the wings, tipped with black.

One of these in the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, was named *Assewaka*; the feathers had a musky, castor-like, smell.

* Probably the *Tillandsia usneoides*, which may easily be mistaken for horse-hair. The bird may perhaps be the *Petite Pe* of Fermi, but his description merely is, that the colours are prettily diversified, and yellow from the middle of the back to the rump. He adds, that it easily learns to talk a number of words; makes the nest on the tops of high trees; lays six or eight eggs, spotted with black, living on insects, and small birds, also their eggs; advances by hopping, and always flirts up the tail; is bold enough to attack birds of prey, as well as leverets, and other such game.—*Descrip. de Surin.* ii. p. 167.

2.—RED-RUMPED ORIOLE.

Oriolus hæmorrhous, *Ind. Orn.* i. 174. *Lin.* i. 161. *Lin. Gm.* i. 387. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 417. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 365.

Cassicus ruber, *Bris.* ii. 98. t. 8. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 183. *Daud.* ii. 328.

Cassique rouge, *Buf.* iii. 238. *Pl. enl.* 482.

Red-rumped Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 420.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill sulphur-coloured, thick at the base, and passing far back into the forehead, where it is rounded, and bare of feathers; plumage chiefly black, with a greenish gloss; the lower part of the back, rump, upper and under tail coverts* fine glowing crimson; wings and tail dusky black; and the quills, when the wing is closed, reach almost to the end of the latter; legs black.

Inhabits Brazil and Cayenne, and called Cassique; said to have the same manners as the former, making the same kind of nest, and building it promiscuously with that bird; hence, has been by some esteemed only as a Variety, but of this we are not competent to judge.

At Berbice it is known by the name of Jabbani; about Brazil, it is called Guasch.

A.—Cassique brun, *Orn. de Salerne* 112. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 420. A.

In this the whole body is black brown; rump and upper part of the tail the colour of wine lees; under tail coverts light yellow.

This is found at Guiana, and known by the name of Quiacagou. Said to frequent shady places, near water, and to scream like a Jay.

* One in the collection of Mr. Francillon, had the under tail coverts black, not red.

3.—CRESTED ORIOLE.

Oriolus cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 174. *Gm. Lin.* i. 387. *Daud.* ii. 326. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 414.

Xanthornus maximus, *Pall. Spic.* vi. 3. t. 1.

L'Yapu proprement dit, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 57.

Troupiale, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. liv.

Cassique huppé de Cayenne, *Buf.* iii. 241. *Pl. enl.* 344.

Crested Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 421.

SIZE of a Magpie; length eighteen inches and a half. Bill strong, two inches long, dirty yellow, bare, somewhat gibbous, and rounded at the base; nostrils in a furrow; tongue jagged; irides blue; head crested; head, neck, and body, to the middle, black; beyond this, the rump, and vent, deep chestnut; wings black; tail eight inches long, the two middle feathers brownish black, and seven-eighths of an inch shorter than the next on each side, but the shape is cuneiform, for the outer one is only five inches and a half long; all but the two middle feathers are yellow; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne, and other warmer parts of America. One, in the collection of Mr. M'Leay, received from Berbice, was called Boeke roe roe. The female is crested as well as the male; it lives equally on fruits and insects, but particularly on a sort of Grenadilla;* also another plant, called by the Creoles, Grains cols jaunes; when the bird eats the latter, the excrement becomes yellow; found for the most part in pairs or single, though sometimes in flocks of 100, perching on the tops of trees; the nest in the shape of a purse, three feet in length, and ten inches broad at the lower end, which is hemispherical, the entrance at top, the bottom furnished within with a thick bed of dry leaves, and hung from the ends of branches, sometimes six hanging on the same tree; it is constructed of fine strips of the Caraguata, †

* *Passiflora lauriflora*.

† *Tillandsia*, as before mentioned under the first Species.

interwoven by the birds, both sexes of which contribute their labour, and the threads so fine as to be easily mistaken for horse hair; the eggs are not described, but the young said to be fed with worms, and the adults to be fond of oranges and ananas. M. d'Azara mentions one which had five white and yellow spots, irregularly placed, at the beginning of the back, and upper tail coverts. Found at Paraguay, but not common, nor seen beyond the 26th degree of latitude; has a loud cry, but not disagreeable; the common name Yapu,* also Yapuri and Acahé-saiyu, or Yellow Acahé.

A.—*Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 421.

This is full twenty inches in length. The bill two inches and a quarter, yellow, with an orange tip; the feathers of the head elongated into a crest, as in the former, besides which, there are two slender feathers, two inches and a quarter long, springing from the hindhead, and hanging down behind; the plumage in general olive, with a hue of orange; lower half of the back, the rump, belly, and vent chestnut; tail rounded, the two middle feathers chestnut, the others yellow, but the outer one dusky on the exterior web; legs black.

4.—RED-BILLED ORIOLE.

Oriolus cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 175. γ . *Gen. Syn.* ii. 422. B.

—— *rufirostris*, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 416.

Xanthornus virens, *Naturf.* 18. s. 1. tab. 1.

Cassique vert de Cayenne, *Buf.* iii. 240. *Pl. enl.* 328.

LENGTH fourteen inches, breadth twenty. **Bill** red; general colour of the plumage dull green, but the hind part of the body,

* Yapu signifies Error.

rump, vent, and thighs are chestnut; quills black; tail as in the others, the two middle feathers black, the others yellow. In the *Pl. enlum.* the two middle feathers are dusky black, but the exterior of the yellow ones dusky black on the outer web, for three quarters of an inch from the tip; the two middle in the plate of *Naturforscher* are dull green, and shorter than the adjoining, which is also seen in the first described.

Inhabits Cayenne, Brazil, and Guiana, and though greatly similar, is probably distinct; for, according to Sonnini, it does not associate, or frequent the same haunts. It generally builds on high trees like the others, and the flesh is said to be well flavoured, not having the rank scent of castor, so observable in the first Species.

5.—NEW-HOLLAND ORIOLE.

THIS is a large Species; length twenty-two inches. Bill stout, as in the Crow, but pointed at the end, in length two inches and a half, blackish, with a horn-coloured tip, the base for one inch, passing backwards, on the forehead, and rounded as in the Red-rumped Species; nostrils a narrow slip, covered with a kind of flap; plumage cinereous grey, or pale soot-colour, beneath the same, but paler; belly and vent nearly white; the second quills very short, and the eight first are white for three-fourths of the length from the base within. Tail nine inches long, consisting of twelve feathers, in shape rounded at the end, the two middle ones more pointed than the others, and of one colour, the rest white for one inch on the inner webs, but the outer web is white quite to the end; the quills reach to about the middle of the tail; legs two inches and a half long, stout, the two middle and outer toes united at the base.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Mr. Thompson.

I observed another in the collection of Mr. Brogden, in which was a very minute notch near the tip of the bill; the feathers of the neck and breast of a downy or loose texture; second quills white at the ends, the outer edges of the prime ones whitish; tail feathers, the two middle ones excepted, white at the ends for full one inch. Whether these slight differences refer to sex, or are Varieties, is quite uncertain.

6.—SOUTHERN ORIOLE.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill stout, slightly curved, with a minute notch at the tip, nostrils linear; tongue bifid at the end, full as long as the bill; irides yellow orange; head and throat dusky green; upper part of the neck, body, and wings olive-green, the middle of each feather marked with a narrow dusky streak; throat, breast, and belly, dusky white, marked with longish dusky streaks; vent plain; wings as the back, the margins of the feathers whitish; greater quills black; tail longish, rounded at the end, olive; the wings reach to one-fourth beyond the base; legs stout, dusky blue.

Inhabits New South Wales: manners unknown. One of these in a drawing had four of the outer feathers of the tail tipped on the inner webs with a spot of white; legs black.

7.—RUFF-NECKED ORIOLE.

LENGTH fifteen inches or more. Bill one inch and a half, stout, and pointed at the tip, the base above passing far back into the forehead, and rounded behind; general colour of the plumage fine glossy black, with a tinge of violet, green, and copper, in different

lights; the feathers round the eye and chin short, like velvet; those of the neck much elongated, and capable of being erected, in the manner of the Ruffed Grouse; the feathered part of the thighs reaches below the joint; quills and tail deeper black, and have much less gloss than the other parts; the tail, somewhat rounded at the end, consists of twelve feathers, and is five inches and a half in length; when the wing is closed, the quills reach to about the middle of it; legs black; outer and middle toes united at the base.

Inhabits South America; brought from Trinidad by Lord Seaforth. Is said to erect the feathers of the neck in a beautiful and singular manner.

8.—RICE ORIOLE.

Oriolus niger, *Ind. Orn.* i. 185. *Gm. Lin.* i. 393. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 442.

—— *orizyvorus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 176. *Gm. Lin.* i. 386.

—— *ferrugineus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 176. *Gm. Lin.* i. 393. *Daud.* ii. 351. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 445.

Cassicus niger, *Daud.* ii. 329. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 439.

Icterus niger, *Bris.* ii. 103. t. 10. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 184.

Cornix parva profunde nigra, *Klein. Av.* p. 59.

Gracula ferruginea, Rusty Grackle, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 21. f. 3.

Troupiale noir, *Buf.* iii. 320. *Pl. enl.* 534.

Yapu noir, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 58 and 60.

Black Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 445. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 144.

Rice Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 423.

LENGTH nine inches; extent of the wings fourteen. Bill one inch and a half long, black, stout, sharp, and somewhat bent at the tip, the base passing backwards on the forehead, as in some of the former Species; irides silvery; plumage in general black, glossed with purple on the head, neck, and breast; tail five inches long, even at the end, and the wings, when closed, reach a little beyond the base; legs black; hind claws large.

The female is one inch shorter. Head, neck, and breast wholly brown; over the eye a pale-coloured line; lore black; belly and rump ash-colour; upper and under tail coverts skirted with brown; wings black, edged with ferruginous: tail black, glossed with green.

Young birds, of both sexes, have the feathers of the head, neck, breast, and back, margined with ferruginous, the rest of the plumage black, but less clear than in the adult.

Inhabits various parts of America; comes into Pennsylvania, from the north, early in October, and associates with the Redwings, and Cowpens, chiefly in the corn fields, and where grasshoppers are plentiful, but is most fond of Indian corn; retires the middle of November. In Georgia frequents plantations, and there called Cowpen Blackbird.

As this bird does not gain the full plumage the first year, it is often seen mixed with the young ones, which have variegated plumage, and will easily account for such being esteemed different Species. Said to build in trees, at about eight feet from the ground, making a nest of moss and grass, laying five dark-coloured eggs, spotted with black; is easily domesticated, but not frequently, as it is not valued for having any song.

The Yapu noir of Azara seems to be this. He mentions the having a nest brought to him, found hanging at the ends of branches, and saw another, made of rushes and other flexible materials; it was the size of that of the Crested Species, but narrower; in this was an egg almost round, white, marbled with deep brown: the cry of this bird is Gaaa, at other times like the word Pupui; is a solitary and rare Species, only found in the deep thickets. The three following appear to be the same, in different stages of plumage.

A.—*Turdus Hudsonicus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 362. *Gm. Lin.* i. 818. *Vicill. Amer.* ii. p. 16.
Hudsonian Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 143. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 204.

Length seven inches and a half. Plumage black, every feather more or less edged with chestnut: probably a young female.

B.—*Turdus Noveboracensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 362. *Gm. Lin.* i. 818.
New-York Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 144. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 205.

In this, the head, neck, and breast, are mottled light rust-colour and black; back very glossy, edges of the feathers ferruginous; from the bill, above and beneath the eye, a band of black to the hindhead; belly dusky; wings and tail greenish glossy black.

C.—*Turdus Labradorus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 342. *Gm. Lin.* i. 832.
Sturnus Jamaicensis, *Daud.* ii. 317.
Labrador Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 46. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 400. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 206.

General colour glossy shining black, varied with blue and green in different lights.

The female dusky black, breast dark grey. Said to come in flocks to Severn River, in June, and to return South in Autumn; supposed to feed chiefly on worms and maggots; called at Hudson's Bay, the Blackbird; lives among the willows, and builds in all sorts of trees. The three last, though hitherto ranked with the Thrushes, are no other than the Black Orioles, in various stages of life.

9.—COWPEN ORIOLE.

Fringilla Pecoris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 443. *Gm. Lin.* i. 910.
Emberiza Pecoris, Cow Bunting, *Am. Orn.* ii. pl. 18. f. 1, 2, 3.
Sturnus stercorarius, *Bartr. Trav.* 89.
Fringilla Virginiana, *Bris.* iii. 165. *Id. Svo.* i. 352.
Le Troupiale commun, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 61.—male.
Le Chapi, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 62.—female.
Le Brunet, *Buf.* iv. 138. *Id. Tolcana*, *Buf.* iii. 193.
Troupiale de la Caroline, *Pl. enl.* 606. 1.
Troupiale, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. liv.
Cowpen Finch, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 269. *Id. Sup.* 165. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 34. *Arct. Zool.*
ii. No. 241. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 501.

THIS is from seven to eight inches long, and eleven broad. Bill blackish; head and neck fine brown, the rest of the body glossy black; tail somewhat forked, or hollowed out in the middle.

The female is less, all over brown; pale ash beneath, chin nearly white.

Young birds have pale bills and legs, the plumage brown, and the margins of the feathers paler reddish brown; chin, and middle of the belly white; under the eye an obscure dusky narrow streak, which bounds the white on the chin; just within the bend of the wing an oval dusky patch.

Inhabits America.—I am obliged for the above account to Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, who gives reason to suppose, that they vary greatly in different periods of age. They frequent places where rice grows, fly in flocks, both sexes generally together,* but are less common about Savannah, his place of residence, than in many others.

I find from the *Amer. Orn.* that the length sometimes reaches to nine inches; that the young birds are altogether brown for a month or more; bare of feathers round the eye and mouth; breast spotted as in the Thrush, with light drab, and darker streaks: in two months after leaving the nest, the black begins at the shoulders, and gradually increases along each side, till the bird appears mottled on the back and breast, with deep black and light drab: at three months the colours are complete, and, except in moulting time, does not change colour: appears in Pennsylvania the end of March, or beginning of April, and departs in October; called Cow Blackbird, Cowpen Bird, and Black Rice Bird. The female has the habit of laying her eggs in the nests of other birds, in the manner of the Cuckow, particularly in those of the Red-eyed Fly-catcher, Maryland Yellow-throat, Blue Bird, Chipping Sparrow, Golden-crowned Thrush, Yellow Bird, White-eyed and Small Grey Fly-catcher, and others; but the two first mentioned seem to be the favourite places of deposit. The bird lays but one egg in each nest; it is larger than that of the Blue Bird, dirty white, thickly sprinkled or granulated with pale brown;

* Mr. Wilson observes, that nothing like pairing, as in other birds, is discovered.

generally appears in March, and departs about the end of October; passes the winter regularly in the lower parts of North and South Carolina and Georgia; and is very common as far South as Paraguay; and also at Buenos Ayres. In January, strings of them are seen for sale in the markets of Charles Town, for the use of the table: frequently accompanying the Red-winged Orioles, but oftener seen among cattle, feeding on seeds, worms, and such like, picked out of the excrements, hence called Cowpen Blackbirds.—M. d'Azara says, they build in the holes of trees, walls, rocks, and under the eaves of houses: the nest made with sticks and straw, lined with feathers, and other soft materials.

- A.—*Sturnus Junceti*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 326. *Raii.* 168.—(Tolocatzanatl).
 ————— *obscurus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 804.
 ————— *novæ Hispaniæ*, *Bris.* ii. 448. *Id.* 8vo. i. 283.
Icterus Emberizoides, *Daud.* ii. 350.
Oriolus fuscus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 393.
 Brown-headed Stare, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 11.
 ————— Oriole, *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 259.

This has the head rusty brown; body and wings black, glossed with green; tail dusky.—Ray's description is, less than a Starling, but like it in shape, wholly black, except the head, which is brown.

Inhabits New York, and other parts of North America.

- B.—*Oriolus minor*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 185. *Gm. Lin.* i. 394. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 443.
Sturnus Mexicanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 326. *Gm. Lin.* i. 804.*
Icterus niger, *Daud.* ii. 351.
Cotinga Mexicana, *Bris.* ii. 247. *Id.* 8vo. i. 254.
Caxaxtototl, *Raii* 167. *Buf.* iii. 195.
 Petit Troupiale noir, *Buf.* iii. 221.
 Mexican Stare, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 12.
 Lesser black Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 446. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 144.

Length from six to seven inches. Bill black; irides reddish; the whole plumage fine glossy black, tinged with blue about the

head.—Ray's description, from Fernandez, says, the bird is wholly deep blue or blackish, the size of a Starling; yellow irides, and a longish, sharp-pointed black bill. There is scarcely a doubt of this, as well as the last, being allied to the Cowpen.

In the collection of Lord Stanley is a bird supposed to be the same in early plumage; length seven inches; general colour dusky olive black; chin, neck, and breast, waved with grey, but not very conspicuous.

10.—CAYENNE OLIVE ORIOLE.

•*Oriolus olivaceus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 394. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 448.

Icterus olivaceus, *Daud.* ii. 352.

Troupiale olive de Cayenne, *Buf.* iii. 225. *Pl. enl.* 606. 2.

Cayenne Olive Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 447.

BILL black; head, throat, and fore part of the neck glossy brown, deeper on the throat, and inclining to orange on the breast: quills dusky black, mixed with brown; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne.

11.—CHESTNUT ORIOLE.

Icterus castaneus, *Daud.* ii. 353.

Olive Oriole, Var. •*Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 125.

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

The female is less deep in colour, inclining to brown above, and to rufous beneath; vent grey.

M. Daudin received the above from Cayenne, with the Olive Oriole, to which he seems to think it allied, if not the same in any change of plumage. It is said to make a plain, round, hemispherical nest, of dried roots and fibres, and that many nests are commonly found on the same tree.

12.—CARTHAGENA ORIOLE.

Oriolus Carthagenensis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxviii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 445.

Coracias Cartagenensis, *Scop. Ann.* i. 40.

Carthagenā Oriole, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 126.

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

This was brought from Carthagenā, in South America, by Cl. Jacquin, and placed in the Menagerie of the Emperor of Germany, at Vienna; it was an unquiet, and clamorous bird.

13.—RED-HEADED ORIOLE.

Le Troupiale à têterouge, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 73. •

LENGTH eight inches and a quarter, extent twelve. Bill one inch, strong, straight, flattened at the base, but having the point as in other Orioles; tongue short, forked; head, and almost the whole neck before, a flaming red, so bright and glowing, that one might suppose those parts composed of glass instead of feathers; yet they are rough to the touch; thighs bright orange; the rest of the bird black, of which colour are also the bill, mouth, legs, irides, and

edges of the eyelids; tail cuneiform, the outer feather half an inch shorter than the others; legs covered with scales.

Inhabits Paraguay, and from thence extends to the River Plata.

14.—MEXICAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Novæ Hispaniæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. 176. *Gm. Lin.* i. 385. *Daud.* ii. 341. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 419.

Icterus Mexicanus, *Bris.* ii. 88. *Id.* 8vo. i. 179.

Acholchichi; *Seba* i. 90. t. 55. f. 4, *Buf.* iii. 206.

Mexican Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 425.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill yellowish; head, neck, throat, quills, and tail black; neck, back, rump, breast, belly, sides, thighs, upper and under tail coverts, fine yellow; lesser wing coverts black, the greater tipped with yellow.

Inhabits Mexico.

A.—*Oriolus Costototl*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 177. *Gm. Lin.* i. 385. *Daud.* ii. 341. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 440. *Zool. Misc.* tab. 2?

Xochitototl, *Raii*, 167. *Costototl*, *Id.* 90. young bird.

Icterus Novæ Hispaniæ, *Bris.* ii. 95. *Id.* 8vo. i. 182.

Xochitol et *Costotol*, *Buf.* iii. 210.

New Spain Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 407.

Size of a Starling. Head, throat, neck, back, rump, and upper tail coverts black; breast, belly, sides, and under tail coverts saffron-colour, mixed with black; thighs black; wings cinereous, beneath mixed with black and white; tail saffron-colour, varied with black.

Inhabits Mexico. The young birds are said to be yellow, except the tips of the wings, which are black. It is probable that the two last described form but one Species, of which the latter is the female, if not an imperfect male.

15.—RING-TAIL ORIOLE.

Oriolus annulatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 177. *Gm. Lin.* i. 385. *Daud.* ii. 342. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 418.

Icterus caudá annulatá, *Bris.* ii. 89. *Id.* 8vo. i. 179.

Cornix flava, *Klein. Av.* 59.

Avis Ocotzimitzcan, *Seb. Mus.* i. 97. t. 61. f. 3.

Arc en queue, *Buf.* iii. 207.

Ring-tailed Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 425.

SIZE of a Pigeon. Bill yellow, a trifle bent at the point; head, throat, and neck, black; the rest of the body yellow, shaded with a deeper colour on the upper and lower tail, and lesser wing coverts; the greater and quills blackish, edged with pale yellow; tail yellow, each feather marked with a broad, transverse, blackish band, appearing, when the tail is spread, as a crescent, with the concave part towards the body; legs grey.

Inhabits America, where, according to Seba, it is accounted a bird of prey; how far it is an Oriole or not, must solely depend on his authority.

16.—BRASILIAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Brasiliensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 177. *Gm. Lin.* i. 385. *Daud.* ii. 343. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 448.

Icterus Brasiliensis, *Bris.* ii. 93. *Id.* 8vo. i. 181.

Muscicapa e fusco et luteo varia, *Sloan.* 309. *Raii Syn.* 180. 35.

Brasilian Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* i. 426.

LENGTH four inches, breadth seven. Bill half an inch long, and black; head and back light brown, spotted with black; tail one inch and a half long, brown; wings the same, with the ends whitish; about the eyes, the throat, sides of the neck, and tail coverts yellow; breast the same, spotted with brown; belly white; legs brown, toes yellow.

Inhabits Jamaica : common about the town of St. Jago, among bushes.—In Brisson, the size is said to be equal to a Starling, and if so, it must measure more than four inches. This species, therefore, wants further elucidation.

17.—JAPACANI ORIOLE.

Oriolus Japacani, *Ind. Orn.* i. 177. *Gm. Lin.* i. 385. *Daud.* ii. 343. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 440.

Japacani, *Raii Syn.* p. 84. 12. *Will.* 173. *Id. Engl.* 240. *Buf.* iii. 208.

Japacani Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 426.

SIZE of a Starling ; length eight inches. Bill long, pointed, a little curved, and black ; irides gold-colour ; head blackish ; hind part of the neck, back, wings, and rump varied with black and brown ; tail blackish above, spotted with white beneath ; breast, belly, and thighs mixed white and yellow, with transverse black lines ; legs dusky.

These two species are made but one by Brisson, but they surely cannot be the same, the latter being twice the size of the other.—The description of the Japacani is from Margrave, as well as the size, not attending to the dimensions of Sloane's bird ; though they are some what alike in colour to each other.

18.—GREY ORIOLE.

Oriolus cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 178. *Gm. Lin.* i. 386. *Daud.* ii. 344. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 439.

Icterus cinereus, *Bris.* ii. 96. *Id. Svo.* i. 181.

Ococolin, *Tococolin*, *Raii Syn.* 163. *Buf.* iii. 213.

Grey Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 427.

SIZE of a Starling ; the body variegated with black and yellow ; but the back, thighs, and belly, are ash-coloured.

Inhabits New-Spain, in the forests, where it makes the nest, and brings up its young : is said not to sing : the flesh is savoury. The three last seem to merit further enquiry.

19.—RED-WINGED ORIOLE.

- Oriolus phœniceus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 178. *Lin. Syst.* i. 161. *Gm. Lin.* i. 386. *Daud.* ii. 344. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 421. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 341.
Icterus pterophœniceus, *Bris.* ii. 97. *Id.* 8vo. i. 182. *Will.* 302.
Sturnus niger alis rubentibus, *Klein. Av.* 64.
Sturnus prædatorius, Red-winged Starling, *Amer. Ornith.* pl. 30. f. 12.
 Le Commandeur, Troupiale à ailes rouges, *Buf.* iii. 214. *Pl. enl.* 402.
Acolchichi, *Raii Syn.* 166. *Will. Engl.* 291.
 Red-winged Starling, *Catesb.* i. t. 13. *Gent. Mag.* V. 22. t. p. 316. *Alb.* i. t. 38.
Du Pratz. ii. 91. *Kalm. Trav.* t. p. 291. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 289.
 Red-winged Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 428. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 140.

SIZE of a Starling ; length nine inches. Bill black ; irides white ; the whole bird deep black and somewhat glossy, except the shoulders of the wings, which are of a fine dull red ; the legs are black.

The female is seven inches and three-quarters long, and twelve inches and three-quarters broad ; the general colour brown, with every feather having a very pale margin ; beneath lighter, marked with irregular, dusky spots of brown ; the sides of the head brownish, margined all round with very pale rufous, or nearly white, especially over the eye, where it appears as a white streak ; chin pale rufous orange.

The young bird of the first summer is like the female, but more buff-coloured about the throat and breast ; and the margins of the wing feathers broader, and brighter coloured than in the female ; the shoulders of the wings obscurely marked with tawny red.

Inhabits various parts of America, from Mexico to New York : frequents watery places, and builds in low bushes, in the islands

within the ponds, the beginning of May; makes a strong and deep nest, formed outwardly with sticks, and dried stalks, lined with hay; lays five pale black eggs, spotted with dark brown.* Catesby says, they attach the nest to the reeds; but if so, they must have two modes of building; on all hands it is allowed to be a very destructive species, for they come often in such vast flocks, that at one draw of the net 300 or more have been taken. These nets are spread in a bare path, at the side of a wood, and the place being strewed with rice, &c. it often happens that so many are taken, as to be obliged to kill most of them, in order to secure so vast a number. They are called by many Maize-thieves, from destroying that grain; and first attack it while green, pecking a hole in the side, by which the rain gets in, and spoils the ear; but some suppose the bird to do this in search of insects, which would ultimately destroy such ears.

These birds are sometimes kept in cages, and have a pretty kind of note; it is said also that they will imitate the human voice, but I suspect this to be a rare instance; nor does it appear that the flesh is well relished. †

The Red-winged Orioles enter Pennsylvania about the 20th of March, and separate into pairs in three weeks after; the nest is found the last week in April, commonly made of rushes and tough grass, lined with bents, and secured to the adjoining twigs, though sometimes placed on the ground, or very near it; the young fly the middle of August, and often in flocks, at which time they resemble females. The brown continues to skirt the black feathers for a year or two, so that it is rare to find an old male entirely black, but the red is generally complete the following spring. ‡

One of these birds, completely white, was shot in the winter, in a plantation belonging to Mr. Read, about ten miles from Savannah.

* *Am. Ornith.* says, faint tinges of light purple and long straggling lines and dashes of black.

† Mr. Abbot. ‡ *Amer. Ornith.*—Mr. Abbot sent to England a bird, having all the black feathers margined with fine rufous, which had the appearance of a young male—but it was larger than any full-grown bird, and he esteemed it a distinct Species, by the name of Streaked Oriole.

20.—WHITE-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus leucocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 175. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 441.

——— *Ludovicianus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 387.

Cassicus leucocephalus, *Daud.* ii. 328.

Cassique de la Louisiane, *Buf.* iii. 242. *Pl. enl.* 646.

White-headed Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 422. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 147.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill black, one inch long; head, neck, belly, and rump, white; quills and tail changeable violet, bordered with white; the rest of the plumage white and black mixed; tail somewhat cuneiform, and the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Louisiana, and other parts of North America.

A.—White-headed Oriole, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 88.

Length nine inches and a half; breadth thirteen and a half; weight one ounce and three quarters. The head white, except a black spot on the crown; neck and breast glossy black, spotted with white; lesser wing coverts the same, but more faint; bastard wing white and black; outer quills white; the rest of the bird brownish black; legs pale flesh-colour.

This was brought to Mr. Hutchins, while at Hudson's Bay, by the name of Wawpawchou Chuckithou, in July 1781. Said to associate with other Blackbirds, but not common.

B.—*Oriolus Hudsonicus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 387. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 441.

Hudsonian White-headed Oriole, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 148. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 88. sect. 2.

This is about one inch and a half shorter. Head and throat white; ridge of the wing, first primary, and thighs the same, and a

few oblong streaks of white on the breast; the rest of the bird dusky, glossed in parts with green.

Found at Hudson's Bay, with the former, and there can be little doubt of both being Varieties of the White-headed Oriole.

21.—PARA ORIOLE.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill near one inch and a quarter, sharp, and black; from the nostrils a large, bare, dark-coloured space surrounds the eye, and continues behind, for some distance; another of the same on each side of the throat, on the sides of the under jaw; head, neck, and beneath fine golden yellow; lesser wing coverts, and under the wing the same; the rest of the wing, back, and tail, fine glossy deep black; tail rounded in shape, five inches and a half long, the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it; the thigh feathers cover the joint before; legs black; claws hooked.

A second was one inch shorter. Bill one inch; round the eye, and on the jaw bare, but the under part of the bill, and the bare parts are pale; the head, neck, wing coverts, and all beneath as in the other, but the colours less deep; it differs, too, in having the back of the head, from the middle of the crown to the nape, black; the plumage, which is black in the other, inclines to brown, and the margins of the feathers dull yellow brown; legs pale.

These birds are in the collection of Lord Stanley, and came from Para, in South America; they seem much allied to the Black-crowned or following Species, if not the same; but the bare cheeks are not mentioned in the description of that bird, nor is any such character observable in the *Pl. enluminees*.

22.—BLACK-CROWNED ORIOLE.

Oriolus Mexicanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 179. *Lin.* i. 162. *Gm. Lin.* i. 388. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 419.

Icterus Mexicanus, *Daud.* ii. 347.

Icterus fuscus *Novæ Hispaniæ*, *Bris.* ii. 105. *Id.* 8vo. i. 185.—female.

Troupiale jaune à calotte noire, *Buf.* iii. 222. *Pl. enl.* 533.—male.

Black-crowned Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 431.

LENGTH eight inches and three-quarters. Bill yellowish; head, throat, neck, breast, belly, sides, under tail coverts, lesser wing coverts, and beneath them yellow; crown, back, rump, and upper tail coverts black brown; greater wing coverts the same, edged with yellowish grey; quills and tail black; legs yellowish.

The female has the bill and legs pale: crown and under parts of the body dusky brown; quills and tail dusky.

Inhabits Mexico and Guiana.

23.—OLIVE ORIOLE.

Oriolus Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 184. *Gm. Lin.* i. 392. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 447.

Icterus flavus, *Daud.* ii. 338.

Xanthornus *Cap. B. Spér.*, *Bris.* ii. 128. *Id.* 8vo. i. 191.

Carouge du Cap de B. Esperance, *Pl. enl.* 607. 2.

—olive de Cayenne, *Buf.* iii. 251.

Olive Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 444. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 149.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill brown; plumage in general olive brown above, and yellow beneath; crown greyish; throat, and neck before, inclining to orange; edge of the wing yellow; coverts brown, margined and tipped with olive green; quills and tail brown, edged with olive; legs brown.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope; varies in having the forehead, cheeks, and under parts yellow; the upper brown; wings and tail darker, edged with yellow.

Buffon received one from Louisiana, which differed only in having the throat black, instead of orange, and the general colour inclining to olive, but he is doubtful if the same, being of opinion that no true Oriole is to be found on the Old Continent.

24.—BLUE ORIOLE

Oriolus cœruleus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 185. *Gm. Lin.* i. 393. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 447.

Icterus cœruleus, *Daud.* ii. 339.

Xanthornus cœruleus, *Bris.* ii. 125. *Id.* 8vo. i. 190. *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 3. a.

Pica Maderaspatana minima, *Raii* 195. t. 1. f. 11.

Blue Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 444.

BILL rufous; plumage in general black or ash-coloured, except the head, wings, and tail, which are blue.

Inhabits Madras; called by the Gentoos, Peach-Caye. Dr. Pallas is of opinion, that it is certainly an Oriole, though the smallest of its race.*

M. Fermin † mentions one not unlike, at Surinam. Bill black; head and upper parts blue, as far as the back; wings and tail black, on the former a long white spot; ‡ rest of the body sky blue. He adds, that it suspends the nest from the branches of trees.

25.—CRIMSON-BILLED ORIOLE.

LENGTH six inches. Bill three-quarters of an inch, stout at the base, sharp at the point, and crimson; plumage fine blue, but the front, chin, and bend of the wing approach to white; through the eye, from the nostrils, a broad black streak, inclosing the eye, and ending at the nape in a point; quills brown; tail pale ash-colour, a trifle rounded at the end; legs red.

* *Contra Xanthornus verus est, quamvis in suo Genere minutissimus, et solo cyaneus, vigesimus octavus Brissonii:*

† *Descr. Surin.* ii. 171.

‡ Can this Author mean the White-winged Oriole?

A drawing of this is in the collection of Sir John Anstruther, said to inhabit the Eastern Islands in India; probably it may not very widely differ from the blue, or last described.

26.—ICTERIC ORIOLE.

- Oriolus Icterus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 176. *Lin.* i. 161. *Gm. Lin.* i. 384. *Bris.* ii. 86. t. 8. f. 1.
Id. 8vo. i. 178. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 420.
Icterus vulgaris, *Daud.* ii. 340.
Merula ex nigro-viridescente, &c. *Gerin.* 3t. t. 306.
Coracias Xanthornus, *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 42.
Pica luteo-nigra varia, *Sloan. Jam.* 301. t. 259. *Raii* 81. 10. *Klein. Av.* 63. 10.
Turdus oculis cœruleis, *Klein.* 69. 20. *Id.* 70. 33.
Guira-tangeima, *Raii* 45. *Will.* 97. t. 43. *Id. Engl.* 141.
Troupiale, *Buf.* iii. 203. t. 16. *Pl. enl.* 532.
 Yellow and black Pye, *Cates. Car. App.* t. 5.
 Bonana Bird, *Alb.* ii. pl. 40. *Brown. Jam.* p. 447.
 Icteric Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 424.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length nine inches and half. Bill hoary, or black, with a brown base; skin round the eye naked, and bluish; irides yellow; head, and neck before to the breast, middle of the back, great part of the wings, and the tail black; shoulders, and the rest of the bird golden yellow; on the wing coverts an oblique bar of white, and a patch of the same on the quills; legs as the bill.

In some birds the yellow is much deeper than in others, so as to be completely orange-colour.

Inhabits Carolina, also Brazil, and all the Caribbee Islands: feeds on insects; hops like a Magpie, but in its actions very like the Starling; is ferocious, and will attack birds much larger than itself, for which purpose four or five will unite. In some places kept in houses tame, as it kills insects of all kinds, making them its food; will often tear up the cases of moths, which are spun up, for the sake of the pupæ. The nest is curious, as in many of this Genus, made in the form of a cylinder, and suspended from the end of the outmost

branch of a tree, not unfrequently near habitations, and by this precaution it is safe from the plunder of other animals. One kept tame at Lady Emily Macleod's, fed on any vegetable diet; was fond of the kernels of apples, and opened nuts given to it, without difficulty, for the sake of the contents.

27.—BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

- Oriolus Baltimore, *Ind. Orn.* i. 180. *Lin.* i. 162. *Gm. Lin.* i. 389. *Borowsck.* ii. 115. t. 11. *Spalowsk. Vog.* t. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 425.
 Icterus Baltimore, *Daud.* ii. 348.
 ——— minor, *Bris.* ii. 109. t. 12. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 186. *Klein. Av.* p. 68.
 Le Baltimore, *Buf.* iii. 231. *Pl. enl.* 506. 1.
 Baltimore Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 432. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 142. pl. 12. *Cat. Car.* i; pl. 48.
Bartr. Tr. p. 288. *Gent. Mag.* xxiii. pl. p. 180: *Amer. Orn.* i. pl. 1. f. 3.—male.
Id. pl. 53. f. 4.—female.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill lead-colour; head, neck, and upper parts of the body black; the rest of the body orange; also the bend of the wing and the lesser coverts; rest of the wing dirty brown; greater coverts and quills black, the first tipped with white, making a bar on the wing; the last margined with white; the two middle tail feathers black, in shape somewhat forked, yet the outer feather is a quarter of an inch shorter than the others, so as to appear doubly rounded; the four outer feathers are orange from the middle to the tips, the next just tipped with the same; legs black.

The female has the head and back olive, edged with pale brown; wing coverts the same, with a bar of white; under parts, and tail coverts yellow; tail dusky, edged with yellow.

Inhabits various parts of North America, often in flocks; migrating as far as Montreal to the North, and to Brazil on the South; most common in Virginia. The nest loosely constructed, of

some downy matter in threads, formed not unlike a purse, fastened to the extreme forks of the tulip, plane, or hickory tree; there are four white eggs, marked with rufous spots; called by the common people Fire Birds, and justly, as they appear in their quick movements from tree to tree, like a flash of fire. It is generally three years before the plumage is complete; sometimes the whole tail of the male, in the spring, is yellow; at others the two middle feathers are black, and frequently the back skirted with orange, and the tail tipped with the same; feeds chiefly on caterpillars, beetles, &c.; has a clear mellow whistle, but it can scarcely be termed a song.

- A.—*Oriolus spurius*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 180. *Lin. Syst.* i. 162. *Gm. Lin.* i. 389. *Bartr. Trav.* 288. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 426.
Icterus minor spurius, *Bris.* ii. 111. t. 10. f. 3. *Id. Svo.* i. 186.
Turdus minor gutture nigro, *Klein. Av.* 68. 14.
 Le Baltimore bastard, *Buf.* iii. 233. *Pl. enl.* 500. 2.
 Bastard Baltimore, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 433. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 143. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 49.

This is a trifle less than the other. Forehead and cheeks black, mixed with yellow; hindhead and nape olive grey, with a few spots of black; upper part of the back the same, but more dull; lower part of the back, rump, fore part of the neck, to the vent, and under the wings, orange; wing coverts and quills deep brown, the greater tipped with dirty yellowish white; the two middle tail feathers are olive, then blackish, with a longitudinal yellowish spot at the end; the next on each side olive and black, irregularly mixed; the four outer ones yellowish olive; legs bluish.

This is, we believe, on all hands now acknowledged, as the female Baltimore, or, at least, the male, in imperfect plumage, in which state they differ greatly. We have seen several Varieties; in one, the parts above were olive brown; on the wings two bars of white, from the tips of the coverts; quills with pale edges; and the tail dusky; the under parts of the body olive yellow. Another was

not unlike this, but the chin brown, and not black; not far different from the Olive Oriole. Mr. Abbot thinks it distinct, under the name of Black-Throat. He says, the female differs in being paler, but is not a common bird in Georgia.

• 28.—WEEVER ORIOLE.

Oriolus Textor, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 180. *Gm. Lin.* i. 392. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 429.

Icterus Textor, *Daud.* ii. 349.

Cap More, *Buf.* iii. 226.

Troupiale du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 375. male. 376. female?

Tisserin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lxx.

Weever Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 435.

SIZE of the Golden Oriole, but the wings shorter in proportion; length seven inches and a half. Bill horn-colour; irides orange; head brown, appearing gilded in the sun; the rest of the body orange yellow; quills and tail dusky, edged with orange; legs flesh-colour.

One, supposed to be the female, had the head, chin, sides, and fore part, to the breast, yellow; belly and thighs nearly white; hind part of the neck, and back brown; wings, tail, and legs as in the former.

These were brought from Senegal, and supposed to be of opposite sexes, but after being kept for two years, the one thought to be a female gained the brown head; and in both birds the head lost its dark colour, and became yellow every autumn, regaining it in the spring; one of them, kept in a cage, had a sharp but lively note, and, having by chance got a bit of sewing silk, wove it among the wires, which being observed, more was put into the cage, when the bird interlaced the whole, but very confusedly, so as to hinder the greater part of one side of the cage from being seen through; it was found to prefer green and yellow to any other colour. M. Buffon observed a similar occurrence in some in his possession, for having

first entwined some stalks of pimpernel in the wires, some rush stalks were put into the cage, when they soon formed a nest large enough to hide one of them, but was often deranged from day to day, as if the fabrication of the nest in a state of nature was the work of both sexes, and if so, in all probability finished by the female.

29.—BONANA ORIOLE.

- Oriolus Bonana*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 181. *Lin. Syst.* i. 162. *Gm. Lin.* i. 390. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 117. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 431.
Icterus Bonana, *Daud.* ii. 332. *Gabin. de Madrid*, p. 17. lam. 8.
Xanthornus, *Bris.* ii. 115. t. 12. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 187.
Icterus minor nidum suspendens, *Sloane's Jam.* 299. t. 257. 1. *Id.* 300. 17. t. 258. 3.
Raii Syn. 184. 27. *Id.* 167. 12. Xochitototl.
Turdus minor varius, *Klein. Av.* 68. 13.
Le Carouge, *Buf.* iii. 243. *Pl. enl.* 535. 1.
Bonana Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 436. *Brown. Jam.* 477.

LENGTH seven inches, breadth eleven. Bill black, base of the under jaw grey; head, neck, and breast chestnut; upper parts of the back velvet black; the lower, lesser wing coverts, rump, belly, thighs, and under the wings deep orange red; greater wing coverts, quills, and tail black; legs grey. The female differs in being less bright.

Inhabits Martinico, Jamaica, and other West India Islands. It makes a nest of a curious construction, from fibres and leaves, in shape of the fourth part of a globe, sewed, with great art, to the under part of a Bonana leaf, so that the leaf makes one side of the nest.

30.—HANG-NEST ORIOLE.

- Oriolus nidipendulus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 181. *Gm. Lin.* i. 390. *Daud.* ii. 233. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 430.
Icterus minor, &c. &c. *Sloan. Jam.* 300. pl. 258. 3. *Raii Syn.* 184.
 Hang-nest Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 437.

THE bill, according to Sloane, is white, surrounded by a black line; crown of the head, neck, back, and tail, reddish brown; the wings deeper, intermixed with white, and a black line on the middle of the neck; the sides of the breast, neck, and belly are of a feuilletot colour.

He mentions a variety with the back more yellow; breast and belly light yellow, and the bill black. And adds, that this bird is common in the woods, and sings not unpleasantly; makes its nest of stalks, or inward hairs of Oldman's Beard, which is like horse hair, on high trees; such nests are often seen on the extreme twigs of the tallest, when the leaves are fallen off which hide them; known by the names of Watchy-Picket, Spanish Nightingale, and American Hang-nest. It seems to bear some affinity to the Bonana, in respect to the nidification, but differing in the materials with which the nest is composed.

31.—CHESTNUT AND BLACK ORIOLE.

- Oriolus castaneus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 181. *Gm. Lin.* i. 390. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 427.
Icterus varius, *Daud.* ii. 334.
 Le-Carouge de Cayenne, *Pl. ent.* 607. 1.
Oriolus mutatus, Orchard Oriole, *Amer. Orn.* i. pl. iv.
 Bastard Baltimore, *Cates. Car.* pl. 49. lower figure.
 Chestnut and black Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 437. *Id. Sup.* ii. 124.

LENGTH six inches. Bill blue black; head, neck, breast, and to the middle of the back black; the lower part of the back, the

rump, and all beneath from the breast, dull ferruginous; the lesser wing coverts the same, but the greater, the quills, and tail are black; the second quills fringed on the outer edges with dusky white; tail much rounded, the two middle feathers two inches and three quarters, and the outer two inches and a quarter in length; two or three of the outer fringed at the tip with a very pale-colour; the wings reach one-third on the tail; legs as the bill.

The female is pale greenish brown above, and full yellow beneath; crown dusky yellow; wing feathers with very pale, nearly white, margins.

A young cock, of the second summer, is like the female, but the yellow more dusky; the chin, fore part of the neck, and throat black, which is seen at the base of the upper mandible, between that and the eye.

A cock of the third summer is olive yellow, tending to brown above, yellow beneath; some black markings at the beginning of the back, above each shoulder; wings dusky black, the feathers having pale edges; all beneath yellow; chin, throat, and neck black, as far as the ears, and even with the eye on the forehead: base of the tail mixed with black; on the breast a few markings of ferruginous orange; the upper part of the tail plain olive.

We are indebted for these observations to Mr. Abbot, who further informs us, that these birds frequent the sides of ponds in the spring, and first part of summer, sitting on the top sprigs of the saplings, or branches of the large pines, to warble out their notes; as soon as the young are able to follow the parents, they all leave Georgia. The female begins to build the beginning of May, making the nest in the fork of a sweet gum tree,* curiously woven with the small stalks of a plant, like green hay, lined with wool, and lays five eggs, of a pale or whitish blue, marked or streaked round the larger end with dark brown. Young cocks have the manners of the old ones, singing

* *Amyris balsamifera*.—Lin.

as strong, and are in general more shy; the colours in different birds also vary much, having more or less chestnut and black spots, and in the distribution of colours.

One sent by Mr. Abbot, had the upper parts like a female, but more inclined to green; beneath like that sex, but the yellow rather deeper; chin and throat black; and from the nostrils to the eyes, the black margined beneath with a ferruginous tinge. This was probably a cock of the first summer, as, according to Mr. Abbot, they do not acquire the full plumage for three or four years.

We have much the same account in the *Amer. Ornithology*, in which Mr. Wilson observes, that they generally make the nest of a hemispherical shape, and suspend it from the twigs of an apple tree, usually in orchards; and that it is composed of a loose, tough, flexible grass, well knit and sewed together, lined with wool, and light down of the seeds of the Button-wood;* and that the hen sits fourteen days. We learn, too, that the chief food is insects; and the young birds are easily raised from the nest, being now and then kept for the sake of the song.

32.—LESSER BONANA ORIOLE.

Oriolus Xanthornus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 181. *Lin. Syst.* i. 162. *Gm. Lin.* i. 391. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 243; *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 432.

Xanthornus Mexicanus, *Bris.* ii. 118. t. 11. 2. *Id. Svo.* i. 183.

Icterus Xanthornus, *Daud.* ii. 334.

Ayoquantototl, *Raii Syn.* 171. *Seb.* ii. 102. t. 96. 4. *Klein. Av.* 54. 7.

Petit Cul jaune de Cayenne, *Buf.* iii. 247. *Pl. ent.* 5. f. 1.

Lesser Bonana Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 438. *Id. Sup.* ii. 125. *Edw. pl.* 243.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill blackish; face, throat, quills, and tail black; the rest of the bird bright yellow; wing coverts black, chiefly edged with white, as are the quills within, towards the base; legs black.

* *Platanus occidentalis*, *Lin.*

Inhabits Jamaica, Mexico, &c. in some from the former place, the greater wing coverts were wholly white, and the yellow parts inclining to olive.

Edwards's bird is bigger than that of Brisson : in the latter the lore and chin only are black ; but in the former the chin and throat also, and the coverts have a large portion of white ; the yellow parts in Brisson's are full and bright, but in that of Edwards of a greenish yellow.

33.—LEAST BONANA ORIOLE.

LENGTH five inches and three quarters. Bill black ; through the eyes black ; chin and throat the same ; head, breast, and under parts fine yellow ; deeper and more inclined to orange on the two former ; back, wings, and tail fine olive or yellow green ; quills dusky, edged with the same ; tail rounded, plain ; legs brown.

A second of these had the wing coverts deeply margined with yellow ; the rump fine yellow, as well as the under parts of the body ; legs brownish flesh-colour.—The chin in this bird is black, and cheeks under the eye, but not the throat ; and being rather smaller, seems to prove it to differ in sex, or to be a young bird.

34.—SAINT DOMINGO ORIOLE.

Oriolus Dominicensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 182. *Lin. Syst.* i. 163. *Gm. Lin.* 391. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 442.

Icterus Dominicensis, *Daud.* ii. 395.

Xanthornus Dominicensis, *Bris.* ii. 121. t. 12. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 189.

Le Guirahuro, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. Nos. 64 ? 65 ?

Carouge de St. Domingue, *Bris.* iii. 347; *Pl. enl.* 5. f. 2.

Saint Domingo Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 439.

LENGTH eight inches, breadth twelve inches and a half. Bill and legs black ; general colour of the plumage black, except some of the lesser wing coverts, and lower part of the belly and vent, which are yellow.

Inhabits Mexico, Jamaica, and St. Domingo, where it is called Demoiselle ; and at Jamaica, Lesser Bonana Bird ; but whether any way allied to the last but one described, is uncertain, for it is known by the same name.* The note is said to be like that of a Golden Oriole, with the sharpness of that of a Magpie ; and that these birds suspend their nests, which are in the form of purses, at the extreme twigs of large trees, especially when hanging over the river ; it is also asserted, that in the nest are small partitions, in each of which is a separate nest ; these are very artful birds, and difficult to be taken.

Le Guirahuro, of Azara, does not quite answer to our bird. He says, the bill is black, irides chestnut ; head, and fore part of the neck dusky ; behind, and upper part of the back, quills, and upper wing coverts deep brown, lightly tinged with yellow, the same in respect to the upper tail coverts, which have, besides, a yellow margin ; the rest of the plumage yellow.—If this be really the St. Domingo Species, it may not be in full plumage. It is very common in Paraguay, in the neighbourhood of water, especially on the River Plata, but not further South ; in small troops, but very shy ; male and female much alike. Said to form a suspended nest, hanging it between the thick reeds, more than a foot from the ground ; in one were three white eggs, spotted with rufous.

35.—JAMACAI ORIOLE.

Oriolus Jamacaii, *Ind. Orn.* i. 182. *Gm. Lin.* i. 391. *Raii Syn.* 75. 4. *Will.* 173. t. 42.

Id. Engl. 237. pl. 42. *Salern. Orn.* 221. t. 16. 5. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 438.

Xanthornus Brasiliensis, *Bris.* ii. 120. *Id.* 8vo. i. 89.

Jamachai, ou Pic du Bresil. *Robert. Ic.* pl. 4. †

Carouge du Bresil, *Buf.* iii. 249.

Brasilian Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 439.

LENGTH nine inches and three quarters. Bill black, base blue ; head, and fore part of the neck black, the rest of the body yellow ;

* Supposed by Buffon to be male and female.—*Hist. Ois.* iii. 247. † Robert's bird has a black collar round the neck.

between the wings a black mark ; wing coverts black, with a white spot in the middle ; quills and tail black.

Inhabits Brazil ; makes a nest of rushes, lined with hair, and fastens it to a great leaf of a Bonana, by means of long threads, passing through the leaf, from the ribs to the edges alternately, and resembling a pouch.

36.—YELLOW-WINGED ORIOLE.

Oriolus Cayanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 182. *Lin.* i. 168. *Gm. Lin.* i. 391. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 433.

Icterus Cayanensis, *Daud.* ii. 336.

Xanthornus Cayanensis, *Bris.* ii. 123. t. 9. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 190.

Troupiale noir à couvertures des ailes jaunes, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii: No. 67.

Carouge de St. Thomas, *Buf.* iii. 248. *Pl. enl.* 535, f. 2.

Yellow-winged Pye, *Edw.* 222.

———— Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 440.

SIZE of a Lark ; length eight inches and a quarter, breadth thirteen. The bill, legs, and the whole of the plumage black, except a spot of fine yellow on the wing coverts ; tail rounded at the end.

This is in plenty about Paraguay, towards the 28th degree of latitude ; less frequent at Buenos Ayres ; inhabits the Island of St. Thomas ; found at Cayenne, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico.

Male and female much alike when adult, but do not gain the full plumage till the third year.

Pl. XLII.



White-winged Oriole.

37.—GOLD-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus chrysocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 183. *Lin.* i. 164. *Gm. Lin.* i. 395. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 434.

Icterus chrysocephalus, *Daud.* ii. 336.

Xanthornus icteroceph. *Amer. Bris. App.* 38. t. 2. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 192.

Gracula chrysoptera, *Merrem Ic. Av. Fasc.* i. p. 10. t. 3.

Gold-headed Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 442.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill black, a trifle bent; top of the head, and nape yellow; forehead, sides of the head, neck, back, rump, scapulars, breast, belly, upper part of the thighs, and sides shining black; lower part of the thighs yellow; upper and under tail coverts the same, but paler; lesser wing coverts beneath pale yellow, greater ones cinereous, mixed with yellow and black; above the lesser are fine yellow, the greater blackish; quills black, with pale edges; tail blackish, rounded; legs lead-colour.

In the Collection of Lord Seaforth was one, in which the tail was cuneiform, the two middle feathers four inches long, the outer two and a half; in other things conformable to the above description. Brought from the Island of Trinidad.

38.—WHITE-WINGED ORIOLE.—PL. XLII.

Oriolus leucopterus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 183. *Gm. Lin.* i. 392. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 433.

Oriolus melaleucus, *Mus. Carls. Fasc.* ii. t. 31.

Tangara noir, *Buf.* iv. 257. *Pl. enl.* 179. 2.

Troupiale des Bois noir à tache blanche, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 76.

Guiana Tanager, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 225. the Male.

White-backed Maize-thief, *Arct. Zool.* ii. 141. *Kalm. It.* ii. 274.

White-winged Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 440. pl. in title page.

SIZE of a Lark; length seven inches and three quarters. Bill and legs black; general colour of the plumage glossy black, except

the inner wing coverts, on which is a patch of white; under wing coverts white; tail three inches and a half long, even; the wings reach rather beyond the base.

Inhabits Cayenne, and is the male of the following.

Tangara noir, *Buf.* ii. 257. *Pl. enl.* 711.
Guiana Tanager, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 225. the female.

This is wholly rufous, inclining to ash-colour beneath; the bill is dusky; legs yellowish.

Inhabits Guiana, as well as Cayenne, in the more open spots, and lives on small fruits and insects; has a shrill voice, but not what may be called a song; generally seen in pairs, and never in flocks.

39.—YELLOW-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus icterocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 183. *Lin.* i. 163. *Gm. Linn.* i. 392. *Shaw's Zoot.* vii. 434.

Icterus icterocephalus, *Daud.* ii. 337.

Xanthornus icteroceph. *Bris.* ii. 124. t. 12. f. 4. *Id.* 8vo. i. 190. *Spalowsk.* ii. t. 17.

Cornix atra, capite, collo, pectoreque flavis, *N. C. Petr.* xi. 435. t. 15.

Coiffes jaunes, *Buf.* iii. 217. 10. *Pl. enl.* 343.

Yellow-headed Starling, *Edw.* t. 323.

Yellow-headed Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 441.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill blackish; base covered with short, black feathers; head, throat, and neck before fine yellow; the rest of the plumage black, not glossy; the lore black; legs brown.

Inhabits Cayenne.

A.—Length ten inches. Bill glossy black; head and neck before to the breast, fine deep yellow; lore and round the eye black; the rest of the plumage black, slightly glossed; some of the wing

coverts are white, as also the bastard wing, forming an interrupted streak; under tail coverts mixed with yellow; tail even, four inches long; legs stout, black.

A specimen of this was in the collection of Mr. Bullock; it measured more in length than the other, yet agreed in too many points to form a distinct Species.

40.—SCHOMBURGER ORIOLE.

Oriolus melancholicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 184. *Lin.* i. 163. *Gm. Lin.* i. 393. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 435.

Icterus melancholicus, *Daud.* ii. 337.

Xanthornus nævius, *Bris.* ii. 126. *Id. Svo.* i. 191.

Fringilla ex fusco et nigro varia, *Klein. Av.* 98.

Schomburger Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 441. *Edw.* pl. 85.

SIZE of a Lark; length six inches. Bill flesh-colour; irides hazel; general colour of the plumage rufous brown, beneath the same, but paler, each feather marked with a blackish spot in the middle, except on the crown, where it is plain; lower part of the belly, thighs, and both tail coverts light brown; scapulars the same, with a tinge of yellow; cheeks and throat black, narrowing on each side of the neck, and ending in a point on the lower part of it, just above the shoulders; quills and tail blackish, the feathers edged with rufous; legs flesh-colour.

The female is for the most part of a dingy yellow, blended with dirty white, giving an unpleasing uniformity.

A.—Troupiale tacheté de Cayenne, *Buf.* iii. 123. *Pl. enl.* 448. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 442. A.

In this the male has the throat white; a streak of the same through the eye, between two other black ones, parallel to it; irides

reddish orange; each feather black-brown in the middle, bordered with orange on the wings, tail, and lower part of the body; and with yellowish on the upper parts.

Inhabits Cayenne.

41.—FORK-TAILED ORIOLE.

Oriolus furcatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 184. *Gm. Lin.* i. 395. *Daud.* ii. 354. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 432.

Icterus caudâ bifidâ, *Bris.* ii. 113. t. 10. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo, i. 187.

Sturnus caudâ divisâ, *Klein. Av.* 64.

Turdus niger Mexicanus, *Seba* i. 102. t. 65. f. 4.

Fork-tailed Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 443.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill yellow; plumage in general black, inclining to blue on the back, rump, quills, and tail; lower tail coverts white; tail long, and forked; legs black.

Inhabits Mexico.

42.—WHISTLER ORIOLE.

Oriolus viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 184. *Gm. Lin.* i. 395. *Daud.* ii. 352. *Shaw's Zool.* ii. 446.

Icterus minor viridis, *Bris.* ii. 113. t. 10. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo, i. 187.

Troupiale de St. Domingue, Siffleur, *Buf.* iii. 230. *Pl. enl.* 236. 1.

Troupiale, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. liv.

Whistler Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 443.

LENGTH almost seven inches. Bill horn-colour; head, neck, and upper parts of the back olive-brown; breast the same, tinged with rufous, forehead paler; lower part of the back, rump, belly, sides, upper and lower tail coverts, and lesser wing coverts olive green; thighs, olive yellow; under wing coverts, and edge of the

wing yellow ; greater upper wing coverts brown, edged with yellow ; tail rounded, above dull olive, edged with olive green ; beneath olive green ; legs grey.

Inhabits *St. Domingo*, where it is called *Siffleur* ; its note being a sort of whistle, and very agreeable.—Seems allied to the following.

43.—RED-BREASTED ORIOLE.

Oriolus Americanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 178. *Gm. Lin.* i. 386. *Daud.* ii. 343. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 428.

Merula Indica pectore cinnabarino, *Raii* 67. *Will.* 143. *Klein. Av.* 89.

Tanagra militaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 431. *Lin.* i. 316. *Mus. Adolp.* ii. 30. *Gm. Lin.* i. 895. *Borowsk.* iii. 174.

Emberiza militaris, *Amœn. ac.* iv. 241.

Cardinalis fuscus, *Bris.* iii. 51. *Id. Svo.* i. 317. *Buf.* iv. 303. § 7. *Klein.* 96. 16.

Troupiale à Gorge ensanglantée, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 70.

Troupiale de Cayenne, *Buf.* iv. 218. *Pl. enl.* 236. 2.

Troupiale, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. liv.

Greater Bulfinch, or Shirley, *Edw.* pl. 82 & 342. *Bancr. Guian.* 180. *Osb. Voy.* i. 329.

Red-breasted Indian Blackbird, *Will. Engl.* 194. § 7?

Mocking-bird of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* 177.

Military Tanager, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 242.

Red-breasted Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 430.

LENGTH from six to seven inches. Bill dusky black ; general colour of the plumage dusky brown or black ; but the chin, fore part of the neck, and breast, are deep red ; also the upper ridges of the wings ; legs brown. This is the male.

A.—*Oriolus Guianensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 179. *Lin.* i. 162. *Gm. Lin.* i. 388. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 438.

Icterus Guianensis, *Bris.* ii. 107. t. 11. f. 2. *Id. Svo.* i. 185.

Troupiale de la Guiane, *Buf.* iii. 218. *Pl. enl.* 536.

Guiana Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 430.

This is about seven inches long ; the plumage black, each feather margined with grey ; beneath from the chin to middle of the belly

red ; the inner ridge of the wing is also red ; tail somewhat striated with grey ; legs brown.

This is found with the former, and is probably the female, if not the young bird, which is subject to some variety, arising from different periods of age ; some have the breast almost white, and are smaller, and in such the tail feathers are barred beneath with deeper and paler brown, and dashed with brown on the belly ; in others the breast alone is red ; and in one specimen only a few red dashes on the chin, and the breast not red ; but in all the shoulders were more or less of the last-named colours.

Dr. Bancroft's bird is described with a flesh-coloured bill ; general colour of the plumage black ; the chin, throat, breast, and margins of the wings, also the crown of the head, red.

These birds inhabit Cayenne, Guiana, and other warm parts of America, and are said to make nests of a curious structure, cylindrical, from twelve to fifteen inches in circumference ; these are fixed in a dependent manner, on the high branches of the tallest trees, and wafted in every direction by the wind, on which account their great length is necessary, to prevent the inhabitant being thrown out by every gust. The voice is sweet and harmonious, and sometimes imitates the notes of other birds.

B.—Size of the other. Bill and legs pale ; head, chin, and upper parts of the body, wings, and tail rufous brown ; throat, breast, and outer bend of the wing fine vermilion-colour ; thighs and vent rufous yellow.

Inhabits Bengal, called there Rhoocorah, or Dirt-eater ; but why it has obtained that name is not said. I have also seen a bird greatly similar, in drawings from China.—It is with great uncertainty that we join this with the others which are natives of America ; to be justified only by external appearance.

44.—RUSTY-CROWNED ORIOLE.

Troupiale à Calotte rousse, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 72.

LENGTH seven inches, breadth ten. Bill stout, three quarters of an inch long, conical from the base, and pointed at the tip, colour pale lead; the crown and whole top of the head fine ferruginous, inclining to the colour of Spanish snuff; chin and throat the same; sides of the head, and all the rest of the plumage fine glossy black; tail more than two inches long, even at the end, and the quills, when closed, reach to about one-fourth of the length; legs rather stout, and black.

Inhabits America.—M. Azara observed six of these together in Paraguay, said to have been met with in the marshes; one of them taken alive, and kept in a cage, lived for some time, and was fed with bruised maize.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

45.—RUFIOUS-WINGED ORIOLE.

Le Troupiale noir, à couvertures des ailes rouges, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 74.

LENGTH eight inches, extent ten. Bill stout, sharp-pointed, and black; plumage wholly black, except a snuff-coloured spot, of half an inch in breadth, on the middle of the wing coverts; tail cuneiform; the outer feather eleven lines shorter than the two middle ones; legs black.

Inhabits South America.—In Paraguay the Guaranis call it Guirahumi, (or Small Blackbird); makes a suspended nest, but neither long nor deep, attached to the end of the branches of the Palm-tree, but so shallow, that the sides scarcely rise above the thick bed of leaves, which serves for the lining; the eggs are three in number.

46.—YELLOW-THROATED ORIOLE.

Oriolus virescens, *Ind. Orn.* 185. *Gm. Lin.* i. 393. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 444.

Icterus virescens, *Daud.* ii. 185.

Yellow-throated Oriole, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 89. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 150.

LENGTH nine inches, breadth fifteen and a half. Bill dusky; over the eye a bright yellow streak; cheeks and throat the same; the rest of the plumage tinged with green; some of the wing coverts tipped with white; legs dusky.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay.

47.—SHARP-TAILED ORIOLE.—PL. XLIII.

Oriolus caudacutus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 394. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 436.

Icterus caudacutus, *Daud.* ii. 354.

Fringilla caudacuta, Sharp-tailed Finch, *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 34. f. 3.

Sharp-tailed Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 438. pl. 17. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 152.

SIZE of a Lark; length five inches and a quarter, extent of the wings seven and a quarter. Bill dusky; irides hazel; crown and cheeks brown; above and below the latter, dusky yellow or orange; from the forehead a broad stripe of ash-colour passes down the middle of the crown to the hind head, bounded on each side with a darker one; under parts from the breast dull, pale yellow, with dark brown streaks; the throat and middle of the belly white; the back varied with ash-colour and black, and a few curved marks of white; beneath the wings buff, spotted with black; wing coverts and quills dusky, edged with light reddish buff; tail a trifle cuneiform, the feathers sharp-pointed, the colour much as in the quills, and seems obscurely barred with a darker colour; legs pale brown, or clay-colour.



Sharp tailed Oriole.

Inhabits America; not unfrequently found about New York. A specimen brought from thence in Miss Blackburn's collection, from which Mr. Pennant obtained his description.—Mr. Wilson observes, that it has the same manners, and associates with the Sea-side Finch, but is by far a less numerous species.

48.—AONALASCHKAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Aonalaschkensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 394. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 444.

Daud. ii. 354. (*Icterus*).

Aonalashkan Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 447. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 151.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill brown; plumage brown above, the middle of the feathers darker; between the bill and eye a white mark; wing coverts and second quills edged with ferruginous; prime quills brown; tail the same, with ferruginous edges; chin dirty white; on each side, under the throat, a diverging mark of brown; neck before, and breast rusty brown; middle of the belly plain; sides dusky; legs brown.

Inhabits Aonalashka.

49.—RED ORIOLE.

Oriolus ruber, *Ind. Orn.* i. 179. *Gm. Lin.* i. 388. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 429.

Icterus ruber, *Daud.* ii. 346.

Troupiale rouge d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* 113. t. 68.

Red Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 431.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill blackish; irides fire-coloured; head, neck, back, and thighs vermilion red; quills, belly, and tail velvet black; legs blackish.

Inhabits the Isle of Panay.

50.—ANTIGUAN YELLOW ORIOLE.

Oriolus flavus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 179. *Gm. Lin.* i. 389. *Daud.* ii. 347. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 420.
 Troupiale jaune d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* 13. t. 69.
 Troupiale á tête jaune, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 66.
 Antiguan Yellow Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 432.

SIZE of the last. Bill blackish; head, neck before, breast, and belly, the colour of yellow orpiment; neck behind, wings, and tail black, and like velvet; legs blackish.

Found with the last—Said to inhabit also the New Continent, about the River Plate, in South America; called there *Ventre-coloré*. This M. Azara confirms, and that it is seven inches and a half long, and twelve broad; very common in Paraguay, quite to Buenos Ayres, sometimes in flocks with other species, often approaching houses. Male and female alike.

51.—KINK ORIOLE.

Oriolus Sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 394.
Oriolus Buffonianus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 437.
 Le Kink, *Buf.* iii. 253. *Pl. enl.* 617.
 Kink Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 448.

SIZE of a Thrush. Bill reddish brown; head, neck, and upper part of the back greyish ash-colour; the rest of the plumage white; quills the colour of polished steel, with a violet green gloss; tail short, rounded; the two middle feathers as the quills, with white tips; the two next the same, but the white increasing to the outer ones, which are mostly white, the base only being steel-coloured; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits China—seems a species between an Oriole and Thrush, partaking of both.

52.—GOLDEN ORIOLE.

- Oriolus Galbula, *Ind. Orn.* i. 186. *Lin.* i. 160. *Gm. Lin.* i. 382. *Act. Stockh.* 1750. t. 3. f. 5. *Georgi.* 165. *Sepp. Vog.* t. 11. *Kram.* 360. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 116. *Faun. Arag.* 72. *Bechst. Deut.* ii. 478. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 1292. *Gerin.* iii. t. 307, 8, 9. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 408. pl. 53. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 79. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 128.
- Coracias Oriolus, *Faun. Suec.* No. 95. *Scop. Ann.* i. 45. *Faun. Arab.* 7.
- Turdus aureus, *Klein. Av.* 66. *Id. Ov.* t. 9. f. 2. *Id. Stem.* t. 14. f. 8. a.
- Der gelbe Pirol, Goldamsel, Kirschfink, *Schmid Vog.* p. 50. t. 38.
- Galbula, *Raii* 68. *Will.* 147. t. 36. 38. *Id. Engl.* 198. (Witwall)
- Oriolus, *Bris.* ii. 320. *Id.* 8vo. 217. *Hist. Prov.* i. 491.
- Widewal, Pyrold, *Frisch* pl. 31. M & F.
- Die Golddrossel, *Naturf.* ix. s. 46.
- Kirschvogel, *Gunth. Nest. U. Ey.* t. 47.
- Oropendola, *Gabin d. H. Nat. de Madrid*, i. lam. 4. p. 9.
- Il Rigogolo, *Cet. Uc. Sard.* 79.
- Loriot, *Buf.* iii. 254. pl. 17. *Pl. enl.* 26. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 271.
- Yellow-bird from Bengal, *Albin*, iii. pl. 19?
- Golden Oriole, Golden Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 449, *Id. Sup.* 89. *Id. Sup.* ii. 126. *Br. Zool. App.* iv. pl. 4. *Id.* 1812. 303. pl. 39. *Lewin's Birds*, ii. pl. 43. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 285. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

SIZE of a Blackbird; length nine inches and a half. Bill brownish red; irides red; plumage chiefly fine golden yellow; between the bill and eye a streak of black; wings black, marked here and there with yellow; on the middle of the wing a patch of yellow; the two middle tail feathers black, the base of them olive, and the tips yellow; the others black from the base to the middle, from thence to the tip yellow; legs lead-colour.

The female is dull greenish where the male is black; wings dusky; tail dirty green, all but the two middle feathers yellowish white.

The young birds resemble the females; at first are more spotted, but towards the end of August, the yellow begins to appear; they have a different note from the old ones, which is like the words Yo, Yo, Yo, sometimes followed by a mewling like a cat.

This beautiful species is common in many parts of Europe, said to be plentiful in France in summer, and to breed there; migrates into England and Sweden, but at rare and uncertain periods; is mentioned as a Russian species; comes twice a year into Switzerland; found also in Carniola; is seen at Malta in September, on its passage southward, returning as spring advances to the north by the same track; comes into Constantinople in the spring, and leaves it in September; but remains in Alexandria until November, when it departs; appears at Gibraltar the end of April, but only a few stragglers on their passage, their residence being in the more cultivated inland parts, where they meet with greater abundance of fruits, but some few never fail to stop in places where almonds, figs, cherries, oranges, pomegranates, pears, locust, and other fruits grow, taking up their residence among them for the summer, and in defect of other food, will be content with insects and their pupæ.

The nest is of a curious construction, not unlike some others of the Oriole tribe, in shape of a purse, fastened to the extreme forks of tall trees, and composed of fibres of hemp or straw, mixed with fine dry stalks of grass, lined with moss and lichen; eggs four or five, of a dirty white, spotted with dark brown, most so at the larger end; the female is so careful of her young, as sometimes to suffer herself to be taken with the nest and eggs; and has been known to sit upon them in a cage, till she died. The bird has a loud cry, to be heard far off, and it is said to whistle before rain.* The flesh is well relished, for Willughby mentions, having seen them exposed for sale in the poulterers shops at Naples; in short, they seem to be more or less frequent in the greater part of the old Continent. Russel found them at Aleppo, where they serve for food; the same in Egypt, where they are fifteen days in passing.† There is no doubt of their being found in the province of Oude, in India, from whence drawings of both sexes have been sent to Lord Mount Norris, by the name of Pilluck.

* *Gesner.*

† *Hist. Alep.*

A.—The Mango Bird found by Mr. Macneil in plenty in the Isle of Salset,* seems to be a Variety only of the above; general colours the same, but marked on the chin, throat, breast, and beginning of the belly with slender, dusky streaks; the two middle tail feathers olive-yellow, with bright yellow tips; the others, olive-yellow for half the length, then black, and lastly tipped with fine yellow; Mr. M. observes, that the notes are plaintive and melodious, though simple.

Mr. Bartolomeo † likewise mentions another, found in India, and known at Malabar by the name of Magnakli. This is said to be entirely yellow, except the wings, which are black.

The Variety of Golden Oriole, among Mr. Salt's birds, differed in having a considerable portion of fine yellow on the margins of the wing coverts, so as to make them appear wholly yellow; the margins also of all the quills are more or less yellow; and except the three outer ones, all are marked at the ends with the same; most of the second quills bifid at the tips, and broad; the two middle tail feathers are black, the very tips yellow, the next on each side black, with part of the outer edge and end yellow; the other four wholly yellow; the inner one of these has the shaft black for one-third of the length. Bill and legs as in the European Species.

53.—YELLOW, ORIOLE.

Ampelis lutea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 368.

Ampelis luteus, *Mus. Carls.* iii. t. 70:

Yellow Chatterer, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 190.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill black; at the gape a spot of white; body above olive brown, beneath yellow, growing white towards the vent; rump yellow; the two middle tail feathers black, tipped with yellow; the others dusky yellow; legs black.

* *Archæolog.* viii. 252.

† *Voy. to India*, 224.

From whence the above came seems not to be known. The bill in Dr. Sparrman's figure is a trifle bent, but very sharp at the point, more like that of an Oriole than of a Chatterer, as M. Sparrman calls it. It is probably a Variety of the female of the Golden Oriole; or a young bird in imperfect plumage.

54.—BLACK-CHEEKED ORIOLE.

Loriodor, *Levaill. Afr. vi. 49. No. 260.*

RATHER larger than the Common Oriole, but much like it. Bill and eyes deep brownish red, at the base a few hairs; general colour of the plumage yellow; through the eye to the nape a black streak, broader in the middle, and pointed before and behind; wing coverts yellow, but some of them fringed with black; quills black, more or less edged with yellow, having more yellow as they are nearer the back; tail two inches and three quarters long, cuneiform; the two middle feathers black, with a spot of yellow, and pointed; the others black, spotted with white, and the ends yellow, occupying a greater space as they are more outward, so that the exterior one is almost wholly yellow; legs as the bill.

The female is smaller, the yellow inclines to olive, and the black less pure. The young are olive-green, brownish on the wings and tail, and pale yellow on the belly and vent.

Inhabits the South of Africa, and is there a Bird of Passage, being only met with during the time of incubation; after the fruit season departing elsewhere: the nest not met with: the song of the male is much varied.

A.—Length nine inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, brownish red; plumage fine yellow; through the eye a black streak to the

nape; lesser wing coverts yellow; greater black edged yellow; quills, chiefly the inner, fringed with white; tail black, the end for one-third yellow, but the two middle feathers only yellow for a quarter of an inch; quills reach three-fourths on the tail; legs black.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

B.—*Turdus flavus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 350. *Gm. Lin.* i. 836.
 Merle jaune de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 193.
 Yellow Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 63.

Size of a Blackbird. Bill red; irides grey; plumage in general deep yellow, paler beneath; shafts of the feathers white; eye surrounded with white feathers; from the upper mandible a band of black, finishing in a point beyond the eye; legs red.

Inhabits China. I find in Indian drawings one called Mutch-runga-Parowari: in this the upper parts have a tinge of green, the same streak through the eye; tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers yellow, the others black, spotted with white: probably this differs from the last described only in sex.

55.—COCHIN-CHINA ORIOLE.

Oriolus Chinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 188. *δ.* *Lin.* i. 160. *Gm. Lin.* i. 383. *Gerin.* iii. 320. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 412. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 152.
Oriolus Cochinsinensis, *Bris.* ii. 326. t. 33. l. *Id.* Svo. i. 248.
Oropendula atris et aureis variieg. plumis, *Ph. Trans.* xxiii. 1397.
 Lorient, *Tem. Man. Anal.* ii. p. liv.
 Le Couliavan, *Buf.* iii. 262. l. *Pl. enl.* 570. *Gen. Syn.* iii. 452. C.
 Yellow Indian Starling, *Edw.* pl. 186.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill yellowish; general colour of the plumage yellow and black, not unlike the others, but distinguished by having a black mark like a horse-shoe, across the crown, from

eye to eye ; wing coverts yellow instead of black ; quills black, more or less, from the base, the rest of the length yellow, the latter occupying more space as the feathers are outward, the exterior being nearly all yellow ; legs black.

The female differs in having the colours less bright.

Inhabits Cochin China, and there called Gouliavan ; found also at Java, and called by the natives Kepodang.

56.—INDIAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Indicus, *Bris.* ii. 328. *Id.* Svo. i. 248. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 412. *Ind. Orn.* i. 188. ϵ .

Chlorio Indicus, *Aldr. Av.* i. t. 862. *Johnst.* p. 80. t. 41.

Loriot des Indes, *Buf.* iii. 264. III. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 452. D.

THE bill and legs in this bird are red, but in plumage it does not vary considerably from the last described ; and like that, has the horse-shoe mark from the angles of the mouth, passing over the crown ; the wings are marked with bluish longitudinal spots, and a band of blue across the middle of the tail.

Inhabits the East Indies : varies but very little from the last.

57.—BLACK-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus melanocephalus, *Lin.* i. 160. σ *Gm. Lin.* i. 383. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 411. *Ind. Orn.* i. 187. β .

Oriolus Bengalensis, *Bris.* ii. 329. *Id.* Svo. i. 249.

Pica Americ. luteo-nigra varia, *Gerini.* ii. t. 158.

Loriot, *Tem. Man. Anal.* pl. 54.

Loriot de la Chine, *Buf.* iii. 262. II. *Pl.enl.* 79.

Loriot Rieur, *Levail. Afr.* vi. p. 55. pl. 263.

Yellow Starling from Bengal, *Alb.* ii. pl. 41.

Black-headed Icterus, *Edw.* pl. 77. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 451. A. *Nat. Misc.* 473.

LENGTH nearly nine inches. Bill red ; irides hazel ; head and throat deep black ; quills black, marked longitudinally with yellow ;

the rest of the body, and beneath, fine yellow; the two middle tail feathers yellow from the base to the middle, then black, with a yellow tip; the next yellow, with a large spot of black on the inner web, near the end, the others wholly yellow, shafts of all whitish; legs dusky.

That figured by Albin had the throat and neck before marked with minute brown streaks; a variation arising from age or sex.

One of these, in General Hardwicke's collection of drawings, said to be a female, had the head partially black, being dark green, with black streaks; general plumage pale yellow; greater wing coverts here and there streaked with dusky; quills dusky, margined with yellow; middle of the tail feathers marked irregularly with dusky; the forehead yellow; chin and throat white, the latter marked with a few narrow dusky streaks; bill black.

Found at Calcutta; also at Madras, and other parts of India; called, on the Coast of Coromandel, Peercol and Peerool,* at Calcutta, Peeluck. M. Levaillant found it within the Cape of Good Hope, in the woods near Groote Vis Riviere, and the Gamtoos. Nest and eggs unknown.

58.—MOTTLED ORIOLE.

Icterus Maderaspatanus nævius, *Bris.* ii. 91. *Id.* 8vo. p. 180. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 411.

Ind. Orn. i. 187. γ .

Pica maderaspatana, Mottled Jay, *Raii* 195. t. i. f. 7. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 451. B.

LENGTH near eight inches. Bill reddish brown; forehead, to the eyes, bright yellow; the rest of the head, throat, and neck black; the plumage otherwise fine yellow, dotted with black; upper wing coverts, quills, and tail black.

Inhabits Madras: Is called, by the Gentoos, Cundoe Vanga Pandooe.

* The Golden Thrush is called in Silesia, Pirohle.—See Kramer.

59.—NUN ORIOLE.

Turdus Monacha, *Ind. Orn.* i. 357. *Gm. Lin.* i. 824.
 Le Moloxita, ou la Religieuse d'Abissinie, *Buf.* iii. 406.
 Lorient Coudougnan, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 52. pl. 261. 262.
 Nun Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 77.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill reddish; head black, descending on the throat, and ending in a point on the breast; upper parts of the body yellow, more or less tinged with brown; the under pale yellow; wing coverts and tail feathers brown, bordered with yellow, the end rounded; quills blackish, edged with light grey; legs cinereous.

Inhabits the woods of Abyssinia, and feeds on berries and fruits; found frequently on trees, growing on the edges of precipices, which renders it difficult to shoot, or to obtain afterwards. M. Levaillant says, the female is smaller, the colours more dull, and the young even more so; found very abundant in all the forests East of Africa, from Brak Rivier to the Caffres; the nest of twigs, fine roots, and moss, lined with feathers; eggs dirty white, with brown spots, encircling the larger end; the notes very agreeable, and it imitates those of other birds, its own supposed to resemble the word Coudougnan. Mr. Salt met with this at Mozambique, on a mango tree.

60.—STRIPED-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus radiatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 188. *Gm. Lin.* i. 384. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 443.
 — capite striato, *Bris.* ii. 332. *Id.* 8vo. i. 249.
Merula bicolor, *Aldrov.* ii. 624. *Raii* 67. *Will.* 144.
 Lorient à tête rayée, *Buf.* iii. 265.
 Striped-headed Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 453.

LESS than a Blackbird. Bill reddish yellow; head, and neck before black, the feathers tipped with white; hind part of the neck,

back, rump, and upper tail coverts reddish yellow; beneath the body the same, but paler; wing coverts and quills black, edged with white; tail reddish yellow; legs yellow, claws reddish.

Country uncertain; probably belongs to the last described.— Among the birds brought from Abyssinia, by Mr. Salt, is one apparently between the two: in this last the tail is greatly rounded, the two middle feathers greenish olive, ends fringed with yellow; the next the same, with a dusky tip; the others black, with yellow ends; the yellow having most space on the outer feathers.

61.—YELLOW-BACKED ORIOLE.

Oriolus Xanthonotus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 152.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill red; plumage chiefly black; the belly whitish, streaked with black; scapulars, axillaries, rump, vent, and inner part of the tail feathers yellow; legs black.

Inhabits Java.

GENUS XVIII.—GRAKLE.

* <i>With the Head more or less naked.</i>	11 New-Holland Gr.	24 Green Gr.
1 Minor Grakle.	12 Surinagur Gr.	25 Black-headed Gr.
A Greater Gr.	13 Indian Gr.	26 Pied Gr.
2 Bald Gr.	14 Cockscomb Gr.	27 Cinereous Gr.
3 Paradise Gr.	15 Yellow-faced Gr.	28 Brown Gr.
A Black-winged Gr.	16 Bare-necked Gr.	29 White-vented Gr.
B White-tailed Gr.	17 Fetid Gr.	30 Sattin Gr.
4 White-headed Gr.	18 Tufted Gr.	31 Glossy Gr.
5 Pagoda Gr.	19 Long-billed Gr.	32 Shining Gr.
6 Malabar Gr.	** <i>The Head covered with feathers:</i>	33 Boat-tailed Gr.
7 Grey Gr.	20 Crested Gr.	34 Georgian Gr.
8 Gingi Gr.	21 Dial Gr.	35 Purple Gr.
9 Gosalic Gr.	A Var.	36 Chili Gr.
A Var.	22 Egyptian Gr.	37 Noble Gr.
10 Javan Gr.	23 Abyssinian Gr.	38 Climbing Gr.
		39 Picoid Gr.

BILL convex, a little compressed on the sides, and cultrated.

Nostrils small, often near the edge.

Tongue various.

Toes three before and one behind, the middle one connected at the base with the outer. Claws hooked and sharp.

* WITH THE HEAD MORE OR LESS NAKED.

1.—MINOR GRAKLE.

Gracula religiosa, *Ind. Orn.* i. 189. *Lin. Syn.* i. 164. *Gm. Lin.* i. 395. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 118. t. 12. *Daud.* ii. 283. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 451. t. 54. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lii.

Sturnus Indicus Bontii, *Raii Syn.* 68. *Will.* 145. t. 38. *Klein. Av.* 60. *Gerin.* iii. p. 318. t. 74.

Corvus Javanensis, *Osborn. It.* 102. *Id. Engl.* i. 157.

Eulabes religiosa, *Lin. Tran.* xiii. p. 162.

Le Mainate, *Buf.* iii. 416. pl. 25. *Pl. ent.* 268. *Bris.* ii. 305. t. 28. f. 2. *Id. Svo.* i. 242.
 Der Plauderer, oder Minor, *Schmid Vog.* p. 46. t. 33.
 Bontius's Indian Starling, *Will. Engl.* 196. pl. 38.
 Minor Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 455. *Id. Sup.* 90. *Alb.* ii. pl. 38. *Hist. Sumatr.* 98.
Edw. pl. 17.

SIZE of a blackbird; length ten inches and a half; expanse of wing nineteen inches. Bill orange-colour, paler at the tip; nostrils oblong, in the middle of the bill; irides hazel; feathers on the top of the head short, like velvet, but down the middle as on the rest of the body; on each side of the head is a naked membrane, from beneath each eye to the hind head, but does not unite there; it is irregular as to breadth, loose on the edges, and yellowish, varying in different seasons of the year, or when the bird is angry, or pleased: the general colour of the plumage is black, glossed with purple, violet, and green, in different lights; sometimes with a slight tuft at the back of the neck, below the nape; on the quills a bar of white; tail even at the end, consisting of twelve feathers, and is three inches in length; legs orange; claws pale brown.

This species inhabits various parts of the East Indies, in the Isle of Hainan, and almost every Isle beyond the Ganges; remarkable for whistling, singing, and talking, more so than any Parrot, and very distinctly, imitating the human speech in greater perfection than any other of the feathered tribe; its food is said to consist of vegetables of all kinds, and fruits; is particularly fond of cherries and grapes, at least is greedy of them in a tame state; it is easily domesticated, and becomes very familiar.* Notwithstanding so many Authors have mentioned the bird, I do not find its manners at large, nidification, &c. treated of by any one.

It is common at Java, and there called Maynoa, also, Beo or Mencho; and at Sumatra, Teeong; in India, Moina, and Pahania

* In Sir W. Jones's Life, mention is made of the domestic and engaging Mayana, which bids us good morrow at our windows.

Mina, or Hill Moina. It probably is a native of China, as we frequently see it in Chinese Paintings, and is there called Lefkoa, yet we cannot be certain of this, as we were informed by a Friend, that those kept in cages, at Canton, were said to have been purchased at Java, and that they are there sold for five shillings each.

M. Temminck forms a Genus of this under the name of *Gracula*, or Mainate, and of which the Minor Grakle is the only Species.

- A.—*Mainatus major*, *Bris.* ii. 308. *Id.* 8vo. i. 243.
Cornicula, seu *Monedula Indica orientalis*, *Klein. Av.* 60. 12.
 Le grand Mainate, *Buf.* iii. 419. *Gerin.* iii. t. 319.
 Greater Minor, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 457. A. *Edw.* pl. 17. lower fig.

This differs from the other only in size, being much bigger, and equal to that of a Jackdaw.

Inhabits the Isle of Hainan, in Asia, and probably varies from the other only in sex or age.

2.—BALD GRAKLE.

- Gracula calva*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 189. *Lin.* i. 164. *Gm. Lin.* i. 396. *Daud.* ii. 284. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 689. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 461. t. 56.
Merula calva Philippensis, *Bris.* ii. 280. t. 26. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 236.
 Pastor Martin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lv.
 Merle chauve des Philippines, Goulin, *Buf.* iii. 420. *Pl. enl.* 200.
 Iting, Tabaduru, Gulin, Palalacæ Species, *Phil. Trans.* xxiii. 1397. 43.
 Bald Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 457.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length ten inches, breadth fourteen and a quarter. Bill brown; head and cheeks bare, and flesh-coloured, but down the middle, from the base of the bill to the hindhead, is a narrow list of short brown feathers; general colour of the plumage, on the upper parts of the body, is silvery ash, beneath grey brown;

wing coverts, quills, and tail black brown, the last three inches and a half in length; legs brown.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands, and said to build the nest in hollow trees, especially the cocoa nut; lives on fruits, is very voracious, soon digesting what it eats, insomuch that a vulgar error has arisen, of there being no circumvolution of intestines, but only one strait passage from the mouth to the vent; it is reported to be a noisy, chattering bird, and when irritated, the bare part about the head changes to a deep red.

It varies in having the under parts brown, spotted with white; and in some the under parts are yellow brown.

Sonnerat mentions one, which was two inches longer: the feathers surrounding the naked part of the head, and down the middle of it, black; under parts of the body the same; wings, tail, and upper parts grey, lightest on the rump and neck.

One, similar to the above, twelve inches long, the tail four inches and a half, inhabits India, and called Gogoye; but this seems not peculiar, as others of a different Genus, such as the Crying and Chinese Thrushes, are called by the same name.

3.—PARADISE GRAKLE.

Gracula tristis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 190. *Lin. Syst.* i. 167. *Gm. Lin.* i. 401. (Paradisea).
Shaw's Zool. vii. 455.

Gracula grillivora, *Daud.* ii. 285.

Merula Philippensis, *Bris.* ii. 278. t. 26. f. 1. *Id. Svo.* i. 235.

Martin, *Buf.* iii. 423. *Ess. Philosoph.* p. 44.

Merle des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 219.

Paradise Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 458. *Id. Sup.* ii. 127.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill yellow; irides dove-colour; the upper part of the head covered with narrow black feathers, similar to those of the Bird of Paradise; behind the eyes a

triangular bare red space, taking rise from the nostrils, as a line; throat, neck, and upper parts of the breast blackish, tinged with grey; lower part of the latter, back, rump, scapulars, upper and under wing, and upper tail coverts and thighs, chestnut brown; belly, sides, edge of the wing, under wing and tail coverts, whitish; prime quills half white, half dusky, secondaries brown; tail deeper brown, the side feathers tipped with white; legs yellow.* The female like the male in plumage.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands, and Bombay; also Ceylon; is a various feeder, and very gluttonous in its appetite; is useful in its wild state, in freeing the backs of oxen from vermin, and has been known, when kept in confinement, to swallow a young rat, more than two inches long, whole, after bruising it against the wires of its cage; is also very fond of locusts and grasshoppers. They build twice in a year, chiefly in the forks of palm trees, though not unfrequently in outhouses, making a coarse sort of nest, and generally lay four blue eggs. The young birds are easily tamed, and soon learn to speak, imitating the cries of the common domestic poultry, &c.

This was ranked formerly by Linnæus with his Paradise Bird, on account of the velvet-like feathers about the bill; but why he should have named it *tristis* is not so clear, as, according to Dr. Buchanan, it is the most cheerful bird in India: it has a great variety of musical powers, is often very noisy, but sometimes, especially at dawn, has a pleasant chirping song. When these birds meet with a snake, they assemble round it, and scream violently, and by this means discover it to others; when tame, it will imitate the human voice; eats grain, milk, and insects; builds in trees, lays the eggs in June, in the hollows, on a little straw; a nest of one met with, of twenty inches in diameter, was made of bents; in it were two greenish blue eggs, one end much narrower than the other. Dr. B. says it abounds in

* I observe a drawing of one from India, with the bill, caruncle, and legs orange. This is called Gursall Mainah. Another of these, not widely differing, was named Saulak.

India,* and calls it a Thrush, as it has a notch at the tip of the upper mandible; but this, though a general circumstance, is not an exclusive one, as some birds, by no means of that Genus, have it, and others, reputedly Thrushes, have no trace of such character. In the Hindustan Language it is called Desy Meina; at Ceylon, Kawadiya, or Eoms-kowy-deah.

A.—*Gracula melanoptera*, *Daud.* ii. 286.

Size of the former, and differs greatly in plumage, being wholly white, excepting the quills, which are black.

One of these is in the Museum at Paris, and appears to be a mere Variety.

B.—Length seven inches and a half. Bill one inch, deep yellow; at the base arises a bare yellow space, continuing beneath the eye, and behind it, for near a quarter of an inch, ending in a point; plumage in general fine pale ash-colour, paler on the lower belly and vent; sides of the head inclining to dusky; lesser wing coverts as the back; the greater, and second quills dusky black, the base of the latter white for some length, forming a bar; greater quills white, but dusky in the middle; tail two inches long, rounded, wholly white, the quills reach to three-fourths of the length, when closed; legs pale yellow.

Inhabits India; found at Cawnpore, in September.—General Hardwicke.

* I have before mentioned, that the inhabitants of the Isle of Bourbon having imported some of these birds, for the purpose of destroying the grasshoppers, they increased so fast, that after having cleared away the insects, they attacked not only the fruits, but the young pigeons, and became a greater scourge than the grasshoppers had been before. We learn, however, that this assertion is not precisely the fact, and most likely M. Buffon had been misinformed; for M. Duplessin, who gave it as his opinion, that these birds might usefully be introduced into that part of Spain, situated towards Africa, by way of destroying the locusts, had been many years resident in the Isle of Bourbon, where he had seen them introduced; that, indeed, they have much multiplied there, but so far from their being considered as a nuisance, the laws for their preservation are still in force.

4.—WHITE-HEADED GRAKLE.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter, black; head dull white; from the nostrils to the eye, all round it, and for some space behind, bare, and pale yellow; round the neck a collar of black, broader on the fore part; back and shoulders, wings and tail brownish black; the quills deeper; some of the second tipped with white; the outer edge of the wing, from the bend, half way white; from the breast to the vent, white; bend of the legs dusky; shins pale brown, or horn-colour.

Inhabits Cochin China.—General Davies.

5.—PAGODA GRAKLE.

Turdus Pagodarum, *Ind. Orn.* i. 332. *Gm. Lin.* i. 816.

Gracula Pagodarum, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 471.

Sturnus subroseus, *Nat. Mis.* No. 805.

Martin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lv.

Le Martin Brame, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 189. *Daud.* ii. 287. *Levail. Ois.* pl. 95. 1.

Pagoda Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 30. *Id. Sup.* 140. *Penn. Hindoost.* ii. 207.

LENGTH seven or eight inches. Bill black, the end half yellow; irides blue; feathers of the head black, long, narrow, and form a crest; those of the throat, neck, breast, and belly the same in shape, colour dull rufous; on the neck they are streaked down the middle with white, and appear distinct, like the hackles of a Cock. Back, rump, and wings blue-grey; quills and tail black; under wing and tail coverts white; legs yellow. In some specimens the feathers of the neck are not streaked with white; round the eye somewhat bare; the outer tail feathers tipped with white.—Levaillant's bird, the size of a Starling, did not differ much in colour, but the plumage rufous

grey; tail rounded, the outer feather white, except at the base, the rest white, lessening as they are more inward, and the two middle ones are wholly black. One of these was in the collection of General Davies.

Inhabits the Coast of Malabar, and Coromandel, in India, and there called Martin Brame, as it is chiefly seen about the tops of pagodas; but the name it is most known by is Powee or Powe-ner. Mr. L. met with great flocks at the Cape of Good Hope, passing from west to east, under 27 degrees of latitude South, where he first fell in with the Cameleopard, but they rarely flew within gun-shot; he killed two males, but the natives did not seem to know the birds: in India they are kept in cages for the sake of their song.

One of these was seen alive at Mr. Kendrick's, in Piccadilly.

6.—MALABAR GRAKLE.

Turdus Malabaricus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 333. *Gm. Lin.* i. 816.

Gracula Malabarica, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 471.

Martin Vieillard, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 195. *Daud.* ii. 289.

Malabar Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 30. *Id. Sup.* 140.

THIS is rather smaller than the last, and greatly similar in markings. Length seven inches; it differs in the head, being of the same colour with the body, and not furnished with a crest. The bill is black, the tip yellowish; head, and neck feathers long and narrow, cinereous grey, with a streak of white down the shafts; back, rump, wings, and tail cinereous grey; breast, belly, and under tail coverts rufous brown; legs yellow.

Inhabits the Coast of Malabar, where it is kept in cages, and called Powee, as the last; in the Bengalese tongue Dessee Powee, or Native Powee, so called by the people of Calcutta, from being in that neighbourhood; it builds in small bushes; goes in flocks,

and lives on seeds and fruit. Dr. Buchanan observes, that it is not a Variety of the Pagoda Species, yet the two have great affinity in size and shape, but differ in colour.

A bird, seemingly a Variety, was seven inches and half in length. Bill one inch, stout, yellow; head and throat furnished with short, stiff, grey feathers; through the eye rufous brown; the rest of the plumage fine rufous brown, inclining to the latter on the belly and vent; quills and tail dusky; legs rough and scaly, pale oker yellow; wings and tail nearly even. Found at Sierra Leone. In another drawing a black streak begins at the gape, passes round the eye, and ends in a point just behind. Probably this may differ in sex.

7.—GREY GRAKLE.

Gracula grisea, Daud. ii, 286. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 469.

Martin gris de fer, *Levaill. Ois.* ii, 187. pl. 95. f. 2.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill one inch long, orange; head black, the feathers narrow and stiff; irides red-brown; behind the eyes a triangular, narrow, bare, orange-coloured space; beneath from the chin and upper parts of the body iron-grey, tending to fulvous on the neck and breast, and to brown on the nape; from breast to belly a band the colour of polished beech wood; under tail coverts the same; quills black, the ten first white at the base; on the wing a triangular rufous spot; lesser quills glossed with green or purple on the margins; tail short, rounded, glossy black, the four outer feathers marked with clay-colour at the ends; wings reach three-fourths on the tail; legs citron-colour. In one specimen I observed, that all but the two middle tail feathers were orange at the end.

The female is smaller, and the colours less bright.

Inhabits Africa.—M. Levaillant met with three females and two males at the foot of Bruntjes Hoogte, on the borders of the Bird

River, in their passage from the east to the north-west. The end of the tail was worn, seemingly a proof of the bird building in holes of some sort, or trailing much on the ground.

Among Lord Mountnorris's birds, one had the whole head black; the space behind the eye carunculated, narrow, and pointed; plumage more or less brown above, and all beneath from the chin white; near the outer edge of the coverts a triangular patch of white; the tail feathers with the ends white, and some of them white at the base. Bill and legs pale yellow. This seems a Variety, and was called in one drawing, Ablak Mainah—in a second, Sirwell Myna.

8.—GINGI GRAKLE.

Turdus Ginginianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 302. *Daud.* ii. 288. (*Gracula*).

Le petit Martin de Gingi, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 194.

Gingi Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 144.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill orange, strait, a trifle bent at the point, with a slight notch; above carinated; nostrils oblong, covered with feathers; tongue lacerated; irides dark red; the lids scaly, covered with dark feathers; a bare, yellow, wrinkled skin, from the gape, reaching behind the eye, and round it; feathers of the head sharp-pointed, those in front longer, and may be erected as a crest, colour greenish glossy black; neck, back, rump, sides, and thighs, grey; vent, and under wing coverts pale rufous; upper wing coverts black, glossed with green; a few next the primaries pale rufous; quills black, the prime ones rufous at the base; tail rounded, black, the end rufous, deeper on the outer feathers; the two middle ones glossed with green; legs yellow; hind toe strong, as long as the middle one, which is united to outer at the base.

The female has the feathers in front shorter, so as not to admit of forming a crest, the wing more white in it, and the quills ash-colour.

I observed some males, in which the wings had a patch of white, instead of rufous, and the ends of the tail feathers white, which in others are rufous; legs orange.

Inhabits the Coast of Coromandel; brought to Calcutta from the hilly countries near Monghy; lives upon trees; is the Ram Salic of the Bengalese, as Dr. Buchanan informs me; also, that the Paradise and Crested Grakles are called, by the Hindoos, Salic or Saru, by others Serghet; and at Futtehghur, Chehey.

9.—GOSALIC GRAKLE.

Sturnus Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 322. *Lin.* i. 290. *Gm. Lin.* i. 802. *Bris.* ii. 446. t. 41: 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 282.

Sturnus Contra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 322. 2. A. *Lin.* i. 290. *Gm. Lin.* i. 803.

Pastor Jalla, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 155.

Icterus Bengalensis, *Bris.* ii. 94. *Id. Sup.* 94. *Id.* 8vo. i. 181.

Etourneau pie, *Buf.* iii. 191. *Pl. ent.* 280. *Daud.* ii. 303.

Black and white Indian Starling, *Edw.* pl. 187.

Cape Stare, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 5.

Contra Stare, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 5. A. *Albin.* iii. pl. 21.

LENGTH nine inches. **Bill** one inch and four-tenths, flattened towards the point, and with a slight notch; nostrils about the middle of the bill, the base half of which is orange-coloured, the rest white; tongue cleft, black, and about half the length of the bill; orbits, and a small space round the eye, bare, and orange-coloured, pointed before and behind; irides black, surrounded with a pale ring; the feathers of the head lance-shaped; from the nostrils a large patch of white, broad behind the eye, and narrowing in a point to the nape; the rump, margin of the wing, to the shoulders, and all beneath the breast white, inclining on the latter to pale ash-colour; the rest of the bird black; the two exterior tail feathers are shorter than the others, and have the outer edges white; legs brownish; hind toe very strong; claws black-brown, hooked, and sharp.

The female scarcely differs from the male.

Inhabits India, and common about Calcutta, throughout the year; is the Gosalic of the Bengalese; and known at Hindustan by the name of Abluka; also called by some Abluka-mina;* generally seen in pairs; lives chiefly on insects; usually found in pastures frequented by cows, on which account, in order to distinguish it from the Salic,† it has Go (that is, Cow) prefixed to its name. The Contra, or Condra of Bengal, is not this, but a different bird, being applied by the natives to the Jocese Shrike.

I am indebted, for the above account, to Dr. Buchanan. This bird has been mentioned by some, as a native of the Cape of Good Hope, but, according to M. Levillant, it belongs only to Bengal, as he never met with it at the Cape.

A.—Among the Drawings of Sir J. Anstruther is a fine Variety, chiefly white; top of the head black and white, in streaks; chin and throat dotted with white; quills black; greater part of the tail feathers black, the rest white; on the sides of the vent some black crescents; bill and legs yellow. In another similar Variety, nearly the whole of the plumage was white.

The Gosalic Grakle is mentioned as a bird of Java, where it is called Jallak, and Jallak-ruring.

10.—JAVAN GRAKLE.

Pastor tricolor, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 155. Horsfield.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill and legs yellow; the plumage chiefly white; the quills and tail feathers black, the last white at the tips; on the back a blackish grey band.

Inhabits Java; known by the name of Jallak-awu.

* In one of General Hardwicke's Drawings called Abulka or Ablka; in another named Sergut. † The Paradise, Crested, and Gingi Grakles, go by this name.

11.—NEW-HOLLAND GRAKLE.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill orange; from the gape a bare yellowish skin, passing through the eye and behind, where it is sprinkled with minute black feathers; head and chin black; neck and body slate-colour; wings glossy black; base of the greater quills rufous above, and white beneath; under wing coverts rufous; belly paler than the upper parts; towards the vent rufous; legs stout, and orange-coloured.

Inhabits New-Holland; there called *Gattua Maino*.—Probably a Variety of the *Gingi*, or *Gosalic Grakle*.

12.—SURINAGUR GRAKLE.

BILL yellow, pretty long; on the forehead a rounded tuft of black soft feathers, standing upright, as in the *Crested Grakle*; those of the crown black, and much elongated, so as to form a sort of crest, hanging over the nape behind; general colour of the plumage pale greenish grey; between the bill and eye downy, and behind the latter a naked, bare, blue space; wing coverts and tail blue; the rest of the wing blue-black; legs long, pale greenish yellow; claws black, long, and hooked; the quills, when closed, reach to the middle of the tail.

Inhabits the internal parts of India, being found in the snowy mountains of Surinagur: called, in Persia, *Gulgully*. In the drawings of the late Sir J. Anstruther, it is said to be three-eighths of the weight of a Sare, which, supposing that to be equal to two pounds of our weight, makes the bird to be twelve ounces; and the drawing being nine inches long, and called half the real length, we may conclude that of the bird to be eighteen inches.

13.—INDIAN GRAKLE.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill stout, bent; yellow; nostrils oval, placed in the middle; from gape to point one inch and a half, at the base a few bristles; irides brown; beneath the eyes a narrow bare yellowish rim; general colour of the plumage black; the ends of all the feathers inclining to purple, giving an appearance of being spotted with dull purple; wings and tail dull blue, the shoulders brightest; tail even, five inches long; that and the quills dark blue-black; the wings, when closed, reach one-third on the tail; legs black, toes long, claws crooked, the shins near two inches in length.

Inhabits India; among the drawings of General Hardwicke, but with no name annexed, or history; from various circumstances it may possibly be allied to the Surinagur Grakle; and if so, it probably differs in sex, as it has no elongation of feathers, either at the nape, or on the forehead.

14.—COCKSCOMB GRAKLE.

- Sturnus gallinaceus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 324.
Gracula gallinacea, *Daud. Oru.* ii. p. 291.
Gracula carunculata, *Gm. Lin.* i. 399.
Gracula larvata, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 468.
Tringa carunculata capensis, *Naturf.* xi. p. 9. t. 2.
 Martin, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lv.
 Porte-lambeaux, *Levail. Af.* ii. p. 178. pl. 93, 94.
 Cockscomb Starling, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 9. No. 7.

THIS species is a trifle larger than the Starling; length six inches and a half. The bill not unlike, and yellow; eyes brown; general colour of the plumage rufous-grey, or ash-colour, paler

beneath; wings and tail glossy black, with a tinge of green and purple in various lights; tail even at the end, and the wings reach to about the middle of it; legs long, pale yellow-brown. M. Boddart, who described this bird more than twenty years before it came under M. Levaillant's inspection, only had seen the dead specimen, which was sent from the Cape of Good Hope to Holland, in spirits, and as it had wattled appendages on the jaw, as well as a crest of the same bare substance on the top of the head, although they appeared in the dry state of no particular colour, supposed them to have been, when the bird was living, the same as those of the common Cock, and described them, accordingly, of a red, or orange-colour. M. Levaillant, however, assures us, that he has met with great numbers of these birds, and that the plumage is not different from what is mentioned in the *Naturforscher*, the male having a double kind of wattle, springing from the base of the bill on each side, and hanging down for an inch or more, ending in a point; on the forehead a kind of crest, of an irregular form, placed perpendicularly, and these bare parts in the living bird are black; besides which, the whole face is also bare, but of a rufous yellow; eyes and legs brown.

The female is smaller, and the face bare and yellow as in the male; the appendage, or wattle, very small, scarcely projecting, and the crest on the crown very little apparent; the quills, and tail also have hardly any gloss.

Young birds may be easily mistaken for a different species, not having in that state any bare appendage, though the head is destitute of feathers; the bill in this case yellowish brown; the legs brown; and the colours of the plumage less defined. These birds are sometimes found in the neighbourhood of the Cape in large flocks, but do not breed there, as they go away in the rainy season; among them are often observed several entirely white, which M. Levaillant having carefully paid attention to, pronounced to be young birds, not having gained the adult plumage, and is further of opinion, that

many white Varieties, of other Species, which have hitherto been esteemed as old birds, are probably no other than young ones, not yet arrived at maturity.

These are met with sometimes in vast flocks from the borders of the Gamtoos to Caffre-land, and attend Buffaloes, and other animals, for the sake of what they can pick out of their excrements; they will also feed on berries, fruits, and every thing to be collected from the moist grounds, which they frequent in preference.

Among the drawings of Gen. Davies, copied from those belonging to Col. Gordon, Commandant of the Cape of Good Hope, this bird is figured in apparently three different stages of life; in the first, which measures nine inches in length, the crown is surmounted with a large crest in shape of crescent, of a black colour, and passing on each side round the eyes, finishes in a double elongated wattle, tending to a point; the rest of the head bare, brownish buff-colour, a little carunculated; the general colour of the plumage above, pale brownish buff, beneath white, the lesser wing coverts like the back; then follows an irregular, broad white band, the rest of the wing black; the tail long, and black.

In a second, the head seems bare, and with a double wattle beneath, but much shorter, and instead of a continued lunated crest, are two distinct ones above each eye, and bifid on the top. This is perhaps a young male.

In a third, which is probably the female, there is a single, small crest, indented at top, just rising above the forehead, and a double, narrow, elongated wattle, taking rise between the bill and eye; the top of the head covered with short down, scarcely bare.

The above are known at the Cape of Good Hope, by the name of Washerwomen, probably from being seen near water. I observe, too, that the crest and wattles, in all of them, are of a full black, by no means inclining to red.

15.—YELLOW-FACED GRAKLE.

Gracula icterops, *Ind. Orn.* i. 193. *Daud.* ii. 290. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 472.
 Yellow-faced Grakle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 91.

BILL compressed; nostrils oval; round the eye bare of feathers, covered only with a fine yellow, wrinkled skin; head, neck, back, wings, and tail black; wing coverts crossed with a white line; neck black; breast, belly, and vent white; legs yellow, and very scaly.

Inhabits New-Holland.

16.—BARE-NECKED GRAKLE.

Gracula nuda, *Ind. Orn.* i. 190. *Gm. Lin.* i. 371.

——— *nudicollis*, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 463.

Colnud de Cayenne, *Buf.* iii. 82. *Pl. enl.* 609. *Levail. Am. et Ind.* i. 138. pl. 45.
 male. 46. female.

Coracina, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxii.

Bare-necked Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. 382. *Id. Sup.* p. 79.

SIZE of a Jackdaw. **Bill** dusky blue, very broad at the base; the head covered with short, velvet-like feathers, and black; these are very sparingly furnished on the fore part of the neck, and at the back, but the sides are almost bare, only here and there feathery; beneath the eye a square, naked, yellow space; the rest of the plumage as in other birds, and black; the second wing coverts and quills blue-grey on the outer webs; the wings reach nearly to the middle of the tail; outer and middle toes united at the base.

The female is smaller, and has the yellow skin under the eye, and bare sides of the neck, of smaller dimensions; general colour of the plumage dusky brown, or deep lead-colour, instead of black.—

Young males resemble the old females, except that, at this time of life, the sides of the neck are clothed like the rest with feathers.*

Inhabits Cayenne, Surinam, and throughout Guiana; frequents great woods, and approaches plantations, with the Chatterers, as the fruit ripens, on which alone it feeds, making the nest in high trees, on the borders of the great rivers. M. Levaillant thinks that this bird ought to be placed among the Chatterers, having the same manners.

In a specimen, which I observed in the Museum of the late Dr. Hunter, the bill was yellowish, with a black tip; the outer quill black; the rest the same, but outwardly grey, to near the tips; wing coverts and second quills pale grey; tail six inches long, even; the legs dusky yellow.

In the collection of Lord Seaforth are both sexes of this bird. The male eighteen inches in length, of which the bill makes one, the colour of it pale, towards the end black, and a little bent downwards; the feathers come very forward at the base above, and are very short, like velvet; the rest of the head, the nape, and neck behind covered with feathers of the same structure, as is likewise the chin; the under part of the eye is bare, and a large portion of each side of the neck, but the latter is covered in streaks of velvety down; the rest of the general plumage slaty black; but all the wing coverts, and outer part of the quills fine blue grey; legs yellow and stout.

The female is sixteen inches long, and in most things the same; but only the forehead, crown, chin, and throat are velvety, and this sort of texture of feather less conspicuous; the same bare space is seen on the sides of the neck as in the other, but without the velvet markings; and the wing coverts, though paler than the rest, are of a darker, and less conspicuous colour than in the other sex; belly paler; the ends of the feathers pale grey.

These were brought from the Isle of Trinidad.

* This is the case with the young Rook, and no doubt with the Bald Crow, and the bareness of the face is easily accounted for; but by what means the want of feathers on the sides of the neck is produced in this bird, is not easy to guess.

17.—FETID GRAKLE.

Gracula fœtida, *Ind. Orn.* i. 190. *Lin.* i. 164. *Gm. Lin.* i. 396. *Shaw's Zool.* xii. 466.
Coracina, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxii.
 Fœtid Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 460.

SIZE of a Magpie. Bill shaped like that of a Cuckow ; tongue plain, fleshy, pointed ; nostrils oval, naked ; head black, covered with short, velvet-like feathers ; on the neck a large bare space ; the outer edge of the quills bluish, but no spot on any of them ; tail even at the end.

Inhabits America, and is no further described by Linnæus. It is probably related to, if not a female of the bare-necked Species.

18.—TUFTED GRAKLE.

LENGTH uncertain. Bill stout, strait, the upper mandible sharp at the tip and a trifle bent ; nostrils in the fore part of an oblong cavity ; the top of the head to the nape bare, and pale clay-colour ; round the eye a bare skin somewhat darker in colour, reaching over the ears, and much below them, finishing in a narrow end ; just above this a large, heart-shaped, black, bare patch, bounded by a fine thread-like rim ; the chin and rest of the neck, and all the under parts white ; wings and tail reddish brown, the latter darker, pretty long, and cuneiform ; between the shoulders a large tuft of long, silky, black feathers, rising considerably above the rest, and covering the lower part of the neck, and beginning of the back ; on lifting this up, a bare space appears beneath ; the lower part of the back and rump pale greenish ash-colour, and under this the parts are somewhat bare, which may be seen on lifting up the wings ; the quills reach but little beyond the base of the tail ; legs stout, and scaly, claws pale yellow-ochre, large, and hooked.

Native place uncertain : probably Africa.

19.—LONG-BILLED GRAKLE.

Gracula longirostra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 193. *Gm. Lin.* i. 398. *Pall. Spic.* 6. t. 2. f. 2.
Borowsck, ii. 119. *Daud.* ii. 290. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 466.
 Long-billed Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 466.

LESS than the Bee-Eater; length nearly nine inches. Bill thirteen lines long, and a little bent; irides dusky; nostrils distant from the base, and covered with a membrane; above the angles of the mouth two or three bristles; tongue plain, deeply bifid at the end, and lacerated on the edges; head and neck black; back brown, towards the rump ferruginous; under parts of the bird dirty yellow; the sides under the wings undulated with black lines; on each side of the neck a naked wrinkled band, beginning at the ears, passing lengthwise on the neck, and almost covered by the adjacent feathers; wings soot-colour, inclining more to brown towards the shoulders; prime quills and part of the shafts white at the base, forming an oblique bar; on the second quills no white; tail cuneiform, black, tipped obliquely with white at the end, most white on the outer feather, which is black only one third from the base; legs long, robust, and black.

Inhabits South America and Surinam. We owe the above account to Dr. Pallas, who seems to be the only one who has seen the bird.

* * THE HEAD COVERED WITH FEATHERS.

20.—CRESTED GRAKLE.

- Gracula cristatella*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 192. *Lin.* i. 165. *Gm. Lin.* i. 397. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 453.
- Sturnus cristatella*, *Daud.* ii. 320.
- Merula Sinensis cristata*, *Bris.* ii. 252. *Id. Svo.* i. 228.
- Pastor, Martin, *Tem. Mar. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lv.
- Sturnus crinibus cinereis*, &c. *Klein. Av.* 64.
- Pastor griseus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 154.
- Merle huppé de la Chine, *Buf.* iii. 367. *Pl. enl.* 507.
- Chinese Starling, *Edw. pl.* 19. *Hist. Sumat.* 90.
- Crested Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 264. *Id. Sup.* p. 90. *Id. Sup.* ii. 128.

SIZE of a Blackbird ; length eight inches and an half. Bill yellow ; irides orange ; plumage in general blackish, with a blue gloss ; on the forehead, just over the bill, the feathers are longer, forming a kind of crest, to be erected at will ; greater quills white half way from the base, the rest of the length blue black ; tail three inches long, all but the middle feathers tipped with white ; legs dull yellow.

This species is very common in China. Known there, in common with the Minor, by the name of Lefkoa, or Leuquoy ; kept in cages, and the figures of them often seen in Chinese paintings ; feed on rice, insects, worms, &c. In its tame state will repeat some words, but by no means with the facility of the Minor, yet will learn to whistle. Is plentiful in the neighbourhood of the Ganges, as we have observed it among Indian drawings, under the name of the Surroo of the Ganges.

In the British Museum is a specimen which is brown ; the head and neck only black, and the latter dusky ; under tail coverts white ; the tail, when expanded, is a little hollowed out in the middle ; all the ends of the feathers white, but the middle ones only white at the tips.

This last came from the Mahratta Country, in India. Found also in Java, called there Jallak Sungu.

21.—DIAL GRAKLE.

- Gracula Sularis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 192. *Lin.* i. 165. *Gm. Lin.* i. 397. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 474.
Sturnus Sularis, *Daud.* ii. 321.
Lanius Bengalensis niger, *Bris.* ii. 184. *Id. Supp.* p. 41. *Id.* 8vo. i. 209. *Gerin.* ii. t. 157.
Fringilla nigra, *Klein. Av.* p. 98.
 La Pie-griesche noire de Bengale, *Buf.* i. 297.
 Le Cadran, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 50. pl. 109. f. 1, 2.
Saulary, Raii, 197. 19. *mas.* *Id.* 197, 20, *fem.*
 Indian Pye, or Dial Bird, *Alb.* iii. pl. 17, 181. *Edw.* pl. 181.
 Dial Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 265. *Id. Supp.* 91. *Hist. Sumatr.* 98, 238.

SIZE of the Missel Thrush ; length seven inches or more. Bill black ; irides yellow ; corners of the mouth the same ; plumage in general black ; belly, sides, and under tail coverts white ; upper wing coverts next the body, and second quills white, forming a streak down the middle of the wing ; the tail rounded, the four middle feathers black, the others white ;* legs brown or dusky.

The female is smaller, inclines to ash-colour, and differs in having the fore parts of the neck and breast dark brown, the black parts not so deep as in the male, and the white appears sullied.

This inhabits both Africa and India ; common at Sumatra, and there called Moori. Is a restless bird, flying perpetually from branch to branch, often in large flocks. The Achenese use it for the purpose of fighting, as the cock, and the two combatants frequently attack each other on the wing, and drop to the ground in the struggle. Has a pretty note, which commences with the dawn,

* Brisson counted twelve feathers in the tail, but M. Levillant allows of but ten ; for, he says, the two middle feathers are black, the four others on each side white. In those I have seen the tail consisted of twelve.

Is common near Calcutta, but never made use of there for combat. It is one of those birds, which are used when invoking the name of God, a custom which those of India have borrowed from the Hindoos.

M. Levaillant found it only in the Grand Namaqua, within the Cape of Good Hope.

Dr. Buchanan adds, that it is commonly called at Calcutta, Doil, by the Bengalese; in Persia, Dahool or Dahale, and there kept only for its song. It makes an artless nest of sticks and hair on the branches of trees; the eggs pale greenish blue, with brown spots, most numerous at the large end.

A.—Length seven inches. Bill stout, black, with a few short hairs at the base; head and neck black, descending before on the breast; the rest of the under parts, back, wing coverts, upper tail coverts, and two middle tail feathers, fine light greyish blue; quills and tail black; the two outer feathers of the latter white at the ends; deepest on the exterior one; wings reaching half way on the tail; legs black. Said to be a male.

Found at Cawppore in India, in June. Gen. Hardwicke.

One of these was scarcely seven inches long; bill seven-eighths of an inch, made like that of the Thrush, with a slight notch at the tip; head, neck, and back black; chin, neck before, and breast dusky black, or deep ash-colour; wings wholly deep rusty brown, with a streak of white down the middle, more than half an inch broad; belly and vent white; tail rounded, the four middle feathers black, the others wholly white; legs pale brown.

In the collection of Lord Stanley, and appears to be a young bird.

We think right to retain it here, on the authority of Linnæus, but from the bill it certainly has every appearance of the Thrush.

22.—EGYPTIAN GRAKLE.

Gracula Atthis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 192. *Lin.* i. 165. *Gm. Lin.* i. 398. *Ph. Trans.* lvii. p. 347, 10. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 475.

Corvus Ægyptius, *Hasselq. It.* 140. 20. *Id. Engl.* 197.

Sturnus Atthis, *Daud.* ii. 321.

•Egyptian Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 466. *Id. Supp.* ii. 128.

SIZE of a Lark. Bill dull black, base reddish; eye bluish; head flattish at the top; upper part of the body deep green, spotted with blue green on the crown, nape, and shoulders; sides of neck and back the same, but not spotted; on each side of the neck a longitudinal broad line, which is ferruginous on the fore part, the rest whitish lucid blue; throat whitish; belly ferruginous; prime quills deep green without, and dusky within; tips the same; tail nearly even, deep blue; legs blood red; claws blackish.

Inhabits Egypt, supposed to live on insects, centipees, and scorpions, the remains of them being found in the stomach. In a representation of this, among the drawings of the late Mr. Bruce, the colour is green, but the ears, axillæ, and under parts glossed with a purplish blue; tail blue green; bill and legs black.

This was found in Abyssinia, and known by the name of Warda.* Dr. Forster describes it as being the size of a jackdaw, with a green body, blue back, ferruginous belly, and red legs; he adds, that he met with it about the river Yerooslan, beyond the Volga.

As I cannot reconcile the great difference of size between Dr. F.'s bird and that of Hasselquist, this matter must be left for future consideration. The size of Mr. Bruce's is not mentioned. We have never met with the bird.†

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

† M. Temminck gives it as one of the Synonyms of the common Kingfisher. See *Man. d'Ornith. ed.* ii. p. 422.

23.—ABYSSINIAN GRAKLE.

Gracula Abyssinica, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxviii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 475.
 Abyssinian Grakle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 128.

SIZE uncertain. Bill black; irides straw-colour; plumage mostly green, ending in a point on the breast; head deep ash-colour; under parts of the body ferruginous orange; legs black.

Inhabits Abyssinia with the Egyptian species, to which it seems nearly allied. From the drawings of Mr. Bruce.

24.—GREEN GRAKLE.

Gracula viridis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxviii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 473.
 Lorient, *Tem. Man. Anal.* p. liv.
 Green Grakle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 129.

SCARCELY twelve inches in length. Bill a trifle bent, reddish brown, tongue half the length of it, and pointed; general colour of the plumage dull green; chin mottled, dusky and brown; under parts from the breast whitish, streaked with dusky; vent white; wings and tail dusky; the latter two inches and a half long, a trifle rounded at the end, all but the two middle feathers marked with an oval white spot within at the tip; quills edged with white, and reach to the middle of the tail; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland, and there said to be a rare bird.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.

25.—BLACK-HEADED GRAKLE.

Gracula melanocephala, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxviii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 473.
 Black-headed Grakle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 129.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill yellow, a little bent, and stout at the base; forehead white, the rest of the head black; the throat,

whole of the neck, and all beneath white, in some parts inclining to blue; back and wing coverts fine pale blue; across the latter a trace of white; quills dusky, edged with pale rust-colour; tail three inches long, bluish ash-colour, some of the outer feathers inclining to pale grey near the ends; legs longish, scaly, pale yellow; claws dusky and stout.

Inhabits New South Wales.—General Davies.

26.—PIED GRAKLE.

Gracula picata, Ind. Orn. Sup. xxix.

Pied Grakle, *Gen. Syn. Sup. ii. 130.*

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill yellow, stout at the base, a trifle bending; forehead, chin, and throat white, with a trace of the same from the nape, on each side of the neck, to the bottom; the rest of the head and neck black, coming forwards in a bar on the breast; back, second quills, outer edge of the wing, and prime quills black, tinged with blue, in some lights; the rest of the feathers on the wing white, appearing as two white bars, connected in the middle; beneath, from the breast, white; tail white, even at the end, near which is a bar of black; legs dull slate-colour.

Inhabits New South Wales; called there Murregan.

27.—CINEREOUS GRAKLE.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill stout, bent towards the tip, with a minute notch, colour dusky; irides brown: plumage above pale brown; crown of the head darkest, each feather marked with a dark line down the shaft; under parts, from the chin, white, with a dusky

tinge on the breast, where also the feathers have a brown line down the shaft; wings as the back; the lesser coverts dusky down the middle; second coverts plain; quills and tail darker brown, the last even at the end, and the wings reach just beyond the rump; legs deep blue, stout; claws crooked, sharp.

Inhabits Port Jackson, in New South Wales; has the note of a Thrush.

28.—BROWN GRAKLE.

LENGTH sixteen or seventeen inches. Bill stout, one inch and a half long, the upper mandible lead-colour, a little bent, and rather overhangs the under; nostrils near the base; irides dark; head and neck pale brownish grey, darker under the chin; back, wings, and tail rufous brown; breast and belly dusky; lower belly, thighs, and vent pale, or brownish white; legs yellow brown; claws hooked.

Inhabits New South Wales; it seems to bear affinity with the Crow Genus, but having no reflected bristles on the bill, it may be more properly placed as a Grakle.

29.—WHITE-VENTED GRAKLE.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill, from point to gape, one inch and a quarter, nostrils oval, near the base of the bill, contiguous to the gape; above are a few stiff hairs; the base half of the under mandible yellow, and the gape surrounded with a membranous skin of the same; plumage in general brown, the feathers of the neck, wing coverts, and tail having a gloss of green; the tail is rounded, seven inches long, glossed with green on the outer webs; quills pale

brown; between the legs, vent, and under tail coverts yellowish white; legs black.

The young bird measures about seven inches. Plumage dusky black, with very little gloss, and the membranous yellow, bounding the gape, more conspicuous; vent and under tail coverts buff-colour.

The above were both in the collection of Lord Stanley. Native place uncertain.

30.—SATIN GRAKLE.

~~SIZE~~ of the last. Bill pale; plumage wholly glossy black; legs pale. The female and young bird are brown, more or less mixed and varied with greenish crescents, on a pale ground.

Inhabits New-Holland. Specimens of these are in the Museum of the Linnæan Society, where it is called Satin-Bird.

31.—GLOSSY GRAKLE.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, black, stout, somewhat bending at the end; head and neck covered with short, velvety feathers, having a fine blue and purple gloss; the rest of the bird green; beneath fine deep blue; breast and belly purple; wings partly green, varied down the middle with brown; quills dusky black, edged outwardly with green, and reach half way on the tail, which consists of twelve feathers, rounded, one inch and three quarters in length, dusky, with a tinge of rufous; under side black; thighs stout, brown; the whole bird extremely glossy; legs stout, brown.

Inhabits Senegal; has much similarity to the Blue-Green Paradise Bird.

32.—SHINING GRAKLE.

LENGTH seven inches and an half. Bill black; plumage wholly shining, violet purple black, except the wings and tail, which are equally glossy, but with a hue of green; legs stout, feathered a trifle below the joint, and brown; the tail is somewhat hollowed out at the end.

Inhabits Africa?—Mr. Bullock. This is so very like the Glossy Species, as to agree, except in being so much smaller, but the bill was imperfect; what remained of it seemed to be somewhat like that of the Oriole.

33.—BOAT-TAILED GRAKLE.—PL. XLIV.

Gracula Barita, *Ind. Orn.* i. 191. *Lin.* i. 165. *Gm. Lin.* i. 396. *Borowsk.* ii. 119.

Shaw's Zool. vii. 460.

Sturnus Barita, *Daud.* ii. 320.

Troupiale, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. liv.

Monedula tota nigra, *Raii* 185. *Sloan. Jam.* 299. t. 257. 2.

Boat-tailed Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 460. pl. 18, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 154.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill sharp, black, one inch and a half in length, naked at the base, the upper mandible bent; irides whitish; plumage black, glossed with purple, the edges of the quills and tail tinged with the same; the wings reach to the middle of the latter, which, when fully expanded, appears cuneiform, and is five inches and a half long, but when folded up is found to be singularly constructed; for, instead of forming a plain surface at top, it sinks into a hollow, or deep gutter; a good idea of which may be formed, by comparing it with a Hen's tail, the under side uppermost; legs and claws black, the latter strong.



Black-tailed Grakles?

Inhabits Jamaica, and other Islands in the West Indies; has a note not unlike that of a Jackdaw; feeds on maize, beetles, and other insects, fond also of Bananas; often seen on the ground, at which time it carries the tail spread; folding it up in that singular manner above mentioned, only when perching or flying: is common in North America, and joins the flocks of Purple Grakles and Red-winged Orioles; breeds in the swamps, and migrates in September: seen in Georgia, but is there rare. This and the *Icterus Niger* are confounded by Linnæus, but the latter (our Black Oriole) is a different Species, with a plain tail; yet he must have seen specimens of our Boat-tailed one, since he has taken his trivial name from that circumstance.*

* 34.—GEORGIAN GRAKLE.

LENGTH thirteen inches and half. Bill one inch and a half, somewhat bare at the base, and black, very slightly curved, and ending in a sharp point, but without any notch; nostrils open, with a rim or flap hanging over them above; the feathers begin at the back part of the nostrils; irides whitish yellow; plumage fine deep glossy black; from the breast to vent dull black; the head, before the eyes, and the chin appear short and velvety, but on the top somewhat elongated; on the head and neck appears a gloss of purple in some lights, and on the wings green; quills dusky black; the first shorter by half an inch than the second; the third and fourth the longest; the tail is cuneiform, the two middle feathers six inches and a half long, the outmost four only, the colour black, and in some lights appears undulated across, seventeen or eighteen times; the legs are two inches long, with five or six segments; middle toe the same; hind toe one inch a half, the claw large; the wing, when closed, reaches two-fifths on the tail; but the upper coverts of the latter advance still farther.

* *Barita*, from βάρη, a ship or barge.

The above was received from Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, by the name of Boat-tailed Grakle; but although it corresponds in general appearance, the feathers of the tail lie flat as in other birds, by no means folding like a Gutter, as in that bird; nor is it the purple species, though greatly resembling it, as may be seen by comparing the two together. Said to frequent the fields about Savannah in large flocks*.

In one sent to Mr. Francillon, I observe that the three outer quills are of equal lengths. The outer tail feather five inches; the two middle seven inches.

Another twelve inches long, said to be a female, was not of so full a black above, and less glossy; head and neck glossy greenish brown; beneath brownish pale ash-colour; chin pale; lower belly, thighs, and vent, dark brown.

35.—PURPLE GRAKLE.

Gracula Quiscula, *Ind. Orn.* i. 191. *Lin.* i. 165. *Gm. Lin.* i. 397. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 119.

Shaw's Zool. vii. 458. *Amer Orn.* iii. pl. 21. f. 4.

Sturnus Quiscula, *Daud.* ii. 316.

Pica Jamaicensis, *Bris.* ii. 41. *Id. Svo.* i. 166. *Buf.* iii. 97.

Corvus Mexicanus, *Bris.* ii. 43. *Id. Svo.* i. 167. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 366.

Cornix purpurea, *Klein Av.* 60.

Merops niger iride subargentea, *Brown Jam.* 476.

Fur Zee, *Kalm It.* 33.

Izanatl, *Raii* 168. *Hoitzanatl*, *Id.* 162?

Hocisana, *Buf.* iii. 103? •

La Pie bleue, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 54, 55.

Criard, *Pernet. Voy.* i. 185.

Troupiale, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. liv.

Black-bird, or Maize Thief, *Kalm Trav.* i. pl. p. 291.

Mexican Crow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 396.

Purple Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 462. *Id. Sup.* p. 90. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 153.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length twelve inches; breadth seventeen inches and a half. Bill black; irides white, or pearly grey; plumage

* In a drawing of this bird Mr. A. calls it the female of the Boat-tailed species, but I hesitate much in joining him in opinion.

wholly black, richly glossed with purple, especially on the head and neck; tail cuneiform; legs black.

The female is shorter by one inch than the male, and less glossy, otherwise not unlike,

The young bird does not get the full plumage till the second year, before that time partaking more or less of brown, and as it proceeds in age is patched with black, or glossed with black or blue.

This species inhabits various parts of America, Carolina, Mexico, and Jamaica; for the most part feeds on maize, hence the name of Maize-Thief has been given to it. These birds will also eat various kinds of insects; are destructive to the maize soon after it is sown, by scratching it up again, and no sooner is the leaf come out, than they dig it up with the bill; when ripe they do still more damage, for then they come by thousands, and are so bold, that if disturbed in one part of a field, they only go to another; after the maize harvest they are content to feed on other things, as the aquatic tare grass; and if obliged, by hunger, buck-wheat, oats, and other grain; they are said to destroy that pernicious insect the *Bruchus Pisi*. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania, three-pence per dozen were given for the dead birds, by which they were so nearly extirpated in 1750, as to be but few left; but it was then observed, that the worms in the meadows so increased, the persecution of the birds abated, as it was found that they fed on these worms till the maize was ripe. At the first appearance in spring, all are more or less purple; though at the time of their uniting in such vast flocks, in summer, to visit the plantations of maize, a large proportion of brown birds are among them, having a small mixture of purple. They build the beginning of May, in societies of ten or fifteen together, in one tall tree, rarely in bushes, and chiefly about ponds. The nest composed of sticks, dried stalks, and hay, laying five bluish olive eggs, marked with large spots, and irregular streaks of black and dark brown, and have only one brood in a season, but the spots vary in colour, and some have a mixture of others of a paler tinge. Are said to pass

the winter in swamps, and will now and then form one troop with the Red-Winged Orioles and Blue Jays. The note is thought by some to be agreeable, but the flesh is black and unsavoury. They are called in some parts Crow Blackbirds, and will learn to articulate, but not distinctly.

In the Museum of the late Sir A. Lever was a beautiful Variety. The bill pale, with a dusky tip; head white; back, shoulders, and breast white, mottled with black; quills and tail black; some of the outer feathers of the latter white just at the tips. Another, represented in a drawing, sent by Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, had the eight middle tail feathers quite white; the two outer black. Much attachment has been observed between this bird and the Fishing Hawk; the nest of the latter is composed of large sticks, and is three or four feet in diameter, among the interstices of which the Purple Grakles will construct theirs, whilst the Hawk is sitting above, and each hatch their young, in perfect harmony.

I must here observe, that M. Daudin separates the *Pica Jamaicensis*, and *Merops niger iride subargentea*, into different Species, and adds thereto the *Corvus Mexicanus*, which we believe is no other than our Purple Grakle; now all these are said to be as large, or larger than a Jackdaw, and, according to our conceptions, full eleven inches, or more, in length: yet, in his description of a Species thus divided, he gives the length but eight inches and a half—too great a difference to be the same bird. He adds as a synonym too, our Labrador Thrush; but this is in our opinion more probably a young Rice Oriole, as we have arranged it, from several specimens having passed under our eye. Nor is this species found greatly to the southward. We suspect that M. Daudin has been deceived by the Boat-Tailed Grakle, from having seen it at different periods of age, for he says, that in both his birds the tails are hollowed on the upper surface like a gutter;* which is true in the Boat-Tailed Grakle, and

* Queue à pennes étagées, et formant une gouttière, par l'abaissement des intermediaires.

in no other. How far this may be the Criard of Pernetty, is not easy to be determined; this is said to be light blue, but, indeed, the plumage appears in some lights to be both blue and purple.

36.—CHILI GRAKLE.

Turdus curæus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 348. *Molin. Chil.* 229. *Id. Fr. ed.* 232. *Gm. Lin.* i. 818.
Sturnus curæus, *Daud.* ii. 318.
 Le Troupiale noir et varié, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 71.
 Chili Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 178.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill somewhat angular, recurved at the tip, and black; eyes black; the whole plumage glossy black; tail cuneiform, five inches long; legs black.

Inhabits Chili, and is there common; said to sing remarkably well; is a restless species, chattering, and imitating the notes of others; will catch small birds, and pick out their brains; found often among flocks of Starlings, and lives both on grain and insects; its flesh is unsavoury, and black, as are also the bones; it makes the nest of twigs, and rushes, mixed with mud, and lays three bluish white eggs; frequently kept in cages. Is observed in Paraguay as far as 27 degrees.

From the above description, we are inclined to believe, that this is no other than the Purple Species.

7.—NOBLE GRAKLE.

Oriolus nobilis, Edle Atzel, *Merrem Beytr.* i. p. 8. t. 2.

LENGTH eight inches. General colour of the plumage black, some of the feathers on the shoulders, and the under tail coverts yellow; base of the outer tail feathers yellow.

Inhabits the Sandwich Islands.

38.—CLIMBING GRAKLE.

Gracula scandens, *Ind. Orn.* i. 193. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 476.

——— *Cayanensis*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 399.

Le grand Pic-grimpereau, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 241.

Picucule de Cayenne, *Buf.* vii. 82. *Pl. enl.* 621. *Ois. dor.* ii. 113. pl. 76. *Tem.*

Man. Ed. ii. Anal. p. lxxxii.

Climbing Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 467.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill stout, black, slightly bent the whole length, and curved at the point, length one inch and three quarters; nostrils small, close to the base; head and throat mottled rufous and white; the upper parts of the body rufous, the under rufous yellow, every where marked with narrow, transverse, dusky streaks; wings and tail rufous, the latter four inches long, cuneiform, the outer feather a quarter of an inch shorter than the middle ones; all of them have the shafts projecting in a point beyond the ends of the feathers; legs one inch and a quarter, dusky black.

Inhabits the interior of Guiana, and climbs the trees like the Woodpecker, with which it is blended by the inhabitants, but, in fact, it does not belong to that Genus, nor to the Creepers, between which two it seems to have been placed, but whether we may have acted more properly in respect to the present arrangement, must remain for future investigation.

One, in the collection of Lord Seaforth, was full thirteen inches in length, with the head and neck plain brown; wings and tail dull rufous.

39.—PICOID GRAKLE.

Oriolus Picus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 188. *Gm. Lin.* i. 384.

Oriolus Picoides, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 476.

Le Talapiot, *Buf.* vii. 82. *Pl. enl.* 605.

Climbing Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 453.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill one inch and a half, dusky horn-colour, under mandible paler, tip of the upper slightly

hooked; nostrils close to the base; crown, nape, and neck behind brown; the middle of the feathers clay-colour; in some birds white, giving the appearance of spots, but at the nape appearing as streaks; throat and breast much the same, but the clay spots are larger, and longer; chin plain buff clay-colour, or whitish; from the breast to the vent dusky brownish yellow; the rest of the plumage deep rufous; the tail consists of twelve feathers, cuneiform in shape, the two middle ones three inches and three-quarters long, the outmost two inches and three-quarters, the shafts pale, and remarkably stiff, as in the Woodpecker, especially the middle ones, the shafts continuing beyond the ends in a sharp point; all but the two middle have a disposition to turn outwards, and probably support the bird in climbing, or on a tree, as in the Woodpecker; the outer quill is one inch shorter than the third, which is longest of all, and the wings reach three-fourths on the tail; legs rather weak, claws stout, hooked, dusky lead-colour; toes united to the first joint.

The above described from a specimen in the possession of Mr. Mc. Leay, received from Berbice; is also found as far South as Paraguay; it is larger than that figured in the *Pl. enlum.* which is only seven inches long. Said to be frequent in Guiana, in the inland parts, having the manners of a Creeper or Woodpecker; but the straitness of the bill prevents it being ranked with the former, and the toes being placed three before and one behind, forbid it to have place in the latter Genus, independent of the tongue not being elongated; observed to feed chiefly on insects, which lurk beneath the bark of trees, which it displaces for that purpose with its bill. Both this and the Climbing Grakle are called Woodpeckers at Guiana; and both are included by M. Temminck in his Genus Picucule.

GENUS XIX.—PARADISE BIRD.

1 Greater Paradise Bird	9 Furcated	16 Frosted
2 Smaller	10 Hackled	17 Crisped
3 Doubtful	11 Emerald-breasted	18 Twelve-wired
4 Red	12 Gold-breasted	A Wayghihu
5 King	13 Blue-green	19 White
6 Magnificent	A Var.	20 Golden
7 Crested	14 Gorget	A Var.
8 Superb	15 White-winged	

THE bill in this Genus is slightly bent, the base covered with velvet-like feathers.

Nostrils small, concealed in the feathers.

Tail of ten or more feathers; in some the two middle ones, in others more, very long, and webbed only at the base, and tips.

Legs and feet large and strong; toes placed three before and one behind.

The whole of this Genus have, till lately, been very imperfectly known, few cabinets possessing more than the greater, or common one, with, perhaps, the King Species; nor has any set of birds given rise to more fables, to be found in most of the early authors: such as their never touching the ground; living wholly on dew; being produced without legs; and many such like stories, too ridiculous to mention; and the last error is not at this time wholly disbelieved.

The circumstance which seems to have occasioned it, did not at first, perhaps, proceed from an intention to deceive, but was merely accidental.

In these parts of the world which produce these birds, the natives made use of them as Aigrettes, and other ornaments of dress, and in course threw away the less brilliant parts. The only trouble taken was merely to skin them, and after pulling off the legs, and coarser parts of the wings, &c. to thrust a stick down the throat into the body,

suffering an inch or two to hang out of the mouth, beyond the bill, and when dry, the skin collapsed about the stick, which became fixed, and supported the whole; and the end of it being put into a socket fitted to receive it, was fastened in some manner to a turban, or elsewhere. By degrees these were imported into other isles for the same uses, and afterwards coveted by the Japanese, Chinese, and Persians, in whose nations they are frequently seen, as well as in many parts of India. The Grandees of the last parts not only ornamenting themselves, but adorning their horses with these beautiful plumes.

The whole of this race is supposed to inhabit New Guinea, migrating into the neighbouring isles for a time, but returning to the former in the breeding season, and never at all found but within a few degrees of the Equator. The Dutch get them chiefly from Banda, and it is there that the story of their being without legs is propagated, in order to enhance their value. The natives of Aroo bring them to that place by way of traffic, prepared as above, and put into the hollow of a Bamboo for further preservation.

We here enumerate twenty Species and Varieties, and lament that the descriptions of some are necessarily imperfect, from the little knowledge to be obtained concerning them; but have remarked all that is generally known, with a hope that some future Naturalist will be found, who having undertaken a journey into New Guinea, may be capable of discriminating the subjects he shall find there, and by this means supply our present desiderata.

1.—GREATER PARADISE BIRD.

- Paradisea apoda, *Ind. Orn.* i. 194. *Lin.* i. 166. *It. Wgoth.* 139. *Mus. Ad. Fred.* i. 15. *Gm. Lin.* i. 399. *Borowsk.* ii. 121. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 480. t. 58.
- Manucodiata, Paradisea Avis, *Bris.* ii. 130. t. 13. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 193. *Raii* p. 20. 1. *Id.* 21. 3. 5. 6. 7. *Id.* 22. 8. 9. *Will.* 56. t. 11. p. 57. 5. 6. p. 58. 7. 8. p. 59. 9. *Klein Av.* 63. 1. 3. 5. 6. *Seba Mus.* i. 99. t. 63. f. 1. 2. *Gerin.* t. 63. *Zool. Indic.* p. 31. 1. *Id.* 4to. p. 18. pl. in title page. *Mus. Lev.* t. 8.
- Abe del Paraiso, *Gabin. de Madrid.* i. p. 67. lam. 29.
- Der grosse Paradiesvogel, *Schmid Vog.* p. 54. t. 41.
- Oiseau de Paradis, *Buf.* iii. 151. t. 12. *Pl. enl.* 254: *Robert Ic.* pl. 19.
- L'Emeraude, *Ois. de Paradis* p. 9. pl. 1.
- Birds of Paradise, *Will. Orn.* p. 91. 1. 92. 3. 5. 6. 7. 93. 8. 9. pl. 11.
- Great Paradise Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 471. *Edw.* t. 110. *Alb.* iii. pl. 9. *Forrest Voy.* 135. *Bradl. Nat.* t. 12. f. 1. 2.

THIS bird appears, from the plumage, to be as big as a Pigeon, but the body scarcely exceeds that of a Thrush. Bill one inch and a half long, stout, brown, and a little curved at the tip, from thence to the end of the tail twelve inches and a half; the head rounded, of a full proportion to the size of the bird, and, as well as the throat and neck, covered with very short, dense, stiff feathers; those of the head, and hind part of the neck, of a pale gold-colour, but the base of the bill is surrounded with black velvet-like ones, changing in different lights to green; the fore part of the neck is green gold, lower part of it behind, back, wings, and tail chestnut; breast deeper chestnut, inclining to purple; beneath the wings spring a great quantity of feathers, the webs of which are so loose as to appear like herring-bone,* some of them nearly eighteen inches in length: these are of different colours, some chestnut and purplish, others yellowish, and a few almost white; from the rump arise two feathers without webs, except for four inches next the base, and the same at the tips; these appear to be the two middle tail feathers, and are two feet

* Appearing not unlike tufts of the Downy Feather-Grass—*Stipa pennata*, *Lin.*

nine inches in length, but the rest are little more than six inches, and are even at the end; legs stout, and brown.

The female is like the male, but the two wire-like feathers of the tail have shorter webs; these birds are said to moult, and to be without these long feathers for four months in the year.

Inhabits the Molucca Islands, and those surrounding New Guinea, particularly in the Isle of Aroo; the people of Amboyna call them *Manu-key-aroo*; the natives of Ternate, Burong papua, or Papua Bird; also *Manuco-dewata*, and *Soffu*, or *Sioffu*; at Aroo they are called *Fanaan*: supposed to breed in New Guinea, coming from thence into Aroo, at the westerly, or dry Monsoon, and found there during the continuance of it, returning to New Guinea when the east or wet Monsoon sets in; they are seen going and returning, in flights of twenty or thirty, led by a king, which is observed constantly to fly higher than the rest; during this flight they cry like Starlings, and fly against the wind, if moderate, but when in distress, from its shifting, or blowing too strong, they croak like Ravens, and in this case their long scapular feathers become dishevelled, which quite hinders their flight, and they are lost in the water, or fall on the ground, in which latter case they are unable to rise again, without gaining an eminence; in this state they are watched by the natives, who secure many, and kill them on the spot, as it is said they cannot be kept alive by art,* and the traffic in these birds is one part of their trade; they are also taken with birdlime, † when they settle in trees, or shot with blunt arrows. They are sold at Banda, and its vicinity, for half a rix dollar, but the people of Aroo are content with a spike nail for each.

The food of these birds is not known for certain, since the accounts given by Authors differ widely; some affirm, that they feed on

* The late Mr. Pennant furnished us with an instance to the contrary, from Sir Joseph Banks; one of them having been brought alive to England.—*Ind. Zool.* 4to. 13. note x.

† Said to be prepared from the juice of *Sukkom*, or Bread-fruit (*Artocarpus*).

berries of the Waringa tree,* others that they are fond of nutmegs,† others say their food is large Butterflies,‡ and again, that they chase small birds;§ and the last circumstance does not appear improbable, as their bills and legs are sufficiently stout, and they are known to defend themselves courageously whenever they are taken alive.

The Paradise Birds were formerly brought into Europe without legs, and not a few persons were persuaded that they never had any; but the truth is, that the legs being useless for the purposes designed, they are torn off on the spot, and thrown aside. It is for ornament only that they are coveted, by such of the inhabitants of the east as are able to purchase them, as the chiefs of the country wear them constantly in their turbans, and the grandees of Persia, Surat, and other parts of the East Indies, use them as Aigrettes, and even adorn their horses with them.

2.—SMALLER PARADISE BIRD.

Paradisea minor Papuana, *Zool. Ind.* p. 33. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 486.

Petit emeraude, *Ois. de Paradis* p. 12. pl. 2.

Smaller Paradise Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 474. A. *Forr. Voy.* 137. *Ind. Zool.* 4to. p. 20. II.

THIS is smaller, as the length, the scapular feathers included, is no more than twenty-one inches. Bill lead-colour, with a yellowish point, and two inches and a half long; the eye surrounded with black; forehead and chin covered with velvety black feathers, glossed with green; throat and neck before wholly green; top of the head, nape, and half the neck behind, ferruginous yellow, the lower half quite yellow; the back is also yellow, with a tinge of dirty grey; ~~breast, belly,~~ and wings chestnut; from the upper part of the tail

* *Ficus benjamina*, see *Forrest*, p. 136.

† *Tavernier*, ii. 311.

‡ *Linnaeus*.

§ *Bontius*, "unguibus incurvis et peracutis parvas aviculas Chlorides, Fringillas, et similes venentur, easque mox, sicut reliquæ aves devorent." *Lib.* v. cap. 12.

spring two wire-like shafts, as in the former bird, as well as a tuft of long, loose-webbed feathers from beneath each wing; these are of a delicate white, or light yellow, the last chiefly on the sides, where many of the shorter ones have purple tips; but in some specimens the base half is fine yellow, and the rest of the length satiny white, without the purple tips.

This bird is only to be found in the Papuan Islands, where it is called Shag or Shague, by the people of Ternate, Toffu, or Boorong-papuwa. It is said, that the Papuans intoxicate them with *Cocculus indicus*,* so as to catch them with the hand; they then draw out the bowels, sear the inside with a red hot iron, and afterwards put each into the hollow of a bamboo, for preservation. I have, however, reason to suppose, that they do more than simply exenterate them, as I have ever found, that the skins alone were preserved, and in general, most, if not the whole, of the skull was taken away, whence the head appears unnaturally small.†

We are informed, that they build in tall trees, and do not migrate like the first described; yet are said, like them, to fly in flocks, preceded by a king, who is black, with a purplish cast, and more finely coloured than the rest, and that the male has a longer bill and neck than the female.

It is probable, that this and the former are mere Varieties, if not in different stages of growth.

3.—DOUBTFUL PARADISE BIRD.

AMONG the excellent drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, is one of the fragments of a Paradise Bird, which I can scarcely reconcile to

* *Menispermum Cocculus*, *Lin.*

† I have met with one having the skull complete, which was round, and nearly the size of that of the Magpie.

any known Species, though perhaps it may come nearest to the lesser sort; the length to the end of the tail thirteen inches. Bill one inch long, at the base half an inch broad, colour brown; forehead not covered with black velvety feathers; the whole plumage on the upper parts (which alone appear in the drawing) of a fine glowing orange yellow; some of the greater quills remain attached, and are fine light brown; second quills the same, fringed at the tips with yellow; in others nearly the whole of the inner webs are of the last colour, except at the tips; tail three inches and a half long, even at the end, colour light brown; the quills reach to the base of the tail; the rest of the bird is wanting.

It differs from the Smaller Paradise Bird, as the bill is one-third shorter, and considerably broader at the base; the quills tipped with yellow; also, the plumage on the upper parts is fine orange yellow; perhaps the chin and throat may be velvety, as some edges of dark coloured feathers appear on each side of the jaw, in the drawing, for about an inch and a half from the bill.

In the same drawing is a single feather, four inches long, probably one of the side feathers of the tail; the inner web, from the base, half way, yellow; this colour then diverges from the shaft to the end, so that the inner web appears brown and yellow, obliquely divided; the outer wholly brown, except just at the base, where the feather is entirely yellow.

4.—RED PARADISE BIRD.

Paradis rouge, Ois. de Paradis p. 14. pl. 3.

Paradisæa sanguinea, Shaw's Zool. vii. 487. t. 59.

LENGTH nine inches, but to the end of the axillary feathers twelve or thirteen. Bill horn-colour; forehead and chin velvety black; the feathers on the forehead longer than the rest, forming a

crest, divided into two parts, and these, as well as those of the neck above, and throat, are of the same texture; neck behind, back, rump, sides, and great part of the breast yellow; lower part of the belly, wings, and tail brown, deeper on the breast; subaxillary feathers situated as in the others, and of a fine red, but instead of the two elongated, slender shafts, usually seen in other Species, this bird has two appendages of the same kind, twenty-two inches long, as thick as a goose quill, convex on one side, and concave on the other; at the base of these are some very short barbs; the rest of the length perfectly naked, and ending in a point.

The specimen, from which the above account is taken, had neither wings nor legs, nor was it said from whence it came.

Among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, is one of these, the total length two feet. Head, chin, and throat velvety, and fine emerald green, changing to blue; feathers of the crown rather long, and may be erected over the forehead; hind part of the neck, and beginning of the back tawny yellow; the rest rufous brown; the quills wanting, but the tufts springing from beneath them are fine sanguineous red, and ending in herring-bone points; the two elongated quill-like appendages little more than fifteen inches, but the same in size and form as in the other; colour of them black.

This is said to have been brought from some of the Eastern Islands, the place not certain, thought to be Amboyna. A dried specimen, much mutilated, was given to Lord Wellesley, by Mr. Farquhar, Governor of Prince of Wales's Island, and was the only one then known. Where M. Levillant obtained the specimen from which his figure, apparently perfect, was taken, we are not informed. We have lately seen, in Mr. Bullock's Museum, a fine specimen.

5.—KING PARADISE BIRD.

- Paradisea regia*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 194. *Lin.* i. 166. *Gm. Lin.* i. 400. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* i. p. 15.
Borowsk. Nat. ii. 120. t. 13. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 497. pl. 67. *Spalowsck. Vog.* ii, t.
 19 and 20.
- Manucodiata minor*, *Bris.* ii. 136. t. 13. 2. *Id. Svo.* i. 195.
- Rex Avium Paradisearum*, *Raii* p. 22. 10. *Will.* p. 61. *Klein.* p. 64. 7. *Seba.* i. 63. t.
 38. 5. *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 53. 2. *Gerin.* i. t. 66. *Zool. Ind.* p. 36. *Robert Ic.* pl. 19.
Johnst. Av. pl. 55. f. 6.
- Le Manucode, *Buf.* iii. 163. *Pl. enl.* 496. *Ois. de Paradis* p. 16. pl. v.
- Roi des Oiseaux de Paradis, *Son. Voy.* 156. t. 95.
- Der Königs Paradies vogel, *Schmid Vog.* p. 54. t. 42.
- King of the Greater Birds of Paradise, *Will. Engl.* 96. pl. 77. *Edw.* pl. 111. *Forr.*
Voy. 141. *Bor.* ii. t. 75.
- King Paradise Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 475. *Ind. Zool.* 4to. p. 24. *Will. Engl.* 92. §. vi.

SIZE of a Lark ; length seven inches. Bill one inch long, yellowish, and very little bent ; the upper mandible covered half way with orange-coloured feathers ; the eyes surrounded with black ones ; at the internal angle of the eye a spot of black ; irides yellow ; head, neck, back, tail, and wings purplish chestnut ; the crown brighter, with a yellowish tinge, and the breast approaching to blood red ; all have a rich satin-like gloss ; most part of the head is covered with soft short feathers, like velvet, but the other parts are like common feathers ; on the breast is a broad bar of green, having a polished lustre ; * belly white ; from each side, beneath the wings, spring several greyish-white feathers, tipped with lucid green ; the tail is little more than an inch long, and the wings, when closed, reach beyond it ; from the base of the middle tail feathers arise two other long ones, which are webbed at their origin ; the rest of the length for about six inches, quite naked to the ends, where they are again webbed on one side, and coil in a spiral manner ; the webs of a green colour, and very glossy ; the legs are stout, and of a dusky colour.

* In some specimens there is a narrow bar of yellow above the green one, and the belly is green and white mixed.

Pl. XLV.



Magnificent Bird of Paradise.

Inhabits New Guinea, where it is supposed to breed, but is principally found at Aroo, where it is called Wowi Wowi; in the Papuan Islands, Sopclo-o, being brought chiefly from Aroo Sopclo-o; and especially from Wadjir, a well known village there.

The Dutch call it King Bird, and get it from Banda, to which place it is brought by the natives of the Islands before named. It is said not to associate with the other Birds of Paradise, but flits solitary from bush to bush, feeding on red berries, without getting on tall trees.

This Species is more rarely found in Cabinets than the two first described.

6.—MAGNIFICENT PARADISE BIRD.—PL. XLV.

Paradisea magnifica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 195. *Gm. Lin.* i. 401. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 492. t. 62.
Le Magnifique de la nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.* 163. t. 98. *Pl. enl.* 631. *Ois. de Parad.* p. 15. pl. iv.

Manucode à Bouquets, *Buf.* vii. p. 166. *Zool. Ind.* 38. 3.

Magnificent Paradise Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 477. pl. xix. *Ind. Zool.* 4to. p. 26. III. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 625.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length nine inches. Bill one inch long, bending a trifle downwards; it is pale in colour, with the tip and base dusky black; the general texture of the feathers about the head short, like cut velvet, those round the forehead and chin are thick set, stand out a trifle beyond the rest, and black; between the gape and eye a lucid green spot; the crown and nape are yellowish chestnut, deepest on the crown; from the back of the neck a tuft of yellow feathers, each of them a trifle broader at the end, and there marked with a black spot; beneath this a second longer tuft, or packet of feathers, of a straw, or brimstone-colour, lying loosely over the back, which is red-brown; from the chin to the thighs the feathers are greenish black, appearing in some lights green; and in a quiescent

state of the bird, fall over, and conceal part of the wing coverts ; but down the middle of the throat, neck, and breast appearing gilded blue green, and the feathers short and downy ; the two middle quills are yellow brown, but the prime ones and the tail are deep brown, and the ends of the quills are nearly as long as the tail ; from the place of insertion of the two middle feathers of the last, spring two long, wire-like, shafts, furnished with very short, green webs on one side, and end in a point ; legs dusky yellow.

Said to inhabit New Guinea, but is a rare species. The above described from a specimen, formerly in the possession of Miss Blomefield : another was in that of Sir Joseph Banks : we have also seen it in two or three other places, and not greatly differing from the above description.

7.—CRESTED PARADISE BIRD.

Paradisea cirrhata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 195. *Aldr. Av.* i. 811. t. p. 814. *Raii* p. 21. *Will.* p. 57. *Klein.* p. 63. *Bris.* ii. 135. *Id.* 8vo. i. 195.
Oiseau de Paradis huppé, *Ois. de Paradis* p. 28.
 Crested Bird of Paradise, *Will. Engl.* p. 92. *Forr. Voy.* 140. 6? *Ind. Zool.* 4to. p. 71.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 491.

THIS is the fourth Bird of Paradise described by Aldrovandus, who makes it eighteen inches long. The bill very long in proportion, black, and somewhat hooked ; the feathers of the head, neck, and wings black, yet at the joining of the bill yellow ; a crest or cope near the neck, almost three inches high, rigid, and of a yellow colour, and which seemed to consist of bristles rather than feathers, and in that chiefly differing from the Greater, or first Species.

8.—SUPERB PARADISE BIRD,

Paradisea superba, *Ind. Orn.* i. 196. *Gm. Lin.* i. 402. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 494. t. 63. 64. 65. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 1021.

Le Manucode dit le superbe, *Son. Voy.* 157. t. 96. *Buf.* iii. 169. *Pl. enl.* 632. *Zool. Indic.* p. 38. *Seba.* i. t. 68. *Ois. de Paradis* p. 20. pl. 7.

¹ Superb Paradise Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 479. *Ind. Zool.* 4to. p. 26. iv.*

THIS is somewhat larger than the King Paradise Bird. Bill black; at the base of the upper mandible a black crest, composed of fine, strait, and not very long feathers; head, neck behind, and back covered with green-gold ones; these are broad, and well furnished with webs, having to the eye and touch every appearance of velvet, and lie so over one another, as to appear like the scales of a fish; wings dull deep black; tail black, with a blue gloss, of a moderate length, and even at the end; throat changeable violet, with a velvet-like appearance; belly bright gilded green; on each side, from under the wings, a tuft of black velvety feathers, of unequal lengths, which rise some height above the back, giving the appearance of second wings, the ends turning downwards towards the tail, and many of them as long as the wing itself; the legs are brown,

Inhabits New Guinea.

* Mr. Pennant supposes this may be the *Paradisea nigra major* of *Valentyn* No. 3. but this has long setaceous feathers in the tail. That figured in the *Pl. enlum.* is without them; and if the mutilated figure referred to in *Seba* be the same bird, they are not there represented; added to which, the tail is spread in such a manner as to appear forked. In *Sonnerat's* figure a small bird is seen in the claws, from which we may infer, that it is a rapacious species.

9.—FURCATED PARADISE BIRD.

Paradisea furcata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 196.

Superb Paradise Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 480. sect. 2.

IN the Museum of the late Sir Ashton Lever was an imperfect bird, from which only the few following particulars could be collected: it was the size of the last mentioned. Bill black; general colour of the plumage the same; from the place of the wings arise two tufts, somewhat as in the last described, but the wings were wanting; on the upper part of the belly a set of most brilliant black-green, glossy feathers, in shape forked, not unlike the tail of the Swallow, longer than those surrounding them, and standing out a little from the rest; legs strong, and black.

From this slight sketch, it can scarcely be determined, whether it may be a Variety, or sexual different of the last; the Furcated, however, differs in having the whole of the head and neck black. In the *Pl. entum.* it may be observed, that the brilliant gold-green feathers, which there appear to lie flat, with one point towards each thigh, if elevated in preparing the skin for preservation, would appear like that figured by Levaillant; but how far these are erected in the living state, and what purpose they may answer, is not easily determined. The two tufts abovementioned in the last-named author's figure of the bird, appear as two immense wings, of double the size of the true wings, and elevated to a considerable extent above the head, spreading out on each side; but whether the bird has the faculty of doing this, or for what purpose, is not for us to determine. This and the Superb are probably only one Species; but it does not appear, from what we are able to collect, that the feathers of the belly in the former, although of a most splendid bright green, are divisible into the elevated wing-like appearance abovementioned.

PLXIV.



Hacked Paradise Bird.

10.—HACKLED PARADISE BIRD.—Pl. XLVI.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, a trifle bent, and dusky, the base surrounded with velvet-like black feathers, covering the nostrils; top of the head, even with the eye, and to the beginning of the back, deep green, varying to bright green in some lights; the feathers of a plush-like texture; those on the hind part of the neck are long, pointed, and like hackles, but on the chin and throat they are similar to those on the crown, and both appear, in some lights, to be scaly, either indigo or green, and glossy, like metal; on each side of the neck is a stripe of blue, dividing the green above and below, and coming forwards to the breast, where it occupies a broad space; on the middle of the crown arise four bristles, near two inches long, tending backwards; upper part of the back, and wings, greenish black, in some lights appearing quite black; from the breast to the vent deep, dull ash-colour; tail even at the end, and three inches in length, the two middle feathers dull green, pointed at the tips; the others dusky within, and green on the outer webs, and all of them curve a little outwards; legs scaly; claws black, and hooked, though not very stout.

Native place uncertain; in the collection of General Davies.

11.—EMERALD-BREASTED PARADISE BIRD.

LENGTH seven inches, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. Bill one inch and a half long; rather stout; plumage in general, on the upper parts, purplish black; throat and breast blue green, with a polished metallic splendour, as in the emerald, but not varying in different positions of light; at the bottom of this brilliant part is a bar of black, from thence to the vent deep brown

chestnut; from beneath the wings, on each side, arises a tuft of long, loose, axillary feathers, reaching an inch and a half beyond the tail, which is glossy blue-green above, and black beneath.

A specimen of this was in the collection of Mr. Leadbeater; the wings and legs were wanting. It is the only one which has come under our observation.

12.—GOLD-BREASTED PARADISE BIRD.

Paradisea sexsetacea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 196. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 496. pl. 66.

— *aurea*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 402.

Manucode à six filets, *Buf.* iii. 171. *Pl. enl.* 633. *Zool. Indic.* p. 38. 5.

Le Sifilet, *Ois. de Paradis* p. 18. pl. 6.

Oiseau Paradis à gorge dorée, *Son. Voy.* 158. t. 97.

Gold-breasted Paradise Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 481. *Ind. Zool.* 4to. p. 26. V.

SIZE of the Turtle. Bill blackish; irides yellow; on the forehead, at the root of the bill, a crest, which the bird carries nearly erect; this, when flat, extends somewhat beyond the eyes, and is composed of fine, stiff feathers, not well furnished with webs; at first it is black, but some of the feathers are half black, half white; top of the head, cheeks, and throat changeable violet black; fore part of the neck and breast gilded, changeable, green, very brilliant; on the neck behind a large green-gold spot; back deep black, with a violet gloss: wings and tail black; beneath each wing arise long black feathers, which cover over the wings while at rest; the webs of these are loose, like those of the Ostrich; on each side of the head, near the ears, three long feathers, without webs, except at the end, where they are spread out into an oval, which part is webbed; they are so long, that when ranged on each side of the body, they reach to one-fourth of the tail, which is somewhat cuneiform; the legs are blackish.

Inhabits New Guinea. In one specimen, the long webless ear feathers were wanting, but the rudiments of them could be traced; it was also without the Ostrich-like feathers under the wing. Buffon mentions a like circumstance in a bird published by M. Marvi, adding, that in this bird the crest was not complete. It is, therefore, probable, that the latter ones may be sexual differences of M. Sonnerat's bird.

13.—BLUE-GREEN PARADISE BIRD.

Paradisea chalybea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 197. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 504. t. 71. .

— *viridis*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 402.

Cassican, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. li.

Calybé de la nouvelle Guinée, *Buf.* iii. 173. *Pl. enl.* 634. *Zool. Indic.* p. 38. 6. *Ois. de Paradis* p. 24. pl. 10.

Blue-green Paradise Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 482. *Ind. Zool.* 4to. 26. VI.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill stout, thick, black, somewhat bent at the end; feathers of the head of a velvet-like texture, and come very forward on the upper mandible; the rest of the plumage, in general, fine blue, changing to green in some lights, or sea-green; back, belly, rump, and tail steel blue, and very glossy, the last rounded at the end, and the under part of it black; legs black.

Such is the description of Buffon, aided by the figure in the *Pl. enlum.* The tail said to consist of only six feathers, but we can not consider this circumstance otherwise, than the remainder having been lost by accident. M. Temminck joins this with others of our Roller tribe, forming a Genus named *Barita*.—See *Man.* p. li.

A.—L'Oiseau de Paradis verd, *Son. Voy.* 164. t. 99.

M. Sonnerat describes this as being a trifle larger and longer than the King Paradise Bird. Bill black; irides red; plumage wholly

fine green, with a gloss of polished steel; feathers of the head, neck, and body small, and ranged over one another like the scales of a fish, appearing, in different lights, to be blue and green alternate; the legs black.

Inhabits New Guinea.

14.—GORGET PARADISE BIRD.—PL. XLVII.

Paradisea gularis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 196. *Gm. Lin.* i. 401. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 501. t. 69, 70. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 993.

L'Incomparable, *Sonnin. Ois. Parad.*

Le Hausse-col doré, *Ois. de Paradis* p. 22. pl. 8, 9.

Stourne, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii. Anal.* p. lv.

Gorget Paradise Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 478. pl. 20.

THIS is about the size of a Blackbird, and measures, from the tip of the bill to the insertion of the tail, about six inches, but the tail is more than three times the length of the rest. Bill one inch long, rather stout, moderately bent, and black; the forehead furnished with tufted thick feathers, which occupy also the sides of the head, and beneath the eye; round the throat they are so full, as to enlarge those parts considerably in bulk, and in texture like black plush, or velvet; but on the chin, at the root of the under mandible, are a few feathers with webs of the common structure; on the head behind, the nape, hind part and sides of the neck, to the beginning of the back, the feathers are gilded green, of the usual texture, and sitting closer to the skin, give those parts a flat appearance; at the angles of the mouth begins a line of the most brilliant gilded copper, which passes beneath the eye, growing wider by degrees, and finishes in a kind of a crescent, or gorget, one third of an inch in width, on the fore part of the neck; from this to the vent dull green, except the middle of the belly, on which is a transverse bright green band; the back is black, with a copper and purplish gloss, in different



Gorget Bird of Paradise.

lights; wings deep black; beneath them the feathers are downy, but do not at all exceed in length, as in other Paradise birds. The tail is of an enormous length, and consists of twelve unequal feathers, the two middle ones being nearly twenty-two inches long, and the outer five; colour glossy purplish black; and in some lights appearing undulated across; legs black.

The above description taken from a complete specimen in possession of Sir Joseph Banks: it seems to bear some affinity with the black Bird of Paradise, mentioned by Forrest,* which he says, is four spans long, of a black colour, without any remarkable gloss; but as this is all he mentions, the matter cannot be well determined. He adds, that the Alfoories, or Inhabitants of the Mountains in Messoial, shoot these birds, and sell them to the people of Tidore. I observe in the figure given in the *Ois. de Paradis*, that the whole throat has the gilded coppery lustre, and not merely a crescent or gorget, as in our figure, and the one given by Levaillant has the feathers of the crown so long as to be turned forwards, quite over the bill; hence we may suppose that this species differs essentially in plumage, either owing to age or sex.

15.—WHITE-WINGED PARADISE BIRD.

Paradisea leucoptera, *Ind. Orn.* i. 196. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 500.

Oiseau de Paradis à ailes blanches, *Ois. de Parad.* p. 28.

White-winged Paradise Bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 92.

LENGTH twenty-five inches. Bill one inch long, almost strait, black; the feathers on the chin nearly reaching to the end of it; plumage in general black; back part of the neck glossed with copper; quills white, with the outer edges black; the tail consists of ten feathers, the two middle ones nineteen or twenty inches long, the

* *Forr. Voy.* p. 140. No. 4.

second, sixteen; the third, twelve; the fourth, nine; the outer, only seven: the wings, when closed, reach to about one-third on the tail.

A specimen of the above was in the Museum of the late Mr. Boddam, of Bull's Cross; but whether the plumage had any variable luster was uncertain, as the bird was fixed in a too obscure corner of the room to ascertain it.

16.—FROSTED PARADISE BIRD.

Blue-green Paradise Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 482. 7. Parag. 2.

SIZE of the last. Bill one inch and a quarter long, the under mandible shorter; tongue even at the end, and bristly; general colour of the plumage black, inclined to purple on the body, but the head and neck have a reflection of green, and the whole plumage of the head and body appears frosted, or frizzled, every feather being absolutely curled at the edges; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers seven inches long, the outer three and three quarters; the wings were wanting.

This was in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks, who had it from New Guinea. We have seen one also in the Museum of Mr. Bullock, perfect, except in the greater quills; bill one inch and a half long.

17.—CRISPED PARADISE BIRD.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill stout, curved, with a notch near the tip of the upper mandible; nostrils in a depression; the feathers come forward close to, but do not cover them; the head, neck, and breast have short and crisped feathers, but before the eyes most like velvet; the plumage so far appears glossy steel green, but the feathers

PL. XLVIII.



Twelve-wired Paradise Bird.

are only of that colour at the tips, the rest of the length being dusky black; back and wings steel black, with a glossy blue tinge; tail seven inches long, appearing, when spread out, rounded, but the feathers, when folded up, have somewhat the shape of a Hen's tail, being ridged at top, and hollowed beneath; legs black.

The specimen, from which this description is taken, was in Mr. Bullock's Museum, and seems so much like the Frosted Species, that it may be suspected to belong to that bird.

18.—TWELVE-WIRED PARADISE BIRD.—PL. XLVIII.

Paradisea nigricans, Black-bodied Paradise Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 489. pl. 60. 61.

Paradisææ nova Species, *Zool. Ind.* p. 36. vi. *Gerin.* t. 65. f. 1?

Manucode à douze filets, *Ois. de Paradis* p. 29. pl. 13.

New Species of Paradise Bird, *Ind. Zool.* 4to. p. 24. VI.

THE length of this singular bird, from the point of the bill to the end of the white tufts, is about twelve inches, but ~~if the~~ appendages are reckoned, seven or eight more, in all nineteen or twenty inches. The bill is two inches long, a trifle bent, and black; tongue as long as the bill; head, neck, and breast covered with short feathers, like black velvet; across the lower part of the breast a most splendid green band; wings black; quill nearly white; sides of the body, and under the wings, covered with a tuft of cream-coloured feathers, very thickly set, and as soft as silk; from the ends of six of these, on each side, the naked shafts continue, appearing as wiry appendages, seven or eight inches long; the length of the tufts alone about five inches; at first sight, these tufts, from collapsing together, might be mistaken for the tail, which is entirely covered by them; the back of the bird is black, glossed with fine purple, and the true tail is only three inches long, consisting of twelve feathers, of equal lengths, the ends rather pointed, in colour like the back, but with more lustre; the under tail coverts yellowish white, and equal in

length with the tail, which, however, is never visible, unless the bird expands the wings, and the tufts are erected; the legs are stout, and horn-coloured.

According to Dr. Forster, this bird is said to have been brought into Amboina, from Missowal, in 1689; and much the same account is given by M. Audibert, in his *Ois. de Paradis*. We learn, however, that the same species inhabits the Molucca Islands, and Amboina, being there called the Leader of the Birds of Paradise.

We have, many years since, taken a description from one in the collection of the late Lady Wilson; and again from one in the possession of Sir J. Anstruther, Bart. and fine specimens were also in the collection of Mr. Bullock. In one the black, wire-like appendages are perfect, in another none are visible, except a single short one, as fine as a hair. This may probably differ from sex. I observe, too, that in the one having the wiry shafts complete, the tail is absolutely black; but in that without these additions, it is fine, glossy gilded purple.

A.—Wayghihu, *Ind. Orn.* i. 197. β . *Ind. Zool.* 23. V. β . *Gerin.* t. 65. f. 1?

In this bird the fore parts are black, the hinder white, with twelve slender, crooked, almost naked feathers; this is the whole description.

It is said to inhabit Wayghihu, one of the Papuan Islands, little frequented, to be the rarest of all the species, and procured through the people of Tidore. Dr. Forster makes it a Variety of the White, or following, but from its having twelve shafts, we rather think it more proper to be placed here.

19.—WHITE PARADISE BIRD.

Paradisea alba, *Ind. Orn.* i. 197. *Zool. Ind.* p. 35. V. *Gmel. Lin.* i. 402. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 501.

Paradis blanc, *Ois. de Parad.* p. 27.

Promerops, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvi.

White Paradise Bird, *Ind. Zool.* 4to. p. 23. V.

THIS is said to be entirely white, resembling the Papuan sort, our smaller species, as to general habit; that it is extremely rare, and found in New Guinea. This very short account copied by Dr. Forster from Fr. Valentyn,* is the only one we find concerning this bird; of which, we believe, there is no figure extant. M. Temminck, perhaps, has been more fortunate in having seen a specimen, as he mentions it as *Promerops*.

20.—GOLDEN PARADISE BIRD

Paradisea aurea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 197. *Bor. Nat.* 9. 122.

————— *flavo fulva*, *Mus. Ad. Fr.* i. 15.

————— *aurantia*, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 499.

Oriolus aureus, *Lin.* i. 163. *Gm. Lin.* i. 394.

Loriot, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. liv.

Icterus Indicus, *Bris. App.* 37. *Id. Sva.* i. 191.

Rollier de Paradis, *Buf.* iii. 149.

Le Paradise orangé, *Ois. de Parad.* p. 26, pl. 11, 12.

Golden Paradise Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 483. *Edw. pl.* 112.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill one inch, rather bent and brown, darker at the tip; the throat and fore part of the neck for an inch and a quarter covered with black velvety feathers; the head, neck, and body fine orange colour; beneath yellow; shoulders of the

* *Franc. Valentyn. Beschryving van Oude end nieuwe Oost-Indien.* vol. iii. p. 316, 317, 1724.

wings mixed with black; quills and tail black, with yellow shafts; and the latter fringed with yellow at the tip; legs black. In young birds the beak is mottled with ash-colour.

This is said to inhabit some part of the East Indies, but the place not determined.

Authors have differed as to the situation it ought to hold in the system. Linnæus at first ranked it with the Paradise Birds,* but afterwards joined with Brisson in making it an Oriole. Buffon thought it allied both to the Roller and Paradise Birds. But although we must own that it fails in some particulars, it comes nearest to the last named, under which head we have still continued it.

A.—Paradis orangé, Var. *Ois. de Parad.* p. 27. pl. 12.

—This differs from the other, merely in having the wings and tail greenish brown: such an one in the Museum of Mr. Bullock, of Piccadilly, has the edges of all the brown feathers very pale, approaching in some to white; those of the tail appear to have many obsolete undulations across them. I observe in the complete bird, the feathers of the neck and breast, as well as of the back, are very long, and capable of being erected like a kind of ruff.

GENUS XX.—CURUCUI.

1 Red-bellied Curucui	4 Violet-headed C.	6 B Var.
A Var.	A Leverian	7 Ceylonese C.
2 Red-vented C.	5 Cinereous C.	8 Indian C.
3 Yellow-bellied C.	6 Rufous C.	9 Narina C.
A Var.	A Var.	10 Fasciated C.
B Var.		

THE bill is short, thick, and convex, and for the most part den-
tated on the edges.

Nostrils covered with stiff bristles.

Legs short, weak, and covered with feathers or down.

Toes placed two before and two behind.

Tail consisting of twelve feathers.

As far as I can learn, the manners of these birds are much alike, and in which they, for the most part, agree with the first Species. The greater part of them are inhabitants of South America, except the four last species, which are found at Ceylon, India, or the Cape of Good Hope.—They are said to differ much in the various stages of life, which has given rise to confusion of species, and may render the following account of them less perfect than could be wished: are called at Guiana, Curucuis, or rather Coyroucouis, from their note not ill resembling that word. They are said to feed on fruits.

1.—RED-BELLIED CURUCUI.

Trogon Curucui, *Ind. Orn.* i. 192. *Lin.* i. 167. *Gm. Lin.* i. 403. *Raii* p. 45. *Will.*

96. pl. 22. *Klein. Av.* 28. *Merrem Ic.* t. 9. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 123. t. 14.

Tzinitzian, *Raii* p. 163. *Will. Engl.* 392.

Trogon Brasiliensis viridis, *Bris.* iv. 173. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 90. *Gérin.* t. 187.

Der Curucui, *Schm. Vog.* p. 36. t. 22.

Couroucou à Ventre rouge, *Buf.* iii. 287. pl. 14. *Pl. ent.* 452.

Le Surucua, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 270.

Red-bellied Curucui, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 485. *Gen. Zool.* ix. pl. 4.*

THIS is between ten and eleven inches long. The bill pale

yellow; irides gold-colour; the under mandible furnished with stiff black bristles, as well as the eye lids;* the head, neck, and upper part of the breast, back, rump, and upper tail coverts shining green, with a gloss of blue in some lights; the throat black; wing coverts bluish grey, with numerous transverse, zigzag lines of black; quills black, with part of the shafts white; the breast, belly, sides, and under tail coverts fine red; thighs blackish; the tail is cuneiform, and green, like the back, but the three outer feathers are blackish, crossed with slender lines of grey; legs brown.

The female is said to have those parts, which are of a fine brilliant green in the male, black grey, and totally without gloss; the zigzag lines on the wings also are less conspicuous; and the three outer tail feathers have the webs marked with black and white; the upper mandible not yellow, but brown, and the red colour does not extend so high as the breast.

Inhabits Mexico, Brazil, Peru, and other parts of South America. It is the nature of the Curucui to lead a solitary life in the thickest forests, especially in pairing time, when only two are found together. At this season the male has a kind of melancholy note, by which its haunts are discovered, at other times he is perfectly mute. They pair in April, and lay three or four white eggs, in the hole of a rotten tree, on the bare dust: in defect of this rotten matter, are said to bruise even sound wood into powder, with the bill, which being strong and toothed, may readily be supposed fully able to effect this. During incubation the male takes care to provide food for the female; and, by his trivial song, pleasant no doubt to her, to beguile the time. The young, when first hatched, are quite bare of feathers; the head out of all proportion large, and the legs, though short in the adult, seem too long. The parents feed these with small worms, caterpillars, and insects, and when able to shift for themselves, forsake them, to return to their solitary

* Brisson mentions a bare spot of white beneath the eye, but I have not observed it in any specimen, which has come under observation.

haunts, till nature prompts them to produce a second brood in August or September.

It has been tried to bring up these birds tame, but without effect, for they refuse to eat, and die in consequence, M. Deshayes, who relates the above, observes, that they are called at St. Domingo *Caleçon rouge*, and in other islands, *Demoiselle*, or *Dame Angloise*.

A.—*Avis anonyma tertia*, *Marc. Hist. Bras.* 216. *Bris.* iv. 175.
Red-bellied Curucui, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 486. 1. A.

MARGRAVE describes this, which differs in having the wing coverts plain brown; the bill ash-coloured, and the irides saffron colour; it wants also the spot beneath the eye, which Brisson mentions in his description.

This bird is probably a female of the former.

2.—RED-VENTED CURUCUI.

Couroucou gris à longue queue, *Buf.* vi. 288. *Pl. enl.* 737.
Red-bellied Curucui, Var. B. *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 486.

THIS is eleven inches in length. Bill, as in the former, dusky; general colour of the plumage cinereous grey, but on near inspection, some traces of green-gold are very apparent, especially on the back, and middle tail feathers; lower belly and vent red; the tail almost as long as the rest of the bird, a trifle rounded in shape, or nearly even; the outer webs and tips of the three outer feathers white; the three outer quills also marked with black and white on the outer edge.

Inhabits Cayenne. According to Buffon this is a Variety of the former, but the extreme length of the tail, in proportion to that of the others, contradicts the supposition.

3.—YELLOW-BELLIED CURUCUI.

Trogon viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 199. *Lin.* i. 167. *Gm. Lin.* i. 404. *Bor. Nat.* ix. 123.
Bris. iv. 168. t. 17. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ix. p. 88. *Gerin.* t. 189. *Spalowsck. Vog.* iii. t. 14.
 Couroucou à ventre jaune, *Buf.* vi. 291. *Pl. enl.* 195.
 Couroucou, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxii.
 Yellow-bellied Curucui, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 488. *Shaw's Zool.* ix. pl. 4.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill pale ash-colour, scarcely an inch long; the upper part of the head violet, with a mixture of green gold; sides of the head and throat black; the upper part of the body green gold, passing forwards to form a band of the same colour on the breast; all beneath this is yellow orange; thighs nearly black, as are the under wing coverts; the last margined with white; upper side coverts and scapulars black; quills black brown, the outer edges, from the base to the middle, white; from this to the end spotted with white; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers exceeding the outer ones by two inches; these are blackish, with a green gold gloss; the second and third the same, but the edges only are green gold; and the third has only a black tip; the fourth blackish, indented with white on the outer edge at the tip; and the two outer ones, half way from the base, blackish; the rest white, indented as the fourth; legs feathered to the toes, which are brownish ash-colour.

Some specimens have the outer tail feathers barred black and white; and others have the three outer ones obliquely white at the ends, the colours being so separated, but not indented.

A.—*Psittacus flammeus viridis et cinereus*, &c. *Feuil. Obs. Phys.* p. 20.
 Yellow-bellied green Cuckow, *Edw.* pl. 331. *Seligm. Vog.* 9. t. 21.

Size of the last. Bill yellow, surrounded with black feathers, extending round the eyes, and for an inch down the throat; irides

yellow; top of the head, neck all round, the back, rump, and lesser outer wing coverts, splendid green, reflecting a gloss of blue and gold; fore part of the neck blue green; breast, belly, and under tail coverts full orange, or gold-colour; wings dusky white, crossed with minute, irregular dusky lines; tail cuneiform, the six middle feathers green, with black tips, the others white, with transverse lines of black; legs brownish.

Inhabits Cayenne, and other parts of South America.

In some parts of Brazil very common; has not an unpleasant song, or rather whistle, frequently repeated; sometimes soft, at others loud and shrill; this the natives imitate to decoy them within reach, for in general these birds frequent the tops of the trees, and being concealed under much cover, are not easily shot.

B.—Trogon viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 199. 2. β . *Lin.* i. 167. 3. β .
 ————— ventre candido, *Bris.* iv. 170. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 89.
 Couroucou verd à ventre blanc, *Buf.* vi. 293.
 White-bellied Curucui, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 489. 2. A.

This bird is a trifle smaller, and differs in having the belly white; the end half of the tail feathers white, separated obliquely, but indented as the other. I have seen one, in which the white belly had a tinge of yellow, and is probably a Variety.

4.—VIOLET-HEADED CURUCUI.

Trogon violaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 199. *Gm. Lin.* i. 404.
 Lanius capite, collo, pectoreque violaceo-nigris. &c. *N. C. Petr.* xi. 436. t. 16. f. 8.
 Le Couroucou à chaperon violet, *Buf.* vi. 294.
 Violet-headed Curucui, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 491. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 8.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill lead-colour with a whitish point; on the forehead, round the eyes, and ears blackish;

the rest of the head, the throat, neck, and breast, very deep violet; eyelids yellow; back and rump deep gilded green; upper tail coverts bluish green, with a gold gloss; the wings brown; coverts and lesser quills dotted with white; the two middle tail feathers bluish-green tipped with black, the two next partly blue-green, partly black; and the three outer ones black, barred, and tipped with white.

Inhabits the same places as the former ones, and seems to be greatly allied to them. M. Temminck thinks them to be the same.

A.—Trogon Leverianus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxix. *Lev. Mus.* p. 175. pl. p. 177.
Leverian Curucui, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 131.

Size of the last. Bill lead-colour, with a paler tip; head, neck, and breast fine deep violet blue; wings black; quills edged with white; back bluish-green, with a tinge of gold colour; upper tail coverts silky, deep lucid blue green; tail black, inclining to green, the six middle feathers square at the ends, and slightly tipped with black; the three outer shorten by degrees, are black, obliquely edged with white, and the ends for one-third of the length white, as is also the belly, but tinged with reddish buff; legs black.

Inhabits South America. In the collection of Mr. Bullock is a singular feather, full three feet in length, wholly most brilliant and glossy green, similar to the back of the Red-bellied Curucui, the webs loose, as in the feathers of a Peacock's train. Supposed to belong to the tail of some species of Curucui from South America, yet unknown.



Rufous Curucui.

5.—CINEREOUS CURUCUI.

Trogon strigilatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 200. *Lin.* i. 167. *Gm. Lin.* i. 402.

Trogon Cayanensis cinereus, *Bris.* iv. 165. t. 16. 1. *Id.* 8vo ii. 88. *Gerin.* t. 188.

Couroucou de la Guiane, *Bris.* vi. 293. *Pl. enl.* 765.

Cinereous Curucui, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 489. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 10.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill one inch, deep ash-colour; general colour of the body very deep ash, darker on the thighs and legs; belly, and under tail coverts orange yellow; scapulars, upper wing coverts, and the greater next the body blackish, transversely striated with narrow whitish lines; those farthest from the body plain; under wing coverts deep ash, edged with white; greater quills blackish; the first five have white edges for two-thirds of the length, the secondaries the same, and white also at the base; tail blackish, cuneiform, the six middle feathers six inches and a quarter long, and equal, the three outer on each side shorten by degrees, the exterior measuring less by two inches than the middle ones; these are striated across, black and white; legs deep ash-colour.

Inhabits South America. I observe some to have a pale yellow bill; the outer quills indented with white on the edges; and the three outer tail feathers white, crossed with more numerous black bars on both webs, and the ends of these white for near three-fourths of an inch: supposed to be young birds of the Yellow-bellied, and Violet-headed,

6.—RUFIOUS CURUCUI.—PL. XLIX.

Trogon rufus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 200. *Gm. Lin.* i. 404.

Couroucou à queue rousse, *Buf.* vi. 293. *Pl. enl.* 736.

Couroucou, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* pl. lxxvii.

Rufous Curucui, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 490. pl. 21. *Gen. Zool.* ix. pl. 2 & 3.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill dusky; plumage in general rufous; belly, thighs, and vent yellow; wing coverts striated black and grey;

quills black with dusky edges; tail cuneiform, six of the middle feathers equal in length and rufous, and the three outer ones on each side transversely barred black and white, and tipped with the latter; legs dusky. The female in Mr. Bullock's Museum is olive-brown, where the male is rufous; the striæ on the wing coverts not clear white; and the belly very pale yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne.

7.—CEYLONESE CURUCUI.

SIZE of the other. Head and neck brownish ash-colour; back cinereous; wing coverts deep lead, with numerous, transverse white lines; quills black, with white shafts; tail cuneiform, as in most other Curucuis; the four middle feathers deeply margined with black, the tip also black; the others half white, half cinnamon-colour, edged with black, as in the others.

One, said to be a female, has the head ash-colour; wing coverts rufous grey, with black lines; all beneath pale cinnamon, or buff-colour; the rest as in the male, but wholly paler.

From Ceylon, in the collection of General Davies, and is most probably a Variety of the Fasciated Species.

8.—INDIAN CURUCUI.

Trogon Indicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 201. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 13.

Indian Curucui, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 94.

BILL bluish, very hooked; head and neck black, striped with white; from the corners of the mouth, just beneath the cheeks, a whitish stripe; back and wings dusky, marked with round rusty

spots; breast and belly yellowish white, barred with dusky; tail very long, cuneiform, crossed with narrow dusky bars; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits India, and called Bungummi.—From the drawings of Lady Impey.

9.—NARINA CURUCUI.

Trogon Narina, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 14.

Le Couroucou Narina, *Levail. Afr.* v. 104. pl. 228. 229.

THIS is a trifle smaller than the American Red-bellied Curucui, but the tail longer in proportion. The bill short, and thick, colour yellowish, towards the edges and point dusky; irides reddish; head, neck, shoulders, lesser wing coverts, back, and rump, fine glossy green; chin and throat, to the breast, the same; from thence, all beneath is deep rose-colour; greater wing coverts marked with fine transverse black and white lines, on a grey ground; quills black, edged outwardly with white; the four middle tail feathers equal in length, and fine green; the three others on each side wedge-shaped, the outer being only half the length of the middle ones; they are white on the outer webs, and dusky within; legs yellow.

The female is somewhat smaller; irides brown; the green inclines a little to brown on the head, and behind the neck, and that colour is no where so vivid as in the other sex; likewise, the fine rose-colour on the under parts of the male is, in the female, very pale; the forehead, throat, and neck before are chiefly greyish rufous brown; the wing coverts are less beautifully lined across.

When young, both sexes incline much to rufous, but may be distinguished by an accurate observer.

These are found in the deep woods of the Hottiqua Country, in those of the River of Gamtoos, and the Caffre Country; lay four round eggs, in the hole of a tree, of a fine rose-coloured white, the

shell being very thin; sit twenty days; is a silent bird, except in time of incubation, when it has a sort of melancholy note; the young follow the parents for a time; known to the Hottentots by the name of Narina.

10.—FASCIATED CURUCUI.—PL. L.

Trogon fasciatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 200. *Gm. Lin.* i. 405. *Zool. Ind.* p. 15. t. 5. *Naturf.* xvii. s. 17. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 6.

Trogon Ceylonensis, *Bris. Orn.* 8vo. ii. p. 91:

Fasciated Curucui, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 492. *Ind. Zool.* p. 35. pl. 4.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half; weight an ounce and a half. Bill blackish blue, cultrated, near the end of both mandibles a notch, and the under one shuts beneath the upper; nostrils oval, covered with short reflected bristles, surrounding the base of the bill; tongue plain, even, sharp-pointed; eyes large, surrounded by a beautiful, purple, naked orbit; irides dark orange; head, neck, breast, and belly scarlet; across the breast a narrow white band; back, rump, upper tail coverts, and thighs chestnut; wing coverts black, variegated with irregular white bars; quills white at the base; otherwise black; the prime ones white on the outer edge, the fourth the longest; the second quills have the outer webs beautifully variegated with white bars; the two middle tail feathers brown, with black tips; the two next have great part of the inner web black; in the two next only part of the outer web is brown, the remainder black; the fourth and fifth black, with a considerable space of white at the ends; the outermost the same, but the white occupies more space; the three outer ones much shorter than the six middle, and graduated; the outmost very short; legs dirty red.

The female is one inch and a half shorter. The head, and neck, to the breast, dull chestnut; wing coverts reddish white, with slender

Pl. L.



Fasciated Curucui

transverse lines, as in the male, and a narrow white band on the breast, as in that sex; and besides the first, two others less defined.

Communicated by Dr. Buchanan, to whom the above were sent alive from Sylhet, as of different sexes; the male called by the Bengalese, Suda Sohaghin; in Hindustan, Hummesha Picara, which signifies, always admirable. The female is the Cuckeuecha of the Behgalese.

Among the drawings of the Birds of Ceylon, by the late Mr. S. Daniels, is one, apparently of the male of this species, but wanting the white bar on the breast; in this, the crown of the head is black; from the chin to the breast ash-colour; tail cuneiform, ends white. Native name Holcmunnah.

A.—Length fourteen inches. Bill hooked, blue, with many hairs at the base; space round the eyes bare and blue; irides red; head, neck, and back pale brownish clay-colour; wing coverts finely barred black and brown; quills reddish, chocolate brown, some of the outer edges white, of others black, with half of the outer webs white; across the breast a bar of white; from thence to the vent red; legs short, pale red.

Inhabits India; described from the drawings of Mr. Middleton. This is likewise figured among those of Lady Impey, but in the latter, the band on the breast is very narrow. Is found also at Ceylon, there called Rantvan-kondea, by some Pittichora. Brisson's bird wants the white band on the breast.

B.—Length ten inches and a half. Head, neck, and breast mouse-coloured brown; back tawny brown, inclining to ferruginous on the rump; beneath, from the breast, very light tawny; wing coverts tawny, crossed with numerous blackish lines; quills dusky, rather curved, the outer webs white three-fourths from the base; the

outer one shortest; the tail consists of twelve feathers; the eight middle ones equal in length, being five inches; the outmost but one four inches; the exterior two inches and three quarters; the two middle ferruginous at the ends, with one-sixth of the end black; the three next on each side dusky, with the outer edge tawny; the fourth, fifth, and exterior obliquely white, for one inch or more, at the tips, and freckled with dusky; from the base to the middle wholly dusky; the quills reach one-fourth beyond the base; legs brown. Supposed a female.

Another, thought to be a male, answered as to general description, except, that all the parts beneath were pale crimson, and the tail, though marked in the same manner, had the colours more pure and distinct, but without the white band on the breast.

The two last in the collection of General Davies. These seem, in many points, to coincide with the Fasciated Species, and most probably the difference of plumage arises merely from the circumstance of age or sex.

GENUS XXI.—BARBET.

1 Spotted-bellied Barbet	11 Blue-cheeked B.	19 Sumatran B.
2 Cayenne B.	12 Red-crowned B.	20 Buff-faced B.
3 Black-spotted B.	A Var.	21 Yellow-cheeked B.
4 Collared B.	13 Indian B.	22 Ceylonese B.
5 White-breasted B.	A Var.	23 Austral B.
6 Beautiful B.	14 Daumah B.	24 Grand B.
7 Greater pied B.	15 Fichtel's B.	A Var.
8 Lesser pied B.	A Var.	25 Javan B.
A Var.	B Var.	26 Indian B.
9 Gerini's B.	16 Little B.	27 Batavian B.
10 Yellow-throated B.	17 Green B.	28 Wax-billed B.
A Var.	18 Spotted B.	29 White-faced B.

THE bill in this Genus is strong, strait, bending a little towards the point, the base covered with strong bristles; which, in some species, exceed the length of the bill. Nostrils hid.

Toes placed two before and two behind.

Tail consisting of ten or twelve weak feathers.

Birds of this Genus are found in the Southern parts of America, as well as Asia and Africa; are in general a dull, stupid race, much alike in manners, and chiefly such as are mentioned in the first species.

1.—SPOTTED-BELLIED BARBET.

Bucco Tamatia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 201. *Gm. Lin.* i. 495. *Raii* 65. 6. *Will.* 140. *Id. Engl.* 190. pl. 59.*

Barbu à ventre tacheté, *Pl. enl.* 746. 1. *Buf.* vii. p. 94.

Le Chacuru, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 261.

Spotted-bellied Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 494. *Id. Supp.* p. 95. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 37.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill black, fifteen lines long, the upper mandible bent at the end, and as it were divided into

* It is more probable that the Tamatia of Marcgrave, from whom Willughby copied his figure, is this bird, rather than a Thrush, which Brisson (ii. 212.) supposes it; the bristles

two at the point, and half-covered with bristles, pointing forwards, springing from the base; the head large in proportion; the crown and fore part incline to rufous; on the neck a collar, extending half round, rufous and black mixed; on each side of the head, behind the eyes, a large black spot; throat orange; the rest of the parts beneath rufous white, spotted with black; upper parts of the body rufous brown; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne and Brazil, where it is called by some *Agabue de Terre*: met with also in Paraguay, but is there a rare species: its manners correspond with the shape, being a clumsy, ill-made bird; is in general solitary, pensive, and silent, affecting only such places as are distant from habitations: chiefly in woods, where it chuses some low branch, well covered with twigs and foliage, on this it perches with its large head resting between the shoulders, for a long time together; and as its disposition to action is very little, may be easily killed, as it will suffer itself to be shot at several times before it makes an attempt to escape. The common food is insects, particularly large beetles: the flesh not good for eating. I have observed in some specimens, that the end of the tail was much worn, as if by friction, probably in supporting themselves by that part, in running up the trees like the Woodpecker.

2.—CAYENNE BARBET.

- Bucco Cayanensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 202. *Gm. Lin.* i. 405. *Buf.* iv. 95. t. 7. f. 1. *Id.*
Svo. ii. 68. *Gerin.* t. 183. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 33.
Tamatia à tête et gorge rouges, *Buf.* vii. p. 96.
Barbu de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 206. 1.
Barbu de St. Domingue, *Pl. enl.* 206. f. 2.
Cayenne Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 495.

LENGTH seven inches. **Bill** one inch, dark ash-colour, and a little bent at the tip, at the base a few bristles; forehead and throat

at the base of the bill, the large head, the flatness and breadth of the bill, will justify the fixing it in this place rather than in the other: as to the position of the toes in Marcgrave's plate, we must not depend on that, as errors of the like kind are frequent in old authors.

red; top of the head black and grey, with a gilded gloss; each feather black in the middle; over the eye, on each side, a band of white, passing almost to the hind head; the upper parts of the body are black, the edges of the feathers grey-gold; neck before, breast, and belly yellowish white; the sides dashed with cinereous olive, and some of the feathers black near the tips; thighs olive; lesser wing coverts black; the greater ones and scapulars blackish, margined without with olive, and whitish within; tail cuneiform, olive-brown, the under part cinereous; legs cinereous.

Inhabits Cayenne.

The lower figure in the *Pl. enlum.* above quoted, probably represents the other sex. In markings it does not materially differ, but it wants the white band on the sides of the head, over the eye; the brown part of the plumage is darker, and the under parts from the breast paler.

3.—BLACK-SPOTTED BARBET.

Bucco Cayanensis nævius, *Buf.* iv. p. 97. t. 7. 4. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 68. *Gerin.* t. 183. 2?
 Yellow Woodpecker with black Spots, *Edw.* pl. 333.
 Black-spotted Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 496. 2. A. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 34. pl. 6.

LENGTH six inches and three-quarters. Bill as the last; forehead and throat red; top of the head black, the feathers with grey gold edges; on the sides of the head, and neck behind black, with whitish edges, and those of the rump black, edged with grey; under part of the body pale yellow; the breast and sides marked with large black spots; thighs olive; wing coverts, quills, and tail as in the Cayenne Species, but the two first not spotted with white; legs cinereous.

Found at Cayenne with the former, also at St. Domingo, Guiana, and other parts of America.

4.—COLLARED BARBET.

Bucco collaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 202.

—— *Capensis*, *Lin.* i. 168. *Gm. Lin.* i. 406. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 124. *Bris.* iv. 92. t. 6.
f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 67. *Gerin.* t. 182.

Tamatia à collier, *Buf.* vii. 97. pl. 4.

Barbu à collier, *Pl. enl.* 395.

Collared Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 497. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 39. pl. 7.

SIZE of the Red-backed Shrike; length seven inches and a quarter. Bill nearly one inch and a half, horn-coloured, and bent at the tip; the gape reaching beneath the eyes; upper part of the head, nape, and hind part of the neck rufous, striated with fine lines of black; sides of the head plain rufous; between the lower part of the neck and back a narrow fulvous band, extending forwards towards the neck on each side; this is accompanied by a narrow one of black, which unites with a broken one on the breast; beyond this the back, wings, and rump are rufous, striated with black; throat, and fore part of the neck dirty white; on the breast a broad band of black; belly and vent rufous white; tail rufous, two inches and a quarter long, crossed with narrow bars of black; the six middle feathers are equal in length, the three outer ones shorten by degrees, to the exterior, which is the shortest; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits Guiana, but is not common.—There can be no doubt of this being the bird meant by Linnæus, as he refers to that in Brisson, above quoted; yet he makes his bird an inhabitant of Africa; and adds, that the number of tail feathers is ten; whereas, Brisson expressly affirms, that he received his from South America, and that it has twelve feathers in the tail. I suspect, therefore, that the first named author has been deceived in the native place, although he might be right in the identity of the bird.

5.—WHITE-BREADED BARBET.

Bucco fuscus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 206. *Gm. Lin.* i. 408.
White-breasted Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 505.

•**SIZE** of a Lark ; length seven inches. Bill one inch, compressed on the sides, and curved at the point, colour brownish black, but the base is yellow, passing obliquely forward, from the nostrils, to near the end of the under mandible ; nostrils covered with bristles, pointing forwards, to about one-third of the length of the bill ; head large, and very full of feathers ; plumage in general brown, down the shaft of each feather pale cream-colour ; on the breast a triangular whitish spot ; quills and tail brown, the last cuneiform ; legs brown.

Inhabits Cayenne.

6.—BEAUTIFUL BARBET.

Bucco Mayanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 203. *Bris.* iv. t. 7. f. 3. *Id. Svo.* ii. 69. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 20.
Bucco elegans, *Gm. Lin.* i. 406.
Le beau Tamatia, *Buf.* vii. 98. *Pl. enl.* 330.
Beautiful Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 498. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 461.

SIZE of a Sparrow ; length five inches and three quarters. Bill ash-colour, with the edges and tip yellowish white ; top of the head, sides, and throat red, edged round with light blue ; at the corners of the mouth begins a streak of the last, dividing the red on each side ; upper parts of the body and tail green, the last cuneiform, and composed of ten feathers ; quills brown, with the outer edges green ; fore part of the neck, and breast deep yellow ; on the lower part of the breast a large red spot ; the rest of the under parts yellowish white, spotted longitudinally with green ; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits the Country of Maynas, on the borders of the River Amazons, in South America, and probably other parts.

7.—GREATER PIED BARBET.

Bucco macrorhynchus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 203. *Gm. Lin.* i. 406.

Tamatia noir et blanc, *Buf.* vii. 99.

Le plus grand Barbu à gros bec, *Pl. enl.* 689.

Tamatia, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxvii.

Greater Pied Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 498. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 35.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black, larger in proportion than in any of the former ones; it is hooked, and divided into two parts at the tip, like the first Species; the forehead is white; crown and nape black; on the fore part this colour is prolonged downwards, and half surrounds the eye; the forehead, sides under the eye, throat, and neck before white, extending in a narrow collar round the nape behind; the lower part of the neck, back, and wing coverts are black, margined with dusky white; across the breast a black band; quills and tail black, the feathers of the last tipped with white; belly and vent white; sides and thighs black and white mixed; legs dusky.

Inhabits Cayenne.

8.—LESSER PIED BARBET.

Bucco melanoleucos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 203. *Gm. Lin.* i. 406.

Tamatia noir et blanc, *Buf.* vii. 99.

Barbu à poitrine noire de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 688. 2.

Lesser Pied Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 499. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 36.

LENGTH five inches. Bill large in proportion, and bifid at the tip, as in the last; like which also, the plumage is only black and white; the upper parts of the body are black, but there is a little

mixture of white on the forehead, and a white spot on the scapulars; behind the eye a white streak; the throat, and sides of the neck, are white; on the breast a broad band of black, which extends upwards a little way into the white, on the sides of the neck, like a crescent; from this, to the tail, the under parts are white, except on the sides under the wings, which have a mixture of black; the tail is black, tipped with white; legs dusky.

Inhabits Cayenne.

A.—In the collection of General Davies is one, having the same plumage, with the exception of the belly, beyond the black, being rufous, mottled over the thighs with transverse, pale, white and brown markings. This probably may differ in sex from the other.

B.—Differs in having a spot of white on the forehead, instead of a mixture only; the white streak, beneath the eye, extends downwards on each side of the neck, and some of the outer tail feathers white at the base.

9.—GERINI'S BARBET.

Bucco Gerini, *Ind. Orn.* i. 207.

Picus Indicus magna ex Parte cœruleus, *Gerin.* ii. t. 181.

Gerini's Barbet, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 132.

SIZE of a Thrush; length nine inches. Bill black, stout; crown of the head blue, spotted with black in the middle; beneath the eyes, the cheeks, and neck before, half way, black; quills black; hind part of the neck, to the beginning of the back, most part of the belly, and vent red.

Native place uncertain, only met with among the engravings of M. Gerini's birds, and there called a Woodpecker, but the bill is large, and in shape too like that of a Barbet, to be placed in any other Genus.

10.—YELLOW-THROATED BARBET.

Bucco Philippensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 203. *Gm. Lin.* i. 407. *Bris.* iv. 99. t. 7. f. 2. male.

Id. 8vo. ii. p. 69. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 21. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 181.

Barbu à Gorge jaune, *Buf.* vii. 102. t. 5. *Pl. ent.* 331.

Yellow-throated Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 500.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill brown, pretty thick, and near one inch long; the top of the head, as far as the crown, red; the rest of the head, and upper parts of the body, wings, and tail dull green; on each side of the head a large yellow spot, in the middle of which the eye is placed; throat, and fore part of the neck yellow; on the upper part of the breast a transverse broad red band; the rest of the under parts dirty yellow, longitudinally streaked with dull green; legs yellowish; claws brown.

One of these, said to be a female, was in general olive green; round the eye pale yellow; on the forehead a mixture of red; chin pale, mixed yellow; below this, on the throat, a mixture of pale red, as in the forehead; on each jaw a brown patch; from the breast to the vent pale dull greenish white; bill as in the other; legs red. From Lord Mountnorris.

A.—Length six inches. Bill black, with long hairs, from the nostrils, covering the greater part of the forehead; from thence, to the middle of the crown, and just round the eye, red; irides dark, with a pale ring; the rest of the head, as far as the under jaw, and



Blue-checked Barbet.

to the nape, dusky black; close to the eye two oval spots of yellow, one above, at the back part, the other larger, below, and these two spots are distinct from each other; chin and throat yellow, curving a little backwards, below the yellow a patch of red; the rest as in the first described.

Inhabits various parts of the Coast of Coromandel. The nest is a kind of pouch, about four inches deep, swelling a little at the bottom, and open at top; composed of thick, downy materials, and fastened, in several parts, between the forked branches of the extremities of trees. It is, no doubt, a Variety of the Yellow-throated Species, and known by different names; Bussunt buri, and Huria, at Bengal; and Bosenta, at Hindustan: found all the year in gardens near Calcutta, and lives chiefly on plantains. From various drawings in the collection of Sir J. Anstruther, it appears to vary much, according to age or sex, both in plumage, and the colour of the legs. Found also in Java, called Engku.

11.—BLUE-CHEEKED BARBET.—PL. LI.

Trogon Asiaticus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 201. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 7.

Blue-cheeked Curucui, *Gen. Syu. Sup.* p. 93.

LENGTH seven inches and three quarters. • **Bill** black, strong, compressed at the point, nearly one inch long, greenish at the base, where it is depressed, and beset with long, black bristles, turning forwards; nostrils oblong; tongue lacerated at the end; orbits naked, brown; margins of the eyelids crenated, and orange-coloured; irides brown; frontlet and crown scarlet, divided between the eyes by a black band, which bends at right angles, and becoming narrower, bounds each side of the crown; between the frontlet and this black bar, is a whitish line; cheeks, chin, and throat azure blue; below each side of the latter a scarlet spot; except the above, the general

colour of the plumage is green; wings and tail darkest; quills black outwardly, and dusky within; but except the three first, the outer webs are green, and the under margined with pale yellow; the tail rounded, of ten feathers, green above, and azure beneath; and the wings, when closed, just reach beyond the base; legs dirty olive green.

Inhabits Calcutta, and its neighbourhood, the whole year, and excavates holes in the trees for its nest; lives chiefly on wild figs, plantains, and other fruits, and is extremely noisy.

It is the Corul of the Mussulmans; Bassunt buri of the Bengalese of Calcutta; and Bassunt Gorul of Sylhet. Bassunt buri means the Old Woman of the Spring; Buri being an old woman, and Bassunt one of the divisions of the year, which includes February and March. Most of the Hindus pronounce this word Vassunta, but the Bengalese do not use the V, and cut off the final vowel.

I am indebted for the above to Dr. Buchanan, on whose authority I place it as a Barbet.—I learn, that some at Calcutta call this bird Kutkhodau.*

12.—RED-CROWNED BARBET.

Bucco rubricapillus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 205. *Gm. Lin.* i. 408.

Red-crowned Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 505. *Brown Ill.* pl. 14. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 23.

SIZE of a Goldfinch; length five inches and a half. Bill dusky; crown and throat scarlet; above each eye a black line; on the cheeks, and above each shoulder, a great whitish spot; back and wing coverts fine green; prime quills dusky; breast yellow; in the middle a short, transverse bar of black, and another of red; belly white; tail green, the exterior feathers dusky; legs pale red.

Inhabits Ceylon.

* One species of Woodpecker is also called by this name.

A.—Length six inches. Bill bluish, and bristly at the base; on each side of the forehead a yellow spot, bounded with black; fore part of the head reddish orange, with a small yellow spot on the upper side, bordered by a black line, which passes from the bill over the eye; on the cheeks and wing coverts a greenish white spot; breast straw-colour, crossed with a crimson band, bounded by a stripe of black on both sides; belly pale ash-colour, fringed with green; hind part of the head, neck, back, wings, and tail deep green, edged with paler; quills part dusky, part green; legs red.

Inhabits Ceylon and Batavia, communicated by the late Mr. Pennant.—I suspect that it has in part the manners of the Yellow-cheeked Species, as it is, like that, called Kottorea.

13.—INDIAN BARBET.

Bucco Indicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 205. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 27.

Indian Barbet, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 97.

SIZE of a Bulfinch; length six inches. Bill blue, hooked, beset with long hairs at the base, exceeding the length of the bill; irides white; plumage in general green; forehead red, round the eye and chin yellow; the rest of the head black; under part of the body white, streaked with green, passing on each side of the neck in a crescent, and bounding the yellow chin; beneath this it is red, and below that a spot of yellow; excepting which, the rest of the under parts are white; quills dark hazel; legs red.

Inhabits India, and is there called Bussenbuddo.—From the drawings of the late Mr. Middleton. It is a beautiful bird, and seems much allied to the Red-crowned Species.

A.—In this Variety the bill is dusky; the forehead, to the crown, red; beyond this black, passing round the sides of the head to the throat; within this the chin is white, the black below bounded with crimson; over and under the eye a patch of white; the general colour of the plumage otherwise green; tail the same, cuneiform; legs pale red, or flesh-colour.

Inhabits India, named Setwuhunt.—Sir J. Anstruther.

14.—DAUMAH BARBET.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill large, pale red, not furnished with hairs at the base; head and neck pale brown; eye in a large bare yellow skin, pointed before and behind; between that and the bill white; over the ear a small brown patch; the rest of the bird pale green; beneath, from the breast, plain greenish white; the legs pale yellow.

Inhabits India, named Daumah.

15.—FICHTEL'S BARBET.

LENGTH more than nine inches. Bill very stout at the base, one inch and a half long, and yellow horn-colour; on each side of the nostrils ten or eleven bristles, almost as long as the bill; feathers of the crown and neck behind loose, narrow, and pointed, pale ash-colour, margined with brown; from the lower part of the neck the colour becomes green, continuing on the whole of the back, wings, rump, and tail, which is rounded in shape; the quills brown without, and dusky within; chin, fore part, and sides of the neck

pale brownish ash; breast greenish, the feathers margined with brown, and somewhat long; lower belly, thighs, and vent green; legs brownish yellow.

Inhabits India; brought from thence by the late M. de Fichtel; it is also not uncommon at Ceylon.

•A.—Length seven inches. Bill large, convex above, pale red; from the nostrils ten or twelve long hairs, nearly reaching to the end of the bill; round the eye bare and yellow; head and neck pale brown, streaked with white down the shafts; all beneath dusky white; towards the vent greenish white; wings, back, and tail green; the legs pale.

Inhabits India; called Bussunta Burrah.—Sir J. Anstruther.

B.—A second Variety had the space round the eye red, like that part in the Pheasant; few or no hairs at the nostrils; close round the chin and back of the neck the feathers are short, narrow, and white; also a mixture of white about the neck; legs almost black.

16.—LITTLE BARBET.

Bucco parvus, *Ind. Orn.*i. 204. *Gm. Lin.* i. 407.

Petit Barbu du Senegal, *Buf.* vii. 105. *Pl. enl.* 746. 2.

Little Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 503. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 29.

THIS is only four inches in length. Bill brown; plumage above blackish brown, tinged with fulvous, but on the quills inclines to green; the feathers of the first edged with white; beneath the body white, dashed perpendicularly with brown; throat yellow; at the angles of the mouth a short white streak, passing beneath the eye; legs pale red, or flesh-colour.

Inhabits Senegal.

17.—GREEN BARBET.

Bucco viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 205. *Gm. Lin.* i. 408.

Barbu vert de Mahé, *Buf.* vii. 107. *Pl. enl.* 870.

Green Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 504. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 22.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill whitish, more than one inch long, and seven lines thick at the base, where the upper mandible is furnished with black bristles; head and neck greyish brown, the feathers of the latter edged with whitish; above the eye a white spot, and a second beneath it; the rest of the bird fine green, paler beneath, except the greater quills, which are brown; the legs are dusky.

Inhabits India; brought from Mahé, on the Western Coast.

18.—SPOTTED BARBET.

Trogon maculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 201. *Gm. Lin.* i. 404.

Barbu, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Spotted Curucui, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 491. *Brown Ill.* pl. 13. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 5.

SIZE of the Nuthatch. Bill brown; crown deep green; neck, breast, and belly pale brown, barred with dusky; edges of the wing white; coverts and secondaries green, tipped with white; tail dusky, barred with white.

Inhabits Ceylon.

19.—SUMATRAN BARBET.

SIZE small. General colour of the plumage green; chin pale blue; on each side of the head three crimson spots; throat dark, or dusky.

Inhabits Sumatra and Java.

PL. LII.



Buff faced Barbet.

20.—BUFF-FACED BARBET.—PL. LII.

Bucco Lathamii, *Ind. Orn.* i. 205. *Gm. Lin.* i. 408. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 28. pl. 5.
Buff-faced Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 504.

•**LENGTH** six inches. Bill pale, beset with bristles at the base, which are longer than the bill; forehead, chin, sides of the head, round the eyes, dull buff-colour; upper parts of the body dark olive-green, the under paler; wings dark olive; quills dusky, with greenish edges; tail dusky, short; legs yellow.

A specimen of the above in the British Museum. Native place unknown.

21.—YELLOW-CHEEKED BARBET.

Bucco Zeylonicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 205. *Gm. Lin.* i. 408.
Yellow-cheeked Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 506 *Id. Sup.* 95. *Brown. Ill.* t. 15. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 24.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill red; head and neck pale brown, clouded; sides round the eyes naked and yellow; back pale green; wing coverts the same, spotted with white; prime quills green, within dusky; belly pea-green; tail green; legs pale yellow.

Inhabits Ceylon and Batavia, called at the former Kottorea; perches on high trees, and cooes like a Turtle, but louder, and it is from this noise that the natives have formed the name.

22.—CEYLONESE BARBET.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Bill stout, strait, three-quarters of an inch long, colour deep brown, at the nostrils several

stout hairs; forehead to middle of the crown and sides before the eye crimson; chin pale reddish orange, the rest of the plumage dark dusky green; wings and tail the same; legs brown; on the throat, just above the breast, a few red feathers, but as the specimen was in bad condition, a further account could not be obtained.

Inhabits Ceylon, named Mal Kottorea.—In the collection of Mr. Comyns. I suspect this to be the male of the Yellow-cheeked Species.

23.—AUSTRAL BARBET.

Bucco Australis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 181.—Horsfield.

LENGTH five inches and a half. General colour of the plumage olive-green; forehead, chin, under the tail and the scapular feathers verditer green; cheeks, throat, and breast saffron-colour; between them a transverse black band; quills and tail blackish brown, the feathers of the latter have externally a dusky-yellowish border.

Inhabits Java; called Truntung.

24.—GRAND BARBET.

Bucco grandis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 204. *Gmel. Lin.* i. 408. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxviii.

Grand Barbu, *Buff.* vii. 106. *Pl. ent.* 871.

Grand Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 503. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 40.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill one inch and three-quarters long, and one thick at the base, where it is beset with black bristles; colour whitish, with a black tip; plumage chiefly fine green, but differs in various parts; for the head, and fore part of the neck incline to blue in different lights, but the hind part of the neck, and part of the back

are tinged with chestnut brown; the greater quills mixed with black; under tail coverts fine red; legs dusky yellow.

Inhabits China.

A.—Length ten inches. Bill reddish brown, stout, with six or eight bristles at the base and nostrils; round the eye bare, and reddish; plumage in general dull green; breast and belly pale, or whitish green; quills black; tail short, green; legs pale yellow.

Inhabits India; by the English there, called Honest Face; it is probably the female. From the drawings of Lady Impey.

25.—JAVAN BARBET.

Bucco Javensis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 181.

THIS is rather larger than the Missel Thrush; length scarcely nine inches. Bill very stout, black, with long hairs, coming forwards from the base on each side; plumage in general green; crown yellowish; over the eye a black streak, and a second over the jaw; chin crimson, beneath it black, and below this a crimson spot; on each side of the gape a spot of yellow; legs dusky.

Inhabits Java. A fine specimen of this is in the Museum of the India House, called by the Javanese, Chodock.—That described in *Lin. Trans.* measured eleven inches; the crown orange, as is also the spot on each side of the gape; in other things the two descriptions coincide.

26.—INDIAN BARBET.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill very stout, furnished with long hairs at the base; crown crimson; through the eye dusky; towards

the base of the under mandible a yellow spot, beneath this one of crimson; chin fine glossy yellow; lower part of the neck and sides under the eye dusky; independent of the above the general colour of the plumage is green.

Inhabits India, and probably Java. This seems much allied to the Javan Barbet.

27.—BATAVIAN BARBET.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill black; plumage green above, yellow green beneath, with paler green streaks on the crown; under the eye and the throat crimson, bordered all round with black; tail plain green; legs pale.

Inhabits the Island of Java, called there Prinya.—Dr. Wilkins.

28.—WAX-BILLED BARBET.

Bucco calcaratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 206.

—— *cinereus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 409.

Corvus Australis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 377.

—— *tranquillus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 417.

—— *affinis*, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 381.

Coucou noir de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 416. *Pl. enl.* 512.

Tamatia, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxvii.

Wax-billed Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 507. 17. *Id. Sup.* p. 96. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 41.

SIZE of a small Blackbird; length eleven inches and a half. Bill one inch and a half, somewhat compressed on the sides, and curved nearly the whole of its length, but more so near the end, the colour imitating fine red sealing wax; nostrils covered with reflected bristles, and a few others reaching more forward on the bill; irides

red; head, neck, and upper part of the body dusky greenish black; lesser wing coverts, nearest the body, mixed with white; under wing coverts mixed grey and white; at the bend of the wing, a little within, a whitish horn-coloured spine, an eighth of an inch long, and blunt at the tip; the first quill is two inches long, the second three inches, and the third three inches and a half, but the fourth is a trifle the longest of all; the second quills nearly all of one length; breast and belly cinereous; quills and tail full black, the latter composed of twelve feathers, rounded at the end, and the wings, when closed, reach on it about an inch; legs black, with a membrane between the toes at the bottom.

Inhabits Cayenne; is a solitary, silent bird; for the most part found perched on a tree, which grows near the water. We have formerly, owing to imperfect specimens, been under much uncertainty in respect to its Genus; and it has but lately been ascertained to have twelve feathers in the tail, being so in a fine specimen in my possession, presented to me by Lord Seaforth.

29.—WHITE-FACED BARBET.

THIS is, in make and shape, not unlike the Wax-billed Species, but is larger. The bill is more stout than in that bird, though not greatly differing in shape, the colour red; the face round the base of the bill white; body and wings deep lead-colour; the tail black; legs brown.

A specimen of this in Mr. Bullock's Museum; said to have been brought from the interior of Cayenne. How far this differs from the Wax-billed Barbet, can scarcely be determined, whether sexual only, or a mere Variety, for it has the same small spur at the bend of the wing.

GENUS XXII.—BARBICAN.

1 Groove-bellied Barbican		4 Black-throated		5 Varied
2 Smooth-billed		A Red-fronted		6 Abyssinian
3 Vieillot's				

THE bill in this Genus is very stout and bent. At the edges of the upper mandible, a double conspicuous notch, more or less channelled on the sides; under mandible less deep.

Nostrils at the base, covered with hairs.

Shins equal in length to the outer toe.

Toes placed two before, and two behind, united as far as the second joint.

1.—GROOVE-BILLED BARBICAN.

Bucco dubius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 206. *Gm. Lin.* i. 409.

Bucco bidentatus, Toothed-billed Barbet, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 393.

Pogonius sulcirostris, Groove-billed Pogonias, *Zool. Misc.* pl. 76. *Gen. Zool.* ix. pl. 1.

Der Barbican, *Schmid Vog.* p. 73. t. 23.

Barbican, *Buf.* vii. p. 132. *Pl. enl.* 602.

Doubtful Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 506.

LENGTH nine inches. **Bill** one inch long, and ten lines thick at the base, where many long black bristles take their origin, and reach beyond the nostrils; the upper mandible bends downwards, and has two notches on the edge, at some distance from the tip, and on each side a longitudinal sulcus, finishing at the notch nearest the tip; the under mandible with four or five transverse furrows; tongue fleshy; plumage on the upper parts, wings, and tail black, the last three inches and a half long; the under parts red, except a band on the upper part of the breast, which is black; middle of the back white; the thighs and vent black; legs short, reddish brown.

Inhabits the Coast of Barbary.—A fine and perfect specimen in the Museum of Mr. Bullock.

2.—SMOOTH-BILLED BARBICAN.

• *Bucco dubius* β . *Ind. Orn.* i. 206. 16.

\ *Pogonius lævirostris*, Smooth-billed Pogonias, *Gen. Zool.* ix. pl. 2. *Zool. Misc.* ii. t. 77.

Doubtful Barbet. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 96.

THIS bird is greatly similar to the last described, but the bill is not channelled, or furrowed, being wholly smooth, and pale yellow, and the indentations on the edge less conspicuous; on the crown a mixture of crimson feathers, which passes behind each eye, and afterwards extending forwards to blend with the crimson on the fore parts; the greater wing coverts tipped with crimson, forming an oblique bar across the wing; on the middle of the back a patch of white, with a thick tuft of silky white feathers, square at the ends; all the under parts are red; but the chin, close under the bill is black, and a spot of the same just at the base of the under mandible; the general colour of the plumage otherwise black; quills brown.

Inhabits Africa. We have penned these as distinct species; but from the great coincidence in colour of the plumage, are by no means positive of their being so; possibly the difference may be only owing to sex.—M. Temminck receives the last described as young bird.

3.—VIEILLOT'S BARBICAN.

Pogonius Vieilloti, Vieillot's Pogonias, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 3.—(Frontispiece.) *Zool. Misc.* ii. p. 104. t. 97.

IN this the beak is smooth, not grooved; plumage in general brown; head, neck, throat, and spots on the breast scarlet; interior wing quills externally with pale margins.

A specimen of this is in the British Museum, and appears to be a young bird in the state of changing its plumage.

4.—BLACK-THROATED BARBICAN.

Bucco niger, *Ind. Orn.* i. 204. *Gm. Lin.* i. 407. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 30.

Barbu à gorge noire de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 68. t. 34. *Buf.* vii. p. 103.

Black-throated Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 501.

SOMEWHAT larger and longer than the Common Grosbeak. Bill blackish, furnished with a sort of process or tooth, about two-fifths from the tip; forehead fine red; the crown, hind part, throat, and neck black; above each eye a curved stripe of yellow, which, as it proceeds downwards, becomes white, and descends in a strait line to the lower part of the neck; beneath this a black stripe, and between it and the throat a white band, which goes on to, and blends with, the breast; and this, as well as the rest of the under parts, is white; middle of the back black, but the side feathers, between the neck and back, have a yellow spot on each; wing coverts black, four of them fringed with white, and one with yellow, forming a stripe across the wing; beneath this, some of the feathers are spotted with yellow at the ends; and under these, others, which have yellow margins; quills black, bordered with yellow; legs black.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands; also the Cape of Good Hope. A specimen, from the latter, in the British Museum, was seven inches long, and differed only in having the rump of a beautiful yellow.

A.—*Bucco niger*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 204: 8. β .

Le Barbu à Plastron noir, *Buf.* vii. 104.

Bucco rufifrons, Red-fronted Barbet, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 31.

Barbu du Cap de B. Esperance, *Pl. enl.* 688. 1.

Length six inches and a half. Bill black; forehead crimson; from this passes a stripe of black over the head, and down the back

of the neck, to the back; sides of the head, and neck white, uniting on the breast; from which the under parts are white to the vent; the white on the sides of the head diversified, first by a streak of black, beginning at the base of the upper mandible, and dividing the white into two parts, ends on the shoulders; the chin and fore part of the neck are also black, beginning at the base of the upper mandible, and, dividing the white into two parts, finishes on the shoulders; chin, and neck before black; upper parts of the body and wings mixed brown and yellow, the edges of the feathers being, for the most part, fringed with yellow; the rump almost wholly pale but bright yellow; tail brown, the feathers margined with yellow; the legs are lead-colour.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope; probably the female, if not a young bird, of the last; for the bill is less strong, and the process on the edges not so projecting; in the plumage, the body is more variegated, and the markings less distinct, as is often in young birds.

5.—VARIED BARBICAN.

SIZE of the Black-throated Species; length six inches and a half. Bill stout, black, full one inch in length from the gape; at about one-third from the end furnished with a double notch, or process, as in the last mentioned; over the nostrils several black hairs; the whole head, chin, and throat to the breast with a mixture of crimson; on the crown much varied with dusky black; cheeks nearly plain, but the chin and throat are dusky white, the feathers being only tipped with red; hind part of the neck, and beginning of the back olive-brown, mixed with whitish, but beyond to the rump with pale yellow; belly and vent pale yellow; wings and tail brown; some of the quills fringed with yellow; legs black.

We have seen several specimens of this bird, which differed but little from each other; in one the mixture of crimson and white passed down from the chin only as a broad streak: there is every reason to suppose that this is not a mature bird, and that it possibly may be allied to the Black-throated Species, from the exact similarity of the bill, as to size and shape; also, on inspecting the under wing coverts, they were manifestly imperfect in respect to feathers, as usual in young birds; but, as we cannot determine this, it must remain for the present as a mature species.

6.—ABYSSINIAN BARBICAN.—PL. LIII.

Bucco Saltii, Abyssinian Barbet, *Salt Tr. App.* p: xlvi. liv:

LENGTH seven inches. Bill horn-colour, very dark, stout, and large, from point to gape one inch; the upper mandible has a double notch, or process, on the edge, and bends much at the point; in form, the bill is somewhat similar to the Black-throated, but stronger, and the process, or rather double indentation, nearer the base; the general colour of the bird fine glossy black; forehead, as far as the crown, sides, including the eyes, the chin, and throat fine crimson; from the nostrils, as well as the base of the sides of the under jaw, and chin, are fine hairs, pointing forwards; upper wing coverts black, edged on the sides with white, producing a streaked appearance; quills dusky, the outer margin, for the most part, fringed with yellow; the second quills nearly as long as the prime ones; under wing coverts pure white; tail of ten feathers, two inches and a quarter long, nearly even at the end; legs dusky; toes placed two and two, but the inner ones, both before and behind, very short, especially the latter, which is not half the length of the adjoining, so as to give the appearance of there being but one hind toe; claws short, but stout.

Brought from Abyssinia, by Mr. Salt; two of these, nearly similar, were shot together, and supposed to be the two sexes; observed to cling to the branches of trees, like the Woodpecker.



Abyssinian Barbican.

GENUS XXIII.—COUCAL.

1 Giant Coucal	A Var.	12 Lark-heeled
2 Pheasant	7 Chestnut	13 Lathamian
3 Kindred	8 Dusky	14 Rufous
4 Bubut	9 Long-heeled	15 Variegated
5 Lepid	10 Strait-heeled	16 New-Holland
6 Egyptian	11 Antiguan	17 Negro

THE beak in this Genus is strong, and slightly curved.

Nostrils strait, elongated.

Feet with two toes placed forwards, the exterior the longest; and two behind, the interior furnished with a very long claw.

In the greater part of the species the feathers of the head and neck are narrow, and remarkably stiff in their texture.—M. Levaillant has discriminated this Genus, having characters differing from the true Cuckows, in which I readily agree with him. In this we are joined by Mr. Stephens, in his *General Zoology*. There are, however, several species which do not entirely correspond with this Genus, or that of the Cuckoo, about which each describer will have his sentiments.

1—GIANT COUCAL.

Polophilus Gigas, Gigantic Coucal, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 45.

Centropus Gigas, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii. Anal.* p. lxxiv.

Le Coucou Geant, *Levail. Afr.* v. p. 86. pl. 223.

THIS is probably the largest species known, being thirty inches in length. The bill brown, thick at the base, and curved towards the point; top of the head, neck behind, back, and wing coverts rufous brown, tinged with olive; and a trace of rufous white down the middle of each feather; on each side marked with dusky black

bands; the feathers of the head, neck, and breast thick, stiff, and glossy on the sides; quills banded alternately with rufous brown, and rufous yellow; tail cuneiform, ten inches long, black brown; the ends of the feathers dirty white, and crossed with from sixteen to twenty rufous grey bars; the greatest number on the two middle feathers; under parts of the body, from the breast, upper and under tail coverts, light fulvous brown, barred with dusky; wings short, reaching only to the upper tail coverts; legs stout, scaly; the hind claw two inches long, rather stout, and somewhat hooked.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of M. Temminck.

2.—PHEASANT COUCAL.

Cuculus Phasianus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxx.

Centropus Phasianns, *Tem. Anal.* p. lxxiv.

Polophilus Phasianus, Pheasant Coucal, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 48. pl. 11. *Zool. Misc.* pl. 46.

Pheasant Cuckow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 137.

LENGTH seventeen or eighteen inches. Bill, head, and all beneath fine black, the first stout at the base, and curved; back and wings varied with rufous, yellow, brown, and black, mixed in the manner of the blending of the Woodcock; tail long, and barred elegantly with the same colours; legs dusky black; toes placed as in the Cuckow Genus, but the hind claws are pretty long, and less hooked than the forward ones, resembling, in this, the Egyptian Coucal, which, however, differs materially in colour, as in that bird the back and wings are plain rufous, and the tail, though long and cuneiform, is wholly black.

Inhabits New South Wales; called, by the English there, the Pheasant.

3.—KINDRED COUCAL.

Centropus affinis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii p. 180.—Horsfield.

LENGTH fourteen inches and a half. Plumage black, wings ferruginous, hind claw bent; the scapular feathers are soot-coloured, with white shafts; the outer tail feathers with a white band at the ends.

Inhabits Java, called there, Bubut-allang-allang.

4.—BUBUT COUCAL.

Centropus Bubutus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 180.—Horsfield.

LENGTH eighteen inches and a half. This has a glossy blue-black plumage, with bay-coloured wings.

Inhabits Java, generally called by the name of Bubut.

5.—LEPID COUCAL.

Centropus lepidus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 180.—Horsfield.

LENGTH twelve inches. The crown, neck, scapulars, and second quills fuliginous, the shafts margined longitudinally on each side with white; wing coverts bay or brown, with white shafts; greater quills bay, with brownish tips; chin, throat, breast, and belly white; rump, tail coverts, and tail fasciated black and ferruginous; at the end of the last a whitish band.

Inhabits Java.

6. — EGYPTIAN COUCAL.

Cuculus Ægyptius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 212. *Gm. Lin.* i. 420.

Polophilus Ægyptius, *Egyptian Coucal*, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 54.

Houhou d'Égypte, *Buf.* vi. 367. *Levail. Afr.* v. 72. pl. 219.

Egyptian Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 522.

LENGTH between fourteen and sixteen inches. Bill near one inch and a half long, and black; irides bright red; head and neck behind dull green, glossed with polished steel; the feathers all round, stiff in their texture; upper wing coverts brownish rufous, inclining to green; quills rufous, terminated with shining green, except the three last, which are wholly green, and the two or three preceding them, mixed in colour; back greenish brown; rump and upper tail coverts brown; tail cuneiform, three inches in length, shining green, with a steely gloss; throat, and under parts of the body white, paler on the belly; lower belly, thighs, and under tail coverts pale blackish green, with fine dusky stripes; legs blackish; the inner hind toe long, with a strong, straitish claw. The male and female do not essentially differ, but the latter is smaller, and the colours less bright.

It is seen in Egypt, frequently in the Delta, and called by the Arabs, Houhou, from its repeating that word several times together; the male and female rarely seen asunder, nor are more than two often together; the principal food is locusts; chiefly breed on low bushes near running water, seldom on high trees, nor often on the ground. Authors assert, that it makes the nest in the hole of a decayed tree, at the bottom of which the eggs are laid, and that they are four in number, placed on the decayed pieces at the bottom of the hole; both sexes sit in turn.

M. Levaillant met with it first in the forests, adjoining the Gamtoos, as far as Caffre Land; also in Camdeboo, but not towards the Cape itself; he mentions one particular habit of this bird, which



Chestnut Coucal.

is, the perching lengthwise on a branch, and not transversely.* The note not unaptly expresses Courou-Courou cou, &c. &c. ; at day break begins its song, continuing it the greater part of the morning, and commences again an hour or two before sunset.

This bird, M. Levaillant supposes, may be the Courou coucou of Buffon, our Red-crested Cuckow; † to this we may fairly object, for many reasons. Seba, indeed, calls it a Brazilian Cuckow—but it does not appear to be a Cuckow at all, the bill being more like some of the Parrot kind, or, at least, one of the thick-billed Grosbeaks. ‡ The toes likewise are placed three before and one behind; and as to the colours of the plumage, it seems more to correspond with the Cardinal Grosbeak; although it measures, in the figure, two inches longer.

A.—Coucous des Philippines, *Ind. Orn.* i. 213. *Buf.* vi. 369. *Pl. enl.* 824.
Egyptian Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 523. 16. A.

This is so like the last, that one description might serve, and is, by Buffon, supposed to be a male bird.

7.—CHESTNUT COUCAL.—PL. LIV.

LENGTH sixteen or seventeen inches, of which the tail occupies one half, and the wings, when closed, reach one-third thereon; the shape of the tail rounded, or moderately cuneiform. Bill one inch and three quarters long, compressed, strong, and black, the upper mandible bent downwards; nostrils covered with a flat rim,

* The European Goatsucker does the same.

† *Cuculus Brasiliensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 222. Red-crested Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 545.

‡ Seba merely says, "Rostrum breve, incurvum est, quale Pseudo Psittacorum."

proceeding from their upper margins; tongue lacerated at the end; irides scarlet; general colour of the plumage shining black, but all the wing coverts, scapulars, and quills, bright chestnut; legs black; the inner hind claw strait, and of twice the length of the others.

Dr. Buchanan informs me, that this bird is the Alahua of the Mussulmans; Cuco of the Bengalese; and Boua-bove of the Burmas. It is scarce near Calcutta, but common in many parts of India; and called by the Europeans, Pheasant Crow; makes a noise, which the Burmas think resembles Boue-boue; very common every where on the banks of the Arawady; is somewhat larger than a Magpie, and, except in feet and colour, has a strong resemblance to it; said to be a solitary bird, and generally seen hopping about, near some thick-set hedge, or among underwood, by the sides of rivers, into either of which, if disturbed, it flies for refuge, and if driven thence, flies no farther than to the nearest trees, reluctantly shifting its place. In the stomach of one was found the bones of a Lizard, and the remains of insects.

One of these in the collection of drawings of General Hardwicke, was eighteen inches in length; the head, neck, and under parts ash-coloured, streaked with white as far as the breast; over the eye a whitish stripe; belly and thighs marked with transverse lines of white; tail plain black, not greatly cuneiform, though much rounded; wings as in the other.

This was met with at Cawnpore in April, and said to be a bird of the first year.

8.—DUSKY COUCAL.

Le Coucal noirou, *Levail. Af.* v. 78. pl. 220.

SIZE of the Crow. Bill very stout, curved at the point, dusky glossy black; irides dusky brown; general colour of the plumage

black; wing coverts part rufous, part black; quills wholly deep rufous, with the ends dusky black; feathers of the head and neck remarkably stiff, and glossy on their edges, so as to resemble pins; the tail about the length of the body, cuneiform, or much rounded at the end, and the wings reach just beyond the coverts; legs stout, glossy black, the inner hind claw strait, and, in old birds, is sometimes two inches in length.

The female a fourth part less than the male. The black inclines to brown on all the fore parts; and the spur at the inner heel half an inch shorter.

M. Levaillant killed a pair of these about Swart Rivier, at some distance from the Cape of Good Hope, in the act of feeding on carrion, with other birds of prey. He also found, on dissection, the remains of insects in the stomach; not that he is certain of their feeding on the carrion itself, but probably on the insects, or larvæ, of such as are nourished by it.

9.—LONG-HEELED COUCAL.

Cuculus Tolu, *Ind. Orn.* i. 213. *Gm. Lin.* i. 422.

——— *Madagascariensis*, *Bris.* iv. 138. t. 13. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 80.

Polophilus Tolu, *Tolu Coucal*, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 52.

Coucou de Madagascar, *Buf.* vi. 369. t. 17. *Pl. enl.* 295. 1.

Long-heeled Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 524.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill brown, one inch long; head, throat, neck behind, and upper part of the back covered with longish, narrow, stiff feathers, blackish, with a rufous white stripe down each shaft; those on the throat, the fore part of the neck, and breast the same, but only a longish stripe on each side; lower part of the back, rump, belly, sides, thighs, upper and under tail coverts greenish black; scapulars, upper and under wing coverts, fine chestnut, the shafts

purplish; quills chestnut, tipped with brown; tail more than eight inches long, blackish green above, and black beneath, in shape cuneiform; legs black, the claw of the inner toe three quarters of an inch long, strait as in the Lark.

Inhabits Madagascar, and there called Tolu; from the similarity of the name to Houhou, it may possibly be the young of that bird, if not of the chestnut species.

10.—STRAIT-HEELED COUCAL.

Cuculus Senegalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 213. *Lin.* i. 169. *Gm. Lin.* i. 412. *Bris.* iv. 120.

t. 8. f. 1. *Id.* Svo. ii. 75. *Borowsk* ii. 129. 4.

Polophilus Senegalensis, Senegal Coucal, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 53.

Coucou du Senegal, Rufalbin, *Pl. enl.* 332. *Buf.* vi. 370.

Strait-heeled Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 525.

LENGTH fifteen inches and a quarter. Bill black, fifteen lines long. Plumage in general brownish, inclined to rufous above, and to dirty white beneath; head and neck above blackish, the middle and shafts of the feathers deeper; cheeks, throat, fore part and sides of the neck dirty white, with bright coloured shafts; rump, and upper tail coverts brown, striated across with deep brown; under parts from the breast dirty white, with very obscure, transverse striæ; under tail coverts the same, but more obscure; quills rufous, with brown tips; tail eight inches long, cuneiform, black; legs greyish brown, formed as in the last.

Inhabits Senegal.

In one, apparently the same, in the collection of Lord Stanley, I observed the shafts of the feathers of the head and neck, to be remarkably stiff; belly and thighs white; vent pale dirty rufous; back and wings fine deep rufous; tail coverts brown, undulated with darker brown; tail dusky black, rounded at the end; legs black, inner hind claw three quarters of an inch long, and but little bent.

This came from Senegal ; is also not uncommon in Abyssinia, in the mountainous districts, among the thick Caper, and other thorny bushes.

11.—ANTIGUAN COUCAL.

Polophilus viridis, Green Coucal, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 55.

Coucou vert d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* 181. pl. 80. *Ind. Orn.* i. 213. γ .

Egyptian Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 523. 16. B. *Id. Sup.* p. 100.

LENGTH nineteen inches and a half. **Bill** stout, curved, and black ; nostrils almost covered with short feathers ; the upper eyelid furnished with eight or nine bristles ; head and neck dusky brown,* and the feathers narrow ; the fore part, as far as the breast, marked down the shafts with indistinct pale spots and bars, the hind part plain ; wing coverts deep rufous, obscurely barred with dusky ; on the inside of the wing a short, blunt spur ; quills barred rufous and blackish alternate, about twenty of each ; tail long, cuneiform, the outer feathers measuring only five inches ; colour black, crossed with numerous, oblique, dusky white lines, not corresponding on each side of the shaft ; belly, thighs, upper and under tail coverts dusky, crossed with numerous white lines ; legs short, stout, rough ; claw of the inner toe strait, and one inch in length.

Inhabits China ; described from one in possession of Sir Joseph Banks. I observed, too, among India drawings, one full eighteen inches long : general colour black ; the wings deep rufous ; tail black, cuneiform, with eight or ten whitish bars on each side of the shafts ; this was called Mahoca. Among the drawings of Lady Impey, there was one greatly similar, from the Coromandel Coast ; this is said to

* According to Sonnerat very dull green.

have the general plumage black, except the wings, which are bright ferruginous flame-colour; the prime quills barred with black. This is known in India, by the name of Crow Pheasant,* and we may suppose it to be a voracious bird, as it goes by an Indian name, signifying Devourer with the Mouth.

12.—LARK-HEELED COUCAL.

Cuculus Bengalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 214. *Gm. Lin.* i. 412.

Polophilus Bengalensis, Bengal Coucal, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 50.

Lark-heeled Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 525. *Brown Illust.* p. 26. t. 13.

THIS is a trifle larger than a Lark. Bill dusky; head, neck, back, and wing coverts ferruginous, marked with short white lines, bounded by black, pointing downwards; belly yellowish brown; quills reddish brown, the first and second of the prime ones plain, the rest barred with black; tail very lark-like and cuneiform; the outer feathers dusky, with brown tips; the inner ones marked with bars of black, and narrow ones of brown; legs black; the inner hind claw strait, as in the Lark.

Inhabits Bengal. How many, or whether the whole of those having the Lark-heeled, inner hind claw, are related to each other, must be left to future enquiry.

13.—LATHAMIAN COUCAL.

Polophilus Lathamii, Lathamian Coucal, *Zool. Misc.* pl. 56. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 46. pl. 9.

BILL short, curved, black; head, neck, throat, breast, belly, and thighs black, with whitish sprinklings; back and wings reddish; wing coverts obscurely banded; quills distinctly spotted, black; tail

* The Chestnut C. is called Pheasant Crow.

black, with narrow, transverse, somewhat interrupted, whitish bands; shape cuneiform in respect to the outer feathers, but the four middle are longer than the side ones, and equal in length in regard to each other; legs black; inner hind claws long, bent.

A specimen of this in the British Museum; but from whence is unknown.

14.—RUFIOUS COUCAL.

Le Coucal rufin, *Levail. Afr.* v. 82. pl. 221.

Polophilus Coucal, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 44. pl. 8.

LENGTH eleven inches. The bill seven-eighths of an inch, somewhat stout, yellowish brown; irides light rufous; general colour of the plumage rufous, in different shades; the head, neck, back, ~~the breast, and the sides of the neck~~ us; down the shaft of each feather a pale, or rufous white streak, in the manner of the Quail; the colour of the wings more bright, and barred on the sides with dusky brown; under parts of the body paler; tail pale rufous, half the length of the bird, rounded; the two middle feathers crossed with brownish lines, and the rest of the feathers the same on the outer webs; legs yellowish brown; inner hind claw strait, one inch long; the wings rounded, and reach just beyond the rump. The female is a trifle smaller, and has the hind claw shorter.

Inhabits the inward parts of the Cape of Good Hope. M. Levillant found it on the borders of the Great Fish River, and not elsewhere; is not observed to have any note; though Mr. L. could not find the nest, has not a doubt of its rearing its own young, and that in the holes of trees; and supposes this from the peculiar smell, which all birds that breed in hollow trees have. He further observes, that in consequence of this bird having the bill less in proportion

than in the other Coucals, and more slender in shape, as well as being smaller, it would appear proper that it should stand intermediate between the Coucals and true Cuckows.

15.—VARIEGATED COUCAL.

Polophilus variegatus, Variegated Coucal, *Zool. Misc.* i. 116, 117.
Gen. Zool. ix. p. 47. pl. 10.

THIS is above eighteen inches in length. General colour of the plumage variegated with rufous, yellow, and black; hinder part of the back black; tail black above, with transverse, variegated bands; the hind inner claw long, and bent.

A specimen of this is in the British Museum. Native place unknown.

16.—NEW-HOLLAND COUCAL.

Polophilus leucogaster, White-bellied Coucal, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 49. pl. 12.
Zool. Misc. i. p. 117. 52.

THIS is about the same size as the last described, and resembles it much in appearance; the head, neck, throat, and breast are black, the shafts spotted with whitish; the feathers alternately banded with black and rufous; belly whitish; back yellow, alternately banded with black and white; thighs luteous; tail black, with transverse white lines.

Inhabits New-Holland. The inner hind claw very long, and moderately curved.

17.—NEGRO COUCAL.

Le Coucal Negre, *Levail. Afr.* v. 84. pl. 222.

Polophilus Maurus, Black Coucal, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 57. pl. 13.

SIZE of a Missel Thrush; length eleven inches. Bill black, one inch long; irides chestnut; the plumage wholly black, without gloss; tail slightly cuneiform, half the length of the bird; end of the quills rounded in shape, and reach only to the rump; legs black, stout, one inch long; the inner hind claw one inch and a quarter long, not strait, but undulated in shape.

The female is smaller, and inclines to brown on the belly.

Inhabits the great forests in Caffre Land; chiefly seen on the lower branches of trees; the male has a note like Coo-ro, repeated ten times together, and is always accompanied by the female, but the latter has no note beyond that of cri-cri-cri-cri, somewhat like that of the Kestrel, while hovering in the air; they make the nest in the hollows of trees, and the female lays four white eggs; both sexes sit in turn. M. Levillant killed only five of them, and found the remains of insects in the stomach.

GENUS XXIV.—MALKOHA.

1 Red-headed Malkoha		A Var.		4 Sintok
2 Tri-coloured		3 White-bellied		5 Javan

IN this Genus the bill is stout, longer than the head, curved from the base, and smooth edged.

Nostrils linear, near the margin.

Side of the head, round the eye, bare and granulated.

Wings short.

Toes placed two before and two behind; claws short, and bent.

1.—RED-HEADED MALKOHA.—PL. LV.

Cuculus pyrrhocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 222. *Gm. Lin.* i. 417. *Zool. Ind.* t. 6.

Phœnicophaus pyrrhocephalus, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 39.

Le Malkoha, *Levail. Afr.* v. p. 90. pl. 224.

Red-headed Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 544. *Ind. Zool.* pl. 6.

THE length of this bird is sixteen inches; weight four ounces. Bill strong, very thick at the base, and bends downwards, colour greenish yellow; top and hind part of the head and neck, under the jaws, greenish black, with a slender white streak down the shafts of the feathers, and from the narrowness of those about the head, appear as numerous specks; sides of the head, and round the eyes, wholly bare of feathers, appearing rough or granulated, and reddish orange-colour, bounded beneath with white; but down the middle of the crown covered with feathers; fore part of the neck, back, and wings greenish black, with a gloss of green on the last; tail very long, cuneiform, greenish black, appearing glossy in some lights, the feathers white for nearly one-third from the end; breast and belly white; the legs brown, with yellowish scales; claws crooked; the wings reach a little beyond the middle of the tail.

P.L.V



Red-headed Malkoha.

Inhabits Ceylon, where it is called Malkoha; lives in the woods, and feeds on fruits. A specimen, in Mr. Daniell's drawings, was full eighteen inches long, and named Maal-kenda-Ettah.

2.—TRI-COLOURED MALKOHA.

Cuculus curvirostris, Curve-billed Cuckow, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 905.

Phœnicophaus tricolor, Tricoloured Malkoha, *Gen. Zool.* ix. 61. pl. 14.

Le Malkoha Rouverdin, *Levail. Afr.* v. 92. pl. 225.

THIS is more than sixteen inches long. The bill stout, formed as in the Red-headed, but pale in colour; the bare part on the sides of the head occupying less space; the head full of feathers, bluish grey; neck behind, upper parts of the body, and wings, dull green, in some lights appearing more or less glossy; throat, neck before, breast and belly, thighs and vent, brownish chestnut; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers near seven inches long, the exterior three; colour dull green, in some lights glossy, with the ends, for some length, brownish chestnut; legs dusky blue; claws crooked; the wings reach but little beyond the base of the tail.

Supposed to inhabit India.—In the Cabinet of M. Temminck, of Amsterdam.

A.—Length eighteen inches. Bill stout, much curved, and pale horn-colour; under mandible dusky, with a few hairs at the base; plumage above fine deep green, very glossy, about the head more dull; all the under parts ferruginous; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers ten inches long, the outer only six; colour as the back, with the end half of all the feathers deep ferruginous; the wings reach just to the base; legs brown.

In the Museum of Mr. Bullock, and appears to be a mere Variety of the former, if both do not differ in sex only from the Red-headed Species.

3.—WHITE-BELLIED MALKOHA.

Phœnicophaus leucogaster, White-bellied Malkoha, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 60.
Le Malkoha, *Levail. Afr.* v. p. 90. pl. 224 ?

LENGTH nine inches ; bare space round the eyes orange ; plumage above greenish black, inclining to green on the wing coverts, back and tail ; quills black, bordered with black-green, and in some birds whitish on the interior edges ; neck and throat dull green ; feathers of the belly and beneath the tail margined with white ; those of the shins dirty white.

Specimens of this bird are to be seen in the collections of Paris and Amsterdam.—The length is said to be only nine inches ; but we suspect this to mean independent of the tail, for, if it is the bird quoted from *Levaillant*, that, including the tail, is sixteen inches ; and I further suspect, that the three before described, and this, may hereafter be found to belong only to one Species, in different stages of growth or sex.

4.—SINTOK MALKOHA.

Phœnicophaus melanognathus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 178.—Horsfield.

LENGTH of the body seven inches, of the tail eleven. Nostrils elongate, situated at the base of a groove, which extends nearly to the middle of the beak ; colour of the plumage above glossy green gold ; beneath, and a broad space of the tail chestnut ; jaws yellowish ; mandible deep black.

Inhabits Java : called there Kadallan, or Sintok.

5.—JAVAN MALKOHA.

Phœnicophaus Javanicus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 178.—Horsfield.

LENGTH sixteen inches and a half. **Plumage** in general hoary, greenish black; cheeks, chin, and neck before, vent, and thighs ferruginous bay; tail feathers white at the end.

Inhabits Java; known there by the name of *Bubut-kembang*.

GENUS XXV.—CUCKOW.

** With Four Toes.*

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Common Cuckow | 28 Indian Black | 61 Tippet |
| A Rufous | 29 Asiatic Black | 62 Spotted-breasted |
| B Undulated | 30 Swift | 63 Flinder's |
| 2 Dunmun | 31 Chestnut | 64 Port Jackson |
| A Var. | 32 Mournful | 65 Barred-tail |
| 3 Sokagu | 33 Basal | 66 Blue-headed |
| 4 Bhrou | 34 Yellow-billed | 67 Pacific |
| 5 Bychan | 35 Crested Black | 68 Horned |
| 6 Sirkeer | 36 Coromandel Crested | 69 Sharp-crested |
| 7 Ferruginous-necked | A Var. | 70 Long-billed Rain |
| 8 Panayan | 37 Black and white Crested | 71 Rain |
| 9 Grey-headed | 38 Ceylon | 72 Mangrove |
| 10 Solitary | 39 Brown | 73 Laughing |
| 11 Madagascar Crested | 40 Collared | 74 Carolina |
| 12 African | 41 Black-breasted | 75 Black-billed |
| 13 Chinese | 42 Great-billed | 76 Red-crested |
| 14 Blue | 43 Bronzed | 77 Brazilian Crested |
| 15 Metallic | 44 Gilded | 78 Spotted |
| 16 Sacred | 45 Klaas's | A Var. |
| 17 Madagascar | 46 Gorgeous | 79 Punctated |
| A Var. | 47 Cupreous | 80 St. Domingo |
| 18 Pisan | 48 African Green | 81 Cayenne |
| 19 Great Spotted | 49 Shining | A Var. |
| A Var. | 50 Splendid | B Var. |
| 20 Indian Spotted | 51 Glossy | 82 White-rumped |
| 21 Hepatic | 52 Metalline | A Var. |
| 22 Chinese Spotted | 53 Noisy | B Var. |
| A Var. | 54 Cape | 83 Honey |
| 23 Sonnerat's | 55 Yellow-bellied | 84 Great Honey |
| 24 Rufous-spotted | 56 Paradise | 85 Lesser Honey |
| 25 Panayan Spotted | 57 Chalybeate | <i>** With Three Toes.</i> |
| 26 Eastern Black | A Var. | 86 Abyssinian |
| A Coukeel | 58 Fan-tailed | 87 Asiatic |
| 27 Mindanao | 59 Society | 88 Tridactyle |
| | 60 Spotted-tailed | |

CUCKOWS have the bill in general weak, and more or less bending.

Nostrils, with a few exceptions, bounded by a small rim.

Tongue short, pointed.

Tail, for the most part, cuneiform, consisting of ten feathers.

Toes placed two forwards, and two backwards.

Such are the general characters, admitting of some deviation in particular instances; in a few the nostrils are not precisely formed as above mentioned. Two or three are said to have twelve feathers in the tail, nor is this part in all cuneiform; one or other, however, of the reigning characters will be found among those which deviate, sufficient to justify placing them in this Genus: but, indeed, should a division be thought requisite, Cuckows might be separated into two families, the one, like the true Cuckow, to consist of such as make use of other birds for rearing their young; the other, those which make nests for that purpose, and hatch their own eggs. Of the former, we do not positively know more than five or six; and of the latter scarcely twice as many; the manners of the rest being quite unknown, and therefore must continue to be blended with each other, till we have more authority for such separation.

1.—COMMON CUCKOW.

Cuculus canorus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 207. *Lin.* i. 168. *Faun. Suec.* No. 96. *Gm. Lin.* i. 409. *Scop.* i. No. 48. *Raii* 23. *Will.* 6. t. 7. 27. *Bris.* iv. 105. *Id.* 8vo ii. p. 70. *Klein.* p. 30. *Id. Stem.* 5. t. 4. f. 5. a. c. *Frisch.* t. 40, 41. *Kram.* 337. *Brun.* No. 36. *Muller.* No. 95. *Georgi* p. 165. *Faun. Arag.* p. 13. *Sepp. Vog.* t. p. 117. *Schæf. El.* t. 31. *Bloch. Berl. Nat.* iv. s. 582. t. 18. f. 1. (the egg.) *Gerin.* i. 80 t. 67. 69. *Borowsk.* ii. 125. *Bechst. N. Deutsch.* ii. 484. *Besek. Vog. Kurl.* s. 34. *Berl. Neu. Schrift.* i. 166. *Shaw. Zool. Lect.* i. t. 60. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 68. pl. 16. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 235. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 382.

Il Cuculo, *Olin.* t. p. 38. *Cett. uc. Sard.* p. 86.

Der Aschgrave Kukuk, *Schmid Vog.* p. 38. t. 24.

Le Coucou vulgaire d'Europe, *Levail. Afr.* v. p. 26. pl. 202, 203. *Buf.* vi. 305. *Pl. enl.* 811. *Robert Ic.* pl. 2.

Kuckuk, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 38, 39, 40. *Naturf.* ix. s. 48.

Common Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 509: *Id. Sup.* ii. 133. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 266. *A. Flor. Scot.* i. No. 68. *Alb.* i. pl. 8. *Hayes* pl. 17, 18. *Bewick*, i. p. 104. *Br. Zool.* i. p. 232. pl. 36. *Id.* 1812. i. p. 305. pl. 40. *Lewin.* ii. t. 44. *Id. Eggs* t. viii. f. 5. *Walcot.* i. pl. 43. *Donov.* ii. pl. 41. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. 440. *Grave. Br. Orn.* i. pl. 13. *Id. Eggs* vol. i. part i. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

SIZE of a Turtle; length fourteen inches, breadth twenty-five; weight four ounces and a half. Bill black, two-thirds of an inch long, a little bent; irides yellow; head, hind part of the neck, wing coverts, and rump dove-colour, darker on the head, and paler on the rump; throat and neck before pale grey; breast and belly white, elegantly crossed with black, undulated lines; vent buff, with a few dusky spots; wings long, reaching to within one inch and half of the end of the tail; the first quill is three inches shorter than the others, all of them dusky, with oval white spots within; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers black, tipped with white, the others marked with white spots on each side of the shafts; legs short and yellow.

The female is less, and rarely more than thirteen inches long, has the neck and breast inclined to tawny, and a little barred with dusky, with a few indistinct, pale, rusty spots on the wing coverts, and the white spots on the quills and tail dusky on their edges.

Young birds are brown, mixed with ferruginous and black, and in that state have been described by some as old ones: the name of the Cuckow in all languages, seems to have arisen from its note: in some parts of England it is called Gowk.

It is well known that a Cuckow does not hatch its own eggs, but the reason is not so manifest; some have thought it owing to the great size, and length of the stomach, which protrudes far beyond the sternum, and the latter being so very short, as to be insufficient to take off the pressure in incubation, during which, digestion would be impeded; but this may be doubted, as it is known that several birds do hatch their own eggs, whose anatomical situation of the stomach

is precisely the same as in the Cuckow.* Conjectures of various kinds have been received as facts, but must give way to the experimental observations of Dr. Jenner, laid before the Royal Society, in 1788,† from which we learn, that these birds do not pair, but the female is often attended by two or three males,‡ who seem to be earnestly contending for her favours; the egg is rarely found in any nest till the middle of May; for the most part in that of the Hedge Sparrow, Wagtail, Titlark, Yellow-hammer, Greenfinch, Whinchat, and some others, but chiefly in the three former, and has the greatest preference to that of the Hedge Sparrow.§

The size of the egg rarely exceeds that of the House Sparrow, and is not greatly different in its markings; which is singular, as the parent birds differ, in one being five times as large as the other; besides the common similarity of the two in colouring, that of the Cuckow has sometimes some bran-coloured spots, as well as black lines, not unlike those seen in the egg of the Yellow-hammer: the weight of a Cuckow's egg is from 43 to 45 grains,|| and the bird supposed to lay a great number,¶ which may be ascertained from the

* The stomach of an Owl is proportionably capacious, and almost as thinly covered with external integuments. Dr. Bloch mentions others, in which the structure is similar, viz:—Roller, Goatsucker, Coot, and Kestrel. See *Besch. der Berl. Gesell.* iv. s. 188; to which, we may add the Bee-eater; and, according to *Blumenbach*, the Toucan, and Nutcracker.

† *Ph. Trans.* v. 78. p. 219.

‡ Mr. Pennant observed, that five males were caught in a trap in one season.

§ The occupiers of a nest have been known to dispute the entrance of the Cuckow; for on the sight of one, a Redbreast and its mate jointly attacked it, and drove it away. *Hist. Ois.* vi. 325. 309. Buffon here mentions at least twenty sorts of birds, in whose nests the Cuckow deposits her eggs. The Cowpen Oriole is said to lay her eggs in the nests of other birds, to be hatched by them, in a similar manner with the Cuckow.

|| To 55 grains.—*Jenner*. As the bird weighs barely four ounces, 38 of such eggs will about equal that of the parent; but the Raven weighs two pounds ten ounces, and the egg not seven drachms, so that 48 are required for the weight of that bird. M. Prof. Sanders makes the Cuckow's egg to be half a Loth—equal to a quarter of an ounce, but by his description, he means that of the Goatsucker.—*Naturf.* xiv. 49.

¶ On comparing the Ovary with that of a Pullet, the cluster of eggs appeared full as numerous, and in every stage of growth.

number observed in the ovary. The Cuckow first makes its appearance here the middle of April, and, for the most part, leaves us the first week in July;* that is, the old birds, the male coming and going first; for those hatched here the same season stay long after, going away in succession, according as each may be able to take its journey.

It is not to be wondered that young Cuckows have been mistaken for Hawks, being, for the first season, not unlike the female Kestrel,† but do not gain the note of the adult till the following year. To account for the young Cuckow being alone found in the nest, it was believed that the old one destroyed the eggs laid therein by its owner, before she deposited one of her own; but the fact is, that the egg of the small bird, and that of the Cuckow, are hatched together, and from the moment the young of the latter is excluded, a propensity to free itself from its companions is manifest, and by means of its wings and tail, when grown strong enough, lifts every thing over the edge of the nest, to fall to the ground, and perish; and this it is soon able to effect, as the growth is uncommonly rapid. It is no uncommon thing for two eggs of a Cuckow to be laid in the same nest; in this case, the young cuckows become competitors for possession, and never cease to make efforts, till finally one is victorious.

The food of the Cuckow consists of beetles, flies, dragon flies, and other insects; also caterpillars, both smooth and hairy,‡ besides vegetable matter,§ small stones, and snails, with their shells.—Instances have occurred, in which the stomachs of these birds have been lined, or coated, with hairs,|| which we suspect to have arisen from those of the Hairy Larvæ attaching themselves to it.

* Mr. Barrington wishes to set aside this fact, and endeavours to prove, that they remain here at all seasons.—*Phil. Trans.* 62. 299. 304.

† In the first year, scarcely two are seen alike, the bars in some being doubly numerous than in others; and in one sent to me by Mr. Boys, the ground colour was brownish blue; and not unfrequently a bird is met with at the first coming in spring, in which the ferruginous ground-colour of the first plumage is manifest on the upper parts.

‡ The larvæ of the Fox Moth (*Phal. Rubi*) has been found among others.

§ Small seeds.—Dr. Lamb. || See *Berl. Neu. Schrift.* i. s. 166. The same as is observed in the Carolina and Black-billed Species.

The notes of both sexes are said by some to be alike, but by others that the female is a mute bird. Dr. Jenner says, the note, or cry, may be not unaptly compared with that of the Dobchick; Col. Montagu calls it a chattering noise. It has been remarked, that the note begins early in the season with the interval of a minor third; the bird then proceeds to a major third, next to a fourth, then a fifth, after which his voice breaks, without ever attaining a minor sixth.*

The egg figured by Sepp is certainly not that of a Cuckow, being shaped like that of a Hawk, and the size of a Jackdaw's, of a greenish white, speckled with brown; and not far different is that figured by Dr. Bloch, in the *Berlin Transactions*,† both of which appear to me more like the eggs of the Goatsucker; whereas, the true Cuckow's egg, as before observed, is scarcely larger than that of the House Sparrow, and very like it in the markings; and the number laid in one season uncertain. In one of these birds, dissected by Dr. Lamb, there were not only two eggs in the ovary, one of them, just on the point of exclusion, and another increased to about half the size; but besides, a vast number of small ones; and in respect to food, the stomach contained both small caterpillars and small seeds. Similar observations, as well as many others of much importance, may be found in Dr. Jenner's excellent essay on the subject, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, as above stated.

I have three or four times heard the Cuckow call in the night, especially on the 10th of May, 1783, at midnight; but it may not be amiss to observe, that at the several times the moon shone very brightly.

Young birds are now and then brought up tame from the nest, and in this state become familiar, eating bread and milk, fruit, eggs,

* See *Lin. Trans.* vii. p. 310.

† *Besc. d. Berl. Gesch.* iv. t. 18. f. 1. M. Prof. Sanders must certainly have mistaken the egg, both from his calling the weight half a loth, as well as when he says, the bird lays two eggs on the ground, between the roots of old trees.—See *Naturf.* xiv. s. 49.

insects, and flesh, either dressed or raw; and I remember one that remained in a cage the whole year, but how much longer I did not learn. It is said, that this bird, when fat, affords as delicious food as the Land-Rail. Where the Cuckows go, on their departure hence, is not well ascertained; but it is clear, that the greater part visit Africa, being observed at Malta twice in a year, in their passage backwards and forwards; the same in respect to Gibraltar, where, however, they are not common; in Italy is a scarce bird; is well known at Aleppo, and extends even to India,* as I have, more than once, seen them in drawings from thence. To the north, it is common in Sweden, but does not appear so early by a month as with us; Russia is not destitute of this bird; and we have also seen a specimen, said to have been brought from Kamtschatka.

A.—*Cuculus rufus*, *Bris.* iv. 110. I. A. *Id.* Svo. ii. 72. *Frisch.* t. 42. *Gerin.* i. t. 68.
Bechst. Nat. Deutsch. ii. 495. taf. xviii.
 Rufous Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 512. I. A.

This is a mere variety of a young bird, having the upper parts varied with rufous, where the other is white.

B.—Guckguck eine andere Art, *Beseh. Vog. Kurl.* s. 34. No. 53. 54. *Schr. d. Berl. Gesell.* vii. s. 452. 19.
Cuculus griseo-undulatus, &c. *Gm. Lin.* i. 409. γ . *Ind. Orn.* i. 208. γ .

This is said to be smaller than the Common Cuckow. Bill ash grey, the base and edges brimstone; head and neck bluish ash grey; throat paler; neck and shoulders waved with yellow and dark ash grey; breast and belly white, marked with smutty grey waves;

* The English Cuckow reaches Bengal. It is observable, that out of the multitude of Cuckows, none have the note of our European.—*View Hindoost.* ii. p. 264.

back and wings dirty grey brown; quills paler; middle tail feathers marked with a double row of white spots; legs yellow.

Inhabits Courland. Several other Varieties might be mentioned, but we trust that the above will suffice, especially when it is considered how different the plumage of the young and adult is from each other, and how various is their appearance in the progress towards perfection.

Among some specimens from New-Holland, I observed one, having the general appearance of the Common Sort; above greenish brown, beneath as in that bird; quills and tail the same, but more obscure; bill and legs as in the Common one.

Buffon talks of a Cuckow, similar to ours, but larger, mentioned by travellers, as common at Loango, in Africa, which repeats the word Cuckow, like that bird, but in different inflexions of voice, and that the male and female together go through the whole eight notes of the gamut, the male first sounding the three first, after which he is accompanied by a female through the rest of the octave.* Dr. Horsfield met with one at Java, very like our European Species, the difference between the two being very slight; but says it is very rare there.†

2.—DUNMUN CUCKOW.

Le Coucou vulgaire d'Afrique, *Levail. Afr.* v. pl. 200, 201.

Cuculus gularis, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 83. pl. 17.

LENGTH about eleven inches. Bill one inch, bent at the tip, pale, with the end dusky; throat whitish; head, neck, breast, back, rump, and upper tail coverts fine blue grey; wing coverts the same, the rest of the wing pale brown; between the two a broad bar of

* *Buf.* vi. p. 354. II.

† *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 179.

white; belly and thighs barred pale blue grey and white; tail black, rounded, with three oval spots of white on the middle of each feather, one at the tip; but the two middle feathers are not marked with white at the ends; legs yellow, claws black.

Inhabits India; called at Calcutta, Dunmun. In some India drawings one very similar is called Bhoungra.

A.—This differs in having the quills dusky instead of brown; and the tail feathers with three roundish spots on the shafts; and all of them fringed with white at the tips.

Inhabits India: at first sight carries the appearance of the common Cuckow, but disagrees in some particulars; the first quill as in that, is shorter than the rest, but the tail is essentially different, being spotted only in the middle of the feathers, whereas in the European Species there are several spots of white on the webs on each side of the shafts.

M. Levaillant gives the figure of the young bird, which is rufous and barred, differing from the adult, in the manner of the common one. It may be observed, that the spots down the shafts of the tail feathers are six or seven in number; and the tail quite cuneiform; the longest feather four inches and half; the shorter less than two.

3.—SOKAGU CUCKOW.

LENGTH twelve or thirteen inches. Bill yellow; general colour of the plumage above bluish slate or dove-colour; the feathers of the back margined with rufous; greater wing coverts, and second quills, marked on both webs with triangular rufous spots; greater quills plain; under parts of the body to the thighs pale slate-colour, margined deeply with white, beneath the eye, from the gape, a large

oval bed of white; from the bottom of this, across the throat, a narrow, curved, rufous band; vent white; tail slightly cuneiform, bluish ash-colour, crossed with five bands of black, curving downwards on each side of the shafts, and bounded below with rufous; legs yellow.

Inhabits India; called Sokagu.—Among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, are others, which probably differ in age or sex; but the tails exactly the same. In one the ground-colour is pale rufous-brown, the feathers margined and spotted as in the former, but with yellow-brown; patch under the eye grey, extending to the throat; on the nape a little mixture of white; body beneath pale ash-colour, marked with roundish black spots on the sides of the neck and body; on the thighs and vent small dusky crescents; inside of the quills black and white indented; this also is called Sokagu. In another specimen the colours as in the last, but all the under parts dusky white, marked with longitudinal streaks of pale brown: in all these the eye is surrounded with a circle of white dots, which appear to be bare.

4.—BHROU CUCKOW.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill one inch and a half, pale lead-colour; top of the head, taking in the eyes, pale-ash; chin dusky white, surrounding the lower part of the head and nape; upper parts of the back and wings dark dove-colour; bend of the wing white, with five large spots of the same outwardly, about the middle; beneath to the belly rufous white; crossed with numerous, pale, irregular, rufous lines; vent nearly white; tail cuneiform, four inches and three quarters long, crossed with five blackish bars, bounded on the lower part with dusky white, tip rufous white; legs yellow; the wings reach one-third on the tail.

Inhabits India; named *Behouraii*. I observe in the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, one, in which the head is pale ash-colour; chin white; the rest of the under parts rufous white, crossed with numerous lines, the colour of yellow-oker; back and wings dove-colour; bend of the wing white; on the outer part of the quills five round spots of white; tail crossed with five bars, black above and white beneath;— but the latter occupying most space. •

In another the bill is black; head, neck, and parts above much like our adult Cuckow, but rather darker; beneath dusky white, crossed with irregular, pale, ash-coloured bars; tail as in the others; legs yellow.

This is probably the same as that known at Bengal by the name of *Bhrou*, which is described by Dr. Buchanan, as having the bill black above, and pale beneath; tongue bifid; eyelids crenated, and yellow; irides yellow; plumage in general the same as above; four black bands on the tail, each bordered below with reddish or pale rufous, the same at the tip, making five in all; the tail near half the length of the bird; the plumage said to vary much in colour, probably at different periods of age. Found in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, but not common; builds in trees, and has a loud plaintive cry.

5.—BYCHAN CUCKOW.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill pale, darker at the tip; round the eyes bare; irides hazel; head to below the eyes, neck, back, and wings dove-colour, not unlike our Common Cuckow; wings darkest; head and rump palest; quills black, barred within, and spotted with black; tail even, pale ash-colour, crossed with five bars of black; that nearest the base very narrow, and the end one very broad; the rest equal, but all of them bounded below with white,

the very tip pale rufous white; chin white; breast and belly pale brownish red; thighs crossed with several pale rufous bars; the legs yellow.

Inhabits India.—General Hardwicke.

In another of the same size, the general colour above is rufous brown; margins of the feathers pale; the forehead, and a patch over the eye, pale ash; under parts rufous white, marked with dusky streaks on the neck and breast; and barred with the same on the thighs; quills dusky, with six or seven dull rufous bars; tail brown buff, at the end a broad bar of black; above this three or four others, curving downwards on each side of the shaft, and bounded below with buff, tips brown buff; the bill is pale, with the end dusky; the irides are hazel, and the lids surrounded with a yellow rim.

This was also among the drawings of General Hardwicke, and called Papeeah Assil, and Bychan; probably a female.

6.—SIRKEER CUCKOW.

LENGTH nineteen inches at least. Bill stout, hooked, red, with a yellow tip; round the eye dark; plumage on the upper parts dusky, with a tinge of purple; beneath paler, inclining to rufous; tail cuneiform, bending downwards a little; the two middle feathers, as well as the quills, are like the back, but deeper coloured; the rest of the tail feathers black, with the ends, for three quarters of an inch, white, and all of them rounded at the tips; legs black.

Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther.—In a drawing, apparently of the same bird, the upper parts were paler, beneath pale rufous; chin and throat dashed down the shafts with black lines; tail as in the other, the ends of the side feathers white for more than an inch; legs pale blue.

The name given to this last was Sirkeer.—In a drawing of another, from Oude, it was called Mukooke.

Among the collection of drawings of Gen. Hardwicke is a bird of this kind. Bill the same ; upper parts of the plumage mostly pale brown, beneath pale rufous, with a dusky line down the shafts of the feathers ; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers eight inches in length, and brown, the outmost five ; all of them white at the ends, the exterior for more than one inch and a half ; legs blue.

Inhabits India, called Surkool, and weighed three ounces six drachms and a half. A male, called Sircea, at Cawnpore, in July, weighed four ounces eight drams. The last five have been described from the accurate drawings of Gen. Hardwicke, under whose inspection they were copied from real specimens ; of this fact we are certain, but have not been able to obtain any account of the manners, which would have been highly desirable.

8.—FERRUGINOUS-NECKED CUCKOW.

LENGTH thirteen or fourteen inches. Bill stout, bent at the end, yellow, with a bar of black near the tip ; under mandible orange red ; crown of the head, including the eyes, ash-colour ; the rest of the head, neck, beginning of the back, and wing coverts fine deep ferruginous, the feathers loose and downy ; the rest of the bird black, glossed with purple ; tail near seven inches long, and cuneiform, glossed in the same manner ; the wings short, scarcely reaching beyond the base ; legs stout, black, claws curved.

The description taken from a fine drawing in possession of Mr. Dent, but without name, or mention of the place whence it came.

8.—PANAYAN CUCKOW.

Cuculus radiatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 214. *Gm. Lin.* i. 420. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 91.

Coucou brun et jaune à ventre rayé, *Buf.* vi. 379. *Son. Voy.* 120. t. 79.

Panayan Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 517.

SIZE of the Common Cuckow. Bill black; irides orange; the throat and sides of the head the colour of red wine lees; upper part of the head blackish grey; back and wings dull brown black; under part of the quills, nearest the body, spotted with white; tail black, even at the end, barred and tipped with white; breast dull yellow; belly light yellow; breast and belly barred with black; the legs are reddish.

Inhabits Panay, one of the Philippine Islands.

9.—GREY-HEADED CUCKOW.

Cuculus poliocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 214.

Grey-headed Cuckow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 102.

LENGTH ten inches. Head and neck pale grey; breast and belly white, crossed with pale grey bars; wings deep ash-colour, some of the feathers with ferruginous edges; tail nearly even at the end, white, crossed with equidistant dusky bars; legs pale brown.

Inhabits India; from the drawings of Lady Impey; probably a Variety of the Panayan Species,

One, in the collection of Sir John Anstruther, was two inches longer. Bill pale blue, base and gape yellow; head and neck light grey; back and wings deep blue black; belly dusky white, crossed with narrow, blackish stripes; upper and under tail coverts, and vent white; tail a trifle rounded at the end, two inches and a half long, colour white, crossed with six or seven black bars; the legs yellow.

10.—SOLITARY CUCKOW.

Le Coucou Solitaire, *Levail. Afr. v. p. 35. pl. 206.*

Cuculus solitarius, Solitary Cuckow, *Gen. Zool. ix. p. 84. pl. 18.*

LENGTH near nine inches. Bill brown, yellowish beneath at the base; irides brown; plumage dusky brown, inclining to grey on the head and nape; back, wings, and tail brown; quills and tail darker, the last slightly cuneiform, the feathers with four or five white spots on the outer web, except the two middle ones, but all are white at the tip; chin grey; throat pale rufous, crossed with some dusky bars; breast, belly, and thighs pale rufous white, barred with dusky; vent and under tail coverts plain rufous white. .

In the female, the under parts are rufous, barred with brown, and the marks on the tail smaller.

Young birds are rufous brown above, and pale rufous beneath, with bars of a deeper colour.

M. Levaillant thinks this may be a young bird of the Cape Cuckow, and says, that the note of the male is rather plaintive, like the syllables Cou-a-ach, and that the female has no song; the male perches on the lower branches of trees, and utters his note repeatedly; it is a solitary species, as Mr. L. only met with one male and female, in a large district.

11.—MADAGASCAR CUCKOW.

Cuculus cristatus, *Ind. Orn. i. 212. Lin. i. 171. Gm. Lin. i. 420. Gen. Zool. ix. p. 118.*

Cuculus cristatus Madag. *Bris. iv. 149. t. 12. 2. Id. Svo. ii. 83. Gerin. t. 77.*

Coucou huppé de Madagascar, Coua, *Buf. vi. 365. t. 16. Pl. enl. 589.*

Le Coua, male, *Levail. Afr. v. 67. pl. 217.*

Madagascar crested Cuckow, *Gen. Syn. ii. 522.*

SIZE of a Jay; length fourteen inches; breadth seventeen. Bill one inch long, black; tongue pointed, cartilaginous; nostrils placed

obliquely; irides orange; space round the eyes, and a little way behind them bare, wrinkled, and blue; head, and upper parts of the body, elegant ash-colour, inclining to green; feathers of the head long, forming a crest; throat and neck before cinereous; lower part of the latter, and breast vinaceous; belly, sides, and under tail coverts rufous white; thighs white, barred with light ash; quills pale green, glossed with blue and violet, beneath cinereous; tail as the quills, the two middle feathers the longest, the side ones tipped with white; legs black.

The female is rather smaller, and the colours less bright.

Inhabits Madagascar, and called Coua. Buffon says, that the neck is short; it carries the tail erect; and the flesh good to eat; frequents the woods about Fort Dauphin. M. Levaillant adds, that it is also found in some parts of India, and at Senegal, in Africa; that the voice is loud, by no means plaintive, and hatches its own young in the holes of trees. I find a similar one among the drawings of Mr. Daniell, found at Ceylon, and there called Haudee-Kootah.

12.—AFRICAN CUCKOW.

- Cuculus Afer*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 217. *Gm. Lin.* i. 418. *Zool. Misc.* pl. 31.
 ——— *Madagascariensis major*, *Bris.* iv. 160. t. 15. f. 1. *Id.* Svo. ii. p. 86.
Bucco Africanus, African Barbet, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 25.
Le Vouroug-driou, *Levail. Afr.* v. 94. pl. 226. *Buf.* vi. 395.
Grand Coucou Male de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 587.
Courol, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxiv.
African Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 532.

THIS is a stout bird, the size of a large Pigeon; length fifteen inches; bill two inches long, blackish, and more strait than usual in this genus; the head, which is large, the throat, and neck, cinereous; crown blackish, glossed with green and copper; from

the bill to the eye, on each side, a slender black line; irides orange; back, rump, scapulars, upper wing and tail coverts, bright grey; greater quills blackish; the lesser dull green, with a fine green and copper gloss; tail even, composed of twelve feathers, above copper and green gold, beneath black; legs yellowish red.

Cuculus Madagascariensis major, *Bris.* iv. 162. t. 15. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 86. female.
 Femelle du grand Coucou de Madag. *Pl. enl.* 588. *Buf.* vi. 396. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 532.
 30. A.

This is bigger than the male. Length seventeen inches and a half; bill two inches and three-quarters long, brown; irides orange; head, throat, and neck behind, transversely striped brown and rufous; back and rump brown; upper tail coverts, fore part of the neck, breast, belly, sides, and under tail coverts, pale rufous, with a blackish spot near the end of each feather; thighs and under wing coverts plain; lesser wing coverts brown, tipped with rufous; quills as in the male, but duller; tail fine brown, somewhat rufous at the tip; legs reddish brown.

This species inhabits Madagascar, where the male is called Vouroug-driou, and the female Cromb; they differ so much as to be taken by the natives for distinct species. The Vouroug-driou in manners approaches to the Jay and Roller, but in feet to the Cuckow; and these being long and strong, more so than in the true Cuckow, it comes nearer to the Coucal, Coua, and Touraco.

M. Levaillant would have this kind called Courol, by way of distinction, a convenient one, in case others could be found of similar make, to join it as a new Genus.* In the *General Zoology* it is ranked with the Barbets, but it wants one leading character, as it is destitute of hairs at the base of the bill.

* M. Temminck has formed a Genus out of this single Species.

The young male most resembles the female, but has, in some of the under parts, a glossy reddish tinge.

Young females are like the adult, but the colours less defined, and paler. They are supposed to have but two young, as only that number was seen with the old ones. Is chiefly found in deep woods, and feeds on fruits and insects; flies like a Jay, and with a cry not unlike it; met with in the forests of the great Caffre Country, and is also seen at Madagascar.

13.—CHINESE CUCKOW.

Cuculus Sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 217. *Lin.* i. 171. *Gm. Lin.* i. 418. *Bris.* iv. 157.

t. 14. A. f. 2. *Id.* Svo. ii. 85. *Gerin.* t. 80.

Sanhia de la Chine, *Buf.* vi. 389.

Chinese Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 530. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 277.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill near one inch, red, the upper mandible beset with bristles, turned forwards; irides red; top of the head white, marked with small blue spots; the rest of the head and throat blackish; on each side of the head, behind the eye, a round white spot; neck behind, back, scapulars, and upper tail coverts fine blue; on the latter a white spot, near the end of each feather; greater wing coverts, farthest from the body, white; rump very pale blue; under parts of the body pure white; quills half pale, and half darker blue; tail deep blue, with a roundish white spot near the end of each feather; the two middle ones exceed the next by three inches and a quarter, and the outer is only one inch and three quarters long; legs red.

Inhabits China. In a drawing of this bird, in the collection of the late Mr. Pigou, it is called San a.

14.—BLUE CUCKOW.

Cuculus cœruleus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 217. *Lin.* i. 171. *Gm. Lin.* i. 418.

————— *Madagascariensis cœruleus*, *Bris.* iv. 156. t. 13. f. 1. *Id. Svo.* ii. 55.

Gerin. t. 78.

Polophilus cœruleus, Blue Cuckow, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 56.

Taitsou, Coucou bleu de Madagascar, *Buf.* vi. 391. t. 18. *Pl. enl.* 295. 2.

Le Coua, Taitsoue, Male, *Levail. Afr.* v. 69. pl. 218.

Blue Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 531.

SIZE of our Cuckow, but of a more elegant make; length seventeen inches, Bill one inch and a quarter, black; round the eyes naked; irides fine red; plumage wholly fine blue, but the quills are glossed with green and violet, in different lights; tail the length of the body, blue, with a violet gloss; the two middle feathers exceed the others but very little; legs black.

The female differs in being rather smaller, and the colours less vivid.—The young, before the first moult, are blue green, without any gloss of violet.

Inhabits Madagascar; found also in the great forests of the Caffre Country, in the interior of the Cape of Good Hope; chiefly seen on the tops of large trees; the male has a kind of cooing note, not unlike Courrr, repeated, by which it is often discovered; feeds on fruits. Although M. Levailant has not positively seen them in the act of hatching their eggs, yet he is certain they do, from that part of the belly, usually bare in sitting birds, being so in this Species.

15.—METALLIC CUCKOW.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill and irides orange; top of the head, back, wings, and tail deep purplish black, with a metallic

gloss; neck, and under parts dark ash-colour; tail five inches and a half long, cuneiform, with a gloss of blue in some lights; quills dusky, reaching almost one-fourth on the tail; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Sierra Leona.—From Mr. Woodford's drawings.

16.—SACRED CUCKOW.

Cuculus honoratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 214. *Lin.* i. 169. *Gm. Lin.* i. 413. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 104. pl. 21.

Cuculus Malabaricus naevius, *Bris.* iv. 136. pl. xi. A. fig. 2. *Id.* Svo. ii. p. 79.

Cuil, *Buf.* vi. 375. *Ess. Philos.* p. 68.

Coucou tacheté de Malabar, *Pl. enl.* 294.

Sacred Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 526.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill stout, not much curved, and black; plumage above blackish ash, each feather marked with a spot of white; beneath white, transversely spotted with ash-colour; quills ash, spotted in the same manner with white; tail much cuneated, five inches and a half long, the outer feather only three inches, dusky, bounded with white; legs short, pale ash-colour.

Inhabits Malabar, and is there said to be held in veneration by the natives; feeds on reptiles, which probably are such as are most noxious; and if so, this seeming superstition will have a more reasonable foundation than may be at first imagined.

It should appear, from M. Levaillant quoting No. 294 of the *Pl. enl.* as a synonym to his *Coucou tachirou*, that he esteems one and the other to be the same; and if so, the two birds may probably differ merely from age; and more so, as the whole we know of the one last described is from a drawing of M. Le Poivre, from which alone Brisson appears to have taken his description.

M. Levaillant mentions a bird, which he supposed to be a Cuckow, in his journey across the Candeebo, which was almost entirely of a

dazzling white colour throughout, with a crest at the back of the head; size a trifle smaller than the Tachirou, but it being really a Cuckow could not be ascertained, otherwise than by its manners in flight, &c. for he was not able to obtain a shot at it, as it was particularly wild.

17.—MADAGASCAR CUCKOW.

Cuculus Madagascariensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 212. *Gm. Lin.* i. 416. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 101.
Coucou verdâtre de Madagascar, *Buf.* vi. 364. *Pl. enl.* 815.
 Great Madagascar Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 521.

LENGTH twenty-one inches and a half. Bill one inch and three quarters, black; irides orange; upper parts of the body deep olive, obscurely waved with deep brown; throat light olive, tinged with yellow; breast and upper parts of the belly fulvous; lower belly, and under tail coverts, brown; thighs greyish ash-colour; tail ten inches long, some of the side feathers tipped with white; the wings reach two inches beyond the base of the tail; legs yellowish brown.

Inhabits Madagascar.

A.—Great Madagascar Cuckow, Var. A. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 521.

This differs in being a trifle larger; on the head a naked bluish space, furrowed, and encircled with black feathers; those of the head and neck soft and silky; base of the bill bristly; inside of the mouth black; tongue forked; irides reddish; inside of the wings blackish; legs black.

This was found at Madagascar, in company with the other, and supposed to be the male. It was observed to have the property of turning the outer toe either forward, or behind at will.

18.—PISAN CUCKOW.

Cuculus Pisanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 211. *Gm. Lin.* i. 416. *Gerin.* t. 71. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 117.
 Coucou huppé noir et blanc, *Bris.* vi. 362.
 Pisan Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 520.

A LITTLE larger than our Cuckow. Bill greenish brown; head black, with a crest, falling behind; plumage on the body above black and white; throat, breast, and under tail coverts rufous; the rest of the under parts white; quills rufous, tipped with white; tail black, longer in proportion than in the Common Cuckow, and cuneiform; more so than in the Great Spotted Species, to which in other things it bears some affinity; legs green.

A male and female of this bird were found at Pisa, in Italy, where they made a nest, laying four eggs, which they sat on, and hatched. These had never appeared there before, nor did any one know from whence they came.

19.—GREAT SPOTTED CUCKOW.

Cuculus glandarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 208. *Lin.* i. 169. *Gm. Lin.* i. 411. *Borowsk.* ii. 125. t. 77. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 116. pl. 25.
Cuculus Andalusæ, *Bris.* iv. 126. *Id. Svo.* ii. 76. *Klein.* 30. 5. *Gerin.* t. 70.
 Grand Coucou tacheté, *Buf.* vi. 361.
 Great Spotted Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 513. *Edw.* pl. 57.

SIZE of a Magpie; length thirteen inches and a half. Bill black, more than one inch, and a little bent; head slightly crested, with erect, ash-coloured feathers; crown black brown, and a band of the same from the base of the upper mandible, through the eye, almost to the hind head, broadest in the middle; upper parts of the neck, and body brown; feathers of the wings tipped with white, or pale ash-colour; upper tail coverts also spotted; quills brown, the outer edges rufous, except at the tips; beneath from chin to breast rufous

white; from thence to vent white; tail cuneiform, brown, the two middle feathers seven inches long, the rest shorten by degrees, and are tipped with white; legs black.

Inhabits Andalusia, and the opposite Coast of Barbary; has been shot on the Rock of Gibraltar, but only seen there at certain seasons. Mr. White met with one fifteen inches in length.

A.—Length fourteen inches. Bill black; head and sides of the neck, below the nape, black-brown, inclining to ash-colour, from the forehead to middle of the crown; from the gape, a pale whitish stripe over the eye, to near the nape; round the back of the neck a pale grey band; back, wing coverts, and bastard wing brown, marked with white at the ends; quills black, some of them edged with rufous, and tipped with white; chin and throat pale rufous; from thence all all beneath white; tail black, cuneiform; all but the two middle feathers marked with a pear-shaped spot of white; the wings reach one-fourth on the tail; legs dusky.

Inhabits Senegal;* in the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.—The food of these birds is by no means mentioned, nor any hint given why Linnæus should call it *Glandarius*, unless he supposed it to feed on acorns.

20.—INDIAN SPOTTED CUCKOW.

Cuculus scolopaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 209. *Lin.* i. 170. *Gm. Lin.* 415. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 95.

Cuculus Bengalensis nævius, *Bris.* iv. 132. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 78. *Klein.* 31. 7.

Coucou tacheté de Bengale, *Boutsallik*, *Buf.* vi. 372. *Pl. enl.* 586.

Brown and Spotted Indian Cuckow, *Edw.* pl. 59.

Indian Spotted Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 516.

NO larger than a Thrush; but fourteen inches in length. Bill dirty yellow green, and one inch long; body above brown, clouded,

* *Der Africanische Cuckguck*, *Borowsk.* ii. 125.

beneath white, edged with brown; lower belly and under tail coverts tinged with rufous; wing coverts white, edged with brown; quills and scapulars transversely striated with brown and rufous; tail cuneiform, seven inches and a half long, pale rufous, crossed with oblique bands of brown; legs dirty greenish yellow.

Inhabits Bengal; there called Boutsallik. One similar to this in the drawings of Major Roberts, was named Cuil, which is probably a common name, as I have seen it put to other drawings of Cuckows from India. I observed too, one of these called Manmudoo Couwele.

One thought to be a female of this, and shot at Bengal, was fifteen inches long, and weighed five ounces and a half. The tail greatly cuneiform, and brown; all the feathers crossed with sixteen or eighteen yellowish bars: this was called Burra Koel: said to fly by night.

21—HEPATIC CUCKOW.

Cuculus hepaticus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 215. *Mus. Carls. Fasc.* iii. t. 55. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 235. *Id. Ed.* ii. 384.

LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. Bill black; plumage above ferruginous, marked with undulated bars of black; beneath to the breast the same, but much paler; belly and vent white, the former spotted, the latter barred with black; quills black and ferruginous, barred alternate, ends black; rump ferruginous, the feathers reaching half way on the tail, which is cuneiform; colour ferruginous, barred with black; the end for half an inch black, but the very tips white; legs yellow.

Native place uncertain. It may be remarked that this bird in the general markings of the body, greatly resembles the young of the Common Cuckow; but in the tail it does not correspond.

22.—CHINESE SPOTTED CUCKOW.

Cuculus maculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 209. *Gm. Lin.* i. 415. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 102.

Coucou tacheté de la Chine, *Buf.* vi. 378. *Pl. enl.* 764.

Chinese Spotted Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 516.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill nearly one inch a half, blackish above, yellow beneath; upper parts of the head, and neck blackish, spotted with white about the eyes; rest of the body above deep greenish grey, marked with white, and glossed with gilded brown; throat and breast regularly variegated brown and white; the rest of the under parts barred with the same; tail even at the end, six inches long, and barred with the same colours; legs yellowish.

Inhabits China.

A.—Among General Hardwicke's drawings is a Variety, near sixteen inches long. Bill pale, stout; irides red; plumage in general deep brown, marked with numerous spots of white; the quills transversely barred with white, the ends deep brown; the belly and thighs whitish, marked with curved dark spots, pointing downwards; tail dark, crossed with eleven or twelve narrow white bars, on each side of the shaft, curving downwards, the ends even; the quills reach one-fourth from the base; legs pale blue.

Inhabits India; found at Futtehghur, in June.

23.—SONNERAT'S CUCKOW.

Cuculus Sonneratii, *Ind. Orn.* i. 215. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 111.

Petit Coucou des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 211.

Sonnerat's Cuckow. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 102.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill and irides yellow; head, and neck behind, back, and wings red brown, crossed with streaks of black;

neck before, breast, and belly white, barred with black; tail brown, the feathers spotted on each side of the shafts irregularly with black; legs yellow.

Inhabits India.

24.—RUFIOUS-SPOTTED CUCKOW.

Cuculus punctatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 210. *Lin.* i. 170. *Gm. Lin.* i. 413. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 105.

Cuculus Indicus nævius, *Bris.* iv. 134. t. 10. f. 2. *Id. Svo.* ii. 79.

Coucou brun picqueté de roux, *Buf.* vi. 377. *Pl. enl.* 771.

Rufous-spotted Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 517.

LENGTH sixteen inches and a half. Bill horn-colour, hooked at the end, with a kind of notch near the tip; from the base, a rufous band passes under the eyes, to the ears; plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, spotted with rufous; beneath rufous, transversely striated with blackish brown, least in number on the belly; tail cuneiform, eight inches and a quarter long, barred with rufous arched bands on each side the shafts, all the feathers having rufous ends; legs grey brown.

The female differs, in having the rufous spots above less numerous, and beneath much paler than the male.

Inhabits the East Indies, and Philippine Islands.

25.—PANAYAN SPOTTED CUCKOW.

Cuculus Panayus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 210. *Gm. Lin.* i. 413. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 106.

Coucou tacheté de Panay, *Son. Voy.* 220. t. 78.

Panayan Spotted Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 517.

THIS is two-thirds larger than our Cuckow. Bill black: irides yellow; body above very deep brown; spotted with rufous yellow;

these spots are oblong on the head, round the neck, and wing coverts; but on the quills transverse, and yellowish, intermixed with black dots; throat black, spotted as the back; breast and belly pale rufous, transversely striped with black; tail long, even at the end, rufous yellow, barred with black; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits the Isle of Panay. It may be observed, that although similar to the last, it differs in wanting the rufous mark under the eyes, and the tail not being cuneiform; otherwise not unlike, both in figure and description.

26.—EASTERN BLACK CUCKOW.

Cuculus Orientalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 210. *Lin.* i. 168. *Gm. Lin.* i. 410. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 87. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 178. male.

Cuculus Indicus niger, *Bris.* iv. 142. t. 10. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 81.

Coucou noir des Indes, Coukeel, *Buf.* vi. 383. 1. *Pl. enl.* 274. 1.

Eastern Black Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 518.

SIZE of a Pigeon; length sixteen inches. Bill grey brown; plumage black, glossed with green, and in some parts with violet, especially under the tail, which is eight inches in length, and much rounded, if not cuneiform; quills brown within; legs grey brown.

One, in Mr. Bullock's collection, had a tail at least ten inches in length.

Inhabits the East Indies.

A.—Le Coukeel, *Buf.* vi. 383. 2. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 518: 10. A.

Length fourteen inches and a half. Bill black, with a yellow tip; tongue intire; irides bright red; the whole plumage blackish, glossed with blue; the first quill feather is half as short again as the third, which is the longest of all.

The female is not unlike the Rufous-spotted Cuckow, but differs in some things. The upper parts of the head and neck are dark brown, marked with rufous spots; back and wings black-brown, with oval transparent spots; chin and throat dark, with round spots of white; breast and belly white, crossed with bent dusky marks; bill and legs greenish.*

Inhabits Mindanao; also various parts of India: is the Kokeel, of Bengal; Peeko, in the Sanscrit; the Coel, of Hindustan: found all the year near Calcutta; feeds on insects, and fruit of wild figs; seen from about the middle of January, till the commencement of the rains; calls early in the morning, or at night, if the moon shines; † the note like Coel or Cookil, sounding cheerful and pleasant: for the most part lays the eggs in the nest of the Coag or Crow, ‡ but is thought sometimes to form one of its own, though the materials are not mentioned: is sometimes kept tame, and, as I am informed by Dr. Buchanan, said to carry the tail spread.

27.—MINDANAO CUCKOW.

Cuculus Mindanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 209. *Lin.* i. 169. *Gm. Lin.* i. 412. *Bris.* iv. 130.
t. 12. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 77. *Gerin.* t. 76. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 103. pl. 20. *Lin.*
Trans. xiii. p. 178. female.

Coucou varié de Mindanao, *Buf.* vi. 373. *Pl. enl.* 277.

Le Coucou tachirou, *Levail. Afr.* v. 62. pl. 216.

Mindanao Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 515.

THIS is larger than our Cuckow, some being fourteen inches and a half in length. The bill near one inch long, curved at the tip, dusky above, and brown beneath; irides bright chestnut; crown of the head rufous chestnut, the feathers dusky on the margins; neck

* In one specimen, I observe an obscure white mark below each eye.

† The same observed in respect to the Common Cuckow.

‡ This is contrary to the common usage of Cuckows, as they generally make use of the nests of smaller birds, to deposit their eggs in.

behind, back, scapulars, rump, and upper wing and tail coverts, greenish black, spotted and marked with white, appearing gilded brown in some lights; the under parts, from the chin, marbled with dusky, on a white ground, most conspicuous on the chin and throat; the tail half the length of the bird, and cuneiform; the two middle feathers, and outer webs of the others, marked with ten or twelve pale, rufous, curved bands; legs yellow brown.

The young bird is a trifle smaller, and though much the same as to general colour, wants the rufous tinge on the crown of the head; many young birds are light rufous, where the adult is marked with white, and the ground colour dull greenish brown.

M. Levailant met with this bird near Swartedooren, and Kausssi, which are rapid rivers in the little Namaqua's Country; but it being at a season after they had bred, he can give no account of the eggs, or of the note; it is, however, certain, that in the five specimens which were obtained, no signs whatever appeared of their having sit on the eggs in a nest; said to feed on insects, especially grasshoppers, caterpillars, and pupæ of butterflies.

According to M. Brisson, it is found at Mindanao, one of the Philippine Islands; at first sight might be taken for a young European Cuckow.

The Eastern Black Cuckow, and the Mindanao Species, are found to be the two sexes of one and the same bird, of which the former is the male: these are not uncommon in Java, where the male is called Tuhu, and the female Chule; are also found in New-Holland, as a pair of them from thence are in the Museum of the Linnæan Society.

28.—INDIAN BLACK CUCKOW.

Cuculus niger, *Lin.* i. 170. *Gm. Lin.* i. 415: *Klein. Av.* p. 31. *Ind. Orn.* 211. 10. *γ.*
Cuculus Bengalensis niger, *Bris.* iv. 141. *Id. Svo.* ii. 80. *Gerin.* t. 72.
 Coukeel, *Buf.* vi. 384. 3. *Ess. Philos.* p. 68.
 Indian black Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 519. B. *Edw.* pl. 58.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length nine inches. Bill short, stout, and a trifle bent, colour orange; irides red; the whole bird black, glossed with green and violet; tail cuneiform, four inches and a half long; legs brownish.

The female has a pale bill; is brown above, spotted with white; head striped white and brown; over the eye a white streak; under parts white, with irregular brown spots; thigh feathers long, barred with brown; tail cuneiform, brown, crossed with fourteen or fifteen whitish bars, the tip fringed with white; the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it; legs pale blue.

Inhabits India, and simply called Coel.

29.—ASIATIC BLACK CUCKOW.

Cuculus Indicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 211. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 88.
 Eastern Black Cuckow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 99.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill strong, whitish; plumage black; across the wings three narrow white bars; near the end of the tail the same; legs pale blue.

Inhabits India, by the name of Coweel; it appears that two or three go there by the name of Cuil or Coweel; one as large as a Jay, and all frequent the woods; for the most part fly in small flocks, and feed on insects; are held in veneration by the Mahometans, but by others valued for the flesh, which is accounted delicate, a single bird being sold to the lovers of good eating for 24 livres; said to sing as well as a Nightingale.

30.—SWIFT CUCKOW.

Cuculus fugax, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 178.—Horsfield.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Plumage above cinereous grey, beneath white; breast, belly, and hypochondres in the middle, bay, at the back part marked with black lines; tail fasciated with dusky black, the tip ferruginous brown.

Inhabits Java.

31.—CHESTNUT CUCKOW.

Cuculus Pravata, *Lin. Trans.* viii. p. 179.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Plumage above chestnut, beneath undulated with whitish, and deep brown; tail feathers black, externally chestnut, and tipped with white.

Inhabits Java; there called Tracha.

32.—MOURNFUL CUCKOW.

Cuculus lugubris, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 179.

LENGTH ten inches and a quarter. Plumage in general black, glossed with green, outer quills spotted with white within; the two outer tail feathers, and vent fasciated with white; shins at the back part white.

Inhabits Java; the name Awon-awon.

33.—BASAL CUCKOW.

Cuculus basalis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 179.

LENGTH six inches. General colour brownish, glossed with green-gold; chin, throat, and breast variegated with whitish and pale brown; belly fasciated with white and brownish; the first quill short, the two next longer, and equal; the fourth shorter than the two last; the fifth again shorter; the rest gradually decreasing; colour brownish; the exterior tail feather brownish green; beneath dusky, spotted with white; the rest, except the two middle ones, chestnut at the base, and fasciated with white at the tips; vent whitish, marked with glossy brown spots, which are pointed behind.

Inhabits Java.—Dr. Horsfield.

34.—YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOW.

Cuculus xanthorhynchus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 179.

LENGTH six inches. General colour violet; axillaries, belly, and outer tail feathers fasciated with white. Bill yellow.

Inhabits Java.

35.—CRESTED BLACK CUCKOW.

Cuculus serratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 211. *Mus. Carls.* i. t. 3. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 114.

Cuculus ater, *Gm. Lin.* i. 415. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* lxxiii.

Edolio, *Kolben's Hist. Cap.* ii. p. 150. *Gen. Zool.* ix. pl. 22.

Crested black Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 519. *Id. Sup.* p. 100.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter long, curved, and black; the feathers of the crown an inch long,

forming a crest; plumage in general black, except the base of the first four or five quills, which are white, and form a serrated spot on the outer edge of the wing; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers seven inches long, the outmost only four and a half; thigh feathers long, hanging a good way over the legs, which are black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope; in some the tail is shorter than in others, perhaps owing to sex or age.

36.—COROMANDEL CRESTED CUCKOW.

Cuculus melanoleucos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 211. *Gm. Lin.* i. 416. *Gen. Zool.* ix: pl. 23.

Tem. Man. Ed. ii. *Anal.* p. lxxiii.

Jacobin huppé de Coromandel, *Buf.* vi. 380. *Pl. enl.* 872.

Le Coucou Edolio, *Levail. Afr.* v. p. 39. pl. 207, 208.

Coromandel crested Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 520.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill black; head crested; upper parts of the body black, the under white; on the edge of the wing a spot of white; tail cuneiform, tipped with white; wings reach half way thereon; legs brown.

Inhabits the coast of Coromandel; and known, with others, under the name of Coukeel; I observe that the head is crested at the back part only, and in one bird both upper and under tail coverts are white; the quills in some are brown, in others black; called on the coast, *Papia* or *Pewa*; at Hindustan, *Papuea* or *Popheya*: said to lay the eggs in the nest of the Chottoreah Thrush,* they are plain greenish in colour; and the Cuckow said generally to destroy those of the Thrush, when it deposits its own: comes in May, and remains till the rainy season is over: lives on Grasshoppers, white Ants, &c. I observe one in which the white passes on each side of the neck almost to the back part.

* *Turdus Canorus*, or Crying Thrush.

According to M. Levaillant, these two last described are male and female ; and he adds, that the young birds of both sexes have the throat, and fore part of the neck dirty white, the rest of the under parts greyish ; ends of the tail feathers dirty rufous, and those parts which in the adult are black, in young birds are brown ; but the spot of the wing is seen at all ages.

Mr. L. states, that although the general appearances are as above, he once found the external plumage of a male ; but on dissection, was surprised to find an egg ready to be excluded ; and hence seems to think, that an old female, as in some other birds, may take on the dress of a male.

The eggs are pure white, six lines long, by four broad, and narrow at one end ; these have been found in various nests, and among others those of our Rufous-crowned and Citrin Warblers.

The bird is met with about Roude Bosch, Niuwe land, Constance, and in the valley which separates False from Table Bay, as well as in other parts ; is migratory, coming in August, and departing in February and March. M. Levaillant found an egg, supposed to be of this bird, in several of the nests of the Great-tailed Warbler, which are made of down, oval in shape, with an entrance two-thirds from the bottom ; and wonders how it could get there ; in respect to those found in the nest of the Rufous-crowned Warbler, he observes, that the egg is of twice the size of that of the bird in whose nest it is deposited.—M. Temminck joins this to the last described, as one and the same species.

The late Mr. S. Daniells met with this species in Ceylon.

37.—BLACK AND WHITE CRESTED CUCKOW.

Variété du Coucou Edolio, *Levail. Afr.* v. p. 44. pl. 209.

Cuculus Ater, African Cuckow, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 115. pl. 24. *Zool. Misc.* i. 72. 31.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, stout, bent, black; top of the head furnished with a full crest, hanging backwards; general colour of the plumage fine black, with a greenish gloss, as in the Magpie; under parts yellowish white, marked, as far as the breast, with sagittal black spots, the points downwards; base of the prime quills white for some length, forming a dentated patch; wings white beneath half way, the ends greyish black; tail of ten feathers, greatly cuneiform, and the feathers white at the ends, for near an inch; the outer scarcely half the length of the two middle ones; legs stout, scaly, black; the ends of the quills reach just beyond the rump.

The above described from one in the collection of M. Temminck, of Amsterdam; brought from Africa, near the Equinoctial Line. it may, probably, be a Variety of the Edolio, but is a larger bird. One of these, in the collection of Mr. H. Brogden, was brought from Sierra Leona: another, very similar, in that of Lord Stanley, was met with by Mr. Salt, in Abyssinia,

Another bird, which I suspect also to be a Variety, was fourteen inches long. Bill stout, one inch and three quarters from the gape, and flesh-colour; irides golden; plumage in general glossy black above, and dull beneath; wing coverts margined at the tips with white, forming slender crescents in appearance; feathers of the rump margined in the same manner, with white; and the ends of the quills are white also; tail seven inches long, plain black; legs stout, blue.

Inhabits India.—A figure of this is among the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke, but it could not be ascertained whether the tail was cuneiform.

One of these, in the collection of drawings of Lord Mountnorris, was twelve inches in length. The head greatly crested; general colour, as usual, black; at the edge of the wing a white spot; the middle tail feathers five inches and a half long, the exterior three inches and a half, the ends of all but the two middle ones white; the wings reach very little beyond the base of the tail; legs lead-colour.

Another, in the collection of Mr. Leadbeater, fifteen inches long. Bill stout, bent, black; head much crested, some of the feathers being one inch and a half long; general colour of the plumage above black, with a greenish gloss; beneath, from the breast, and the thighs buff-colour; chin buff, streaked with blackish; the nine first quills crossed within with a white bar, near one inch long, not reaching the outer web, nor the inner web of the ninth feather; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers eight inches and a half in length, all of them tipped with white; legs black, feathered half way on the fore part.

38.—CEYLON CUCKOW.

LENGTH seventeen inches. Bill curved, black; general colour of the bird above, and the tail fine blue black; the head much crested; sides of the head well clothed; chin and throat dull yellow oker; from this the rest of the under parts white; thighs pale ash-colour; tail cuneiform, blue-black; the two middle feathers nine inches long, the others gradually much shorter; legs blue, the hind claws curved, neither of them strait nor subulated.

Inhabits Ceylon.—Mr. S. Daniell.

39.—BROWN CUCKOW.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill bent; general colour of the back and wings brown, mottled with white; head, neck, and under

parts white, with dusky markings; tail long, cuneiform, whitish, barred irregularly with dusky; legs bluish; toes before and behind moderately hooked.

Inhabits Ceylon.

40.—COLLARED CUCKOW.

Cuculus Coromandus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 216. *Lin.* i. 171. *Gm. Lin.* i. 121. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 119.

Cuculus Coromandus cristatus, *Bris.* iv. 147. t. 11. A. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 82. *Gerin. Orn.* t. 74.

Coucou huppé à Collier, *Buf.* vi. 388. *Pl. enl.* 274. 2.

Le Coucou à Collier blanc, *Levail. Afr.* v. 56. pl. 213.

Collared Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 529.

THE size of this bird is said to be about that of the Missel Thrush, and the length twelve or thirteen inches. The bill bluish black, about one inch long, and curved at the tip; irides hazel; the plumage on the upper parts, and the tail mostly black, with a bluish cast, and in some lights appearing brown, the feathers of the hind head are narrow, and much elongated, so as to form a crest pointing backwards; chin and throat yellowish rufous; wings deep rufous; breast, and under parts of the body, dusky white, surrounding the lower part of the neck as a white collar; the tail greatly cuneiform, as in our Magpie; the two middle feathers six inches in length, the outer about three; under parts of the quills and tail rufous grey; legs bluish black.

The female differs in being a trifle smaller; the chin and throat white, like the rest of the under parts; the wings, although rufous, yet not of so deep a tinge; hence the one described by Buffon, may probably be the female.

The above is found not only on the coast of Coromandel, but also on the South Coast of Africa, where M. Levallant met with it, near

the River Swarte-kop and Sondag. Many also have been brought from Senegal. He has never found the egg of this bird, nor does he know, in the nest of what other it is deposited.

41.—BLACK-BREASTED CUCKOW.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill stout, curved at the end, nostrils in a membrane; colour greenish brown; crown of the head crested at the back part; head and neck brown; the feathers with whitish margins; back and wings brown; across the breast a narrow bar of black; beyond this the belly and vent are dusky white; sides over the thighs rufous; tail seven inches long, rounded at the end, and brown; the wings, when closed, reach to the base of it; legs stout, rather long.

A specimen of the above in the collection of Mr. Bullock.

42.—GREAT-BILLED CUCKOW.

Le Coucou à gros bec, male, *Levail. Afr.* v. 59. pl. 214.

Cuculus crassirostris, Grosbeak Cuckow, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 86.

THIS is about the size of the Common Cuckow, but the bill is larger, stronger than usual in the Genus, and greenish yellow; irides deep chestnut; general colour of the plumage black, with a rich tint of blue on the back, wings, and tail; the last is moderately cuneiform, the length of the body, and the wings reach to about one-fourth from the base; legs strong, short, and scaly, the colour yellowish brown; claws black.

The female differs, in having a brownish tinge on the fore part of the neck, breast, and under parts of the body, and the tinge of blue on the upper parts less brilliant.

M. Levaillant killed these on the borders of the Riviere des Poissons, beyond the country of the great Namaqua, and supposes the Species to be new. A similar one, brought from Bengál, is in the collection of M. Raye de Breukelerwaerd, of Amsterdam.

43.—BRONZED CUCKOW.

Le Coucou gris bronzé, *Levail. Afr.* v. 60. pl. 215.

SIZE of our European Cuckow, but of a more slender make. The bill broad at the base, the upper mandible curves downwards at the point, and the inner shuts in beneath it, colour yellow; the plumage in general deep green bronze, very bright, and changing into both blue and grey, in different lights; but on the wings and tail the blue predominates; on the contrary, on the under parts, from the chin, it is grey, lightly tinged with green; the tail is half the length of the bird, cuneiform, the two middle feathers four inches and a half long, the outer about three inches; legs black.

Said to inhabit Malimba, in Africa. M. Levaillant has only seen a stuffed specimen, in the collection of M. Temminck, of Amsterdam.

44.—GILDED CUCKOW.

Cuculus anratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 215. *Gm. Lin.* i. 421 *Nat. Misc.* 1029. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 127.

Coucou vert doré et blanc du Cap de B. E. *Buf.* vi. 385. *Pl. enl.* 657.

Le Didric, *Levail. Voy.* (*Fr. Id.* 8vo.) i. 234.

Le Coucou Didric, male et fem, *Levail. Afr.* v. 46. pl. 210, 211.

Gilded Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 527. *Id. Sup.* ii. 135.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill seven or eight lines, greenish brown; irides orange; plumage above, from head to tail,

rich gilded glossy green ; on the head five white stripes ; one on the middle of the forehead, and two others above the eyes, like eyebrows, passing behind, and two more, narrower and shorter, beneath the eyes ; most of the wing coverts, and second quills tipped with white, the outer one spotted white on the outer edge ; throat, and under parts of the body, white ; the sides, and feathers which fall over the joint, marked with a few greenish bars ; tail cuneiform, three inches long, the two outer feathers marked with small white spots on the outer edge, and all of them white just at the tips ; in its natural state the tail is generally spread out like a fan, and reaches about one inch and quarter beyond the wings when closed ; legs yellow.

The female is much the same in size, but differs in having the white on the throat and breast tinged with rufous, as also on the wings and tail ; and in every part where the male is green-gold, the other sex is reddish gold-colour, and the stripes on the head not so well defined.

In young birds the stripes are scarcely perceivable ; the upper parts of the body gilded brown, beneath greyish rufous white ; and all the spots of the wings and tail rufous chestnut. Bill and legs yellow brown ; eyelids yellow ; irides grey brown.

Inhabits the parts far inland from the Cape of Good Hope : first met with on the borders of Klyne Vis Rivier, from thence to Caffre Land, and in Camdeboo ; again from the River of Elephants to the country of Petits Namaquas, and every where in such numbers as to be killed by thousands. The male has a note similar to the word Di-di-didric, and in fluttering, sometimes like diwic-diwic. The female only wic-wic. The great number of them is instanced by observing, that M. Levaillant, and his man, killed 200 males and 130 females in their three journies ; and remarks, on another occasion, that he was at a loss to find out how this Cuckow could place an egg into the nest of the Great-tailed Warbler, and some others,* into which was only a

* *Pinc Pinc Titmouse.*

small hole of entrance; but, he seems clear, that the bird must carry the egg in the mouth, and by this means introduce it into the hole: the egg is glossy white, and always deposited in the nest of some small insectivorous bird, never into that of a granivorous one, although the latter is more numerous than the former, and easier to be seen; for in Africa the granivorous ones are generally in large flocks, and frequently live in society, with the nests united in the same plate.

I observe one of these in the collection of Mr. H. Brogden, in which the whole head, below the eyes, and the neck behind, are plain glossy green, the rest more dull green; a small streak from bill to the eye, and a large curved mark of white on the region of the ears; beneath from the chin pure white, with a greenish line, continued a little way from the gape; lower belly, and over the thighs, barred with glossy green, otherwise like the former description.

This was received from Senegal, and seems much allied to the following.

45.—KLAAS'S CUCKOW.

Le Coucou de Claas, *Levail. Afr.* v. 53. pl. 212.

Cuculus Klaas, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 128. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxiii.

SIZE of the Gilded Species, but the bill less curved, and smaller, colour brown black; irides yellow; general colour of the plumage above bright green, with the tinge of copper; over the eye, and behind, an irregular longish streak of white, and a patch of the same at the junction of the wing with the body; all the under parts, from chin to vent, white, except a few marks of green on the sides, over the thighs, and some others of the same on the thigh feathers; greater quills dusky, spotted beneath with white, and bordered outwardly with gilded green; the tail is much rounded at the end, and occupies less breadth than in the Gilded Species, from the webs

of the feathers being narrower; the four middle ones are green, with a reddish or coppery tinge; the three outer white, with an oblong copper gold spot on the outer web, near the end, and on the inner webs some transverse distant lines; the wings are shorter in proportion than in the Gilded Cuckow; legs brown black.

The above bird was a male, and killed by Klaas, the attendant on M. Levaillant, near the River Platte, but not more than one met with; it had a different kind of note from the Gilded Species. M. Levaillant observed a second specimen in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, which came from Senegal.

46.—GORGEOUS CUCKOW.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. **Bill** three quarters of an inch, brown, bent, with the point sharp; **plumage** above fine rich gilded green, with a gloss of copper; forehead, and before the eye, white, with a streak or two of black; behind the eye one of white, ending in a point; all beneath, from chin to vent, white, with here and there a dusky marking on the neck and sides of the body; under the wings some transverse, rufous-brown ones; down the middle of the wing a long white streak, crossed with rufous brown lines; the quills blue or green, in different lights, the outer one spotted white on the outer edge, one-third from the base; tail cuneiform, blue green, the outer feathers spotted with white, on the outer margins; legs brown.

Described from the drawings of Mr. Woodford.

47.—CUPREOUS CUCKOW.

Cuculus cupreus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxix. *Lev. Mus.* pl. p. 159. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 129.

Tem. Man. Ed. ii. *Anal.* p. lxxiii.

Cupreous Cuckow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 134.

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

The above was in the Leverian Museum, supposed to come from Africa. One of these, in Mr. Dent's drawings, was seven inches and a half in length; tail nearly even.

48.—AFRICAN GREEN CUCKOW.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, curved, and blackish; general colour of the head, neck, wings, the rest of the upper parts, and tail, fine gilded green; the breast, and all beneath fine jonquil yellow, growing paler towards the vent; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers wholly gilded green, and ending in a point; the next one inch and a half shorter, with the tip white, and rounded; the exterior two inches and a half, barred alternate green and white, four bars in all, with the ends white; the others intermediate, with much the same markings; the legs pale ash-colour.

Inhabits Senegal.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.

PL. IV.



Shrikebird

49.—SHINING CUCKOW.—PL. LVI.

Cuculus lucidus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 215. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 126. pl. 26.
Shining Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 528. pl. 23. *Cook's last Voy.* i. 150.

SIZE of a small Thrush; length seven inches. Bill bluish; irides hazel; upper part of the body rich gilded green, the under white, transversely waved with green gold; under tail coverts almost white; quills and tail dusky brown; the last short, scarcely exceeding the wings in length; legs bluish.

Inhabits New Zealand, there called Poopo-arowro; and is a very scarce species.

50.—SPLENDID CUCKOW.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill black, a little curved; plumage above glossy olive-brown; beneath to the breast brown and dusky white in waves, mixed with streaks on the chin and throat; belly and vent white, barred with glossy pale brown; greater quills brown, fringed with dusky white; tail rounded, the two middle feathers glossy olive-brown, the others pale ferruginous on the outer webs, for more than half the length, the rest as the middle ones, with two spots of white at the tips; the outmost but one has an additional white spot on the inner web, higher up; but the exterior has also the outer web indented brown and white; and on the inner web four or five curved white marks the whole of its length, reaching to the shaft; the wings extend two-thirds on the tail; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland.—A fine perfect specimen in the collection of Mr. Harrison, as well as in that of Mr. H. Brogden.

51.—GLOSSY CUCKOW.

Cuculus plagosus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxi.

Glossy Cuckow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 138.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill rather broad at the base, three quarters of an inch long, curved, black; nostrils round; irides white; plumage in general above glossy gilded green, inclining on the crown to coppery brown; all beneath white, barred with dusky gilded brown; each feather having a bar half an inch broad near the end, appearing most numerous on the chin and throat, though less distinct; quills dusky, the first two-thirds as long as the second, the third longest of all; tail rounded, brown, near the end a broad dusky bar; at the tips of the feathers a round white spot; besides which the exterior one is spotted white on the outer margin, with some rufous markings on the inner, and the white spot at the tip much larger; and in addition, there are two spots of white on the inner web about the middle, which is black half way from the base; legs of a moderate size, brown; the wings reach three-fourths on the tail.

Inhabits New-Holland, described from a fine specimen in the collection of the late M. de Fichtel; also in that of Mr. H. Brogden.

In another specimen, all the feathers above had a marginal fringe of pale rufous, and the green less vivid; under tail coverts white, with three or four lucid brown spots; the outer tail feathers black within, with four white spots, and a white tip; the next rufous half way from the base, the rest of the length dusky, with two spots of white on the inner webs, near the end; the third rufous half way on the outer web; from thence to the end dusky, and only one white spot, smaller; the four middle ones plain dusky, but all of them have a greenish gloss, and excepting the exterior, have a dusky spot of black near the end.

One greatly similar to the last in the collection of Lord Stanley.

52.—METALLINE CUCKOW.

THE length of this beautiful little Cuckow is only five inches and a half. Bill flesh-colour; plumage above fine gilded, bronzed brown, obscurely mixed and barred with gilded green; over the eye, from the nostrils, a white streak, and in the direction of the under jaw, another; on the middle of the wing a patch of white, from some of the feathers being white on the outer webs; quills brown, barred within with rufous; tail short, glossy, greenish brown, the outer feather with two or three white spots on both webs, and the next the same on the inner web and tip, the third on the inner only; the wings reach nearly to the end of the tail; chin dusky white, dashed with gilded brown; belly and under wing coverts whitish, spotted, and barred with the same; legs brown.

Inhabits Africa.—In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

53.—NOISY CUCKOW.

Cuculus clamosus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxx. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 108.

——— Criard, *Son. Voy. Ed.* 8vo. ii. p. 6.

Le Coucou Criard, *Levail. Afr.* v. p. 28, pl. 204. 205. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxiii.

Noisy Cuckow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 136.

THIS is said to be wholly of a brown colour, but M. Levaillant describes it fully. Length nine inches and a half. Bill dusky black, pale at the base, with a slight notch at the tip; irides chestnut; general colour of the plumage fine blue black; greater quills deep brown; tail cuneiform, black, the feathers tipped with white; the quills reach about half way on the tail; the thigh feathers hang over the bend of the joint; legs pale brown.

The female, and young male are glossy blue-black above, but barred beneath dusky and dull buff-colour; quills and tail as in the male.

This species is found in great abundance in the country of the Caffres, and in the interior towards Sondag, Swarte-kop, and all Camdeboo, but not in the neighbourhood of the Cape, nor in the country of Hottniqua, where indeed no species of Cuckow has been found. It is said, that this kind lays the eggs in the nests of the Pine pine Titmouse, and Great-tailed Warbler; and it seems difficult on this occasion, to conceive how they could be introduced, except it were possible for the bird to take the egg first in its mouth, and then put it into the hole left on the side of the nest, the only entrance. It is known to the Europeans by the name of Criard, being a very noisy species, and to be heard at a great distance. The note consists of various sounds, very distinct, and it passes whole hours in singing without interruption, leading the sportsman to the place where it is sitting.—M. Levillant observed an egg of one of these in the nest of the Grivetin,* but found it cast out again, and it is therefore plain, that eggs laid by Cuckows in other bird's nests, are not always taken care of.

54.—CAPE CUCKOW.

Cuculus Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 208. *Gm. Lin.* i. 410. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 85. *Tem. Mun. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxiii.
Coucou du Cap de B. Esperance, *Buf.* vi. 353. *Pl. ent.* 390.
 Cape Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 513.

THIS is rather smaller than the European Cuckow; length not quite eleven inches. Bill deep brown; irides yellow; plumage above greenish brown; throat, cheeks, neck before, and upper wing coverts

* *Levail. Afr.* iii. 80. pl. 118.—Our Piping Warbler.

deep rufous; tail the same, but paler, tipped with white, cuneiform; breast, and all beneath white, crossed with lines of black; legs reddish brown.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, with the former, of which it is probably a Variety, if not a young bird, or a female.

55.—YELLOW-BELLIED CUCKOW.

Cuculus flavus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 215. *Gm. Lin.* i. 421. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 107. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 179.

Le petit Coucou à tête grise, et ventre jaune, *Buf.* vi. 382.

Coucou petit de Panay, *Son. Voy.* 122. t. 81. *Pl. enl.* 814.

Yellow-bellied Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 527.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill pale yellow, point black; upper part of the head, and throat light grey; irides yellow; neck behind, back and wings, umber-colour, or light brown; belly, thighs, and under tail coverts pale yellow, with a rufous tinge; tail cuneiform, more than half the length of the bird, black, barred with white; legs pale yellow.

Inhabits the Isle of Panay; also Java; known there by the name of Gedasse.

56.—PARADISE CUCKOW.

Cuculus Paradiseus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 216. *Gm. Lin.* i. 422.

——— *Siamensis cristatus viridis*, *Bris.* iv. 151, t. 14. A. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo, ii. p. 83.

Gerin. t. 75.

Coucou à longs brins, *Bris.* vi. 387.

Drongo, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxi.

Paradise Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 528.

SIZE of a Jay; length seventeen inches. Bill blackish; irides fine blue; colour of the plumage in general dull green; head furnished

with a small crest; the outmost tail feathers on each side longer than the others by five inches and three quarters, and webbed only for about three inches at the end; legs grey.

Inhabits Siam.—M. Temminck enters this as one of the species of his Drongo Genus; all of which have the toes placed three before and one behind; but the Paradise Cuckow has the toes two and two* as in others of the Cuckow Genus; it should therefore appear that the circumstance of the outer tail feathers being elongated in a similar manner to those of the Malabar Shrike, might lead to this determination.

57.—CHALYBEATE CUCKOW.

LENGTH seventeen inches. Bill stout, bending at the point, one inch long, pale horn-colour; plumage above ash-colour, with a steely gloss; tail darker, with a gloss of the same, more apparent; this is very cuneiform, the two middle feathers ten inches long, the outer five, the ends of all white; between the bill and eye, the chin, and throat, as far as the breast, pale rufous buff; thighs and vent the same, but darker; the breast and belly pale ash-colour; legs brown.

Supposed to be a native of Java.—In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

A.—Length sixteen inches. Bill long, rather bent, and black; plumage above brown; spurious wing white; beneath, with the under wing coverts, from the breast to the vent, pale rufous; quills and inner webs white, from the base to the middle; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers four inches long, the outer one two inches and a half, all of them tipped with white, and the inner webs barred with the same.

* See Brisson's Figure, and that of Gerini.



Fan-tailed Cuckoo.

Inhabits New-Holland, and seems to vary from the other in the length of the tail, and want of gloss in the plumage; perhaps differing in sex or age, unless on future investigation, it may prove a distinct species.

58.—FAN-TAILED CUCKOW.—PL. LVII.

Cuculus flabelliformis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxx. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 96.
Fan-tailed Cuckow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 138. pl. 126.

SIZE of a Song Thrush; length ten inches, the tail occupying at least one-third. The bill black, somewhat bent at the tip; the upper parts of the body dusky black, coming forwards on the breast, and encircling it as a crescent; cheeks and throat ferruginous buff; sides of the breast the same, but the middle of it, and the belly pale oker yellow; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers black, the others the same on the outer webs, barred on the inner with alternate black and white; the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle; legs yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland.

59.—SOCIETY CUCKOW.

Cuculus Taitensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 209. *Mus. Carls. Fasc.* ii. t. 32. *Gm. Lin.* i. 412.
Gen. Zool. ix. p. 92.
Ara Weraroa, *Cook. Voy.* iv. 272. *Id. last Voy.* i. 150. 220. 333.
Coucou brun varié de noir, *Buf.* vi. 376.
Society Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 514.

SOMEWHAT smaller than a Magpie; length nineteen inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, stout, and a trifle curved at the point, colour blackish, paler beneath; irides pale yellow; plumage

on the upper parts of the body brown; the head dashed with ferruginous, perpendicular stripes; the rest barred, and blotched with the same; the middle of the feathers of the neck darkest; over the eye a white streak, and a dash of the same along the under jaw, arising at the nostrils; quills marked with ferruginous spots; chin, and middle of the throat white; sides of the neck, the breast, belly, and thighs white, streaked with brown; the streaks broadest on the breast and belly; vent plain white; under tail coverts pale buff; the upper as the back, reaching one-third on the tail, which is nine inches long, and greatly cuneiform; all the feathers of it crossed with numerous, ferruginous brown bars, and tipped with white; the wings, when closed, reach on it one-third; legs greenish.

Inhabits Otaheite, where it is called Areva-reva; also found at Harvey Isle,* and Tongo taboo, where it is called Tayarabbo; it is likewise seen at New-Zealand.† In one of these we observed the tail feathers to be remarkably worn bare, so as to leave the shafts at the ends almost destitute; the streak over the eye, and that along the under jaw less visible: probably this may differ in sex.

60.—SPOTTED-TAILED CUCKOW.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill black, one inch long, bent; nostrils in the middle, to which the feathers reach; the plumage brownish black, mottled on the outer webs with greyish and light rufous, in narrow patches: crown and nape black brown, mottled with greyish white, or pale rufous; behind the eye a greyish white band, one inch long, and a quarter of an inch broad; general colour of the under parts, from the chin, pale rufous; under the eye, and sides of the neck, to the wing, grey, rufous, and brown-black

* *Cook's last Voy.* i. 220. *Id.* 33.

† *Id.* 150.

mottled; under wing coverts dun-colour; thighs pale rufous, the feathers very long, nearly hiding the legs; prime quills notched dirty white, in narrow spots; pinion white; tail coverts reaching half way on the tail, grey, waved with black; tail cuneiform, seven inches long, blackish, marked with crescents, in shape of dull white spots on the inner webs, but the outer feather, which is about four inches long, has nearly round white spots on the outer web; the tips of all approaching to white.

Inhabits Van Diemen's Land.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

61.—TIPPET CUCKOW.

Cuculus palliolatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxx. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 112.

Tippet Cuckow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 138.

LENGTH near twelve inches. Bill brown, rather stout, and a trifle curved at the point; irides orange; upper parts of the body dull green, the under white; crown full of feathers, and as far as the eye, on each side, black; on the sides of the neck the black comes forwards, and almost meets in the middle, giving the appearance of a cloak or tippet; sides, under the wings, yellowish; thighs marked with a few rusty spots; quills black; tail very short, the outer margins of the feathers marked with white spots; legs dusky, bluish white, dotted with black.

Inhabits New-Holland, where it is a rare bird.

62.—SPOTTED-BREASTED CUCKOW.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill somewhat stout, pale brown: the plumage in general pale brown, or ash-colour on the upper parts,

and pale, approaching to white, beneath; on the crown of the head the feathers are margined with white, appearing as a mixture of brown and white; chin, throat, and breast marked with triangular blackish, or dusky dashes down the middle of each feather, growing larger as they approach the breast; the belly, thighs, and vent dusky; tail the same, the outer feathers white; the legs are short, pale brown.

Another, of the same size, appears to be the female; in this the ground colours, above and beneath, are nearly the same, but the crown has no mixture of white, and the under parts are plain dusky white, except an irregular set of spots, nearly black, on the chin and throat; the tail has the two middle feathers brown, the others white, or at least so on the outer web, growing dusky at the end.

These were among the drawings of Mr. Woodford, and as the toes in both are placed two and two, they ought to be ranked among the Cuckows, otherwise they have much the air and appearance of Thrushes.

63.—FLINDERS CUCKOW.

LENGTH about fifteen inches. Bill stout, and horn-coloured; crown of the head dusky black; over the eye a broad streak of buff-colour; behind the eye a streak of black, reaching to the wing; under parts of the body pale buff, marked with narrow, irregular bands, or lines of black; at the beginning of the back a patch of black, somewhat mixed; wings mixed with blackish and buff-colour; tail long, cuneiform, brown, marked with curved buff, or tawny crescents on each side of the shafts; legs horn-colour.

A second of these, supposed to be a female, or young bird, had neither the crown, nor beginning of the back black, but of a brownish colour; and the tail shorter than the other.

Inhabits the North Coast of New-Holland ; met with there by Capt. Flinders, during his voyage on discovery.—In Mr. Bullock's Museum.

At Mr. Leadbeater's is one allied to the above, if not the same ; length one foot. In this the bill is stout, bent at the tip ; top of the head yellow-buff ; middle of the nape brown ; behind the eye a broad, brown streak, reaching to the shoulder ; plumage in general above brown and buff, irregularly barred ; quills the same, furnished with spots of white on the exterior margins, about fifteen in all ; neck pale buff, with some narrow, pale bars of brown ; belly pale buff, plain. The tail consists of ten feathers, cuneiform, the outer two inches shorter than the two middle ones, pale buff, marked with some narrow pale bars of brown ; legs brown, stout.

Inhabits New South Wales ; called the Spotted Cuckow.

64.—PORT JACKSON CUCKOW.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, moderately curved, brown ; plumage above brown, beneath very pale ash ; through the eye a pale brown streak ; quills dusky, the first half the length of the second, but the third the longest ; within all barred with white, except about one inch and a half from the tip ; tail cuneiform, nine inches long, the outer feather only four inches and a half, all of them marked on each web with triangular white dots, and the tips white ; on the outer edge of the wing coverts a spot of white ; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland ; said to have been met about Port Jackson.

65.—BARRED-TAILED CUCKOW.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill pale, moderately bent, but more so at the tip; plumage above dark ash-colour; beneath, and under wing coverts pale rufous; quills dusky, formed as in the last described, the first being very short, base of them within white; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers five inches and a half long, the exterior only three and a half, colour black; the feathers, on both sides of the webs, indented with white, appearing as bars.

Inhabits New-Holland.—The two last in the possession of M. de Fichtel.

It appears that they vary in size, as well as feathers. One, scarcely more than nine inches, had a black bill; above ash-colour, the feathers with brown ends; beneath, and under wing coverts cinereous, and reddish buff, in obsolete waves; vent plain; quills dusky, some way from the base white; the first from its insertion two inches long; the second shorter by three quarters of an inch; the third near four inches long; the rest as usual; tail pale rufous white, crossed with ten or twelve oblique dusky bars, at the end a broader one; the two middle feathers plain dusky, serrated on the edges; the quills reach three-fourths on the tail; legs weak, the feathers hanging a good way on the shins before.

Inhabits New-Holland, and is probably a young bird of the Barred-tailed.

66.—BLUE-HEADED CUCKOW.

Cuculus cyanocephalus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxx. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 110.
Blue-headed Cuckow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 137.

SIZE uncertain; length nine inches. Bill somewhat bent, and pale blue; the upper part of the head, taking in the eyes, the sides,

and back part of the neck, deep blue, inclining to blackish; the rest of the upper parts pale brown, dotted on the back with white, and crossed with narrow bars of the same on the wings and tail, which last is long, and a little rounded at the end; the under parts of the body are white, transversely marked with narrow dusky lines; the throat and fore part of the neck incline to orange; legs bluish, stout, and scaly.

Inhabits New South Wales, but is probably scarce, as Mr. White met with only one of this description; but at the same time another, of a similar form and size, and of glossy black colour, was taken, and it was supposed that the two differed only in sex.

67.—PACIFIC CUCKOW.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill one inch long from the gape, the colour pale brown; nostrils five-eighths from the tip; general colour of the plumage brown above, mottled with pale ferruginous, from each feather being margined irregularly, on both webs, with that colour; quills brown, dotted on the outer webs with pale ferruginous, and barred on the inner with white: lower part of the back pale, streaked with brown; breast and belly white, the first streaked with dusky brown; tail cuneiform, six inches long, the outer feather only four; colour brown, margins dotted with white, tips white; the legs pale brown.

Inhabits New-Holland, and described from a specimen in the collection of M. de Fichtel.

68.—HORNED CUCKOW.

Cuculus cornutus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 216. *Lin.* i. 171. *Gm. Lin.* i. 422. *Bris.* iv. 145.

Id. 8vo. ii. 82. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 121.

Atinga guacu mucu, *Raii* 165. 2. *Will.* 146. t. 38. *Id. Engl.* 198. *Buf.* vi. 409.

Horned Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 530.

SIZE of a Thrush; length twelve inches. Bill a little bent at the end, and greenish yellow; irides sanguineous; head, and all above soot-coloured; on the head the feathers are long, forming a double crest, resembling horns, which the bird can erect at will; throat, neck before, breast, belly, and under tail coverts cinereous; quills and tail soot-colour, the latter darker, composed of ten feathers, nine inches in length, and tipped with white; the outer ones very short; legs ash-coloured, covered before half way with feathers.

Inhabits Brazil.

69.—SHARP-CRESTED CUCKOW.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, much bent; head, level with the gape, deep green, the feathers rising above the crown into a crest an inch long, lessening by degrees behind, and ending in white; under parts of the body, from the chin white, passing round the neck as a collar, but the belly, thighs, and vent incline to ash-colour; sides of the neck yellow; back, scapulars, and tail greenish black; wings tawny; quills blue black within, with a mixture of white, forming a streak near the scapulars; tail cuneiform, six inches in length, the outer feathers four inches, colour greenish black; all the feathers tipped with white; the wings reach about one-fourth on the tail; legs ash-colour.

From the drawings of Mr. Woodford, it seems to approach much to the Horned Cuckow, or between that and the Collared Species.

70.—LONG-BILLED RAIN CUCKOW.

Cuculus Vetula, *Ind. Orn.* i. 218. *Lin.* i. 169. *Gm. Lin.* i. 410. *Borowsk.* ii. 129.

Gen. Zool. ix. p. 122.

Cuculus Jamaic. longiroster, *Bris.* iv. 116. t. 17. f. 1. *Id. Svo.* ii. 74. *Klein. Av.*

31. 8. *Gerin.* t. 79.

Coucou à long bec, Tacco, *Buf.* vi. 402. *Pl. enl.* 772.

Coua, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxiii.

Picus, seu *Pluviæ avis canescens*, *Raii* 182. *Sloan. Jam.* 313. t. 258. f. 2.

Long-billed Rain Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 535. *Id. Sup.* ii. 135.

LENGTH fifteen inches or more. Bill one inch, and a half, moderately strait, but bent at the tip; upper mandible black, the lower whitish; crown of the head brown, the feathers soft and silky; upper parts of the body and the quills cinereous olive; throat and neck before whitish; the rest of the under parts rufous; tail much cuneated; the two middle feathers cinereous olive, the others dusky black, tipped with white, the outer feather very short; legs blue-black.

Inhabits Jamaica, found in the woods, and hedges throughout the year; feeds on seeds, small worms, and caterpillars, and is very familiar. Sloane mentions, that he found, on dissection, the stomach of a great size in respect to that of the bird, which circumstance is also observed in the European Cuckow. It has gained the name of Tacco, from its cry, the syllable pronounced hardly; the other a full octave lower. It has also another cry like qua qua qua, when alarmed. It will eat Lizards, small snakes, frogs, young rats, and sometimes small birds, as well as insects; the snakes it swallows head foremost, letting the tail hang out of the mouth, till the fore parts are digested; is easily tamed, and so gentle as to suffer the Negro children to catch it with their hands; the gait is leaping, like Magpie, frequently being seen on the ground, and its flight but short, chiefly from bush to bush; at the time when other birds breed, they retire also into the woods, for the same purpose; I learn from

Mr. Abbot, who has been long resident at Savannah, in Georgia, that it is not unfrequent about Burke Country, and sits on, and hatches its own eggs: the nest is not uncommon, first to be observed about the latter end of April, built in the fork of a small oak, made of sticks, lined with moss, and over that dead hiccory blossoms; the eggs five in number, of a rough blue colour, not deep: the length of one in my collection is one inch and a quarter by one inch, very little smaller at one end than the other

71.—RAIN CUCKOW.

Cuculus pluvialis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 218. *Gm. Lin.* i. 411. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 124.

——— *Jamaicensis*, *Bris.* iv. 114. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 73.

Picus major leucophæus, *Raii* 182.

Cuc. Jamaic. major, *Sloan. Jam.* 312. t. 258. 1. *Brown. Jam.* 476. *Klein. Av.* 31. 1.

Le Coucou dit Vieillard, *Buf.* vi. 398.

Rain Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 536.

LESS than a Blackbird; length from fifteen to seventeen inches. Bill one inch long, black above, and white beneath; the top of the head covered with soft, downy, deep brown feathers; the rest of the upper parts, the wings, and two middle tail feathers cinereous olive; throat and fore part of the neck white, appearing, especially on the throat, like a downy beard;* the breast, and rest of the under parts rufous; tail cuneiform, the outer feathers more than three inches shorter than the middle ones, which are eight inches and three quarters long; all, excepting the two middle, are black, with white ends, and the outer one margined with white; legs bluish black.

Inhabits Jamaica, with the last, and both known by the name of Old Man, and Rain Bird.

* Whence, perhaps, the name of Old Man.

72.—MANGROVE CUCKOW.

Cuculus Seniculus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 219. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 125.

——— minor, *Gm. Lin.* i. 411.

Petit Vieillard, Coucou des Paletuviers, *Buf.* vi. 401. *Pl. enl.* 813.

Le Coucou proprement dit, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 267.

Mangrove Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 537.

BILL black : irides brown. This, and the Rain Bird of Jamaica, are said to be so like each other, especially the female of the latter, that one description might serve : it is about twelve inches in length ; plumage on the upper parts, and tail, as in the last ; chin white ; the rest of the under parts pale rufous ; the legs longer than in that bird, and lead-colour.

Inhabits Cayenne, and lives on insects, especially those large caterpillars, which feed on the leaves of the mangrove, and in course found principally where those trees grow ; inhabits also Paraguay, in summer ; makes a nest like that of a Pigeon, and lays three greenish white eggs ; observed often to lift up its tail.

73.—LAUGHING CUCKOW.

Cuculus ridibundus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 220. *Gm. Lin.* i. 414. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 109.

Avis ridibunda, Quapachtototl, *Will.* 298. *Id. Engl.* 387. *Rain* 174.

Cuculus Mexicanus, *Bris.* iv. 119. *Id. Svo.* ii. 74.

Laughing Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 539.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill bluish black ; irides white ; the head and upper parts of the plumage fulvous ; throat, fore part of of the neck, and breast cinereous ; belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts black ; tail blackish fulvous, and half the length of the bird.

Inhabits Mexico; the cry said to be like human laughter, on which account the bird is dreaded by the Indians, as inauspicious, and foreboding some evil or mischief.

74.—CAROLINA CUCKOW.

Cuculus Americanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 219. *Lin.* i. 170. *Gm. Lin.* i. 414.

——— *Carolinensis*, *Bris.* iv. 112. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 73. *Klein.* 30. 2. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 93. pl. 19.

Vieillard à Ailes rousses, *Buf.* vi. 400. *Pl. enl.* 816.

Yellow-bellied Cuckow, *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 28. f. 1.

Carolina Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 537. *Id. Sup.* ii. 135. 5. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 9. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 155. *Bartr. Trav.* 179. 287.

LENGTH thirteen inches, breadth sixteen. Bill fourteen lines, the upper mandible black, base of it, and the whole of the under, yellow; plumage, on the upper parts of the body, cinereous olive, the under white; quills pale rufous on the inner webs, for the greater part of their length; tail cuneiform, six inches long, the two middle feathers like the back, the others black, tipped with white; the outer one three inches and a quarter long, and has the outer web white the whole of its length; legs grey brown.

Inhabits Carolina, in the summer time. Mr. Abbot informs me, that they are also common about Burke Country, in Georgia, and are often twelve inches long, and seventeen broad; they make a nest the latter end of April, of small twigs, and of a loose texture, intermixed with weeds and maple blossoms, and sometimes lined with moss and dead hiccory blossoms, on the fork of a small oak, sometimes on the crab or cedar; the eggs five in number, blue green, but not very deep; it feeds the young with caterpillars, as many other birds do; besides which, it is accused of sucking the eggs of small birds; will occasionally eat seeds.

Is called, in Georgia, the Rain Cuckow, or Crow, from its note being supposed to forebode rain; but as some others are also called by this name, we cannot be positive how far such may be related. I have received a specimen of this bird from Jamaica; it has a note somewhat like the word Cowe, often repeated, hence by some is called the Cow Bird.

75.—BLACK-BILLED CUCKOW.

Cuculus erythrophthalmus, Black-billed Cuckow, *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 28. f. 2.

THIS is smaller than the Carolina Cuckow, and one inch shorter in length. The bill wholly black, and smaller; a bare, wrinkled, deep red, skin surrounds the eye; in colour, the bird is greatly similar to the Carolina Species, but wants the bright cinnamon-colour on the wings; the tail of an uniform, dark, silky, drab-colour, but at the tip of each feather is a white spot, bordered above with a slight touch of dull black. The female not unlike the male.

Inhabits the same places as the Carolina Cuckow, and has been in general confounded with it, but is probably distinct; it is nearly as numerous, and feeds on small shell fish, snails, &c. as broken pieces of oyster, and other shells, have been found in the gizzard, which, as well as in the Carolina one, is covered with hair on the inside; it makes the nest commonly on a cedar, of the same form as the other; the eggs are smaller, four or five in number, and of a deeper greenish blue: found also in Georgia, and Mr. Abbot seems assured that it is a distinct species.

76.—RED-CRESTED CUCKOW.

Cuculus Brasiliensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 222. *Lin.* i. 171. *Gm. Lin.* i. 419. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 120.

————— *venustissimus pictus*, *Seba* i. 102. t. 66. f. 2.

————— *cristatus ruber*, *Bris.* iv. 154. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 84.

Le Couroucoucou, *Buf.* vi. p. 298.

Red-crested Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 545.

OF this very doubtful bird we can only give Seba's description: length in his figure about ten inches. Bill stout, not unlike that of some Parrots, and red; head pale red, with a crest of deeper red, variegated with black; parts above deep red; beneath paler, tinged with yellow on the belly; upper wing coverts pale red, mixed with yellow; quills and tail yellow, with a shade of black.

Said to inhabit Brazil, but it surely cannot be a Cuckow, from the false disposition of the toes in Seba's figure, being placed three before and one behind; and in regard to the bill, added to the crest, these rather incline us to believe it related to the Cardinal Grosbeak. Buffon places it at the end of his Curucuis.

77.—BRAZILIAN CRESTED CUCKOW.

Cuculus Guira, *Ind. Orn.* i. 219. *Gm. Lin.* i. 414. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 113.

————— *Brasiliensis cristatus*, *Bris.* iv. 144. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 81.

Guira acangatara, *Raii* 45. *Will.* 96. t. 22. *Id. Engl.* 140. pl. 22.

Le Peririguá, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 242.

Guira cântará, *Buf.* vi. 407.

Coua, *Tem. Mam. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxiii.

Brasilian crested Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 538.

SIZE of a Magpie; length fourteen inches and a half. Bill dull yellow, compressed on the sides, an inch long, and deeper than the

breadth; irides brown, round the eye bluish yellow; the feathers of the chin and head are brown in the middle, and yellowish on the sides, fifteen lines in length, forming a crest, which is generally carried erect; feathers of the throat and neck yellowish in the middle, and brown on the sides; back, rump, breast, belly, sides, thighs, and upper and under tail coverts, as well as beneath the wings, pale yellowish white; quills and tail brown, consisting of ten feathers, tipped with white; legs sea-green, and scaly. M. d'Azara adds, that the tail is white from the base for three inches, the two middle feathers brown, the others black, with a white spot of about one inch at the end.

Inhabits Brazil, and extends to Paraguay, where it is called Pirigua and Piririta; for it pronounces Piririri in a laughing tone, and sometimes Guaogua: at Buenos Ayres named Cocholote; also at Tucuman: the Portuguese at Brazil, call it Feitizeira; by some, Annu branco. It is a sedentary bird, and easily becomes domestic: one has been kept in a cage, and fed with raw meat. We are told, that it makes a nest, and rears its own young; but beyond this we have no description of that part of its œconomy.

78.—SPOTTED CUCKOW.

- Cuculus nœvius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 220. *Lin.* i. 170. *Gm. Lin.* i. 413. *Bris.* iv. 127. t. 9.
 f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 77. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 89.
 Coucou brun varié de roux, *Buf.* vi. 411.
 ——— tacheté de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 812.
 Le Choché, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 266.
 Coua, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* lxxiii.
 Spotted Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 539.

LENGTH ten inches and three quarters. **Bill** three quarters of an inch long, black, with the sides rufous; the under mandible wholly rufous; plumage in general rufous in two shades; the under parts rufous white; feathers of the crown deep brown, pretty long,

with rufous tips, some of them margined with rufous ; neck behind rufous grey, down the shafts deep brown ; back and rump the same, each feather tipped with a rufous spot ; those of the throat and neck have a transverse, brownish line near the end ; under tail coverts rufous ; quills grey-brown, edged with rufous, and a spot of the same at the tips ; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers six inches long, the outer only three, colour as the quills ; some of the upper coverts nearly two-thirds of the length ; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits Cayenne ; is common also about Paraguay, known there by the name of Chochi, from its cry, which it is, day and night, continually repeating, and may be heard a mile off, during the time of incubation, but at other times it is silent. It is a solitary species, and shifts its quarters, but to a little distance.

A.—Oiseau des Barrieres, *Buf.* vi. 412. *Ind. Orn.* i. 220. 44. β .
Spotted Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 540. Variety.

This is of the same size, but inclining to grey instead of rufous ; throat pale grey ; beneath the body white ; the tail longer in proportion, and the side feathers tipped with white.

This is common at Cayenne, and Guiana, by the name of Rail Bird, from being often seen perched upon gates and rails, at which time it continually moves the tail ; numbers are often found in the same district, but do not form themselves into troops, nor are they met with in woods.

79.—PUNCTATED CUCKOW.

Cuculus punctulatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 220. *Gm. Lin.* i. 414. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 98.
Le Chiriri, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 269.
Punctated Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 541.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill, near one inch long, bent, and black ; irides pale green ; the neck, and upper parts of the body

are brown, somewhat glossy; every feather marked with a pale rufous spot at the tip; wings and tail darker brown, and the feathers spotted at the tips as the others; the upper tail coverts reach a great way on the tail, which is cuneiform; belly and vent dirty white; legs pretty long, and brown; both sexes nearly alike.

Inhabits Cayenne, and generally received from thence by collectors; observed in Paraguay, in summer; said to lay four eggs, and to hatch them like other birds. One, kept tame, was fed with dressed meat, but did not relish bread, or vegetables.

80.—SAINT DOMINGO CUCKOW.

Cuculus Dominicanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 221. *Lin.* i. 170. *Gm. Lin.* i. 416. *Bris.* iv. 110.
 t. 9. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 72. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 97.
 Le Cendrillard, *Buf.* vi. 413.
 Le Coucou cendré, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 268. var. ?
 St. Domingo Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 541.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. **Bill** one inch and a quarter, grey brown; plumage above the same, beneath pale ash-colour; the quills rufous, tipped and margined with grey brown; tail cuneiform, five inches and a quarter long, the two middle feathers as the back, the others black, with white tips, and the outer one white on the outer web; legs grey brown.

Inhabits Guiana, St. Domingo, and Louisiana. Buffon mentions a slight Variety, rather larger, with a shorter bill, and the under parts wholly white. A small Variety is found also in Paraguay.

81.—CAYENNE CUCKOW.

- Cuculus Cayanus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 221. *Lin.* i. 170. *Gm. Lin.* i. 417. *Bris.* iv. 122.
 t. 8. f. 2. *Id.* Svo. ii. 75. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 90.
Coucou Piaye de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 414. *Pl. enl.* 211.
Le Tingazu, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 265.
Tamatia, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxvii.
Cayenne Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 542.

LENGTH fifteen inches and three quarters. Bill above one inch, a little bent at the tip, and grey brown; eyelids and irides coral red; plumage above purplish chestnut, beneath the same, but paler; the quills like the upper parts, tipped with brown; tail the same, greatly cuneiform, ten inches in length; the outer feather little more than three; the two middle ones brown, like the back; the others black; the ends of all of them white; legs grey brown. Male and female much alike.

Inhabits Cayenne, by the name of *Piaye*, or *Devil*; as the natives esteem it a bird of ill omen, they will not touch the flesh, and with some reason, as it is very bad and lean. This idea takes place, too, in *Paraguay*, where it is called *Guira Paye*, or *Sorcerer's Bird*; it is a very tame Species, suffering itself to be almost touched by the hand before it attempts to escape; its flight somewhat like that of the *Kingsfisher*; frequents the borders of rivers, on the low branches of trees; feeds on insects, and often wags the tail on changing place; is not common in *Paraguay*; seen only in pairs; lays two eggs, and rears its own young. The natives say the flesh is purgative, which they attribute to the effects of magic.

A.—*Cuculus Cayanus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 45. *γ.* *Gen. Syn.* ii. 543. 41. B.

Length sixteen inches. Bill hooked, one inch and a half long, red; crown of the head, including the eye, fine ash-colour; the rest

of the head, and upper parts, fine rufous; chin, and neck before paler, inclining to cinereous on the breast; belly, thighs, and vent black; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers nine inches long, the outer one five, colour fine rufous, towards the ends black, the tips obliquely marked with white; legs dusky.

Inhabits Berbice, called there Hikaroena.

Another, supposed to differ in sex, was seventeen inches and a half in length. Bill as in the other, but yellow; plumage in general rufous; head the same, not ash-colour; throat pale rufous; breast, belly, and vent fine pale ash-colour; tail as in the other, but longer, the colour much the same, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white; legs yellow.

Met with at Berbice, with the other, called Hikurnana. I am obliged to Mr. M'Leay for the above description, taken from two fine specimens in his possession.

B.—*Cuculus Cayanensis minor*, *Bris.* iv. 124. t. 16. f. 2. *Id.* Svo. ii. 76. *Lin.* i. 170.
14. β . *Gen. Syn.* ii. 542. 41. A.

Size of the Missel Thrush; length ten inches and a half. Bill yellowish grey brown: head, and upper parts purplish chestnut; the throat, to the breast, the same, but paler; belly, sides, and thighs brown ash; under tail coverts deep chestnut brown; quills and tail as the upper parts, the last much cuneated, four of the middle feathers plain, the others the same, with the tips white; the quills reach to about one-fifth on the tail.

Inhabits Cayenne. I am obliged to Lord Seaforth for a fine specimen, which came from Trinidad.

82.—WHITE-RUMPED CUCKOW.

Cuculus tenebrosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 221. *Gm. Lin.* i. 417. *Pall. n. nord Beytr.* iii. s. 3.
t. 1. f. 1. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 89.

Petit Coucou noir de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 417. *Pl. enl.* 505.

Tamatia, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxvii.

White-rumped black Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 544.

LENGTH eight inches and a quarter. Bill one inch, a little curved, and pointed, black; the plumage wholly black, except the lower part of the back, and rump, belly, thighs, and vent, all of which are white; on the belly the white is separated from the black, by a rufous orange band; tail under three inches, much rounded, and but little exceeds the wings in length; legs yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne and Brazil; makes the nest in the hole of a tree, sometimes in the ground, if it finds a hole ready made; passes the day perched on a solitary branch of a tree, in an open spot, motionless, except when collecting insects, on which it feeds.

A.—Length five inches and three quarters. Bill three-eighths of an inch long, and pointed at the end; nostrils small and round, but in some measure covered by a few bristles coming forwards over them; plumage in general glossy black; lower half of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts white; lower half of the belly fine rufous, to beyond the thighs; vent, and under tail coverts dusky white; under wing coverts white; tail two inches long, even, or scarcely rounded; the wings reach at least to the end of it, if not beyond.

B.—Another was six inches in length. The bill flattened on the sides, and sharp-ridged at top; the head, neck, and all above

glossy steel black; breast ash-colour; the belly deep rufous; under wing coverts, lower part of the back, upper and under tail coverts, and vent white; the upper coverts reach to half the length of the tail, which is two inches long, even at the end, and the wings exceed it in length by full three quarters of an inch; legs weak, as in the Swallow.

Inhabits Berbice, there called Saebe saebe. I have seen two specimens: in one of them the under wing coverts and vent were dusky white. A specimen of this last is in the collection of Lord Stanley.

This and the last are not allowed by M. Temminck to remain among the Cuckow Tribe, but rather as being more allied to the Tamatia, next akin to the Barbet Genus; it may be so, but as they have hitherto been received by authors as pertaining to the Cuckows, we are not inclined to remove them from that situation.

83.—HONEY CUCKOW.

Cuculus Indicator, *Ind. Orn.* i. 218. *Gm. Lin.* i. 418. *Mill. Ill.* t. 24. f. A. *Bor.* ii. 130. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 138.

Coucou Indicateur, *Buf.* vi. 392.

Honey Guide, *Phil. Trans.* lxvii. p. 38. pl. 1. *Sparm. Voy.* ii. 191. *Gent. Mag.* xlvii: t. p. 468.

Indicateur, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxiii.

Honey Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 533. *Id. Sup.* 101. *Id. Sup.* ii. 135.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill one inch and a half, rather thick, brown towards the base, and yellowish at the tip, at the bottom a few bristles; eyelids naked, black; irides ferruginous grey; top of the head grey, the feathers somewhat broad, and short; chin, throat, and breast dirty white, on the latter a tinge of green; back and

rump ferruginous grey; belly and vent white; thighs white, with a longitudinal black streak on each feather; upper wing coverts grey brown, some of them tipped with yellow, forming a spot on the shoulders, which is, for the most part, covered by the scapulars; quills brown; beneath them, and the bastard wing, grey brown; tail cuneiform, of twelve feathers, the two middle narrowest, colour rusty brown; the two next fuliginous, the inner margins whitish; the next on each side white, with brown tips, and a black spot on the inner webs at the base; the outmost shorter than the rest, marked as the last, but the black spot less conspicuous.

The male said to have the base of the bill surrounded with blackish. The female is rather smaller; the greenish brown on the upper parts inclines more to yellow, and the base of the bill yellowish white; throat, neck before, breast, and flanks yellowish, variegated with blackish brown; otherwise like the male.

Young birds are very like the females.

Inhabits the interior of Africa, at a good distance from the Cape of Good Hope, chiefly on the eastern side, from the forest of Hottniqua, to the Caffres. The male and female very seldom seen separate; they are said to lay three or four dirty white eggs, in the hole of a tree, and both sexes sit by turns; but Dr. Sparrman was shewn a nest, said to be of this bird, composed of slender filaments of bark, in the form of a bottle, with the neck and opening downwards, and a string in an arched shape suspended across the opening.

The manners of this bird are worth notice, as it is said to feed chiefly on honey, and of much use, by its wonderful instinct, for finding out the places where the wild bees hoard it up, and discovered to the Hottentets and Dutch in the following manner. The morning and evening are the times of feeding; the note is shrill, which the hunters attend to, and answer from time to time, till the bird is in sight, on which it flies to the spot where the bees have placed their

store, which the hunters take, and leave their guide a portion for its pains. Dr. Sparrman assured me, that he has several times been at the taking the wild bees in this manner, but could only obtain two female birds, from which the description was taken; he added, that this bird is held in great veneration by the Hottentots, and that the killing one was much resented by these people. We are likewise told, that the Ratel* (a species of weasel) profits equally by the Honey Cuckow, watching its motions on all occasions; when, if the bird directs him to that which is collected under ground, it is enabled to get it sufficiently easy; on the contrary, if the bees nest is in a tree, the disappointed animal, unable to get up to it, begins to gnaw the tree at bottom, whereby the Hottentots have a second method of discovering such as contain honey; for they have yet to learn the mode of collecting it by means of artificial hives; but that it may be done, was instanced in a colonist, who used to set out empty chests, and boxes, into which the wild swarms would frequently enter; and there can be no doubt, that hives might be used there with the same advantage as in other countries. M. Levillant observes, that in opening the stomach of one, nothing was found but wax and honey, not a vestige of any insect; that the skin was so thick, as when fresh, it was scarcely to be pierced with a pin; a wise provision against the stings of the insects he is destined to encounter.

This bird is probably the Gnat Snapper of Kolben,† of which he says, the note is not so fine as that of a Titmouse, but that it is a guide to the Hottentots, by directing them to the honey, which the bees lay up in the clefts of rocks.

* *Viverra Ratel*, *Sparrm. Voy.* ii. pl. 4. *Hist. Quadr.* ii. p. 66.

† *Hist. Cape*, 8vo. ii. 154. pl. 7. f. 1.

84.—GREAT HONEY CUCKOW.

Le grand Indicateur, *Levail. Afr. v. 1. 2. Tem. Man. Ed. ii. Anal. p. lxxiii.*
 Indicator major, Great Honey Guide, *Gen. Zool. ix. p. 139. pl. 27.*

LENGTH ten inches. Bill brown; irides the same; plumage above brownish olive green, yellowish in a certain light; the rump white; upper tail coverts white, varied with olive; quills dirty olive brown, externally olive green; the three outer tail feathers white, with a brown spot at the tip; the rest olive brown, with the outer webs white; fore part of the neck and breast pale yellow; the middle of the neck varied with black spots, which ascend to the throat; the rest of the under parts yellow; legs brown.

The female is rather smaller, and the green colour more inclined to yellow; the forehead spotted with yellowish white; throat, fore part of the neck, breast, and sides varied brownish black, and yellowish white; in other things not unlike the male.

Inhabits the parts within the Cape of Good Hope, especially the Hottiquas and Caffraria; the female lays four dirty white eggs, which both sexes sit on alternately, during the time of incubation.

85.—LESSER HONEY CUCKOW.

Le petit Indicateur, *Levail. Afr. v. 137. pl. 242. Gen. Zool. ix. p. 140.*

THIS is about the size of the House Sparrow: length six inches. Bill and irides yellowish; top of the head olive grey, passing on the back of the neck, where it is yellowish olive; the same on the upper parts of the plumage in general; quills dusky, edged with yellowish green; beneath the eye a dusky streak, giving the appearance of a

mustachoe; all the under parts of the body, from the chin, olive grey, with a greenish tinge; belly dirty white; tail the same as in the Greater Species; legs yellow brown.

The female differs, in having the upper parts more inclining to brown.

Inhabits the Mimosa Forests of Swarte Kop, Sondag, and to Camdeboo; also from the River of Elephants, to the borders of the Great River; it lays four white eggs, in the hole of a tree; the colonists of the Cape call it Heuning Voogel, or Heuning Wyser, Honey Bird, or Honey Shewer; its note like the words Ket-ket-ket-ket-ket-kye-ket-kye-kye-ket.

M. Levaillant mentions also another of the kind, which was brought to him in a state of decay; size between the Greater and Smaller Species; top of the head and the back, also the wings and rump, brown; throat light rufous; under parts of the body rufous white; bill and legs brown.

**** WITH THREE TOES.**

86.—ABYSSINIAN CUCKOW.

Cuculus Abyssinicus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxi.

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

Abyssinian Cuckow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 139.

LENGTH seven inches. **Bill** pointed, a little bent, and black; tongue sharp, and capable of being drawn to almost half its length out of the mouth; inside of the mouth, and throat yellow; irides dusky red; at the base of the beak, a number of very small hairs; the head and neck are brown; general colour of the plumage the

same above, eyebrows black; the fore part of the neck light yellow, darker on the sides, reaching nearly to the shoulders; breast and belly dirty white; feathers of the thighs long and white; the wing feathers are mostly tipped with white; tail long, and whitish at the end, the three middle feathers the longest; legs black. It has only three toes, two before and one behind.

Inhabits Abyssinia, especially such parts where honey is chiefly produced as revenue, as Agou, Goutto, and Belessen. It feeds on bees, but kills more than it eats, as numbers are found scattered on the ground. It makes a sort of snapping* noise, when catching the bees, otherwise has no note.—M. Lobos, in his voyage to Abyssinia, speaks also of a bird, called Moroc, which has the instinct of discovering honey; but from his account, it is that which is collected by the ground bees; as he says, they keep their holes in the ground extremely clean, and though common in the highways, they are seldom found except by the Moroc's assistance.

Mr. Bruce supposes this to be the same with his bird, and ridicules Dr. Sparrman for giving an account of a species, to which he attributes the same faculty, but as these two are very clearly different birds, his criticisms must of course fall to the ground.

87.—ASIATIC CUCKOW.

LENGTH eight inches or more. Bill nearly one inch, brown-black; nostrils scarcely conspicuous, being in great part covered by a membrane; general colour of the plumage dirty brown-black, inclining to lead-colour on the rump; sides of the chin, and throat grey, mottled with black in short dashes; belly lead-colour; tail

* Kolben mentions a Bird by the name of Gnat Snapper, which he says, directs the Hottentots to the honey collected by the bees in the rocks.—See Honey-Cuckow; but in our opinion, the Gnat Snapper, so called at the Cape of Good Hope, is more likely to prove the Bee-Eater, which is very destructive to bees.

coverts nearly black ; tail the same, with a blue grey tinge, the outer feather black on the inner web ; on the outer white, with a black serrated streak, indenting the white like a saw, somewhat in the manner of the Fantailed Cuckow, though opposite in every direction ; for in that the black curvatures tend upwards, in this downwards ; in the former, the outer web is black, in the latter white ; shape of the tail cuneiform. It has only three toes, two placed forwards and one backwards ; legs brown.

Supposed to inhabit India, and is in the collection of Lady Clive. I find it also among the drawings of Gen. Davies, taken from one in the collection of Mr. Thompson.

88.—TRIDACTYLE CUCKOW.

LENGTH twenty inches. Bill horn-coloured, bent downwards ; head and neck pale, dirty, yellow-oker ; irides brown ; hind neck, back, and wing coverts deep chocolate brown or lead-colour ; back, and wing coverts with rufous ends, bordered above with black ; quills ending black, the very tips white ; tail eight or nine inches long ; deep lead-colour, or chocolate-brown ; the feathers marked on the sides, and at the ends with white, with a broad bar of black, near the end ; all the under parts from the chin, dusky white, crossed on the breast and belly with pale dusky ash markings ; legs stout, short, blue, claws black. The quills reach to the middle of the tail, which is a little rounded at the end. Described from a drawing, in which was the appearance of only three toes, two before and one behind.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Mr. Lambert.

GENUS XXVI.—WRYNECK.

THE bill in this Genus is roundish, slightly incurvated, and of a weak texture.

Nostrils bare of feathers, and somewhat concave.

The tongue long, slender, and armed at the point.

Ten flexible feathers in the tail.

Feet made for climbing. Toes two before and two behind.

This Genus consists of only a single species, and has, by most authors, been held as distinct, for though it seems allied to some other genera, it perfectly coincides with none. It has the tongue of the Woodpecker, as well as the situation of the toes, but the weakness of the bill, unable to bear the rude exertion of those birds, forbids it to be placed among them. It seems also much allied to the Cuckow, did not the length of tongue prove the contrary. As it is, however, a bird universally known, a further general description seems to be unnecessary.

WRYNECK.—PL. LVIII.

Yunx Torquilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. 223. *Lin.* i. 172. *Faun. suec.* No. 97. t. 1. f. 78. *Rudb. Lapp.* 66. t. 66. *Gm. Lin.* i. 423. *Scop.* i. No. 50. *Gerin.* t. 186. *Georgi reise.* p. 165. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. 132. t. 16. *Raii* p. 44. *Will.* 95. t. 12. *Bris.* vi. t. 1. f. 1. *Id. Svo.* ii. 43. *Sepp Vog.* t. p. 343. *Frisch.* t. 38. *Kram.* 336. *Schaf. cl.* t. 66. *Brun.* No. 37. *Muller.* p. 96. *Faun. Arag.* p. 73. *Klein.* p. 28. 14. *Id. Stem.* t. 4. f. 4. a. c. d. *Id. Ov.* p. 17. t. 4. f. 5. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 143. pl. 28. *Tem. Man.* 248. *Id. Ed.* ii. 404.

Avis Tuite Americana variegata, *Seba.* i. 175. t. 110. f. 7.

Der bunte Wendehals, *Schmid Vog.* p. 41. t. 27.

Le Torcol, *Buf.* vii. 84. pl. 3. *Pl. enl.* 698. *Hist. Prov.* i. 484.

Drebehals, *Naturf.* ix. s. 53.

Torcocollo, *Zinnan. Uov.* 72. t. 11. f. 63. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 84.

Long-Tongue, *Kolo. Cap. Engl.* ii. 155 ?

PL. LVIII.



The Wren-tit.

Wryneck, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 548. pl. 24. *Id. Sup.* 103. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 83. *Id. fol.* 80. t. F. G. *Id. Ed.* 1812. 312. pl. 22. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 267. B. *Flor. Scot.* i. No. 69. *Will. Engl.* 138. pl. 22. *Collins Birds*, pl. 6. f. 5. 6. *Graves Orn.* i. pl. 13. *Id. Eggs*, vol. i. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 111. *Alb.* i. pl. 11. *Lewin*, ii. t. 45. *Id. Eggs*, t. viii. f. 2. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 156. *Walcot*, i. pl. 44. *Donov.* iv. pl. 83. *Orn. Dict.*

THOUGH the colours of the Wryneck are but few, and not at all gaudy, yet their being blended together in a most beautiful manner, gives it an elegant appearance; size nearly that of a Lark; length seven inches; weight ten drachms. Bill three quarters of an inch long, and of a pale lead-colour: irides hazel; the tongue, when extended, measures two inches and a quarter in length, but is retractile within the bill at pleasure;* as to the plumage, a list of black and ferruginous streaks divides the top of the head and back; the sides of the head and neck are ash-colour, beautifully traversed with fine lines of black and reddish brown; the quills are dusky, but each web marked with rust-coloured spots; the chin and breast light yellowish brown, adorned with sharp-pointed bars of black; the tail feathers broad at the ends, weak, of a pale ash-colour, powdered with black and red, and marked with four, equidistant, black bars; legs brown.

The female is paler in colour, otherwise like the male.

It makes use of hollow trees wherein to deposit the eggs, for it forms no nest, but places the eggs on the rotten wood; the number generally from eight to ten; they are perfectly white as ivory, and the shell so transparent, that the yolk may be distinguished within; † although the feet are seemingly made for climbing, it is very rarely observed to run up the trees like the Woodpecker; its gait is both that of walking and hopping; it is curious to observe them on a grass plat, thrusting their tongue into the turf in quest of ants and their

* On drawing out the tongue and returning it, in fresh-killed birds, the crest will be erected and depressed, in the same manner as in the Woodpecker, from the root of it being connected.—See *Will.* t. 21. *Phil. Trans.* v. xxix. p. 509. tab. 1.

† Weight 37 grains.—Montagu.

pupæ, which appear to be their principal, if not their only food, and with which they may be fed in a cage, and so kept for some length of time.

They are called in Sweden Gjoek-Tyta, and Sæd Gjoek; in Norway, Saa-Gouk; in Denmark, Giogtyte; in Welsh, Gwas y gog: all these alluding to the Cuckow. So in England it goes by similar names. In Kent, it is known by that of Cuckow's Man, and Cuckow's Mate; and in the Midland counties Cuckow's Maiden; in other places called Emmet Hunter, and Long Tongue, Snake-Bird, &c. and from the faculty of turning the head in a particular manner, it has obtained the name of Twisted Neck, and Wryneck in various languages. Its time of coming into this kingdom is about eight or ten days before the Cuckow, * not often before the second week in April, and is detected by its singular note, a kind of squeak, several times repeated; is a common bird in the Southern and Eastern Parts of England; to the West much more scarce, and rarely ever met with in Cornwall. The young birds, while in the nest, will hiss like snakes, insomuch, that many have been prevented plundering the nest, fearing to advance their hands on this loathsome reptile.

Authors mention this bird as an inhabitant throughout Europe. Mr. White observed them at Gibraltar, in the spring, but they do not make any stay, and are rarely, if ever, seen there after September or October; and he mentions, as a rare instance, one being met with in December. It is found in various places between Bengal † and Kamtschatka, and probable is the same which Kolben calls the Long Tongue, at the Cape of Good Hope. It should also, according to Seba, be found in America, if he was not mistaken in the bird; he calls it Tuite, as above referred to, though we have no second authority to support his assertion.

* Dr. Heysham says, it frequently appears in Cumberland upwards of a month before the Cuckow.

† It is called there, and at other places on the Coromandel Coast, by the name of Bontua. In the Province of Oude, Dewanie.—Ld. Mount. Draw.

A.—*Torquilla striata*, *Bris.* iv. p. 7. *Id.* *Svo.* n. p. 44.
Jynge congener, *Aldr.* i. t. p. 869. *Will.* pl. 22. *Gen. Syn.* n. p. 549.

This is said to vary from the other, in having the head and upper part of the body ferruginous, beautifully varied with transverse yellow spots; the under parts white, with longitudinal lines of yellow; wings and tail the same colour as the back; legs black.

I find the Wryneck figured in General Hardwicke's India drawings, under the name of Dewanee, so called at Hindustan; drawn at Puttah, November 1794, and again April 11, 1795; the weight one ounce, one drachm.

GENUS XXVII.—WOODPECKER.

- * With four Toes.*
- | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Great black | 25 Cinnamon | A Var. |
| 2 Greater spotted | 26 Gorget | B Louisiana |
| A Middle spotted | 27 Rufous Indian | C Varied Indian |
| 3 Lesser spotted | 28 Crimson-rumped | 61 Hairy |
| A Antiguan | 29 Yellow-necked * | 62 Albany |
| B Var. | 30 Grey-headed | 63 Little |
| C Var. | 31 Persian | 64 Waved |
| 4 Green | 32 Orange | 65 Black and white |
| A Surinam | 33 Gold-backed | 66 Paraguan |
| B Straw-coloured | 34 White-billed | 67 Red-headed |
| 5 Bengal | 35 Bank | 68 White-rumped |
| A Ceylon | 36 Pileated | 69 Red-breasted |
| B Javan green | A Var. | 70 Red-throated |
| 6 Goa | 37 Lineated | 71 Rayed |
| 7 Philippine | 38 Buff-crested | A Dominique |
| A Palalaca | 39 Chili | 72 Passerine |
| 8 Manilla | 40 Red-necked | 73 Trinidad |
| 9 Strict | 41 Barbice | 74 Black-winged |
| 10 Streaked-crowned | 42 Lewis's | 75 Cayenne |
| 11 Javan | 43 Nootka | 76 Yellow |
| 12 Cape | 44 Gold-crested | 77 Ferruginous |
| A Var. | 45 Crimson-crested | 78 Black-breasted |
| 13 Half-billed | 46 Yellow-crested | 79 Red-cheeked |
| 14 Double-bearded | 47 Lesser black | 80 Rufous |
| 15 Mahratta | A Var. | A Var. |
| A Var. | 48 Red-crowned | 81 Yellow-bellied |
| B Var. | A Var. | 82 Minute |
| 16 Nubian | 49 Porto Rico | 83 Gold-winged |
| 17 Cardinal | 50 Crimson-crowned | 84 Yellow-shafted |
| 18 Brown | 51 Striped-bellied | 85 Abyssinian |
| A Little brown | 52 Sklit | 86 Gold-shafted |
| 19 Cawnpore | 53 Encenada | 87 Crimson-breasted |
| 20 Guinea | 54 Yellow-headed | 88 Batavian |
| 21 Long-billed | 55 Gold-breasted | ** <i>With three Toes.</i> |
| 22 Red | 56 Brasilian | 89 Northern three-toed |
| A Var. | 57 Varied | A Var. |
| 23 Malacca | 58 Canada spotted | 90 Southern three-toed |
| 24 Crimson-winged | 59 Northern | 91 Tiga |
| | 60 Carolina | |

THE bill of the Woodpecker is for the most part strait, strong, angular,* and cuneated at the end.

Nostrils covered with reflected bristles.

Tongue very long, slender, cylindric, bony, hard, and jagged at the end, missile.

Toes placed two forwards and two backwards, two or three species excepted.

Tail consisting of ten stiff, sharp-pointed feathers.

The grand characteristic of this Genus is the tongue, which in no bird is similar, the Wryneck excepted; whose other characters, however, differ too widely to give it place in this class. The muscles necessary to the motion of it are singular and worthy of notice, affording the animal means of darting it forwards the whole of the length, and drawing it again within the mouth at will.†

The chief food of birds of this kind is, we believe, insects, though authors inform us, that some of the species will occasionally eat fruits and vegetables: in general they make use of a hole in a tree wherein to deposit the eggs; and it is affirmed, that they can, and do make holes in sound wood for that purpose; yet others doubt the circumstance, and have told us, that it is only in trees beginning to decay; and which they perforate for the twofold purpose of procuring the larvæ of beetles, or other insects, and of forming an occasional habitation.

None of the Woodpecker tribe has yet been found in New-Holland. In a very ingenious paper by the Rev. R. Sheppard, in the *Linnæan Transactions*, vol. 12. p. 517. the received opinion, that the use of the Woodpecker Tribe having two toes placed before and two behind,

* The Gold-winged Species, and three or four similar ones excepted; in these the bill is bent, and angular only on the top. † See Ray on the Creation, 143. Derham's Phys. Theol. 342. Note a. Will. Orn. 156. t. 21.

was to enable the birds the more easily to climb up the trees, seems to be doubted; as Mr. S. rather thinks that nature designed such a formation, that they might the better support themselves while in the act of boring trees with the bill, aided by the stiff feathers of the tail; more especially as the other Genera, with toes placed in the same manner, have not the same habits; and particularly our Cuckow, which does not climb the trees at all; and we might also add the Wryneck; whereas the Nuthatch, and Creeper run up the trees in all directions, the construction of whose feet is having three toes before, and only one behind: but for the rest of the argument brought forward by Mr. Sheppard, the reader should peruse what he says at large on the subject.

WITH FOUR TOES.

1.—GREAT BLACK WOODPECKER.

Picus martius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 224. *Lin.* i. 173. *Faun. Suec.* No. 98. *Gm. Lin.* i. 424. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 51. *Brun.* No. 38. *Muller*, No. 97. *Molin. Chil.* 209. *Id. Fr. Ed.* p. 215. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. 134. *Phil. Trans.* xxix. No. 350. p. 509. t. 1. the head. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 148. pl. 29. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 237. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 391.

Picus niger, *Bris.* vi. 21. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 47. *Frisch.* t. 34. *Raii* p. 42. 1. *Will.* 92. t. 21. *Klein*, 26. 1. *Gerin.* t. 172. *Johnst. Av.* pl. 41. f. 1. *Gesner. Av.* t. p. 640.

Swarte Specht, *Sepp Vog.* iv. t. p. 385. *Schmid Vog.* p. 39. t. 25.

Le Pic noir, *Buf.* vii. 41. t. 2. *Pl. enl.* 596. *Salern. Orn.* t. 10. f. 2. *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 176. *Dec. russ.* iv. p. 9. 17.

Der Fouselier, *Naturf.* ix. s. 54.

Great Black Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 552. *Id. Sup.* 104. *Br. Zool. Ed.* 1812. 325. *Albin*, ii. pl. 27. *Will. Engl.* 135. pl. 21. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 276. A. *Lewin Birds*, ii. t. 46. *Donoð. Birds*, i. t. 13. *Walc. Syn.* i. pl. 45. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 6. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

SIZE of a Jackdaw; length seventeen inches. Bill near two inches and a half, of a dark ash-colour, and whitish on the sides;

irides pale yellow; the whole bird is black, except the crown of the head, which is the colour of vermilion; the first quill feather is the shortest; the two middle tail feathers are longer than the others, making it a little rounded; legs lead-colour, covered with feathers on the fore part, for half their length.

The female differs, in having the hindhead only red, and the general colour of the plumage tinged with brown: in some, the red of the hindhead has been wholly wanting; and, indeed, both sexes are apt to vary, some having a much greater proportion of red on the head than others.

This bird is found on the Continent of Europe; not known in Italy, and rare in France, but more plentiful in Germany. Frisch mentions it as a bird common to his parts, and it is also found in Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland, but not in winter; is very common in Russia, frequenting the woods, from St. Petersburg to Ochotsk, on the Eastern ocean, and to Lapmark, on the West; is not an inhabitant of Kamtschatka, but not uncommon in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea. It is so very destructive to bees, that the Baschirians, in the vicinity of the River Ufa, as well as the inhabitants of other parts, who form holes in the trees, 25 or 30 feet from the ground, wherein the bees may deposit their store, take every precaution to hinder the access of this bird, and in particular to guard the mouth of the hive with sharp thorns; notwithstanding which, the Woodpecker finds means to prove a most formidable enemy; and it is observed to be in most plenty where the bees are in the greatest numbers.*

They are said to build in old ash and poplar trees, making large and deep nests, and often so excavate a tree, that it is shortly after blown down with the wind; and that under the hole of this bird

* At Dschiggertau, on the Ural Mountains, there is a bee hive almost on every one of the tallest pine trees, and in these parts the Black Woodpecker abounds exceedingly, being attracted, no doubt, by the inhabitants of the hives.—*Dec. russ.* iv. p. 9.

† *Gmel. Reise.* iv. p. 141.

may often be found a bushel of dust, and bits of wood. The female lays two or three white eggs; which colour, as Willughby observes, is peculiar to the whole of the Genus.

I have sufficient authority to say, that it has three or four times been met with in England at least; our late Friend, Mr. Tunstall, informed me, it had been sometimes seen in Devonshire; and Dr. Pulteney mentions its being shot in the nursery gardens at Blandford, also at Whitechurch, and other places in Dorsetshire; one was killed in Lancashire, by Lord Stanley; and Colonel Montagu was told of another, shot on an old willow tree, in Battersea Fields, a few miles from London.

2.—GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Picus major, *Ind. Orn.* i. 228. *Lin.* i. 176. *Gm. Lin.* i. 436. *Faun. Suec.* No. 100. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 53. *Brun.* No. 40. *Muller*, No. 99. *Kram.* 335. *Georgi.* 165. *Sepp Vog.* t. p. 41. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 137. *Decouv. russ.* ii. 143. *Hist. Prov.* i. 184. *Hasselq. It.* 342. No. 21? *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 241. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 396. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 180.

Picus varius major, *Raii*, p. 43. A. 4. *Will.* p. 9. t. 21. *Bris.* iv. 34. *Id. Svo.* ii. 51. *Gerin.* t. 167. 168. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 163. pl. 33.

Picus discolor, *Frisch.* t. 36. *Klein.* 27. 6. *Id. Stem.* p. 5. t. 4. f. 3. a. c. d. e. *Id. Ov.* p. 17. t. 4. f. 3.

L'Epeiche, ou Pic varié, *Buf.* vii. p. 57. *Pl. enl.* 196. 595.

Grosse Rothspecht, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 61. *Wirsing Vog.* t. 58.

Piccio, *Zinnan. Uov.* 73. t. 11. f. 64.

Bunter Specht, *Naturf.* ix. s. 55.

Greater Spotted Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 564. *Id. Sup.* p. 107. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 85. *Id. fol.* 79. t. E. *Id.* 1812. i. 319. pl. 41. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 162. *Albin*, i. t. 19. *Will. Engl.* 137. pl. 21. *Collins Birds*, pl. 3. f. 7. & pl. 5. f. 10. *Hayes Br. Birds*, t. 9. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 118. *Lewin Birds*, t. 47. *Id. Eggs*, t. viii. f. 3. *Donov.* ii. pl. 37. *Walcot*, i. t. 48. *Pult. Dorset*, p. 6. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 180. *Ornith. Dict. & Supp.*

SIZE of a Blackbird; length nine inches; weight two ounces and three quarters. Bill thirteen lines long, blackish, with a horn-

coloured base; irides reddish; general colour of the plumage black above, the forehead dirty buff; on the hindhead a bar of crimson; cheeks white; on each side of the neck, behind, a spot of white; scapulars, and wing coverts nearest to them, white: quills spotted with white; throat and breast yellowish grey; lower part of the belly and vent crimson; tail black, the four middle feathers plain, the others' more or less marked with white; the outmost has two black spots on each side the web; the next two on the inner, and only one on the outer web; legs lead-colour.

The female wants the red on the hindhead.

This bird is sufficiently common in England, France, Germany, and other parts of Europe, frequenting the woods like others of the Genus; found in Russia, and as high as Lapmark; extends also to the most eastern parts of Siberia; inhabits Astrachan; found likewise in America, having been sent from New York. It is a very crafty bird, for when a person has seen one in a tree, he is almost sure to lose sight of it, if the tree is large, and the observer not very attentive; as soon as it spies any man, it will creep behind a branch, and lie secure till the danger is over: it ascends trees with very great facility, but whether it can descend with equal ease may be doubted; rears the young in the hole of a decayed tree, and lays about five eggs, perfectly white,* and glossy, each weighing one drachm, or more;† is very noisy, making a loud kind of rapping with the bill, on the branches of the trees, to be heard at a great distance, probably in search after insects; and, according to Hasselquist, if the bird mentioned by him, it frequents the higher parts of Asia.

* In Sepp the egg is greyish white, mottled with minute dusky specks.

† Colonel Montagu.

- A.—*Picus medius*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 229. *Lin.* i. 176. *Faun. Suec.* No. 101. *Gm. Lin.* i. 436. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 34. *Brun.* No. 41. *Muller*, No. 100. *Georgi.* p. 165. *Dec. russ.* ii. 143. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 244. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 399. *Sepp Vog.* t. p. 41. the young in the nest.
- Picus varius minor*, *Raii Syn.* p. 43. 5.
- —, *Bris.* iv 38. t. 2. f. 1. *Id. Svo.* ii. 52. *Gerin.* t. 166. 169 ?
- — major, *Will.* t. 21.
- Der mittlere Buntspecht, *Wirsing Vog.* t. 37. *Naturf.* ix. s. 55. No. 57.
- Pic varié à tête rouge*, *Pl. enl.* 611.
- Middle Spotted Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 565. *Id. Sup.* p. 107. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 86. t. 37. *Id.* 1812. p. 321. pl. 41. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 278. D. *Bewick*, i. 119. *Lewin Birds*, t. 48. *Walcot Syn.* i. t. 49. *Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 6. *Orn. Dict.*

This is a trifle smaller than the last; it differs from it in having the colours less clear, and defined, otherwise one description might serve, except that the whole crown of the head is crimson, instead of only the back part of it. Most authors have described it as distinct, but later observations seem to prove that it is only a young bird in its first feathers, and we rather suspect that both sexes may have the whole of the crown crimson, till the first moult,* when the males retain only the hinder part, and the females lose that colour entirely; certain it is, that birds, with the crimson crowns, are only met with at the latter end of the year, or from July to November, and then with evident signs of youth about them; and if late in the year, the crimson on the top of the head has a mixture of blackish feathers, though the back part is of a full crimson.

One similar to this, seen in a drawing from India, had the whole crown dusky yellow, or buff-colour; all beneath, rump, and vent, pale cinereous grey; middle of the belly dull crimson.

Among others, in the collection of drawings of Indian Birds, communicated by Dr. Buchanan, is one answering to the Middle

* *Orn. Dict.* In Sepp's plate of the Great Spotted Woodpecker, all the young in the nest have the crowns red. M. Temminck is of opinion, that it is a distinct Species.

Spotted Woodpecker, as to the plumage in common, and with the whole of the top of the head red; it is eight inches in length, and said to be met with in the neighbourhood of Calcutta throughout the year, in holes of trees made by itself; no hint is given of its being otherwise than distinct as to Species. The name, in the Bengalese Tongue, is Kaut Tokra.

3.—LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

- Picus minor*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 229. *Lin.* i. 176. *Faun. Succ.* No. 102. *Gm. Lin.* i. 437.
Scop. Ann. i. No. 55. *Muller* No. 101. *Kram.* p. 336. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 138. *Dec. russ.* ii. 53. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 166. pl. 34. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 245. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 400.
Picus varius minor, *Bris.* iv. 41. *Id. Svo.* ii. 53. *Gerin.* t. 170. 1. *Id. Var.* f. 2.
 Kleinste bonte Specht, *Sepp Vog.* t. p. 357.
Picus varius tertius, *Raii* 43. 6. *Will.* 94. t. 21.
 —— *discolor minor*, *Frisch.* t. 37. *Klein.* 27. 7. *Id. Ov.* 17. t. 4. f. 4.
 —— *graminis*, *Klein. Stem.* v. t. 4. f. 2. a. b.
 Gras Specht, *Naturf.* ix. s. 55.
 La petite Epeiche, *Buf.* vii. 62. *Pl. enl.* 598. *Hist. Prov.* i. 484,
 Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 566. 14. *Id. Sup.* 107. *Id. Sup.* ii. 140:
Br. Zool. i. No. 87. t. 37. *Id. fol.* 76. t. E. *Id.* 1812. i. p. 322. t. 41. *Arct. Zool.*
 ii. p. 278. E. *Collins Birds*, pl. 8. f. 7. 8. *Albin*, i. pl. 20. *Bewick*, i. p. 120.
Lewin Birds, t. 49. *Walc. Syn.* i. t. 50. *Donov. Birds*, ii. t. 36. *Pult. Dors.* p. 6.
Orn. Dict. & Supp. Nat. Misc. pl. 225.

THIS is the least of the European Species; length five inches and a half; weight scarcely an ounce. Bill lead-colour; irides red; upper parts of the body black, striated across the back with white; scapulars and quills spotted black and white; forehead dirty buff; crown of the head crimson; cheeks, and sides of the neck white; under parts of the body dirty white; the four middle tail feathers black; the others black and white; legs lead-colour.

The female has the top of the head white, which is red in the male; but neither have the vent red, as in the Greater Species.

It is probable, that the young birds of both sexes have the red crown till the first moult, at least they all are so before they leave the nest.

This is far from plentiful in any part of this kingdom, but perhaps it appears more scarce, from its frequenting deep woods during the summer; it approaches near habitations in winter, chiefly in orchards adjoining, which no doubt it does for the sake of food, finding about the trunks of trees both caterpillars, and other larvæ of insects; it lays five white eggs in the hole of a tree, which are so like those of the Wryneck, as to be mistaken for them, but differ, in weighing less by about four grains. It is called by some by the name of Hickwall, Crank Bird, and Piannet; known in many places on the Continent of Europe, but no where in great plenty; however, full as far north as the larger sort, extending to the most eastern part of Siberia; one of them has been killed in the woods near Almoraima, a short distance from Gibraltar, but it was accounted as a singular occurrence: * it has likewise been noticed on the other side of the Equator, as Mr. Pennant received a drawing of one from the Island of Ceylon, in the East Indies.

A.—Petit Pic d'Antigue, *Son. Voy.* 118. t. 77. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 567.

Size of the other. Bill and legs blackish; top of the head, and hind part of the neck, greyish black; on each side of the neck, two-thirds downwards, a stripe of white, which begins just above the eye, and under this another of black, from the eye to the shoulder; upper parts of the body black and white; the under parts pale yellow, spotted with black; tail black, beneath barred with dirty white and yellowish; the head not red in any part.

* Mr. White.

B.—Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, *Ind. Orn.* i. 230. *γ.* *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 108. 14. A.
Lin. Trans. xiii. p. 173.

Rather smaller than the others. Bill bluish; forehead and cheeks white; on the beginning of the crown a rich crimson spot; the hind part black, and slightly crested; from the under mandible a black line, surrounding the lower part of the cheeks, and joining the hind part of the neck, which is also black; back and scapulars black, marked with lunated white spots; wing coverts striped downwards, and spotted with white, on a black ground; primaries and tail barred regularly, black and white; under part of the body white.

Collected by Mr. Loten, and communicated by Mr. Pennant; called, in Java, Platuk-lallar.

C.—One, somewhat similar, differed from the last merely in having the belly dusky white, with obscure streaks of brown: found in Java, where it is called Platoo bullar.—Dr. Wilkins.

4.—GREEN WOODPECKER.

Picus viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 175. *Faun. Succ.* No. 99. *Gm. Lin.* i. 433. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 52. *Raii*, 42. A. 2. *Will.* 93. t. 21. *Hasselq. It.* 291. *Brun*, No. 39. *Muller*, No. 38. *Sepp, Vog.* t. p. 43. *Klein* 27. 5. *Id. Stem.* 5. t. 4. f. 1. a. b. *Id. Ov.* 17. t. 4. f. 1. *Schæf. el.* t. 56. *Kram.* 334. *Faun. Arag.* 73. *Bris.* iv. 9. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 44. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 183. pl. 35. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 238. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 392.

Grunspecht, *Frisch*, t. 39. *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* 37. t. 5. lower fig. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 57. *Gerin.* ii. t. 165. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 136. *Naturf.* ix. s. 55. *Schmid Vog.* p. 40. t. 26.

Pic verd., *Buf.* vii. p. 7. pl. 1. *Pl. enl.* 371. 879. *Hist. Prov.* i. 484.

Piccio, *Cet. Uc. Sard.* p. 81.

Green Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 577. *Id. Sup.* 110. *Br. Zool.* ii. No. 84. *Id. fol.* 78. t. E. *Id. Ed.* 1812. p. 315. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 277. B. *Alb.* i. pl. 18. *Will. Engl.* p. 35. pl. 21. *Collins Birds*, pl. 7. f. 1. & pl. 9. f. 6. *Phil. Trans.* xxix. No. 350. t. 1. *Hayes Birds*. pl. 10. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 116. *Lewin Birds*, ii. t. 51. *Id. Eggs.* t. viii. f. 4. *Walcot Birds*, i. t. 46. *Pult. Cat. Dorset*, p. 6. *Donov. Birds*, pl. 37. *Orn. Dict.* *Graves Br. Ornith.*

THIS is a large Species; length thirteen inches, or more; breadth eighteen; weight near seven ounces. The bill two inches long, triangular, and dusky; the irides of two colours, the inner circle reddish, the outer white; crown of the head crimson, spotted with brown black; sides of the head blackish; on the lower jaw a spot of red; upper parts of the body olive green; towards the rump inclining to yellow; quills dusky, spotted with whitish; the under parts greenish white, or very pale green; tail barred dusky and greenish; all, except the outer feathers, black at the ends; the legs greenish ash.

The female wants the red mark on the lower jaw, otherwise like the male; these birds lay four or five beautifully transparent white eggs,* weighing about two drachms, in a hollow asp, or other tree, sometimes 15 or 20 feet from the ground; in defect of a hole suited to their purpose, they perforate some convenient tree of a soft texture, or tending to decay, with their bills, till they come to a hollow part, which they widen if not large enough, and deposit their eggs upon the bare rotten part, without further covering;† the hole is as perfectly round, as if made with the assistance of a pair of compasses; Nuthatches, Starlings, and Bats frequently make nests in these holes when deserted. Frisch and Klein mistake in saying, that the females have not the red crown, for even the young in the nest have the appearance of it; and I have had the whole brood brought to me, when they could scarcely fly, at which time the red had a mixture of brown, but they do not gain the full red till after the first moult.

The food is chiefly the larvæ of insects, and among others, that of the goat moth; also ants, and their pupæ, which they draw in

* Sometimes as far as six.—*Will. Pennant, Br. Zool.*—where some pertinent observations may be found.

† This hole is sometimes so deep, that they must feed their young in the dark, for I have been told by a person, that he was obliged to thrust the whole of his arm, to the shoulder, down the hollow of a tree, before he could reach the eggs.

by means of the tongue, in the manner of the Wryneck; they are accused also of preying on bees.

It is not an uncommon bird throughout the Continent of Europe, and is found as high North as Lapmark, where it is called Zhiaine; also the West of Russia, but disappears towards Siberia;* said to be common in Egypt.†

The Green Woodpecker is known in the various Counties of England by very different names; such are the Rain Bird, Woodspite and Woodwal, Yaffer or Yaffingale, High-hole and Hew-hole; also the Awl Bird, from its boring the trees; and from its likeness in colour to a Parrot, the Poppinjay: the note, at a distance, is not unlike that of a person laughing. There is a peculiar kind of scent in the plumage of this bird.

A.—*Picus viridis Mexicanus*, *Bris.* iv. 16. *Id.* Svo. ii. 46.
Ardea Mexicana altera, *Seba* i. 100. t. 64. 3.
Jaculator mitella rubra, *Klein Av.* 127. 3.
Pic verd, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 169. *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 579: 25. A.

This is a trifle larger than our Species; length thirteen inches and a half. Crown red; beneath the ears a spot of the same; rest of the head, neck, and under parts varied with pale green and yellow; the back and wings darker green; rump yellowish; the quills chestnut, marked with white spots; tail green, spotted with black; bill and legs dusky.

Inhabits Mexico. Although Seba calls this an *Ardea* in his plate, and the toes are placed three before and one behind, yet I cannot form any other idea of the bird than its being a Woodpecker, and varying not greatly from the European Species.

* *Arct. Zool.*

† *Sonnini Trav.* iii. 319. Several observations may be found in *Ray on the Creation*, and *Derham's Phys. Theol.* p. 123, 339, 342.

B.—In the Leverian Museum was a beautiful Variety of this bird, of a straw-colour, or pale yellow, every where, except on the crown, which was faintly marked with red. This was shot at Belvoir Chace, the seat of the Duke of Rutland.

5.—BENGAL WOODPECKER.

Picus Bengalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 235. *Lin.* i. 175. *Gm. Lin.* i. 433. *Bris.* iv. 14. *Id.* Svo. ii. 46. *Klein*, 28. 13. *Gerin.* t. 179. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 185. pl. 35.* *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 176.

Pic verd de Bengale, *Buf.* vii. 23. *Pl. enl.* 695.

Spotted Indian Woodpecker, *Edu.* pl. 182.

Bengal Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 580. *Alb.* iii. pl. 22.

LESS than the Green Woodpecker; length eight inches and a half. Bill blackish; top of the head black, spotted with white; hindhead furnished with a crimson crest; neck behind black; throat, and neck before, black and white irregularly mixed; in some black, with white dots; breast, upper part of the belly, and sides white, the feathers margined with brown; lower belly, thighs, and vent white; sides of the head under the eye white; from this a white line passes down the neck; the upper part of the back yellow, the lower dull green; under wing coverts, and upper lesser wing coverts, deep brown, spotted with white; the rest of the wing green, spotted with lighter green; quills black, barred with white; tail greenish black; legs blackish.

The other sex has the crown black, but spotted with red instead of white; hindhead crested, red; behind the eye a black streak dotted with dusky white, and passing to the hindhead; the rest as in the former description.

Individuals vary in size, some being ten or eleven inches in length; and in several drawings from India, I can only observe two

toes before, and one behind; but in one drawing I found a second toe backwards, though very small, and placed higher up than could at all be of use in grasping a branch, or climbing; hence we may suspect this bird sometimes to be complete with four toes, and other specimens to have only one behind; in the same manner as the Grey Sandpiper and Golden Plover, sometimes deviate from the common rule, the former having a mere claw only, instead of the hind toe complete; the latter with the addition of a hind claw, contrary to the rest of the Genus; but in the *Pl. enlum.* I observe this Woodpecker to have four complete toes; and in some drawings in Lord Mountnorris's possession, made in the Province of Oude, is one of these birds with two hind toes, though the inner one very short. This last was named Cawtkhoraw, and in another drawing, Cut-currolloh.

This Species inhabits Bengal, and several other parts of India, and is a very beautiful bird; called in some places, Turca-pikilia-pitta; found at Calcutta the whole year; the nest in the holes of trees, lays three or four eggs in Jyt; the young hatched in Assam.

A.—Specht de Ceylon, *Naturf.* xiii. 14. t. iv. *Id.* xvii. 16. *Ind. Orn.* i. 235. 29. B.
Gen. Syn. ii. 580: 26.

Length eleven inches and a half. Bill one inch and a half, lead-colour, with a pale base; on the top of the head some white spots; the upper part of the back black, which is yellowish in the former; the middle of the back, and that part of the wings, which in the other is brown, in this is of as fine a red as the crest; throat and breast brown, irregularly spotted with white; greater quills brown, dotted with white; tail brown, the middle feathers four inches long; the outer three; quills reach to near the middle of the tail.

This came from Ceylon,* and is there called Kërella; makes the the nest in old trees, as others, and feeds on insects.

* Probably too from China, as it was among some drawings done there, but the toes were erroneously placed, three before and one behind. In the plate referred to in *Naturforscher*, the bird had two toes before, and two behind.

B.—One of these, in the Museum of the India House, London, said to have come from Java, had the head and all beneath streaked, or mixed black and white; the back fulvous, the lower part of it, and the rump crimson; quills and tail black. This had two toes before, and only one behind.

The Bengal Species is found in Java; at least one very similar, and inclines equally to the Goa one, though somewhat differing from both; and Dr. Horsfield is of opinion, that these two may probably form but one Species; and he also observes, that there is considerable variety between the individuals found in Java, where it is called Platuk bawang.

6.—GOA WOODPECKER.

Picus Goensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 235. *Gm. Lin.* i. 434. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 187. pl. 35.

Pic vert de Goa, *Buf.* vii. 22. *Pl. enl.* 696.

Goa Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 582.

LESS than the Common Green Woodpecker. Bill black; crown and hindhead crimson, the latter crested, and bordered on the temples with a white stripe, widening as it passes behind to the neck; from the eye springs a black band, continuing on each side in a zigzag manner, falling over the wing, the lesser coverts of which are also black; the rest of the wing golden yellow, which ends in greenish yellow on the lesser quills; the greater variegated black and white; tail black; beneath the body whitish, the feathers edged with black; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Goa.

7.—PHILIPPINE WOODPECKER.

Picus Philippinarum, *Ind. Orn.* i. 236. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 190.

Pic grivelé, grand Pic de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 73. t. 73.

Palalaca, *Phil. Trans.* xxiii. p. 1397. No. 42.

Pic verd tacheté des Philippines, *Buf.* vii. 21. *Pl. enl.* 691. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 581. B.

SIZE of the Green Woodpecker. Bill black; irides red; top, sides, and hind part of the head and neck, back and wings, shining brown, with a mixture of green; the feathers on the top of the head longer than the rest, forming a crest; throat and under parts white, the feathers margined with black, appearing spotted white and black; tail black-brown, on each web a white spot, forming, when the tail is spread, a white band; the upper tail coverts red; like carmine; legs black.

Inhabits the Island of Luçon; there called Palalaca.

A.—Palalaca, ou grand Pic vert des Philippines, *Buf.* vii. 20.

This is said to be as large as a Fowl, with a crested head, and green body. It is also called Palalaca by the natives; the Spaniards call it Herrero, or Blacksmith, on account of the great noise it makes with the bill in striking the trees, to be heard at 300 paces distance.

8.—MANILLA WOODPECKER.

Picus Manillensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 236. *Gm. Lin.* i. 434. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 189.

Pic verd de l'Île de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 23. t. 36.

Manilla Green Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 583.

LESS than the Green Woodpecker. Bill blackish: colour of the body dirty green; top of the head a little spotted with grey;

quills and tail blackish; the upper tail coverts bright carmine red, forming a large spot on that part; legs blackish.

Inhabits Luçonia.

9.—STRICT WOODPECKER.

Picus strictus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 176.—Horsfield.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill narrow, slender, tending gradually to a point; superior angles parallel, with transverse, curved slender lines; ridge narrow; the lower mandible yellowish; the crown crested, crimson in the male, in the female orange; the plumage above orange green, beneath variegated white and black; tail black.

Inhabits ~~Java~~; called by the common name of Platuk.

10.—STREAKED-CROWNED WOODPECKER.

Picus tristis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 177.—Horsfield.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill conic, a trifle bent; the plumage above banded irregularly with black and white; rump white; under parts of the body black; the crown and nape are tenderly streaked black and white; tail, quills, and thigh feathers fasciated black and white.

Inhabits Java; known by the name of Platuk-watu.

11.—JAVAN WOODPECKER.

Picus Javensis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 175.

LENGTH fifteen inches. General colour of the plumage black; feathers of the head elongated into a crest, which is crimson; at the sides of the neck a crimson stripe; belly testaceous, but not bright. The female is about one inch longer than the male, and paler in colour, the head variegated above with blackish green and white; under the eyes a scarlet mark; the colour of the belly uniform with the rest of the body, and the throat and lower part of the neck are Isabellâ yellow.

Inhabits Java, called there Platuk-ayam.

12.—CAPE WOODPECKER.

Picus Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 237. *Gm. Lin.* i. 430.

Pic à tête grise du Cap de B. *Esp. Buf.* vii. 26. *Pl. enl.* 786 female

Le Pic olive, *Levail. Afr.* vi. p. 16. pl. 248, 249. Male & female.

Red-rumped Woodpecker, *Gen. Zool.* ix. 194.

Cape Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 586.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill black; head olive grey; from the middle of the crown, and all behind the nape crimson; back, neck, and breast, olive brown; rump and upper tail coverts red; quills dusky within; tail black; legs lead-colour. *Levaillant* observes, that the under parts are olive, inclining to yellow. The female smaller, the colours less brilliant, and the red less lively; but has the hindhead and rump red as the male; in the first year, only the middle of the hindhead is red, and in very old birds the breast has a tinge of red; the females have no red on the head the first year, this colour being only seen on the rump.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and other parts of Africa, and Senegal; found on the eastern coast of Africa, from the River Duywen Hock, quite to Caffre Land, also in the inner parts; lays four white eggs, and both sexes contribute to hatch the young in turns.

One of these, in Mr. Bullock's Museum, is spotted on the outer webs of the lesser quills with dusky white, and the same on the inner, but larger; greater quills and tail feathers brown, the two outer ones of the latter marked, as the quills, with dusky white, and the belly obscurely barred with brown.

A.—Cape Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 141.

Head, neck, and all beneath pale grey; back and wings olive brown; crown, rump, and belly, crimson; wings and tail dusky; bill and legs black.

Inhabits Abyssinia. I observed this among the late Mr. Bruce's drawings of birds, where it is named Wye-wa, and suspect it to represent a very old male. M. Buffon's figure of it in the *DICTIONNAIRE* is taken from a young female.

13.—HALF-BILLED WOODPECKER.

Picus semirostris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 238. *Lin.* i. 175. *Gm. Lin.* i. 435. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* i. 16.
Half-billed Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 586.

LINNÆUS describes this as of the size of a Black Woodpecker. Bill pale; the upper mandible much shorter than the under, very pointed, and sharp at the tip; * head brown, each feather tipped

* Pallas has given his opinion concerning this bird, which, as far as relates to the bill, he thinks must be a *Lusus Naturæ*, and unnatural; he mentions a specimen of the Common Green Woodpecker, in Germany, wherein the upper mandible was scarcely half as long as

with yellowish, making the head appear spotted; body above brown, inclining to ash; beneath white; wings brown; the outer edges of the quills spotted with white; tail brown.

Inhabits India.

14.—DOUBLE-BEARDED WOODPECKER.

Le Pic à double Moustache, *Levail. Afr.* p. 22. pl. 251, 252.

THE bill in this bird is black. Irides deep red; plumage above olive, varying in different lights to brown, yellow, and grey, especially towards the neck and rump, where the grey is most predominant, and appears on the margins of the feathers at the ends; back part of the head crimson; sides, under the eyes, white, with two black streaks in the direction of the jaw; middle of the throat white, as far as the lower part of the neck; beneath the body olive brown, waved with dirty white; the quills olive brown, inclining outwardly to yellow, and marked with yellow spots; tail as the quills.

The female is smaller, and the waves less distinct, more inclined to brown; top of the head black, instead of red.

The young male has but little red on the head, and coloured like the old female; but very old females have a small red patch on the head like the males.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and found in abundance throughout the Caffre Country, on the bodies of Mimosa trees, and the strokes with the bill may be heard far off; lays four dull white eggs, and both sexes assist in incubation.

the under, and gives two instances of the same in the Kingsfisher Genus, and one in the Oyster Catcher.—See *Spicileg.* vi. p. 12.

To which I may add, the same circumstance in a White Crow, in the Leverian Museum; in this, the upper mandible was just formed the same. However, we are still indebted to Linnæus for a Species not before described nor figured by any author, as far as we can find at present.

15.—MAHRATTA WOODPECKER.

Picus Mahrattensis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxxi. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 177.

Mahratta Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 142.

THIS is rather larger than the Lesser Spotted. Head yellow brown; on each side of the nape white; upper parts of the body black, with large spots of white; the rump white; chin, and under parts pale brown, with darker streaks down the middle of each feather; middle of the belly red; quills and tail black, spotted with white, having three spots on each tail feather, on the outer margin.

From the Mahratta Country, in India.—A specimen of this is in the British Museum.

A.—Length seven inches. Bill brownish; crown and nape brownish yellow, darker at the nape; cheeks under the eye brownish dun, or cream-colour; beneath this, on each side of the neck, whitish, spotted with brown; under parts, from the chin, more or less white; on each side of the throat, bounding both the cream-colour, and the dotted whitish patch, runs an irregular streak of brown; within this, the chin and breast are dirty white; lower part of the breast, belly, and sides streaked with pale brown; middle of the belly scarlet; the vent white; back, wings, and tail black, marked with white spots; greater quills black; legs black.

Inhabits India; brought from thence by M. de Fichtel.

B.—Length seven inches. Bill dusky lead-colour; plumage on the forehead, sides of the neck, and back, deep brown, waved more or less with white; at the back of the head the feathers are elongated into a pointed crest of a sulphur-colour, paler at the ends, with a

mixture of yellowish on the forehead, round the eyes, and chin; the greater wing coverts and quills marked with large spots of white, on the sides; tail feathers the same, with three patches of white on the margin of each, and are blunt at the ends; chin and throat brown, and dusky white in waves, with a reddish tinge; breast and belly dusky white, with a deep tinge of reddish on the breast; the legs lead-colour.

Inhabits India, and called in Oude, Cautkhorau.—From the drawings of Lord Mountnorris.

16.—NUBIAN WOODPECKER.

Picus Nubicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 233. *Gm. Lin.* i. 438. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 180.

Pic tigré, *Levail. Afr.* vi. p. 19. pl. 250.

Epeiche de Nubie ondé et tacheté, *Buf.* vii. 66. *Pl. enl.* 667.

Nubian Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 576.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. The bill black; irides pale brown; crown black, dotted with white; forehead brownish; from that to the eye whitish; chin the same; the hindhead crimson, and somewhat crested; the rest of the neck and breast whitish, marked with black spots, shaped like tears; upper part of the body agreeably and irregularly mixed with white, rufous, and brown; tail barred rufous and brown; thighs and vent whitish; legs blue.

Inhabits the Desarts of Nubia.

One, supposed to be the male, had a reddish streak from the corners of the mouth, spotted with black, in the direction of the jaw; top of the head wholly crimson, with greenish waves; hindhead crimson, the feathers soft, and elongated, so as to form a crest.

The female marked as the male, but without any red at the top of the head; and the mustachoe of the male does not appear under a year.

Found in the forests of Hotttiqua, and about the River Gamtoos, but less common; lays four bluish white eggs, spotted with brown. M. Levailant says, the male is eight inches long, and the female less; and that probably the one figured in the *Pl. enl.* is a female.

17.—CARDINAL WOODPECKER.

Picus Cardinalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 233. *Gm. Lin.* i. 438. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 176.
Pic Cardinal de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 72. t. 25.
Grand Pic varié de Luçon, *Buf.* vii. 67.
Cardinal Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 576.

SIZE of the Green Woodpecker. Bill blackish, feathers round the base greenish grey; crown and hindhead bright red; on each side from the eye behind, and down the neck, almost to the wing, a stripe of white; back and wing coverts black, but the feathers of the upper part of the back and neck adjoining, are margined with white; wings spotted with the same; quills and tail black, with yellow shafts; the greater quills spotted with yellow on the edges, and the lesser barred with white; tail black, spotted with white; throat, breast, and belly, white, with longitudinal black spots; legs blackish; Inhabits the Isle of Luçon.

18.—BROWN WOODPECKER.

Picus Moluccensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 233. *Gm. Lin.* i. 439. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 178. |
Petit Epeiché brun des Moluques, *Buf.* vii. 68. *Pl. enl.* 748. ii.
Brown Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 577.

SIZE of the Little Woodpecker. Bill dusky; body above brownish black, waved with white; beneath whitish, perpendicularly

dashed with brown : sides of the head white ; beneath the ear a dash of brown ; vent white ; tail brown ; the feathers spotted on each web with three white dots, quills also spotted with white ; legs dusky.

Inhabits the Molucca Islands.

A.—Little Brown Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 109. *Ind. Orn.* i. 234. 25. B.

Length five inches. Bill pale ; head white, except the crown, and a large patch under the eye, both of which are brown ; body above brown black, sparingly spotted with white ; beneath wholly white ; legs blue.

Inhabits India. We met with a fine drawing of this bird, among others, in the collection of the late Mr. Middleton ; one of the same was also in that of General Davies ; probably a female.

19.—CAWNPORE WOODPECKER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill bluish ; head, sides, and back of the neck, pale ash-colour ; round the eye a pale, reddish, carunculated rim ; behind the eye a broad white streak, passing on each side, and meeting at the beginning of the back ; feathers of the crown somewhat elongated, and falling behind ; above the eye, on each side the nape, a crimson streak, half an inch long ; back and wings brown, the first crossed with whitish bands, formed of spots, the latter also marked with largish white spots ; tail dusky black, the feathers marked with six white spots, three on each margin ; all the under parts of the body dusky white, with a few darker streaks on the breast ; the tail is rather short, and the feathers more than usually rounded at the tips ; the wings reach to very near the end of it ; legs pale lead-colour.

In the female the red mark on the sides of the nape is much smaller; the back more sparingly spotted with white; wings and tail much the same, but the feathers of the latter have more white spots.

Inhabits India; the former found at Meeah Gunge, in February, the latter at Cawnpore, in May; these seem to be much allied to the Brown Species.

20.—GUINEA WOODPECKER

Picus antivolans, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxi. *Gerin.* t. 173.
Guinea Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 141.

THIS is a doubtful species, and, from the figure, it is uncertain, whether it is not a Jacamar. The bill is longer than usual in Woodpeckers, and ~~black~~; crown and chin bluish green; body dull red, inclining to brown on the back; sides of the neck mixed with yellow; wings and tail dull blue; quills brown; legs pale.

Said to inhabit Guinea, only seen in the engraving above referred to.

21. — LONG-BILLED WOODPECKER.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill one inch and three quarters long, slender, and brown; the under mandible shorter than the upper by a quarter of an inch; the nostrils covered with a small whitish tuft; crown brown, with small pale spots, and a few crimson feathers intermixed; neck behind, and back, black and olive, in irregular bars; rump and tail coverts black and white; wings black, several of the coverts with the outer webs white, forming two patches; quills spotted with white on both webs; tail cuneiform, black; the

two middle feathers marked with four lunated white spots on the inner web, and near the tip a dash of yellow; the two outer ones margined on the outer edge and tip with white; chin white; throat and breast mixed dirty white and brown, in waves; sides the same; belly pale yellow; legs slender, black.

Inhabits the Isle of Martinique. A fine specimen was in the collection of Mr. Bullock.

22.—RED WOODPECKER.

Picus miniatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 241. *Gm. Lin.* i. 432. *Zool. Ind.* p. 14. t. 4. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 210. pl. 35. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 176.
Red Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 595. *Ind. Zool.* 4to. pl. vi. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 413.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill dusky blue; head deep, dull red, and crested, on the chin a spot of yellow; hind part of the neck, and back, and fore part of the neck, rose-colour; belly white; tail coverts green; tail deep blue; legs dusky.

Inhabits Java, shot on the heights of that place; called by the Malaysans, Tockar, or Carpenter; known also there by the name of Platuk.

A.—Length seven inches. Bill bluish; irides red; top of the head dusky red, from the middle crimson, but the feathers very little elongated. The rest of the head, neck, and all beneath, dusky white, marked on the neck and breast with largish dusky spots; down the middle of the breast and belly crimson; vent white, waved with obscure pale ash; back, wings, and tail, plain dark chocolate brown; rump white, legs pale blue.

Inhabits India. I observed at the late Sir George Staunton's, a bird which appeared to be the other sex. In this the head was red

at the top, nape yellow ; belly striated ; wings red ; rump greenish ; tail brown.—The two last seem to belong to the Red Species, probably Varieties.

23.—MALACCA WOODPECKER.

Picus Malaccensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 241. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 192.

Le Pic de Malacca, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 211.

Malacca Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 111.

LESS than the Green Woodpecker. Bill black ; irides red ; top of the head dull crimson ; the feathers long, forming a slight crest ; throat and fore part of the neck, rufous yellow ; lesser wing coverts crimson ; quills dusky red on the outer, and brown, marked with roundish white spots, on the inner webs ; breast, belly, and vent rufous white, crossed with black bands ; back reddish grey ; rump pale ~~greenish~~ yellow, banded with black ; tail black, the feathers remarkably stiff, and the shafts prominent ; legs black.

Inhabits Malacca.

24.—CRIMSON-WINGED WOODPECKER.

Picus puniceus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 176.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill one inch, deep blackish horn-colour, beneath white ; the plumage in general above green ; crown of the head mixed dusky and crimson ; sides of the nape at the bottom yellow ; wings of a fine high crimson, with a chestnut tinge, passing down the middle of the wing ; inner scapulars dull green ; quills brown ; the chin, and before to the breast, dirty buff ; belly olive-green, waved across with white spots ; under wing coverts the same ; tail black ; legs brown.

A fine specimen in Mr. Bullock's Museum ; it is also among others in the India House collection.

Inhabits Java.—It seems to coincide with the Malacca Species, possibly differing only in sex.

25.—CINNAMON WOODPECKER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill strong, and black ; plumage on the upper parts plain cinnamon-colour, beneath, even with the eyes, white, with a tinge of cinnamon ; legs black ; the wings short, reaching scarcely to the base of the tail.

Inhabits India ; called by the Bengalese Kaut tookra : described from a specimen in the British Museum.

26.—GORGET WOODPECKER.

Picus pectoralis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxii. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 208.
Gorget Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. *Addit.* p. 372.

LENGTH above nine inches. Bill pale horn-colour ; head, neck, and upper parts deep crimson or chestnut, growing very pale on the rump ; back and wings marked with numerous, curved, transverse black crescents ; across the breast a large crescent of black ; from thence to the vent pale dusky rufous, spotted with black ; rump and vent marked with black ; tail black.

Inhabits Queen Charlotte's Sound ; comes nearest in colour to the Rufous Species, but is a larger bird, and probably a distinct species.

27.—RUFIOUS INDIAN WOODPECKER.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch, stout, black; plumage in general dull rufous; feathers of the hind head elongated into a crest, standing out behind; the head, and breast are plain; all the rest of the bird crossed with streaks of black, which are broadest on the wings; the tail marked with five or six curved bars of the same on each side of the shaft, but not touching it, the ends of the feathers much pointed, and black; legs ash-colour, claws black.

The female has the head smooth, without any crest, otherwise not unlike the male, but is rather smaller, and the black streaks more narrow, and not so well defined; irides in both brown; round the eyelids dusky brown.

Inhabits India; common also in Ceylon. This, as well as the last, is like ~~the Rufous~~ Woodpecker in general markings, but is probably a different species. Name in Ceylon Mal-kerala.

28.—CRIMSON-RUMPED WOODPECKER.

Picus Goertan, *Ind. Orn.* i. 236. *Gm. Lin.* i. 434. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 179.

Pic Goertan du Senegal, *Buf.* vii. 25. *Pl. enl.* 320.

Crimson-rumped Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 583.

MUCH less than the Common Green Woodpecker. Bill lead-colour; crown crimson; upper parts of the body grey-brown, tinged with grey, and spotted with dusky white on the wings; beneath yellowish grey; rump of a fine red; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Senegal, where it is called Goertan.

29.—YELLOW-NECKED WOODPECKER.

LENGTH eight and a half or nine inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, white, tipped with black; general colour of the plumage olive-green; on the nape a large greenish yellow crescent; lore crimson, chin and throat dirty white, spotted with brown and white, margined all round with crimson; fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breast green, like the back, but the breast is much deeper than the neck; from thence all beneath white, with dusky spots like crescents, quite to the vent; thighs plain white; the lower part of the back, the quills, and tail are dusky brown, or blackish; but the bases of the prime quills incline to ferruginous, and several of the inner ones have the outer webs, near the ends, yellowish; second quills in general green, with the inner webs dusky; insides of the wings black, spotted with white; legs black.

Inhabits India.—Brought into England by M. de Fichtel.

30.—GREY-HEADED WOODPECKER.

Picus Norvegicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 236. *Bris.* iv. 18. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 46. *Klein.* 28. *Gerin.* t. 177. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 188.

Picus canus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 434. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 239. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 394.

Grey-headed Green Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 583. *Edw.* pl. 65. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 277.

SIZE of the Green Woodpecker. Bill dull ash-colour, yellowish at the base; head, and hind part of the neck, fine ash-colour; the forehead obscurely marked with four or five small red spots; nostrils covered with black bristles, turning forwards; from the corner of the mouth is a streak of black, passing backwards, like a whisker; back and scapulars blue-green; rump yellow; wing coverts yellowish

green ; quills dark brown, spotted with light yellow ; upper and under tail coverts dull green ; tail brown, crossed with dusky lines ; under the throat whitish ; and from that to the vent cinerèous, with a mixture of green ; legs black.

Inhabits Norway. Found also among the Alps of Switzerland : common in the North of Russia, but more so in Siberia : makes the nest in the holes of trees like other species, and lays five or six white eggs. The Tungusi, of Nijmaia Tungouska, roast this species, bruise the flesh, and mix it with any grease, except that of the bear, which dissolves too readily, with this they anoint their arrows, and pretend that the animals, which are struck with them, instantly fall.*

31.—PERSIAN WOODPECKER.

Picus Persicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 236. *Gm. Lin.* i. 435.

— *luteus Persicus*, *Brissony.* 20. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 47. *Aldrov.* i. t. p. 851. *Raii*, 44. 9.
Will. 97.

Pic jaune de Perse, *Buf.* vii. 18.

Picchio giallo, *Zimm. Uov.* 73. t. 11. f. 75.

Persian Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 584.

SIZE of the Green Woodpecker, but said to have a thicker neck, and a longer bill ; the feathers, from the middle of the crown to the end of the tail, incline to ferruginous. The bill ferruginous ; feet pale blue, claws black ; the rest of the body yellow ; but all the ends of the wing feathers, or tips, incline somewhat to ferruginous ; and a spot of the same colour encompasses the eyes.

Said to breed in Persia, and described first by Aldrovandus.—Buffon thinks it a Variety of the Green Woodpecker, as well as the last, but we are certain, that the one is distinct, and in respect to the other it appears very doubtful.

* *Gmel. Voy. Sib.* ii. 113.—*Arct. Zool.*

32.—ORANGE WOODPECKER.

Picus aurantius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 237. *Lin.* i. 174. *Gm. Lin.* i. 430.

— *Capitis bonæ Spei*, *Bris.* iv. 78. t. 6. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 50. *Gerin.* t. 175.

Pic du Cap de bonne Esperance, *Buf.* vii. 24.

Orange Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 585. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 195.

LENGTII ten inches and a half. Bill deep lead-colour; crown and hind head red; the feathers of both long and narrow; on each side, from behind the eye to the hind head, a white stripe; another from the nostrils passes under the eyes, down the sides of the neck; the hind part, and sides of which are blackish; cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, dirty grey, the feathers margined with blackish; upper part of the back fine golden orange-colour; scapulars golden olive, tinged with orange; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts blackish; breast, belly, sides, and thighs dirty white, the feathers margined with brown; under tail coverts the same, margined with black, and a transverse stripe of the same; wing coverts bluish brown; on the tips of some of them a dirty grey spot; the greater ones, next the body, gilded olive, and some of them spotted in the same manner; those farthest from the body are plain black-brown; quills dark brown, some of them spotted with dirty white; tail black; legs pale lead-colour.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

33.—GOLD-BACKED WOODPECKER.

Picus Senegalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 237. *Gm. Lin.* i. 430. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 198.

Petit Pic rayé du Senegal, *Buf.* vii. 25. *Pl. enl.* 345. 2.

Gold-backed Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 586.

NOT much bigger than a Sparrow. Bill dusky; crown red; forehead and sides brown; the back golden fulvous yellow; quills

the same; coverts, and rump greenish; under part of the body transversely undulated with grey brown, and dull white; the two middle tail feathers black, the other the same, spotted with yellow; legs dusky.

Inhabits Senegal.

4.—WHITE-BILLED WOODPECKER.

Picus principalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 225. *Lin.* i. 173. *Gm. Lin.* i. 425. *Borowsk.* ii. 135. *Vieill. Am.* ii. 56. pl. 109. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 150. pl. 36. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxix.

Picus niger Carolinensis, *Bris.* iv. 26. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 49.

— *imbrifoetus*, *Raii* 162. *Will.* 301.

Quatotomomi, *Raii* 162. *Will.* 94. t. 22. *Id. Engl.* 390. t. 22.

Pic noir huppé de la Caroline, *Pl. ent.* 690. *Buf.* vii. p. 46.

King of the Woodpeckers, *Kalm. Trav.* ii. p. 85 ?

Ivory-billed Woodpecker, *Amer. Orn.* pl. 29. male.

White-billed Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 553. male. *Id. Sup.* 105. female. *Cates. Car.* i. t. 16. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 156. *Klein.* 26. 2. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 287. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 497.

THIS is from sixteen to twenty inches in length, thirty-one in breadth, and nearly as stout as a Crow, weighing more than twenty ounces. The bill white as ivory, three inches long, and channelled; irides yellow; on the hindhead an erect, pointed crest, of a fine red colour, some of the feathers two inches long; general colour of the plumage deep black, but the lower parts of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts are white; from behind the eye arises a white stripe, which passes down on each side of the neck, and back, beyond the middle, and ends in a point; the four first prime quills are black; the fifth has a white tip, and two spots of white on the inner web; the sixth and seventh with the ends, and inner webs, white; all the other quills wholly white, as are the under wing coverts; tail very stiff, the feathers greatly curving inwards, and wholly black; the legs black.

The female is much the same in size and colour, and the head also is crested, but of the same colour with the body ; in both sexes the forehead and sides of the bill at the base are white.

Inhabits Carolina, Virginia, Brazil, and Mexico ; called by the Spaniards, Carpenter ; and not without reason, for like most others of the Genus, it makes a great noise with the bill against the trees in the woods, to be heard at a great distance, as if carpenters were at work ; producing, according to Catesby, in an hour or two, a bushel of chips ; it is thought by some to perforate sound trees, but we are assured, that it is only those hastening to decay, that suit its purpose, the intent of which is to form a cavity, wherein to deposit their eggs. We are told, that this is generally winding, and from two to five feet deep ; the eggs are four or five in number, white, and as large as those of a Pullet, of equal size at both ends. They also attack the trees for the sake of the insects contained within, as well as in the clefts of the bark ; and are very dexterous at separating it from the dead pines, to get at the worms of the goat beetles, the chief food being insects, and their larvæ ; are not thought to eat Indian corn. The common note resembles the tone of a trumpet, or high note of a clarionet, uttered every two or three seconds, and may be heard more than half a mile ; are found in Georgia, according to Mr. Abbot, and there called Lobcock by some, by others Woodcock ; chiefly seen in the swamps, but far from common. The note is reckoned a sign of rain. It is said, that the Canadian Indians make use of the bills of these birds for coronets, setting them round in a wreath, with the points upwards, and that the Northern Indians purchase them of the Southern, at the rate of two or three buckskins per bill.—Kalm says, they are found at New Jersey, though seldom, and only at certain seasons.—Mr. Abbot never found this species in Virginia.

35.—BANK WOODPECKER.

- Picus pitius*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 234. *Gm. Lin.* i. 432. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 212.
 Le Pitico, *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) 216.
 Bank Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 141.

THIS is said to be the size of a Pigeon; the plumage brown, spotted with white; tail short.

Inhabits Chili; said not to make a nest, as others, in the hollows of trees, but, in the holes of the elevated banks of rivers, laying four eggs. The flesh is esteemed by the natives.

36.—PILEATED WOODPECKER.

- Picus pileatus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 225. *Lin.* i. 173. *Gm. Lin.* i. 425. *Viell. Am.* ii. p. 58.
 pl. 110. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 158. pl. 32.
Picus Virginianus pileatus, *Bris.* iv. 29. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 50.
Picus niger toto capite rubro, *Klein Av.* 26. 3.
 Pic noir huppé de la Louisiane, *Buf.* vii. 48. *Pl. enl.* 718.
 Le Charpentier à dos blanc, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 249.
 Larger crested Woodpecker, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 17.
 Pileated Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 554. *Id. Sup.* 105. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 157.
Bartr. Trav. 287. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 493.

THIS is smaller than the White-billed; length sixteen or seventeen inches, breadth twenty-eight. Bill two inches long, lead coloured; eyelids the same; irides gold-colour; on the top of the head a crest of long red feathers; beneath this, over the eye, a narrow white streak; and under this a broad one of black, in which the eyes are placed, all of which tend to the hind head; on each side, from the nostrils, a streak of yellowish white passes back to the nape, and from thence, on the sides of the neck, to the shoulders; on each jaw a streak of crimson, and within this the chin and throat are white;

the rest of the neck, both at the back, and before to the vent black; belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts blackish; the hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail in general are black; on the wing coverts a spot of white on the outer edge, and another or two of the same, in other parts, from the base of the quills; tail unequal, the two middle feathers the longest; legs black; in some specimens the streak on the sides of the neck, and the chin and throat are pure white.

The female is not greatly different, but wants the red on the lower jaw; instead of which, that part is dusky; fore part of the head dusky, the rest crimson as in the male, and the feathers equally elongated.

Inhabits Louisiana, Carolina, and Virginia, also the forests in Pennsylvania, where it stays the winter;* is very hurtful to the maize, as it settles on the ripe ears, and destroys them with its bill;† not that it is certain they eat the grain, but probably search after some kind of insects, harbouring in the plant, as birds of this Genus are not often granivorous. It is found to extend as high as Lat. 50. 31. north, being met with near the banks of Albany River, near 400 miles from its discharge into Hudson's Bay. It lays six white eggs, in the hole of a tree, and hatches the young in June: met with frequently in the pine forests, and known to some by the name of Woodcock; as is the White-billed, but is more common.

A.—*Picus pileatus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 226. 4. β . *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 105.

Length seventeen inches and a half; breadth twenty-eight, weight nine ounces and a half. Bill lead-colour; forehead greenish yellow;

* *Kalm. Trav.* i. 148. † *Id.* This author adds, that all the Woodpeckers are destructive to maize, when it begins to ripen, by pecking holes round the ears, which lets in the wet, and occasions the corn to rot. Mr. Abbot observes, that although the chief food is insects, yet it will sometimes open and eat the tender ears of Indian corn, but is most frequently found chipping to pieces the stumps of trees, cut down, for the larvæ of beetles and other insects.

crown crimson; lore straw-colour, passing over the eyes, and down the sides of the neck; from the lower mandible a black streak, communicating with the fore part of the neck, which is black; back, wings, scapulars, lower belly, and tail black; upper half of the quills, and secondaries white, the rest black; belly and thighs the same, marked with faint, transverse bars of white; legs black.

This was found at Gloucester House, in lat. 50. 31. north, and 96. 3. west long. 387 miles up Albany River, in January, called by the natives, *May-May*.

37.—LINEATED WOODPECKER.

Picus lineatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 226. *Lin.* i. 174. *Gm. Lin.* i. 425. *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 152.

— *niger* *Cayanensis*, *Bris.* iv. 31. t. 1. f. 2. *Id.* Svo. ii. 51.

Tlahquechaltototl, *Raii Syn.* 164?

Pic noir huppé de Cayenne, *Buf.* vii. 50. *Pl. enl.* 717.

Autre Pic varié, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 170?

Le Charpentier noir, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 248.

Lineated Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 556.

SIZE of the Green Woodpecker; length near fourteen inches. Bill horn-colour; head and nape of a beautiful red, the feathers elongated into a crest; along the jaw a stripe of the same; upper parts of the body black; cheeks the same, inclining to ash-colour; from the corners of the mouth a line of white, growing broader, and passing down on each side, meets in the middle of the back; throat rufous white, dashed down the shaft of each feather with black; fore part of the neck and breast black, the feathers margined with rufous white at the tips; belly, vent, and thighs, rufous white, striated transversely with black; the edges of the wings, and beneath them white; quills black, the inner webs, for one-third of the length from the base, white; tail cupiform, black; legs grey.



Buff-crested Woodpecker.

Inhabits Cayenne, and from thence extends to Paraguay; sometimes met with in the woods in numbers together. The natives call it Ipecu; about Guinea named Ouantou; and by the Portuguese Corta pao.

38.—BUFF-CRESTED WOODPECKER.—PL. LIX.

Picus melanoleucus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 226. *Gm. Lin.* i. 426. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 155. pl. 31.
Charpentier, à huppe couleur de Paille, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 251.
Buff-crested Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 558. pl. 25.

LENGTH twelve inches and half. Bill two inches, brownish horn-colour; head crested; the crown as far as the middle black, the feathers of the rest elongated, and buff-colour; the whole bounded on the sides and behind with black; the rest of the head, neck, back, and wings, in general blackish brown; outer edge of the wing, about the middle white; from the gape begins a stripe of white passing under the eye, and continuing on each side of the neck, growing considerably broader as it proceeds downwards, and finally meeting at the beginning of the back, and there forming a large space; middle of the chin dusky white, the lower part of the back is also mottled with white; breast, belly, and vent dirty white, marked across with dusky black narrow bars; quills, tail, and legs, black.

Inhabits Surinam. Described from a specimen in the Leverian Museum. It has many things in common with the lined species, but differs in the colour of the crest; and the neck before, the middle of the chin excepted, is wholly black. I find, that in some specimens the lower part of the back has no mottling of white.

39.—CHILI WOODPECKER.

Picus lignarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 224. *Gm. Lin.* i. 424. *Molin. Chil.* 209. *Id. Fr. Ed.* 215.
Chili Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 140. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 157.

NEARLY as large as a Blackbird. Crown crested, red; body banded blue and white; the bill so strong, as not only to enable the bird to make holes in decayed trees, but even in living and sound ones, in which it makes the nest; and is said by this means to destroy fruit-bearing trees.

Inhabits Chili.

40.—RED-NECKED WOODPECKER.

Picus rubricollis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 226. *Gm. Lin.* i. 426. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 159.
Le Pic à Cou rouge, *Buf.* vii. 53.
Grand Pic huppé à tête rouge, *Pl. enl.* 612.
Le Charpentier à huppe et Cou rouges, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 250.
Red-necked Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 558.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill pale; irides yellow; head and neck, as far as the breast, crimson; hind part of the head crested; back, wings, and tail deep brown, with a little mixture of cream-colour on the wings; beneath the last pale rufous, a little banded; under parts of the body deep cream-colour, in some specimens transversely banded with black; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Brazil, Cayenne, Guiana, and Paraguay. Buffon calls the under parts fulvous, which may probably arise from difference of sex. The above description was taken from one in the Leverian Museum.

41.—BERBICE WOODPECKER.

LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. Bill two inches, horn-coloured ; the head, including the sides and the jaws, crimson, the feathers somewhat elongated at the nape, and pointed ; the base of the bill and sides brownish white ; on the under jaw below, and behind the eye, an oval angular spot, about half an inch in diameter, the upper half black, the under white ; chin, throat, the fore part of the neck ; and back of it beneath the crest, black ; all the upper parts, wings, and tail brown black ; at each side of the under jaw begins a line of white, growing broader, and passing on each side to the back ; the breast, belly, and thighs dirty buff-colour, crossed with numerous dusky black bars ; vent plain black ; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers five inches long, the outer three only ; the under wing coverts are white, the inner webs of the quills the same half way from the base ; the wings long, reaching to within an inch of the end of the tail ; legs brown.

In another specimen the top of the head, and down the middle of the crimson of the crown, black ; but the crimson does not occupy the sides of the head much below the eyes ; the space round the eye is black ; and a broad buff-coloured streak, beginning at the nostrils, passes in the direction of the jaw, growing wider, and uniting behind as in the other bird ; the breast and under parts are also the same, but more bright.

This is a beautiful species, and seems to differ from any yet described, unless it may probably prove the Ipecu of Marcgrave, of which the following is a description :—“ This bird is about the bigness of a Dove. The length of the neck two inches, of the body four, of the tail also four ; of the legs almost one inch and a half. It hath four toes in its feet, two standing forwards and two backwards, as in Parrots ; the head is covered with feathers of a

“ vermilion colour, on which also it hath a crest like a Dove; the
 “ neck underneath is black to the very bill, as also above; but in
 “ both sides there is a broad white line produced towards the back;
 “ the wings are outwardly all over black, inwardly white; the tail
 “ black; in the belly and upper part of the legs the feathers are
 “ black and white; its bill is strait, sharp-pointed, wherewith it
 “ pierces the barks of trees, as the Woodpecker.” *

The two birds first described were introduced to our notice by Mr. Mc. Leay, who received them with many others from Berbice; the first was called the female, the other the male; and to both was attached the name Hoedoedoe, by which appellation they are known in the parts where found. It seems to have most affinity with the Red-headed one, having many markings in common with it; but on comparison, will be found to differ in so many others, as to make it very probable, that it may be a distinct species.

42.—LEWIS'S WOODPECKER.

Picus torquatus, Lewis's Woodpecker, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 20. f. 3.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill dark horn-colour; head, back, wings, and tail black; front, chin, and cheeks, beyond the eyes, dark, rich red; round the neck a white collar, spreading over the breast, and appearing as if the fibres of the feathers had been silvered; they are also separate in their texture, and mixed with silvery ones; vent black; legs dusky blue.

Inhabits America.

* See *Will. Orn.* (Engl. ed.) p. 138 § V. *Id.* (ed. Latin.) p. 95. t. 22. *Raii Syn.* Av. p. 43. 7.

43.—NOOTKA WOODPECKER.

Picus flaviventris, Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, *Gen. Zool.* ix. 161.
Vicill. Am. Sept. ii. 67.

THIS is a small Species. General colour black, spotted on the wings with white; head, neck, and breast red; belly yellowish olive.

Inhabits Nootka Sound, on the north-west Coast of America; first observed there by Captain Cook.

44.—GOLD-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

Picus melanochlorus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 239. *Gm. Lin.* i. 427. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 203.
 pl. 35. × × × × ×
 — *varius Americanus cristatus*, *Bris.* iv. 34. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 51.
 Gold-crested Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 589.

SIZE of the Green Woodpecker. Bill dusky; on the head a very long crest, of a golden orange-colour; cheeks reddish; between the base of the bill and the eyes a purple spot; general colour of the body black and yellow, mixed in waves, streaks, and spots, but beneath chiefly the latter; tail black; legs dusky.

Inhabits Cayenne, and other parts of America; feeds on worms.

45.—CRIMSON-CRESTED WOODPECKER.

Grand Pic rayé de Cayenne, *Buf.* vii. 31. *Pl. enl.* 719. *Ind. Orn.* i. 239. 41. β.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill black; top of the head black; feathers of the hindhead elongated, and beautiful crimson; sides of the head white, in the middle of which the eyes are placed; on the under

jaw a broad kind of purplish whisker, crossed with numerous black lines; upper parts of the body yellowish, crossed with narrow black bands; beneath yellowish, spotted black; quills black, barred with yellow; tail black, the two middle feathers plain, the rest crossed with fifteen or sixteen yellow bars; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne. There seems much affinity between this and the last, yet it may be doubted; as Brisson's bird is expressly said to have the tail entirely black.

46.—YELLOW-CRESTED WOODPECKER

Picus flavescens, *Ind. Orn.* i. 239. *Gm. Lin.* i. 427. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 201
Yellow-crested Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 589. *Brown Ill.* t. 12.

SIZE of a Jackdaw. Head covered with a long loose pendant, pale yellow crest; throat, cheeks, and hind part of the neck, of the same colour; back and wings black, transversely marked with broad, light yellow bars; the tail coverts high yellow; belly and tail black; thighs, and inner wing coverts pale yellow; legs dark brown.

Inhabits Brazil, among the Airi palm trees; it is a very solitary Species.

47.—LESSER BLACK WOODPECKER.

Picus hirundinaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 227. *Lin.* i. 174. *Gm. Lin.* i. 426. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 196.
— *flavipes*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 438.
— *niger novæ Angliæ*, *Bris.* iv. 24. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 48. *Klein*, 27. 4.
Le Petit Pic noir, *Buf.* vii. 54.
Yellow-legged Woodpecker, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 167. female.
Lesser Black Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 559. *Albin*, iii. pl. 23.

SIZE not much larger than a Swallow; length five inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter long, and brown; irides whitish;

general colour of the plumage black; hindhead red; edges of the wings, and lower belly white; legs yellowish.

The female has the head wholly black.

A.—Length six inches and a half; breadth eleven. The bill pale yellow; plumage in general black, but the wing feathers are mostly margined with dusky white; belly, thighs, and vent, white; the eye placed in a small patch of white, equally surrounding it; at the hindhead a broad crescent of crimson; legs pale yellow.

The female is much the same, but wants the red on the hindhead.

Inhabits Georgia; met with in some parts of the back and inland oak woods.

48.—RED-CROWNED WOODPECKER.

Picus hirundinaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 227. 8. β .

Petit Pic noir, *Buf.* vii. p. 54. *Pl. enl.* 694. 2. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 559. 7. A.

SIZE of the Wryneck. Plumage on the head, neck, and upper parts black; on the crown a patch of red; over the eye a white streak, and towards the hind head a mixture of yellow; down the middle of the breast, as far as the belly, a dash of red; belly and sides mixed black and grey; lower part of back, and rump white; the rest of the plumage black, glossed with blue on the head and body.

The female has neither red nor yellow on the head; and some specimens, with no red on the crown, have a circle of yellow encompassing the head; probably these are young males.

A.—Length eight inches and a half. Bill dusky, pale at the base; plumage in general black; on the middle of the crown a red

spot; eye placed in a bed of white, extending to the hind head, which is golden yellow; breast down the middle, and sides deep crimson; vent barred black and white, lower parts of the back and rump white; wings and tail black; some of the secondaries white just at the tip.

The female has the head wholly black; and a line of white over the eye; the former of these, in the collection of General Davies; the latter in my own; were both brought from Cayenne.

49.—PORTO-RICO WOODPECKER.

Picus Portoricensis, *Ann. du Mus. Nat.* ii. 285. pl. 51. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 953. **Gen. Zool.* ix. 217. pl. 37.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill and legs black; forehead before the eyes, the lids, rump, and upper tail coverts white; crown and neck behind, black; back the same, but deeper, with a greenish tinge; quills and tail black; throat, neck before, middle of the breast, belly, and vent deep blood red; sides of the breast and belly brown, paler beneath the wings.

The female is much the same, but smaller, and the colour less bright.—This bird is common at Porto Rico; said to cry like the European Green Species, and is supposed to be distinct; but seems much allied to the last described.

50.—CRIMSON-CROWNED WOODPECKER.

LENGTH eight inches, breadth fourteen and a half. Bill and legs pale lead-colour; the whole top of the head, and neck behind to the back black, but on the middle of the crown is a round crimson

spot about half an inch in diameter; sides of the neck, chin, and throat white; from the base of the under jaw a long black streak, passing on each side almost to the shoulders; the rest of the under parts dusky white, marked with pale obscure bands; but the sides of the breast with longitudinal dusky black ones; back, and wings dusky black, spotted with white; tail black, the two outer feathers white; with two black spots near the end.

The female has no crimson on the crown.

Inhabits Georgia: frequent in oak woods, mostly among pines, in search of insects, is fond also of the young ears of corn.—Mr. Abbot.

51.—STRIPED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.

Picus fasciatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 228. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 162.

—— *striatus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 430.

Striped-bellied Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 563.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill one inch, yellow horn-colour; crown and nape crimson; between the bill and eye red; just round the eye white; sides of the head striated black and white; from the lower jaw springs a crimson band like a whisker; back, wings, and tail, brown black, without spots; but the ends of the last are just tipped with white; belly striated black and white; legs black.

Native place uncertain: described from one in the British Museum.

52.—SKLIT WOODPECKER.

Picus querulus, Red-cockaded Woodpecker, *Am. Orn.* ii. pl. 15. f. 1.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill seven-eighths of an inch long; irides red; bristles over the bill white; head above the eyes, the nape, and neck behind fine glossy black; cheeks, including the

eye, white, growing much broader behind the eye, and a little way on the neck; on each side of the nape, close above the white, a small crimson streak; back and scapulars black and white alternate, in bands, 18 or 20 of each; lesser wing coverts black; each of the others marked with a white, heart-shaped spot, and the lower series with oval ones: greater quills black; the exterior wholly so, except a spot or two of white near the base; the second with five white spots on the outer web, ceasing for one inch at the end, and three or four larger round spots from the base to half way on the inner web; the others much the same, with the ends plain black; the second quills crossed with three or four spots on each side the web, and being transverse, give the appearance of bars; from the gape, a broad streak of black, dividing the cheeks from the chin, which, as well as all the under parts, is white, but the sides under the wings, and the vent, spotted with black, most so on the sides of the breast; lesser under wing coverts white, the others spotted with black; tail three inches and a quarter long, the four middle feathers black, the rest white; the outmost barred four times on the inner web, and two smaller bars on the outer, corresponding with the two inner ones nearest the end; the second feather much the same, but black within at the base; the third has the web within black, and white without, with a perpendicular white streak on the inner web, near the end, and two black spots, a larger and a smaller, the first nearest the ends; the wings reach three-fifths on the tail; bill and legs black.

The female is marked much the same as the male, and differs in having the crimson spot, on each side of the nape, about the size of a small pea, close to the upper side of the white; but in one which came under our observation, there was no red at all on any part of the head.

Inhabits Georgia and Virginia, but is not a plentiful Species; chiefly found in the woods, and lives principally on insects, which it procures by running up and down the trees and branches, more especially pines; is called, in Georgia, Sklit; from the note.

53.—ENCENADA WOODPECKER.

Picus variegatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 233. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 193.

—— *bicolor*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 438.

Pic varié de la Encenada, *Buf.* vii. 74. *Pl. enl.* 748. 1. male.

Encenada Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 575.

THIS is a trifle larger than the Lesser Spotted Woodpecker; the length six inches. Bill lead-colour; irides white; the plumage in general of two colours, grey-brown and white, but these are irregularly blended together, so as to render it extremely beautiful; above mixed transversely, and beneath in a perpendicular direction; quills brown, dotted with white; the head crested, and mixed on both sides with crimson; sides of the head white, verging to brown under the eye; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits America; found at Encenada; seems to be much allied to the last.

54.—YELLOW-HEADED WOODPECKER.

Picus icterocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 241. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 191. pl. 35. x x x

—— *chlorocephalus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 432.

Petit Pic à gorge rouge, *Buf.* vii. 37. *Pl. enl.* 784.

Yellow-headed Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 595.

SIZE of a Wryneck. Bill lead-colour; head and neck yellow; top of the head crimson, lengthening into a crest at the hind head; at the angles of the mouth a streak of the same; the general colour of the plumage olive brown; under parts marked with white spots, most numerous at the vent; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Guiana.

55.—GOLD-BREASTED WOODPECKER. .

Picus chryso sternus, Golden-breasted Woodpecker, *Wern., Trans.* ii. p. 289.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Bill near one inch and a half, black; crown deep glossy black, which extends to the hind head, and there ends in a point; at the nostrils begins a whitish stripe, which includes the eye, and then becomes a rich orange yellow, uniting behind the head, and spreading over the sides and lower part of the neck and breast; chin black; throat speckled near the bill with white; upper parts of the body and wing coverts, greyish brown, transversely striated with greyish white; quills darker and immaculate near the tips; the fourth the longest, shafts of all golden yellow; rump white; body beneath grey, with brown, arrow-shaped lines, pointing downwards, two on each feather; upper and under tail coverts banded black and whitish; tail four inches and a half long, black; the two middle feathers partially banded with dirty yellow; the two outmost pair the same on the inner web; the shafts of the last golden in the middle; legs obscure olive. This was a female.

Inhabits the dry and arid tracts of table land in the Sertem, or inland country of the Province of Bahia, in South America; and unlike its tribe, said to have a short plaintive cry while flying, and frequently perches on the tops of the straggling, stunted trees, which afford such a contrast to the luxuriant vegetation of the coast.—Mr. Swainson, from whose account these particulars are taken, esteems it as a rare species, having seen it in no other collection than his own.

56.—BRAZILIAN WOODPECKER.

Picus Brasiliensis, Brazilian Woodpecker, *Wern. Trans.* iii. p. 291.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill near one inch, very strait, sides angulated; irides yellow; head, as far as the nape, crimson; orbits and cheeks olive brown; beneath this, and commencing from the nostrils, a narrow line of golden yellow, terminating with the neck; below it another stripe, crimson at the base of the lower mandible, and olive beyond, ending with the former, leaving the chin and throat yellow; plumage in general above yellowish olive; inner shafts of the quills black, but the edges pale rufous, almost their entire length; inner wing coverts tawny; breast, and beneath the body tawny yellow, transversely banded with blackish lines; tail three inches and a half long, black, the feathers tinged with olive at the base; legs olivaceous.

This was said to be a male. The female unknown.

Inhabits South America; met with in the dry and arid tracts of the Province of Bahia, with the last described.

57.—VARIED WOODPECKER.

Picus tricolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 230. *Gm. Lin.* i. 437. *Gerin.* t. 178. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 175.

— *varius Mexicanus major et minor*, *Bris.* iv. 57. & 59. *Id.* 8vo, ii. 57, 58.

Quauhchochopitli, *Raii*, 163. *Fern. N. Hisp. Ch.* 94?*

Pica Mexicana, *Seba.* i. t. 64. 6. *Klein*, p. 62. 6.

Jaculator cinereus, *Klein*, *Av.* 127. 2?

L'Epeiche du Mexique, *Buf.* vii. 70.

Varied Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 568.

SIZE of the Middle Spotted Woodpecker. The whole body covered with black feathers, transversely striated with white; breast and belly red; quills and tail black, striated across with white.

Inhabits the colder parts of Mexico.

* Fernandez does not mention that his bird was red on any part of the body.

58.—CANADA SPOTTED WOODPECKER.

Picus Canadensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 230. *Bris.* iv. 45. t. 2. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 54. *Gm.*

Lin. i. 437. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 153.

Quauhtotopli alter, *Raii*, 162. *Fern. N. Hisp.* p. 47 ?

L'Epeiche du Canada, *Buf.* vii. 69. *Pl. enl.* 345. 1.

Canada Spotted Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 569. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 163.

SIZE of the Greater Spotted Woodpecker; length nine inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, and horn-colour; upper parts of the body black, with a mixture of white in the middle of the back; under parts whitish; head black; forehead dirty white; on each side a broad white band, passing above the eyes, and joining a pale orange one on the hindhead; under the eye another white band, which widens as it proceeds downwards on the sides of the neck; the wing coverts and quills spotted with white; the two middle tail feathers are black; the next has a dirty white spot near the tip; the three others with the ends marked obliquely with white; the two outmost being wholly white, except at the base; legs grey brown.

Inhabits Canada. That figured in *Pl. enl.* is probably a female, as it has no orange on the hindhead, nor is the front of a dirty white.

59.—NORTHERN WOODPECKER.

Picus borealis, Northern Woodpecker, *Gen. Zool.* ix. 174. *Vicill. Am. Sept.* ii. 66. 122.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; irides red; plumage in general black, spotted with dusky; wing coverts black, spotted with white; the four exterior tail feathers white, varied with black; the rest entirely of the latter colour; on the hindhead a narrow red band, and a large white spot from thence to the eyes, below which

is a black line, extending to the under mandible; the feathers at the base of the beak, throat, front of the neck, breast, and belly, whitish, the latter spotted with black.

This has some affinity to the Canada Spotted Species.

60.—CAROLINA WOODPECKER.

Picus Carolinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 231. *Lin.* i. 174. *Gm. Lin.* i. 431. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 182.

— *varius Jamaicensis*, *Bris.* iv. 59. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 58. *Sloan. Jam.* 229. 15. t. 255. 2.

Raii, 181. 11. *Buf.* vii. 72. *Pl. enl.* 597.

Picus griseus, *Vieill. Am.* ii. 62. pl. 116. Var.

Jamaica Woodpecker, *Edw.* pl. 244.

Red-bellied Woodpecker, *Cates. Car.* i. t. 19. .2. *Bartr.* 287. *Amer. Orn.* i. pl. 7. f. 2.

Carolina Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 570. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 161.

LENGTH ten inches; breadth seventeen. **Bill** one inch and a half long, black; forehead buff; top of the head, and all behind crimson; sides and beneath pale ash-colour, inclining to olive brown on the breast; on each jaw a slight tinge of crimson; the same on the breast, growing deeper from the middle of the belly to between the legs; plumage above, back, and wings black, banded with white; from 16 to 20 bands in all on the back, broader than in the Jamaica Species; wings much the same; second quills black, with four or five white spots on the outer webs; greater quills black, all but the the two first tipped with white, or fringed; the first quill shortest; rump, and upper tail coverts white, transversely marked with black, and the latter reaching half way on the tail; the outer feather indented black and white on the outer web, the same on the inner, just at the tip: the second black, with the outer fringe and tip white; third only white at the tip; the four middle ones wholly black, and all bifid at the ends; the wings reach half way on the tail; legs black.

In the female the top of the head is deep ash-colour, the rest of the hind head and neck crimson; sides of the head dark like the crown; chin, and beneath pale ash; middle of the belly pale crimson; the rest as in the male.

Young males differ, in having the crown, nape, and neck behind mixed with red, becoming wholly red at the following moult.

Inhabits Jamaica, Carolina, and other warmer parts of America. In Georgia called Chamchucker, from its note; by some the Chequered Woodpecker: is fond of mulberries: frequents the oak woods.

A.—Carolina Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 571. 17. A. *Ind. Orn.* i. 231. β.

In this Variety the forehead is buff-colour in both sexes, as well as the cheeks; on the belly a pale yellowish brown tinge, but not at all inclined to red; the two middle tail feathers transversely barred with white on each side, the next only so on the outer webs, but reaching to the shafts; and the outer one dotted with white, on the outer margins, the whole length, but on the inner only near the end; the head, otherwise, answering to the former description.

I received both sexes of the above from Jamaica, and find them to be larger than the American ones, nearly as long as in Brisson's description, or ten inches and half.

Kalm observes, that the colour of the head is deeper, and of a more shining red than Catesby has represented it.

According to Sloane, it is met with every where in the woods, and is fond of the capsicum, or Guinea pepper.

B.—L'Epeiche rayé de la Loussiane, *Buf.* vii. 73. *Pl. enl.* 692. (female.) *Gen. Syn.* ii. 571. 17. B. *Ind. Orn.* i. 231. 17. γ.

Bigger than the Great Spotted Species; upper part of the head pale red; on the throat, and under the eyes, some markings of the

same; general colour of the plumage above black, transversely striped with white; beneath greyish white; the two middle and two outer tail feathers black and white mixed; the others plain black.

One of these, supposed to be the female, had a grey forehead, and no red on the head, except at the back part.

Inhabits Louisiana. The lines on the back of this bird are more numerous than in the Jamaica Variety.

C —*Picus varius Indicus*, *Gerin.* t. 171. *Ind. Orn.* i. 231. 18; ♂.

The general colour of this bird is black and white mixed; the crown, nape, and belly red; forehead and beneath the neck yellowish grey; a line of black descends from the nostrils, through the eyes, on each side, and surrounding them; the middle of the back and rump almost wholly white.

61.—HAIRY WOODPECKER.

Picus villosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 232. *Lin.* i. 175. *Gm. Lin.* i. 435. *Kalm. It.* iii. 43. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 388. *Klein.* 27. 9. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 64. pl. 120. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 171.

Picus varius Virginianus, *Bris.* iv. 48. *Id. Svo.* ii. 54.

Picus leuconotus, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 242. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 397.

Pic chevelu, *Buf.* vii. 74. *Molin. Chil.* 209. *Id. (Fr. ed.)* 215.

Pic varié male de Virginie, *Pl. enl.* 754. *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 170.

Der Weisspecht, *Besek. Vog. Kurl.* p. 38. No. 61?

Hairy Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 572. *Id. Sup.* 108. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 164. *Cat.*

Car. i. t. 19. f. 2. *Kalm. Tr.* ii. 86. *Lewin Birds*, ii. t. 50. *Br. Zool. Ed.* 1812. p. 324. *Amer. Ornith.* v. 1. pl. 9. f. 3.

THIS is a trifle less than the Larger Spotted Woodpecker, eight inches long, fourteen broad; and weighs two ounces. Bill one inch

and a quarter long, and horn-coloured; the head is black, with two white lines on each side, the one passing above the eye, the other along the lower jaw, and down the neck, both arising at the base of the bill; across the hind head is a red band, divided in the middle with a black line; the upper parts of the body are black, and the colour divided by a list of white feathers, like hairs, passing down the back; the wings, and upper tail coverts spotted with white; all the under parts white; the four middle tail feathers are black; the next on each side obliquely white at the tip; the last but one white, with the base black; and the outer one wholly white; legs grey-brown.

The female differs in wanting the red on the hind head; lays four white eggs—hatches in June. Numerous in Pennsylvania; seen from Hudson's Bay to Georgia.

Inhabits more particularly Carolina, Virginia, and Canada: common in the woods about plantations, and lives chiefly on insects; said to destroy the apple trees, by pecking holes in them.

This has been met with in England; but I have only heard of two or three instances of the circumstance; one in particular, communicated by the late Mr. Bolton, of Stannary, near Halifax, Yorkshire, of a pair being shot among the old trees in the park of Sir George Armitage, Bart. at Kirklees Hall, where they no doubt had been bred, but the wood being cut down the succeeding winter, the rest forsook the ground, and could not be traced further.—The above pair were presented to the late Duchess Dowager of Portland, in whose collection I saw them many years since.

These birds answered to the general description in every particular, except in not having the red bar across the hind head so complete, being only a patch of that colour on each side of the head.—I suspect this to be the *Leuconote* of M. Temminck, which he says is seen accidentally in the N. Provinces of Germany, in the winter season.

62.—ALBANY WOODPECKER.

LENGTH six inches and a half, breadth twelve; weight sixteen pennyweights. Bill black; irides dark coloured; vibrissæ white; crown and scapulars black; hind head crimson; sides of the head and ears white, joining with a white patch on the side of the neck; middle of the back to the rump, the throat, breast, belly, and vent, white; wing and tail coverts black; quills and secondaries black, spotted with white; the two middle tail feathers black; the next the same, with the edge and tip of the outer web white; the two next have the upper part of the outer web black, the rest white; the end of the inner web the same, with an oval black spot near the end; on the two next three spots of black on the inner webs, and a small speck or two of the same near the end of the outer; the two exterior feathers have three transverse black spots on the inner, and two on the outer webs; legs black.

This was shot at Albany Fort, Hudson's Bay, in November 1780, and called there Paupastaow; it was feeding on the tops of the Juniper Willow.—Communicated by the late Mr. Hutchins.

63.—LITTLE WOODPECKER.

Picus pubescens, *Ind. Orn.* i. 232. *Lin.* i. 175. *Gm. Lin.* i. 435. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 65. pl. 121. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 170.

Picus varius Virginianus minor, *Bris.* iv. 50. *Id. Svo.* ii. 55. *Klein.* 27. 8.

Petit Pic varié de Virginie, *Buf.* vii. 76.

Smallest Woodpecker, *Cat. Car.* i. t. 21. *Kalm. Trav.* ii. 87.

Downy Woodpecker, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 165. *Laws. Car.* 143. *Amer. Orn.* v. 1. pl. 9. f. 4.

Little Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 573. *Id. Sup.* 106.

THIS is like the Hairy Species, but is much smaller: length six inches; breadth eleven; weight near an ounce. Bill horn-

colour, top of the head black; above each eye a white line; hind head red; back of the neck, the back, and rump black, divided into two parts by a line of white, passing down the middle to the rump; scapulars, upper wing, and tail coverts black; greater wing coverts, and quills spotted with white; under parts of the body pale grey; tail black, the four middle feathers plain, the rest barred with white and black; legs black.

In the male the three outer tail feathers are white, with two transverse black bars; the fourth fringed outwardly with white.

The female differs in having the hindhead crossed with white instead of red, and in this sex more white on the outer web of the fourth tail feather.

Young males have little or no red on the hindhead.

Inhabits America, especially Virginia, and Carolina; it builds in the holes of trees, like the generality of its race; the egg like that of the Hairy Woodpecker, but smaller. Kalm observes, that it abounds in New Jersey, and is, of all others, the most dangerous to orchards, as well as the most daring; for having pecked a hole in a tree, it makes another close to the first, in a horizontal direction, proceeding till there is a circle of holes round the trunk, by which the apple trees, having often several of these rings of holes round the stem, frequently dry up, and decay; this is called, by some, the Least Sap-Sucker; but the name of Sap-Sucker is also given to the Yellow-bellied and Hairy Species; said to lay six white eggs.

64.—WAVED WOODPECKER.

L'Epeiche varié ondé, Buf. vii. 78.

Pic tacheté de Cayenne, Pl. ent. 553.

SIZE of the Middle Woodpecker. Bill and legs dusky; forehead buff; spotted with dusky, the whole top of the head rufous red;

nape black and white mixed ; general colour of the upper parts of the bird black, waved with white on the back, and inner second quills, from the margins of the feathers being white ; above each eye, beginning behind it, is a white streak ; and beneath the eye another, arising from the nostrils ; all the under parts, from chin to vent, white, varied a little with black on the sides ; quills black and white alternate, or chequer-wise ; the four middle tail feathers are black, the others white, marked with four or five spots of black ; the points of the feathers incline to reddish ; toes placed two before and two behind.

Such is the bird described by Buffon in his work, aided by the figure in the *Pl. enlum.* and although this author gives in to the idea of its being the same bird with the Three-toed, we can by no means reconcile ourselves thereto, for the following reasons—In all the Three-toed there is but one streak of white on each side of the head, whereas in the Waved Woodpecker there are two ; the spots on the back of this latter are different from the former, as well as the quills ; the tail, too, is not marked the same. In the Northern Three-toed, the three outer feathers are not spotted, but divided black and white ; and in the Southern Three-toed very little spotted ; but in both cases differing much from the one here described, which is said to inhabit Cayenne. The number of toes might also be added as a further objection, if the figure in the *Pl. enlum.* should by any means be faulty in that particular.

65.—BLACK AND WHITE WOODPECKER.

Le Charpentier blanc et noir, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 254.

LENGTH ten inches and a half ; extent sixteen. **Bill** brown ; **irides** white ; upper part of the neck and half the back and wings

black; back part of the head, round the eyes, and belly yellow; from the back of the eye to the nape a trace of black; quills and tail black, banded with brown; the rest of the plumage white; legs green.

Inhabits Paraguay; and from the colours of the plumage called Dominican Carpenter. Lives in families; has a loud cry, to be heard far off, and is disagreeable. Male and female alike. Not seen in the woods: chiefly frequenting the places where palm trees grow; is rarely observed on the ground, but generally seen placed horizontally on tops of trees, and is rarely known to climb; feeds for the most part on larvæ of wasps, sweet oranges, grapes, and other fruits.

66.—PARAGUAN WOODPECKER.

Le Charpentier vert doré, Voy. d'Azara, iv. No. 256. 257.

LENGTH eight inches and a quarter; breadth fourteen. Bill dusky; top, and hindhead crimson; from the nostrils, under the eyes, a gilded line, passing over the ears, where it enlarges, and descends half way on each side of the neck; the rest of the head, and upper parts gilded green; tail dusky; throat gilded; from thence the under parts are dusky, and gilded in unequal bars; legs green.

One of these was met with in Paraguay; and I have likewise seen one greatly corresponding in the collection of Lord Stanley.

67.—RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.

- Picus erythrocephalus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 227. *Lin.* i. 174. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. p. 21. *Gm.*
Lin. i. 429. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 136. 4. *Bris.* iv. 52. t. 3. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 56. *Gerin.*
 t. 176. *Spalowsk.* iii. t. 15. *Vieill. Am.* ii. 60.
Picus capite colloque rubris, *Klein. Av.* 21. 12. *Kalm. It.* iii. t. 43.
Pic noir, à domino rouge, de Virginie, *Buf.* vii. 55. *Pl. enl.* 117.
 Red-headed Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 561. *Cat. Car. a.* t. 20. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 160.
Kalm. Tr. Engl. ii. p. 86. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 217. *Natur. Misc.* pl. 126. *Gen.*
Zool. ix. 153.

LENGTH eight inches and three quarters; weight two ounces. Bill one inch and a quarter long, lead-colour, with a black tip; irides dusky; the head, and whole of the neck crimson; back and wings black; rump, breast, and belly white; the ten first quills are black, the eleventh black and white, the others white, with black shafts; tail cuneiform, black; legs lead-colour. Both sexes nearly alike. The young bird is brown, beneath from the breast dusky white; quills and rump as in the old birds, without the crimson head and neck. Some, perhaps not quite perfect in plumage, have the head and neck red, with several stripes of brown on the crown and cheeks; wings brown; under parts and rump white.

Inhabits Virginia, Carolina, Canada, and most parts of North America; appears generally in April; but migrates southward at the approach of winter, according to the severity of the season; and upon this circumstance the people of North America foretell the rigour, or clemency of the ensuing winter; it is a very common bird, and very destructive to the maize fields and orchards, pecking through the ears of maize, and destroying great quantities of apples; in some years are more numerous; when they attack the orchards, where the sweet apples grow, which they eat so far, that nothing remains but the peels. Some years since a premium of twopence per head was paid from the public fund, in order to extirpate so pernicious a bird, but this has been much neglected; some aver, that they are very fond of acorns; they are frequently seen in Virginia and

Carolina the whole year, but are not in such numbers as in summer; during winter are very tame, and often come into houses, in the same manner as the Redbreast is known to do England.

It is called in Georgia the Summer Woodpecker, and Corn-eater; and fondest of the maize when in roasting ears, or when fit to boil, the grain being then soft, and full of a sweet milky juice; they peck away the membrane, and eat the grain, returning at times until they consume the whole ear, but oftener only open it, and eat some of the top, whereby the rest rots by the rain; they are less desirous of it when the ear is hard, although they will then sometimes eat it. This bird is also fond of mulberries, plums, peaches, &c. and seldom eats insects, but through want of corn or fruit; if an ear of maize is turned down, the bird cannot get at it; and in all probability the true cause of their migration is on account of the scarcity of fruits and corn, when they shift their quarters to others more productive, and agreeable to their palate. It is a common species in the spring and summer in Georgia; and a few are sometimes seen in the oak woods in a warm day in the winter season.

They build in dead pines, making the nest of chips of rotten wood, lined with moss; the eggs of a plain blush-colour, with a kind of transparency, or whiteness at one end. They make a noise with their bills against the dead trees, and may be heard at a mile distant; they build the earliest of all the tribe, and generally place the nest pretty high from the ground. The flesh is by many esteemed savoury. The black snake will often enter the holes, and destroy both nest and eggs.

68.—WHITE-RUMPED WOODPECKER.

Picus obscurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 228. *Gm. Lin.* i. 429.

White-rumped Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 563.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill horn-colour; head, throat, and all the upper parts of the body dusky, transversely streaked, and waved

with dirty white; chin the same, but paler; lesser wing coverts like the back; the greater plain black; prime quills dusky black, fringed outwardly with cream-colour; and the tips of several whitish; secondaries white, except at the ends, which have irregular bars of black on each feather; but on some of the inner ones the second bar is wanting on the outer webs; rump, belly, upper and under tail coverts white; legs black.

One of these, in the collection of Gen. Davies, was received from Long-Island, and supposed to be a female, but of what species is uncertain. M. Vieillot esteems it a young bird of the Red-headed species, which I think not improbable, as in a specimen in Lord Stanley's collection is one answering to the description, in which may be plainly seen a mixture of pale crimson feathers, breaking out, and intermixed with the brown in various parts of the head.

69.—RED-BREASTED WOODPECKER.

Picus ruber, *Ind. Orn.* i. *Gm.Lin.* i. t. 29. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 160.

Le Charpentier à ventre rouge, *Voy. d'Azara.* iv. p. 255.

Red-breasted Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 562. *Id. Sup.* 106.

SOMEWHAT less than the last; length eight inches and a half. Bill one inch long, brownish horn-colour; eyelids naked, yellow; head, neck, and breast crimson; from each nostril a line of buff, passing under the eye, where it finishes; the back part of the neck mixed with dusky; back and wings black; several of the lesser coverts, near the outside of the wing, tipped with white, and others of the greater ones with the outer webs white, making a streak of this colour, parallel to, and near the edge of the wing; most of the scapulars marked with an obscure yellowish spot at the tip; the first quill feather is black, marked on the inner web, half-way from the base, with round spots of white; the secondaries spotted on the inner

web only; under wing coverts black and white mixed; middle of the belly dusky yellowish white; the sides of the same, mixed with dusky; the tail wholly black, except one of the middle feathers, which has three white spots on one side of the shaft, but the other web is plain black.

This was said to come from Cayenne; and one greatly similar, if not the same, is found in the woods of Paraguay; another, not unlike, was met with in Nootka Sound, on the Coast of North America. This is said to be "less than a Thrush, black above, " with white spots on the wing; a crimson head, neck, and breast; " and a yellowish olive-coloured belly; from which circumstance it " might perhaps be called the Yellow-bellied Woodpecker."

70.—RED-THROATED WOODPECKER.

Picus rubidicollis, Red-throated Woodpecker, *Gen. Zool.* ix. 136. *Viell. Am. Sept.* ii. 63.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill lead-colour; head, neck, and upper parts of the body black, varying in different lights to blue and green; forehead, rump, and upper tail coverts white; all beneath the body crimson, bounded on the sides with pale yellow, on which are a few black spots; legs lead-colour.

The female is like the other sex, except that the under parts are grey and brown.

Inhabits St. Domingo.

71.—RAYED WOODPECKER.

Picus striatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 238. *Gm. Lin.* i. 427. *Bris.* iv. 65. t. 4. f. 1. *Id. Svo.* ii. 59. *Viell. Am.* ii. p. 61. pl. 114.

Pic rayé de St. Domingue, *Buf.* vii. 27. *Pl. enl.* 281.

Rayed Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii: 587. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 199.

THIS is a little bigger than the Greater-spotted Woodpecker; length eight inches and three-quarters. Bill horn-colour; forehead,

cheeks, and throat of an elegant grey; crown and hind head red; upper parts of the body black, transversely striated with olive; quills blackish, spotted with yellow on the outer, and whitish on the inner webs; rump and upper tail coverts red; forepart of the neck, breast, and under wing coverts grey brown; belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts olive;* tail black; the two outer feathers edged with grey; beneath olive; legs blackish.

Inhabits St. Domingo.

A.—*Picus Dominicanensis striatus minor*, *Bris.* iv. 67. t. 3, 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 60.
Pic rayé de St. Domingue, *Buf.* vii. 27. *Pl. enl.* 614.
 Rayed Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 588. 36. A. *Ind. Orn.* i. 238. 39. β

This is a trifle smaller than the last. Top of the head black; hindhead red; but the rest of the body little different in markings from the other, hence supposed to be owing to age or sex.

72.—PASSERINE WOODPECKER..

Picus passerinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 238. *Lin.* i. 174. *Gm. Lin.* i. 427. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 61. pl. 115. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 200.
Picus Dominicanensis minor, *Bris.* iv. 75. t. 4. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo: ii. 62.
 Petit Pic de St. Domingue, *Buf.* vii. 29.
 Le Charpentier brun et doré, *Voy. d'Azara.* iv. No. 258.
 Passerine Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 588. *Id. Sup.* 110.

SIZE of the last; length six inches. Bill grey; crown red; sides of the head rufous grey; upper parts of the body yellowish olive; beneath barred whitish and brown; on most of the upper wing coverts a white spot at the tip; the inner edges of the greater

* The vent falsely painted red in the *Pl. enlum.*

quills brown, dentated with whitish; the two first plain, as are the outer edges of all; the two middle tail feathers are brown, with two grey transverse spots on each margin, edged with olive; the two next the same, but of a darker brown; and the two outer ones mixed with grey; the exterior tipped with whitish; legs grey.

Inhabits St. Domingo, with the former; also Guiana, and as far South as Paraguay.

Some of these birds, from Cayenne, came under my inspection. Those which were called males answered the description above; one marked as a female, had the crown brown, otherwise like the male. In this last, the tail feathers were exceedingly worn at the ends, but in the others more rounded and pliant.

73.—TRINIDAD WOODPECKER.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill black, an inch long, a very trifle bending downwards; crown very deep ash, nearly black; at the hind part a crimson crest, pointed at the bottom and reaching lower than the nape; the rest of the neck behind, the back and wings, yellow olive; rump paler; upper tail coverts barred with buff; under wing coverts yellowish white; most of the quills the same within from the base, the greater part of their length; shafts yellow beneath, the first quill one inch long; the second two inches; the third half an inch longer; but the fourth longest; sides of the head pale ash-colour, nearly white, growing broader behind the eye; in the direction of the jaw a dusky black streak, minutely dotted with white; chin much the same, but the white dots more conspicuous and large; from the breast to the vent transversely barred with dusky and yellowish white; tail deep greenish black; the outer feather barred olive and buff; the next the same towards the end; the rest plain, but most of them have the margins yellow olive; legs greenish black.

Inhabits Trinidad.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

74.—BLACK-WINGED WOODPECKER.

Picus melanopterus, *Maxim. Tr. i.* p. 140.

THE whole plumage of this bird is white, excepting the wings, back, and part of the tail, which are black, and the eye encircled with a naked orange-coloured skin.

Inhabits Brazil; is esteemed as a new Species, and met with in the neighbourhood of St. Salvador.

75.—CAYENNE WOODPECKER.

Picus Cayanensis, *Ind. Orn. i.* 239. *Gm. Lin. i.* 428. *Gen. Zool. ix.* 240.

———— *striatus*, *Bris. iv.* 69. *Id. Svo. ii.* 61.

Le Charpentier d'un vert foncé, *Voy. d'Azara iv.* No. 252:

Petit Pic rayé de Cayenne, *Buf. vii.* 31. *Pl. enl.* 613.

Pico variado menor, *Gabin. de Madrid ii.* p. 51. *lam.* 59.

Cayenne Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn. ii.* 590. *Id. Sup.* 111.

LENGTH near seven inches and a half. Bill blackish; top of the head black; hindhead red; sides whitish; hind part of the neck and back yellowish olive, but the feathers of the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts have a black mark at the tips; throat black, minutely spotted with white; fore part of the neck and breast dull yellowish olive, with a small spot of black near the ends of the feathers, and some of them tipped with red; belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts yellowish, with a few black spots on the two last; scapulars and wing coverts dull olive, crossed with blackish bars; quills blackish, with yellow shafts, spotted outwardly with yellow, and within with white; tail black, the six middle feathers barred outwardly with dull olive, but the two middle ones have the inner webs marked with the same; the two outer ones barred black and rufous, with yellow shafts; legs grey.

Inhabits Cayenne.—In a collection of birds from this place was one with a streak of crimson on each side of the jaw; which was probably a male of this species. Azara's bird seems to differ; it is between eleven and twelve inches long, and the bars on the body said to be yellowish green: the latter is constantly found in Paraguay, and always in pairs.

76.—YELLOW WOODPECKER.

- Picus flavicans*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 240. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 202. pl. 35. ××××
 — *exalbidus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 428.
 — *Cayanensis albus*, *Bris.* iv. 81. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 63.
Pic jaune de Cayenne, *Buf.* vii. 32. *Pl. enl.* 509.
Charpentier jaune, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 171.
 Yellow Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 591.

LESS than our Green Woodpecker; length nine inches. Bill yellowish white, above an inch long; hindhead crested; head, neck, and whole body, dirty white; from the lower jaw to the ears, on each side, a red stripe; wing coverts brown, with yellow edges, some of the greater ones mixed with rufous on the inner web; quills brown or rufous; tail black; legs grey.

The female wants the red band on the side of the head, which is seen in the male.

Inhabits Cayenne, where it is common, and called Charpentier jaune. It makes the nest within old rotten trees, forming an entrance with its bill from without; at first it is horizontal, but declines downwards as soon as it has pierced through the sound part, till the hole is at last a foot and a half below the first opening. The female lays three white, and nearly round eggs; and the young are hatched about the beginning of April. The note of this bird is a kind of whistle, six times repeated, of which the two or three last are in a graver accent than the others.

Some specimens are of the dirty white above mentioned, and others of a light yellow.

77.—FERRUGINOUS WOODPECKER.

Picus cinnamomeus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 240. *Gm. Lin.* i. 428. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 59. pl. 111.

Gen. Zool. ix. 209. pl. 35. ×××××

Pic mordoré, *Buf.* vii. 34.

Pic jaune tacheté de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 524.

Ferruginous Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 592. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 159.

SIZE of the Green Species; length eleven inches. Bill black; head crested; the crest of a dark yellowish cream-colour; upper parts of the body reddish cinnamon-colour, marked sparingly with yellowish white spots; on each side of the throat a large spot of crimson; the lower part of the back yellowish ash-colour; tail and legs black.

The female wants the red on the under jaw. One of this sex was in the Leverian Museum, having a pale bill, with a black base; crest buff-colour; rump, lower belly, sides, and thighs dirty yellow; vent pale rust-colour; inside of the quills marked with both dark and pale spots; quills and tail dusky; the rest of the plumage as in the male.

Inhabits Cayenne, Guiana, and other parts of America. Buffon calls his colour on the upper parts a bright, brilliant, gilded, red,* and the crest and rump yellow. The bird from which the description of the male is taken, in the collection of General Davies.

78.—BLACK-BREASTED WOODPECKER.

Picus multicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 240. *Gm. Lin.* i. 429. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 205.

Pic à cravate noire, *Buf.* vii. 35. *Pl. enl.* 863.

Black-breasted Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 593.

SIZE of the last. Bill pale; head, throat, and neck behind orange yellow; the lower part of the last, fore part of the neck, and

* Un beau rouge vif, brillant, et doré. This is no doubt his *mordoré* colour; but in all the specimens which I have seen, it has been more of a rust-colour, or cinnamon.

breast black; head crested; back and wings bright rufous; on the last here and there a few spots of black; also on the tail, the end of which is black; the quills are marked with black; belly and vent ferruginous buff; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana, where it is called Toucoumari.

79.—RED-CHEEKED WOODPECKER.

Picus undatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 241. *Lin.* i. 175. *Gm. Lin.* i. 432. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 206.
Red-cheeked Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 594. *Edw.* pl. 332.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill brownish; from the angles of the mouth, passing under the eyes, is a broad plat of red feathers; the whole bird is of a lion-colour, or orange, inclining to olive, marked with dusky bars; legs dusky.

Inhabits Guiana, and Surinam.—The above description taken from Mr. Edwards.

80.—RUFIOUS WOODPECKER.

Picus rufus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 241. *Gm. Lin.* i. 432. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 753. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 207.
Pic roux, *Buf.* vii. 36. *Pl. enl.* 694. 1.
Rufous Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 594.

THIS is scarcely as long as the Wryneck, but rather stouter; length six inches. Bill pale; the whole bird more or less rufous; the breast and belly, wings, and tail darker than the rest, and the rump and back paler; the whole body throughout waved with black streaks, in different shades; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana. We have met with more than one of this kind, with a streak of crimson on each side of the under jaw.

A.—Rufous Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 111. *Ind. Orn.* i. 241. 48. β .

This is of an intermediate size between the two last; length eight inches. It is marked in the same manner, and has a large patch of crimson under the eyes; quills dusky, spotted with ferruginous; the tail barred and tipped with black; the bars of the breast so much broader than on the rest of the under parts, as to give the appearance of a black breast on first inspection; legs horn-colour.

It seems not improbable, that the Red-cheeked and the Rufous Woodpeckers differ merely from age or sex, and that the present is a connecting Variety.

The last was brought from Cayenne, and is also found at Guiana.

81.—YELLOW-BELLIED WOODPECKER.

Picus varius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 232. *Lin.* i. 176. *Gm. Lin.* i. 438. *Bris.* iv. 62. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 59. *Klein* 27. 10. *Georgi* 165. *Vieill. Am.* ii. 63. pl. 118. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 168. *Pic varié de la Caroline*, *Buf.* vii. 77. *Pl. enl.* 785.
 Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 574. *Id. Sup.* 109. *Cat. Car.* i. 21. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 166. *Kalm. Trav.* ii. 87. *Bartr.* 287. *Amer. Orn.* i. pl. 9. f. 2.

LENGTH seven inches and a half; breadth thirteen. **Bill** lead-colour; crown of the head red, bordered on each side with black; hindhead pale yellow, continuing in a streak over the eyes on each side; through the eyes a black band, and beneath this another of pale yellow, passing down on each side of the neck; chin red, surrounded with black as a crescent; lower part of the neck and breast brown black;* belly pale yellow, mixed with black; sides, thighs,

* In some birds brown.

and under tail coverts white, crossed with bands of brown; upper parts in general black, but the wings are marked with white spots, as in many other Woodpeckers; down the middle of the back buff-colour, mottled transversely with zigzags of dusky and black; upper tail coverts spotted black and white; the two middle tail feathers black, marked on the insides of the shafts with white, and two or three of the outer ones black, with white spots on both webs; legs pale lead-colour.

The female has the crown red, but without the red on the throat; nape and back black, with dusky, pale, yellowish white spots, and a white streak down the middle of the wing.

In the young bird, the crown of the head is brown, with pale spots; sides of the throat, and across the breast, mottled in bars of pale and dark brown; belly pale yellow; the upper parts yellowish, spotted with black on the back; wings and tail as in the adult; but the legs paler than in the old bird.

Young of both sexes have the crown black, and deep scarlet; and this last colour is seen in the young males.

Inhabits North America; called by some the Sap-Sucker; makes a circle of holes round apple trees, and by means of the bill sucks out the juice or sap; called in Hudson's Bay, Mehisewe Paupastaow; common in Pennsylvania; comes into orchards in October, but rarely seen among the settlements in summer; associates with the Downy Species, having nearly the same manners, and lays four white eggs; a nest met with the 25th of May.

A young female bird, in the Leverian Museum, had the throat mottled brown and yellowish, without any black surrounding it, or any red on the chin, but the crown red, surrounded with black, as in the adult male, but paler.

Whether this Species inhabits any part of the European Continent has not come to our knowledge; but it is said by Georgi to frequent the Lake Baikal.

82.—MINUTE WOODPECKER.

Picus minutus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 243. *Gerin.* t. 194. 2. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 44. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 211. pl. 30.

Yunx minutissimus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 423.

Picus Cayanensis minor, *Bris.* iv. 83.

— *minutissimus*, *Pull. n. Nord. Beytr.* iii. t. 1. f. 2.

Le tres petit Pic, *Buf.* vii. 37. *Pl. enl.* 786. 1. *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 170.

Le Charpentier nain, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 260.

Minute Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 596.

SIZE of a Wren; length three inches and a half; extent of wing six. Bill black; top of the head blackish, minutely dotted with red, so as to appear at a distance wholly of the last colour; hindhead dotted in the same manner with white; sides of the head brown, with white spots, but less numerous; plumage on the upper parts of the body dirty greyish, or rufous brown; on the under greyish white, the feathers bordered with brown; quills and tail brown, with paler edges; legs brown.

One of these, supposed a female, had the whole crown black, with minute spots of white, each feather being tipped with it; the plumage above olive green, the ends of the feathers pale, or dusky yellow, especially the wing coverts; all beneath marked with alternate dusky and olive yellow bars; the under wing coverts rufous white; quills dusky, with pale edges.

Buffon mentions his bird as having the head gold-colour, like the Gold-crested Wren; but in the *Pl. enlum.* referred to by that author, I see no difference of colour in the crown from the rest of the body. Whether this last bird, therefore, is the true female, and the one supposed to be so, above mentioned, is uncertain; if the female, the other, no doubt, is a young male.

This Species inhabits Cayenne, but by no means common. We have seen two, answering the first description, from Trinidad; and

learn, from Azara, that it is found in Paraguay and Buenos Ayres. M. Temminck agrees with Gmelin in joining it with the Wryneck.*

83.—GOLD-WINGED WOODPECKER.

Picus auratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 242. *Lin.* i. 174. *Gm. Lin.* i. 430. *Ph. Trans.* 62. 387.
Borowsk. ii. 134. t. 17. *Spalowsck. Vog.* ii. t. 25. *Vieill. Amer.* ii. p. 66. pl. 123.
Gen. Zool. ix. 213. pl. 36. +

Picus Canadensis striatus, *Bris.* iv. 72. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 61.

— *major alis aureis*, *Kalm It.* iii. 42.

Cuculus alis deauratis, *Klein Av.* 30.

Pic à ailes dorées, *Buf.* vii. 39.

Pic rayé de Canada, *Pl. enl.* 693.

Le Charpentier des Champs, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 25.

Gold-winged Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 597. *Id. Sup.* 111. *Cates. Car.* i. t. 18. *Kalm Trav.* ii. 86. *Arct. Zool.* No. 158. *Cook's last Voy.* ii. 297. *Bartram* 287. *Am. Orn.* i. pl. 3. f. 1.

LENGTH twelve inches; breadth nineteen and a half; weight about five ounces. Bill one inch and a half long, black, somewhat bent, and contrary to others, rounding, not square, being only ridged at the top, with a sharp point; top of the head, nape, and neck behind, pale ash-colour; below the nape a longish patch of crimson; sides of the head, chin, sides, and fore part of the neck, pale dull yellowish red, or rufous; through the eye, at the base of the lower jaw, a long black mark; back, scapulars, and wing coverts grey brown, striated across with black lines; rump whitish; breast, belly, and sides whitish yellow, each feather marked with a roundish spot of black at the tip; on the middle of the breast a large black crescent; thighs, upper and under tail coverts, black and white mixed; quills brown, with yellow shafts, spotted with brown on the outer edge; tail blackish, outwardly edged with grey,

* See *Analys.* p. lxxx.

the outmost feather dotted with whitish on the margin; beneath yellow, more or less black at the ends, which are somewhat bifid; shafts of all but the two middle ones yellow half way from the base.

The female differs chiefly in wanting the black whisker on the jaw, and having the general colours less vivid.

Inhabits Canada, Virginia, Carolina, and we believe many other parts, as far as Mexico and Paraguay; plenty about New Jersey and New York, where it is called by some Hittock, Pint, and Flicker, by others High-hole. The two first names arise from the note, and the last no doubt from the situation in which it places the nest; it is seen for the most part on the ground, rarely climbing the trees, like others of the genus, except occasionally to sit on the branches; lives for the most part on insects, woodlice, berries, Indian corn, and commonly is so fat as to be thought very palatable for food; is called by some the Lark Woodpecker. Visits the neighbourhood of Albany Fort, in the northern parts of America, in April, leaving it in September, and called Outhee-quan-now or Outhe-quan-nor-now, from the shafts of the quills and tail being yellow; is not unfrequent in Georgia, where it stays the whole year; chiefly found on the sides of ponds, generally on the ground, but when disturbed flies up into the trees; in defect of insects will eat dogwood, and other berries, and in the winter those of the sumach; but is particularly fond of the seeds of the red cedar, on which it grows very fat; builds chiefly in old trees, and will often make a hole for the nest in hard and sound wood; lays from four to six plain blush-coloured eggs, upon the chips within.

Capt. Cook, in his last voyage, found this at Nootka Sound.

84.—YELLOW-SHAFTED WOODPECKER.

Picus cafer, *Ind. Orn.* i. 242. *Gm. Lin.* i. 431. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 215.

Gold-winged Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 599. 49. A.

RATHER less than the last. The bill exactly shaped as in that bird, and brown; on each jaw a stripe of crimson, like a whisker; plumage above brown, beneath vinaceous, marked with round black spots; the under part of the wings pale red, the colour of red lead; tail black, pointed, each feather bifurcated at the tip, as in the Gold-winged Species.

I have seen two of these, which came from the Cape of Good Hope; as also another smaller, not more than six inches long. Bill black; upper parts of the body, brownish ash-colour, with obsolete dusky spots; crown plain brown ash; nape crimson; chin, throat, and sides of the neck dusky white, with a mixture of dusky spots on the jaw; shafts of the quills yellow; tail dusky yellow, with black spots, and yellow shafts; legs black. The rump was not whitish, nor of a paler colour than that of the back.—This last was among some drawings done in India.

85.—ABYSSINIAN WOODPECKER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill dusky lead-colour; forehead dusky buff, the rest of the crown and nape crimson; upper parts of the body olive-brown; wing coverts darker, with whitish spots; quills the same, each marked with three or four roundish spots of white on the inner margin, and dotted with white on the outer, the third quill the longest; upper tail coverts crimson; tail spotted as the quills, the shafts brown above and yellow beneath; the under wing coverts whitish, with a mixture of brown; on each side of the margin pale

dusky white; all the under parts from the chin, dusky white, with numerous, longitudinal streaks of brown; legs dusky; shape of the tail rounded at the end, but the two middle feathers in proportion longer than the others, shafts of all of them yellow at the base.

Inhabits Abyssinia.—In the collection of Mr. Salt.

86.—GOLD-SHAFTED WOODPECKER.

Le petit Pic à baguettes d'or, *Levail. Afr. vi. 25. pl. 253. m. & fem.*

BIGGER than our Little Woodpecker. Bill and legs brown; irides yellowish; forehead first brown, then black, behind elongated, and crimson; over the eye a white streak; body above dusky black, with undulated yellowish white lines; chin white; cheeks dusky white; quills spotted with yellow, and yellow shafts; tail the same; body beneath yellowish white, dashed and mixed with dusky.

The female has the colours less brilliant, and the crown wholly black, but at a certain age has a small patch of red on the crown.

The young male like the female: in the first feather the red may be seen on the hindhead.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, on the East Coast at Groote vaders Bosch, and various other parts of Africa; lays five or six pure white eggs, and both sexes sit on them in turn.

87.—CRIMSON-BREASTED WOODPECKER.

Picus olivaceus, Ind. Orn. i. 243. Gm. Lin. i. 431. Gen. Zool. iv. 216.

Le Pic Laboureur, *Levail. Afr. vi. p. 27. pl. 254.*

Crimson-breasted Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn. ii. 599.*

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill two inches, in shape like that of the Gold-winged, colour black; upper parts of the head,

neck, and body dusky olive brown, faintly dotted with paler brown; rump very pale crimson, marked with spots of a paler colour, in the same manner as the rest of the upper surface; quills dark brown, crossed on each side of the web with oblique, pale, cream-coloured bars; throat and neck before dusky brown, faintly spotted with a paler colour; lower part of the neck, and breast pale crimson, not unlike the breast of a Linnet; vent dusky brown, crossed with faint bars of a paler colour; shafts of the quills and tail yellow; the latter two inches long, black above, and yellow beneath, with the ends bifid as in the Gold-winged Species.*

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.—From the collection of Sir Joseph Banks.

In Levaillant's bird, the throat, and neck before are white, growing red on the breast and belly; tail feathers tinged on the sides with red; irides yellow red. In the young the brown on the upper parts tends to greyish ash-colour; the red on the rump, or any other part of the body, is scarcely discernible; and the irides grey. He adds, that the bills are for the most part covered with dirt, occasioned by scratching up the insects and larvæ of beetles, from the ground, and digging after them with the bill; though at other times the bird uses the tongue like other Woodpeckers, and that several of them live in society with great harmony.

88.—BATAVIAN WOODPECKER.

LENGTH almost nine inches. Bill horn-colour; crown and nape crimson, mixed on the crown with ash-colour; in the direction

* From the similarity of the bill of this bird to that of a Cuckow, it has been by Linnaeus and others, formerly ranked with that Genus, though wanting one of the common manners, viz: that of climbing trees; but the rigidity of the tail feathers, and the usual length of tongue seen in the Woodpecker, independent of other characters, have determined later authors to rank it with the last named Genus. To this the Cape and Crimson-breasted may be added, from all their bills being shaped in the same manner.

of the lower jaw a streak of crimson; from the nostrils, through the eye, and the sides of the head dirty buff; back and wings fine olive green, with numerous buff-coloured dots; quills plain brown within, with golden yellow shafts, marked with white on the inner webs, and with buff-coloured dots on the margin of the outer; chin, throat, breast, sides, and thighs yellowish buff, marked with minute black dots; middle of the belly plain buff yellow; tail stiff, dusky at the end, with yellow shafts, and marked on each web with eight or nine bars of yellow; legs brown.

In the Museum of Mr. Bullock; said to have been brought from Batavia.

* * WITH THREE TOES.

89.—NORTHERN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.

Picus tridactylus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 243. *Lin.* i. 177. *Faun. Suec.* No. 103. *Gm. Lin.* i. 439. *Act. Stock.* 1740. p. 222. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. 388. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 56. *Georgi reise* 165. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 138. *Spalowsk. Vog.* iii. t. 16. *Decouv. Russ.* i. 100. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 246. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 402.

Picus hirsutus, *Vieill. Am. Sept.* ii. pl. 124.

Picus tridactylus anomalus, *Mus. Petr.* 368. *Gerin.* t. 180.

Tridactylia hirsuta, downy *Tridactylia*, *Gen. Zool.* ix. 219. pl. 38.

Three-toed Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 600. *Id. Sup.* 112. *Edw.* pl. 114. *Arctic Zool.* ii. No. 158.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill dusky; the under mandible white; tips of both dusky, and broader at the base than in any of the tribe; crown of the head golden yellow; sides of the head, before and beneath the eye, dotted black and white; from the eye, on each side, a streak of white; down the middle of the back white; upper parts of the body and wings black; on the coverts a

few white spots; quills spotted with white; chin, throat, and breast white; belly transversely striated black and white; the tail consists of ten feathers,* the two middle ones black, spotted on the inner webs with white; the others black, more or less marked with orange buff at the ends, except the outmost, which is white, and the outer web buff-colour the whole length; the legs have three toes only, two before and one behind; colour black; shins covered half way with down.

The female is the same in all things, except the crown of the head, which is black, marked with perpendicular lines of white; in some the whole crown is white.

This species is found in many of the northern parts of Europe; in Switzerland; on the high mountains of Lapland and Dalecarlia;† as well as in Siberia‡ and Austria;§ common also among the Alps. The specimen from which the above description is taken came from Kamtschatka. It is almost as common as other species in Siberia.— Inhabits the parts about the lake Baikal. ||

A.—Length nine inches and three quarters. Bill one inch and three quarters; colour black, near the base horn-colour; middle of the crown deep yellow; from the nostrils a line of white passes on each side under the eye, finishing below the ears; above this the rest of the head is black, as are the upper parts and sides of the neck; the whole of the back, wing coverts, and second quills black; the greater quills the same, but the three or four next the body are spotted on both webs with white, and the others on the inner webs

* Pallas says, there are twelve—it is a new observation. In the above specimens were only ten.—See *Spic.* No 6. p. 11. note c.

† *Faun. Suec.*

‡ *Hist. Ois.* vii. 79.

§ *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 49.

|| Georgi—is also found about Woronesh; the male has a yellow head, the female a white one, and has more white in her than the male; it will sometimes eat grains. *Dec. Russ.* i. 101.

with the same; beneath the white streak under the eye is another of black, mixed with a little white; the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, white; but the sides are barred with black and white; the tail consists of ten feathers, the four middle ones are wholly black, the next half black and half rufous white, obliquely divided, the very tips black; the outer but one the same, but the end half wholly white, and the exterior feather white, except the inner web just at the base; legs black.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay, and other northern parts of America.—The one last described received from the late Mr. Hutchins. Dr. Forster says, that they are met with about Severn River, but not very common there, that they live in woods, and feed on the worms picked out of the trees; the weight two ounces; length eight inches; breadth thirteen; irides dark blue. I have had several from the last named place, which varied much in size; the largest nine inches and three quarters. Some had the sides of the belly barred black and white, others not; some had the back plain black, in others it was spotted with white; but all were probably of one sex, as the heads were yellow at top: at another time I received one in which the top of the head was neither yellow nor white, but black like the rest of the body.—Not uncommon in Siberia, frequent in the Switzerland Alps; very rare in Germany, or elsewhere on the European Continent.

A Woodpecker with three toes only, said to be shot in Scotland, in Mr. Donovan's collection; see his *Catal.* No. 170.

90.—SOUTHERN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.

Picus varius Cayanensis, *Bris.* iv. p. 54. *Id.* Svo. ii. 56.

Picus undulatus, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 69.

Tridactylia undulata, waved *Tridactylia*, *Gen. Zool.* ix. 220.

Southern Three-toed Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 601. 51. A. *Bancr. Guian.* 164?

SIZE of the Northern Three-toed Woodpecker; length eight inches and a half; breadth fourteen inches and a quarter. Bill six-

teen lines long, cinereous; crown of the head red, the rest of the head, neck behind, back, and rump black; as are also the scapulars and wing and tail coverts; on the back and rump some transverse spots of white; beneath the eyes a stripe of white, beginning at the bill; all the under parts from chin to vent white, but the sides, thighs, and under wing coverts have a transverse mixture of black; quills black, spotted on both webs with white; the tail consists of ten feathers, the four middle ones black; the next black, but on the outer web, from the middle to the end, rufous white; and on the inner two rufous white spots, near the tip, which last is black; the two outer black at the base, the rest of the length white, with some spots of black within, the ends black; the wings reach, when folded, to about three-fourths on the tail; legs cinereous.

This is M. Brisson's description, who informs us, that it was from Cayenne, and in M. de Reaumur's collection.

91.—TIGA WOODPECKER.

Picus Tiga, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 117.—Horsfield.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Head crested; plumage above green glossed with orange; crown, nape, back of the neck, and rump crimson; sides of the head and forepart of the neck white, streaked longitudinally with five black and white lines; under parts of the body varied with black and white, and black on the breast; the scapulars very deep, but paler on the belly; quills and tail soot-colour, the former fasciated with white, the latter plain; toes two before and one behind.—Inhabits Java.

END OF VOL. III.

GENERAL HISTORY

OF

BIRDS.

BY JOHN LATHAM, M. D.

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

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

VOL. IV.

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1822.

ORDER II. PIES.

(CONTINUED.)

GENUS XXVIII.—JACAMAR.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 Green J. | | A Var. | | 4 Paradise J. |
| A Long-tailed green J. | | 3 Rufous-tailed J. | | 5 White-billed J. |
| 2 Great J. | | | | |

THE bill is long, strait, sharp-pointed, quadrangular* for the most part.

Nostrils oval, placed near the base.

Tongue short, pointed.

Legs feathered before as far as the toes, which are situated two forwards, and two behind.

This Genus is much allied to the Kingsfisher, but the toes are differently placed. The food of the Jacamar is by no means the same, as it frequents moist woods, and feeds on insects alone, whilst the Kingsfisher, in general, inhabits streams of water, and has a peculiar address in taking the young fry of fishes, on which it feeds. We are not further acquainted with the manners and œconomy of the Genus here treated of; and in respect to the nest and eggs, we believe that nothing is known concerning them.

* See a transverse Section at the bottom of the Plate.

1.—GREEN JACAMAR.

Galbula viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 244. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 223. pl. 39.

Alcedo Galbula, *Lin.* i. 181. *Gm. Lin.* i. 459.

Galbula, *Bris.* iv. 86. *Id.* Svo. ii. 65. *Gerin.* t. 184.

Jacamaciri, *Raii* 44. *Will.* 96. *Id. Engl.* 139. pl. 22. *Klein* 28. 15. • *Edw.* pl. 334.

Le Jacamar, *Baf.* vii. 220. pl. 10. *Pl. enl.* 238. *Spalowsk. Vog.* 1. t. 8. *Vosm.*

Monog. 1768. t. 4. *Ois. dor. (Jacam.)* p. 2. pl. 1. *Robert Ic.* pl. 4.

Der grüne Glanzvogel, *Schmid Vog.* p. 42. t. 28.

Cupreous Jacamar, *Gen. of Birds*, p. 60. pl. 3.

Green Jacamar, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 603.

NEARLY the size of a Lark; length eight inches and three quarters; extent of wing nine inches and a half. Bill black, two inches long, square, a trifle incurvated, and sharp at the point, at the base some stiff hairs, pointing forward; irides blue; plumage in general most brilliant green, glossed with copper and gold, in different lights; chin white; throat and breast glossy green, like the back; belly and vent rufous; the tail of ten feathers, cuneiform in shape, the two middle ones three inches and a quarter long, the outer very short; legs greenish yellow, very short, and weak; claws black.

In some birds the throat is rufous* as well as the belly; and in others the chin is yellowish instead of white.

I do not learn the distinction between the sexes, but that figured in the *Genera of Birds*, is said to have less green on the back; and the breast, belly, and part of the back are of a variable copper-colour.

Inhabits Guiana and Brazil, in moist woods, preferring such to the more dry spots, for the sake of insects, on which it feeds: is a solitary bird, seldom seen except single, and keeping generally in the thickest parts: its flight quick, but short, perching on branches of a middling height, where it sits all night, and frequently part of

* Jacamar à Gorge rousse, *Ois. dor.* i. (*Jucam.*) p. 4. pl. 2, considered by the author of this work as a distinct Species.



Long tailed green Tanager.

the day, without stirring.—Though these birds are solitary, yet they are far from scarce, as many may be met with. They are said to have a short and agreeable note.

The natives of Guiana call this bird Venetore, and the Creoles Colibri des grands Bois, Humming Bird of the Great Woods. Is found in such plenty in some parts of Brazil, as to serve for food, being esteemed by many for the table.

A.—*Galbula cauda longiore*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 241. 1. β .
Long-tailed Green Jacamar, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 605. pl. 26.

This Variety has the tail much longer in proportion, that part being full five inches in length; the upper parts of the plumage very brilliant, and the ferruginous colour of the belly very clear; the chin and throat white.

I observe among the drawings of Mr. Dent, a very small one, not exceeding three inches in length, to the base of the tail: it is not unlike the adult in colour, with a white spot on the chin, and a mark of the same under the eye. This is no doubt a young bird.

2.—GREAT JACAMAR.

Alcedo grandis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 245. *Gm. Lin.* i. 458. *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 20.—Note (b.)
Nat. Misc. pl. 833. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 227. pl. 40. *Levail.* pl. 6.
Le Jacamiciri, *Ois. dor.* i. (*Jacam.*) p. 8. pl. 6.
Great Jacamar, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 605.

LENGTH nearly eleven inches. Bill two inches long, very stout, broad at the base, and black; general plumage above fine gilded copper-green, beneath fine ferruginous; the chin is first gilded green, then a patch of white, but no green below the white as in the Green Species; greater quills dusky; sides of the head and

chin green. Tail five inches and half long in the middle, but the outer feathers scarcely two; above it is golden green, beneath dusky; feet very small, feathered on the outside to the toes, within plain.

Inhabits Surinam, and feeds on insects.—In the collection of Mr. Leadbeater is a fine and perfect specimen. That mentioned by Dr. Pallas, was in the Prince of Orange's Museum, at the Hague; it has been figured by Vosmaer. Said not to be uncommon in Brazil.*

A.—Length twelve inches. Bill from the gape to the point one inch and a half, dusky black, a trifle bent; plumage of the head and upper parts most brilliant green, having a gloss of blue on the forehead, chin, and cheeks; on the throat a large spot of white; from thence the rest of the parts beneath are dull ferruginous, paler at the vent; the tail three inches and a half long, rounded at the end, and the wings, when closed, reach to the base; the greater quills are dusky black, with the outer webs glossy green; legs pale ash-colour.

Inhabits South America. I met with this in the collection of Lord Seaforth; and suppose it to differ in sex only from the other.

3.—RUFIOUS-TAILED JACAMAR.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill two and a quarter long, black; head and sides, including the eyes, the hind part and sides of the neck, back, and wings most brilliant gilded green, with a gloss of copper in various lights, the same continuing round neck above the breast, as a collar; above this, the chin and throat are white; breast, and all beneath fine rufous, paler at the vent; greater quills

* *Maxim. Trav.*

dusky, the lesser as the back ; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers gilded green like the back, and three inches and a half in length ; all the others fine rufous, the outer one two and three quarters long ; wings reach one fourth on the tail ; legs dusky.

Inhabits Cayenne. One of these is in my own collection, and I have seen others in various Cabinets of Natural History.

4.—PARADISE JACAMAR.

Galbula Paradisea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 245. *Lin.* i. 181. *Gm. Lin.* i. 458.

——— *longicauda*, *Bris.* iv. 89. t. 5. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 66. *Gerin.* t. 185. *Spalowsk.* *Vog.* iii. t. 18. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 225.

Ispida Surinamensis, *Klein* 36. 9.

Jacamar à longue Queue, *Buf.* vii. 222. *Pl. enl.* 271. *Ois. dor. (Jacam.)* 5. pl. 3.

Swallow-tailed Kingfisher, *Edw.* pl. 10.

Paradise Jacamar, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 605. *Id. Sup.* 113.

SIZE of a Lark ; length eleven inches and a half. Bill almost two inches and a half long and black, much pointed at the end, and square in shape, somewhat compressed on the sides ; head dull violet brown ; throat, neck before, and under wing coverts white ; the rest of the plumage dull green, very deep, and in some lights appearing almost black, in others glossed with violet and copper bronze ; the tail composed of twelve feathers of unequal lengths, the two middle ones six inches long, the next three inches and three quarters, the outer one only an inch ; legs black.

The female differs, in having the colours less brilliant. I have observed one of these birds with the crown brown, and the colours every where more dull except the wings, which were very brilliant coppery green : most probably a female or young bird. A specimen of this was in the collection of Mr. Bullock.

Inhabits Surinam and Cayenne, and feeds on insects; is seen more often in the open places than the first species; flies farther at a time, and perches on the tops of trees; frequently found in pairs, being not so solitary a bird: the note also differs, being a kind of soft whistle, often repeated, but not heard a great way off.

5.—WHITE-BILLED JACAMAR.

Galbula albirostris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 245. *Gen. Zool.* ix. 226.

Le Venetou, *Ois. dor.* (*Jacam.*) p. 6. pl. 4.

White-billed Jacamar, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 113.

RATHER smaller than the Green Jacamar; length seven inches. The bill quite strait, scarcely one inch and a half long, and white, except the end half of the upper mandible, which is dusky; on each side at the nostrils three or four stiff bristles; plumage on the upper parts in general deep glossy green, inclining to brown on the crown; on the chin a triangular white spot, just under the bill; within the spot pale rufous; under parts of the body rufous, but deeper; quills dusky; tail short, much rounded at the end, the feathers green, the two outer ones on each side rufous; legs black.

Some of these have the plumage more dull, and the chin not white; top of the head, and all beneath, pale rufous; and such are supposed to be females.*

I met with one of these, many years since, in the collection of the late Dr. Hunter, supposed to have come from South America; and another is said to be in the Prince of Orange's collection at the Hague.

* *Ois. Dor.*

A.—Length eight inches. Bill nearly two inches, pale yellow, the end half of the upper mandible black; plumage above fine gilded green, beneath wholly rufous; crown glossy greenish black, with a mixture of glossy blue at the nape; the same colour bounding the green on the under jaw; tail three inches long; the two middle feathers as the back, the others more or less rufous, the two exterior wholly rufous; legs pale.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

GENUS XXIX.—KINGSFISHER.

<i>* With four Toes.</i>				
1	Great Brown		C Var.	A Little
2	New-Holland		D Var.	B Var.
3	Cape	22	Collared	C Var.
4	Gurial		A Var.	41 Crested
5	Great African	23	Green-headed	A Seban
	A Var.	24	Venerated	B Var.
	B Var.		A Var.	42 Eastern
6	Beautiful	25	Respected	43 Ternate
7	Black and White	26	Black-winged	A Var.
	A Var.	27	Black-capped	44 Cayenne
	B Var.		A Luzonian	45 Amazonian
8	Egyptian		B Var.	46 Cinereous
9	New-Guinea		C Var.	47 Belted
10	Smyrna		D Indian	A Louisiane
	A Great Gambia	28	Black-backed	B American
	B Great Bengal	29	Libyan	C Jaguati
11	Coromandel	30	Nubian	48 Brazilian Spotted
12	Black-winged	31	Ferruginous-bellied	49 Spotted
13	Dun	32	Common	50 Rufous and Green
14	Meningting	33	Baboucard	51 White and Green
15	Biru	34	Red-headed	52 Brazilian
16	White-headed		A Var.	53 Surinam
17	Tenroujoulon	35	Purple	54 Supercilious
18	Crab-eating	36	Rufous	A Little Green
19	Senegal	37	Blue-headed	55 Trinidad
	A White-headed		A Blue Tody	56 White-billed
	B Blue and White		B Var.	** <i>With three Toes.</i>
20	White-collared		C Var.	57 Tridactyle
21	Sacred	38	Rose-cheeked	58 Luzonian
	A Var.	39	Blue-breasted	59 Javan
	B Var.	40	Indian	60 Azure
				A Var.

BIRDS of this Genus have the bill long, strong, strait, and generally sharp-pointed.

Nostrils small, and in many hid in the feathers.

Tongue, short, broad, sharp at the point.

Legs short, three toes before, and one behind, except in a few species, which have only three toes in all; the three lower joints of the middle one united closely to those of the outermost.

Every part of the world is furnished with one or other of the Kingsfisher tribe, but it appears that Europe possesses only a single species.

Most of the Genus frequent rivers, and live on fish, the singularity of catching of which is admirable: sometimes hovering over the water, where a shoal of small fishes is seen playing near the surface; at other times waiting with attention on some low branch, hanging over the water, for the approach of one swimming within reach; in either case dropping like a stone, or rather darting with rapidity on its prey; when seizing it across in the bill, it retires to a resting-place, to feast on it, which it does piecemeal, bones and all, without reserve, afterwards bringing up the indigestible parts, in the manner of Birds of Prey.

The wings of most the Genus are very short, yet the birds fly rapidly, and with great strength.

1.—GREAT BROWN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo gigantea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 245.

—— *fusca*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 454.

Grand Martin-pêcheur de la nouv. Guinée, *Son. Voy.* 171. t. 106. *Buf.* vii. 181.

Pl. enl. 663.

Martin chasseur, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxviii.

Giant Kingsfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 53.

Great Brown Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 609. *Id. Sup.* ii. 143. *White's Journ.* pl. in p. 137. *Phillip. Bot. Bay*, pl. ia p. 287.

THIS is the largest species yet known; length eighteen inches. Bill very large, strong, thick at the base, bent at the end, and three inches and a quarter long; the upper mandible black, the under

white, with the base black; the feathers of the head elongated sufficient to form a moderate crest: these are narrow and brown, streaked with paler brown; sides of the head above the eye, and hind part of the head, dirty white, with a mixture of dusky; beneath the eyes and sides of the neck deep brown; back and wings olive-brown; lower part and rump fine pale blue green; outer edges of the quills blue; within, and the tips black, the base of some of them white, forming a spot; tail five inches and a half long, rounded at the end, barred ferruginous and steel black, with a purple gloss; the end for one inch white; under parts of the body dirty white, marked transversely with narrow dusky lines; legs yellow.

The female has a crest, but it is smaller, the crown plain deep brown; body beneath white, encircling the neck as a collar at the lower part; back and wings olive-brown; some of the middle coverts tipped with glossy greenish white; quills greenish brown, base of several of the feathers white, forming a spot on the outer edge; sides of the body mottled with dusky; tail as in the male, but less glossy; legs deep brown.

Inhabits New-Guinea: described from specimens in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks. Sonnerat's bird was two inches shorter.—It is found also in New-Holland, but by no means numerous, and rarely seen in pairs: feeds on insects, worms, and sometimes seeds; for the latter has been found in the stomach: the note compared to human laughter, which should give the idea of cheerfulness; hence called the Laughing Bird, or Laughing Jack-Ass; nothing is known concerning the nest or eggs, as they have never been met with. The natives call it Goo-ge-na-gan: it varies in having more or less white in the wings: it is a bird of slow and short flight, and when on the wing seems to proceed with difficulty: from head to tail decreases much in size, and the feet are very small in proportion to the bird.

There is also in New-Holland a smaller Variety, being only ten inches in length, but differs too little in colouring to need a separate description; is known by the same name among the natives as the larger one.

2.—NEW-HOLLAND KINGSFISHER.

SIZE of the Great Brown Species. Bill the same in size; colour brown, the under mandible pale; head, neck, and breast, pale ash-colour, streaked across with dusky lines; chin white; head furnished with a crest, consisting of elongated narrow feathers, streaked with brown; shoulders dusky black; lower part of the back and rump fine glossy verditer blue; wing coverts mixed with the same; quills black, edged with deep blue; tail deep dirty greenish blue, irregularly marked at the end with white; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the Museum of the Linnæan Society. This seems to have great affinity with the former, yet differs in many points, as may be seen, by comparing them together. We will not however be positive of being distinct as a species.

3.—CAPE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 246. *Lin.* i. 180. *Gm. Lin.* i. 455.

Ispida Capitis Bonæ Spei, *Bris.* iv. 488. t. 36. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 181.

Martin-pêcheur du Cap. de B. Esp. à gros bec, *Buf.* vii. 184. *Pl. enl.* 590.

Cape Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 610. *Id. Sup.* 114. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 65.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill large, above one inch thick at the base, and three inches and a half in length, colour red with a blackish tip; top of the head ash-colour, verging to fulvous; upper part of the body blue green, inclining to ash; the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts glossy blue green; greater quills blue green on the outside, the inner webs ash-colour; shafts of the wings, and tail feathers black above, and whitish beneath; under parts of the body fulvous; chin white; legs red.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.—A specimen in the *Leverian Museum* had a streak of brown behind the eye; the crown brown, mixed with darker brown; and several of the prime quills black for a good way from the end; but in other things answering to the above description.

One greatly similar, in some Chinese drawings, which came under my inspection, had the name of Tye-tzoy. I have also seen representations of it, in three different collections of drawings done in India. Found also in Ceylon.

A specimen of one of these, sixteen inches in length, in Mr. Bullock's Museum.

4.—GURIAL KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill three inches and seven-tenths long, very strong, and red, with a brown point; eyelids scarlet; irides brown; head, cheeks, and nape brown, and the feathers on both sides turned up to a longitudinal ridge in the centre, from whence they hang down the neck in a kind of crest; chin white; neck, breast, belly, thighs, sides under the wings, and tail coverts tawny yellow; the feathers of the breast margined with brown; the rest of the plumage more or less blue; quills black, the outer edges blue, except at the tips; tail rounded at the end, four inches long, consisting of ten feathers, colour green, varying to blue; legs red.

Inhabits India, and is the Maas Runga and Maas Gurial of the Bengalese, which two words are generic; the first universal, and signifies fond of fish; the last confined to the larger species of *Alcedo*, and means, that they are as desirous of fish as Alligators. Found in the neighbourhood of Calcutta all the year, building the nest in mud-walls. I am assured by Dr. Buchanan, that the above is distinct, otherwise we might have supposed it to be a Variety of

the Cape Species; and it is not unlikely to prove the same sort, mentioned to have been seen in drawings from India, in the last paragraph relating to that bird;

5.—GREAT AFRICAN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo maxima, *Ind. Orn.* i. 246. *Gm. Lin.* i. 455. *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 14. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 144.

A Fowl frequenting the Rivers, *Bosm. Guinea* 251. pl. p. 262.

Great African Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 611. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 55.

SIZE of a Crow. The bill large, strong, compressed, and black; the upper mandible longer; feathers of the head and nape elongated into a small crest; the upper parts of the body deep lead-colour, the under ferruginous; crown of the head and wings darker than the rest, as is the middle of each feather in general; the plumage marked with numerous spots of white, every feather having five spots; viz: two on each side, and one at the tip; on the sides of the neck a stripe, dotted with white, beginning at the cheeks, and descending obliquely down the neck; chin white; throat and fore part of the neck black; the rest of the under parts pale ferruginous, and in some birds, deep sanguineous; quills black, tipped with white, with a series of white spots on each side; those on the inner web placed transverse; the wings, when closed, reach beyond the middle of the tail, which is even at the end, and marked as the quills; legs deep black, the outer toe connected to the middle one only half way.

The female differs, in having the throat, and half the neck pale ferruginous, instead of black; the rest of the under parts white, transversely marked with narrow lines of black.

Inhabits Africa.—Dr. Pallas says, that he has seen many of them, all of which have been brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

A.—Martin-pêcheur huppé, *Buf.* vii. 188. *Pl. ent.* 679.
Great African Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 612. 3. A.

Length sixteen inches ; upper parts blackish grey, spotted transversely with white ; breast, vent, and under tail coverts rufous ; the rest of the under parts white. Bill black ; legs rufous.

This also inhabits Africa, and is probably a Variety of the last, if not also connected with the following.

B.—Size of a Jackdaw ; length sixteen inches. Bill stout, two inches and a half long, black, the extreme tip white ; irides brown ; round the eye white ; the feathers of the head long, and form a large crest ; they are narrow, margined and tipped with white, otherwise black ; the sides of the head, and on the ears the same colour ; the rest of the neck, breast, and under parts white ; sides of the neck marked with dusky streaks ; back, wings, and tail dusky black, with numerous spots of white ; those of the wing coverts round, on the back transverse ; quills barred with white ; tail rounded at the end, four inches and half in length, and barred with transverse white spots as the quills ; tips of all white ; the quills reach to the middle of the tail ; legs pale blue, claws black.

Inhabits India, and seems not far different from the Great African Species, but wants the black on the throat, and fore part of the neck, the under parts being wholly white, having no tinge of rufous. I am indebted to Gen. Hardwicke for the above description, but have not been able to obtain an account of the manners or name.

6.—BEAUTIFUL KINGSFISHER.

Dacelo pulchella, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 175.

LENGTH eight inches. General colour of the plumage above fasciated with sea-green, black and white; the head brown bay; crown azure; chin and throat whitish; belly pale ferruginous.

Inhabits Java, and is a most beautiful species: native name Tenke-watu. We have met with one, which nearly answers to the above description. This had the top of the head black, wings black; quills and tail very fine blue; chin white; belly and under wing coverts fine ferruginous. Bill and legs red.—Said also to inhabit Java.

7.—BLACK AND WHITE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo rudis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 247. *Lin.* i. 181. *Gm. Lin.* i. 457. *Hasselq. It.* p. 243. *Id. Engl.* 197.

Ispida ex albo & nigro varia, *Bris.* iv. 520. t. 39. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 190. *Klein* 36. 8.

Le Martin-pêcheur pie, *Buf.* vii. 185. *Pl. enl.* 62.

Pied Kingfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 63. pl. 7.

Black and White Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn* ii. 612. *Edw.* pl. 9.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill near three inches long, and black; head and hind part of the neck black, the feathers edged with white on each side, so as to form longish lines of this last colour; on each side of the head a stripe of white, from the base of the upper mandible, passing over the eye towards the neck; back, wings, and upper parts of the body, spotted irregularly with black and white; breast and sides the same; but the black spots are less; throat and under parts wholly white; quills spotted white and black; the tips of the greater black; tail white, with a black band near the end, which is

narrowest on the more outward feathers; besides which, the two outmost have two semicircular black marks, one on each side, near the margin; legs black.

Inhabits Asia and Africa. That described by Mr. Edwards, said to come from Persia; found also about the banks of the Nile,* and near Damanhour in Egypt. † I have likewise seen a specimen from China.

A.—Martin-pêcheur du Cap de bonne Esperance, *Pl. enl.* 716.

This is similar to the above, but smaller, being only eight inches in length. Bill black; top of the head black; back black; clouded with white; the other parts of the body mixed black and white, not unlike the first, but on the whole has a greater mixture of black in the plumage, and the head feathers elongated at the nape; across the breast a bar of black; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope; is found also in India, where it is called Wasterman-Sokalie ouadro ‡

B.—Length twelve inches. Bill two inches and a half long, black, less stout than in the Black and White species; the ridge of the upper mandible nearly strait; the under inclining upwards in a small degree; head crested at the back, crown black, with a few whitish streaks; from the nostrils a broad white streak, passing over the eyes to the hindhead; through the eye a broad one of black, marked as the nape, the neck otherwise white, also the rest of the under parts to the vent. but from the black streak on each side of the head a narrow one of the same descends to the breast, on which it forms a broad black band; back and wings black and white in

* *Hasselquist.*

† *Sonnini's Trav.* ii. p. 55, 121.

‡ *Lady Clive's drawings.*

spots; wing coverts white, with large round spots of black, and the same on the rump; tail white, with one bar of black, an inch broad, near the end; legs black.

This beautiful bird inhabits India. I observe in Gen. Hardwicke's drawings, that the wings are about half way on the tail; but in a specimen in my possession, they reach almost to the end of it.

8.—EGYPTIAN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Ægyptia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 247. *Gm. Lin.* i. 457. *Hasselq. It.* 245. 23.
 Egyptian Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 613. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 61.

SIZE of the Royston Crow. Bill blackish, two inches long, and more than half an inch broad at the base; the head, shoulders, and back brown, marked with oblong ferruginous spots; sides the same, with lucid spots of the same colour, broadest at the tips of the feathers; throat ferruginous white; belly and thighs whitish, marked with longitudinal, broadish, ferruginous spots; upper tail coverts quite white; quills spotted with white on the inner webs, chiefly at the tips; tail even at the end, inclining to ash-colour; legs pale green.

Inhabits Lower Egypt, about Cairo; builds in sycamore and date trees, and feeds on frogs, insects, and small fish, which last it meets with in the fields, when they are overflowed: its cry is not unlike that of the Common Crow.

9.—NEW-GUINEA KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo novæ Guineæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. 247. *Gm. Lin.* i. 456.
 Martin-pescheur de la nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.* 171. t. 107.
 New-Guinea Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 614. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 62.

SIZE of the Black and White Species. Bill and irides blackish; the whole plumage black, spotted, or marked with white irregularly;

on the head, back, and wing coverts, the spots are small and round; quills the same, but the spots of twice the size; the neck and belly have longitudinal ones, the feathers being, as it were, striped down the middle; on each side of the neck are two large spots, one above the other, the space between them narrow, and spotted like the rest of the neck; the upper one is in the shape of a pear, with the point upwards, and somewhat oblique, the under one round; legs blackish.

Inhabits New-Guinea.

10.—SMYRNA KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Smyrnensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 247. *Lin.* i. 181. *Gm. Lin.* i. 456. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 65. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 145.

Ispida Smyrnensis, *Bris.* iv. 499. *Id. Svo.* ii. 184.

Smyrna Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 615. *Alb.* iii. pl. 37. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 68. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 821.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill two inches long, dull red; irides whitish; head, neck, breast, belly, sides, thighs, under wing and tail coverts, elegant chestnut; throat white; on the breast a transverse band of the same, about half an inch in breadth; lesser wing coverts, and those next the body, dull green; the greater farthest from the body, the same, but within blackish; quills the same; the tail consists of twelve feathers, the two middle ones are dull green, and the outer edges of the others the same; within and beneath all of them are blackish; legs red.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of Smyrna.

A.—*Alcedo Smyrnensis*, *Lin.* i. 181. 11. B.

Ispida, *Klein Av.* p. 35. 7.

Ispida Madagascariensis caerulea, *Bris.* iv. 496. t. 38. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 183.

Martin-pescheur bleu et roux, *Buf.* vii. 182.

Grand Martin-pescheur de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 232.

Great Gambia Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 616. 7. A. *Edw.* pl. 8.

Length ten inches. Bill two inches and a half long, and dusky brownish red; head, neck, and under parts of the body, fine chestnut, deeper on the head, and hind part of the neck; throat dirty yellowish white; wing coverts nearest the body violet black; the outer ones beryl blue; the ten prime quills have the lower half the same without, but are white within; the rest of their length black; the remaining quills beryl blue on the outer webs, and black within, the whole length; the tail rounded at the end, blue above, all but the two middle feathers, blackish within; and all of them black on the under surface; legs red.

Inhabits Gambia and Madagascar; found likewise in Java, and there called Tenkeorang.—I have also seen the same bird among some drawings, copied from specimens in China, in Gen. Hardwicke's collection, made at Cawnpore, November 1798.

B.—*Ispida Bengalensis major*, *Bris.* iv. 501. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 184.

Martin-pescheur de la Cote de Malabar, *Pl. enl.* 894.

Great Bengal Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 616. 7. B. *Alb.* 3. t. 28.

Length ten inches and a half. Bill two inches and three quarters, bright red; irides fine yellow; head and behind the neck fine chestnut, extending a little way on the back; the back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail coverts, light bluish green; throat, fore neck, breast, and upper part of the belly white; on each side of the last five brown spots, pretty large; lower part of the belly, thighs, under tail coverts and sides chestnut; wing coverts part blue, part chestnut;

outsides and tips of the prime quills blue green; the insides and under parts blackish; legs orange.

Inhabits Bengal, where it is called Paula Gumma. I have observed one in which the crown, nape, and sides to the under mandible are black; otherwise in all respects as in the last described.

11.—COROMANDEL KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Coromanda, *Ind. Orn.* i. 252. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 174.

Martin-pescheur violet de Coromandel, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 212. pl. 118.

Coromandel Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 143. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 75.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill and irides reddish; the hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail of a reddish lilac colour, glossed in various lights with violet and sky-blue;* quills the same, but within of a yellowish rufous colour; on the rump a perpendicular, broad, bluish-white streak; throat white, the rest of the under parts light rufous; legs reddish.

Inhabits the Coast of Coromandel.—It seems to agree in many respects with the last species; found also in Java, where it goes by the name of Tengke-sumbo.

12.—BLACK-WINGED KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH eleven inches and a quarter. Bill very stout, more than two inches long; the upper mandible crimson, the base black, passing obliquely to the middle of the edge; tip black, the under mandible wholly so; top of the head cinereous; through the eye a black streak; chin and some way on the throat white; the rest of the neck, back, breast, and tail fine glossy greenish pale blue; wings black, with an oblique broad band of the same glossy blue, arising

* Mr. Woodford.

from the outward part of many of the quills being of that colour, from the base to the middle; the bastard wing is also half black, half blue; under wing coverts white; the inner webs of the quills white half way from the base; tail blue, rather deeper than the rest, dusky beneath; shape a little rounded, the outmost feather being about half an inch shorter than the two middle ones; all the under parts from breast to vent, dusky bluish white; legs crimson.

Inhabits Sierra Leone.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.

13.—DUN KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. **Bill** two inches, colour yellowish, more inclined to that of box; **head, neck, beginning of the back, and beneath the body,** pale brown, or dirty rufous, nearly white on the chin; and on the back and belly rufous brown; the feathers of the crown elongated, but scarcely to be called crested; wings and tail pale blue green; legs pale, almost white.

Inhabits Africa, and seems somewhat allied to the Senegal Species, but has a longer tail, and the wings reach only to the base.—Mr. Woodford.

14.—MENINGTING KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Meningting, Lin. Trans. xiii. p. 177.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. **Plumage** above dusky black; middle of the back sea-green; rump blue; beneath bay; throat, and a spot on the neck on both sides, white; a dusky white streak between the bill and eyes; and the scapulars marked with some spots of blue.

Inhabits Java, called there Meningting.

15.—BIRU KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Biru, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 172.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. General colour pale azure; quills brown within; chin, throat, and all beneath white.

Inhabits Java; called by the natives Meningting-watu.

16.—WHITE-HEADED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo leucocephala, *Ind. Orn.* i. 248. *Gm. Lin.* i. 456. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 798. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 174.

Martin-pescheur à tête et Cou couleur de paille, *Buf.* vii. 190. *Pl. enl.* 757.

Javan Kingfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 67.

White-headed Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 617.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill near three inches long, and red; head, neck, and under parts of the body white, with a tinge of straw colour; chin white; top of the head streaked with black; wings and tail deep greenish blue; back blue green; quills brown, edged with blue.

Inhabits the Island of Java, called there Tingke-buto

17.—TENROU-JOULON KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo flavicans, *Ind. Orn.* i. 248. *Gm. Lin.* i. 456.

Ten-rou-joulon, *Hist. gen. des Voy.* x. 459. *Buf.* vii. 191. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 617. 8. *Sect.* ii.

Flavescent Kingfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 82.

SIZE of a Lark. Bill red; head and back green; belly yellowish; tail of the finest blue imaginable.

Inhabits the Island of Celebes, and there called Ten-rou-joulon.

This has been thought by M. Buffon to vary but little from the last, but it is much inferior in size, and the head is expressly said to be green.

18.—CRAB-EATING KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo cancrophaga, *Ind. Orn.* i. 249.

Martin-pescheur, appellé Crabier, *Buf.* vii. 183. *Pl. enl.* 334.

Crab-eating Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 618. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 71. pl. 8.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill deep ferruginous; upper part of the body, and tail fine blue green; the outer edges of the quills the same, with black tips; on the wing coverts a large bed of black; behind each eye a streak of the same; the under part of the body pale fulvous yellow; legs ferruginous.

It inhabits Senegal, and called there Crabier; feeds on a small species of Land Crab found in the woods, and rarely or never frequents the water.

19.—SENEGAL KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Senegalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 249. *Lin.* i. 180. *Gm. Lin.* i. 455.

Alcedo-semicærulea, *Forsk. Faun. Arab.* p. 2. 5. *Gm. Lin.* i. 455.

Grand M. pescheur du Senegal, *Bris.* iv. 494. t. 40. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 182.

Martin-pescheur à tête grise, *Buf.* vii. 194. *Pl. enl.* 594.

Senegal Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 618, 9. A. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 72. pl. 9.

SIZE of a Starling; length nine inches. Bill two inches long; the upper mandible red, the lower black; head, throat, and neck, light grey, deeper on the head; between the bill and eye a black mark, reaching to the eye; back and scapulars blue; lesser wing coverts, and some of the greater ones nearest the body, black; the greater black, with the outer edges blue; quills white within at the base, the outer margins blue green; the rest of them for their whole

length, and tips black; tail black, the upper surface of the two middle feathers, and outer edges of all the others, blue green; legs black.

Inhabits Senegal, found also about Yemen, in Arabia, by Forskal, who minutely describes it. I observed in one, said to come from Sierra Leone, that the black space between the bill and eye, is larger, and quite surrounds the latter.

A.—*Alcedo submacroura*, capite colloque albis, &c. *Ind. Orn.* i. 249. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 619, 9. B.

Length above nine inches. Bill strait, an inch and a half long, red; irides hazel; head and neck dusky white; wings black, with a bar of blue across the middle; breast and belly ferruginous; some of the feathers of the former with yellowish margins, the inside of the wings is first ferruginous, then whitish, and afterwards dusky; tail blue above, dusky beneath; legs red.

Inhabits St. Jago, particularly a small islet in the harbour, called Quail Island; feeds on the blue land crabs, whose numerous habitations are round and deep holes in the dry parched soil; found also in Abyssinia, as I learned from the drawings of Mr. Bruce.

B.—*Martin-pêcheur bleu et noir du Senegal*, *Buf.* vii. 194. *Pl. enl.* 356, lower figure. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 619. 9. C.

This is rather larger than the Common Kingsfisher; length eight inches. Bill rufous; upper part of the head and neck bluish white; back, second quills, and tail deep blue; wing coverts and greater quills black; the upper parts rufous yellow; legs reddish.

Inhabits Senegal.

20.—WHITE COLLARED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo cærulea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 250. *Gm. Lin.* i. 454.

Ispida Indica torquata, *Bris.* iv. 481. t. 37. 2. A. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 179.

White-collared Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 620. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 94. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 269.

THIS is larger than our Common Kingfisher; length six inches and three quarters. Bill nearly one inch and three quarters long; grey at the base, and blackish towards the tip. The plumage fine blue above, and rufous beneath; on the throat very pale; above the eye, from the base of the bill, a white line, and another round the neck like a collar; under the eye a rufous spot; rump and upper tail coverts fine green; legs grey.

Inhabits the East Indies.

21.—SACRED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo sacra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 250. *Gm. Lin.* i. 453.

Sacred Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 621. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 78.

THIS is bigger and stouter than the Common Kingfisher; length nine inches and a half. The bill strong, depressed, one inch and three quarters long, and lead-coloured, but the under part of it is white; the head and below the eye on each side, as well as the upper parts of the body, light blue green, darkest about the ears; over the eye a pale ferruginous stripe, beginning at the nostrils, and meeting at the back part of the head; under the blue, beneath the eye, a narrow orange ferruginous stripe, and beneath that, on the nape, a band of blue; quills and tail blackish, the outer edges blue, appearing when closed wholly blue; all the under parts are white, with a tinge of buff-colour round the neck like a collar; legs black.

Inhabits Otaheite, and the other Society Isles in the South Seas; at the first it is called Kooto-o-oo*

A.—Sacred Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 621. 12. A. *Ind. Orn.* i. 250. 15. β .

This variety has a white band over the eye to the hindhead, instead of ferruginous; beneath this, at the nape, one of black, which is blue in the other; the scapulars also are more inclined to green, and darker than in the former bird; and the white on the neck, and sides of the breast, has each feather fringed with ash-colour; the knees of both are black, a very little way up on the outside.—In one of these was observed a very slender black line, dividing the white collar on the neck, in the middle.

B.—Sacred Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 622. 12 B. pl. 27. *Ind. Orn.* i. 250. 15. γ .
Lin. Trans. xiii. p. 174.

Size of the others. Bill the same; crown of the head greenish black; over the eye a ferruginous streak; beneath, and even with the eye, a broad black streak, passing to the hindhead, and surrounding it; chin and throat white; neck, breast, and belly pale ferruginous, passing round the neck as a collar, and the feathers of the latter margined with dusky; outside of the thighs blackish; back and wings like the head; rump pale bluish green; quills and tail blackish, the feathers margined outwardly with blue; legs dusky.

Inhabits Ulietea.—This Variety is also found in Java, and simply called Tengke.

C.—Sacred Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 612. 12. C. *Ind. Orn.* i. 251. δ . *White's Journ.* pl. iq. p. 193. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 79. Var.

In this the crown is blue, the feathers very long, and forming a crest; the rest of the head black; throat, and round the neck white;

* *Cook's last Voyage, Append.*

PL. LXI.



Sacred Kings-fisher.

a streak over the eye, the hind part of the neck, and the belly buff-coloured; vent black; wings and tail blue; round the knee black; legs brown.

This was found at Dusky Bay, New Zealand, and called Ghotarré.

D.—Sacred Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 114. 12. D. *Ind. Orn.* i. 251. 15. ε.

Crown of the head greenish black; over the eyes a streak, which is whitish before, and greenish behind; round the neck a white collar; back dusky black; wing coverts pale green, with yellowish edges; quills and tail black, edged with blue; under parts of the body whitish, tinged with dusky yellow on the breast; vent and under wing coverts very pale yellow.

Inhabits New Zealand, and there called Poopoo-whouroo-roa.

22.—COLLARED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo collaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 250.

Martin-pêcheur à Collier blanc, *Buf.* vii. 192. *Son. Voy.* 67. t. 33. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 623. 12. D.

Sacred Kingsfisher, *Phill. Bot. Bay*, t. p. 156. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 80.

ACCORDING to Sonnerat, it is less than a Blackbird. Bill black: the lower mandible yellow at the base; head, back, wings, and tail blue, tinged with green; the under parts of the body white, extending round the middle of the neck like a collar; legs blackish.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands. From the distribution of the colours, although not quite the same, this bird might pass for a further Variety of the Sacred Kingsfisher; but the bill seems in Sonnerat's figure to be longer, and more slender in proportion, and is nearly strait.—A specimen in Mr. Bullock's Museum had a bar of blue across the breast.

A.—In a Variety found in New-Holland is a rufous spot between the bill and eye, and from that a white stripe passing under the eye to hindhead: this is seven inches and a half long; the bill one inch and a half, under mandible pale at the base; legs red.

Another, called by the English, Vernal Kingsfisher, blue above, and pale rufous beneath; chin and vent nearly white; between the bill and eye a triangular rufous spot as in the other, but no white stripe under the eye.

These were supposed to be male and female.

23.—GREEN-HEADED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo chlorocephala, *Ind. Orn.* i. 250. *Gm. Lin.* i. 454. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 174.

Martin-pêcheur à tête verte, *Buf.* vii. 190. *Pl. enl.* 783. 2.

Green-headed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 620. *Nat. Mis.* pl. 525. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 77.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill blackish; head green, surrounded with a streak of black, appearing like a green hood; back dusky black, changing to blue green on the wings and tail; beneath from chin to vent white; tail dusky beneath; the quills and legs are also dusky.

Inhabits Bouro, one of the Molucca Islands, and seems somewhat allied to the Collared Species. Dr. Horsfield met with this in Java, where it is called Tengke-cheger.

24.—VENERATED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo venerata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 251. *Gm. Lin.* i. 453.

Venerated Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 623. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 81.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch and three quarters long, much depressed, and black, but the base of the under mandible for

above half an inch is white; plumage above light brown, in some parts mixed with greenish feathers, in others tinged only with glossy green; from the eye to the hindhead this last colour is very conspicuous, forming a kind of wreath round the back of the head, where it inclines to white; wing coverts brown, many of them margined with green; the secondaries the same, and several as long as the greater quills, which are only edged with green for about half their length; the under parts of the body are very pale; the tail not quite four inches long, rounded at the end, and coloured as the quills; the shafts of both quills and tail chestnut; legs dusky.

Inhabits Apye, one of the Friendly Isles, where it is sacred among the natives, as is that of Otaheite.

A.—In Mr. Woodford's drawings is one eight inches and a half long. Bill one inch and a half to gape, black; top of the head very pale brown, with a few dark streaks; over the eye, from the nostrils, a pale line, fringing the crown quite round like a wreath; head, neck, and back very pale brown; beneath from the breast dusky white; wings and tail greenish brown; legs red.

25.—RESPECTED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo tuta, *Ind. Orn.* i. 251. *Gm. Lin.* 453.

Respected Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 624. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 81.

SIZE of the Common Kingfisher; length eight inches and a half. Bill depressed, black, and one inch and a half in length, the lower mandible white; the upper parts of the body are olive-green; over the eye a white streak; round the neck a collar of greenish black; under parts of the body from the chin white; tail longish; legs black.

Inhabits Otaheite, and there called Erooro; is held sacred,* and not allowed to be killed or taken.

26.—BLACK-WINGED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo melanoptera, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 174.

LENGTH ten inches. The head and scapulars are black; back, rump, and belly blue; quills sea-green, tips and under sides brown, marked with broad white bands; the throat, and a collar round the neck sooty bay colour; tail sea-green, beneath brownish.

Inhabits Java, known there by the name of Tengke-urang.

27.—BLACK-CAPPED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo atricapilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. 251. *Gm. Lin.* i. 453.

Martin-pêcheur, à Coiffe noire, *Buf.* vii. 189. *Pl. enl.* 673.

Black-capped Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 624. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 465. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 70.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill large, and of a bright red; the head and hind part of the neck are black; back, tail, and middle of the wings deep glossy violet-blue; the shoulders, wing coverts, and ends of the wings black; throat, fore part of the neck, and breast white † encircling the neck at the lower part near the back; belly pale rufous; legs red.

Inhabits China.

* These birds are probably esteemed as sacred, on account of their being seen frequently flying about the Morais or burial places.—*Parkin. Journ.* 70. But the Kingsfisher is not the only animal held sacred by the Islanders, as Herons, Rats, and Flies, enter the same list.—*Parkin. Journ. Errat.* p. 22. *Forst. Voy.* i. 519.—Women and children were most afraid of doing injury to the Kingsfisher; yet all persons did not mind it, for some of the natives were ready to point them out for our people to shoot at.—*Forst. Voy.* i. 378. If fancy, therefore, the whole was no more than what is paid by tender minds to the Red-breast and Wren, in England, only carried to a greater length.

† One in Lord Mountnorris's drawings had the collar and under parts very pale rufous.

A.—*Martin pêcheur de Luçon*, *Son. Voy.* 65. t. 31. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 625. 15. A. *Ind. Orn.* i. 251. β.

Less than a Blackbird. Top of the head, and behind the neck brown; this surrounds the eye, and passes below it on each side, to the middle of the upper mandible; from the nostrils to the eye a whitish stripe; the upper parts and middle of the back brown; rump and upper tail coverts glossy sky-blue; tail deep blue; wing coverts brown; quills blackish blue in the middle, and dull black at the ends; throat to vent white; in the middle of each feather a longish brown streak; round the lower part of the neck the white passes round it like a collar.

Inhabits the Island of Luçon.

B.—Black-capped Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 626. 15. B. *Ind. Orn.* i. 252. 18. δ.

Length ten inches. Bill thick, two inches and a half long, and red; body above black, mixed with ferruginous, the feathers of the head longest; quills and tail blue green within, and shafts dark coloured; throat and breast white; on the last some of the feathers are tinged with pale green; belly ferruginous brown; legs red.

Inhabits the South Sea, but what part uncertain.

C.—Black-capped Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 115. 15. C.

Length eleven inches. Bill four inches, colour deep red; the head and all above the body deep blue; wing coverts dusky black; quills the same, with the inner webs of many white, and the tips of all black; the under parts of the body white, running back like a crescent at the lower part of the neck; legs black.

I met with this in the collection of the late Mr. Boddam.—It appeared as a Variety of the Black-capped, if not differing in sex.

I have also seen a drawing, in which one sex had the top of the head, and dark parts of the wings and quills, brown instead of black.

D.—Length eleven inches. Bill one inch and three quarters, red, and stout; the head, even with the under jaw, pale rufous brown; neck and under parts pale rufous yellow; wings pale blue green; back and rump pale verditer blue; tail blue, but deeper; quills black; legs dull red.

Inhabits India.

28.—BLACK-BACKED KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill from the gape to point nearly two inches, stout, and crimson; head, neck, and breast pale brownish ash-colour; top of the head and sides much darker; chin very pale, but not quite white; belly, thighs, vent, under wing and tail coverts ferruginous; at the beginning of the back a portion of black; but the rest of the back, rump, and tail fine lucid blue, deepest on the last, the under part of which is dusky, in shape rounded at the end; scapulars and wing coverts black, the outer webs of the secondaries glossy blue for the greater part of the length, the prime ones the same half way from the base, but within for the same space white; legs red, claws black.

Inhabits Sierra Leone.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.

29.—LIBYAN KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill stout, one inch and a half long, dull red, with a dusky point, the upper mandible wholly dusky; crown

full of narrow, longish feathers, which may be erected as a crest, the colour of them pale ash, streaked with black; behind the eye a dusky streak, passing towards and surrounding the nape; neck and all round dusky white, with a narrow dusky streak down the shafts of the feathers; chin and throat plain white; breast and belly pale yellowish dun, with narrow, long, blackish streaks; vent the same, but not streaked; back and rump fine blue; lesser wing coverts and scapulars brown; greater coverts whitish, with black ends; the rest of the wing pale greenish blue, except the ends of the quills, which are black, the edge of the wing from the bend half way white, and the greater quills white not far from the base; tail short; dusky blue; the wings reach to about half the length; legs pale red.

Inhabits Senegal.—From the collection of Gen. Davies. I found also a specimen among Mr. Salt's birds, from Abyssinia, shot at Chelicut, in the bed of a brook, closely shaded with trees and shrubs.

One, in the collection of Mr. Comyns, had the dusky black streak continued from behind the eye wholly round the hindhead; the greater quills white a little way from the base, forming a spot; the rest of the length for one inch and a half dusky; the second quill fringed with pale blue; and the middle of the back and rump of this last colour, very bright, and the greater wing coverts streaked brown and white, forming a longish patch on the wing.

This was brought from Sierra Leone.

30.—NUBIAN KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill stout, one inch and a half long from the gape, upper mandible dusky, the lower orange, with a dusky tip; head crested, and streaked as in the last described, but darker; the middle of the back fine blue; scapulars and wing coverts

brown, the margins of some of the last dusky white; quills white within half way from the base; greater quills dusky, outer margins deep blue; all beneath from the breast dusky white, tending to buff beyond the breast, streaked with narrow lines of black in the middle, and broader ones on the sides; tail deep blue; legs orange.

In the collection of Mr. Salt, and probably differs in sex from the last described; for though the distribution of colours is not far different, it has the black streak from behind the eye to the nape.

31.—FERRUGINOUS-BELLIED KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH nearly nine inches. Bill from the gape two inches and a quarter, very stout, at the base near three quarters of an inch, declining by degrees to a point, colour pale dusky yellow; crown of the head and nape, and each side as low as the jaw, black; chin and throat to the breast dusky white, passing round the neck in a narrow collar; back dark, toward the rump pale glossy blue; wing coverts clouded, glossy blue; quills dusky, edged outwardly with bluish; beneath from the breast deep ferruginous; tail blue; legs yellow.

The other sex has the lower part of the white throat, and collar inclining to rufous; tail deep rufous instead of blue; but whether this is the male or female we are not informed.

Inhabits the South Seas, but the place not ascertained.

32.—COMMON KINGSFISHER.

- Alcedo Ispida, *Ind. Orn.* i. 252. *Lin.* i. 179. *Mus. Ad. Frid.* i. 16. *Scop.* i. No. 64.
Gm. Dn. i. 448. *Raii* 48. A. 1. *Will.* 101. t. 24. *Bris.* iv. 471. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 176.
Klein 33. 1. *Id. Stem.* t. 5. f. 1. a. b. *Id. Ov.* t. 4. C. *Frisch* t. 223. *Mull.* No.
 105. *Brun. in App. Gesn. Av.* pl. in p. 513. *Faun. Arag.* p. 73. *Bor. Nat.* ii.
 143. *Schoef. El.* t. 41. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. 534. *Id. Ed.* 2d. ii. 1106. *Shaw's Zool.*
Lect. t. 59. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 129. *Tem. Man.* 262. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 423. •
 Eissvogel, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 56. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 3. *Naturf.* ix. s. 5. *Id.* xiii. 182.
Id. xxii. 121.
 Uccello pescatore (Santa Maria), *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 39. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 99. *Zinnan. Uov.*
 116. t. 22. f. 106. *Gerin.* t. 493. *Spal. Vog.* iii. t. 17.
 Martin-pescheur, *Buf.* vii. 164. pl. 9. *Pl. enl.* 77. •
 Der gemeine lasur blaue Eissvogel, *Schmid Vog.* 52. t. 40.
 Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 626. *Id. Sup.* 115. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 88, pl. 38. *Id. fol.* 82.
 pl. 1. *Id.* 1812. i. 326. pl. 42. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 280. A. *Albin.* i. pl. 54. *Collins's*
Birds, pl. 2. f. 4. & pl. 11. f. 2. *Bradl. Nat.* t. 11. f. 1. *Will. Engl.* 146. pl. 24.
Bewick ii. pl. p. 19. *Lewin Birds*, ii. t. 52. *Walcot Birds*, i. t. 52. *Donov.* iv.
 t. 100. *Grav. Br. Orn.* ii. pl. 13. *Wood Zoogr.* i. 449, pl. 20. *Pult. Cat.* p. 6.
Shaw's Zool. viii. 80. pl. 10. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THIS, the most beautiful of British birds, is in length seven inches, in breadth eleven, and weighs one ounce and a quarter. Bill near two inches long, and black, but the base of the under mandible is yellow; irides red; top of the head, side and wing coverts dark green, changing into blue; and marked with transverse spots of a brighter, and very lucid blue; the tail deep blue; but the middle of the back, and the tail coverts are bright azure; at the base of the upper mandible an orange spot, at the upper corner of which is a small patch of white, and under that a black mark; behind the eye a broad rufous orange-coloured stripe, passing a little way on each side of the neck, and beneath this, a patch of white; chin white, with a tinge of rufous; the rest of the parts beneath rufous orange; legs red.

I do not find any material difference between the male and female.

This is a common species in England, as well as in the greater part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Specimens have been received from China, Bengal, Ceylon, and Egypt,* precisely the same as to colours with ours; that from China seemed to us smaller, and was called Ju-loang. Belon remarks his having met with it in Romania and Græcia;† and Scopoli notices it as a bird of Carniola,‡ where it remains the whole year, as in England; and indeed, it bears in general the rigour of the colder climates, so that it has gained among the Germans the name of Eiszvogel, or Ice Bird.§ Olina speaks of it, as not regarding the ice or cold;|| and Gmelin assures us that it is found in Tartary, Siberia,** and Russia, though only in the temperate parts. It is an uncommon bird in Denmark,†† and not at all found in Sweden, as it does not enter the list of birds in the Fauna Suecica of Linnæus. It certainly bears the cold of our climate sufficiently well, yet there are few winters in which some of these birds do not appear to perish from cold, as to my knowledge several have been found frozen stiff by the sides of even running water, without the least sign of any mark of violence. It is chiefly seen about fresh water streams, but not unfrequently in the neighbourhood of salt water rivers.‡‡

M. Daubenton is said to have kept Kingsfishers in a cage for several months, by means of small fish put into basins of water, on which they have fed, for they refused all other kinds of nourishment.

The Kingsfisher lays as far as seven||| semi-transparent white eggs, in a hole in the bank of a river or stream which it frequents; sometimes two or three feet in depth, always ascending, and very frequently makes use of an old rat's hole for that purpose; at the

* Sonnin. *Tr.* ii. p. 55.

† *Nat. des Ois.* p. 220.

‡ *Scop. Ann.* i. 55.

§ *Gesner. Av.* 551.

|| *Uccel.* p. 39.

** *Voy. au Siber.* ii. 112.

†† *Muller.*

‡‡ It has been seen at times balancing itself over the water, in which a great many small round shining beetles* were swimming swiftly in a circular, and which it makes its prey.—*Br. Zool.* 1812. V. i. 335.

||| Gesner says, as for as nine, *Av.* p. 514. C.

* *Gyrinus natator*, or Glimmerchaffer, *Lin.*—See *Wood's Illustr. of Insects*, part i. p. 19. pl. 5.

end, which is hollowed out, and enlarged, is found a bed of fish bones, on which the eggs are laid, and the young hatched; and it is observed that it is not the remains of the fish on which it feeds, which foul the habitation, as the bird swallows the fish, bones and all, and brings up the indigestible parts, like the birds of prey.*

The Tartars and Ostiaks are said to make use of the feathers of this bird as a love charm, and put the bill, feet, and skin into a purse, as a preservative against misfortunes.† The Kingsfisher, too, has given rise to many fictions, to be met with among the poets, and accounts of old authors: two, at least, of which we know to be untrue—the one, its capability of calming the sea for a certain number of days—the other, its preventing the depredation of moths on woollen cloths, if kept among them in the wardrobe;‡ again, it is asserted, that if one of these birds is suspended by a string, it will, by turning about, shew a change of weather; but the effect is produced by the string alone, which coils and uncoils according to the dryness or moisture of the atmosphere.

The more antient classical, as well as other writers, have noticed the Kingsfisher. Virgil ranks it among the singing birds, and makes its song to be equal with that of the Acanthis,§ probably either our Siskin or Linnet, if not the Goldfinch; all of which have pleasing notes; but so distant is the Kingsfisher from a songster, that we cannot learn that it has any note whatever beyond that of a scream, frequently uttered whilst flying;|| nor were Ceyx and his wife, who, according to Ovid, were changed into Alcyons, remarked for

* *Orn. Dict.* † *Arct. Zool.*

‡ It has been called Oiseau de teigné, Drapier, and Garde boutique, from the supposed property of preserving woollen from being moth-eaten; but so far from preserving them, it falls a prey itself to the moth, equally with other birds.

§ *Littoraque Halcyonem resonant, et Acanthida dumi.*

Virg. Georg. iii. l. 338.

Pliny, too, talks of it as a Singing Bird.—See *B. X. ch. 32.*

|| Col. Montagu in his *Orn. Dict.* says, that the young birds in the nest are continually chirping, when impatient for a supply of food from their parents, insomuch as often to betray the situation of their nest.

singing before their transformation;* we may, therefore, presume, that the Halcyon of old authors, if really a singing bird, is not likely to prove the Kingsfisher, at present known under that appellation; but, the reader will find this more fully treated of in the British Zoology, to which we refer him.

33.—BABOUCARD KINGSFISHER.

Ispida Senegalensis, *Bris.* iv. 485. t. 39. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 180. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. 423.
Le Baboucard, *Buf.* vii. 193. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 618. 16. A.

SIZE of the last; length six inches and a half. Bill brown; head and hind part of the neck dull green, each feather tipped with a brighter green spot; on the sides of the head are two fulvous spots, the one between the bill and eye, the other behind the latter, and very small; the back fine blue green with a small mixture of brown; rump and upper tail coverts bright blue green; throat pale yellow; the under parts of the body orange; the scapulars dull green; wing coverts the same, tipped with bright blue green; quills brown; the outer edge green, the inner orange; the lesser the same, but the inner margins brown; tail brown, the two middle feathers, and the outer edges of the others blue green; legs reddish.

Inhabits Senegal, whence it was sent by M. Adanson. It has many things in common with the European one, and by some supposed to be the same, but it is most probably a distinct species.

Ovid. Metam. Lib. xi. l. 745.

34.—RED-HEADED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo erithaca, *Ind. Orn.* i. 253. *Lin.* i. 179. *Gm. Lin.* i. 449.

Ispida Bengalensis torquata, *Bris.* iv. 503. *Id. Svo.* ii. 185.

Martin-pêcheur à front jaune, *Buf.* vii. 195.

Bengal Kingfisher, *Alb.* iii. pl. 29.

Red-headed Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 629. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 95. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 317.

SIZE of the Common Species; length six inches and a quarter; Bill one inch and a half long, and red; upper part of the head dull red; on the forehead a yellow spot; on each side of the head a streak of black, from the base of the bill, through the eye; behind it another band of deep blue; the hind part of the neck encircled with a collar of white; from this to the rump, deep blue; the rump itself, upper tail coverts, and tail, dull red; throat white; sides of the head, under the eyes, and all beneath fine yellow; wing coverts and quills light ash-colour; legs bright red.

Inhabits Bengal.

A.—Red-headed Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 629. A. *Gen. Birds* 61. pl 5.

Less than the former. Bill red; near the base of the upper mandible a white spot; head and back part of the neck orange red; from each eye, towards the back, a purple line, terminating in a white spot, and within that one of black; chin white; back a rich blue, the lower part of it light purple; wing coverts black, edged with blue; quills black; breast and belly yellowish white; legs red.

Inhabits India, and somewhat resembles the following.

35.—PURPLE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo purpurea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 253. *Gm. Lin.* i. 449.

Martin-pêcheur pourpré, *Buf.* vii. 199. *Pl. enl.* 778. 2.

Purple Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 630. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 96. pl. 11.

SIZE of the last. Bill red ; head, rump, and tail gilded rufous, with a tinge of blue and purple ; back and wing coverts rich blue black ; quills black ; behind the eye a light purple streak, which finishes at the back part with bright blue ; throat white ; the under parts of the body gilded rufous white ; legs red.

Inhabits the East Indies ; brought from Pondicherry.

36.—RUFIOUS KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Madagascariensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 254. *Lin.* i. 179. *Gm. Lin.* i. 449.

Ispida Madagascariensis, *Bris.* iv. 508, t. 38. f. 1. *Id. Svo.* ii, 187.

Martin-pêcheur roux de Madag. *Buf.* vii. 199. *Pl. enl.* 778. 1.

Rufous Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 631.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. Bill sixteen lines long, and red ; plumage on the upper parts of the body rufous ; throat and fore part of the neck white ; the rest to the vent rufous white ; quills blackish ; tail the same with the two middle feathers, and the outer edges of all the rest rufous ; legs red.

Inhabits Madagascar, and seems much allied to the Purple Species.

37.—BLUE-HEADED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo cæruleocephala, *Ind. Orn.* i. 254. *Gm. Lin.* i. 449.

Martin-pêcheur à tête bleu, *Buf.* vii. 198.

Petit Martin-pêcheur du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 356.—upper figure.

Blue-headed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 631. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 100.

LENGTH four inches and a half. **Bill** thirteen lines long, and red; crown bright blue, waved with blue green; back and wings blue; quills blackish; throat white; the rest of the under parts rufous; legs red.

Inhabits Madagascar, also India: there called Lokao mukié.

A.—*Todus cæruleus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 266. *Gm. Lin.* i. 444.

Alcedo pusilla, *Nat. Misc.* p. 159. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 101.

Todier bleu à ventre rouge, *Buf.* vii. 229.

Todier de Juida, *Pl. enl.* 783. *Salern. Orn.* 126.

Martin-pêcheur à dos bleu, *Ann. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat.* ii. p. 441. t. 62. f. 2.

Blue Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 659.

This is no more than three inches and a half long. **Bill** flesh-colour; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail deep blue; throat white; beneath the eye a purplish spot; sides of the head, neck, and belly fine orange; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits Whidah, in Africa. I have seen in some a few spots of blue on the wing coverts.

B.—*Alcedo cæruleocephala*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 254. 27. γ.

Blue-headed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 115.

Length four inches. **Bill** red; crown barred blue and black, the feathers margined with rufous; the rest of the head to the breast

rufous yellow; back and wing coverts fine blue; quills and tail rufous brown; belly white; legs red.

C.—Blue-headed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 631. 20. *Sect.* ii.

This differs from the last in having a white tuft on each side of the neck near the wing. I received this from Guinea, from whence the other Varieties were had; we are informed also, that they inhabit the Province of Congo; Var. A. being common at Malemba, on the borders of streams, and near the sea coasts, where it is called Tounzi; is very tame, and frequently seen to fly to the right and left, for the purpose of telling the way to travellers, as the Negroes think, on which account no one attempts to injure it.

D.—*Alcedo ultramarina*, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 21. pl. 901. *Daud. An. Mus. Nat.* ii. 443.

This is a small Species, of which the bill is whitish, tip fulvous; plumage blue, beneath fulvous; crown subcristated, striped transversely with black.

Inhabits Malemba, in Africa. Dr. Shaw thinks is most like the Crested, but inclines to believe it a new species.

38.—ROSE-CHEEKED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo ultramarina, Ultramarine Kingsfisher, *Daud. Ann. Mus. H. Nat.* ii. p. 443?
Nat. Misc. xxi. pl. 901?

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill one inch long, fine red; crown of the head very deep blue, the feathers edged with obscure paler blue; back, rump, and wing coverts fine deep blue, marked on the latter with paler blue spots; quills and tail dusky, edged with blue; the upper tail coverts reach half way on the tail, giving

the whole a blue appearance; chin white; sides of the head, and all beneath pale rufous, passing round the neck as a collar; on each cheek a large rose-coloured, purplish patch; legs pale yellow.

One, supposed to be a female, had no paler spots on the wings, and the rose purple patch on the cheeks much smaller; the greater quills, with the inner webs, rufous for three-fourths of the length, as also the tail feathers; legs red.

Inhabits Africa; supposed to have comé from Sierra Leone, or Malemba.

39.—BLUE-BREASTED KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH scarcely five inches. Bill one inch and a half, black; the head on each side even with the eyes, and bill blue; between the nostrils and eye a white streak; beneath from the chin white, passing round the neck in a narrow ring, or collar; body above, and wings verditer blue, coming forwards in a broad belt over the breast; from thence the belly, thighs, and vent white; on the crown and wing coverts some lighter coloured, and glossy feathers, mixed; quills black; under wing coverts white; tail blue; legs pale red.

This is a most elegant species, although the plumage consists only of two colours, viz: verditer blue and white. Its native place uncertain, supposed to be Africa.

40.—INDIAN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Bengalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 254. *Gm. Lin.* i. 450.

Ispida Bengalensis, *Bris.* iv. 475. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 177. *Klein Av.* 34. 2.

Martin-pêcheur de Bengale, *Buf.* vii. 201.

Little Indian Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 631. *Edw.* pl. 11.—lower figure. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 102.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill sixteen lines, black, with the base of the lower mandible flesh-coloured; upper parts of

of the body blue green; the head transversely striped with deep blue; through the eye passes a rufous streak towards the neck on each side; throat white; under parts of the body rufous; wing coverts blue green; the feathers tipped with bright blue; quills and tail brown; the last consisting of twelve feathers, edged with blue green; legs dull red,

A.—*Ispida Bengalensis minor*, *Bris.* iv. 477. *Id.* Svo. ii. 178. *Klein*, 342. *Ind. Orn.* i. 255. 25. β .

Little Indian Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 632. 21. A. *Edw.* pl. 11. upper figure.

This is rather less. Instead of the rufous streak through the eye, it has two spots, one at the base of the upper mandible, the other behind each eye; quills and tail brown.

Both these came from Bengal, and may be varieties, if not differing in sex; said to be called Chute Maus Runga by the Musulmen, and Maus Runga at Bengal; frequents the bushes near the water about Calcutta, making the nest in banks or in mud walls; eggs white.

B.—Little Indian Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 144.

In *Vosmaer's Monog.* 1768, t. iv. are two of the genus, which seem to belong to this, or the Blue-headed species; both are rufous yellow, more or less, but one of them has a blue back; these are the size of the common species.

C.—*Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 144. *Parag.* ii.

This is smaller than the last. Bill red brown; general colour greenish grey; under the ear a white patch; second quills blue; tail dusky; under parts of the body dull red; legs lead-colour.

I met with this last among the drawings of the late Mr. Pigou. It inhabits China, and there called Taaou-yu-tchin, signifying the catcher of fish. We have separated this and the following into two, according to their synonyms, but think it most probable that they form but one species.

41.—CRESTED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo cristata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 255. *Lin.* i. 178. *Gm. Lin.* i. 447. *Seb. Mus.* i. t. 63. f. 4. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 145. *Naturf.* xiii. 182. *Bechst. Deutchs.* ii. 539. *Nat. Misc.* i. t. 13.

Ispida rostro luteo, *Klein Av.* 35. 5.

— *Philippensis cristata*, *Bris.* iv. 483. t. 37. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 180.

Petit Martin-pêcheur huppé, *Vintsi*, *Buf.* vii. 205. *Pl. enl.* 756. 1.

Crested Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 632. *Edw.* pl. 336. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 98. pl. 12.

LENGTH near five inches. Bill almost an inch and a half long, and black; the feathers on the crown elongated, and form a crest; these are greenish, barred with black; on each side of the neck a fine blue stripe, beginning at the eye; the back, rump, and upper tail coverts bright blue; scapulars violet; cheeks rufous, passing down each side of the neck; throat rufous white; fore part of the neck and beneath the body, pale rufous; wing coverts violet, each feather tipped with a bright blue spot; all the quills are brown, but the edges of the lesser ones violet; tail the same, the two middle and the margins of the others being of that colour; legs reddish.

Inhabits Amboina and the Philippine Islands; the natives of the former give it the names of Tohorkey and Hitto, and of the latter Vintsi. M. Professor Sanders also assures us, that it is now and then met with in Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and Hesse, although it is not common, nor has the nest been met with; neither is the common sort in much plenty.

A.—*Ispida indica cristata*, *Bris.* iv. 506. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 186.

Avis auguralis Salaczac, *Phil. Trans.* xxiii. 1394. 14?

Alcedo cristata &c, *Seb.* i. 104. t. 67. 4. *Klein* 343. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 633. 2. A. *Spawlsch. Vog.* i. t. 7.

This is nine inches and a half in length. Bill light red; the head crested and marked as in the other; the upper parts of the body the same; wing coverts beryl blue, but not spotted; wings and tail the same.

Inhabits the East Indies. Described from Seba.

42.—EASTERN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Orientalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 255. *Gm. Lin.* i. 447.

Ispida Indica, *Bris.* iv. 479. t. 37. 1. A. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 178.

Eastern Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 633. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 103.

THIS is one-third less than the Common Kingsfisher. Bill sixteen lines long and red; upper parts of the head and throat fine blue; on each side, from the base of the bill, a stripe of the same, through the eyes to the hindhead; over the eyes a white stripe, and beneath them a rufous spot; the upper parts of the neck, body, wings, and tail, are very bright green, the under rufous; quills blue; tail feathers green on the outer margins; legs and claws black.

Inhabits the East Indies.

43.—TERNATE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Itea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 256. *Lin.* i. 181. *Gm. Lin.* i. 458. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 146.

Pallas Spic. vi. p. 10. note b. *Galbula tertia**

Ispida Ternatana, *Bris.* iv. 525. t. 40. 2. *Id. Svo.* ii. 191. *Seba,* i. 74. t. 46. 3.

Pica Ternatana, Klein Av. 62.

Martin-pêcheur, á longs brins de Ternate, *Buf.* vii. 196. *Pl. enl.* 116. *Salern. Orn.* 126. •

Long-shafted Kingsfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 73.

Ternate Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 634. *Bradl. Nat.* t. 12. f. 3.

SIZE of a Starling; length thirteen inches and a quarter. Bill short, above half an inch thick at the base, and an inch and three-quarters long, colour orange; head and neck behind glossy blue, lightest on the crown; back and scapulars brown, margined with deep blue; wing coverts blue; quills the same, with the insides and tips black; the under parts of the body and rump rose-coloured white; in the tail are ten feathers, the two middle ones very long, and exceed the next by four inches, and the outmost by five inches and a half; the two long ones are webbed only about one-third from the base, and again at the tips, the intermediate parts almost naked and blue; the base and tips are rose-coloured white, with a blue spot on the outer web, the rest of the feathers rosy white, with the outer edges brown; legs reddish.

The long tail feathers in the male are said to exceed those of the female by one-third.

Inhabits Ternate, one of the Molucca Islands.

A.—Length twelve inches. Bill one inch and quarter, pale red; head feathers, or crown, elongated in a crest, and blue; sides, in-

* Pallas in this note ranks it with the Jacamars. He says, it has two toes before and two behind—perhaps it has the faculty of moving one of the fore toes behind, as the Owls and some others are known to do.

cluding the eyes, neck behind, and beginning of the back black, rest of the back, and rump white; all the under parts of the body, from the chin white, inner wing coverts and scapulars fine blue, the rest of the wing tawny brown; the two middle feathers of the tail elongated, and shaped as in the other bird, wholly pale blue; the remaining ones white and cuneiform; legs pale red.

Among the drawings in Mr. Dent's collection is one of the above, but without any history annexed.

44.—CAYENNE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Cayanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 256. *Gm. Lin.* i. 452.

Ispida Cayanensis, *Bris.* iv. 495. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 182.

Taparara, *Buf.* vii. 207.

Cayenne Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 635. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 76.

RATHER less than a Starling, near nine inches and a half in length. Bill two inches, the upper mandible black, the lower red; hind part of the neck, back, and scapulars of an elegant blue; rump and upper tail coverts, bright beryl blue; beneath the hindhead transverse band of black; under parts of the body white; wing coverts blue; quills edged with blue; tail the same, but the two middle feathers wholly blue; legs red.

Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana; called at the last Taparara, by which name the natives likewise call all of the Kingsfisher tribe. In this part of South America, which contains many rivers full of fish, several of this Genus are to be found, but what is remarkable, they never herd together, being always found single, except in breeding time, in the month of September. They lay their eggs in the holes of banks, like the Kingsfisher of Europe. The cry of this bird imitates the word Carac.

45.—AMAZONIAN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Amazona, *Ind. Orn.* i. 257.

Le Martin-pêcheur d'un vert sombre, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. No. 421.

Amazonian Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 116. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 60.

SIZE of the Belted Kingsfisher; length thirteen inches. Bill three inches long, strait, and black, the under mandible yellow at the base; plumage on the upper parts of the body shining green; chin, throat, and belly white, passing backwards in a ring to the nape; sides of the body, and thighs mottled with green; the breast is also clouded with the same; quills spotted with white; the two middle feathers of the tail are green, the others darker green, spotted on each side of the web with white; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne; one similar also met with at Paraguay, but it is scarcely eight inches long; extent of wing ten inches and a quarter. Bill seventeen lines; on the fore part of the neck a bright tinge of Spanish snuff-colour.

46.—CINEREOUS KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo torquata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 256. *Lin.* i. 180. *Gm. Lin.* i. 452.

Ispida Mexicana cristata, *Bris.* iv. 518. t. 41. 1. *Id.* Svo. ii. 189.

Achalactli, *Raii* 126. *Will.* 301. *Id. Eng.* 390. *Buf.* vii. 208.

Martin-pêcheur huppé de Mexique, *Pl. enl.* 284.

Cinereous Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 636.

SIZE of a Magpie; length fifteen inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch thick at the base, three inches and a half, or more, long and brown, the base beneath red; head crested; irides whitish; upper parts of the head and body bluish ash; the under chestnut; throat whitish, descending down the neck, and passing

behind like a collar, ending towards the back in a point; between the bill and eye a spot of white; thighs fulvous, mixed with white; under tail coverts the same, transversely striated with black; lesser wing coverts varied bluish ash, black, and yellowish; nearest the body bluish ash, spotted with white; farther from the body blackish, spotted with white on the outsides, and tips; greater quills, and tail marked in the same manner; legs red.

Inhabits Martinico, and Mexico; at the last place called Achalactli.* Is found at Mexico, in the northern parts at certain seasons only; supposed to migrate from the hotter countries.

47.—BELTED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Alcyon, *Ind. Orn.* i. 257. *Lin.* i. 180. *Gm. Lin.* i. 451. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 142. t. 20.

Ispida Carolinensis cristata, *Bris.* iv. 512. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 188.

Jaculator cinereus, *Klein Av.* 127. *Seba* i. 101. t. 64. 6.

Belted Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 637. *Id. Sup.* 116. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 169. *Cat. Car.* i. t. 69. *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 23. f. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 58.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length ten inches and a half. Bill two inches and a half long, and black; head crested; general colour of the plumage bluish ash above, and white beneath; on each side of the head are two white spots, one between the bill and eye, and the other beneath the latter; round the neck a collar of white; under this, on the fore part, the neck is bluish ash; on the breast a chestnut band, three quarters of an inch deep; the greater wing coverts, and second quills have white tips; the prime quills black, with transverse spots of white on the inner webs, and tipped with white; end of the tail white; legs brown.

* Mr. Adanson is said to have found this in Senegal, but although he might have met with one bearing the same name, we have no further proof of its being the same bird.

Inhabits Carolina, Georgia, and other neighbouring parts. Mr. Abbot informs me, that it is common about Savannah, and usually perched on trees about ponds, brooks, &c. making a loud chattering noise, but the length reaches to twelve inches and a half, and breadth twenty-one; it lays usually four eggs, in a deep hole in the sandy banks. The colour of the egg is dull white, somewhat transparent at the larger end.—It is common also at Hudson's Bay, and called there Kiskeman, or Kiskemasue.* It breeds in the same manner in sand banks, the holes running a long way horizontally inwards; lays five white eggs, and the young are hatched in June. It has the same manners in respect to catching its prey as the European one, being often seen fluttering over the surface of the water, and darting down on a sudden, seldom fails to bring up a fish in its bill: † is said also to feed on lizards. It has likewise been found in Nootka Sound. ‡

Jaguacati-guacu, *Raii* 182. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 313. t. 55. 3.

Martin-pêcheur de la Louisiane, *Pl. enl.* 715.

Belted Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 637. A. *Bartr. Trav.* p. 287.

Length eleven inches and a half. Bill two inches and three quarters, colour dark brown; irides red; head crested, lead-coloured, each feather darker down the middle; before the eye a white spot; chin and half the neck white, which, extending round, forms a collar of an inch in breadth at the back part; below this the neck is bluish ash-colour for another inch, passing backwards to communicate with the hind part of the neck, which, as well as the back, wings, and tail, is of the same colour; breast and belly deep ferruginous, and

* Mr. Hutchins.

† *Cook's Last Voy.* ii. 296.

‡ This is probably what the Rev. J. Clayton calls the Fishing Hawk, which he says, is an absolute species of Kingfisher, but full as large, or larger, than our Jay, much of the colour and shape of a Kingfisher, though not so curiously feathered; it has a large crop. *Ph. Trans.* v. xvii. p. 986.

separated from the blue ash on the neck by a line of white; vent and thighs white; most of the coverts tipped with white; second quills marked with a larger spot of the same; bastard wing, and quills black, tipped with white, the last clouded with white about the middle of the outer web; tail spotted white on both webs, the tips of all the feathers white; legs red.

The female has all the under parts white, and the white collar at the back of the neck is very narrow; otherwise like the male.

Inhabits Jamaica, from whence I have received them. According to Sloane, they are pretty common there, and feed on testacea; they haunt watery places near the sea, are usually perched on trees, and make a chattering noise; but are not thought to be good food.

One sent from Mr. Abbot, Oct. 1809, answered to *Pl. enl.* 715, for, instead of the breast and belly being ferruginous, there is only a narrow ferruginous bar, which passes down on each side under the wings; a small white spot over the eye.

B.—Alcedo Aleyon, *Ind. Orn.* i. 257. 32. γ . *Lin.* i. 180. 7. β .

Ispida Dominicensis cristata, *Bris.* iv. 415. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 188.

Martin-pêcheur huppé de St. Domingue, *Pl. enl.* 593.

American Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 639. 27. B. *Edw.* pl. 115. *Bor. Nat.* ii. t. 83.

Size of the last; length the same, the lower mandible reddish at the base; the plumage differs very little from the other, except that the bluish ash feathers on the breast are only tipped with chestnut instead of having a band of that colour; the thighs and under tail coverts mixed rufous and white; quills and tail feathers dotted on both webs with white; legs red.

Inhabits St. Domingo; and according to Edwards, appears in the spring and summer at Hudson's Bay.

C.—*Alcedo Alcyon*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 258. 32. *δ*. *Lin.* i. 180. 7. *γ*.
Ispida Brasiliensis cristata, *Bris.* iv. 511. *Id. Svo.* ii. 187,
Jagucati guacu, *Raii* 49. 2. *Will.* 102. *Id. Engl.* 147. 2. pl. 24.
Jagucati, *Buf.* vii. 210. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 639. 27. C.

This is smaller than the others, not exceeding the size of a Thrush. Bill near three inches long, and black; eyes black; head crested; the upper parts of the head and body bright ferruginous; near the eye on each side a spot of white; round the neck a white collar; throat and under parts also white; quills ferruginous, spotted transversely with white; tail marked in the same manner; legs black. Inhabits Guiana and Brazil, where it feeds on fish.

48.—BRAZILIAN SPOTTED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo maculata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 258. *Gm. Lin.* i. 451.
Ispida Brasiliensis nævia, *Bris.* iv. 524. *Id. Svo.* ii. 191.
Matuiti, *Raii* 165. *Will.* 147. *Id. Engl.* 199. pl. 38.* *Buf.* vii. 212.
Tamatia, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxvii?
 Brazilian Spotted Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 640. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 76.

SIZE of a Starling. Bill red; upper mandible longer and somewhat bent at the point; the upper parts of the body are brown, marked with pale yellow spots; throat yellow; under parts of the body white, with small spots of brown; legs dull ash-colour.

Inhabits Brazil. This is a doubtful Species, but can scarcely be a *Tamatia* according to M. Temminck, if the toes are placed right in Willughby's figure of the bird.

* A very bad Figure.

49.—SPOTTED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Inda, *Ind. Orn.* i. 259. *Lin.* i. 179. *Gm. Lin.* i. 448.
Spotted Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 642. *Edw.* pl. 535.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill dusky, base beneath orange; from the bill, through the eyes, a black line; above and beneath this are lines of orange-colour; crown of the head black, changing to green at the back part; sides of the head, beneath the eyes, green; the upper parts of the neck, body, wings, and tail are also green, but the feathers of the two last, and the rump, are spotted with white on the edges; the under parts of the body orange-colour; between the neck and breast is a broad black band, edged with pale ash-colour.

Inhabits Guiana.

50.—RUFIOUS AND GREEN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo bicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 258. *Gm. Lin.* i. 451.
Martin-pêcheur vert et roux, *Buf.* vii. 215. *Pl. enl.* 592. 1. 2.
Spotted Kingsfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 83.
Rufous and Green Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 640.

SIZE of the Common Kingsfisher; length eight inches. Bill two inches long, black; the upper parts of the body deep green, marked with a few scattered small whitish spots; from the nostrils to the upper part of the eye a rufous stripe; under part of the body gilded rufous, passing behind as a collar, round the lower part of the neck; on the breast a band of black and white, mixed in waves; quills and tail spotted with white; legs reddish.

The female wants the band on the breast, and the collar at the back of the neck.

Inhabits Cayenne.

51.—WHITE AND GREEN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Americana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 258. *Gm. Lin.* i. 451.

Martin-pêcheur vert et blanc, *Buf.* vii. 216. *Pl. enl.* 591, M. & fem.

White and Green Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 641. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 85.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; upper parts of the body glossy blackish green; under the eye to the hindhead a white line; wings marked with white; under parts of the body white, spotted with green; breast, and fore part of the neck rufous for an inch and a half in breadth; legs red.

The female wants the rufous colour on the breast.

Inhabits Cayenne.

52.—BRASILIAN KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Brasiliensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 259. *Gm. Lin.* i. 450.

Ispida Brasiliensis, *Bris.* iv. 510. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 187.

Le Gip-gip, *Buf.* vii. 217.

Brazilian Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 641. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 86.

SIZE of the Common Sort. Bill and eyes black; plumage on the upper parts of the body rufous, chestnut, brown, and white mixed; under parts of the body white; on each side of the head, through the eyes, a brown stripe; quills and tail rufous, marked with transverse white spots; legs brown.

Inhabits Brazil. It utters the words Gip-gip, like a young Turkey.

53.—SURINAM KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo Surinamensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 259. *Gm. Lin.* i. 448.

Martin-pêcheur, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 181.

Surinam Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 642.

LESS than a Blackbird. Bill black, thick, strait, pointed, and two inches long; inside of the mouth saffron-colour; top of the head greenish black, marked with transverse spots of blue; back blue, obscurely shaded with lines of black; quills greenish blue; tail short, dull blue; chin and middle of the belly white, with a mixture of red; lower part of the belly, and beneath the wings, inclining to rufous; breast rufous, the feathers tipped with light blue; legs small.

Inhabits Guiana, and makes its nest in holes, about the water, laying five or six eggs, and feeds on fish; perhaps allied to the last.

54.—SUPERCILIOUS KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo superciliosa, *Ind. Orn.* i. 259. *Lin.* i. 179. *Gm. Lin.* 450.

Ispida Americana viridis, *Bris.* iv. 490. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 181.

Supercilious Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 643. *Edw.* pl. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 86.

LENGTH five inches. Bill sixteen lines long, and blackish, at the base beneath inclining to red; crown, hind part of the neck, back and rump green; scapulars, upper wing and tail coverts the same; from the bill, over the eyes, a narrow orange stripe; throat and fore part of the neck orange; on the breast a band of green; belly, thighs, and under tail coverts whitish; sides bright reddish

orange; quills black brown, spotted on both webs with rufous yellow; the two middle tail feathers green, the others the same, spotted on the inner web with white; legs black.

Inhabits America, Cayenne.—The above is Brisson's description. It may be observed, that the one in Edwards has only a spot between the bill and eye, not continued over the latter, and the bill a trifle bent.

A.—Martin-pêcheur vert et orangé, *Buf.* vii. 218. *Ind. Orn.* i. 259. β.
 ————— petit vert, *Pl. enl.* 756. 2 male, 3 female.

The general colour of this is green above, with a few spots of rufous on the wings; beneath bright orange, passing round the neck in a narrow collar; across the breast a green band; chin and middle of the breast rufous white.* Bill and legs as in the other.

The female differs, in not having the green band on the breast. Inhabits Cayenne.

55.—TRINIDAD KINGSFISHER.

LENGTH five inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, black, base beneath reddish white; plumage on the upper parts fine glossy green; at the nostrils, before the eye, a rufous spot; chin and neck before pale rufous, almost encircling the latter behind as a collar; breast and sides of the body fine deep rufous; middle of the belly, and vent quite white; greater quills dusky, secondaries the same, marked on the inner webs with white; tail one inch and a half long,

* I have seen one of these with a single white spot in the middle of the belly; and another in which the middle of the belly and vent were white. In this last were some orange spots between the bill and eyes, but not a stripe.

even, greenish black, all but the two middle feathers marked with four or five spots of white on the inner webs; thighs dusky; legs dusky red; the quills reach one-third on the tail.

Inhabits South America, brought from Trinidad by Lord Seaforth, who added it to my collection: it is probably allied to the Supercilious Species, approaching nearest to that figured by Edwards, but has not a bar across the breast; neither does it greatly differ from the female of Var. A. of the last named, but it is totally without the rufous spots on the wings.

56.—WHITE-BILLED KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo leucorynchos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 260. *Gm. Lin.* i. 450.

— Americana, seu *Apiastra*, *Seba*, i. 87. t. 53. f. 3.

Ispida Americana cærulea, *Bris.* iv. 505. 16. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 186.

— rostro albo, *Klein Av.* 35. 4.

Martin-pêcheur à bec blanc, *Buf.* vii. 200.

White-billed Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 644. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 99.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill one inch and a quarter, whitish; head and neck behind purplish chestnut; back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail coverts bright blue green; lesser wing coverts, and greater ones nearest the back, the same, but those farthest off, and the quills greyish ash; under parts of the body pale yellow; tail blue above, and cinereous beneath.

Inhabits America, according to Seba.

* * WITH THREE TOES.

57.—TRIDACTYLE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo tridactyla, *Ind. Orn.* i. 260. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. 524. *Gm. Lin.* i. 459. *Pall.*

Spic. 6. t. 10. f. 1. *Vosm. Monog.* 1768. t. 1.

Alcedo tridactyla, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 174. (Ceyx Lacep.)

Three-toed Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 645. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 104.

LESS than the Common Kingfisher; length four inches. Bill square, yellowish white; crown ferruginous, with a violet tinge, paler on the forehead; on the temples an azure spot, and beneath it a longitudinal white one; between the shoulders and tips of the wing feathers azure; cheeks, and under parts of the body, yellowish white; throat pure white; quills ferruginous black; the inner margins and tail ferruginous.

One, supposed to be the female, had the crown, rump, and some of the feathers of the back tinged with violet; the breast more ferruginous, and the white on the belly more pure than in the others. Bill and legs the same in both, and both furnished only with three toes, two before and one behind.—Found by Dr. Horsfield, in Java, there called Chuchack-urang.

Mr. Temminck, in his *Analysis*, joins the Purple Kingfisher with this bird as one species, which can scarcely be admitted, as the former has certainly four toes on the feet, and the latter but three, as may be seen both in *Pallas's Spic.* and *Vosm. Monog.* but perhaps Mr. T. has learned, that the purple one varies in individuals, in respect to the number of toes, and if so, that circumstance has not before come to our knowledge. We see a variation in regard to the number of toes in more than one of the Woodpecker Genus, but this

occurs only in the hind toes. We do not recollect any deviation of the forward ones, in respect to number, in any individual which has come under our inspection.

58.—LUZONIAN KINGSFISHER.

Martin-pêcheur de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 66. t. 32.

THE whole head and upper part of the body in this are deep lilac blue; wings blue-black; quills edged with blue; under parts of the body white; legs reddish; toes as in the other. According to Sonnerat, it is the most brilliant of birds: is much allied to, if not a Variety of, the last.

59.—JAVAN KINGSFISHER.

THIS is smaller than the last Species; length about four inches. Bill white, stouter, and shorter than in the following: plumage in general fine glossy, ferruginous orange, or rufous, deepest on the crown, which, as well as the rump, has a tinge of purple in some lights; all beneath yellowish white; chin dusky white; breast tinged with saffron-colour; legs reddish, with three toes only, two before and one behind.

Inhabits Java, and called there Meningting.

60—AZURE KINGSFISHER.

Alcedo azurea, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxii.

Alcedo tribrachys, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 681. *Tem. Man. Ed. ii. Anal.* p. lxxxviii.

Tridigitated Kingsfisher, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 105.

Azure Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. add. p. 372.

LENGTH six inches and a half, or seven inches; size of the European One. Bill one inch and three quarters long, and black; plumage on the upper parts of the body, wing coverts and tail fine deep blue; between the bill and eye a buff-coloured streak; on each side of the neck a long oblique one of white; all the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, deep buff-colour; quills brown; legs red; furnished with three toes only, two before and one behind.

Inhabits New-Holland.—The one from which the above description was taken, came from Norfolk Island.

A.—Among Mr. Lambert's drawings from New-Holland, I observed a Variety. Bill the same, but instead of a buff-coloured spot between the bill and eye there is a white one; and behind the latter, on the ears, a white streak, tending to the nape; chin and throat white; the rest buff-colour beneath; toes as in the other.

I have seen also some others, in which the difference of colour was the chief circumstance; but the description of the various tints the same, varying merely in being paler or more deep; and such can only be esteemed as sexual distinction, or young birds.

GENUS XXX.—NUTHATCHII.

1 European	7 Jamaica	16 Ferruginous-bellied
A Lesser	8 Black-capped	17 Rusty
2 Black-headed	9 Spotted	18 Sharp-tailed
A Var.	10 Plumbeous	19 Green
3 Shoulder-Knot	11 Surinam	20 Orange-winged
4 Least	12 Cape	A Var.
A Var.	13 Long-billed	21 Senegal
5 Canada	14 Indian	22 New-Holland
6 Great	15 Frontal	

THE bill of this Genus is generally strait, or very little bending; on the lower mandible a small angle.

Nostrils small, more or less covered with reflected bristles.

Tongue short, horny at the end, and jagged.

Toes placed three forwards and one backwards, the middle one joined to the outer at the base; back toe as large as that of the middle, with a claw in proportion.

The general manners of the whole of the Genus are supposed to correspond with those related under the first described, which is the only one found in this kingdom.

1.—EUROPEAN NUTHATCH.

Sitta Europæa, *Ind. Orn.* i. 261. *Lin.* i. 177. *Faun. Suec.* No. 104. *Gm. Lin.* i. 440. *Scop. Ann.* No. 57. *Kram.* 362. *Muller*, No. 102. *Brun.* No. 42. *Frisch.* t. 39. *Raii* 47. *A.* 4. *Will.* 98. t. 23. *Gerin.* ii. 54. t. 193. *Bris.* iii. 588. t. 29. *Id.* Svo. i. 474. *Borowsk* ii. 139. t. 18. *Gesner Av.* pl. p. 643. *Schæf. El.* t. 62. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 250. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 405.

Parus facie Pici, *Klein*, 87. 15. *Id. Stem.* 16. t. 17. f. 6. a. b. *Id. Ov.* t. 4. f. 6.

La Sittelle, ou Torchepot, *Buf.* v. 460. pl. 20. *Pl. ent.* 623. 1.

Blau Specht, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 64. *Naturf.* ix. s. 56. *Id.* xxv. 18.

Klauber, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 7.

Die Spechtmeise, *Schmid Vog.* p. 62. t. 50.

Picchio grigio, *Raparino, Zinnan. Uov.* 74. t. 12. f. 65. 2.

Nuthatch; *Gen. Syn.* ii. 648. *Id. Sup.* 117. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 89. pl. 38. *Id. fol.* 81. tab. H. *Id.* 1812. 1. p. 336. pl. 42. *Will. Engl.* 142. pl. 23. *Plot Oxf.* 175. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 3. f. 8. male. pl. 5. f. 9. female. *Donov.* iii. pl. 81. *Alb.* ii. pl. 28. *Ph. Trans.* xxviii. 170. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 121. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 108. pl. 13. *Lewin*, ii. t. 53. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 170. *Orn. Dict.*

SIZE of a Sparrow; length five inches and three quarters; weight seven drachms. Bill strong, strait, and a trifle compressed, three quarters of an inch long, colour dusky, beneath at the base nearly white; irides hazel; crown of the head, back, and wing coverts bluish grey; from the mouth a black streak passes over the eye; cheeks and chin white; breast and belly pale orange buff-colour; sides and thighs ferruginous chestnut; quills dusky; wings beneath marked with two spots, one white at the root of the exterior quills, the other black at the joint of the bastard wing; the tail consists of twelve feathers, the two middle ones grey, the two exterior tipped with grey; then succeeds a transverse white spot; beneath that the rest is black; legs pale yellow.

The female is smaller, less bright in colour, and weighs one drachm less.

This species is to be found in the woods of this kingdom throughout the year, but chiefly in the more southern parts, being less frequent in the northern, or western: it makes its nest in the hollows of trees, more frequently in those deserted by Woodpeckers; in which case, when the entrance is larger than necessary, the bird nicely stops up part of it with clay, leaving only a small hole to pass in and out; whereby the former inhabitant is precluded from entering again its old habitation; and in case the plastered entrance is destroyed, it is soon replaced. The nest is composed chiefly of moss, lichens, and dried leaves, especially those of the oak, and the eggs six or seven in number, dirty white, blotched with rufous or sanguineous, with a few spots of the same; when the hen is sitting, if any one invades

the nest, she hisses like a snake; and is so attached to her eggs, that she will sooner suffer herself to be taken, than fly away. During the time of incubation, the male supplies his mate with sustenance. The general food consists of caterpillars, beetles, and other insects, also nuts. Willughby observes, that it is a pretty spectacle to see her fetch a nut out of her beard, when placing it fast in a chink, she stands above it, with the head downwards, and striking it with all her force, breaks the shell, and catches up the kernel.

The noise occasioned by the Woodpeckers rapping the hollow trees with the bill, has been by some attributed to the Nuthatch, but the attempt to force open the nut with the bill may be heard at some distance, though a different kind of noise from the other.

In the spring the male has a strong kind of whistle, not unlike that of a man; at short intervals, perched on the top of a tall tree. In autumn this bird not unfrequently visits orchards and gardens, at which time it has a note not unlike Tuit-tuit-tuit, Tuit quickly repeated. The Nuthatch runs both up and down trees with equal facility, different from the Woodpecker, who rarely, if ever descends, except sometimes obliquely. It is supposed not to sleep on a twig like other birds, for it has been observed, that when kept in a cage, notwithstanding it would perch now and then, yet at night it crept into some hole or corner to sleep in; and it is remarkable, that when at rest, it has the head downwards for the most part, and not elevated like other birds.

It is known by the various names of Nut-jobber, Woodcracker, Twit, Nutcracker, Blue Woodpecker, Loggerhead, and Jarbird.

This species is rather scarce in France, though it extends pretty far north on the Continent, being met with in the forests of Russia, Siberia, and Kamtschatka, as well as Sweden and Norway. It inhabits India, and supposed by some to be found also in America; but we rather suspect it to be the next, or Black-headed Species, which is distinct.

A.—*Sitta minor*, *Bris.* iii. 592. *Id.* 8vo. i. 475. *Belon* 305.

La petite Sittelle, *Buf.* v. 470.

Lesser Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* 4. 650. A. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 112.

Belon describes this bird as being altogether like the other, but much smaller, and far more noisy; that it is seldom seen but in company with its mate, and very quarrelsome; for, on meeting with another of its race, it attacks, and does not cease to fight, till the enemy yields the victory. We supposed to be a young bird of the common sort.

2.—BLACK-HEADED NUTHATCH.

Sitta Carolinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 262. *Lin.* i. 177. β . (*Europæa*). *Bris.* iii. 596. *Id.* 8vo. i. 476. *Am. Orn.* pl. 2. f. 3.

Sittelle à tête noire, *Buf.* v. 473. Var. 5.

Smaller Loggerhead, *Brown Jam.* 475.

White-breasted Black-capped Nuthatch, *Am. Orn.* pl. 2. f. 3.

Black-headed Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 650. B. *Id. Sup.* 117. *Id. Sup.* ii. 145. *Arct. Zool.* No. 171. *Cates. Car.* i. 22. *Bartram*, 287. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 112.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter, in breadth eleven, weight thirteen pennyweights five grains. Bill three quarters of an inch, and black; top of the head, and neck black, the rest of the parts above cinereous, the under cinereous white, except the lower belly, and under tail coverts, which are mixed with ferruginous; quills blackish, edged with cinereous; tail of twelve feathers, the two middle ones cinereous, the next three black, tipped more or less with white, most so on the outer webs, and all have the white on the tips touched with black; the others spotted with black and white; legs brown, hind claw large; the wings reach the end of the tail.

Male and female alike.

Inhabits Carolina, where it breeds, and remains the whole year.

A.—Mr. Abbot informs me, that a similar one is frequent in Georgia, four inches and a quarter long, and eight and a quarter broad; but from his drawing and description it varies a little; the whole top of the head, and neck behind quite to the back, glossy black; the two middle tail feathers are grey like the back, with dusky ends; the others black, with a white oblique band, crossing the whole when spread in the middle of the outer feather taking up one-third, and passing near the end as each is more inwards; so that the one nearest the two middle is wholly obliquely white at the tip.

It makes the nest in hollow trees, sometimes under the eaves of houses, and lays six or seven eggs of a bluish white, with numerous ferruginous spots, which increase in size, and are more thick at the large end; said to be among pines in the winter, now and then met with near Savannah, but very rare.

3.—SHOULDER-KNOT NUTHATCH.

Carolina Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii: 145.

LENGTH five inches, breadth seven inches and a half, weight two drachms. Bill triangular, short, and black; head, throat, and breast glossy black; back brownish black, with faint orange streaks; belly mottled with black, orange, and white; vent white; near the junction of the wings some long feathers of a bright orange, not unlike a shoulder-knot, passing down on the sides, and ending on the thighs, where they become pale; lesser wing coverts black, the greater brown, tinged with red; quills brown, mostly edged with pale red, the two middle tail feathers the same; the two next on each side marked with an oval orange spot, on the outer web; the other six orange, tipped with brown; legs black; the hind toe remarkably long.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay, called there Nemiscu-apethay-shish; the first word signifies thunder, and the bird so named, as it is supposed to be most noisy before the approach of it. We have every reason to think it a distinct Species, and not a Variety of the Black-headed, as has been conjectured.

4.—LEAST NUTHATCH.

Sitta pusilla, *Ind. Orn.* i. 263.

— *Carolinensis minor*, *Bris.* iii. 598. *Id.* Svo. i. 477. *Klein*, 87. 15?

La petite Sittelle à tête bleue, *Buf.* v. 474.

Brown-headed Nuthatch, *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 15. f. 2.

Loggerhead, *Sloan. Jam.* t. 259. f. 2.

Small Nuthatch, *Cat. Car.* i. t. 22. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 172. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 113.

Least Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 651. C. *Id. Sup.* 118.

LENGTH three inches and a half, rarely four. Bill bluish black; under mandible pale at the base; top of the head and sides, taking in the eyes, of a mouse-colour, in some specimens inclining to rufous; which last passes on each side a little way in a broad band; the upper parts of the body pale bluish ash-colour, the two exterior tail feathers black half way from the base, then a broad bar of white, and from that to the end mouse-colour; the third black, with the end mouse-colour, and no white bar; the fourth and fifth wholly black; the two middle like the back; at the hind part of the neck, between the nape and back, a large patch of white; cheeks nearly white; all the under parts from the chin to vent reddish white; legs pale.

The female is like the male, but the colours less bright; and the top of the head has a mixture of grey with the mouse-colour.

Young birds are a very trifle smaller; the general colour above pale slaty-blue; on the hindhead a large white patch; through the

eyes a dusky black streak; under parts of the body white; top of the head not reddish, but like the back.

Inhabits North America, also Jamaica.

A.—Least Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 145.

Length near five inches, breadth seven, weight five pennyweights. Bill short, black, triangular, with fine hairs; irides dark blue; head brown; inclining to ash-colour; back and scapulars dusky brown; throat dusky white; on each side of the breast a broad yellow spot; belly, vent, and thighs tinged with yellow; lesser wing coverts dull green, the greater inclining to black; quills black, the outer margins greenish, within paler; the four middle tail feathers black, the others yellowish, the ends for nearly one-third black; legs black.

The former of the two last is found in Georgia, and according to Mr. Abbot, chiefly frequents pines, and builds in the holes of old trees; the nest formed of rotten wood, lined with bits of straw, and pine cotton; the egg like that of the Black-headed Species, but smaller, the spots more numerous, and darker. The latter I give from the late Mr. Hutchins, who informed me, that it inhabits Hudson's Bay, and there called *Keeke min nuc ca ha mauka shish*, building in old willows, and laying four eggs, which are hatched in June; it is migratory, and has obtained the name from being remarkably fond of some particular berries, which it carries to such excess, as to attack other small birds feeding near it.—The term Loggerhead seems misapplied, being by no means so stupid, as has been handed down to us. Chiefly inhabits the Southern States, or at least most abundant there, and often found in company with the Sklit Woodpecker; climbs well in any direction, and is perpetually making a screaming noise.

5.—CANADA NUTHATCH

Sitta Canadensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 262. *Lin.* i. 127. *Gm. Lin.* i. 441. *Bris.* iii. 592. t. 29.
f. 4. *Id. Svo.* i. 475.

Sittelle, ou Torchepot du Canada, *Buf.* v. 471. *Pl. enl.* 623. 2. *Gerin.* t. 193.

Red-bellied Black-capped Nuthatch, *Amer. Orn.* pl. 2. f. 4.

Canada Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 651. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 170. *Bartr.* 287. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 116.

LENGTH four inches and ten lines. Bill seven lines and a half long, blackish ash; upper parts of the body cinereous; throat and cheeks whitish, the rest beneath pale rufous; nostrils covered with bristles; from thence a stripe of white over each eye, and behind it another blackish one; greater wing coverts brown, edged cinereous; quills the same, except the first, and the inner edges whitish; the two middle tail feathers cinereous; the next black, with the end cinereous; and the four outer ones black on each side; the ends cinereous on the outside, on the inner white; legs grey brown.

Inhabits Canada. Found chiefly in pairs, and frequently in company with others: said to be fond of the seeds of pine, among which trees it is found; has the usual manners, running up and down the bodies of trees, like the Woodpecker, in search of insects.

This is supposed by some, to be allied to the Least Nuthatch, of which it is thought to be a young bird.

6.—GREAT NUTHATCH.

Sitta major, *Ind. Orn.* i. 263. *Gm. Lin.* i. 442. *Raii* 186. 34.

Grande Sittelle à bec crochu, *Buf.* v. 575.

Another sort of Loggerhead, *Sloan Jam.* 301.

Great Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 653. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 113.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill almost three quarters of an inch, and differs from the others in being thicker in the middle,

and crooked at the end ; nostrils round ; head and back grey ; throat and under parts of the body white ; quills and tail brown ; edged with orange.

Inhabits Jamaica, and feeds on worms, cimices, and such like.

7.—JAMAICA NUTHATCH.

Sitta Jamaicensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 262. *Lin.* i. 178. *Gm. Lin.* i. 441. *Bris.* iii. 594.

Id. *Svo.* i. 476. *Borowsk.* ii. 140.

Sitta major capite nigro, *Raii*, 185.

Sittelle à huppe noire, *Buf.* v. 472.

Loggerhead, *Brown Jam.* 475. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 300. t. 259. 1.

Jamaica Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 652. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 115.

SIZE of the Common Species ; length five inches and a half. **Bill** ten lines, and black ; head larger ; the crown black ; upper parts of the body cinereous, the under white ; quills blackish with cinereous edges ; tail blackish, all the feathers except the two middle ones, marked with transverse lines of white towards the end ; legs black.

Inhabits Jamaica and Guiana, and feeds on insects ; found both in thickets and savannahs, and said to be so tame and foolish, as to suffer any one to approach near enough to knock it down with a stick ; hence the name **Loggerhead**.

A smaller is also mentioned, which is probably a Variety.

8.—BLACK-CAPPED NUTHATCH.

LENGTH four inches and a half. **Bill** slender, three quarters of an inch long, inclining a trifle upwards, colour bluish ; crown and nape black ; over the eye a white streak, passing through the

black to the ears; below this the black curves downwards on each side; all the upper parts of the body are slaty grey; cheeks under the eyes white; quills plain dusky; under parts from the chin tawny, deepest at the vent; the chin nearly white; tail one inch and a half long, somewhat rounded; the two middle feathers like the back, the others black; the three outer ones wholly so for three-fourths of the length, then white, and finally ending in ash-colour, the two intermediate entirely black; the wings reach nearly to the end of it; legs pale, or yellowish.

Inhabits Georgia. The description taken from a specimen sent from thence by Mr. Abbot. It appears to be a new Species.

9.—SPOTTED NUTHATCH.

Sitta naevia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 263. *Gm. Lin.* i. 442.

La Sittelle grivelée, *Buf.* v. 476.

Fourmilier, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lviii.

Wall-creeper of Surinam, *Edu.* 346.

Spotted Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 634. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 114.

LENGTH six inches. Bill one inch, dusky brown, compressed sideways and curved at the tip; head and upper parts dark bluish lead-colour; all the wing coverts tipped with white; the inner ones dusky, edged with white, throat white; breast and all beneath bluish ash-colour; paler than above, marked with white down the middle of each feather, ending in points; legs dusky brown.

Inhabits Surinam.

10.—PLUMBEOUS NUTHATCH.

BILL black, and a trifle curved at the point; general colour of the plumage on the head and upper parts that of lead, not very dark;

the under parts, from the middle of the belly, are white; wings wholly black, each feather of the coverts tipped with white; tail black, edged with a paler colour; legs dusky black.

The above was in the Museum of the late Sir A. Lever, but as I did not notice the length of the specimen, I had only the drawing to direct me, which was four inches, or very little more in length. It seemed to me new, but where it inhabits not known.—I met with it also among the drawings of Gen. Davies. In some of the markings it seems similar to the foregoing, but differs so much in size, as to scarcely justify the placing it as a Variety.

11.—SURINAM NUTHATCH.—PL. LXII.

Sitta Surinamensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 263. *Gm. Lin.* i. 442.

Avis de Corarao, *Gerin. Orn.* t. 401.

Surinam Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 654. pl. 28. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 119.

THIS is a beautiful species, and perhaps the least yet known; the length being no more than three inches and a half. The bill a trifle bent, and dusky brown; the under mandible paler; the head and hind part of the neck are rufous chestnut; through the eye a dusky streak; the forehead plain as far as the middle of the crown, the rest marked with longitudinal black streaks; the middle of the back, when the wings are quite closed, appears white, which arises from the inner webs of the scapular feathers being of that colour; the wing coverts black, tipped with white; prime quills plain black; secondaries the same, with white margins; under parts of the body dirty white, with a tinge of chestnut; belly dirty white; tail black, even, all the feathers tipped with white; legs black.



Saxinanus. Nuttallii.

12.—CAPE NUTHATCH.

Sitta caffra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 264. *Em. Lin.* i. 442. *Mus. Carls. Fasc.* i. t. 4.
Cape Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 118. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 117.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, strait, bluish black; the forehead, hind part of the neck, and back, brown and yellow mixed; sides of the head, neck, breast, and under parts dusky yellow; tips and margins of the quills the same; tail feathers ten in number, above dusky black, beneath olive, with dusky yellow tips; the two middle ones longer than the others; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

13.—LONG-BILLED NUTHATCH.

Sitta longirostra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 264.
Long-billed Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 118. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 118.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill beyond an inch in length, and black, the base pale, almost white; from the mouth to the eye a black line, passing through the eye, growing broader behind it, and leading down the sides of the neck, which, with the cheeks and forehead, are white; crown, and the whole of the upper parts, and wings, light blue grey; tips of the prime quills brown; belly pale tawny, or dirty buff-colour; legs pale brown; claws large.

Inhabits Batavia.—From the drawings of Lady Impey. In one specimen the cheeks and forehead were dirty buff-colour.

14.—INDIAN NUTHATCH.

LENGTH from four to five inches. Bill pale, with a dusky tip; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, fine blue-grey; from the

nostrils a narrow black streak, which growing wider, encircles the eye, after which it increases in breadth, becomes irregular, and passes down on each side to the wing; all the under parts, from chin to vent, pale reddish white; the quills reach three-fourths on the tail, both of which are like the back in colour; legs bluish green; claws black, very strong, and hooked.

In some birds, supposed to differ in sex, there is a trace of white over the eye, above the black; the chin and throat are also white.

Inhabits India. One of these, in Sir John Anstruther's drawings, was named *Culfurna*. I observe them, too, among the drawings of General Hardwicke.

15.—FRONTAL NUTHATCH.

Sitta frontalis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 162.—Horsfield.

LENGTH five inches. Above sky-blue, beneath testaceo-vinaeous; forehead, and streak over the eyes, deep black; quills black.

Inhabits Java, and most probably India, as I met with a similar one in some drawings from thence; in this the bill and legs are brown-black; under parts of the body purplish crimson; between the two a line of black, beginning at the gape, and passing through the eye to the shoulders; on each side of the throat, beneath the eye, a long patch of white. These two seem most probably allied, and may differ from each other in sex—not without suspicion of their being related to the Indian Species, last described.

16.—FERRUGINOUS-BELLIED NUTHATCH.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill black, base pale; through the eye a black streak, growing very broad behind,

and reaching to the wing; the rest of the parts above, wings, and tail blue-grey; the two middle feathers of the last as the back, the others have the inner webs black, and a white spot near the tip; chin and throat white; the rest of the parts beneath deep ferruginous brown; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits India; met with at Cawnpore, in August. The three last described seem to be alike in many particulars.

17.—RUSTY NUTHATCH.

LENGTH four inches and a half. The bill dusky, the upper mandible straight above, inclining upwards at the under part; lower mandible straight for half the length, then inclining upwards to accommodate with the superior, base of the under pale; the general colour of the plumage deep rust, marked with pale, short stripes on the crown; over the eye a pale streak, and on each side of the under jaw another of white; sides of the head ash-colour; beneath dusky white; breast and under parts of the body pale dull ferruginous brown, striated with dusky white; chin and throat the same, but paler; tail rounded, one inch and a half long, ferruginous; the two outer and two middle feathers plain, the others dusky on the inner web; the first quill shorter by a quarter of an inch than the second, which is the longest of all, and the wings reach to the middle of the tail; legs bluish black; claws stout, hooked.

Inhabits the Isle of Trinidad.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

18.—SHARP-TAILED NUTHATCH.

LENGTH five inches. Bill dusky; the upper mandible straight, the under curving upwards; plumage above dull cinnamon-colour;

on the crown of the head deepening into brown, with a few pale motings on the sides under the eyes (chin dull buff-colour; beneath from the breast brown, marked on the latter with streaks of dusky white; quills as the back; tail two inches and a half long, cuneiform, the outer feather only one inch and a quarter, all of them very stiff, and the shafts extend some way from the ends; colour bright rufous cinnamon; legs brown.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock; supposed to inhabit Africa.

19.—GREEN NUTHATCH.

Sitta Chloris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 264. *Mus. Carls. fasc.* ii. t. 33.

Gobe-mouche, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxii.

Green Nuthatch, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 120.

THE length of this bird is about three inches. Bill longer than the head, strait, and dusky; head, hind part of the neck, back, and shoulders green; throat, breast, and belly white; quills brown, the outer margins greenish, but near the base yellowish, producing a transverse band of that colour; lesser wing coverts greenish brown; the lower, and those next the bend of the wing, white; the rump yellowish; tail short, black, all the feathers tipped with yellowish white; the wings reach to about half the length; legs long, dusky.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, particularly the Province of Akter Brunties Hoogtens; met with there by Dr. Sparrman. M. Temminck ranks it with his Gobe-mouches. As to ourselves, having never met with a specimen, we have only to rely on Dr. Sparrman for the Genus in which he has placed it.

Orange-winged Nuthatch. (See page 146, Plate 143.)—Shaw's Nuthatch on the

LENGTH almost four inches. Bill brown-black, slender and nearly straight; irides reddish; general colour of the plumage brownish ash-colour, streaked on the upper part with black; beneath bluish white; rump and upper tail coverts blue; tail dark brown; base and ends of the tail feathers in the middle many orange-colour; all but the tail coverts with dusky white streaks on the feathers of the

A—Size of the bird as it appears in nature. The plumage is of a brownish ash colour with black streaks on the upper part of the wings and tail. The under tail coverts are white with black streaks. The rump is blue. The tail is dark brown with a white patch on the base. The bill is brown-black. The irides are reddish. The general colour of the plumage is brownish ash-colour, streaked on the upper part with black. Beneath is bluish white. The rump and upper tail coverts are blue. The tail is dark brown. The base and ends of the tail feathers are many orange-colour. All but the tail coverts are with dusky white streaks on the feathers of the



Orange-Winged Nuthatch

upper part of the wings and tail. The under tail coverts are white with black streaks on the feathers.

20.—ORANGE-WINGED NUTHATCH.—PL. LXIII.

Sitta chrysoptera, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* xxxii.

Orange-winged Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 146. pl. 227. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 126.

LENGTH almost four inches. **Bill** brown-black, slender, and nearly strait; **irides** reddish; **general colour** of the plumage brownish ash-colour, streaked on the upper parts with dusky; **beneath** bluish white; **rump** and **upper tail coverts** the same; **tail** dark brown, nearly black; **base** and **ends of the greater quills** the same, in the middle tawny orange-colour; **all but the two middle feathers of the tail** tipped with dusky white; **legs** lead-colour, **claws** moderate.

Inhabits New-Holland; native name Murrigang.

A.—Size of the other. **Bill** the same and black; **back** ash-colour, with dark brown streaks down the shafts of each feather; **quills** brown, but when a little expanded a large bed of rufous appears, arising from a bed of that colour in the middle of each quill, chiefly so marked on the inner webs, the outer being ash-colour; **under parts of the body** and **rump** pure white, but the **under tail coverts** are barred black and white; **tail** black, all the feathers more or less white at the tips, the outer feathers having most white.

Inhabits New-Holland, and is probably a Variety, or sexual difference of the other. Both of them described from specimens in Mr. Bullock's Museum. We have seen one of these in which the upper part of the plumage was uniform in colour, without any streaks on the feathers.

21.—SENEGAL NUTHATCH.

LENGTH four inches. Bill five-eighths of an inch, stout, dusky, a trifle bent at the tip; base of the under mandible white; the whole top of the head to the nape, and even with the eye dusky, streaked with black; chin, sides under the eye, and just before it, and as far as the breast, white, with dusky streaks; general colour of the body, wings, and tail, greenish ash, paler beneath: wings darker, the feathers with pale yellowish edges; tail much the same, a little rounded at the end, the wings reaching just beyond the base; *thighs* long and slender; legs also slender, dark brown; claws long and hooked.

Inhabits Senegal.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden. The manners unknown; has somewhat of the air of a Thrush.

22.—NEW-HOLLAND NUTHATCH.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, bent downwards; general colour of the plumage above olive brown, inclining to cinereous on the rump; the feathers of the forehead obsoletely margined with a paler colour; chin and throat white; the breast, and middle of the belly, dusky buff; feathers on the sides margined all round with dusky, giving a spotted appearance; first quill very short, increasing to the fourth, which is longest; most of the quills marked with a large pale oval spot, not far from the base; tail two inches and a half long, a little rounded; the two middle feathers wholly cinereous lead-colour; the others the same, from the base to the middle, but from thence to the end black, with the very

tips lead-colour; the wings reach more than half way on the tail; legs rather long; toes greatly so, especially the hind one; the claws large, and hooked; outer and middle toes united just at the base.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Lord Stanley. It has, from the general appearance, that of a Nuthatch, though the bill is somewhat similar to that of a Creeper; hence may be esteemed rather a doubtful species.

GENUS XXXI.—TODY.

<i>* With Bills moderately broad.</i>	A Var.	
1 Green Tody	11 Ferruginous-bellied	21 Red-breasted
2 Variegated	12 White-rumped	22 Yellow-bellied
3 Cinereous	13 Rusty	23 Blue-grey
4 Brown	14 Yellow-rumped	<i>** With exceedingly broad</i>
5 White-headed	15 Yellow-crowned	<i>Bills.</i>
6 Short-tailed	16 Guinea	24 Great-billed
7 Plumbeous	17 Rufous	25 Broad-billed
8 Dusky	18 African	26 Javan
9 White-crowned	19 Red-crowned	27 Sumatran
10 King	20 Black-headed	28 Boat-billed
		29 New-Holland

IN this Genus the bill is thin, depressed, broad; base beset with bristles.

Toes placed three before and one behind; the middle one greatly connected with the outer.

Birds of this Genus inhabit the warmer parts of the world, and vary considerably in their bills as to breadth, but all of them have a certain flatness or depression which is peculiar. They bear great affinity to the Flycatchers, and, to say the truth, the two Genera run much into each other; however, in one thing they differ materially, for in the Tody the outer and middle toes are much connected, but in the Flycatcher they are divided to their origin. Perhaps more might be brought into this section, but as many birds are only to be seen on paper, if the draughtsman should not think a just expression of the toes to be a matter of consequence, we must remain in the dark, where the writer has omitted it in the description,

Concerning the birds here described, authors have held different opinions. M. Temminck only allows the first to be a true Tody, making the Cinereous a Gobemouche, and entering the Plumbeous

and King Species as Moucherolles. Our great and broad-billed Species he has made a Genus of, by the name of Platyrinche, from their excessive breadth of the bill; to which may be added, one under the Genus Eurylaimus, by Dr. Horsfield; and our three last described have also bills similar; we have therefore thought it right to unite all the above under one head, with two divisions, to avoid creating a new Genus.

1.—GREEN TODY.

- Todus viridis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 265. *Lin.* i. 178. *Gm. Lin.* i. 442. *Bris.* iv. 528. t. 41. 2.
Id. 8vo. ii. 192. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 141. t. 19. *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 16. *Vieill. Am.* 4.
 p. 87. pl. 56.
- Sylvia gula phoenicea*, *Klein*, 79. 16.
- Rubecula viridis elegantissima*, *Raii* 187. 40. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 306. t. 363. 1. *Brown
 Jam.* 476.
- Todier de l'Amer. Sept. *Buf.* vii. 225. pl. 11. *Pl. enl.* 585. 1. 2. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii.
Anal. p. lxxv.
- Green Sparrow, or Humming Bird, *Edw.* pl. 121.
- Der grüne Plattschnabel, *Schmid Vog.* p. 69. t. 56.
- Green Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 657. 1. *Gen. Birds*, p. 61. t. 6. f. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* viii.
 129. pl. 16.

SIZE of a Wren; length-four inches. Bill nearly three quarters of an inch long, much depressed, or flattened, like that of a Duck, and rounded at the tip; the upper mandible brown, the lower orange; irides hazel; plumage of a beautiful, and peculiarly elegant, green on the upper part of the body, beneath yellowish white; sides over the thighs rose-colour; on the throat a spot of very fine red; legs grey.

The female is less vivid in colour, the throat of a paler red, and the sides over the thighs of the same colour with the under parts: such is the description of two sent to me, as a pair, from Jamaica:

but, according to Buffon, the male has the upper parts of the body of a pale blue; the belly white; breast and sides rose-colour; and if so, I have not seen that sex.

This pretty species inhabits the warmer parts of America; also found at St. Domingo, Jamaica, and other Islands of the West Indies. It is a solitary bird, frequenting the lonely part of moist places, where it is observed to sit in a crouched manner, its head drawn in between the shoulders, and so stupid as almost to suffer itself to be taken by the hand. It is supposed to feed on soft insects, and is called by the French at St. Domingo, Perroquet de Terre.*

Borowski calls it Bastard Eisvogel. Is said to make the nest of dry grass and moss, feathers, cotton, and other soft materials within, laying three or four blue eggs, the size of those of the Redstart.† Is not unfrequent in Brazil, where it makes a remarkable conical bag-shaped nest, composed of wool, closed at the top, with a narrow entrance, and builds it in the neighbourhood of a certain species of wasp, for the purpose, as it is believed, of rescuing it from the attacks of its enemies.‡

M. Temminck forms a Genus of this single species, by the name of Todier.

2.—VARIEGATED TODY.

Todus varius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 266. *Gm. Lin.* i. 444, *Bris.* iv. 531, *Id.* Svo. ii. 193.

Todier varié, *Buf.* vii. 229.

Ispida Indica, *Aldrov. Av.* iii. 520.

Variegated Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 659. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 132?

SIZE of a Wren. Bill black; head, throat, and neck blue black; wing coverts green; tail black, the feathers edged with green; the rest of the body mixed blue, black, and green, marked here and there with spots of paler green; legs black.

* *Salerne Orn.* 126.

† *Vieillot.*

‡ *Maxim. Trav.* i. 164.

Said by Aldrovandus to inhabit India. A very doubtful species, as far as respects its belonging to this Genus.

3.—CINEREOUS TODY.

Todus cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 265. *Lin.* i. 178. *Gm. Lin.* i. 443. *Bris. App.* p. 134.

Id. Svo. ii. 193. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 141. 2.

Le Tic-Tic, ou Todiér, *Buf.* vii. 227. *Pl. enl.* 585.

Grey and yellow Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 262. *Pall. Spic.* vi. t. 3. A. the bill.

Cinereous Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 658. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 130. pl. 16.

RATHER larger than the Green Tody. Bill shaped the same, dusky, with a reddish base, where it is beset with bristles; forehead black; the upper parts of the body deep cinereous; the under yellow; wing coverts and quills brownish black, margined with luteous; the tail consists of twelve feathers, and is somewhat cuneiform; the two middle ones are black, the others brown, tipped with white; legs deep flesh-colour.

The female has the colours less bright, and the tail feathers not tipped with white. A Variety, if not differing in sex, had the chin white, streaked with dusky black, and some markings of the same on the breast, which, as well as the belly, are paler yellow.

Inhabits Surinam and Guiana, where it is called Tic-tic, from its note. It lives on insects, and frequents the more open places, not being found at all in thick woods, though sometimes among bushes.

4.—BROWN TODY.

Todus fuscus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 266. *Gm. Lin.* i. 444.

Brown Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 659. *Gen. of Birds*, 62. pl. 6. f. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 131.

LARGER than the first Species. The upper part of the body ferruginous brown; across the wing coverts a dusky bar; lower parts of the body olive, spotted with white; tail ferruginous.

Inhabits the hotter parts of America.

5.—WHITE-HEADED TODY.—PL. LXIV.

Todus leucocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 266. *Gm. Lin.* i. 444. *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 19, t. 3. f. 2.
Bor. Nat. ii. 141.

La tête blanche, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 176.

White-headed Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 660. pl. 29. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 127.

SIZE of a Redstart. Bill blackish, the upper mandible wholly so; the under white, with a black tip; nostrils depressed; base of the bill beset with bristles; head and throat white, the former pretty full of feathers, so as to appear crested; the rest of the body dull, but deep, black; wings short; the quills on the insides, and tips, brownish; tail short, even at the end, and black; legs black; the outer and middle toes united to one-third from the base.

The White-headed Tody seems to be the same bird described by Azara, under the name of La Tête blanche; and, according to him, the female has the forehead, as far as half the head, and all the parts beneath white; the rest of the upper parts brown; tail dusky; under wing coverts brown and white: total length of the bird five inches and a quarter; extent of wing eight inches.

Inhabits South America; found in the marshes about Paraguay, but rare; feeds on insects, both on the wing, and when at rest; seen more often on the reeds, in marshy places, and often observed to perch on the tops of them.

6.—SHORT-TAILED TODY.

Todus brachyurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 266. *Gm. Lin.* i. 449.

Todi Species septima, *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 18.

Short-tailed Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 660. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 127.

LESS than the Redstart. Bill dusky, and much flattened;* the forehead, sides of the head, and under parts of the body are

* Compared by Pallas to that of the Paradise Flycatcher.



White-headed Tody

white; the upper parts black; the inner margins of some of the quills and the shoulders beneath, snow-white; tail very short and black.

Inhabits America.

In the distribution of colours, it much resembles the black and white Flycatcher,* but the great breadth of the bill, and shortness of the tail, prove it to be a different bird.

7.—PLUMBEOUS TODY.

Todus plumbeus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 267. *Gen. Syn.* i. 444.

Todi Species tertia, *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 17.

Moucherolle, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* lxvii. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 128.

Plumbeous Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 661.

SIZE of a Wren. Bill like that of the Cinereous Tody;† the upper part of the plumage hoary lead colour, inclining to black on the crown of the head; beneath, from chin to vent, white as snow; quills and tail dusky black; the outer edges of the quills white; tail even at the end; legs dusky.

Inhabits Surinam.

8.—DUSKY TODY.

Todus obscurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 267. *Gm. Lin.* i. 445.

Todi Species quarta, *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 17.

Dusky Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 661. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 173. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 129.

SIZE of a Hedge Sparrow. Bill brown, half an inch long, broad at the base, somewhat indented over the nostrils, and a little curved at the point, base beset with bristles; the under mandible white; the plumage, on the upper parts of the bird, dusky olive brown,

* *Edw.* pl. 348. i.

† *Pall. Spic.* vi. tab. liii. A.

with two obscure pale narrow bars across the wings; beneath yellowish white; chin pale; quills and tail dusky, edged with grey; the latter two inches in length, and very little hollowed, nearly even at the end; legs dusky, slender, weak; the quills reach to the middle of the tail.

Inhabits North America, where it frequents the decayed parts of trees, and has all the actions of a Flycatcher. It has an agreeable note, two or three times repeated, but not what may be called a song. It feeds on insects.

I have received this Species from Rhode Island; it is also found in Georgia; one sent from thence, named by Mr. Abbot, Lesser Peewee Flycatcher.

9.—WHITE CHINNED TODY.

Todus gularis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 268.

——— *novus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 446.

White-chinned Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 663. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 123.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch and three quarters long, much depressed, three quarters of an inch broad at the base, and ending in a point, near the end bending upwards; nostrils oval, placed near the base; the plumage brown above; chin white; forepart of the breast the same, somewhat mottled with brown, which mottling seems to take place round the neck at the lower part behind, though not mixed with white; belly and vent white; tail three inches long, rounded at the end; legs brown, one inch and a half long; on the shins seven indented oblique segments; all the toes full of rough segments, ten in number at least on each.

I met with this preserved in spirits at Sir Joseph Banks's, many years since, but the place it came from could not be ascertained.

10.—KING TODY.

Todus regius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 267. *Gm. Lin.* i. 445.

Roi des Gobe-mouches, *Buf.* iv. 552.

Tyran huppé de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 289.

Moucherolle, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* lxvi.

King Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 662. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 124. pl. 14. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 405.

THIS singular and beautiful species is seven inches long, The bill ten lines, very broad at the base, quite flat, and tending to a point at the tip, which is a little bent; colour deep brown; at the base several black bristles, projecting forwards, and as long as the bill itself; on the crown is a crest of a singular structure, placed transversely across the head; it is composed of four or five ranges of feathers, one shorter than the other, the longest above three quarters of an inch in length, each feather is rounded at the end, and finishes with a black spot; the rest of the length red, inclining to chestnut; the hind part of the head, neck, and back black-brown, which passes forwards, and surrounds the neck before as a collar, half an inch broad; chin white; over the eye a white streak; wing coverts reddish brown; quills dusky; breast dusky white, crossed with transverse blackish lines; belly, vent, rump, and tail, pale rufous, the last darkest, and two inches in length; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits Cayenne, and is very rare.

A.—*Todus cristatus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 267. *Gm. Lin.* i. 446. *Naturf.* xvii. s. 21. 5. t. 1.
Shaw's Zool. viii. 125. pl. 15.

Size of the other. Bill the same,* and beset with long hairs; nostrils small; head furnished with a transverse crest of an uncommonly fine, dull red colour, tipped with black; head, neck, back,

* See the bill on the top of the plate in *Naturf.*

and tail, fine grey brown, spotted with white on the wing coverts; quills blackish; throat whitish grey; breast and belly crossed with dull grey and brown stripes; vent plain; under side of the tail as the upper; the two middle feathers blackish.*

Native place uncertain; supposed to be the West Coast of Africa.

11.—FERRUGINOUS-BELLIED TODY.

Todus ferrugineus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 267. *Gm. Lin.* i. 446.

Ferruginous-bellied Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 662. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 126.

LENGTH seven inches, and an half. Bill three quarters of an inch, black, much depressed, and ending in a point, which is a trifle bent; nostrils oval, near the base, where four or five slender hairs take rise, pointing forwards; the plumage on the upper parts of the body rusty black, most of the feathers having a ferruginous tinge on the edges; sides of the head spotted dusky and white; chin, and all the parts beneath, dull ferruginous; over the eyes, and rather behind them, a short pale streak; quills dusky, the four first ferruginous on the inner webs, in the middle, and most of the others on the middle of the outer webs, making a bar half across the wing; the tail consists of twelve feathers, even at the end, and two inches and three quarters long, of a plain dusky brown; legs dusky.

Inhabits South America; supposed from Cayenne.

I have met with one in which the upper parts were brown, not black.

* In the engraving there are fourteen feathers, probably a mistake.

12.—WHITE-RUMPED NUTHATCH.

LENGTH about five inches. Bill five-eighths of an inch, black, broad, and turns a little upward; plumage above brown; lower part of the back and rump white; beneath dusky white; quills black, from the base to the middle ferruginous; the secondaries tipped with white; tail black, hollowed out in the middle, one inch and a quarter long, the tip more or less white; the wings rather exceed the tail in length; legs yellow.

Native place uncertain.—Mr. Woodford.

13.—RUSTY TODY.

LENGTH six inches. Bill brown, broad, with several hairs on each side of the gape; the general colour of the plumage above ferruginous, mixed with brown; about the head a mixture of ash-colour; the under parts paler ash; quills brown; tail cuneiform, two inches and a quarter long, but ferruginous for one inch from the base; the rest of the length brown.

I found the above among the drawings of Mr. Woodford, but without any account annexed.

14.—YELLOW-RUMPED TODY.

LENGTH four inches and an half. Bill dusky brown, broad and flat, on each side hairs nearly the length of it; under mandible white, the very tip brown; plumage above olive, or greenish brown;

lower part of the back and rump pale brimstone-yellow; all the under parts pale dusky yellow; under wing coverts yellow; down the middle of the crown mixed yellow, from each feather having a streak of greenish yellow down the middle, giving a sort of gilded appearance; tail even, plain brown, two inches long, the quills reach to about one-fourth of the length; legs slender, brown, outer and middle toes united at the base; were it not for the size, it would appear allied to the Whiskered Flycatcher, but the one here described is a much smaller bird, with the whole of the lower part of the back and rump pale brimstone; the crown marked with streaks of yellow, not the whole of the feathers.

A specimen of this in the collection of Lord Stanley; native place uncertain.

15.—YELLOW-CROWNED TODY.

LENGTH six inches. Bill blackish, broad at the base, and rather stout; head to below the jaw, and neck behind deep chocolate brown; over the eye a broad grey streak; on the crown a streak of yellow; general colour of the body, wings, and tail brown, the feathers with yellowish margins; chin and throat pale ash-colour; breast and beneath pale dusky yellow; obscurely streaked with brown; under wing coverts pale dusky yellow; legs brown, outer and middle toe much united at the base; legs brown.

In the same collection with the last.

16.—GUINEA TODY.

SIZE of the Redbreast; length six inches and a half. Bill rather stout, dusky, with many hairs at the base, and reaching to more than half its length; head, including the eyes, nape, and neck behind

black, coming forwards on each side, and forming a narrow collar just above the breast; except this all the under parts from chin to vent are white; back and wings dusky black, the feathers fringed with white at the tips; above the eye a bare, oval, carunculated, crimson spot, the size of a pea; legs pale brown.

One, supposed to differ in sex, had the upper parts, wings and tail more or less deep grey, with an oblique long band of white from the shoulders to the ends of the second quills; chin, just under the bill, white, from thence to the breast ferruginous red, bounded below with a narrow dusky band; the rest of the under parts white, but the thighs mottled with ash-colour; tail as in the other, also the bill; but the bare crimson space above the eye smaller, and in the shape of a crescent.

Inhabits Senegal.

17.—RUFIOUS TODY.

BILL broad, with hairs at the base; feathers of the crown elevated into a high crest; general colour of the plumage and beginning of the sides of the breast rufous; tail rounded, long, rufous.

Inhabits Africa.—In the collection of Mr. Leadbeater.

18.—AFRICAN TODY.

LENGTH near six inches. **Bill** half an inch long, black, very broad at the base, and depressed; point curved, at the gape several hairs, pointing forward; head, neck, back, wings, and tail fine pale blue-grey; breast, and under parts very pale ash-colour; quills dusky within, the outer webs pale bluish ash-colour; tail greatly cuneiform,

the two middle feathers two inches and a half long, the outer not one inch; legs slender, pale ash-colour.

Inhabits Africa.—Mr. H. Brogden.

19.—RED-CROWNED TODY.

SIZE small; general colour brown, with a streak of red down the middle of the crown, and two bars of buff across the wing.

Native place uncertain. Met with in the collection of Mr. Leadbeater.

20.—BLACK-HEADED TODY.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill dusky black, very broad at the base, where it is furnished with bristles; head, neck, and upper parts of the body, wings, and tail fine glossy black; beneath from the breast white; under wing coverts white, mottled with dusky; tail three inches and three quarters long, even at the end, and the feathers somewhat pointed at the tips; legs slender, dusky brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.

21.—RED-BREASTED TODY.

Todus Rubecula, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxii.

Red-breasted Tody, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 147. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 126.

SIZE of a Yellow Bunting; length six inches. Bill stout, broad, furnished with some bristles at the base; tongue bifid, the

points on each side of the cleft a little divided or feathered; the crown full of feathers; general colour of the plumage above slaty grey; wings and tail brown, the last two inches long, darker in colour, and even at the end; throat and breast orange, from thence to the vent nearly white; legs slender, dusky.

Inhabits New South Wales, but not common, as only two or three have been met with: in one of these, supposed to differ in sex, the chin and throat were dark coloured, nearly black, not orange; the rest as in the first described.

22.—YELLOW-BELLIED TODY.

Todus flavigaster, *Ind. Orn.* i. 168.

Yellow-bellied Tody, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 147. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 132.

SIZE of the Brown Tody; length six inches. Bill short, broad, and pale, with a few bristles at the base; tongue the shape of the bill; head, chin, and all the upper parts of the plumage ash-colour, inclining to brown, the wings deepest, but paler in the middle; all the under parts, except the chin, yellow; tail even at the end, and the wings when closed, reach to about the middle of it; legs dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland, in the collection of Mr. Wilson.

23.—BLUE-GREY TODY.

LENGTH six inches. Bill five-eighths of an inch long, broad at the base, and much depressed, at the gape some hairs pointing forwards; general colour of the plumage fine glossy blue-grey, very pale; from the breast to vent pure white; under wing coverts white; tail three inches long, even at the end; that and the quills darker

than the rest; the wings reach half way on the tail; legs slender; black.

Inhabits New South Wales. In the collection of Lord Stanley.

** WITH THE BILL EXCEEDINGLY BROAD.

24.—GREAT-BILLED TODY.—PL. LXV.

Todus nasutus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 268. *Gm. Lin.* i. 446.

Platyrinque, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxvi.

Great-billed Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 664. pl. 30. *Shaw's Zool.* viii 122.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, very broad at the base, and pale blue, inclining to orange beneath, beset at the base with black bristles, two or three of which are nearly the length of the bill; nostrils oval, not far from the base; the head, neck, and upper half of the back, are black, with a bluish gloss, in some lights; from under the ears, across the throat, a broad crescent of crimson; the breast and all the under parts are also crimson, as are the lower half of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts; wings and tail in general, black; six or seven of the scapulars are white on the outer webs, forming a patch of white streaks, and part of the outer edge of wing is also white; tail much rounded, the two middle feathers two inches long, the exterior only one; on the two outer, about the middle, an oval spot of white on the outer web; the quills reach scarcely to the base of the tail; legs pale blue; claws flattened on the sides.

Inhabits India. One of these in the collection of the late General Davies had the bill and legs black; it is figured also among the

PL. LXV.



Great-billed Tody.

drawings of the late Sir John Anstruther; a second, supposed to differ in sex, had the head, neck, and the whole of the breast, the upper part of the back, the wings and tail, black; on the throat a broad crescent of crimson, extending on each side, under the ear; lower belly, vent, lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, crimson; in other respects answering to the former description, and several of the scapulars marked with white as in the other; the edge of the middle of the wing yellow, which in the other is white.

When we described the one from the Leverian Museum, from which our figure in the Synopsis was taken, the bird was supposed to be unique, and no doubt but the tail in that specimen was imperfect, for having met with more than one since, we have found that part to be much rounded at the end.

We have also seen various drawings done in India, both in the collection of Sir J. Anstruther, and Lord Valentia, from which we learn, that it inhabits various parts of Hindoostan, as well as being met with in the Straits of Malacca.

25.—BROAD-BILLED TODY.

Todus rostratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 268.

Todi octava species. *Pallas Spic.* vi. 19. t. 3. the bill.

Todus platyrhynchos, *Gm. Lin.* i. 446.

Platyrinche, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxvi.

Broad-billed Tody, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 664. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 122.

SIZE of a Nightingale, and remarkable for the bill, which is very broad, resembling that of the Boat-bill; it is flat, pointed at the tip, and whitish; the nostrils in a hollow at the base, on each of which are three large bristles, and others smaller, with a few hairs on the forehead; crown of the head lead-colour, in the middle of it an oblong white spot, in the manner of the Tyrant Shrike; the back is luteous brown; beneath luteous; throat whitish; quills brown; tail even, brown; legs yellowish.

Described from a specimen in the Museum of the Prince of Orange.

26.—JAVAN TODY.

Eurylaimus Javanicus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 170. Horsfield.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill shorter than the head, horn-colour, very broad at the base, and attenuated at the end; gape very wide, furnished with a few hairs at the base, at the side of which the nostrils are placed, roundish in shape and open; the head and under parts of the body are vinaceous; back and wings brown, with yellow lines in the middle of the former, and the latter varied irregularly with the same colour; middle quills marked outwardly with a spot of white; the first greater quill shortest, second and fourth equal, and the third the longest of all; tail black, the two middle feathers plain, the adjoining one marked with a white band on the inner, and the exterior with the same on both webs, near the end; legs of a moderate size; toes salient.

Such is nearly the description of a bird inhabiting Java, which appears to differ considerably from the Broad-billed species, although at first sight may seem to be much like it.

27.—SUMATRAN TODY.

SIZE about that of a Thrush in the body. Bill very broad, not greatly differing from that of the Broad-billed species, at the end pointed, and a little bent downwards, colour black; plumage in general black, striped with yellow on the upper parts and wings; the tail rounded at the end, consists of twelve feathers, the two middle ones plain black; the others the same for half the length, beyond this more or less yellow to the end; legs slender, black.

Inhabits Sumatra and Java. This seems to coincide with the last in respect to the bill, though different in the plumage.

28.—BOAT-BILLED TODY.

LENGTH four inches. Bill remarkable in structure, being three eighths of an inch broad, and not more in length; upper mandible a little bent at the point, the whole much depressed as in the Boat-bill, colour brown; the under mandible white; plumage above olive brown; sides of the head olive; inclining to rufous; top of the head darker, inclining to ash-colour; all the under parts, from chin to vent, dull pale yellow, tinged with rufous on the breast; quills and tail brown; the latter short, and even at the end; legs pale.

Inhabits Asia. Mr. Bullock.

29.—NEW-HOLLAND TODY.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill broad, blunt, with some hairs at the base; top of the head brown; between the bill and eye a buff-coloured patch; plumage in general on the upper parts of the body brown; towards the rump a mixture of white; on the wings an oblique white bar; chin and throat white; breast ferruginous; belly white; thighs mottled brown and white; legs slender, dusky black.

Inhabits New-Holland. In the collection of Mr. Bullock. This seems to coincide in many points with the last described.

GENUS XXXII.—HOOPOE.

1 Common H.	7 Grand Pr.	12 Blue Pr.
2 African H.	8 Orange Pr.	13 Tufted Pr.
3 Madagascar H.	9 Yellow Pr.	14 Cape Pr.
4 Mexican Promerops	10 Red-billed Pr.	15 Crested Pr.
5 Californian Pr.	• A Abyssinian Pr.	
6 New-Guinea brown Pr.	11 Lesser black Pr.	

THE characters of this Genus are as follow:—

The bill long, slender, and bending.

Nostrils near the base.

Tongue various.*

Toes placed three before and one behind, the middle one connected at the base with the outmost.

Of the above birds, only the first species is found in Europe, and in fact, only this and the two following conform wholly in character with the Hoopoe Genus. Yet, as the Promeropes of other authors seem to differ chiefly in being destitute of a crest, they claim some right to have place here, according to the opinion of Linnæus and other authors. The manners of the first we are pretty well acquainted with, but as to the others we know little or nothing, beyond the bare descriptions, taken from dried specimens.

* In the first species it is short and sagittal; in respect to the rest, as no other than dried skins have been before us, the part in question can rarely be ascertained. We know, however, that in the Madagascar and Cape Species, the tongues are in both found to be elongated, and divided at the ends, in this coinciding with the Honey-Eaters; but as these two have already found place in the Hoopoe Genus, we shall not, merely on this circumstance, alter their situation. M. Temminck has placed the Cape Species among his Souimangas.

1.—COMMON HOOPOE.

- Upupa Epops, *Ind. Orn.* i. 277. *Lin.* i. 183. *Faun. Suec.* No. 105. *Gm. Lin.* i. 466. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 62. *Raii* 48. A. 6. *Will.* 100. t. 24, *Bris.* ii. 445. t. 43. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 285. *Gesner Av.* pl. p. 703. *Frisch* t. 43. *Brun.* No. 43, *Muller* No. 103. *Kram.* 337. *Georgi* p. 165. *Sepp. Vog.* t. p. 129. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 152. t. 22. *Faun. Arag.* p. 74. *Sch. el.* t. 70. *Klein* 110. 14. *Id. Stem.* 24. t. 25. f. 2, a. b. f. 3. a. b. *Id. Ov.* p. 31. t. 11. *Hist. Prov.* i. 489. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 274. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 544. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 236. *Id. Ed.* ii. 414. *Id. Anal.* p. lxxxv.
- La Huppe, *Buf.* vi. 439. pl. 21. *Pl. enl.* 52. *Ois. Dor.* i. (Promer.) p. 7. plate 1. *Johnst. Av.* pl. 42. f. 14.
- La Bubbola, *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 36. *Cett. Uc. Sard.* 101.
- Wiedhöpf, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 27. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 15. *Naturf.* ix. s. 58. *Id.* xxii. 120. *Id.* xxv. 17. *Schmid Vog.* p. 56. t. 43.
- Hoopoe, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 687. *Id. Sup.* 122. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 90. pl. 39. *Id. fol.* 83. t. L. *Id.* 1812. i. p. 342. pl. 43. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 283. A. *Will. Engl.* 145. *Pocock's Trav.* ii. 209. *Alb.* ii. p. 42. 43. *Edw.* pl. 345. *Gent. Mag.* xlvii. pl. p. 313. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 123. *Lewin Birds,* t. 54. *Walc. Birds,* pl. 53. *Donov. Birds,* i. pl. 9. *Pult. Dors.* p. 7. *Bortus. Corn.* p. 246. pl. 24. f. 14. *Graves Br. Orn.* ii. pl. 12. *Orn. Dict.* *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 135. pl. 17. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 309.

THE length of this beautiful species is twelve inches; breadth nineteen, and weight three ounces. The bill is black, two inches and a half long, slender, and incurvated; tongue triangular, small, placed low in the mouth; irides hazel; the crest consists of a double row of feathers*, the longest two inches or more; the tips black; the lower parts of a pale orange colour; the neck pale reddish brown; breast and belly white; but in young birds marked with narrow dusky lines, pointing downwards; lesser wing coverts light brown; back, scapulars, and wings, crossed with broad bars of whit and black; the outer quill feather the shortest; rump white; the tail consists of ten feathers, even at the end, the colour black, marked

* Twenty-four or 26 in number.—Willughby. I counted only 22 in one bird, but I believe the number is not always the same.

with white, and when a little expanded, appearing as a crescent, the horns downwards; legs short and black; the outer toe united at the bottom to the middle one.

The female resembles the male, but it is said that the crest is smaller. The nest is made generally in the hollow of a tree; in some instances the eggs have been laid on the bare rotten wood, at other times a sort of nest is composed with a lining of moss, wool, leaves, feathers, &c. but in this last case, the bird is supposed to have made use of an old deserted nest of some other bird; it is said also to lay and hatch the young in holes of walls, or even on the ground. The eggs are four or five in number, sometimes more, the colour bluish white, marked with pale brown spots;* the food chiefly consists of worms, caterpillars, and various insects, especially beetles, the exuviae of which, being left in the nest, cause it to stink so much, that some of the older authors have asserted, it was made of excrement.† Olinia supposes the life of this bird to be three years, perhaps he means in a confined state. Buffon mentions two instances, one where it lived with a lady for three months, subsisting only on bread and cheese; the other was kept for a year and a half on raw meat, and would eat nothing else. This may be called a terrestrial bird, as it seldom perches on trees. In a natural state the crest falls behind on the neck, nor is it erected in the manner seen in most representations, unless the bird is agitated by surprise or pleasure.

I believe the Hoopoe to be met with, and even to breed in England, oftener than is generally supposed, as I have had them several times sent to me; and can bring various instances in support of this opinion; not that it is constant in its migrations into this island, for although in some years many are met with, in others few or none. The year 1783 seems to have been more abundant in them than any other, one of them being shot near Orford, in Suffolk, in May;

* Cinereous, and two in number. *Faun. Suec.*

† To stink like a Hoopoe occurs as a proverb in some parts of Germany. *Bechstein.*

another seen near the same place June 24 following : these, no doubt, had bred thereabouts. The place where they were met with was remarkably barren. In September of the same year, two were shot at Holderness, and many seen in various other parts of Yorkshire, and as far north as Scotland ; three others, killed in September, at Cam in Gloucestershire, in Epping Forest, and in Surrey ; about twenty-five years since a pair had begun to make a nest in Hampshire, but being too much disturbed, forsook it, and went elsewhere.* In 1785, October 21, one shot at Cavendish.† In the year 1786, I received a young bird full fledged, shot near Southfleet, in Kent, but the old birds had not been observed ; and in the year 1808, one was shot near Winchester, and another also near that place, in the year 1805 ; likewise two were killed near Chichester, in the month of April, of the present year, and which probably had they not been prevented, would have bred there. Several more instances might be adduced, but the above will suffice to prove, their not being uncommon in England.

On the Continent it is met with in various parts as far as Sweden, and in different parts of Germany ; common in the South Deserts of Russia and Tartary, grows scarcer beyond the River Ob ; yet some are seen beyond Lake Baikal. That the bird has no objection to filthiness is proved by Dr. Pallas, who found the nest of one in the privy of an uninhabited house at Tzaritsyn, assigned to him for quarters. I am informed, that every year small flocks of ten or twelve are seen at Gibraltar in March, hence called March-Cocks, but are rarely known to build there, perhaps from being too much disturbed. These are supposed to come from Africa, and on their passage to some other place, as they sometimes stay only a few hours to rest themselves. They have a dipping kind of flight like that of a Woodpecker, ‡ and certainly do not fly strong, nor endure

* Mr. Tunstall.

† Gent. Mag. 1786. p. 42.

‡ The flight, as well

as its note, or screech, compared to those of the Jay, as well as its general habits. *Lin. Trans.* xiv. p. 14.

long flights, as they are frequently known to rest on ships in the passage. In August they return the same way, in six, seven, or eight in a flock, supposed to consist of families.* In Egypt, said to be more common than elsewhere, and to assemble in small troops; very common at Cairo, building in the streets, on the terraces of the houses. Sonnini† observes, that they are more plentiful at the beginning of the winter; and that there is scarcely a sandy spot, however small, provided it be near cultivated ground, where Hoopoes are not seen, scratching with their feet, and thrusting their long bills into the ground.

I have observed this bird among paintings, both from China and India. The name given to it, in a drawing from the Province of Oude, was Oudud. It is also found both in Java and Ceylon.

2.—AFRICAN HOOPOE.

La Huppe d'Afrique, *Ois. Dor.* i. (Promerops) p. 11. pl. 2.

Upupa or Hoopoe, *Kolb. Cap.* ii. 157.

Smaller Hoopoe, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 139.

THIS, at first sight, might be taken for our Common Species, and Kolben asserts, that those met with at the Cape differ in no respect from that generally known; however this may be, M. Audibert speaks of it as distinct, being in length nine inches only; the rufous colour is more conspicuous; the crest not so high, and the feathers of it have no white, as in the European bird; likewise the colour of the wings is not disposed the same, and the white arch on the tail placed nearer the base.

* Gen. Davies. Rev. Mr. White. † *Trav.* i. 306. They will live in a moist garden, in the manner of the Peewit, feeding on worms alone, and have been known to subsist for a long time on board a ship, by means of worms being put into a box of mould, and the bird bored after them in the same manner as it would on land.

This, according to the last named author, is met with at the Cape of Good Hope, but in most plenty at Malemba, in the kingdom of Congo, in Africa. Kolben talks of several sorts of Hoopoes at the Cape, some grey, some ash-coloured, others green, but without any description. And Gerini mentions seeing one at Florence, and on the Alps, which had the crest bordered with sky blue.

3.—MADAGASCAR HOOPOE.

•Upupa Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 277. *Gm. Lin.* i. 466.

Huppe du Cap de B. Esperance, *Buf.* vi. 468. *Pl. enl.* 697.

La Huppe grise, *Ois. Dor.* (Prom.) p. 12. pl. 3.

Madagascar Hoopoe, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 690. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 140.

LENGTH sixteen inches; breadth eighteen; weight four ounces. Bill twenty lines, bent, much pointed, and yellowish; the upper mandible notched near the tip; tongue divided at the end into several threads; palate full of tuberosities; the crest smaller, and tends to a point behind, as in the Madagascar Cuckoo; the crest, throat, and under parts of the body, plain white; the upper parts from the crest to the end of the tail are brown in different shades; on the wings is a white spot; the tail consists of twelve feathers, the two middle ones shorter than the others; legs and claws yellowish.

Inhabits Madagascar, also the Isle of Bourbon, and the Cape of Good Hope; it frequents the thick woods, feeds on seeds and berries, and in July and August is very fat. In the *Ois. Dor.* the bird is only nine inches and three quarters in length.

4.—MEXICAN PROMEROPS.

Upupa Mexicana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 278, *Gm. Lin.* i. 467.

Promerops Mexicanus, *Bris.* ii. 463. *Id. Svo.* i. 286.

Avis Ani Mexicana, caudâ longissimâ, *Seba*, i. t. 45. 3. *Klein*, 107. iii. 4.

Promerops à ailes bleues, *Buf.* vi. 467. *Ois. Dor.* (Prom.) i. p. 21,

Mexican Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 691. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 148.

SIZE of a Song Thrush; length eighteen inches and three quarters, of which the tail is twelve inches and a half. Bill one inch and eight lines, colour blackish, but the sides incline to yellow; the head, throat, neck, back, and rump, are dull grey, glossed with sea-green and purplish red, in different lights; belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, light yellow; above each eye a spot of the same; greater quills light blue; the lesser the same colour as the back; tail blackish grey, glossed with green and purple, four of the middle tail feathers much longer than the others.

Inhabits Mexico, where it frequents high mountainous places, feeding on caterpillars, flies, beetles, and other insects.

5.—CALIFORNIAN PROMEROPS.

Promerops of New California, *La Peyrouse Voy.* i. p. 200.

IN hopes that some future Naturalist may elucidate more fully, what *La Peyrouse* has given a very imperfect description of, we only mention in his words, that the bird is dark above, and light beneath; that the tail is cuneiform, each feather tipped with a light colour.

Inhabits New California.

6.—NEW-GUINEA, BROWN PROMEROPS.

Upupa Papuensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 279.

Merops fusca, *Gm. Lin.* i. 468.

Promerops rayé, *Ois. dor.* i. (Promer.) p. 16. pl. 7.

————• brun de la Nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.* 164. t. 100. *Pl. enl.* 638.

———— — à ventre rayé, *Buf.* vi. 471. pl. 22.

Striped Promerops, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 144.

New-Guinea brown Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 694. *D'Entrecast. Voy.* ii. 204.

LENGTH twenty-two inches. Bill two inches and a half long; considerably bent, and of a shining black; the top of the head and sides the colour of polished steel; neck and throat black; hind part of the neck, the back and wings, scapulars and tail, brown; the three first tinged with brownish green; the breast, and under parts of the body, are transversely striped with black and white, each feather having two black and two white bars on it, with a grey base; the tail consists of twelve feathers, greenish brown, and very cuneiform; the two middle ones thirteen inches in length, the outer only four; the wings, when closed, reach about four inches beyond the base; legs black.

The female differs, in having the head and neck brown, otherwise like the male.

Some birds have a tinge of rufous on the head.

Inhabits New Guinea.

7.—GRAND PROMEROPS.—PL. LXVI.

Upupa superba, *Ind. Orn.* i. 279.

Upupa magna, *Gmel. Lin.* i. 468.

Grand Promerops, à paremens frisés, de la nouv. Guinée, *Buf.* vi. 472. *Pl. enl.* 639.

Son. Voy. 166. pl. 101. *Ois. dor.* i. (Prom.) p. 18. pl. 8.

Superb Promerops, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 145. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 981.

Grand Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 695. pl. 32.

THIS beautiful species is about the size of a middling Pigeon in the body, but measures near four feet in length. The bill is three inches long, pretty much curved and black; the head, hind part of the neck, and upper part of the belly, are glossy green; the rest of the upper parts black, changing to violet, with a tinge of blue on the wings, in some lights; but the fore part of the neck, and lower part of the belly are without gloss; the scapulars are of a singular construction, the webs, on one side, being exceedingly short, and on the other of a great length, and falciform in shape; they are of a purplish black colour, with the ends, for three quarters of an inch, of a most brilliant, gilded green, though some of them reflect a blue gloss; beneath each wing springs a thick tuft of dusky feathers, eight inches and a half long, and of a texture resembling the loose herring-bone ones in the Greater Paradise bird; and besides these, on each side of the tail are five or six feathers with unequal webs like the scapulars, but curved only in a moderate degree; these are half dusky from the base, the remaining part, brownish green and gilded, the two colours divided obliquely; the tail consists of twelve feathers of very unequal lengths; the two middle ones measuring twenty-eight inches; the outer one only five; the general colour of them blue-black, with a polished steel gloss, but the inner ones are chestnut; legs black.

Inhabits New Guinea.

Pl. LXVI.



Grand Promerops.

2

Such is the description of a perfect specimen, formerly in the collection of Miss Blomefield, of which I have hazarded the position of the feathers, as in the engraved plate. The bird, on her first receipt of it, had been manifestly distorted, almost every feather being twisted out of its place; as to Sonnerat's bird, or that figured in the *Pl. enl.* both of them want the tufted feathers, which hang over the thighs; Sonnerat, indeed, talks of two sets of feathers, the first taking rise above the wings, the second beneath them, but omits, the loose, herring-bone ones, so conspicuous in the bird from which I have taken my description; and that of the *Pl. enl.* is destitute of both the last, as well as those which hang on each side of the tail. The representation, given in the *Ois. dorées*, has the feathers with glossy ends disposed differently from those in my figure, as are the colours, but I do not see any remark made on the circumstance; and it may yet be a long time before we learn the true situation of these highly ornamental and singular parts, to be only ascertained by some naturalist, who may be fortunate enough to see the living bird; for in this, as well as in the whole of the Paradise Birds, the natives either throw away such parts as they consider useless, or so transpose them as may make the whole appear to the best advantage; considering it as a mere ornament, and as such only esteemed by them.

At General Davies's, I met with one of these before it was put into attitude, but the parts so much separated, or distorted, as to cause great uncertainty in respect to their true situation. In this the two middle feathers were thirty-two inches long, and the exterior only five; the next to the middle ones two inches shorter, but after that lessening in a greater proportion, as they proceed outwards. In all fourteen; beneath the wings are eight feathers on each side, with glossy ends, and six others three quarters of an inch longer, having the ends dull deep black, but all of them with the points turning up, somewhat in the shape of battle axes. The loose feathers, which in my engraving hang over the thighs, in this specimen seem rather to

belong to the vent, and under tail coverts, and the long pointed particoloured ones hang five on each side of the tail. The glossy feathers of the belly appear green, or blue, in different reflections of light. This is all the amendment of what was already known, concerning the bird; but it is to be hoped, that some future draughtman may be so fortunate as to obtain the sight of one alive, or newly killed, the only means of obtaining a just idea of the plumage of so curious a bird. M. Temminck considers this and the New Guinea one to be male and female.

8.—ORANGE PROMEROPS.

Upupa aurantia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 279. *Gm. Lin.* i. 468,

Promerops Barbadosis, *Bris.* ii. 466. *Id.* 8vo. i. 287.

Promerops orangé, *Buf.* vi. 474. Male.

Avis paradisiaca, *Americana*, elegantissima, *Seba*, i. 102. t. 66. 3.

Orange *Promerops*, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 697-8. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 149.

SIZE of a Starling; length nine inches and a half. Bill thirteen lines long, very pointed, and of a gold colour; round the base a few reddish feathers; head and neck gold-colour; the rest of the body orange yellow; the greater quills, reddish orange; the lesser orange yellow; the tail three inches and three-quarters long, the feathers of equal lengths, and of the same colour as the quills; legs yellow.

Inhabits Berbice.*

* Brisson supposes this to be Barbadoes, but Seba's words are "Accepimus avem hanc ex Insulis Barbicensibus," which most probably means Berbice.



Red-billed Promerops.

9.—YELLOW PROMEROPS.

Upupa aurantia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 279. 8. β .

Cochitototl, *Raii Syn.* p. 168. *Fernand. N. Hisp. ch.* 161.

Promerops Mexicanus luteus, *Bris.* ii. 467. *Id.* 8vo. i. 288.

Promerops orangé, *Buf.* vi. 474. (female).

Promerops jaune, *Ois. dor.* i. (Promer.) p. 21.

Yellow Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 697. 8. Var. A.

SIZE of the last. Bill black; irides pale yellow; head, throat, neck, and wings, cinereous and black, irregularly mixed; the rest of the bird yellow; legs ash-colour, claws black.

Inhabits the hotter parts of Mexico, where it feeds on small worms and seeds.

Supposed to be the female of the other.

10.—RED-BILLED PROMEROPS.—PL. LXVII.

Upupa erythrorhynchus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 280. *Cimel. Phys.* t. 22.

Promerops à bec rouge, *Ois. dor.* i. p. 15. pl. 6. Promer.

Red-billed Promerops, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 124. pl. 110. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 533. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 150. pl. 18.

SIZE of the Common Hoopoe; length fifteen inches. Bill two inches and a half long, curved as in that bird, but stouter, colour red, nostrils oval, near the base; head covered with short, velvety feathers, and appears rather full, the feathers not lying smooth; the plumage in general black, with a gloss of red in some lights, and others of green, the wing coverts partaking of the latter; the head, neck, breast, and beginning of the back have also a green gloss;

belly velvet black, inclining to green, and not glossy; quills and tail glossy blue black; on the inner webs of the first six prime quills an oval white spot, not far from the tip; tail cuneiform, the longest feathers eight inches; the outer, or shortest, only three; the two middle ones plain black; the others black, marked with an oval white spot on each side of the web, about an inch from the end; these are placed obliquely, but not quite opposite to each other; legs one inch long, stout, the outer toe united to the middle one pretty deeply; colour red; the legs feathered before for half the length.

Inhabits Africa.—Described from a specimen in the possession of the late Dutchess Dowager of Portland. I have since seen it in the Museum of Gen. Davies; in that of Mr. Comyns; as well as in other collections of Natural History.

The figure in the *Oiseaux dorées* appears to be too glossy, and gilded, unless it may probably be a high-coloured male, and the above described the female. Is said to creep on the branches of trees in search of insects, resting in troops in different holes of great trees, and the cry to be like the syllables Gra-ga-ga-ga.

In the collection of Mr. Brogden is one, with the bill considerably less curved than in that above described.

A.—In a collection of birds from Abyssinia, made by Mr. Salt, is the following, which does not seem to differ materially. Length fourteen inches and a half. Bill two inches and a half long, curved, and black; head and neck velvety black; chin and throat dusky pale chestnut brown; the rest of the neck, breast, and back black; with a purplish gloss on the neck and back; breast and belly plain dull black; wing coverts violet, with a steely gloss; the rest of the wing black, but the feathers of the bastard wing have the ends black, forming a spot; the quills, eleven in number, have a large oval spot of white on the inner web; the tail cuneiform, black, with

a violet gloss, marked as in the last bird; legs red; hind toe and claw long, and all the claws hooked, strong, and black.

With this is a Variety, having an uniformly black tail. These said to be in Abyssinia, in flocks of 20, 30, or more, in each; often observed feeding on the figs of the *Ficus Sycomorus*, and when they are disturbed, to make a prodigious chattering.

11.—LESSER BLACK PROMEROPS.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, dusky brown; head glossy black, with a purplish tinge; body, above and beneath, deep brown black; wings and tail black, and glossy; the greater quills black, but about the middle white, more or less, on both webs, but the two outer only on the inner, forming a bar; the ends of all ash-colour, deeper nearest the tips; the tail slightly cuneiform, four inches and a half long, the outer feather three inches and a half, colour wholly plain black; legs black; the first quill shortest, the three next of one length, after which the rest shorten by degrees.

A second of these was marked much in the same manner, but the upper parts of the neck and back having a gloss of bright-copper, and all beneath from the chin dusky brown black; the quills much the same, as to the white bar across them; but the bastard wing is white: there is also a square spot of white near the end of the outer web of the exterior tail feather.

These birds are in the collection of Mr. Comyns, who obliged me with them for the sake of the description, and are said to have been from Senegal. I have also seen, in Mr. Bullock's Museum, one similar in size with the above, but with markings of white both in the quills and tail; at first sight they may be supposed to be the young of the Red-billed species; but it must be observed, that although

the smaller sort has the quills and tail spotted, the spots are not round as in the Red-billed, nor precisely in the same situation; it is true, that both these birds equally vary in the presence or absence of the spots of the tail, and we may conclude from thence that such difference may mark the sexes; as to circumstance of having a red or black bill, that may arise from variation only. Sonnini mentions a Hoopoe being found in Africa wholly black*.

12.—BLUE PROMEROPS.

Upupa Indica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 280. •

Promerops bleu, *Ois. dor. (Prom.)* p. 20. pl. 9. *Tem. Man. Ed. 2.* p. lxxxvi.

Blue Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 124. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 142. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 985.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill two inches long, stout, and curved, much as in the Red-billed species, but somewhat more bent, and black; plumage, in general, blue, paler about the head, and under parts; tail moderately cuneiform, more than four inches in length; legs pale lead-colour.

Inhabits India.

13.—TUFTED PROMEROPS:—PL. LXVII*

LENGTH about fifteen inches. Bill, strong, black, bent the whole of the length, which is between four and five inches, with a very slight notch near the tip. The feathers round the eye like cut velvet, or plush, coming forwards for three quarters of an inch on

* *Sonn. Buf.* 54, p. 187. Note.



Tuffed Promerops.

the nostrils, the same on the under mandible; on the crown they are scaly, stand somewhat erect, and of the most brilliant blue green imaginable; those of the nape, much the same, but folded; on each side, below the ears, a bare space three quarters of an inch long; * from the chin to the breast are the same brilliant blue green, scaly feathers, having on the fore part a purplish gloss; across the breast, at the bottom of the brilliant patch, a deep blue band, and beneath it a broader of black; many of the feathers, composing it, tipped with gilded orange, and appearing, as an irregular, fire-coloured, narrow band; the sides of the neck behind, the back, wings, tail, and under parts from the breast, purplish black, but next to the band on the breast, tinged with green; and the back of the neck glossed with purple; the tail is near five inches long, even at the end, black, except the two middle feathers, which are glossy blue; from beneath the wings springs a set of long, loose-webbed feathers, barbed on the sides, of different lengths, waving, and appearing like those of the Paradise bird, but black, and some of them exceed the end of the tail by four inches; legs stout, black; claws hooked.

This bird seems to unite the *Promerops* with the Paradise bird; having the bill as in the former, and the velvet-like feathers about the bill, and the long loose webbed ones beneath the wings, as seen in the latter; the wings reach very little beyond the base of the tail.

A specimen of the above was in the Museum of Mr. Bullock, but I observed in this, that each feather, from the chin to the breast, had a dash of black down the shaft; from thence the under parts to the vent blackish chestnut. In this specimen the fire-coloured band across the breast is not very conspicuous. I find a fine representation of the bird among the drawings of Mr. Dent, but in neither case is there any mention from whence the respective species was brought. In this last figure, I observe five or six distinct stouter feathers

* This occurs in the specimens in Mr. Bullock's Museum; but I do not see it in the drawings I have met with of the bird, and cannot therefore be certain of the circumstance.

springing from beneath each wing among the others, which are longer than those of the common tuft, and it is these that are mentioned above as exceeding the length of the tail, for the common ones do not reach much beyond the middle of it.

14.—CAPE PROMEROPS.

Upupa Promerops, *Lin.* i. 188. *Gm. Lin.* i. 467. *Mill. Ill.* t. vi. A.

Merops Cafer, *Lin.* i. 183. *Gm. Lin.* i. 462. *Spalowsck. Vog.* iii. t. 19. *Mus. Leskean.* i. No. 64. t. 1. No. 1.

Merops fuscus, ani regione flava, *N. C. Petr.* xi. 429. t. 14. f. 1.

Promerops, *Bris.* ii. 461. t. 43. f. 2. *Id. Svo.* i. 286. *Buf.* vi. 469. *Pl. enl.* 637.

Ois. dor. i. (Promer.) p. 13. pl. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 143.

Souimanga, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.

Le Guêpier gris d'Ethiopie, *Buf.* vi. 492.

Le grand Sucrier, ou le Sucrier du Protea, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 139. pl. 287. 288.

Cape Protaerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 692.

LENGTH seventeen inches, but the body is no larger than that of a Lark. The bill not very stout, one inch and five lines long, and black; irides brownish chestnut; the tongue longer than the bill, and ciliated at the end; general colour of the plumage on the upper parts brown; rump and upper tail coverts olive green; throat white, with a longitudinal band of brown on each side; the fore part of the neck, and breast tinged with rufous; belly white; quills and tail brown; the former, from the second to the fourth or fifth, with the shafts scarcely webbed for about half the length, then the web grows quite broad, and finishes in a point; sides pale rufous, mixed with white; the tail consists of twelve feathers; the six middle ones twelve inches and a quarter in length, the others much shorter, the outer one being two, the next three, and the third four inches; vent yellow; legs black.

This is probably the female, if not a young bird; but I have observed in some specimens, which I suspect to be males, that they are not only spotted on the sides, but likewise on the breast and belly, and in these the feathers of the forehead and crown are narrow, pointed, and mixed with grey; the tail feathers also are somewhat longer than in the other, the colour of the whole plumage is likewise brighter; but M. Levaillant says, the female differs merely in being smaller, and the tail shorter, insomuch that as the male changes plumage twice in the year, and has the excess of tail feathers only in the breeding season, at that time only the sex can be distinguished.

It is abundant about the Cape of Good Hope, and in all the Western Parts of the African Coast, in every place where the Protea Trees are in flower; called by the colonists, Pyl Staert (Arrow Tail), having the appearance of an arrow in passing through the air; others call it Suyker Voogel met lange Staert, and Koning der Suyker Voogel.* It makes the nest on the Protea thickets, in an hemispherical form, of moss and lichen, with a lining of wool, &c.; never met with in the deep forests, but very common in the Country of Hottniqua; not seen on the Western Coast beyond Mount Kamis. They will easily become tame, and may be fed with the flowers of the Protea, brought fresh daily, or otherwise the great nettle, or orange flowers; and when these fail, with honey and water; and by such means have been sustained on board a ship for a good while, but not throughout the whole passage to Europe.

Mr. Salt met with this at Mozambique.

* Long-tailed Sugar Bird and King Sugar Bird.

15.—CRESTED PROMEROPS.

Upupa paradisea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 278. *Lin.* i. 184. *Gm. Lin.* i. 467. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 152.
Klein, 110. 15.

Promerops Indicus cristatus, *Bris.* ii. 464. *Id. Svo.* i. 287.

Avis paradisiaca cristata orient, alis rarissima, *Seba* i. t. 30. f. 5.

Le Promerupe, *Buf.* vi. 465. *Ois. dor.* (Prom.) i. p. 21.

Le Moucherolle, *Tem. Man. Anal.* p. lxxvii.

Paradise Promerops, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 147.

Crested Promerops, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 691.

SIZE of a Starling ; length nineteen inches, including the tail, which is alone fourteen inches and a half. Bill thirteen lines long, lead-colour ; head, throat, and neck, very fine black ; the feathers of the crown two inches in length, forming an elegant crest ; back, rump, scapulars, wing, and tail coverts, quills, and tail, pale chestnut ; breast, belly, sides, thighs, and under-tail coverts, pale ash-colour ; the two middle feathers exceed the rest in length very much ; being fourteen inches long, whereas the others are not more than three inches ; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits the Indies, and said to be very scarce. If we except Seba, no other author has given a figure of this bird, nor are we certain of its existence in any Museum of the present day, neither does Seba mention from what collection he has taken his figure ; we may therefore suppose it to have made part of his own superb Museum.

GENUS XXXIII.—BEE-EATER.

1 Common Bee-Eater	11 Javan	26 Pirik
2 Arabiau	12 Angola	27 Olivaceous
3 Indian	13 Calonian	28 Chestnut
A Bengal	14 Eastern	A Var.
B Egyptian	15 Blue-green	29 White-fronted
C Philippine	16 Coromandel	30 New-Holland
D Var.	17 Yellow	31 Dusky
4 Hurruwa	18 Red-throated	32 Fork-tailed
A Var.	A Var.	33 Barred-tailed
5 Yellow-headed	B Var.	34 Blue-crested
6 Supercilious	19 Scarlet-throated	35 Cayenne
A Var.	20 Malembic	36 Surinam
B Persian	21 Red-headed	37 Brasilian
C Senegal	22 Blue-headed	38 Cinereous
7 Abyssinian	23 Superb	39 Chestnut-quilled
8 Philippine	24 Red-winged	40 Rufous
9 Variegated	25 Swallow-tailed	
10 Chestnut-throated	A Var.	

BILL quadrangular, a little incurvated, sharp-pointed.

Nostrils small, near the base.

Tongue various, in general slender.

Toes three forwards and one backward, the outer connected more or less with the middle one.

This Genus, for the most part, inhabits the Old Continent, but excepting the first species, never known to visit these kingdoms. The first seems to be found in various parts of the world, but the rest are more confined, and much more scarce. The general food supposed to be insects. In the formation of the nest, imitate the Kingsfisher, making it in the holes of banks of rivers. Said to be fond of wasps and bees. I do not find that birds of this Genus have any note beyond a whistle, and that far from agreeable.

1.—COMMON BEE-EATER.

- Merops Apiaster, *Ind. Orn.* i. 269. *Lin.* i. 182. *Mus. Ad.* ii. 21. *Gm. Lin.* i. 460. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 63. *Raii* 49. 3. *Will.* 102. t. 24. *Bris.* iv. 532. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 194. *Klein*, 110. 10. *Id. Stem.* 24. t. 25. f. 1. a. b. *Faun. Arag.* 73. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 147. *Dec. Rus.* i. 107. *Vosm. Mon.* 1768. p. 6. *Gerin.* t. 494. *Shr. d. Berl. Gesell.* iii. s. 194. *Nat. Misc.* t. 262. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 274. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 541. t. xix. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 160. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 420.
- Merops Galilæus, *Hussekj.* t. 247. *Id. Eng.* 198. *Fu. Arab.* p. 11.
- Bienenfraas, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 27. *Naturf.* ix. s. 57. No. 62.
- Der gemeine, oder gelbkchlige Bienenfresser, *Schmid Vog.* p. 57. t. 45.
- Le Guèpièr, *Buf.* vi. 480. pl. 23. *Pl. enl.* 938. *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 184?
- La Merope, *Cet. Uc. Sard.* t. p. 93.
- Ispida cauda molli, *Kram. El.* 337.
- Aveiaruco, *Gabin. de Madrid* i. p. 47. lam. 13.
- Gnat-snapper, *Kolb. Cup.* ii. 154.
- Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 667. *Id. Sup.* 119. *Id. Sup.* ii. 148. *Nat. Misc.* t. 69. m. & f. *Will. Engl.* 147. *Alb.* ii. pl. 44. *Lin. Trans.* iii. 333. *Br. Zool. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 359. *Orn. Dict.* *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 152. pl. 19.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill one inch and three quarters long, and black; base of the upper mandible covered with dirty white feathers; irides red; the forehead blue-green, behind it green; top of the head chestnut, tinged with green; hindhead and neck chestnut, growing paler towards the back; from the bill to the nape a black stripe, passing through the eyes; back and scapulars pale yellow, with a chestnut, and a green tinge in different lights; rump and upper tail coverts yellowish blue-green; throat yellow; under parts of the body blue-green, paler towards the belly; lesser wing coverts dull green, the middle ones rufous, the greater rufous green; quills for the most part sea-green without, and many of the inner ones rufous; the first very short, the second longest of all; tail wedge-shaped, consisting of twelve feathers, with the shafts brown above, and whitish beneath; the two middle ones are sea-green,

with a shade of rufous, the rest the same, but margined with cinereous white, the two middle exceed the others in length, by three quarters of an inch ; legs reddish brown.

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

In young birds of the first year, the tail is rounded, or slightly cuneiform, but the two middle feathers do not exceed the rest in length, in either sex, till the second year.

This bird inhabits various parts on the Continent of Europe, and has been seen in Sweden, though mentioned as a rare circumstance ; the same in respect to England ; but in the year 1793, a flock of about twenty was seen at Mattishal, in Norfolk, and one of them shot by the Rev. Geo. Smith, and now in the possession of Sir J. E. Smith, M. D. President of the Linnæan Society ; this flock passed near the above place in June, and again on its return in the October following, but in reduced numbers. The Bee-Eater is now and then met with in Lorraine, though only in pairs ; but in the South of France and Italy, in Candia,* and other Islands of the Mediterranean, in the greatest plenty, as well as in Palestine, and Arabia, insomuch as to serve in many places for food. It is very common in Spain, and Gibraltar, appearing at the latter the first week in April, in flights of 50 or 60, and the note, which is a kind of whistle, not unlike that of the Whistling Duck, or more like what is used by sportsmen to animate their spaniels, when beating through thick covers ; they often pass without stopping, and even then, though

* It is said that the boys hunt for it here with Cicadæ, as they do for Swifts, after this manner :—Bending a pin like a hook, and tying it by the head to the end of a thread, they thrust it through a Cicada, as anglers bait a hook with a fly, holding the other end of the thread in their hands ; the Cicada, so fastened, mounts notwithstanding into the air, which the Bee-Eater spying, flies after it with all its force, and catching it, swallows the pin also, wherewith she is caught.—*Will. Orn.* 148. *Gesner. Av.* 540.

frequently so high in the air as scarcely to be perceived, their whistle may be distinctly heard; but in case the weather is showery, the whole of the flight come down into the gardens, and recruit themselves with insects, more particularly bees, wasps, and other Hymenoptera, and not unfrequently butterflies and grasshoppers, as both of the last have been found whole in their stomachs; but bees seem to be their principal or most coveted food. Some of the names of this bird appear to be derived from the circumstance. Virgil, in his choice of a good situation for bees, says, among other enemies to be avoided—

“ Absint _____
 “ _____ *meropesque atæque Volucres*
 “ Et manibus *Procnæ* pectus signata cruentis.”

Georg. 4. l. 14.

By these two enemies are meant, no doubt, the Bee-eater and Swallow. It can scarcely be denied that Virgil, by *Meropes*, meant the Bee-eaters, now so called, but many of the translators of the passage above referred to, have thought otherwise; May & Trapp make them Woodpeckers; Addison, Woodpeckers; Ogilby, the same; Dryden, the Titmouse, and the Peckers Hungry Brood;* but Martyn, in his Translation gives it the true appellation of Bee-eater, which may be also observed in other notes on the passage.

In the neighbourhood of Gibraltar the whole country is stocked with them by the end of May, when they make the nest in sandy banks, in the manner of the Sand Martin, penetrating three feet horizontally, and then turning at right angles three feet farther, making a hole large enough to admit a man's arm, and widening at the end to the size of the crown of the hat; the female lays six or seven white eggs, rather less than those of a Blackbird, on the bare

* It is not to be denied, that Woodpeckers will destroy bees; as the circumstance has been mentioned, in respect to the Black Woodpecker, which abounds about the Caspian Sea, and its neighbourhood, and is very destructive to bees.—See Vol. iii. p. 339. *Dec. Russ.* iv. p. 9.

ground, and after hatching the young,* more generally depart the beginning of August. It is observed that this bird, as well as the Kingsfisher, rejects from its stomach the indigestible parts of its food, which are found in the shape of small pellets about its haunts.

The Bee-eater is no where more frequent than in the southern latitudes of Russia, chiefly about the Rivers Don, Volga, and Jaick; some are met with about Tobolschi, on the Irtisch, though few or none further in Siberia. They appear about Woronesch, and neighbouring parts, about the 24th of April in vast flocks, making the nests in the clayey banks; which they perforate in so many places, as to give the appearance of a honeycomb. They depart in September, and are observed by 'thousands in their flight southward.† In Egypt this bird is called Melino-orghi, Bee's Enemy, and there eaten for food,‡ at the Cape of Good Hope is named the Gnat-snapper, and is said to be a guide to Hottentots, by directing them to the honey, which the bees lay up in the clefts of the rocks;§ it is common also in the Isle of Ceylon, and various parts of India.

2.—ARABIAN BEE-EATER.

Merops chrysocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 273. *Gm. Lin.* i. 463.

—— Schæghgha, *Forsk. Faun. Arab.* i. No. 3 ?

Grand Guépier vert et bleu à gorge jaune, *Buf.* vi. 502.

Yellow-throated Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 678. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 176.

LENGTH ten inches. **Bill** twenty lines long; the forehead, eyebrows, and all the under parts of the body blue green; the throat

* This they do notwithstanding the size of the stomach, which occupies the whole of the lower belly, in the same manner as in our Cuckow.

† Gen. Davies observed to me, that when the sun shines upon them in flying, they are most pleasing objects, as they appear gilded.

‡ *Sonmin. Trav.* iii. 318.

§ *Kolb. Hist. Cap.* ii. 254.

fine yellow, extending on the neck, under the eyes, and a little beyond, where it is terminated by brown; the crown of the head and neck behind are bright golden red; upper parts of the body green-gold; tail coverts green; the two middle tail feathers longer than the others by seven or eight lines.

The above described from M. Buffon, who esteemed it as a new Species, for which he was indebted to M. Sonnerat, but the native country is not mentioned. It is probably the Schæghagha or Schækah of Forskal; said to be found in the woods of Yemen, in Arabia Felix, where it is not uncommon. M. Temminck supposes it to be the same as the Common sort, and indeed, it seems to coincide with it in many points.

3.—INDIAN BEE-EATER.

- Merops viridis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 269. *Lin.* i. 182. *Gm. Lin.* i. 460. *Amæn. Ac.* iv. 237.
Bor. Nat. ii. 146. t. 21.
Ispida viridis supra ferruginea, *Osb. It.* 96. *Id. Engl.* i. 147.
Apiaster Madagascariensis torquatus, *Bris.* iv. 549. t. 42. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 198.
 Guépier à Collier de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 740.
 Guépier vert à gorge bleue, *Buf.* vi. 497.
 Indian Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 672. *Edw.* pl. 183. *Gen. of Birds*, 60. pl. 7.
Shaw's Zool. viii. 156.

SIZE of a Sparrow in the body; length eight inches and three quarters. Bill thirteen lines and a half long and black, the tongue ending in two bristles; irides crimson; plumage on the upper parts green gold, inclining to blue on the tail coverts; beneath the body green, changing to blue under the throat, but much less observable in some specimens; on each side of the head a band of black, passing under the eye; beneath the throat another transverse black band, like a collar; under the wings fulvous; quills mostly green, with

the inner webs more or less fulvous; beneath chiefly cinereous, tipped with black; tail green, the side feathers margined within with cinereous, and all of them cinereous beneath; the two middle ones exceed the others by two inches, and the elongated part is very narrow and blackish; the shafts of all of them are brown above and whitish beneath; legs brown.

The two sexes resemble each other, but the female is less brilliant in colour.—That of Edwards has the forehead, cheeks, and throat blue; breast and belly light green; behind the head and neck orange red; between the blue and green, on the breast, is a black crescent, and a black streak through the eyes; back and wing coverts Parrot-green; rump blue-green; greater quills black; the middle ones orange, bordered with green, and spotted with black within the tips, which are orange.

In some Indian drawings it is called Chuta Pateronga; one which seems to correspond with Edwards's bird, was named Oora Mutché Rungah. In the drawings of General Hardwicke named Ptringa, Bonse-peter and Soo choora. Met with at Anoopshere, the end of December.

Young birds are without the black streak across the throat, and I have seen some with the fore part of the neck rufous brown.—This species is to be found all the year near Calcutta, called commonly Bonsputta, and by the Bird catchers Puringa: feeds on insects, especially grasshoppers.

Inhabits Bengal; has also been met with at Java.

A.—*Apiaster Bengalensis torquatus*, *Bris.* iv. 552. *Id.* Svo. ii. 199. *Ind. Orn.* i. 270. 2. β .

Bengal Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 671. A. *Alb.* iii. pl. 30.

Length eleven inches and a quarter. Forehead blue, in other respects much like the former.

B.—*Merops Ægyptius*, *Faun. Arab.* p. 1. No. 2. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 671. B. *Ind. Orn.* i. 270. 2. γ .

The only description I find, given by Forskal, mentions that the bird is wholly of a green colour; the throat yellow; the bill black and rather strait; tongue bidentated; tail consisting of twelve feathers, and even at the end; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits Egypt; the Arabian name is Chaddæjr. The young are sold in the month of June.

C.—*Apiaster Philippensis minor*, *Bris.* iv. 555. t. 42. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 200. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 672. C. *Ind. Orn.* i. 270. 2. δ .

Length six inches and a half. Plumage the same with the others, excepting that the streak on each side of the head, and the band on the throat are blue; the two middle tail feathers do not exceed the others in length, but are narrow the whole way, and black. It is very probable, that the bird might have lost the two old feathers, and had been supplied with two new ones, not yet arrived at the full growth; in which case, this bird would be very little shorter than the first described, as the excess of length in that arose merely from the two middle feathers.

D.—Indian Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 120. *Ind. Orn.* i. 270. 2. ϵ .

This variety has a yellow forehead, and a deep blue throat; the rest of the plumage as in the first described.

This is a common species in India, where they are often seen flying about, and are said to be fond of plantains.



Hirruva Bee-eater.

4.—HURRUWA BEE-EATER.—PL. LXVIII.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill eight-tenths of an inch long, slightly compressed, a trifle bent, sharp, and soft; the gape reaching far back, colour black; nostrils oblong, naked; tongue long, hairy at the point; eyes dark, with many minute feathers on the eyelids; the plumage in general green, with the base of the feathers cinereous; front orange, mixed with green; the chin black, mixed with blue; the quills black, the outer webs green; beneath dusky; on each shoulder some beryl blue feathers; the tail consists of twelve feathers, even at the end; above green, with some black on the inner margins, but of this there is very little on the two central ones; beneath all are dusky; legs ash-colour; the outer toe united to the middle almost as far as the first joint; hind toe very strong, and as long as the lateral ones.

One, supposed to be a male, differs. The front, nearly as far as the crown, of a bright orange, inclining to red; from the gape a band of black, passing through the eye, and forming a curve or crescent, on each side, unites on the throat; within this the chin is clear bright blue; at the hind part the black crescent is bordered with orange yellow, which finishes below the black on the breast.

Inhabits India, and is the Hurrial or Hurryba of the Hindostanese, pronounced Hurruwa; is most frequent in the Western Provinces, but not found at Bengal, or at least has not hitherto been noticed as a bird of that part; is said to sing very prettily, from whence the name Hurry, various, and Ba, voice.—Dr. Buchanan.

A.—Indian Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 120. 2. D. parag. 2d.

Length six inches. The general colour of the plumage in this is pale green, beneath lighter; forehead inclining to orange; between

the bill and eye, the chin, and throat black, mottled on each side of the under jaw with an obscure trace of blue; tail even at the end; bill black; legs pale brown.

This bird is in the British Museum, and probably not in adult plumage, but whether allied to the Indian Species, or the Hurryba, is perhaps not easily determined.

5.—YELLOW-HEADED BEE-EATER.

Merops congener, *Ind. Orn.* i. 270. *Lin.* i. 183. *Gm. Lin.* i. 461. *Raii* 49. 4. *Will.* 103. *Klein*, 110. 12.

Merops alter, *Gesn. Av.* t. p. 541.

Apiaster icterocephalus, *Bris.* iv. 537. *Id. Svo.* ii. 195.

L'Icterocephale, ou Guèpier à tête jaune, *Buf.* vi. 510.

The other Bee-Eater of Aldrovandus, *Will. Engl.* 148.

Yellow-headed Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 672. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 155.

THIS is larger than the Common Bee-Eater. Head, throat, and all beneath yellowish; on each side of the head a broad black band, passing through the eyes towards the neck; back and scapulars fine chestnut; rump and upper tail coverts mixed green and yellow, the greater entirely yellow; quills black, tipped with red; the tail half yellow, half green; legs yellow.

The above said to inhabit various parts of Europe. That which Gesner describes was met with at Strasburgh, by the name of Seeschwalm, but he mentions it as being very rare there.

6.—SUPERCILIOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops superciliosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 271. *Lin.* i. 183. *Gm. Lin.* i. 461.
Apiaster Madagascariensis, *Bris.* iv. 546. t. 42. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 197.
 Guêpier de Madagascar, *Patirich*, *Buf.* vi. 495. *Pl. enl.* 259.
 Supercilious Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 673. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 164.

LENGTH eleven inches and one-third. Bill one inch and three quarters long, and black; on the forehead a transverse greenish white band, passing over each eye; another of the same colour from the base of the lower mandible, under the eye, both tending towards the hindhead; between these the parts are black, and in the middle of this the eye is placed; the upper parts of the head dull greenish chestnut, varying in different reflections of light; neck behind, and upper parts of the body dull green, lighter towards the rump; the greater wing coverts green, margined within with brownish-ash-colour, the throat yellowish white, below chestnut; under part of the body green, paler than above, especially near the vent; quills green, many of them black at the ends, the first shortest; tail dull green, the inner webs of all but the two middle feathers cinereous, the shafts brown above, and whitish beneath; the two middle ones twice the length of the rest, and pointed; legs brown.

Inhabits Madagascar; called by the natives Patirich Tirich; is common about the Manioca Plantations, in Mozambique, which the bees frequent; said also to be found in some parts of Russia, and to breed about the mouths of the Rivers Volga and Jaick, as well as in some high banks about the Caspian Sea.

A.—Autre Guêpier de Madagascar, *Buf.* vi. 496. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 674. 4. parag. 2d.

This is of the same size and colours, but less distinct; the bill weaker, and the two middle feathers not longer than the others; the stripe on the sides of the head, and the rump, sea-green.

One of these had the two middle tail feathers longer than the others, which probably was a male, or more approaching to an adult state.

B.—*Merops Persica*, *Pall. It.* ii. 708. t. D. *Ind. Orn.* i. 271. 4. γ.

In this the forehead is blue; from the bill a black streak through the eye; beneath the neck a large space of a rufous red colour.

This is about eleven inches in length, and inhabits the banks of the Caspian Sea, making the nest in the crags thereabouts, and is a migratory species.

C.—Length ten inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter, stout, and black; crown of the head black; forehead white, continuing over the eye in a broad streak, to the hindhead; from the gape a streak of black, passing through the eye; chin and throat white; above the throat a triangular patch of black; general colour of the rest of the plumage pale dull green, much paler beneath; the nape inclining to chestnut; the lower part of the black, on the breast, bounded with pale blue; the wing coverts incline to brown, also the lesser quills; the greater outwardly margined with dusky; tail rounded at the end, two inches long, greenish, but the two middle feathers of double the length, narrow, and end in a point; the parts exceeding are black; legs dusky, pale; lower belly and vent pale grey.

Inhabits Senegal.—General Davies. In the collection of Mr. Brogden.

7.—ABYSSINIAN BEE-EATER.

LENGTH near twelve inches. Bill almost two inches long, black; crown of the head brownish black; forehead, and under the chin, bluish white, passing in a broad streak on each side of the head to the nape; in the middle of this a dark streak, in which the eye is included; general colour of the plumage above, wings, and tail olive green; beneath the same, but paler, and inclining to blue; under wing coverts reddish buff; chin and throat pale chestnut; the inner webs of the quills more or less reddish buff; the second quills bifid at the ends; the tail consists of twelve feathers, three inches and three quarters long, green above, and dusky beneath, and on the inner webs; the two middle ones exceed the others by two inches and a half, and end in a point; legs dusky.

Supposed to inhabit Abyssinia.—Described from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Salt, and is a singularly beautiful species.

8.—PHILIPPINE BEE-EATER.

Merops Philippinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 271. *Lin.* i. 183. *Gm. Lin.* i. 461.

Apiaster Philippensis major, *Bris.* iv. 560. t. 43. l. *Id.* 8vo. i. 201.

Guépier vert à queue d'Azur, *Buf.* vi. 404.

Grand Guépier des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 57.

Philippine Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 674. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 165.

THE length of this species is near nine inches. Bill two inches long, and black; the head, neck behind, and upper parts of the body dull green, glossed with copper, but the rump and tail coverts are blue green; on each side of the head is a stripe of black, which begins at the upper mandible, and passes through the eye; beneath

this one of blue; throat yellow; belly pale green; quills as the back, but fulvous within, and black at the ends; tail the same, the two middle feathers narrow, and longer by an inch than the rest; shafts blackish above, and white beneath; legs brown.

The female does not differ materially in plumage, but instead of the blue stripe, beneath the black one, passing through the eye, is one of white; the yellow on the throat much paler, and the belly greenish white; tail feathers even at the ends.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands; found also in various parts of India; by the Hindoos called Boropertinga; at Bengal, Bongsputtah.* Are sometimes caught alive, and attempts have been made to keep them in cages, but they seldom survive long, as they feed only on the wing, and on living insects. We have met with this species in more than one collection in this kingdom, and frequently in drawings, where it likewise is named Pateronga and Pelique. Found also in Java.

9.—VARIEGATED BEE-EATER.—PL. LXIX.

Merops ornatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxv.

Mountain Bee-Eater, *Lewin N. Holl. Birds*, pl. 18.

Variiegated Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 155. pl. 128. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 158.

SOMEWHAT larger than the Red-winged Species. Bill black; top of the head, and nape, dull orange, the middle of the feathers darker; through the eye, from the base of the bill, a broad black streak, continuing a good way behind it, and ending in a point; beneath this a pale blue streak; chin orange yellow; on the breast a triangular patch of black; after this the under parts are yellow, but the belly itself, thighs, and vent are bluish white; back part of

* These seem to be general names.



Variegated-Bee Eater.

the neck, and wing coverts green; the back mixed green, and brownish orange; lower part of it, and rump blue; the middle part of the wing has some series of green feathers, with fulvous margins, and others wholly fulvous; quills green, with the inner margins black; the second quills edged with yellow; the two middle tail feathers continued to double the length of the others, as in several of the Genus, the additional part very narrow, and furnished with very slender webs, the colour of them blue; the rest of the tail chestnut; legs dusky.

The female, or one supposed to be so, had the forehead, to the middle of the crown, blue, the nape only being orange, which colour also occupies the chin; the black through the eye, the blue beneath, and the patch on the throat, the same as in the other; back brownish green; rump blue; the two middle tail feathers as in the former, the others black; wing coverts like the back; the rest of the wing not much differing from the other, but less brilliant.

Inhabits New South Wales; the first met with in the collection of General Davies, the other among the drawings of Mr. Lambert. Known in New-Holland by the name of Dee-weed-gang. Mr. Lewin says, it inhabits mountains, and frequents the Hawkesbury River, near that part, running under the mountains; a few breed there every summer; appears in the greatest numbers the end of September, and migrates about April.

10.—CHESTNUT-THROATED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. **Bill** two inches long, black; general colour of the plumage gilded yellow green, but the lower part of the back and second quills are dull green, and the wing coverts spotted with the same; through the eye, and beneath it, a long streak of black, bounded above and below with pale blue; the

chin pale yellow ; on the throat a triangular chestnut spot ; the tail feathers are dull green, with dark chestnut shafts, and the two middle ones exceed the others by full two inches, ending in a point ; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits India ; met with at Futtehghur, in June.—General Hardwicke. Found also in the Island of Ceylon. Beneath a drawing of one of these is a figure, said to be that of the egg, which is white, and perfectly round, in diameter seven-eighths of an inch.

In a specimen of this bird, in the collection of Lord Stanley, the under wing coverts, and sides, beneath the wings, are pale rufous ; the same in one in the possession of Mr. Comyns.

11.—JAVAN BEE-EATER.

Merops Javanicus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 171.

LENGTH eleven inches. Plumage in general olive green, with a gloss of copper ; a line of black from the forehead to the ears ; the frontal line margined with an obsolete sea-green band ; chin sulphur-coloured ; throat chestnut ; vent and rump sea-green ; sides of the vent whitish ; middle of the belly the same, but more dull ; sides and axillæ fulvous ; prime quills and secondaries with a black band at the tips,

Inhabits Java, there called Kachangan. This and the last described are most probably the same, chiefly differing in being larger, and measuring, in length, more by one inch and a half ; and both of them answering, in many respects, to the Variegated Species.

12.—ANGOLA BEE-EATER.

Merops Angolensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 273. *Gm. Lin.* i. 463.

Apiaster Angolensis, *Bris.* iv. 558. t. 44. 1. A. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 200.

Petit Guêpier vert et blanc à queue etagée, *Buf.* vi. 503.

Angola Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 679. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 176.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, and black; irides red; upper parts of the head, neck, body, and wings green, with a slight gloss of gold; on each side of the head an ash-coloured stripe, dotted with black, from the bill, through the eye; throat yellow; fore part of the neck of an elegant chestnut; breast, belly, sides, and thighs, greenish blue, with a slight gold tinge; under tail coverts greenish, with a little mixture of chestnut; quills green, within and beneath cinereous; tail beneath cinereous; above green, the side feathers margined with cinereous; the shape cuneiform, each feather shortening as it is more outward, so that the last is very short; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits the kingdom of Angola in Africa, from whence a drawing was sent to M. Brisson, by M. Le Poivre.

13.—CALONIAN BEE-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; head, shoulders, upper wing coverts, scapulars, and two middle tail feathers yellow-green; between the bill and eye a black line, passing beneath the latter and growing broad behind it, ending in a point; chin and throat yellow; on the breast a blackish mark, bounded below with dark reddish brown; belly and vent rufous yellow; prime quills reddish

brown; tail very little rounded, all but the two middle feathers rufous, with black tips, and edged with green; legs black.

From the drawings of General Davies, who copied it from a specimen in the Museum of M. Calonne.

14.—EASTERN BEE-EATER.

Merops Orientalis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiii.

Eastern Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 152. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 178.

SIZE of the Red-winged Bee-Eater. General colour of the plumage dull green, the feathers rather full; quills red, but not bright, the outer edges dull green, with black tips; tail green; the two middle feathers produced beyond the others, where they are narrow, and black.

Inhabits the Mahratta Country in India.—In the British Museum.

15.—BLUE-GREEN BEE-EATER.

Merops caeruleus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiii.

Blue-green Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 152. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 159.

LENGTH eight inches. Colour of the whole plumage blue-green, with a deeper gloss, appearing black in some lights; legs black.

Native place uncertain.

16.—COROMANDEL BEE-EATER.

Merops Coromandus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 272. *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 213. t. 119.
 Coromandel Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 120.

BILL black ; irides pale rufous ; head, and hind part of the neck pale yellow ; from the bill, through the eye, a streak of black, finishing behind it ; throat pale green ; fore part of the neck, breast and belly greenish yellow ; sides of the neck deep yellow, undulated with greenish blue ; quills and tail deep yellow, the lesser quills tipped with black ; legs black.

Inhabits the Coast of Coromandel.

17.—YELLOW BEE-EATER.

Merops flavicans, *Ind. Orn.* i. 272. *Gm. Lin.* i. 462.
 Apiaster flavicans, *Bris.* iv. 539. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 196.
 Manucodiata secunda Aldr. *Raii* 21. 2. *Will.* 56. t. 11. *Klein* 63. 2.
 Le Guêpier à tête jaune et blanche, *Buf.* vi. 490.
 Aldrovandus's second Bird of Paradise, *Will. Engl.* 91. t. 11.
 Yellow Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 676. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 159.

BIGGER than the Common Bee-Eater ; breadth twenty inches. Bill two inches long, yellowish green ; irides yellow ; the head white, marked with spots of yellow, and others of gold ; back and scapulars yellowish ; rump and tail coverts ferruginous ; the under parts in general are white, but the breast inclines to red, and under the wings ferruginous ; quills the same, and some of the intermediate ones cordated, and emarginated ; tail composed of twelve feathers, whitish at the base, and ferruginous the rest of the length ; the two

middle ones exceed the others about eight inches,* and end in a point; colour of the legs uncertain. The place from whence it came unknown.

18.—RED-THROATED BEE-EATER.

Merops gularis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxv. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 337.

Red-throated Bee-Eatér, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 157. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 177.

SOMEWHAT less than the Common Species; length eight inches. Bill one inch and a half long, black; general colour of the plumage above black; forehead fine blue, passing a little way over the eye, behind which is a patch of the same; fore part of the throat and neck fiery red; rump blue, marked with spots of black; belly clouded blue and black; some of the quills and tail feathers edged with blue; base of the greater quills ferruginous, forming a patch on the wing, and when closed reach but little beyond the base of the tail, which is nearly even at the end, and two inches long; legs dusky.

Inhabits Sierra Leone in Africa.

A.—Size of the other. Bill one inch and a quarter long, a trifle curved, somewhat quadrangular, and black; front over the bill fine blue, appearing tufted, and passing over the eye in a narrow streak; the rest of the head and back, tinged with green; across the chin, at the base of the bill, a broad band of fine crimson, but not continuing on the throat; body in general greenish black; the lower part of the back, and shoulders, have the feathers margined with dull green; fore part of the neck from the chin, the breast, and belly

* Willughby says, about two palms length.

much like the back, with a greenish blue streak down the shaft of each feather; rump, and upper tail coverts verditer-blue; vent, and behind the thighs, much the same; quills dusky, with red shafts; insides of the scapulars rufous; tail two inches and a quarter long, rounded, the feathers dusky, edged with blue green; legs short, black, claws moderately hooked.

In the collection of General Davies, said to have come from South America, but I suspect this to have been a mistake, and that it is a native of Africa, as well as the former.

B.—This is scarcely six inches long. Bill seven-eighths of an inch, dusky; general colour of the plumage black; from the forehead, over the eye, a faint blue streak; sides of the chin marked with a narrow red, or crimson streak, three quarters of an inch in length; rump pale blue; belly spotted irregularly with the same; thighs and vent blue; on the wings a patch of red, from the base of some of the quills being of that colour; tail short, little more than one inch in length; the wings reach only to the rump; legs pale grey.

From the drawings of Mr. Woodford.—The distribution of colours is certainly much the same as in the Red-throated, but it differs in many things; the bill little more than half the length, and the tail in the same proportion; nor do either the blue or red colours occupy so much space as in the last named. I find no history annexed to the representation, but we may conjecture it to be a young bird of the Red-throated Species.

19.—SCARLET-THROATED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch and a half; formed as in others of the Genus, and black; nostrils pervious; crown of the head blue green; through the eye a black streak, growing broader,

and finishing on the jaw; chin and throat bright scarlet; the rest of the under parts, and under wing coverts pale ferruginous; across the belly, just before the thighs, a white band; lower belly, vent, and under tail coverts fine deep blue; plumage in general above bluish green; wings the same, all the second quills black at the ends; tail four inches long, even, dull green at the end, and rufous green the rest of the length; the two middle, and the exterior feathers green; the quills reach half way on the tail; legs slender, black.

Inhabits Senegal, in the collection of Lord Stanley, a fine specimen was also to be seen in Mr. Bullock's Museum.

20.—MALEMBIC BEE-EATER.

Merops bicolor, *Ann. de Mus. national.* ii. 440. pl. 62. f. 1.

—— *malembicus*, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 701. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 174

SIZE of the Common Bee-Eater; length ten inches; breadth sixteen. Bill and legs black; irides red; head and neck slaty grey; chin white, extending in a stripe on each side of the throat; through the eyes a black-brown streak; body, wings, and tail, reddish vinaceous-colour; throat, breast, belly, and sides, fine sanguineous rose-colour, paler towards the vent; the two middle tail feathers exceed the others by half an inch, and end in a point; quills black; under parts of the wings and tail greyish brown.

Inhabits the vicinity of Malemba, in Africa, three months of the year: seen in troops, which have a quick flight, like the Swallow, in chace after hymenopterous insects; seldom perching on branches of trees, and more rarely seen on the ground.

21.—RED-HEADED BEE-EATER.

Merops erythrocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 274. *Gm. Lin.* i. 463.

Apiaster Indicus erythrocephalus, *Bris.* iv. 563. t. 44. 3. A. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 201.

Guèpier à tête rouge, *Buf.* vi. 508.

Red-headed Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 679. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 357. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 181.

LENGTH six inches. Bill sixteen lines long, black; irides red; head, and upper part of the neck fine red; on each side of the head a black band; from the bill through the eyes, back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail coverts fine green; throat yellow; the rest of the parts beneath yellowish, shaded with red; under the wings deep green; under tail coverts yellowish, edged with light green; quills and tail above deep green, beneath and margins ash-colour; legs dusky ash.

Inhabits the East Indies.—M. Brisson describes this from a painting of M. Le Poivre.

22.—BLUE-HEADED BEE-EATER.

Merops cæruleocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 274. *Gm. Lin.* i. 464.

Guèpier rouge à tête bleue de Nubie, *Buf.* vi. 506. • *Pl. enl.* 649.

Blue-headed Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 680. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 613. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 168. pl. 21.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill one inch and three quarters, black; head, throat, rump, and upper tail coverts blue green, deeper on the two first; through the eye, from the gape, a black streak; fore part of the neck, and beneath as far as the thighs, crimson, with a rufous shade; back, wings, and tail glossy, faded, brick-coloured red,

inclining to brown on the wing coverts; three or four of the quills, nearest the body, greenish brown, tinged blue; greater quills tipped with bluish grey, blended with red, ending in blackish brown, the tips of the scapulars greenish; tail somewhat forked, four inches long, dull brick-colour, greenish at the end; the two middle feathers exceed the rest by three inches, the elongated parts greenish black; the quills reach three-fourths on the tail; legs pale ash-colour.

Inhabits Nubia; taken from Mr. Bruce's drawings.—That in the *Pl. enlum.* has no elongated feathers, and is probably a female.

23.—SUPERB BEE-EATER.

Merops superbus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiii. *Nat. Misc.* t. 78.

Superb Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 152. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 161.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill black; general colour of the plumage red; the forehead, round the eye, throat, and rump blue; the two middle tail feathers are longer than the rest, and the parts so exceeding are black.

This is in the British Museum, but from whence unknown; it has many things in common with the last described, but differs materially in the shape of the tail.—One of these, in the collection of Mr. Francillon, had a streak of black through the eye.

24.—RED-WINGED BEE-EATER.—PL. LXX.

Merops erythropterus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 274. *Gm. Lin.* i. 464.

Guépier rouge et vert du Senegal, *Buf.* vi. 507. *Pl. enl.* 318.

Red-winged Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 681. pl. 31. *Id. Sup.* ii. 149. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 175.

LENGTH near seven inches. Bill black; plumage on the upper parts, wing coverts, scapulars, and two middle tail feathers,



Red winged Bee - Eater.

dull green; from the nostrils a black streak passing beneath the eye; chin and throat full yellow, beneath this a triangular patch of black; between the two a fine blue line: breast pale rufous chestnut; belly and under wing coverts the same, but paler; quills deep cinnamon-colour, with dusky ends; the lesser quills rufous as the breast, with the ends black, and somewhat bifid; all the side tail feathers rufous, with black ends, the very tips cinereous; legs black.

In some specimens the under parts are dusky white.

Inhabits Senegal, and other parts of Africa, likewise Abyssinia: flies very swift, in the manner of a Swallow, and is difficult to be shot. It seems to be a numerous species, as few collections brought from Africa, are without containing several specimens. We likewise observe, that they vary in size; but how far such may arise from variation only, or difference of sex, we are at a loss to determine.

• 25.—SWALLOW-TAILED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch and a half, black; head, neck, and upper parts fine green; throat and chin fine yellow, bounded below with blue; breast as the back; from thence to the vent inclining to blue; rump, and under tail coverts pale verditer blue; under wing coverts deep buff; upper ones as the back; second quills deep buff orange, black at the ends for half an inch, and bifid at the tips; tail very forked, the two middle feathers three inches long, the exterior four inches; colour dusky pale blue without, and dusky on the inner webs, the same towards the end; the two middle ones plain, pale blue; the rest, except the outermost, have the ends nearly white, the shafts black above, and white beneath; legs dusky.

Inhabits Abyssinia.—In the collection of Mr. Salt.

Two specimens of this beautiful species were shot near Adowa. One in Mr. Bullock's possession answered in all things, but had a streak of black through the eye.

A.—Length eight inches and a half. Bill near one inch and a half, and black; plumage above fine green; through the eye black; over the eye a fine blue streak; chin orange yellow, beneath this a fine deep blue band; next to this tawny, growing paler by degrees to the vent, which is very pale; under wing coverts red buff; prime quills dull green, the ends dusky; secondaries greenish orange for three-fourths of the length, then black for three quarters of an inch, the ends bifid, and fringed with white; scapulars plain green; the first quill half the length of the second; tail even, three inches and a half long, the two middle feathers green, the others tawny buff; the ends for one inch black, the tips fringed with white, the outer web of the exterior green; legs dusky.

In the collection of Mr. Salt, and except in the shape of the tail, seems very little to differ from the one described above, a circumstance which would rather lead us to consider it as distinct.

26.—PIRIK BEE-EATER.

Merops Urica, *Linn. Trans.* xiii. p. 172.—Horsfield.

LENGTH eight inches. Above glossy olive-green; beneath and rump the same, with a sea-green tinge; crown, hind part of the neck, and interscapulary feathers chestnut; chin and throat sulphur-coloured; a line of black on the temples, and a similar band of the same on the breast; tail above dull sea-green, beneath dusky; tips of the quills black.

Inhabits Java ; known there by the name of Pirik.—In Mr. Bullock's Museum is one similar, but rather less in size ; bill one inch and a half long, rather stout, and bent ; head flat above ; plumage on the upper parts of the body olive green, beneath ash-colour, streaked with brown ; tail short, rounded at the end, where the feathers are pale ; legs stout, brown.

Said to have been brought from Java, and most probably related to the former, if not differing in sex. • From the corresponding similarity in many points, of several of the Bee-eaters reported as distinct, it will most probably be hereafter found, that they are more nearly allied than at first imagined, and that the difference may arise, from the periods of growth of the birds, as well as sex.

27.—OLIVACEOUS BEE-EATER.

Le *Promerops olivatre*, *Ois. dor.* i. (Promer.) p. 14. pl. 5.
Olivaceous Bee-Eater, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 180.

SIZE of the Cape *Promerops* ; length seven inches. Bill ten lines long, black brown ; plumage of the head, and upper parts inclined to olive, beneath the same, but paler, with a yellowish tinge, growing white towards the vent ; from the gape arise two yellow marks, which pass beneath the eye, and a little beyond it ; tail even at the end, consisting of twelve brown feathers, edged with olive-yellow ; quills the same ; legs grey.

Inhabits one of the Islands of the South Seas ; met with there by La Peyrouse ; and considered as a new species.

28.—CHESTNUT BEE-EATER.

Merops castaneus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 273.

—— badius, *Gm. Lin.* i. 462.

Apiaster ex Franciæ Insula, *Bris.* iv. 42. t. 44. 2. *Id.* Svo. ii. 197.

Guêpier marron et bleu de l'Isle de France, *Buf.* vii. 493. *Pl. enl.* 252.

Senegal Bee-Eater, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 163.

Chestnut Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 677.

LENGTH near eleven inches. Bill one inch, seven lines long, and black; upper part of the head, neck, and scapulars, elegant chestnut; on each side of the head a brown stripe, from the mouth to the hindhead, beneath the eyes; throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, blue green; lower part of the back, the rump, belly, sides, thighs, upper and under tail coverts, the same, but paler; upper wing coverts green, the under fulvous; most of the quills are green, with great part of the inner web fulvous; the four inner ones wholly green; thirteen of the middle ones have black tips, all of them grey brown beneath; tail blue above, the under side grey brown; the two middle feathers exceed the others in length by two inches and a quarter, and end in a point; shafts brown above, whitish beneath; legs reddish.

Inhabits the Isle of France.

A.—Le Guêpier marron et bleu du Senegal, *Buf.* vi. 494.

Senegal Bee-Eater, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 163.

Guêpier à longue Queue, *Pl. enl.* 314. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 678. A.

This is twelve inches in length; the colours much the same, only somewhat differently distributed; the chestnut extending in this to the wing coverts and quills, except those nearest the back; and to all the tail feathers, except the part which exceeds the rest in length, which is black—Brought from Senegal by Mr. Adanson.

29.—WHITE-FRONTED BEE-EATER.

Merops albifrons, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* i. xxxv.

White-fronted Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii, 176. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 179.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill brown; tongue longer than the bill, and pointed; back and wings fine rufous; forehead and all beneath white; the feathers of the latter each marked down the shaft with a black line, as are also the rufous ones above; between the bill and eye, sides of the head, the crown, and nape wholly black; sides of the body, under the wings, marked with five bluish bands; quills and tail pale blue, spotted with white on the outer edge, within darker; tail even at the end, or a very trifle rounded; the wings, when closed, reach to the middle of it; legs yellow brown.

The female has the back and wings brown, beneath dirty yellowish white, with dashes down the shafts as in the male; forehead brown and white spotted, the rest of the head brown, which is black in the male; the tail, too, seems shorter, and appears to be wholly spotted with dirty yellow and brown, or rather dirty yellow, with the brown spots in bars; bill and legs as in the male.

Inhabits New-Holland.—I am obliged to Gen. Davies, for the above description, taken from specimens in the possession of Captain King, which were brought from New South Wales.

30.—NEW-HOLLAND BEE-EATER.

Pied Bee-Eater, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 165.

LENGTH nine inches at least; size of a Song Thrush. Bill one inch long, pale; plumage in general black; sides of the head

behind the eyes, the sides and throat white, divided by a black line; from the breast to vent white; shoulders of the wings white, continuing in a broad streak down the wing, appearing within the quills when the wing is closed; rump and tail white, but the ends of the two middle feathers of the latter are black for two inches, and the ends of the others the same, but the black in less proportion, so that the outer ones are only tipped for one inch; but all the feathers are ultimately white at the tips, and the two middle ones only just fringed within; the tips of the second quills are also white; legs rather long, and black.

Inhabits New-Holland. In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.—I have ranked this with the Bee-eaters on some uncertainty, for independent of appearance of the Bee-eater, it also somewhat approaches to that of the Honey-eater, and on our farther acquaintance may possibly prove to belong to the last named Genus.

31.—DUSKY BEE-EATER.

SIZE of the last. Bill longish, bent, black; plumage above plain dusky; crown fine grey; chin, throat, and breast white; belly dusky; sides of the head, through the eye, the same; tail long, rounded, the ends of the feathers more or less white, increasing in depth as the feathers proceed outwards; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland. It seems somewhat connected with the last described.

32.—FORK-TAILED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH from the point of the bill to the end of two middle tail feathers seven inches; but the two outer ones are at least two

inches longer. Bill one inch, curved, black; crown of the head red, changing to chestnut at the nape; back and quills dark, blackish green, the first marked with nineteen or twenty spots of white; lesser wing coverts pale green, the greater margined deeply with whitish; forming a bar on the wing; lower part of the back and rump pale chestnut; over the eye, from the nostrils, a pale yellow, broad streak, and a second of black from the gape, passing under the eye, and finishing on the ears, where it is broad and rounded; in the middle of this last part, a reddish brown spot; the chin, throat, and sides of the neck pea-green; on the upper part of the breast a spot of white; the rest of the under parts rufous red; tail greatly forked, the two middle feathers pale green, with four or five paler yellowish bars, the others deep blackish green; the outer feathers for one inch, where they begin to exceed the others in length, are broad, but growing by degrees very narrow, finally curve outwards, with an enlarged fringed end; legs dusky.

The other sex differs a little; the head more varied, and blended, instead of pea-green; also the throat and chin; these last parts being rufous yellow; the white on the lower part of the throat wanting.

The nest is not unlike that of the Philippine Grosbeak, and hangs between the forks of the branches of trees.

Supposed to inhabit the interior of India.

33.—BARRED-TAILED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black, with a few hairs at the base, and bent at the tip; head, neck, under parts, and rump dull rufous yellow, brighter on the crown; from the nostrils a streak of bright blue passes through the eye to the hindhead; back and wings dusky olive-brown; across the middle of the wing a bar of blue; on the

throat a large patch of blue; below this a curved, dull red mark; tail long, rounded at the end, dusky black, crossed with three bars of buff colour, dotted minutely with dusky; the two nearer the base double, so as to make five bars in all; wings reach one-third on the tail; legs long, and dusky blue.

Another of these, for the most part, dark olive-green; crown, rump, and vent rufous yellow; on each side of the head the same streak of blue; as also on the throat, and across the wings; tail the same, but only with three dotted yellowish bars, some of them being bifid.

The nest is of a round shape, open at the top, tied to forks of branches, composed of fine fibres, lined with soft materials.

34.—BLUE-CRESTED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill nearly one inch, swelling a little at the base, the under mandible shorter; tongue sharp at the end, colour of both reddish; at the base a few scattered bristles; on the head an erect, blue crest, or tuft, pointed at top, and conical; head, and half the neck dull red, inclining to chestnut; the rest of the body reddish orange, verging to brown on the back; from the nostrils, even with the eye, and round the throat black; above the breast a large black, round patch, with a circle of red in the middle; wing coverts blue, marked with small, round, orange spots, below this a transverse pale yellow band; quills brown; tail two inches long, blue, crossed in four places with treble lines of pale brown; legs dusky.

A second bird, in the same drawings, has a blue crest, and the head and half the neck are not red, but chestnut; the body has a brown tinge, and the marks on the breast are wanting; the space round the chin and beneath the eye, not black, but dusky.

The nest is in shape of a deep purse, round at the bottom, and suspended on a mimosa, chiefly by one point, elsewhere slightly, composed of fine fibres, and has a large oval opening on one side.

The above three species I found among the drawings of the late Sir J. Anstruther, Bart. and were supposed to inhabit the internal parts of India; but as no history was annexed, or name given to them, and the drawings came into his hands unauthenticated, nothing further can be conjectured concerning them; but we may suspect that the birds do exist, and probably at Surinagar, especially as the drawings of them were done in the same style as the others, which were ascertained to inhabit that part of India.

35.—CAYENNE BEE-EATER.

Merops Cayanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 274. *Gm. Lin.* i. 464.

Guêpier vert à ailes et Queue rousses, *Buf.* vi. 509. *Pl. enl.* 454.

Cayenne Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 681. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 160.

BILL black and stout; plumage, in general, light brownish green; much paler on the throat, the feathers being mixed with white; quills and tail rufous, the feathers of the former white at the base, sides of both black; the tail long and even at the end; legs yellowish brown, and longer than usual in this Genus.

Inhabits Cayenne, but Buffon does not seem to credit it, as he believes the whole of the Genus to belong to the Old Continent. Be this as it may, I observe in Fermin's description of Surinam, two kinds of Bee-Eaters, or, at least, what he supposed to be such.

36.—SURINAM BEE-EATER.

Merops Surinamensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 275. *Gm. Lin.* i. 464.

Le Guêpier, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 184.

Surinam Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 682.

SIZE of a Black-bird, in shape resembling the Kingsfisher. Irides red brown; plumage varied; behind the head reddish; neck greenish yellow; quills greenish, mixed with black and blue; claws black.

Said, by Fermin, to inhabit Surinam, and to feed on Bees, and other insects. He mentions also a second, smaller, with the same habits, and found in the same places.

37.—BRASILIAN BEE-EATER.

Merops Brasiliensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 272. *Gm. Lin.* i. 462.

Apiaster Brasiliensis, *Bris.* iv. 540. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 196. *Klein* 110. 12.

Le Merope rouge et bleu, *Buf.* vi. 479.

Brasilian Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 676. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 162.

SIZE of the common sort. Length nine inches; bill one inch and an half, yellow; the head, throat, and under parts of the body of a splendid glowing ruby red; lesser wing coverts deep red; the rest of the wings, and upper parts of the body, varied with brown and black; under the wings yellow; quills and tail pale blue; tail even at the end; legs yellow.

Inhabits Brazil.

38.—CINEREOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 272. *Lin.* i. 183. *Gm. Lin.* i. 462. *Klein*, 110. 11.
 Apiaster Mexicanus, *Bris.* iv. 541. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 196.
 Avicula de Quauhcuilui, *Seb. Mus.* i. 50. 31. f. 10.
 Guêpier à tête grise, *Buf.* vi. 491.
 Cinereous Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 675. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 178.

SIZE of a Lark. Total length nine inches and a quarter; bill one inch and an half long, bright green; head elegant grey; upper parts of the body grey, varied with red and yellow; breast and belly light yellow, shaded with red; quills grey; the two middle tail feathers, which are much longer than the rest, are red, the others grey.

Said to inhabit Mexico.

39.—CHESTNUT-QUILLED BEE-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches and an half. Bill black; plumage in general brown; inner webs of the quills pale chestnut, the outer ends brown; tail greatly cuneiform, brownish; all but the two middle feathers white at the ends; legs black.

A specimen of this in Mr. Bullock's Museum; from whence uncertain.

40.—RUFIOUS BEE-EATER.

Merops rufus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 276. *Gm. Lin.* i. 465.
 Fournier de Buenos Ayres, *Buf.* v. 476. *Pl. enl.* 739. *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 221.
 Ophie, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiii.
 Rufous Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 683. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 182.

LENGTH eight inches and an half. Bill one inch and an half, pale ash-colour; plumage in general rufous, deeper on the

upper parts, and inclining to yellow beneath; quills brown, the outer edges rufous; the wings, when closed, reach to within an inch of the end of the tail, which is three inches in length; the toes separated to their origin; hind claws very stout.

Inhabits Buenos Ayres, and seems to be an intermediate species between this genus and that of the Hoopoe, not having the toes united, and yet it has the toes longer, and tail shorter, than in the latter. Found about the river Plate, where it is named Hornero (Fournier), and at Tucuman, Cosero-Menagere. These names are in allusion to the nest, being in form of an oven. At Paraguay, where it is not uncommon, it is called Alonzo-garcia. The nest is built generally on the naked, great branch of a tree; sometimes on the windows of houses, or some part of a fence, projecting beam of a high house, or other building, mostly at several feet from the ground, made in form of a baker's oven, composed of earth, and the bird will often construct such an one in two days, as both sexes act in concert in the undertaking. This nest is generally six inches or more in diameter, and one inch thick; the opening on one side, twice as high as wide, within separated by a division, which begins at the entrance, and carried circularly, so that the eggs are deposited in the inner chamber on a bed of grass, four in number, white, dotted with rufous. The Swallows, Perroquets, and other birds, often attempt to make use of this ready-made mansion, but are generally driven away by the right owners. The song is trifling, scarcely more than Chi, chi, repeated at intervals, but may be heard at some distance, and both sexes equally make it.

GENUS XXXIV.—HONEY-EATER.

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| <p>* <i>With Thrush-like Bills:</i></p> <p>1 Poë Honey-Eater</p> <p>2 Yellow-tufted</p> <p>3 Wattled</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A Var.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">B Var.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">C Var.</p> <p>4 Golden-winged</p> <p>5 Mellivorous</p> <p>6 Knob-fronted</p> <p>7 Cowled</p> <p>8 Hooded</p> <p>9 Chattering</p> <p>10 Black and yellow</p> <p>11 Graculine</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A Graculine Creeper</p> <p>12 Pale-cheeked</p> <p>13 Blue-cheeked</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A Blue-faced Honeysuck.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">B Var.</p> <p>14 White-naped</p> <p>15 White-crowned</p> <p>16 Carunculated</p> <p>17 New-Holland</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A Van Diemen's Warbler</p> <p>18 White-browed</p> <p>19 Mocking</p> <p>20 White-fronted</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A Var.</p> <p>21 Olive</p> | <p>22 Ignoble</p> <p>23 Black-headed</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A Var.</p> <p>24 Black-eared</p> <p>25 Mustachoe</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A Var.</p> <p>26 Streaked</p> <p>27 Pacific</p> <p>28 Buff-winged</p> <p>29 White-jawed</p> <p>30 Barred-tail</p> <p>31 Murine</p> <p>32 Hoary</p> <p>33 Lunulated</p> <p>34 Doubtful</p> <p>35 Yellow-bellied</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A Var.</p> <p>36 Dirigang</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A Var.</p> <p>37 Rufous-vented</p> <p>38 Golden-crowned</p> <p>39 Hoary-headed</p> <p>40 Black-eyed</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A Var.</p> <p>41 White-eared</p> <p>42 Yellow-crowned</p> <p>43 Coach-whip</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A Var.</p> <p>44 Marbled</p> <p>45 Dusky</p> | <p>46 Black-chinned</p> <p>47 Molucca</p> <p>** <i>With Creeper-like Bills.</i></p> <p>48 Great Hook-billed</p> <p>49 Sickle-billed</p> <p>50 Hook-billed Green</p> <p>51 Hook-billed Red</p> <p>52 Slender-billed</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A Var.</p> <p>53 Flapping</p> <p>54 Yellow-eared</p> <p>55 Black-cheeked</p> <p>56 Tufted-eared</p> <p>57 Yellow-winged</p> <p>58 Chirping</p> <p>59 Cardinal</p> <p>60 Crimson</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">A Female</p> <p>61 Cochineal</p> <p>62 Sanguineous</p> <p>63 Red-rumped</p> <p>64 Spotted</p> <p>65 Red-eyed</p> <p>66 White-collared</p> <p>67 Agile</p> <p>68 Cœrulean</p> <p>69 Brown</p> <p>70 Barred-bellied</p> |
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BIRDS of this Genus have the bill somewhat triangular at the base, and more or less bent at the tip.

Nostrils roundish, partly covered by a membrane.

Tongue, more or less, extensile, bristly, fringed, or divided at the end into thready portions.

Legs made for walking.

I have elsewhere remarked the difficulties which have occurred in arranging birds under the Creeper Genus, arising from the difference of the organs given them for collecting their food, and particularly such as, with a bill in common with others, proper to feed on insects, have, instead of a short, fleshy, and pointed tongue, one differently formed, for the purpose of collecting honey from flowers; and which, although it may not be the only, yet is supposed to be their principal food. In the greater part of these birds the tongue is not only ciliated, or bristly at the end, but in some of them divided into two, three, or four portions, and even these portions are bristly, or more or less hairy; in many, too, this organ is capable of great elongation, whenever the bird may have occasion to protrude it beyond the end of the bill.

Birds, thus furnished, are for the most part natives of New-Holland, or other Isles distant from the Continent; and certainly, from these distinctive characters, claim to be placed in a new Genus. At first, the knowledge of many here recorded was imperfect, from being acquainted with them only by means of drawings, in which, if the bill was represented as shut, and no notice being taken of the tongue, the describer could not do otherwise than place them in the Genus to which each bore most resemblance: and this will account for several having been formerly ranked with the Bee-Eaters; others with the Thrushes, and again with the Flycatchers; but the point, in respect to many of them, has of late been more fully ascertained, from being enabled to view a great number of real specimens, and to judge, in course, of the parts in question, by which we have been determined in our opinion of forming such into a separate Genus.

It is now many years since Mr. Anderson, in his manuscript observations of the birds of New-Holland, placed as many as he

then knew under the name of *Anthophagus*, and recent observations have fully established his opinion.

M. Audubert also, in his *Oiseaux Dorés*, has noticed many of them among the Creepers, under the appellation of Heorotaire, a title adopted by him from the natives of Atooi, who give that name to the Red Hooked-billed Species.* Many others, yet classed under the Genus of Creepers, &c. must still remain in uncertainty in this particular, some of which, no doubt, when better known, may hereafter find a place in this Genus.

Under this predicament must at present stand a few belonging to the Old Continent, or of African origin—as the Ceylonese, Loten's, Yellow-winged, and Long-billed Creepers, in which the tongue is elongated, and which occasionally extract honey from flowers; but in these the bill appears to be that appropriated to the Creeper Genus of former authors, and there placed accordingly, on which account we do not feel inclined to alter their situation.

As the birds which form this Genus differ greatly in the shape of the bill, although otherwise conformable in the tongue, we have thought right to make two divisions of them; the one containing such as have the bill more stout, approaching to that of the Thrush; the other with more slender bills, as in the Creepers, and some of them curved in a very considerable degree.

* Mr. Lewin has also, in his publication of the birds of New-Holland, distinguished the few he has described, by the name of Honey-Sucker.

* WITH THRUSH-LIKE BILLS.

1.—POË HONEY-EATER.

Merops cinnatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 275.

—— novæ Seelandiæ, *Gm. Lin.* i. 464.

Sturnus crispicollis, *Daud.* ii. 314. *Levail. Ois.* pl. 92.

New-Zealand Creeper; *Brown Ill.* xviii. pl. 9. *Forst. Voy.* i. 519.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.

Poë Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 682. *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 48. 150. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 269. pl. 22.

RATHER bigger than a Blackbird; length eleven inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, bent, black; inside of the mouth and tongue yellow, the last black at the end, and furnished with a few bristles; general colour of the plumage deep greenish black, and in many parts very glossy; neck feathers fine and long, the webs of a loose texture, and somewhat curled, standing from the neck not unlike a ruff, and each feather has a streak of white down the shaft; on each side of the neck a bunch or tuft of curled feathers, wholly white; greater wing coverts white, forming a bar; tail coverts rich blue; tail the same as the rest of the body, and even at the end; legs black, outer and middle toe united for part of their length.

I have observed in some drawings, birds of this kind, without the tuft of curled white feathers on the neck, and which we may suppose were females, if not young birds.

Inhabits New Zealand, and called Kogo, but better known by the name of Poë Bird: is held in great esteem by the natives.* Said to sing remarkably well.†

* *Forst. Voy.* i. 519.

† Its note is sweet, and the flesh delicate, and the greatest luxury the woods afforded us.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 68.

2.—YELLOW-TUFTED HONEY-EATER.

Merops fasciculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 275.

—— *niger*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 465.

Gracula nobilis, *Merrem Ic.* p. 7. f. 2.

Moho, *Ellis Narrat.* ii. 156.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.

Yellow-tufted Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 683. *Id. Sup.* 120. *Id. Sup.* ii. 149.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill one inch and a half long, pretty much bent, and sharp at the tip; nostrils covered with a membrane; tongue divided into threads at the end; general colour of the plumage glossy black, the feathers about the throat short, and pointed; beneath each wing a large tuft of yellow feathers, which does not appear when the wing is closed; on the vent another patch of the same colour; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers seven inches in length, the outer ones only two, and white both on the outer webs and tips, the others black, the ends pointed; legs black, the outer and middle toes united to the first joint.

Inhabits Owhyhee, and others of the Sandwich Islands, in great numbers; where the natives catch them alive, and after plucking out the yellow feathers, give the birds their liberty again, making use of the feathers so separated, in various ornaments and dresses, of which great variety is to be seen in different collections. Fly-flaps are also made of the tail feathers, the handles to which are not unfrequently made of an arm, or leg bone, of an enemy slain in battle.

A.—Yellow-tufted Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 149. A. *Dixon's Voy.* pl. 19.

In this Variety the ends of all the tail feathers are white.

B.—Yellow-tufted Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 149. B.

Among many specimens I have remarked more than one, in which the tail feathers were wholly black; sides under the wings rufous; but whether such birds differed in age or sex was not known. The general name of this species in the Sandwich Islands is Moho.

3.—WATTLED HONEY-EATER.

Merops carunculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 276.

Corvus paradoxus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxvi.

—— *carunculatus*, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 378.

Pie à Pendeloques, *Daud.* ii. 246. pl. 16.

Wattled Crow, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 119.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.

New-Holland Bee-Eater, *Phil. Bot. Bay.* pl. p. 164.

Wattled Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 150. *White's Journ.* pl. p. 144. male. *Id.* 240. pl. in. 145. female. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 173.

THIS is about fifteen inches in length, though some measure as far as nineteen, or even more. Bill black; nostrils pervious, but covered in part by a membrane; tongue divided, for near half the length, in three portions, like bristles; crown dusky; at the gape a kind of silvery band; behind the base of the under jaw an orange coloured caruncle, or wattle, which in some birds is one inch and a quarter long, hanging down as in the cock; plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, the shafts of the feathers whitish; quills and tail dusky; the first white at the tips, the latter very cuneiform, the two middle feathers ten inches and half long, the outer six, all of them more or less tipped with white; legs brownish, outer and middle toe connected at the base. It varies in having the middle of the belly fine yellow; the vent dashed with brown.

The female is said to be the stouter of the two, more brilliant in plumage, the bill more curved, and the tail shorter. The wattle in this sex is wanting, but the feathers on the chin are dark, long, and hang in a diffuse manner.

A.—Length twelve inches. General colour brownish black, marked all over with brilliant white streaks, most minute, and numerous on the crown of the head, the streaks in general passing down the shafts, and swelling out into a spot at the tip of each feather. This may probably be a young bird, it is one-third smaller, and has no wattle.

B.—In this the head and neck behind are dusky black; the rest dusky ash-colour, margins of the feathers whitish; on the back of the neck and back a few dashes of white; the top of the head, including the eyes, black; under parts of the body paler than above, with a few obscure markings; bill black, with a red caruncle on each side of the jaw; legs pale ferruginous.

C.—Length twelve inches. Bill one inch long, somewhat bent, and dusky; general colour of the plumage brown, streaked with white lines; quills plain brown, more or less rufous within, the inner ones for nearly the whole of their length; five of the outer ones tipped with white, the first very short, scarcely half the length of the second; under parts of the body white, dashed with brown; the tail consists of twelve feathers, and cuneiform, the two middle ones six inches long, the outer only five, colour brown, the four outer ones with white ends; the wings, when closed, reach half way on the tail; legs brown. This was without the wattle

All the above inhabit New-Holland, seen especially on the sea shores, and are pretty numerous; they chatter much, and are bold to a great degree, for when other birds, even larger and stronger than themselves, approach, they drive them away. The chief food said to be insects, but they are likewise fond of sucking of honey from the different kinds of *Banksia*. It has been known that two or three of them will drive off a flock of blue-bellied Parrots, as they are always at war with birds of this Genus. They are known to the natives under the name of Goo-gwar-ruck, which the kind of note, they are incessantly making, much resembles.

4.—GOLDEN-WINGED HONEY-EATER.

Merops chrysopterus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiii.

Golden-winged Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 153. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 180.

LENGTH about twelve inches. Bill black; tongue bristly at the end; general colour of the plumage brown, down the shafts very pale; greater quills darker than the rest, the middle part of four or five of the outer ones, for two-thirds, golden orange, the ends white; tail greatly cuneiform, brown, consisting of twelve feathers; the outer one inch and a half shorter than the two middle, except which, all the rest are tipped with white; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland, and feeds not only on flies, and other insects, but also on honey, which it extracts from the various kinds of *Banksia*, &c. in the manner of the Wattled Species. The natives of New South Wales call it likewise, Goo-gwar-ruck; the English, Queerick, both from the note. In a drawing at Mr. Francillon's, it was named Wadde-ergal. There seems a similarity of manners between this and the Wattled Species, and both are called by the same name, but the latter has no yellow on the quills, nor has the present one any wattle; it cannot therefore be supposed that they are allied to each other.

5.—MELLIVOROUS HONEY-EATER.

Certhia Mellivora, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvii.

Le Go-ruch, *Ois. Dor.* ii. 126. pl. 88.

Goruck Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 243.

Mellivorous Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ij. 166.

SIZE of a Thrush. Bill moderately curved, and black; tongue bristly at the tip; general colour of the plumage black, marked on most of the feathers with slender white crescents, and short streaks of the same; this arises from the shafts of the feathers being white, and the ends fringed with it, giving them a crescent-like appearance; the axillary coverts have pale edges, and the margins of some of the quills the same; some of the greater wing coverts longitudinally marked with rufous; on the rump a few markings of white; end of the tail very pale, nearly white.

Inhabits New South Wales, and is also called Goo-gwar-ruck; is a numerous species, seldom seen but near the sea shore, where the natives especially resort; it is a lively bird, constantly in action in sucking honey, taking flies, or contending with other birds; two or three will rout a flock of the Blue-bellied Parrots, a genus of birds to which these, as well as the Wattled Species, seem to bear great antipathy.

6.—KNOB-FRONTED HONEY-EATER.

Merops corniculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 276.

Corbi-Calao, *Levail. Am. et Ind.* i. 69. pl. 24.

Knob-fronted Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii: 151. *White's Journ.* pl. p. 190. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 183.

SIZE of a Missel Thrush; length fourteen inches. Bill one inch and a half long, a little bent, pale brown, the tip dusky; nostrils

pervious, oval, in a hollow, the feathers coming forward to near the middle of the bill to meet them; tongue bristly at the end; on the forehead a short, blunt eminence, like the rudiment of a horn; the plumage on the head whitish, streaked with brown; the feathers very short, and downy; sides round the eye brown; upper parts of the body brown, the feathers margined with olive brown; quills and tail darker; the first quill only half the length of the second; under parts of the body pale; chin, breast, and belly dusky white; tail about six inches long, even at the end, the shafts and tips of all but the two middle feathers whitish; the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it; legs brown; segments, near the toes, rough and scaly; outer and middle toes united at the base; hind claw very long, and stout.

Inhabits New-Holland, and is a singular species; that figured in White's Journal is exact. M. Levaillant describes the head and neck as bare, only the chin being feathery: to account for this is not easy, unless it becomes so in old birds, or the circumstance may distinguish the sex. This Species is found perched on the topmost boughs of tall trees; the food insects and honey, extracting the latter from various flowering plants and shrubs. The Perroquets are in enmity with this bird, nor do they ever part before a severe combat. It is called by the English in New-Holland, The Friar-Bird.

7.—COWLED HONEY-EATER.

Merops Monachus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiv.

Cowled Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 155. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 166.

THIS is a large species. Bill stout, bending, and black, having a rising over the nostrils, as in the Knob-fronted, but less conspicuous; neck feathery before, as in that bird; tongue very bristly at the end, like a brush; head and part of the neck black, and covered with a

sort of down; the nape, at the back part, elongated with a kind of bristly tuft; hind part of the neck and back brown, the first mottled with a paler colour; under parts white, marked on the chin and throat with dusky, sagittal streaks; quills and tail dark brown; legs dusky blue.

Inhabits New-Holland; found about Port Jackson, in January; the hindhead projecting, and being of a black, downy texture, gives some resemblance to a cowl or hood, and has occasioned it, as well as the last, to be called the Frier; by the natives it is named Wergan.

8. — HOODED HONEY-EATER.

Merops cucullatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiii.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii. Anal.* p. lxxxvii.

Hooded Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 152. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 170.

LENGTH nine or ten inches. Bill yellow, curved, very stout; tongue twice the length of the bill, and fringed at the tip; front of the head whitish; across the crown black, passing through the eyes, on each side, to the throat; rest of the head whitish grey and dusky, in fine transverse streaks; belly dirty white, crossed with clouded, dusky lines; upper parts of the body pale lead-colour brown; lower belly, and vent white; the six outer quills brownish, the first very short; six or seven of the middle ones greenish yellow on the outer webs, about the middle; tips greenish yellow; tail rounded, pale greenish lead-colour, with a dirty white tip; legs yellow brown; toes united to the first joint.

Inhabits New-Holland, where it is very common, and a chattering, noisy species, always at war with other birds.—In the collection of General Davies.

9.—CHATTERING HONEY-EATER.

Merops garrulus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiv.

Chattering Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 154. • *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 171.

LENGTH eleven or twelve inches. Bill moderately stout, as in the Thrush, and a little bent, yellow; nostrils in a slit near the base; tongue bristly at the end, and longer than the bill; across the crown black, passing down on each side behind the eye to the ears, and there finishing; within this, close behind the eye, a large yellow bare space like Morocco leather; general colour of the plumage above grey or pale brown, marbled with a darker colour; forehead, and all beneath, white, waved as far as the breast with cinereous; thighs barred dusky and white; wings dusky brown, in some black; but the greater part of the prime quills yellow, with dusky, or black ends, giving the appearance of a yellow, long streak down the wing; tail four inches and a half long, and slightly cuneiform, the feathers dusky, with white ends, most so on the outmost ones; legs strong, and yellow; in some birds pale brown; the outer and middle toes united at the base; the wings reach to the middle of the tail.

Inhabits New South Wales; is a noisy, chattering species, and pretty numerous, always at war with the rest of the feathered race; alarms others in the manner of our Jay, thereby giving notice of the approach of man to the Kangaroo or Pottogorang, so as to prevent the sportsman from attaining the ends of his chace.

10.—BLACK AND YELLOW HONEY-EATER.

Merops Phrygius, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiv. *New-Holland Birds*, p. 13. pl. 4.

Le Merle ecaillé, *Levail. Afr.* iii. p. 70. No. 46.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.

Warty-faced Honey-sucker, *Lewin.* pl. 14

Embroidered Bee-Eater, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 167.

Black and yellow Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 154.

SIZE of a Song Thrush; length eight inches and a quarter. Bill black; tongue longer than the bill, and bristly at the end; general colour of the plumage black, but the feathers of the breast, back, and belly are margined with golden yellow; wing coverts much the same, but the greater have the ends more or less of that colour, as also the outer margins of the quills, though the ends are for the most part tipped obliquely with black; from the bill a greenish yellow streak runs through the eye, which is broader in the middle, and in some specimens descends on the lower jaw; the feathers are very short, and intermixed with yellow warts, or oblong excrescences; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers black, fringed at the ends with yellow; the others wholly yellow; vent the same; legs pale brown, but in some both bill and legs are dusky; the wings, when closed, reach about half way on the tail.

Inhabits New-Holland; seen about Parametta in great numbers; frequently observed flying from one to the other of the Blue Gum trees, being fond of the blossoms, from which it extracts the honey with its tongue; supposed to be migratory, as it is not met with there at all seasons.

It varies in respect to plumage considerably, having a greater or less mixture of yellow, and that more or less deep in colour.

11.—GRACULINE HONEY-EATER.

Gracula cyanotis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxix. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 474.

Meliphaga cyanops, *Lewin's N. Holland Birds.* pl. 4.

Blue-eared Grakle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 180.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill, forehead, crown, and sides black; round the eye a bare space, of a bright blue colour; chin, throat, and breast lead-colour; beneath the cheeks, sides of the neck, and all from breast to vent white; at the back of the head a white crescent; neck behind, shoulders, back, wings, and tail yellowish green; quills dark brown, with yellow margins, towards the ends grey; legs blue black; claws black, and hooked.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

A.—Heoro-taire Graculé, *Ois. dor.* ii. 125. pl. 87.

Graculine Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 242.

This differs principally in having the naked skin round the eye yellow, instead of blue; the tongue plumose, as in the rest of this Genus; length about ten inches; bill yellow, with a black tip; the legs greenish.

Inhabits New-Holland, with the other, from which it probably differs only in sex; the gait is said to be leaping, and the general action on the ground that of a Magpie; it has a very sharp cry, repeating it continually; chases bees, and other insects, on which, as well as honey, extracted from flowers, it feeds.

12.—PALE-CHEEKED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, yellow; tongue longish, bristly at the end; irides blue; head, neck behind, back and wings dusky, greenish, pale blue; round the eye an oval patch as in the last, but pale; chin, neck before, breast, and belly dirty, yellowish white; quills and tail dusky, the edges inclining to blue; wings reach one-third on the tail; legs pale brownish yellow.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Mr. Francillon. Said to have been taken in November. This seems to be an immature bird of the Graculine Species.

13.—BLUE-CHEEKED HONEY-EATER.

Merops cyanops, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiv.

Blue-cheeked Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 154. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 171.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill black, tongue bristly at the end; body above, wings, and tail brown; top of the head, including the eyes, nape, and back of the neck black; throat, and fore part of the neck the same; but from the gape begins a streak of white, which passes down on each side of the neck, dividing the black, and continues on the breast, and all the under parts; the eye placed in a large, blue, bare patch, lengthening behind to the ears, and ending in a point; in texture like soft silky leather; tail even at the end; legs scaly, blue.

Inhabits New-Holland.

A.—Blue-faced Honey-Sucker, *Lewin's N. Holland Birds*, pl. 25.

Head and neck black; plumage above olive; a streak of white on each side to the breast; and from thence to the vent, as in the former; nostrils covered with a large membrane, the opening forwards, very small; the blue patch round the eye as in the other; tail rounded, the ends of the three or four outer feathers dusky white.

This is chiefly met with in forests, particularly among the Blue Gum trees, searching among the crevices of the bark for insects, which it extracts with its long tongue, also makes use of the same to obtain honey from various flowers.

This is called by the natives Derogang.

B.—One of these measured only eight inches and a half; differs in the black at the back of the neck, coming farther down, and that before being only dusky. Bill shorter, pale, with the tip black; at the nape the feathers stand out as a short crest, and are white, filling up the space between the naked blue patch on each side; the wings reach beyond the base of the tail. This is also called Derogang.—In another I found the feathers at the nape to be pale blue instead of white. These and the two last, appear to be allied.

14.—WHITE-NAPED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH from five to six inches. Bill, head, and sides of the neck black; tongue long, fringed at the end; across the nape a white band; the rest of the upper parts and tail olive-green; wings olive-brown; all beneath from the chin white; over and behind the eye a crimson, granulated spot, half surrounding it; legs pale brown.

One, supposed to differ in sex, had the band across the nape pale blue, instead of white.

Inhabits New-Holland; met with about Parametta and Hawksbury in December and March, but uncertain at what other times; frequents thick brushy woods, and is a lively little bird; is often seen contending with small Parrots for flowers. It is much smaller than the last described, but seems to have many markings in common with that species.

15.—WHITE-CROWNED HONEY-EATER.

SIZE of our largest Thrush. Length at least twelve inches; bill one inch long, dusky, with a yellowish base; tongue long, feathery at the end; head, to below the eye, black; round the eye a bare yellowish, or willow green space, resembling morocco leather; neck behind, back, wings, and tail olive-green; beneath white, but the chin is dusky, passing to the breast in a point; across the top of the head, from eye to eye, a crescent of white, the concave part towards the bill; between that and the bill the feathers are short, thin, and deep lead-colour. The wings reach about one-third on the tail; legs dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland; is a rare species, living on insects and flies, as also honey; supposed also to kill and eat small birds, as one, kept in confinement, attacked a small Warbler put into the cage in which it was.

16.—CARUNCULATED · HONEY-EATER.

Certhia carunculata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 295. *Gm. Lin.* i. 472.

Le Foulehaio, *Ois. dor.* ii. 103. pl. 69. male. p. 105. female.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.

Wattled Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 732. *Id. Sup.* p. 129. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 233.

LENGTH seven inches and three quarters. Bill one inch long, bent a little at the tip, and dusky; tongue extensile, divided for half the length into four segments, like threads, or bristles; at the base of the under mandible a kind of membrane, or small yellowish wattle, about one-sixth of an inch in diameter; this is surrounded with a patch of yellow feathers, extending beneath the eye; irides cinereous; plumage in general olive-green, inclining to brown, the middle of the back the darkest; belly verging to ash-colour; chin and throat rusty orange; breast ferruginous; tail even at the end; legs blue black. Some birds have no orange under the throat, and all beneath olive-yellow; edges of the quills and tail of the last colour.

The female is of the same size as the male; general colour yellow in different shades, paler near the caruncle, and deeper on the back; bill horn-colour.

Inhabits the Isle of Tongo-taboo, or Amsterdam, in the South Seas, as well as others of the Friendly Isles; and known by the name of Foulehaio. Captain Cook* describes it as a singing bird, and the only one of that appellation found there, compensating for the want of the notes of others, by the strength and melody of its own; which fills the woods at dawn, in the evening, and at the breaking up of bad weather.

* *Cook's Last Voy.* i. 334.

17.—NEW-HOLLAND HONEY-EATER.

Certhia novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. 296.

Heero-taire noir et blanc, *Ois. dor.* ii. 89. pl. 55.

Australasian Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 226.

New-Holland Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 161. *White's Journ.* pl. in p. 186. male.
in p. 297. female. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 225.

THE male of this species is seven inches long. Bill dusky, with a pale tip; nostrils covered with a membrane; tongue ciliated; plumage in general black, streaked on the neck, back, breast, belly, and sides, with white; forehead white, passing in a streak over the eye; on the jaw a patch of the same; quills and tail fringed outwardly with yellow, forming a patch on the wings; tail rounded, the four outer feathers white within at the tips; legs black.

In some the tail feathers have very little white at the tips, and such are probably young birds.

The female has the colours less bright, with only a patch of white on the cheeks; otherwise the head, neck, breast, and back, are black; belly streaked with white; scapulars brown, ending in a point half way on the back; and the yellow on the wings and tail inclines to olive.

Inhabits New South Wales, chiefly seen in January; known by the name of Balgonera.

A.—*Sylvia canescens*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 553.

Heero-taire tacheté, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 91. pl. 67?

Van-Diemen's Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 187.

Length six inches and a half. Bill black; forehead streaked with white; space over the eyes, and cheeks whitish; back brown,

mixed with white; wings pale brown; edges of the feathers fulvous, forming a spot on the wing; tail shorter than the body, rounded at the end, outer margins of the feathers fulvous from the base to the middle; the two outer ones marked, within at the tips, with a white spot; breast and vent striped longitudinally with white; legs black.

Inhabits Van Diemen's Land.—From the papers of Mr. Anderson. This is also called Balgonera.

18.—WHITE-BROWED HONEY-EATER. •

LENGTH eight or nine inches. Bill dusky; forehead to the middle of the crown dusky black; irides dusky red; tongue missile; plumage above ash-colour; over the eye a black streak, and above that a white one, both reaching much behind the eye; under parts from the chin white; on each side of the breast a transverse bar of black, not quite meeting together in the front, and behind that, before the wings, a narrow one of white, passing further behind; quills and tail black, marked with yellow, as in the New-Holland species; two of the outer tail feathers with dusky white tips; legs reddish brown.

Inhabits New South Wales, and said to be very numerous there.

19.—MOCKING HONEY-EATER.

Certhia Sannio, *Ind. Orn.* i. 296. *Gm. Lin.* i. 471.

Le Negho-barré, *Ois. dor.* ii. 98. pl. 64.

Mocking Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 735. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 237.

LENGTH seven inches and three quarters. Bill longish, bent, slender, dusky; nostrils covered with a membrane; tongue sharp,

penicilliform at the tip; irides hazel; on the cheeks a narrow white spot; plumage in general olive-green, more inclining to olive beneath; quills brown, secondaries edged with olive; tail the same, somewhat forked; legs dark blue; claws black, the hind ones the longest. Some specimens appear to have a red crown, tinged with violet, which happens from the bird thrusting its head into the bosom of flowers, the farina of which adheres to the feathers, and may be rubbed off with the fingers.

Inhabits New Zealand throughout, and is called Negho-barre; has an agreeable note in general, but at times so varies and modulates the voice, as to imitate the notes of any other bird, particularly the Poë, and therefore called by the English the Mocking Bird.

20.—WHITE-FRONTED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia melanops, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvi.

Heoro-taire mellivore, *Ois. dor.* ii. 124. pl. 86.

Mellivorous Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 245.

Black-eyed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 165.

THIS bird is seven inches or more in length; bill one inch long, curved half way from the point, and black; tongue longer than the bill, and fringed at the end; plumage on the upper parts mottled brown; quills and tail dusky, feathers of the latter fringed outwardly with yellow, and even at the end; the forehead, lore, and all the under parts white; just before the eye, between that and the bill, begins a black band, which growing broader, includes the eye, after which it becomes narrow again, passes on each side of the breast, and there ends in a point; legs brown.

Inhabits New South Wales; said to be fond of honey, but will also feed on flies.

In another specimen the forehead differed in not being white, but the lore is black, passing under and a little way beyond the eye.

In a third specimen, in the collection of Mr. H. Brogdén, the under wing coverts and crown are pale rufous; over the eyes a white streak, bordering the black as a narrow crescent; the tail two inches long, and the wings reach on it about one third.

A.—Length seven inches; bill one inch, slender, black; tongue longer than the bill; irides reddish; crown and nape pale brown; sides of the head and all beneath white; just beyond the base of the bill a black patch, including the eye, and continuing on each side to near the breast, where it ends in a point; at some distance beyond the eye the black is divided into two portions, by a narrow streak of white; back, wings, and tail pale greenish brown, the feathers with pale margins; tail pretty long, a little hollowed at the end, and the wings reach a trifle beyond the rump; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland, said to have a whistling note, and feeds both on insects and honey.

21.—OLIVE HONEY-EATER.

Certhia olivacea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 285. *Lin.* i. 185. *Gm. Lin.* i. 474.

Cinnyris affinis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 166 ?

——— *Madagascariensis olivacea*, *Bris.* iii. 625. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 8.

Soui-manga olive à gorge pourpré, *Buf.* v. 507. *Pl. enl.* 575. l. fem.

Heoro-taire vert olive, *Male, Ois. dor.* ii. 101. pl. 68. *Id.* 102. pl. 68. fem.

Olive-Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 713.

LENGTH four inches, extent six inches and a half. Bill more than half an inch long, black; plumage above dull olive-green, inclining to brown on the forehead and crown; beneath grey brown;

round the eyes whitish; quills and tail brown, with an olive-green tinge; the two outer feathers white at the ends; legs pale brown.

Inhabits Madagascar, and Java. Individuals found in the last named place, are olive, variegated beneath with dull brownish grey; outer tail feathers white at the ends. So far the description of both agree; but Dr. Horsfield says, that the specimens found in Java are longer than those of Madagascar by three inches, and they want the white orbits. We place it in this Genus on the authority of the Oiseaux dorées, never having had the opportunity of examining the tongue.

22.—IGNOBLE HONEY-EATER.

Certhia ignobilis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 294. *Mus. Carls.* iii. t. 56.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* lxxxvii.

Ignoble Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 160. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 264.

SIZE of a Starling; length eight inches. Bill yellowish; plumage above sooty brown; wings brown, with black shafts; body beneath ash-colour, with elliptical white spots; tail and legs black.

The native place is omitted in the Museum Carlsonianum; but Dr. Sparrman informed me, that he believed that Count Carlson had it from New-Holland. The shape of the tongue is not mentioned.

23.—BLACK-HEADED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia atricapilla, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvii.

Soui-manga à front et joues noires, *Ois. dor.* ii. 120.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.

Black-headed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 167. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 262.

LENGTH six inches. Bill a trifle bent, and black; tongue longer than the bill, and bristly at the end; from the base of the

upper mandible, the whole crown, and cheeks black, continuing in a broad, long patch on each side, beyond the ears; the chin, throat, sides, and rump pale cinereous green; wings and tail brown, the edges of the feathers paler; tail even; legs pale brown.

Inhabits New South Wales.

A.—Size of the last; length six inches. Bill black; tongue long and bristly at the end; top of the head, even with the eye, and as far as the nape black; from thence passing forwards on each side of the neck, about half way; the rest of the parts above greenish-olive; wings and tail darker, the latter rounded at the end, all the parts beneath white; legs black.

This seems to differ from the Black-hooded one, chiefly in the eye, not being within the black on the head, and the end of the tail being somewhat rounded. It is said to frequent the same places, and to be an active Honey-sucker, and agile Flycatcher.

24.—BLACK-EARED HONEY-EATER.

Merops auritus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxiv.

Black-eared Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 153. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 181.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill brown; tongue longer than the bill, missile, and brushy at the end; plumage on the crown, neck behind, and upper parts of the body pale rufous brown; under parts from the chin to the vent, dusky, or bluish white; lower belly and thighs more inclined to dusky, and marked with streaks of black; at the back of the eye begins a black band, which passes down on each side for about three quarters of an inch; quills and outer edge of the wing black; tail even at the end, colour as the back above, and dusky beneath; the wings reach to about the middle of it; legs brown.

Inhabits New South Wales, and has the usual manners.

25.—MUSTACHOE HONEY-EATER.

Muscicapa mystacea, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* li.

Mustachoe Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 221.

LENGTH eight or nine inches. Bill slender, black; tongue fringed at the tip; general colour of the plumage pale green, but the under parts from chin to vent greenish yellow, the last most conspicuous on the chin and breast; from the gape springs a black band, which, growing broader, passes under the eye to the hind-head, where it is fringed with yellow; legs black.

Inhabits New South Wales; is a pugnacious bird, attacking others, especially the smaller Perroquets.

A.—In this the crown is olive-green; the rest of the upper parts olive-brown; from the nostrils, through the eye, a black streak, spreading in the middle, and finishing on the ears; chin, and all beneath the broad part of the black, fine yellow; under parts from the chin pale brownish yellow; quills and tail dusky, the feathers edged with olive green.

Inhabits New-Holland.

26.—STREAKED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill three-quarters of an inch long, black, a little bent, with a few bristles at the base; head, neck, back, wing coverts, and tail black; over the eye, from the nostrils, a streak of white, broader behind, and appearing fringed; chin and throat

dashed with short streaks of white; all from the breast plain white, but the thighs mottled with dusky ash; second quills cinereous brown, prime ones chocolate brown; tail cuneiform, three inches long; legs stout, dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

27.—PACIFIC HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; plumage in general dusky, with a greenish hue; beneath cinereous, mottled and streaked with dusky white; quills and tail dusky, the latter even at the end, the feathers fringed with yellow on the outer webs, and the two exterior have a white spot at the tip of the inner, but the outer web is white for one-fourth from the tip; quills fringed also with yellow; legs brown.

Inhabits New South Wales.—M. de Fichtel.

28.—BUFF-WINGED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill moderately bent, and dusky; plumage above brownish ash, fore part of the neck pale; chin nearly white; breast appearing to be marked with a few short black lines, arising from each feather being pale down the middle, and black on the sides; under tail coverts barred with black; under wing coverts pale buff; across the wing, when spread, a bar of the same colour; tail even, brown, tipped with paler brown; the wings reach to the end of it; legs stout, black, toes rather long.

Inhabits New-Holland.

29.—WHITE-JAWED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill moderately curved, black; head, neck, and breast dusky black; behind the lower jaw a patch of white; crown of the head deep ash-colour, streaked with dusky; body above, wings, and tail olive-green; outer edge of the wing, and shoulder fringed with pale yellow; quills dusky, edged with greenish; inner margins of most of them pale flesh-colour; belly pale, dusky, greenish white; tail long, dusky, edged with green, all but the two middle feathers tipped with white.

Inhabits New South Wales.

30.—BARRED-TAILED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH seven inches. General colour of the plumage above brown; beneath white; breast and belly pale buff, with dusky markings; vent white; tail ash, with a broad black bar near the end; tip paler ash, but the two middle feathers are plain; four or five, at least, of the quills marked with a pale spot on the inner web.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Mr. Lambert.

31.—MURINE HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill slightly bent, black; tongue missile, divided into four threads at the ends; the head, to below the eyes, dusky mouse-colour; middle of the feathers darkest; behind each eye a white streak, tending to the hindhead; chin, and

under parts whitish; neck behind, back, wings, and rump greenish olive; wings mouse-colour; under wing coverts, breast, and belly reddish white; tail even, dusky, margins of the feathers greenish; legs pale.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Mr. Lambert.

32.—HOARY HONEY-EATER.

Certhia canescens, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvii.

Heoro-taire ardoisé, *Ois. dor.* ii. 127.

Hoary Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 168. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 261.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill black; tongue bristly at the end; body slate-colour above, beneath white, inclining to purplish rose-colour on the breast; on the wing coverts a few white markings; legs brown.

Inhabits New South Wales.

33.—LUNULATED HONEY-EATER.

Turdus lunulatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xlii.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.

Lunulated Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 184.

SIZE of the Missel Thrush, but stouter; length twelve inches. Bill black, rather bent towards the tip, but with no notch; tongue bristly at the end, and a trifle longer than the bill; plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail brown; beneath from the chin to vent, white, every where marked with crescents of black, both above and beneath; chin rufous white; vent white; tail even, but has the appearance of being divided in the middle, the feathers

brown, with darker undulations; all but the two middle feathers white at the ends, the tip of the outer one inclines to dusky within, the quills reach to one-third on the tail; legs pale brown, stout like those of a Thrush.

Inhabits New-Holland.

34.—DOUBTFUL HONEY-EATER.

Turdus dubius, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xl.

Doubtful Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 182.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill one inch long, bluish; tongue longer than the bill, and bristly at the end; plumage above, and sides of the head, to below the eye, bluish black; beneath white; quills and tail brown; the latter even, rather long; legs dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland, and is of a dull, uninteresting appearance.

35.—YELLOW-BELLIED HONEY-EATER.

Turdus melinus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xlv.

Yellow-bellied Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 187.

SIZE of the Missel Thrush. Bill pale red; tongue bristly; head, hind part of the neck, and sides of the breast dusky black; back and wing coverts greenish brown; breast and belly olive-yellow; chin, fore part of the neck, and vent white; quills olive-brown, the lesser ones barred with black; tail olive above, and pale beneath; at the back of the neck some transverse black marks; and between that, and the sides of the breast a few sagittal ones; legs pale red.

Inhabits New South Wales; is migratory, coming in the spring for the purpose of incubation.

A.—Length nine inches. Bill nearly one long, dull yellow; tongue bristly; crown of the head, taking in the eyes and nape, black, descending in a broad irregular band of the same on each side of the breast; back, rump, and wing coverts olive-brown; chin and throat white; breast and belly dull yellow; vent white; thighs mottled with brown; outer ridge of the bend of the wing blackish, mottled with white; quills dusky black, the second quills olive brown, barred with black; tail greenish brown above, dusky white beneath; legs the colour of the bill.

Inhabits New South Wales; met with there in May. This probably differs only in sex from the last described.

36.—DIRIGANG HONEY-EATER.

Certhia leucoptera, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvi.

Le Dirigand, *Ois. Dor.* ii. 127.

Dirigang Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 166. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 260.

THIS is much larger than our Common Creeper. Bill three quarters of an inch long, and dusky; plumage above pale olive, or greenish brown; beneath white, inclining to dusky on the belly; on the forehead and crown a few short, transverse, black lines; under the eye a patch of yellow, and behind it another of a reddish colour; at the bend of the wing a few pale spots; legs grey. The female differs, in being less bright in the colour of the plumage.

Inhabits New South Wales; called there a Woodpecker,* from its being frequently seen running up the trees in the manner of that bird; is most frequently found in the thick forests, chiefly on oak trees, and is named by the natives, Dirigang.

* No true Woodpecker has yet been met with in New-Holland.

A.—Length about eight inches. Bill black, bent; base of the under mandible pale; plumage above, even with the eye, greenish brown; beneath white; below the ear a pale rufous spot; on the wing coverts some pale, or whitish spots; across the middle of the wings a pale bar; rump and tail ash-colour; on the outer feathers of the last a broad band of black; legs dusky; the wings reach to the rump.

Inhabits New South Wales, with the last, and like that, called a Woodpecker; native name, Der-gong; from the nearness of name and manners, as well as plumage, it most probably differs only in sex.

37.—RUFIOUS-VENTED HONEY-EATER.

Sylvia rufiventris, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lix.

Rufous-vented Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 248.

THIS somewhat resembles the Blue-throated Warbler, but is larger by one-third. Bill and legs dusky; tongue bifid at the end, and feathered on the sides; the plumage above slaty grey, coming forwards on each side of the neck, forming a bar, or crescent on the breast, where it inclines to blue; within and above this, the chin and fore part of the neck are white; breast, belly, thighs, and vent rufous; tail somewhat hollowed out at the end, the feathers fringed at the tips, and of a hazel colour.

Inhabits New South Wales, but is not common.

38.—GOLDEN-CROWNED HONEY-EATER.

Golden-crowned Honey-sucker, *Lewin's Birds*, pl. 16.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill from gape to tip one inch and a quarter, moderately curved, and ending in a blunt point; colour buff yellow; nostrils in a long oval, near the base; tongue ciliated at the end; crown and hind part of the neck, golden yellow, the feathers short, appearing like velvet, or hair; the second quills are of the same gold-colour, as are the edges of the prime ones; under wing coverts yellow in the middle; all the rest of the bird fine full black, and the scapulars fall over each other, like silky fringe; tail two inches and a half long, rounded at the end; legs near one inch and a half long from the joint to the toes, and rather slender; toes and claws long, and black.

Inhabits New-Holland: met with near the Coal River Settlements, called there King Honey-sucker, from its extracting the honey from flowers, by means of its tongue; found also on the banks of Paterson River, among the thick bushes, but is far from common.

In the Museum of the late General Davies was a fine specimen. One is also in the Linnæan Society's Collection.

39.—HOARY-HEADED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill from gape to point, one inch and a quarter, a trifle curved, the nostrils oval; the head, neck, and as far as the breast black, the feathers of the head and neck margined with white, giving at a distance, a hoary appearance, most so on the

region of the ears ; the rest of the upper parts, wings, and tail olive-yellow ; breast, belly, thighs, and wing coverts yellow, with a rufous tinge on the under tail coverts ; quills dusky on the inner webs ; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers almost four inches long, the outer one less than two ; in colour like the back, but somewhat darker ; legs brown ; the quills reach to about one-third on the tail.

A specimen of this is in the collection of Lord Stanley, without a certainty of the place it came from ; but we have seen a similar one from New-Holland.—It was also in the collection of Mr. Bullock.

40.—BLACK-EYED^o HONEY-EATER.

Turdus melanops, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xi.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.

Black-eyed Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 181.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill stout, slightly curved, black ; tongue longer than the bill, bristly at the end ; crown of the head and sides yellow ; under parts of the body the same, but less bright ; forehead mottled with dusky ; from the gape a black streak begins, which increasing in breadth, entirely surrounds the eye, behind which it becomes more narrow, passing half way down the neck on each side ; at the bottom, just within, a spot of yellow ; the nape, hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail rusty brown ; the two last margined with yellow ; tail moderately long, nearly even at the end, and the wings reach not far beyond the base.

A.—These birds vary, in having the whole of the cheeks, and sides of the neck black, spreading quite to the nape behind ; the black also reaching much lower, but with the same patch of yellow within at the bottom ; and in these the forehead, crown, and all beneath from the chin are yellow.

41.—WHITE-EARED HONEY-EATER.

Turdus leucotis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xliv.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii. Anal.* p. lxxxvii.

White-eared Thrush, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 373.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill half an inch long, black; the head above the eyes, and nape fine blue grey; chin, fore part of the neck, and breast black; behind the eyes a large, longish white patch; hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail fine greenish brown; belly, thighs, and vent yellow; legs black.

Inhabits New South Wales, with the Black-eyed Species: common about Port Jackson, Sydney, and Parametta, in thick woods, at all seasons: met with also in Norfolk Island in September. Supposed by some to be the female of the last named bird.

42.—YELLOW-CROWNED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH six inches. Bill half an inch long, and black; irides brown; plumage on the upper parts of the body mottled brown; hindhead and nape dark olive; quills edged with yellowish; crown of the head yellow; behind the ear a small whitish curved patch; chin white, the rest of the under parts pale yellow; legs grey.

The female differs only in having the colours less bright.

Inhabits New-Holland. Found throughout the year in the forests, more particularly in the neighbourhood of the *Banksia* trees, from the flowers of which it is furnished with honey in abundance.

43.—COACH-WHIP HONEY-EATER.

Muscicapa crepitans, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* li. ,
Coach-whip Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 222.

SIZE of a Thrush. Bill stout, black; irides blue; general colour of the plumage slaty black; chin and throat crossed with dusky white lines; the feathers of the crown long, and capable of being erected as a crest; tail slightly cuneiform, the ends of the outer feathers pale, nearly white; legs slender, black.

Inhabits New South Wales, called by the natives Djou; has a long, single note, not unlike the crack of a coachman's whip, hence called the Coach-whip Bird; is a lively species, and menacing in its manners, and when the crest is erected, appears a formidable enemy, which it takes the advantage of, in contending with other birds, especially Parroquets, about the right of extracting honey from flowers. I am unable to say of what form the tongue is, as I have only seen the drawings of the bird, but I suspect it from this circumstance to belong to the Honey-Eater Genus.

A.—Length eight inches. Plumage in general black; from the breast all beneath white; over the eye, a white streak; across the throat streaked with white; tail cuneiform, four inches long; quills reach to near the middle of it.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden. One, in the Museum of the Linnæan Society, has a white patch in the direction of the lower mandible; and the legs are pale, not black.

44.—MARBLED HONEY-EATER.

Sylvia versicolor, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* lvi.

Variable Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 250.

LENGTH between six and seven inches. Bill dusky, a little bent downwards, base of the under mandible pale; tongue at least the length of the bill, probably longer, and a little hairy at the end; irides dusky; plumage above every where greenish brown, marbled and undulated with greenish, and purple tinges; beneath, from chin to vent greenish white, with the same tinges, but paler, and more faint; quills plain rufous brown; tail rounded, the largest interior feathers of a dark stone-colour, barred with white, the outer dull ferruginous, with the ends white; legs pale ash-colour, stout; the wings reach half way on the tail.

Inhabits New South Wales; is a bird of short flight; its food moths, flies, and other insects; and from the shape of the tongue, probably honey also.—In the collection of Mr. Francillon.

45.—DUSKY HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill one inch, rather bent, sharp, and black; tongue extensile, at the end four bristles; plumage above fine deep brown, almost black, beneath dusky white; on the chin bluish white; and dusky pale yellow on the vent; thighs mottled white and dusky; some of the quills, and greater coverts fringed with white; tail even, two inches long, the quills reach to about one-third of the length; legs stout, deep brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.—From the drawings of Mr. Lambert.

46.—BLACK-CHINNED HONEY-EATER.

Turdus Cochinchinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 357. *Gm. Lin.* i. 825.

Meliphaga Javensis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 152. ♀

Le Verdin de la Cochinchine, *Buf.* iii. 409. *Pl. enl.* 643. 3. *Ois. Dor.* pl. 77. 78.

Black-chinned Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 79. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 557.

SIZE of a Sparrow. Bill and legs dusky; irides yellow; general colour of the plumage green, with an olive tinge on the head; the breast and belly pale, and inclining to blue towards the tail; throat and chin velvety black, bordered with a shade of yellow from the base of the bill, growing broad on the breast; at the gape a lilac streak; bend of the wing blue; tongue as long as the bill, ciliated at the end. This is a male.

A.—*Turdus Malabaricus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 349. *Gm. Lin.* i. 837.

Le petit Merle de la Côte de Malabar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 192.

Yellow-fronted Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 60.

Length six inches. Bill eleven lines; this has the general colour of the plumage green, but no black on the throat, nor the lilac streak, but instead of these, the chin and throat are pale blue, and the place where the streak should be, is more blue; forehead, crown, and borders of the blue pale yellow; shoulders blue, but paler; the rest of the body less bright than in the former bird, and in both the tail is very short, the wings nearly reaching to the end of it. This is a female.

Inhabits Cochin China, Malabar, &c. We have thought right to place this with the Honey-Eater Genus, as the tongue is said to be ciliated at the end, but do not learn whether it is extensile. It is found in Java, where it is called Chuchach-iju.

47.—MOLUCCA HONEY-EATER.

Merops Moluccensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 276.

Le Polochion, *Buf.* vi. 477.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.

Molucca Bee-Eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 684.

SIZE of a Cuckow; weight five ounces; length fourteen inches. Bill very pointed, two inches long, notched a little near the tip, and blackish; nostrils near the middle, pervious, and covered by a membrane at the back part; tongue as long as the bill, terminated by a pencil of hairs; eyes surrounded with a naked skin; cheeks black; hind part of the neck mixed with white; the feathers of the forehead form an angle backwards; tips of some of those on the throat silky; general colour of the plumage grey, lighter beneath; tail five inches and two-thirds long, composed of twelve feathers, all equal in length, except the outer ones which are a trifle shorter; legs dusky, the outer toe joined to the middle one at the base, hind claw larger than the others.

Inhabits Bouro, one of the Molucca Islands, and is called Polochion,* from its note imitating the sound of that word, as its common and perpetual cry when perched on the branches of high trees.

* This, in the language of those Islanders, signifies *kiss us*.

** WITH CREEPER-LIKE BILLS.

48.—GREAT HOOK-BILLED HONEY-EATER.

- * *Certhia pacifica*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 281. *Gm. Lin.* i. 470.
 Le Hoho, *Ois. dor.* ii. 97. pl. 63.
 Hookoo, *Cook's last Voy.* iii. 119.
 Hereo-taire, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvi.
 Great hook-billed Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 703. *Id. Sup.* 126. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 227.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill brown, with the base pale, one inch and three quarters long, stout at the beginning, and very much hooked; plumage above black, but the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts are fine deep yellow; under parts of the body dusky; shoulders, inner ridge of the wing, and part of the coverts yellow; bastard wing yellowish white at the end; the under wing coverts quite white; vent and thighs yellow; quills and tail black, the last rounded at the end; legs black.

Inhabits the Friendly Islands, in the South Seas; called, at Owhyhee, Hoohoo.

49.—SICKLE-BILLED HONEY-EATER.

- Certhia falcata*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 282. *Gm. Lin.* i. 470.
 Soui-manga à bec en faucille, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 67.
 Sickle-billed Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 705. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 230.

LENGTH five inches and a half. The bill one inch and three quarters, curved like a sickle, and dusky; upper part of the head,

neck, and body green, with a gloss of violet on the head; beneath, as far as the breast, violet; tail the same; greater wing coverts and quills, belly, and vent, pale brown; legs brown; claws black.

50.—HOOK-BILLED GREEN HONEY-EATER.

PL. LXXI.—FIG. 1.

Certhia obscura, *Ind. Orn.* i. 281. *Gm. Lin.* i. 470.

L'Akaie aroa, *Ois. Dor.* ii. 87. pl. 53.

Heoro-taire, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvi.

Hook-billed green Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 703. pl. 33. *Id. Sup.* 126. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 227.

LENGTH seven inches. **Bill** one inch and three quarters long, bent quite in the shape of a semicircle; the under mandible shorter by a quarter of an inch; nostrils covered by a membrane; colour brownish black; tongue nearly as long as the bill, and fringed at the end; between the bill and eye a streak of brownish black, surrounding the latter; the plumage in general olive green, paler beneath, and somewhat inclined to yellow; quills and tail dusky, edged with yellow green; feathers just above the joint, or garter, white; legs brown; hind toe rather long.

Inhabits the Sandwich Islands, and is one of the kind whose plumage the natives make use of, in fabricating their feathered garments; these feathers being intermixed with the scarlet ones belonging to the next Species, and those of the Yellow-tufted, compose some of the most beautiful coverings of the Islanders.



1. Hook-billed Honey-eater. 2. Cardinal Creeper.

51.—HOOK-BILLED RED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia vestiaria, *Ind. Orn.* i. 282.

— *coccinea*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 470. *Forst. Gott. Mag.* 1780. iv. 346. *Nat. Misc.* iii. pl. 75.

Mellisuga coccinea, *Merrem. Ic. Av.* 14. t. 4.

Polytmus, *Born. Phys.* 76. t. 2. f. 1. 2.

L'Heoro-taire, *Ois. dor.* ii. 85. pl. 52. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* lxxxvi.

Hook-billed red Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 704. *Id. Sup.* 127. *Cook's last Voy.* ii. 207. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 229. pl. 33.

LENGTH six inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, very hooked, and pale coloured; tongue bristly at the end; plumage in general fine scarlet; wings and tail black; on the coverts, next the body, a white spot, from two or three of the feathers having the outer webs of that colour; legs the colour of the bill.

Male and female much alike.

Young birds are variegated in plumage; in some the forehead is buff-coloured, and about the head buff and dusky black mixed; others have patches of buff in various parts.

Inhabits the Sandwich Islands; first met with by our people in that of Atooi; it is gregarious, and caught in snares by the natives, for the sake of the red feathers, with which they make many of their feathered dresses, helmets, and the like; these birds were not seen alive during our stay at those Islands, but brought in by the natives, fresh killed, to be purchased for a trifle. They are said to feed on the nectar of flowers, into which they thrust their long and ciliated tongue, whereby, in the manner of the Humming Bird, they are able to extract the honey readily. The general name is Eee-eve, but they are called at Atooi, by that of Heoro-taire.

52.—**SLENDER-BILLED HONEY-EATER.**—PL. LXXII.

Certhia tenuirostris, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvi.

Le Cap-noir, *Ois. dor.* ii. 94. pl. 60.

Hooded Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 109.

Slender-billed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 165. pl. 129.

LENGTH about six inches. Bill one inch and a quarter long, very slender, and moderately curved; tongue longer than the bill, and fringed at the end; crown of the head black, taking in the eyes on each side, and passing in a broad band quite to the breast; back, wing coverts, and rump pale slaty grey; quills and tail black, the last somewhat cuneiform; the chin very pale rufous, and from that to the breast white; the rufous colour surrounded with a crescent of black, having the horns pointing upwards; under parts from the breast, rufous; legs pale.

Inhabits New-Holland, and is a beautiful species.

A.—Heoro-taire à coiffe noir, *Ois. dor.* ii. 128. fem?

SIZE of the former. The chin first rufous, then white to the breast, but the black on the sides of the neck not half so broad as in the other; above from the nape to the middle of the back fine brown; two middle tail feathers brown, the others black one-third from the base, then white to the end, but those next to the two middle wholly black.

Inhabits New-Holland: said to be the female.—In the collection of General Davies.



Slender-billed Honey-eater

53.—FLAPPING HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH near eight inches. **Bill** one inch and a quarter long, slender, black; tongue bristly at the end, and very extensile; crown of the head black; nape pale brown; neck behind dark brown, coming forwards on each side above the breast; chin and throat white; across the latter a curved blackish spot; beneath from the breast pale dusky buff, clouded with darker; tail even, the four middle feathers dark brown, the others the same, half way from the base, from thence to the end white; legs black; the wings reach beyond the base of the tail.

Inhabits New South Wales; feeds on flies and honey; makes a singular noise when flying, as if the tips of the wings were beaten together; under the belly; hovers over flowers like the Humming Bird, and extracts the honey with its brushy tongue. This seems much allied to the last.

54.—YELLOW-EARED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia chrysotis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxviii.

Heoro-taire gris, *Ois. dor.* ii. 122. pl. 84.

Spot-eared Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 244.

Yellow-eared Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 169. *Lewin*, pl. 14.

LENGTH from five to six inches. **Bill** black, edged with grey; tongue divided into four parts at the end, each division ciliated; head, and upper parts in general, pale dirty greyish brown, beneath greyish white, with a tinge of yellow; below the ear an oval spot of fine yellow; above this a smaller one of black, through the eye; quills and tail edged with yellow; legs brown.

The female has the spots below the ears paler, and no black point; edges of the wings and tail yellowish green; end of the tail greyish white; the shape of the latter a trifle forked; the wings reach rather beyond the rump.

Inhabits New-Holland. Found about Paterson's River, and Hawksbury, among the thick bushes; fond of the berries of the white cedar, and often seen on that tree in great numbers; also catches flies, as well as collects honey from flowers, by means of its tongue; is a shy bird, said to have a shrill, though sweet kind of whistling note, and heard at a great distance.

55.—BLACK-CHEEKED HONEY-EATER.

Sylvia chrysops, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* liv.

Black-checked Warbler, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 248.

LARGER than a Sparrow. Bill and legs dusky; tongue bristly at the end; plumage on the upper parts reddish brown, the under dusky white; cheeks black; the eye placed in the middle; through it an irregular streak of fine yellow, passing beneath the eye, but not above it; quills margined with yellow; chin blue grey.

Inhabits New South Wales; is a lively species, supposed to live principally on honey, which is the case with those whose tongues are jagged, or fringed at the end: this seems to coincide, in many things, with the last described.

56.—TUFTED-EARED HONEY-EATER.

Muscicapa auricomis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xlix.

Heoro-taire à Oreilles jaunes, *Ois. dor.* ii. 123. pl. 25.

Tufted-eared Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 236.

Yellow-tufted Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 215. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 172.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, black; tongue bristly, and bifid at the tip; plumage above olive green; crown, and all beneath, yellow; from the gape, through the eyes, a large patch of black; at the base of which, on the ears, is a yellow tuft, consisting of feathers longer than the rest, and which may be erected at will; quills, and tail feathers edged with yellow; the last rounded, all but the two middle ones tipped with white; the wings reach about one-third on the tail.

Inhabits New-Holland, called Darwang; is a common species; named by the English, Yellow-eared Flycatcher; it feeds principally on honey, which it obtains from various flowers, by means of its long bristly tongue; makes a nest on the extreme pendent branches of trees, and low shrubs, and so escapes the plunder of the smaller quadrupeds, which are unable to reach the nest in safety. There seems much agreement in the plumage of this, and some others before described, of which, on further enquiry, it may probably prove only a Variety.

57.—YELLOW-WINGED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia pyrrhoptera, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxviii.

Heoro-taire à Ailes jaunes, *Ois. dor.* ii. 128.

Flycatching Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 262.

Yellow-winged Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 168.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; tongue bristly; head, neck, and back pale slate-colour, inclining to yellow on the rump; beneath

whitish, with a few narrow lines on the breast; on the ear a yellow spot, below it a patch of black; quills dusky; the greater, from the base, to two-thirds of the length, yellow; two middle tail feathers dusky, the others yellowish.

Another of these had the plumage above pale cinereous grey, beneath yellowish white; vent spotted with ferruginous; quills as in the last, but pale ferruginous instead of yellow. This, perhaps, may differ in sex.

I have a drawing also of a third, which is like the first, but wants the yellow spot on the ears, and may probably be a young bird, if not a female.

Inhabits New South Wales, and is continually observed in the action of catching flies; supposed also to feed on honey. One of these, in the collection of Mr. Francillon, had the base of the quills high orange, instead of yellow.

58.—CHIRPING HONEY-EATER.

Certhia pipilans, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvi.

Le Verbrun, *Ois. dor.* ii. 166.

Chirping Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 166. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 261.

SIZE of the Nightingale. Bill slender, black; tongue bristly at the end; irides blue; general colour of the plumage pale green, inclining to brown on the back, and to pale yellow beneath; quills and tail dusky; thighs dusky, barred with white; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.

59.—CARDINAL HONEY-EATER.—PL. LXXI.—FIG. 2.

Certhia Cardinalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 299. *Gm. Lix.* i. 472.

—— Australasiæ, *Zool. Misc.* No. 2. pl. 11?

—— *rubra*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 419.

Heoro-taire écarlate, *Ois. dor.* ii. 88. pl. 54.

Kuyametra, *Ois. dor.* ii. 88. pl. 58.

Cardinal Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 733. pl. 33. f. 2. Male. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 252. pl. 34.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.

Scarlet Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 740. Female.

SIZE of our Creeper; length three inches and a quarter. Bill half an inch long, curved, black, with a whitish base; tongue long, extensile, and ciliated for half the length; between the bill and eye a streak of black, encircling the eyelids; irides reddish chestnut; head, neck, and breast crimson; down the middle of the back, a stripe of the same to the rump, where it grows wider, and forms the coverts of the tail; the rest of the body black; wings and tail black; the last even at the end, and the wings reach to about the middle of it; legs lead-colour.

In the female, the bill is about half an inch long; general colour of the plumage scarlet, except the wings and tail, which are black; lower belly and vent white. In some birds the quills are very pale, and the belly dusky brown; and in one specimen a streak of black passed through the eye.

Inhabits the cultivated parts of the Island of Tanna, and there called Kuyametra; is said to live by sucking the nectar of flowers, and is not common.

60.—CRIMSON HONEY-EATER.

Certhia sanguinea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 290 *Gm. Lin.* i. 479.

Heoro-taire cramoisi, *Ois. dor.* ii. 100. pl. 66.

Philedon, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxvii.

Crimson Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 739. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 231.

LENGTH five inches. Bill moderately hooked, dusky, three quarters of an inch long; plumage in general crimson, deeper above; quills black; secondaries margined with chestnut; belly dusky; the vent white; tail black, the feathers pointed at the ends, and the shafts white; legs black.

Inhabits the Sandwich Islands.

A.—*Certhia virens*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 290. *Gm. Lin.* i. 479.

Le vert olive, *Ois. dor.* ii. pl. 67.

Olive-green Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 740. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 232.

SIZE of the other. Between the bill and eye dusky; plumage olive green, paler beneath; the quills and tail the same, but more dusky, feathers of both edged with yellow.

This is found with the former, and has the same manners; supposed to be the female.



Sanguineous Honey-cater.

61.—COCHINEAL HONEY-EATER.

Certhia dibapha, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvii.

Hooro-taire rouge tacheté, *Ois. dor.* ii. 127.

Small crested Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 253. pl. 35.

Cochineal Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 167.

LENGTH about three inches and a half. Bill and legs black; tongue bristly at the end; plumage in general crimson, but the under parts, from the breast, are white; on the red of the breast six black spots; a large spot of black occupies the beginning of the back, a second below the first, and some others smaller of the same on the rump; through and round the eye a black streak, oval in shape, and pointed; wings and tail black, the last very short.

Inhabits New South Wales; only seen in the spring, and is a rare species.

62.—SANGUINEOUS HONEY-EATER.—PL. LXXIII.

Certhia sanguinolenta, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvii.

Le Heoro-taire sanguin, *Ois. dor.* ii. 127.

Sanguineous Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 167. pl. 130. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 235.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill and legs black; tongue extensile, bristly at the end; the upper parts of the bird crimson, marked here and there with a few irregular large black spots; chin and throat white; breast and belly dirty pale brown; shoulders, and

outer edge of the wing black; the quills and tail are black, edged with white.

The female brown above; beneath dusky white, or flesh-colour.

Inhabits New South Wales; common in the neighbourhood of the River Nepean, among bushes and thick woods.

63.—RED-RUMPED HONEY-EATER.

Certhia erythropygia, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxviii.

Red-rumped Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 169. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 249.

THIS is a small species, being little more than four inches in length. Bill curved as in the Creeper, black; tongue bristly at the end; plumage above pale brown, beneath dusky white; rump crimson; outer part of the quills, and tail dusky black; some of the outer feathers of the latter are nearly white at the ends; legs black.

In one specimen I observe three or four crimson spots on the chin.

Inhabits New South Wales, but is very rare.

64.—SPOTTED HONEY-EATER.

Heoro-taire moucheté, *Ois. dor.* ii. 93. pl. 59.

Small crested Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 253.

LENGTH four inches. Bill three quarters of an inch long, and black; crown of the head, including the eyes on each side, black;

the feathers rather full, appearing crested; body above rufous, growing paler, nearly white on the rump and wings, and marked with black spots, which are larger on the back and wings; beneath dusky white; quills and tail dusky, the edges of the former pale; the shape of the latter rounded, or slightly cuneiform; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland.

RED-EYED HONEY-EATER.

Le Fuscalbin, *Ois. dor.* ii. 95. pl. 61.

Lunated Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 224.

LENGTH five inches and a half. **Bill** five lines, black; tongue extensile, ciliated at the end; eyes surrounded with red feathers; head and neck black; behind the eye a broad streak of white, reaching to the hindhead; plumage above brown, beneath white; quills black.

Inhabits New-Holland.

66.—WHITE-COLLARED HONEY-EATER.

Heoro-taire à Collier blanc, *Ois. dor.* ii. 90. pl. 56,

White-collared Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 237.

LENGTH five inches and a half. **Bill** and legs dusky; tongue ending with a brush; plumage above rufous brown, beneath rufous; on the jaw, beneath the eye, a large patch of white; across the breast another; the two outer tail feathers white from the middle to the end.

Inhabits New-Holland.

67.—AGILE HONEY-EATER.

Certhia agilis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxviii.

Le Veloce, *Ois. dor.* ii. 128.

Agile Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 168. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 263.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black; tongue bristly; top of the head, nape, and hind part of the neck black; the rest of the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail brown; under white; the white and black join each other on the sides of the neck irregularly; legs blue black. Some specimens are half an inch shorter, and olive-green instead of brown.

Inhabits New South Wales, is an active species; feeds on honey and flies, in the manner of others of the Genus.

68.—CÆRULEAN HONEY-EATER.

Certhia cœrulescens, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxviii.

Heoro-taire bleu, *Ois. dor.* ii. 121. pl. 83.

Bluish-breasted Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 244.

Cœrulean Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 188.

SIZE of the White Throat; length five inches. Bill a trifle curved, but slender, as in the Warbler Genus, colour dusky; tongue bifid at the end, forming two separate brushes; plumage on the upper parts pale brown, beneath pale flesh-colour; fore part of the neck pale blue grey; quills and tail dusky, the last even; the wings reach one-third on the tail; legs dusky.

Inhabits New South Wales.

69.—BROWN HONEY-EATER.

Certhia fusca, *Ind. Orn.* i. 294. *Gm. Lix.* i. 472.

Le Heoro-taire brun, *Ois. dor.* ii. 99. pl. 65.

Brown Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 782. *Shaw's Zool.* viii: 238.

LENGTH six inches. Bill one inch, a little bent, and dusky brown; in the middle a pale orange spot; plumage above brown; sides of the neck the same, edged with white; throat and breast barred brown and white; belly very pale brown; quills brown with pale edges; legs black, claws long and hooked.

Inhabits the South Seas, but the particular Island not known.

70.—BARRED-TAILED HONEY-EATER.

LENGTH five inches. Bill three-quarters of an inch, dusky black; tongue longer than the bill, bifid at the end; plumage above pale brown; wings and tail rufous brown; under parts in general dull olive yellow, spotted and barred with dusky; chin and throat dusky black; bastard wing white, forming a spot; legs black.

Native place uncertain.—In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

GENUS XXXV.—CREEPER.

- * *Of the Old Continent.*
- | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Common Creeper | 26 Green-gold | 52 Barred-tail |
| 2 Wall | 27 Sugar | A Var. |
| 3 Violet-headed | A Mahratta | 53 Blue-faced |
| 4 Famous | 28 Blue-rumped | 54 Blue-headed |
| A Var. | A Scarlet | 55 Radiated |
| B Ekëberg's | B African | 56 Carmelite |
| 5 Beautiful | C Splendid | 57 Varied |
| 6 Snuff-coloured | 29 Rufous-breasted | 58 Violet-throated |
| 7 Philippine | 30 Red-backed | 59 Red-gilt |
| 8 Red-breasted | A Var. | 60 Macassar |
| A Little brown and white | 31 Crimson-backed | 61 Strait-billed |
| B Violet-throated | 32 Red and grey | 62 Indian |
| 9 Goulparah | 33 Red-spotted | 63 Band-breasted |
| 10 Violet | A Var. | 64 Aërial |
| A Var. | 34 Yellow | 65 Cinnamon |
| 11 Meropine | 35 Orange-backed | 66 Ash-bellied |
| 12 Carmine | 36 Red-banded | A Var. |
| 13 Saccharine | 37 Amboina | B Var. |
| 14 Band-bellied | 38 Polished | 67 Indigo |
| 15 Splendid | 39 Crimson | 68 Yellow-rumped |
| 16 Ceylonese | 40 Collared | 69 Undulated |
| A Var. | A Var. | 70 Orange-breasted |
| B Var. | 41 Violet-breasted | 71 New Caledonian |
| 17 Comyns's | A Purple | 72 Familiar |
| 18 Yellow-bellied | B Purple Indian | 73 Chiglet |
| A Var. | 42 Cape | 74 Javan |
| B Var. | A Var. | 75 Pectoral |
| 19 Grey | 43 Black-tailed | 76 Eximious |
| A Jugular | 44 Yellow-winged | 77 Mountain |
| 20 Violet-tailed | 45 Long-billed | ** <i>Of the New Continent.</i> |
| 21 Eastern | 46 Tufted | 78 Green-faced |
| 22 Leona | 47 Red-billed | 79 Red |
| 23 Brown and white | 48 Chestnut-crowned | A Var. |
| 24 Loten's | 49 Black-necked | 80 South American |
| 25 Senegal | 50 Glossy | 81 Fulvous |
| A Var. | 51 Amethyst-throated | 82 Purple |
| | A Gold-fronted | 83 Gular |

84 Wren	D, Black-fronted	96 Black and yellow
85 Cupreous	91 Cayenne	A Yellow-bellied
86 Amethystine	A Var.	B Bahama
87 Green	B Var.	C Bartholomew
88 Blue	C Var.	97 Variegated
A Yellow-cheeked	D Var.	98 Bifasciated
89 Black and violet	E Var.	99 Brazilian
90 Black-headed	92 Gartered	100 Chicli
A Black-capped	93 Blue-throated	101 Paraguan
B Blue-headed green	94 Black and blue	102 Gilded
C All green	95 Peregrine	

BILL slender, incurvated, and sharp-pointed. Nostrils small.

Tongue pointed at the end for the most part; in some divided into two filaments.

Legs moderately stout; toes placed three before and one behind, the back toe large, claws hooked and long.

Tail consisting of twelve feathers.

This Genus has by many been confounded with the Humming Bird, but a little consideration will point out the difference, for Creepers are not confined to any climate, being found in all quarters of the globe, whilst Humming Birds are met with only in the warmer parts of America; again, the Genus here treated of has the bill pointed and sharp at the end, be the shape however different, but that of the Humming Bird is more or less blunt at the tip; besides, birds of the Creeper Genus principally feed on insects, but the food of the other consists only of the juice extracted from the nectaries of flowers; some few, indeed, of the Creepers have the tongue divided at the end, and such no doubt are capable of licking honey from flowers, though by no means like the Humming Birds, which make it their only nutriment. Nor should they be confounded with the Honey-eaters, which, although a few of them agree in some measure in respect to the tongues, yet the greater part of the latter are of superior size, and almost exclusively inhabit New-Holland. Neither do

the bills of these correspond with the Creepers, all of which are more or less sharp at the point; and none of them, although the tongue be cloven into two filaments, are at all fringed on the edges, as is the case with very many of the Honey-eaters.

Much doubt has arisen throughout, concerning the identity of several species, and must, it is probable, in some measure continue; as we are well assured, that many do not gain the complete plumage till the third year's moult; and if, as they are said to be, capable of breeding in the intermediate stages, will probably long be described as distinct.

We have divided the species belonging to this Genus, into two; not on account of any dissimilarity in themselves, but according to the places in which they are found, viz. those inhabiting the Old Continent, and those met with in the New.

* OF THE OLD CONTINENT.

1.—COMMON CREEPER.

- Certhia familiaris*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 280. *Lin.* i. 184. *Faun. Suec.* No. 106, *Gmel. Lin.* i. 469. *Scop.* i. No. 59. *Muller* No. 104. *Brun.* No. 12. *Sepp Vog.* t. p. 59. *Gerin.* ii. t. 195. f. 1. *Borowsk.* ii. 154. *Ph. Trans.* xxvi. 124. *Schæf. El.* t. 25. *Vieill, Am.* ii. p. 70. *Tem. Man, d'Orn,* 252. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 410.
- Certhius minor*, *Frisch.* t. 39.
- Falcinellus arboreus nostras*, *Klein Av.* 106.
- Ispida cauda rigida*, *Kram.* 337.
- Certhia*, *Raii* 47. *A.* 5. *Will.* 100. t. 23. *Bris.* iii. 603. *Id.* Svq. ii. p. 2.
- Grimpeyeau*, *Buf.* v. 481. pl. 21. 1. *Pl. enl.* 681. *Hist. Prov.* i. 484. *Ois. dor.* ii. 107. pl. 72.
- Baumklette*, *Naturf.* ix. s. 59.
- Picchio*, *Piccolo*, *Zinnan. Uov.* lxxv. t. 11. f. 66.
- Der gemeine Baumlauffer*, *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. s. 550. *Schmid Vog.* p. 59. t. 46.
- Ox-eye Creeper*, *Collins's Birds*, pl. iv. f. 7. male. pl. 9, f. 7. female.
- Common Creeper*, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 701. *Id. Sup.* 126. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 92. pl. 39. *Id. fol.* 82. t. K. *Id.* 1812. p. 345. pl. 43. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 174. *Catesb. Car. App.* 37. *Albin* iii. pl. 25. *Bewick* i. pl. p. 125. *Lewin* ii. pl. 55. *Id. Eggs* pl. 9. f. 3. *Walcot* i. t. 54. *Pult. Dorset.* p. 5. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 186. pl. 24. *Graves Br. Orn.* *Id. Ov. Brit. Pt.* i. pl. 5. *Amer. Orn.* i. pl. 1. f. 1. *Orn. Dict.*

THIS is one of the smallest of our English birds; weight five drams; it is five inches long, and six and a half broad. Bill hooked like a sickle, the upper mandible brown; the lower whitish; irides hazel; general colour of the plumage above brown, streaked with black; rump tawny; wing coverts varied brown and black; quills dusky, tipped with white; and edged and barred with tawny; breast and belly silvery white; sides over the thighs, and vent with a rufous tinge; tail long, cuneiform, of twelve stiff, and tawny feathers, the

interior ends of which slope off to a point; the outer one two inches long, the two middle two inches and a half; the legs and claws grey.

The female is less bright in all its markings, only the chin silvery white, the rest of the under parts have a dusky tinge, and the vent still deeper.

The Creeper is found in most parts of Europe, and we think no where more common than in England, remaining at all seasons, though rarely seen by the less attentive observer; for when on the branch, or body of a tree, on seeing any person, the bird continually shifts to the opposite side, so as to be out of sight of any one walking round it. The facility of running on the bark in all directions is wonderful, appearing to do this with as much ease as a fly on a glass window. The food is chiefly insects, which it finds in the chinks, and among the moss; it makes the nest either in a hole, or behind the bark of some decayed tree, composed of dry grass, and the inner bark of wood, loosely put together, and lined with feathers; the eggs generally eight in number, weighing about eighteen grains; colour white, minutely dotted with bright ferruginous, and the shell rather hard. The bird has no song, but a kind of weak, monotonous note, several times repeated in a deliberate manner. Bechstein compares it to the words *zich, zich, zich*; and observes, that it is nearly silent except in spring and summer; is very common in Germany, especially in Thuringia; found, though rarely, in the forests of Russia and Siberia; but constant in Sweden, and extends as far as Sondmor. We have observed it in drawings from India, and is found also in America,* having been sent from thence by Mr. Abbot, of Savanna in Georgia. General Davies also met with it in Canada.

* *Certhia rufa*, little brown and varied Creeper, *Bartr. Trav.* 287?

A.—*Certhia major*, *Bris.* iii. 607. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 3. *Frisch* t. 39. *Gerin.* t. 196.
Grand-Grimpereau, *Buf.* v. 486. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 702. A.

This merely differs in being larger, and in manners; for Klein* assures us, that it is so tame; as to be caught with the hand.

A Variety is frequent in the woods of Georgia, in America, weighing nearly an ounce; is six inches and a half long, and ten and a half broad; said to have all the manners of the European one, but cannot from the size be strictly the same.—In a drawing of this, communicated by Mr. Abbot, the rump seems much elongated, as well as the tail; yet the colours of the plumage appear quite the same, as in our European Species.

2.—WALL CREEPER.

Certhia muraria, *Ind. Orn.* i. 294. *Lin.* i. 184. *Gm. Lin.* i. 473. *Scop.* i. No. 58.
S.G. Gmel. It. iii. t. 19. 2. *Fu. Arag.* p. 74. *Borowsk.* ii. 153. t. 23. *Spalowsk.*
 iii. t. 20.
Certhia muralis, *Bris.* iii. 607. t. 30. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 3. *Gerin.* ii. t. 197.
Tichodroma phoenicoptera, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 254. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 413.
Picus murarius, *Raii* p. 461. *Will.* 99, t. 23. *Kram.* 336. 6. *Johnst. Av.* 113. t. 41.
Mauerspecht, *Naturf.* ix. s. 60. *Id.* xvii. s. 40. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 555. t. 20.
Pic de Muraille, *Robert Ic.* pl. 3. 4.
Grimpereau de Muraille, *Buf.* v. 487. t. 22. *Pl. enl.* 372. *Hist. Prov.* i. 485. *Ois.*
 dor. ii. 109. pl. 73. *Levail. Ois. Parad.* iii. pl. 20. 21.
 Wall Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 730. 32. *Id. Sup.* 129. *Edw.* pl. 361. *Will. Engl.* 143.
 pl. 23. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 189. pl. 25. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 289.

SIZE of a Sparrow; length six inches, eight lines; breadth ten inches and a half. Bill more than one inch and a half long, much

* *Ordo Avium*, 107.

arched at the end, not unlike that of the Hoopoe, and black; head brownish ash-colour at top; neck behind, back, and rump fine bluish ash; breast, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts the same, but darker; throat black, extending some way down the neck; lesser wing coverts rose-colour, the greater the same without, but black within; greater quills blackish, with whitish tips, the outer edges of most, except the outer ones, rose-colour; the second, third, fourth, and fifth have two spots of white on the inner web,* on the sixth one white and one fulvous spot; the rest mostly with a fulvous one; tail scarcely rounded at the end, consisting of twelve blackish feathers, two inches and a half long; the eight middle ones plain, the two outer with white ends; legs black, claws very long and hooked, especially the backward one.

The female differs only in having the throat and fore part of the neck white, and wanting the black mark on the former.

Inhabits various parts of the Continent of Europe, but does not appear to be common any where; said to be found in many parts of Italy. Buffon does not rank it with the birds of France; yet it is said to be found especially at Auvergne, also at Lyons, though very rarely, and never seen more than two together.

I cannot learn that it was ever met with in this kingdom.— Is known in Spain, by the name of Paxaco aranero, particularly about Jacca in the province of Arragon. It probably does not inhabit Sweden, yet is sufficiently known in some parts of Germany, and I have received a specimen, killed not far from Vienna. Scopoli mentions it as a bird of Carniola; has been observed about the Caucasian Rocks in Asia, but not elsewhere in that neighbourhood; in short, it seems to be every where a scarce bird.

In manners it seems to be much like the Common Creeper, feeding on insects, particularly spiders, is probably not stationary any where; Scopoli says, that it migrates singly from Carniola at the end of

* A feather marked in this manner is figured in *Edwards's Plate*.

autumn; in flight, it is vague, and uncertain, and climbs by leaps; frequents ruined edifices, old walls, or clefts of rocks, and making the nest in holes therein, or in the hollow of some decayed tree. Kramer, and others observe, that it has been known to form the nest in human skulls in church yards, but probably this happened rather by accident than choice.

M. Temminck forms a Genus out of this single Species, by the name of *Tichodrome*.

3.—VIOLET-HEADED CREEPER.

Certhia violacea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 287. *Linn.* i. 188. *Id. Mant.* 1771, p. 525. *Gm. Lin.* i. 422.

Certhia longicauda minor Cap. B. *Spei*, *Bris.* iii. 649. t. 33. 6. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 15.

Certhia chalybeata, *Spalowsck. Vog.* i. t. 10.

Soui-manga à longue Queue, et Capuchon violet, *Buf.* v. 517. *Ois. dor.* ii. 61. pl. 39.

Petit Grimpereau à longue Queue, du Cap, *Pl. enl.* 670. 2.

Le Sucrier orangé, *Levail. Af.* 6. 152. pl. 292. f. 1. 2.

Saffron Creeper, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 210.

Violet-headed Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 718. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 211. pl. 30.

SIZE a little bigger than the Common Creeper; length six inches. Bill near one inch, and black; head, neck, upper part of the back, scapulars, and lesser wing coverts bright violet, appearing green in some lights, but on the fore part of the neck inclining to blue; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts olive-brown; breast, belly, and under tail coverts bright orange, paler near the vent; sides of the body orange, with a mixture of olive; greater coverts brown, edged with olive; at the setting on of the wing two yellow tufts; quills nearly the same as the greater coverts; tail blackish brown, margined with olive; shape cuneiform, the two middle feathers longer than the rest by one inch, being three inches in length; the outer only one inch and a half; legs blackish.

In one of these the lower belly, thighs, and vent nearly approached to green.—The female is smaller; plumage in general dirty olive-green, inclined to yellow beneath; tail without the two long middle feathers; bill, legs, and eyes brown. In the rainy season the male loses the elongated tail feathers, and appears in plumage much like the female; while young, both sexes have the dress of the female.

This is very common at the Cape of Good Hope, about Cape Town, and on the East Coast; most frequent on the mountains, but will come into the gardens where the plants are in flower, and especially the orange trees. The male has a weak warble, short, but agreeable: the nest is made among the shady shrubs, composed of the down of plants within, outwardly of fine moss, and lichen; the eggs five in number, bluish white, marked with fine dots of brown. These birds remain in the neighbouring parts throughout the year, but seen in different districts, according to the various times of flowering in each place.

4.—FAMOUS CREEPER.

Certhia famosa, *Ind. Orn.* i. 288. *Lin.* i. 187. *Gm. Lin.* i. 481.

—— *longicauda* *Cap. B. Spei, Bris.* iii. 647. t. 34. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 14. *Gerin.* ii. t. 201. 1. *Spalowsch. Vog.* i. t. 14.

Grand Soui-manga à longue Queue, *Buf.* v. 521. *Ois. dor.* ii. pl. 37.

Grimpereau à longue Queue du Cap de B. *Esp. Pl. ent.* 83. 1.

Le Sucrier malachite, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 143. pl. 289. 290.

Shining Creeper, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 19. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 212. pl. 31.

Famous Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 720. *Id. Sup.* 128.

SIZE of a Linnet in the body; total length nine inches. Bill one inch and three quarters, black; tongue the length of the bill; irides deep brown; the whole plumage green gold, glossed with copper; between the bill and eye a black stripe, like velvet; on each side, under the shoulders, a fine yellow spot, appearing when the

wing is lifted up; greater wing coverts and quills blackish, edged with green; tail bright black, edged outwardly with green-gold, but the two middle feathers are two inches and a half longer than the others, and green-gold on both edges; legs black.

The female said to have the head and upper parts greenish brown, mixed with fine green; rump green; quills and tail black brown; beneath the body yellow, with a mixture of green on the breast; the tail is also said to be long as in the male, but the feathers exceed little more than two inches, and are very narrow. I suspect this to be a young male.

Among the birds brought from Abyssinia, by Mr. Salt, is one of these, met with at Mosambique; about seven inches in length, and answering in general markings; but the colour a most brilliant grass green, in some parts inclining to blue; all the under parts, quite to the vent, the same, equally brilliant, and not unaptly, as Levaillant mentions, imitating the hue of the Malachite; it has also the elongated tail feathers, and the patch of yellow under the bend of the wings.

The female has the same plumage throughout the year, but never gains the elongated middle feathers; and in the winter, the male is also destitute of them.

This species is found at all seasons about the Cape of Good Hope, particularly on the east coast, and in many of the cantons of the interior, every where so abundant, that one person may kill fifty or more in a day, for the birds are not shy; very common about Cape Town; frequents kitchen gardens, for the sake of sucking the nectar from various flowers of the Proteas, great flowering Nettle, and others; they make a hemispherical nest, composed of dry fibres mixed with moss and down within, and lay four or five greenish eggs which are hatched in eighteen days, and both sexes sit by turns. The male has an agreeable warble or whistle, to be heard at some distance; called at the Cape, Groene Suyker Voogel, or Green Sugar Bird.

A.—*Certhia cinerea*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 289. *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 60. pl. 38.
 Cinereous Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 721. *Id. Sup.* ii. 160.

Size of the other. Bill and tongue the same; head, neck, upper part of the back, and breast brownish ash-colour; on each side of the jaw a yellowish streak; lower part of the back, wing coverts, and rump glossy green; quills brown; belly pale yellow; down the middle of the breast and belly a mixture of glossy green; vent white; tail black, the two middle feathers two inches and a quarter longer than the rest, the others a little cuneiform; legs black.

This is the plumage of the young male, towards the end of the rainy season, when it has gained the long tailed feathers, though not so much extended beyond the others as in the adult. I have seen young birds a little differing from this, though not so materially as to merit a particular description.

B.—*Trochilus Capensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 303. 6. *Lin. Mantis.* 1771. 525.
 Great Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 282. 283.
 Ekeberg's Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 170.

Size of a Swallow. General colour green-gold; quills black; wing coverts, nearest to them, margined with glossy blue; tail even at the end, except the two middle feathers, which are three times the length of the others, colour of all of them black, margined at the base with glossy green; vent black, marked with shining blue spots.

This is said to inhabit the Cape of Good Hope, for which we have the authority of M. Ekeberg. It has, however, never fallen to our lot to meet with any of the Humming-Bird Genus, which came from that place; and as it seems from the description to correspond with the Famous Creeper, we have ventured to place it as belonging to that bird.

5.—BEAUTIFUL CREEPER.

Certhia pulchella, *Ind. Orn.* i. 288. *Lin.* i. 187. *Gen. Lin.* i. 481.

——— *longicauda Senegalensis*, *Buf.* iii. 645. t. 34. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 14. *Gerin.* ii. t. 201.

Sylvia versicolor, *Klein Av.* p. 80. 19.

Avis Amboinensis discolor, *Seba* ii. t. 7. 2.

Soui-manga vert doré changeant à longue Queue, *Buf.* v. 519. *Pl. enl.* 670. 1. *Ois. dor.* ii. 62. pl. 41.

Le Sucrier cossu, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 154. pl. 293. f. 1.

Beautiful Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 719. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 210.

LENGTH seven inches and a quarter. Bill eight lines and a half, blackish; general colour, of the plumage green gold, with a gloss of copper; breast fine red; on the lower part of the belly a mixture of white; greater wing coverts and quills brown; tail blackish, edged outwardly with green gold, the feathers in general very little rounded; but the two middle ones exceed the others by two inches and a half; legs black. This, M. Levaillant observes, is equally brilliant beneath as above, particularly the red on the breast, the sides of which appear gilded; and, if exposed to the sun, seem like sparks of fire.

The female is smaller; head, neck, and upper parts olive grey brown; breast olive-brown, growing white as it approaches the vent, so that the lower belly, and under the tail are white; wings brownish black, bordered with olive-grey.

The male, at some seasons, cannot be easily distinguished from the female, more especially when young, but the belly is more yellow.

Buffon's bird, described as a female, is a young one in the second moult, and ready to take on the summer plumage; and his male not having quite finished its moult, with the lower part of the white belly and brown tail of youth remaining.

Inhabits Senegal, very common at Malemba, and sucks the honey from flowers, in the manner of the Humming-Bird; common also in the South of Africa; but not beyond the Great River, in the Caffre Country; said not to breed in the latter. M. Levillant could not find the nest. In one of these birds I observed the throat and fore neck to look black in some lights, but found, on close inspection, that it arose from the feathers being ruffled, for in this, and many other most brilliant birds, the gilded tinge is only at the very tips of the feathers, being dusky or black the rest of the length.

6.—SNUFF-COLOURED CREEPER.

Certhia tabacina, *Ind. Orn.* i. 289.

Souï-manga. Couleur de Tabac, *Ois. dor.* ii. 67.

Snuff-coloured Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 129. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 215.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter, not much bent, black-brown; head, neck, and back deep cinnamon or snuff-colour; beneath the body green; under wing coverts yellow; tail in general of a moderate length, and even at the end, except the two middle feathers, which exceed the others by two inches and a half; legs black.

A fine specimen was in the collection of the late Mr. Boddam, but without any history annexed.

In my possession is a drawing of a bird between four or five inches in length, above wholly deep cinnamon-colour, quills darkest; from the breast all beneath pale green; with this is also a nest, of a cylindrical shape, deeper than broad, composed of downy materials; this, I have scarce a doubt, is the female and nest of the above described.

Supposed to inhabit Africa.

7.—PHILIPPINE CREEPER.

- Certhia Philippina*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 213. *Lin.* i. 187. *Gm. Lin.* i. 482. *Bris.* iii. 613.
t. 30. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 4.
Grimpereau second de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* pl. 30. B.
——— des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 576. f. 1.
Philippine Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 711.

LARGER than our Creeper; length four inches and three quarters. Bill black; tongue tubular, and forked; plumage above greenish grey brown, beneath yellowish white; quills brown, with paler edges; the two middle feathers of the tail black, with a gilded green gloss, the others blackish, more or less, tipped with white, as they are more outward; legs black.

According to Linnæus, it has two very long feathers in the tail, but the figure referred to by him in Brisson is without them.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands.—Sonnerat says, particularly Luçon. The above may be supposed to be a female, and it seems not unlike that of the Red-breasted, or following species.

8.—RED-BREASTED CREEPER.

- Certhia Sperata*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 283. *Lin.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 477.
——— *Philippensis purpurea*, *Bris.* iii. 655. t. 31. f. 2. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 16. *Gerin.* ii.
t. 100. m. & fem.
Soui-manga marron pourpré à poitrine rouge, *Buf.* v. 497.
Grimpereau des Philippines, *Pl. enl.* 246.
Soui-manga à Ceinture marron, *Ois. dor.* ii. 37. pl. 16. *Id. fem.* p. 38. pl. 17.
Avis Nochtototl, *Seba* i. 65. t. 42. 5?
Red-breasted Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 70. 6.

LENGTH four inches. Bill eight lines long and black, the base whitish; tongue longer than the bill, and forked at the end; head, throat, and neck before glossy violet; behind the neck, back, and

scapulars purplish chestnut; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts violet, with a changeable green and gold gloss; breast, and upper parts of belly bright red; lower belly, and other parts yellowish olive; lesser wing coverts violet and green gold; the middle ones brown, tipped with purplish chestnut; the greater, and quills brown, edged with rufous; tail black, with a polished steel gloss, the outer edges of the feathers violet, glossed with green-gold; legs brown.

The female has the upper parts olive-green, beneath olive-yellow; lesser wing coverts as the back, and four of the outer tail feathers tipped with grey, occupying most of the feather as it is more outward.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands. In a female, among the drawings of Sir John Anstruther, none of the tail feathers have grey tips; the bird is green above, pale yellow beneath, round the eye paler, but the eyelids are yellow.

Seba's bird has a yellow bill and legs; head and neck deep gilded purple; breast, and belly pale red; back, wings, and tail greyish cinereous brown, with a reddish tinge, and fringed at the edges. He does not say from whence it came, but from the name being Mexican, we may suppose it to be a native of South America.

A.—*Certhia pusilla*, *Lin.* i. 185. *Gm. Lin.* i. 473. *Ind. Orn.* i. 283. S. β .

————— *Indica*, *Bris.* iii. 621. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 7. *Gerin.* ii. t. 195.

Falcinellus colore Passeris, *Klein* 107. *Id.* 108: 14. *Seba* i. t. 42.

Sou-manga brun et blanc, *Buf.* v. 498.

Little Brown and White Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 707. A. *Edw.* pl. 26.* *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 207.

This is half an inch shorter than the last. Bill dull brown; plumage above brown, glossed with copper; from bill to eye a stripe

* A Label tied to Edwards's bird, gave it the name of Honey Thief; and that they are fond of honey is clear; for those who keep birds at the Cape of Good Hope, have many sorts in large cages, and supply them with honey and water; besides which, they catch flies, which come within reach of their confinement, and in their wild state, probably subsist on both; for on attempting to transport them, the want of flies on board a ship prevented their living more than three weeks, so necessary are insects to their existence.



Gouparah Creeper.

of brown; over the eye a kind of white eyebrow; beneath the body white; quills brown, edged with glossy copper; tail blackish, the outer feather tipped with white; legs brown. Supposed to be the young imperfect bird of the red breasted.

B.—*Certhia Sperata*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 13. β . *Ind. Orn.* i. 283. 8. γ .
 Soui-manga à gorge violette et poitrine rouge, *Buf.* v. 499. *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 54. pl. 32.
 Grimperreau 3me, de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 63. t. 30. D. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 708. B.
 Violet-throated Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 208.

According to Sonnerat, the head is pale green; throat glossy violet; breast vermilion-red, approaching to carmine; back and wings reddish chestnut; quills black; rump and tail like polished steel, glossed with green; under tail coverts dull green.

The young bird figured in the *Oiseaux dorées*, is brown above; throat and breast white; belly light yellow; back and tail brown, the latter paler. This last seems to coincide with Var. A.

9.—GOULPOURAH CREEPER:—PL. LXXIV.

TOTAL length five inches and a half. Bill near one inch, dusky, slightly bent the whole length; crown, even with the eyes, green, and the feathers rather full; hind part of the neck and back light chestnut; chin, throat, and breast fine crimson; from each side of chin a line of blue, three quarters of an inch long, curving on the sides of the neck within the crimson; belly, thighs, and vent green, but less deep than on the crown; wings and tail deep green, the last full two inches long, and the middle feathers run to a point, the others gradually shorter; greater quills dull chestnut; legs dusky.

Inhabits India, shot at Goulpourah in 1796.—Sir J. Anstruther.

This said to be a male, and the following the female. These seem to be much allied to, if not a Variety of the Red-breasted Creeper.

Length four inches and a half. Bill half an inch, scarcely bent; crown, nape, back, and wing coverts dark green; all beneath fine yellow; from the gape a purplish, irregular streak, three quarters of an inch long, passing down on each side of the neck; greater wing coverts and quills chocolate-brown; tail the same, but short, scarcely three quarters of an inch, and even at the end.

Inhabits India.

In one of these, from Sumatra, the bill was brown, the under mandible paler; crown of the head silky, purplish brown; chin and throat fine scarlet; lower part of the neck behind scarlet also, but much darker; beneath each eye a fine blue streak; belly dusky brown; wings and tail much the same; legs dusky.

In another specimen the crown was deep blue black; nape brown; head, neck, back, and breast scarlet; beneath from the breast pale yellowish; wings pale brown; tail brown, the two middle feathers half as long again as the others; bill and legs dusky.

Inhabits India: named Phulchuyia.

10.—VIOLET CREEPER.

Certhia Madagascariensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 282.

— Soui-manga, *Gm. Lin.* i. 471. *Buf.* v. 494. *Ois. dor.* ii. 39. pl. 18. *Id. à jeune Age*, 41. pl. 19.

Certhia Madagascariensis violacea, *Bris.* iii. 638. t. 32. f. 2. 3. *Id. Svo.* ii. p. 11.

Violet Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 705. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 208.

SIZE of a Wren; length four inches or more. Bill three quarters of an inch, black; tongue somewhat longer than the bill, and bifid at the end; in the male the head and neck, upper part of the back,

scapulars, and wing coverts are shining green, glossed with olive; lower part of back, rump, and upper tail coverts pale yellow; on the shoulders a deep yellow spot; greater wing coverts brown, edged with olive, within whitish; tail black, edged with green, but the outer feather grey brown from the middle to the end; the next grey brown at the end only; legs black.

The female is smaller, has the upper parts olive-brown, beneath olive-yellow; wings and tail as in the male.

Inhabits Madagascar.

A.—*Certhia Manillensis*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 471.

Soui-manga de Luçon, *Buf.* v. 496. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 706. A.

This is rather smaller, and differs in the throat and neck, the feathers having reflections of green, blue, violet, &c. in various lights; besides which, a gradation of violet-black, chestnut, brown, and yellow in bands; the rest of the under parts olive-grey; the upper part of the body deep green, with a blue and violet gloss; beneath the shoulders two yellow spots; upper wing coverts, and quills brown, with a greenish hue.

This came from Manilla.

11.—MEROPINE CREEPER.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill one inch and a half, black, curved and pointed at the end, as in the Bee-eater; tongue as long as the bill, pointed; general colour of the plumage black; crown green-gold; chin and throat fine glossy blue and purple, varying in different lights; shoulders and rump glossy blue and green, varying into each other; tail even, the wings reach to about half the length; legs black.

The female pale cinereous brown above, beneath mixed pale ash, yellowish, and dusky, in curved marks like waves; vent white; bill and legs as in the other sex.

Native place uncertain.—Mr. Woodford's drawings.

12.—CARMINE CREEPER.

Le Sucrier Cardinalin, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 149. pl. 291.

Certhia Cardinalis, Cardinal Creeper, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 102.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill and legs black; eyes brown, head and all the upper parts fine glossy green gold; from the breast all the under parts full carmine-red; the two middle tail feathers elongated, exceeding the others in length by two inches.

The female a trifle smaller, and without the elongated tail feathers; the under parts yellow instead of red.

In the rainy season, or winter, the male has the tail even, as in the female, and the red belly changes more or less to yellow, so as to give the appearance of the female, excepting being larger.

At first both sexes are olive-brown, where afterwards they become green gold, and both yellow beneath; and it is only during incubation that the male is red beneath, or has the long tail feathers.

Inhabits the high mountains of the Great Namaqua Country, nest and eggs not known; lives chiefly on the *Aloe dichotoma*, or on a species of red lilly, growing in plenty there. Is said not to remain the whole winter; but perhaps its disappearance, at that season, may be owing to the food necessary for it being more plentiful in the neighbouring parts; and that this, as well as other birds, merely change place, from this circumstance, but do not completely migrate.

13.—SACCHARINE CREEPER.

Le Sucrier-figuier, Male, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 157. pl. 293. f. 2.

THE total length of this bird is six inches. The bill short, and brown, very little bent; tongue bifid at the end, and capable of elongation; irides chestnut; the head, neck, back, and wing coverts, fine glossy changeable green gold, with a coppery tinge on the scapulars; rump and upper tail coverts glossy violet, changeable to purple, with a gloss of polished steel in different lights; quills and tail brownish black, the two middle feathers exceed the others in length by more than two inches, and this part of a reddish gold colour; all beneath, from the breast, jonquil yellow; legs brown.

The female is a trifle smaller, and has the belly yellow like the male; head, back, and rump rufous grey, with an olive and gilded tinge; quills and tail grey brown, inclining to olive, but the latter wants the long feathers.

The male, in the rainy or winter season, loses the elongated tail feathers, and becomes like the female.

Inhabits the countries far within the Cape of Good Hope, being only found in the forests of the Great Namaquas; said to support itself on the juice of a Jasmine without scent, which grows in great abundance under the Mimosa trees, twining among the branches; the nest never met with. Supposed to be a distinct species.

14.—BAND-BELLIED CREEPER.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill seven-eighths of an inch, black; plumage above olive-brown, beneath olive-yellow, with

numerous dusky bands ; chin and throat dusky black ; quills and tail brown ; legs brown.

Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock.—This seems either to be in imperfect feather, or is the female of some species already described.

15.—SPLENDID CREEPER.

Certhia Tacazza, Splendid Creeper, *Salt Abys. App.* p. lviii.

SIZE of the Violet-headed Creeper. Bill black, curved, and one inch and half long to the gape; from the forehead to the end of the tail six inches; added to which, in the male, are two elongated middle feathers, extending beyond the rest two inches; the head, neck, and breast, wing coverts, back, rump, and upper tail coverts, most brilliantly glossy, like polished metal; the head and neck have a green gold gloss, the rest with a most resplendent coppery tinge; the greater coverts, and the rest of the wing, belly, and vent, deep blue black, somewhat glossy; tail feathers much the same, but with more gloss, and rounded at the end; the two elongated ones broad at the base, and tending to a bluntish point at the end; legs black.

Two specimens were among the birds of Mr. Salt, who brought them from Abyssinia; found in the low, hot country, near the Tacasse.

16.—CEYLONESE CREEPER.

- Certhia Zeylonica*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 285. *Lin.* i. 188. *Gm. Lin.* i. 482.
 ——— *Philippensis olivacea*, *Bris.* iii. 623. t. 34. 4. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 7.
 Soui-manga à gorge pourpré, *Buf.* v. 506.
 Grimpereau, premier de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* t. 30. A ?
 ——— olive des Philippines, *Pl. ent.* 576. 4.
 Soui-manga à gorge bleue, *Ois. dor.* ii. 51. pl. 29.
 Ceylonese Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 712. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 203.

SIZE of a Wren ; length four inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, black, slender, incurvated, and sharp pointed ; nostrils covered with a membrane ; tongue tubular, as in the Humming-Bird ; irides dark red ; plumage on the crown dark glossy green ; lore and cheeks blackish brown ; chin and throat purple ; neck and back black, with light reddish brown edges, giving the appearance of the last colour ; rump, and upper tail coverts light purple ; breast and beneath yellow ; sides dirty white ; wing coverts partly purple, partly brown ; greater ones dusky ; quills dusky, edged ferruginous ; tail brown black, consisting of twelve feathers, the outer one pale towards the end ; legs strong, black, the middle and outer toes connected at the base, hind toe the longest.

The female is rather longer, and the bill shorter ; head, neck, and back dusky olive ; chin and throat yellowish green ; rump olive ; upper tail coverts black ; upper wing coverts dusky, mixed with olive.

A young specimen, said to be a male, had the head, upper parts of the neck, and back olive ; lore black ; chin and beneath yellow.

This is the Sukkur Khora of Hindustan, and the Mauchungee of the Bengalese ; is found in all the gardens near Calcutta, and lives by sucking the honey out of flowers ; will readily sip sugar and water, from whence it derives its Hindustan name, which signifies Sugar-eater. The Bengalese name signifies any pointed thing for

extracting honey.—The above account was given to me by Dr. Buchanan, and the description probably is that of the complete bird, branching out into numerous varieties, arising from sex or age. The male differs from that of Brisson, as well as the one in *Gen. Syn.* p. 712, in not having the breast violet, and the back not being olive; but I have been informed that they vary exceedingly.

Var. 1, a male, in the collection of Sir J. Anstruther, has the crown green; sides of the head, and neck deep purple; over the eye a reddish trace; chin and throat mixed with red, and glossy; the uppermost part of the back reddish chestnut, the middle and wings brown, lower part and rump pale reddish purple, lesser wing coverts green; all beneath from the breast yellow; tail blackish brown.

Var. 2, in the same collection, was purplish brown above, head and neck mixed with glossy green; shoulders of the wings green; all beneath from the breast yellow; in this last drawing were the two sexes, which seemed chiefly to differ only in point of brightness of plumage.

The nest suspended from the extreme branch of a tree, is almost of a globular shape, with a neck above, somewhat like an alembic, and composed of fine fibres, with a round hole of entrance on one side, nearer the bottom than the middle.

A bird, sent as a female, was pale brown above, and pale yellow beneath, growing almost white at the vent; wings and tail black; shoulders blue; down the middle, from chin to breast, an irregular dusky streak. This, if not the other sex, is probably a young and immature bird.

I have likewise observed one called Sukker Khorah, in which the plumage was red brown; wings and tail deep brown; shoulders of the wings red brown; crown of the head, sides, and throat dull green, beneath from the breast yellow. This is in the same drawing with another, and called the female; the male wholly purple, glossed with green, and brilliant, with two large tufts of yellow on each side of the breast, beneath the wings.

17.—COMYNS'S CREEPER.

LENGTH, from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail, four inches. Bill black; head, neck, back, and wing coverts fine polished variable green; rump and upper tail coverts the same, with a polished gloss; breast, belly, and vent fine deep yellow; quills and tail dusky; the two middle feathers of the last elongated, at least two inches beyond the others; legs dusky black.

Inhabits Sierra Leona. In the collection of Mr. Comyns.—We are well aware of the great difference of plumage in the Varieties, supposed to be of the Ceylonese Species; but none of those we have yet seen exactly answer to this, nor have any of them the elongated tail feathers. It seems, however, to be a bird hanging between the Ceylonese and Yellow-bellied Species.

18.—YELLOW-BELLIED CREEPER.

Certhia lepida, *Ind. Orn.* i. 298. *Mus. Carls.* ii. t. 35.

Grimpereau de Malacca, *Ois. dor.* ii. 209. pl. 116. 1.

Soui-manga de Malacca, *Ois. dor.* ii. 62.

Yellow-bellied Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 131. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 213.

LENGTH between four and five inches. Bill black; irides red; forehead deep changeable green; behind the eye a dirty greenish band, passing half way down the sides of the neck, where it is rounded at the end; parallel to, and beneath this, a second of glossy violet, which arises at the gape, and continues to the wing; throat red brown; lesser wing coverts violet, with a metalline gloss; the others the same, inclining to red; quills dirty brown; back, rump,

and tail changeable violet; breast, belly, and thighs yellow; legs brown.

Inhabits Malacca, known also in Java, by the name of Sui-ganti.

A.—Length four inches. Head, neck, and all above violet purple; cheeks greenish brown; chin and throat reddish; wing coverts, scapulars, and rump glossy violet purple; quills brown, edged with dusky olive; tail black, with glossy purple edges; beneath from the breast yellow.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

B.—In the same collection was one five inches long. Bill five-eighths of an inch, moderately bent, black; plumage above purple, in some lights violet; beginning of the back and the crown brighter; on the rump purplish; cheeks brownish, beneath this glossy purple; chin reddish purple, from thence all beneath yellow; wing coverts purple, the rest of the wing red brown; quills brown; tail dusky black, edged with green; legs pale brown.

C.—Also a further Variety, with the plumage above pale brown; throat as far as the breast, pale cinereous grey brown; from thence all beneath pale yellow, nearly white at the vent; quills and tail dusky black; legs black.

- This was given to General Davies, as the female of the Yellow-bellied Creeper.

19.—GREY 'CREEPER.

Certhia currucaria, *Ind. Orn.* i. 285. *Lin.* i. 185. *Gm. Lin.* 474. *Borowsk.* ii. 154.
Certhia Philippensis grisea, *Bris.* iii. 615. t. 30. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 5.
 Grimpereau gris des Philippines, *Buf.* v. 508. *Pl. enl.* 576. 2.
 Soui-manga à cravate violette, *Ois. dor.* ii. 35. pl. 15.
 Grey Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 714. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 221.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. **Bill** three quarters of an inch long, black; tongue forked; upper parts of the body grey brown; the under yellowish white, deeper on the breast; down the middle of the neck to the breast a deep violet stripe, beginning at the chin; upper wing coverts violet, with a steely gloss; quills brown; tail one inch and a quarter long, and black, edged steely blue, and whitish at the tip; legs black.

A.—*Certhia jugularis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 286. *Lin.* i. 185. *Gm. Lin.* i. 474. *Gerin.* ii. t. 199. 1.
Certhia Philippensis minor, *Bris.* iii. 616. t. 33. 5. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 5.
 Petit Grimpereau des Philippines, *Buf.* v. 509. *Pl. enl.* 576. 3.
 Soui-manga à cravate bleue, *Ois. dor.* ii. 53. pl. 31.

Length three inches and a half. **Bill** nine lines, blackish; plumage above grey-brown, beneath yellow; on the throat a large deep violet spot; quills grey brown; tail deep brown, the two outer feathers obliquely tipped with yellowish white; legs blackish.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands.—**M.** Audibert says, the bill is toothed, and the tongue dusky, divided into two filaments at the end; top of the head, and rump blue, and the glossy blue longitudinal band reaches as far as the breast.

Whether this is the female or young of the Grey Creeper is not certain ; but from the general colours being much the same, though perhaps not so well defined, and the outer tail feathers being tipped with white, it may prove to be the female.

20.—VIOLET-TAILED CREEPER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, curved, black ; head, neck, back, and lesser wing coverts glossy green ; above the breast a purple bar, very glossy ; the rest of the under parts pale yellow buff ; vent dusky white ; on each side of the breast, at the bend of the wing, a pale yellow tuft ; greater wing coverts and quills dusky brown ; the rump, and upper tail coverts, fine glossy, steely purple ; tail blue, margin of the feathers glossy ; the wing coverts are first dusky, then blue, with the ends glossy green ; feathers of the rump black, the ends steely purple ; legs long, dusky.

Supposed to inhabit Abyssinia.—In the collection of Mr. Salt.

21.—EASTERN CREEPER.

LENGTH nearly four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, bent, black ; plumage in general black, with different reflections of purple and green ; quills, beneath the wing, and tail dusky ; under each wing a large tuft of gold yellow feathers.

The female olive-green above, yellow beneath ; lower belly, thighs, and vent white ; wings and tail dusky.

Inhabits India; the nest composed of fine downy materials, mixed with a few dead leaves, in shape nearly globular, about three inches in diameter, and at bottom runs to a point, at least four inches beyond it; the entrance at the top; and on one side, next to the branch to which it is attached, has a kind of hood or cover over the entrance; the eggs generally four, dirty pale ash-colour, five-eighths of an inch in length, marked with numerous, minute specks of a darker colour. This is also called Suker-kora, but whether distinct, or a Variety of the Ceylon Species, is not easily determined; as to the name, we suspect that it is generally applied to several of this kind, which extract the honey out of flowers with the tongue.—Gen. Hardwicke.

One of these, in the collection of Sir J. Anstruther, differed from the last, in having the shoulder of the wing green; vent nearly white; head and neck variable purplish green.

In the female the green does not come so low on the throat as in the male; and the under parts are paler; bend of the wing green, but less bright.

The nest is precisely of the same construction as in the last described, and by the name Sukar-corah being given to it, is no doubt the same bird, though not precisely in the same state of plumage.

In the same drawings is also another, having the forehead and crown green; over the eye a crimson streak; the rest of the neck, back, and rump, dull purple, more red on the back; breast and under parts fine yellow; bend of the wing green; wings and tail brown. This also bears the name of Sukar-corah, or Sugar-eater: to these, several other slight varieties may be added; but the above we trust is sufficient to shew, that great differences do occur, either owing to mere variety, or different stages towards perfection.

22.—LEONA CREEPER.

Leona Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 164. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 369.

LENGTH four inches. **Bill** three-eighths of an inch long, hooked, black; head, neck, back, and wing coverts fine gilded green; chin and throat black; across the breast a gilded purple band; from thence yellowish white, or pale yellow; vent inclining to blue; under the wings, on the sides of the breast, a tuft of yellow feathers; quills and tail dusky, the feathers of the latter edged with gilded blue green; legs black.

The female is dusky brown above, beneath brownish white, or very pale brown; bill and legs as in the other.

Inhabits Sierra Leona. The male in my collection, the female in that of Mr. H. Brogden.

23.—BROWN AND WHITE CREEPER.

Sour-manga brun et blanc, *Ois. dor.* ii. 118. pl. 81.

Certhia Zeylonica, *Gm. Lin.* i. 482, 23. β .

Brown and white Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 204.

Ceylonese Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 713. A.

LENGTH four inches and a half. **Bill** more than half an inch, bent, base white, tip black; top of the head and sides, taking in the eyes, green; chin, neck, breast, back, and wings brown; lesser wing coverts green; rump reddish purple; lower part of the breast, and belly white; tail black; legs brown.

In the British Museum. It is probably a further Variety of the Ceylonese Creeper, though M. Audibert is of opinion, that it is a distinct species.

24.—LOTEN'S CREEPER.

Certhia Lotenia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 286. *Lin.* 188. *Gm. Lin.* i. 483.

——— *Madagascariensis viridis*, *Bris.* iii. 641. pl. 33. 4. Male. *Id.* 5. Fem. *Id.* 8v. ii. p. 12.

L'angala-dian, *Buf.* v. 510. *Ois. doç.* ii. 19, pl. 3. *d jeune Age*, pl. 4.

Grimpereau verd de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 575. 2. 3.

Angaladian Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 194. pl. 27?

Loten's Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 715.

LENGTH five inches and a quarter. **Bill** fourteen lines, black; tongue long, compressed at the end; head, neck, and all the upper parts green gold; between the bill and eye a narrow line of velvet black; beneath from the breast black, separated from the green on the neck, by a transverse bright, violet band, one line and a half broad; the lesser wing coverts of this colour, the middle ones green gold; greater coverts very fine black, outwardly edged with green gold; quills and tail the same; legs black.

The female said to have the breast, belly, sides, and thighs, under wing and tail coverts dirty white, spotted with black; wings and tail black, but less bright; but this is probably a young bird; for M. Adanson says, both sexes are alike.

In the collection of General Davies were two birds, very similar; that said to be the male, had the head, neck, back, rump, and wing coverts green gold, with a copper or purplish gloss, especially on the back; across the breast a bright crimson band; beyond this, also the wings and tail, black.

The supposed female wholly dingy black above, including the eyes, beneath dusky white, with some obscure dusky markings on the sides of the neck and breast; bill and legs black.

The two former birds said to have come from Ceylon and Madagascar, and called Angala-dian; the two latter from Manilla; are reported to make a curious nest, like that of a Chaffinch, laying five or six eggs; this bird is sometimes chased by a spider as large as itself, and very voracious, which seizes the whole brood, and sucks the blood of the young birds.*

25 — SENEGAL CREEPER.

Certhia Senegalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 284. — *Lin.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 477. *Bris.* iii. 660.
t. 34. 2. *Id. Soc.* ii. p. 18. *Gerin.* ii. t. 199. f. 2. *Mus. Lev.* t. 6.
Soui-manga violet à poitrine rouge, *Buf.* v. 500. *Ois. dor.* ii. 25. pl. 8.
Senegal Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 709. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 205. pl. 29. M. & F.

LENGTH five inches. Bill ten lines long, and black; top of the head and throat green-gold, glossed with copper; the rest of the body, above and beneath, violet black; fore part of the neck and breast bright red; but only appearing so, when the plumage lies smooth; for each feather is black at the bottom, then green gold, with the end red; thighs violet brown; greater wing coverts, quills, and tail, brown; † legs blackish.

Inhabits Senegal. In the *Ois. dorées* the plumage seems to be deep brown; crown and throat green; breast varied with green and blue, violet and red.

* Merian mentions this of the young of the Humming Birds in general. See *Merian Surin.* pl. 18.

† In a Specimen at Mr. Francillon's the Tail is very pale brown.

A.—Length scarcely four inches. Bill strait, except near the tip, where the curvature begins; colour dusky; crown of the head fine gilded green; through the eye from the bill black, uniting with the hind part of the neck, which is also black; back deep glossy green, changing to blue on the rump; the rest of the wings and tail, lower belly, thighs, and vent dusky black; from the chin to the middle of the belly scarlet crimson, but the throat is gilded; legs dusky.

Inhabits Malacca.—From the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther; not uncommon at Mosambique.

26.—GREEN-GOLD CREEPER.

Certhia, omnicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 286. *Gm. Lin.* i. 483. *Seb. Mus.* i. f. 69. 5. *Klein Ord.* 107. 8. *Buf.* v. 513.

Souï-manga à toutes couleurs, *Ois. dor.* ii. 67.

Green-gold Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 716. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 200.

ACCORDING to Seba, this is eight inches in length. Bill one inch and a half, tail two inches and a quarter; the whole plumage green, with a shade of all colours, in which the gold bears the greatest share. Seba adds, that the young falls a prey to the great spider,* but this is not peculiar to the brood of this species, for it is the case with respect to every other, whenever this insect can gain the superiority.†—M. Brisson quotes Seba for the bird, named by Linnæus as the Lotenia, yet describes one only five inches and a half long; and Linnæus quotes both Brisson and Seba, but these two cannot be the same, from the great difference in size: both this and Loten's are found at Ceylon. The nest in Seba's work is roundish, or oval at top, and placed between the forks of branches made of downy matter, and contains two young.

* *Aranea avicularia.*

† See *Seba* i. t. 69. and *Merian Surin.* pl. 18.

27.—SUGAR CREEPER.

Certhia Asiatica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 288.

Soui-manga azuré, *Ois. dor.* ii. 210.

Sugar Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 159. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 258.

LENGTH about four inches. Bill and legs black; general colour of the plumage deep blue; wings deep brown.

Inhabits India.—Major Roberts. I see it also in the drawings of Lord Mountnorris, and on the same paper another, a supposed female; but this differs in being wholly olive-green; wings and tail much darker than the rest.

A.—*Certhia Mahrattensis*, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxvi.

Mahratta Creeper, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* ii. 104.

Length four inches. Bill and legs black; general colour of the body violet purple; wings dusky brown; tail dusky black; the two middle feathers entirely, and the outer edges of all the others violet; on each side of the breast a yellow tuft.

Inhabits the Mahratta country, in India. A specimen in the British Museum.

28.—BLUE-RUMPED CREEPER.

Certhia Afra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 286. *Lin.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 476.

—— *viridis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 298.

Grimpereau verd du Cap de bonne Esperance, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 208. pl. 116. 2.

Soui-manga vert à Gorge rouge, *Buf.* v. 514.

Blue-rumped Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 131.

Red-breasted Green Creeper, *Edw.* t. 347.

African Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 717. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 192.

LENGTH between four and five inches. Bill one inch, dusky; head, neck, back, and wing coverts shining green, glossed with green and copper in different lights; across the breast a bar of fine red; upper tail coverts fine blue; quills and tail dark brown, paler on the margins; inside of the wings, and beneath the tail lighter than above; belly, thighs, and under tail coverts white; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, said to sing as well as any Nightingale, with a sweeter voice; met with by Mr. Salt, at Mosambique.

A.—*Certhia scarlatina*, *Mus. Carls.* t. 58. *Born. Phys.* 76. t. 2. *Ind. Orn.* i. 297. B.
Gen. Syn. ii. 717.

This Variety does not materially differ, but the belly is ash-coloured, and not white; rump glossy violet; tongue bifid, and a tuft of fine yellow feathers under each wing.

I found two specimens of this among the birds of Mr. Salt. I have also a third in my own collection.

B.—African Creeper, *Ind. Orn.* i. 287. γ . *Gen. Syn.* ii. 718.

This varies in having the fore parts of the neck, from chin to breast, glossy purplish blue; and the bar on the breast deep red, inclining to purple. This was in the collection of Miss Blomefield.

C.—Sofli-manga à plumes soyeuses, *Ois. dor.* ii. 119. pl. 82.
Splendid Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 191. pl. 26.

Length five inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter, black; head, throat, and breast green, bronzed with copper, appearing purple in some lights; lesser wing coverts, and back fine gilded green; tail coverts the same, very long, reaching almost to the end of the tail; across the breast a narrow band of vermilion, not glossy; belly, and vent dusky black; greater wing coverts, and quills brown, tinged with green; tail the same, edged with green; legs black.

Inhabits Africa.

29.—RUFIOUS-BREASTED CREEPER.

LENGTH about four inches. Bill dark; crown of the head, neck behind, back, and wing coverts fine polished green; sides of the head, behind the eyes, and on the jaw, fine splendid copper; chin, neck before, and breast reddish cinnamon-colour, inclining to rufous; from thence to the vent, pale dull yellow; quills dusky; under wing coverts yellowish white; tail wanting.

Inhabits Sierra Leona.—Mr. Comyns.

30.—RED-BACKED CREEPER.

Certhia erythronotos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 290.

Grimpereau à Dos rouge de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 209, pl. 117. 1.

Soui-manga à Dos rouge, *Ois. dor.* ii 57. pl. 35.

Red-backed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 132.

THIS is only three inches in length. Bill a trifle bent, and black; irides red; top of the head, neck behind, back, and rump crimson; from the nostrils a broad black band, through the eye to the wing; throat, breast, and belly rufous white; wing coverts dark green, almost black; quills and tail dusky.

A specimen of this was brought from China, and in the possession of Sir Jos. Banks, Bart. It also inhabits India; seen in the drawings in the collection of Lady Impey, as well as in those of Sir J. Anstruther; in the latter it is named Doorgatoon loony.

A.—A Variety was four inches long; all above crimson, marked on the back with black spots in streaks; sides of the head, neck, and chin, black; throat, and all beneath white; wings and tail black; the last one inch long, and even at the end.

31.—CRIMSON-BACKED CREEPER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Head, and beneath black; wings and tail the same; the latter two inches long, rounded; back pale crimson; quills brown; bill and legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland.

32.—RED AND GREY CREEPER.

Soui-manga rouge et gris, *Ois. dor.* ii. 58. pl. 36.

Le Figuier rouge à aisles et Queue noire, et ventre gris, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 151. pl. 136.
f. 1. 2?

BILL and legs dusky. Head, neck, back, and breast, fine red; from belly to vent light grey; wings and tail black. This, if the same with Levaillant's bird, said to be red in the male, where it is brown in the female, and to inhabit Amboina.—One of these brought from Java, was named Sopa.

Among the drawings of Mr. Dent are two birds, four inches long, probably these; one with the head, neck, breast, and back crimson; lore black; some of the feathers on the sides, and back of the neck fringed with black, appearing like curved bars; on the back some black spots; breast alternate red and white; belly and vent pale ash-colour; wings and tail, bill and legs black.

Another, supposed to be the female, had the upper parts of the head, neck, back, and wings, pale brown; forehead and chin mottled brown and white, from thence the under parts are very pale yellow; rump and base of the tail buff-colour.

In some of the males the crimson extends quite to the belly.

33.—RED-SPOTTED CREEPER.

Certhia cruentata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 296. *Lin.* i. 187. *Gm. Lin.* i. 478.

—— *Bengalensis*, *Bris.* iii. 663. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 18. *Klein*, 108. 19. *Gerin.* ii. t. 198. 1.

Dicæum cruentatum, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 168.

Soui-manga rouge, noir et blanc, *Buf.* v. 514.

Black, white, and red Indian Creeper, *Edw.* t. 81.

Red-backed Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 250. pl. 35.

Red-spotted Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 736.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter. Bill scarcely half an inch, black; plumage above blue black; along this space three bright red spots, the first on the crown, reaching from one eye to the other, the second behind the neck, and the third on the middle of the back; upper tail coverts the same; all beneath white; quills and tail blue black; legs black.

Inhabits Bengal.

A.—Red-spotted Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 161.

Among the drawings in the collection of Mr. Lambert, I observe one similar, but instead of being white beneath, it is pale blue; another drawing represents one, in which the under parts are white, but the eye placed in a patch of black.

Both these last inhabit New-Holland.

34.—YELLOW CREEPER.

Dicæum flavum, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 170.—Horsfield.

LENGTH four inches. Plumage above yellow olive; beneath yellow; quills and tail feathers, except the outer margins, brown.

Inhabits Java.

35.—ORANGE-BACKED CREEPER.

Certhia cantillans, *Ind. Orn.* i. 299.

Grimpereau siffleur de la Chine, *Sou. Voy. Ind.* ii. 210. pl. 117. 2.

Soui-manga de la Chine, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 63.

Orange-backed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 132. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 254.

SOMEWHAT more than three inches long. Bill black; irides red; plumage on the upper parts blue grey; throat and neck before the same, but paler; on the upper part of the back a spot of orange yellow; breast and belly orange yellow; vent pale yellow; legs black.

Inhabits China.

36.—RED-BANDED CREEPER.

Soui-manga à ceinture orangée, *Ois. dor.* ii. 56. pl. 34.

SIZE uncertain. Bill eight lines long, and black; plumage in general gilded green, glossed here and there with blue; across the

breast an orange band; top of the breast changing to blue; beyond this the under parts are greenish black; on the sides of the breast two yellow tufts; quills and tail deep brown; legs black.

37.—AMBOINA CREEPER.

Certhia Amboinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 301. *Gm. Linn.* i. 480.
Polytmus Amboinensis, *Bris.* iii. 685. *Id. Svo.* ii. p. 26.
 Tsioei, vel Kakopit, *Seba*, ii. 62. t. 62. f. 2. *Klein*, 107. 7.
 Soui-manga d'Amboine, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 67.
 Amboina Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 741. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 269.

LENGTH two inches and three-quarters. Bill half an inch; plumage cinereous grey, beneath green; head and neck yellow, the feathers edged with green; breast fine red; wings black, edged with yellow; quills yellow, edged with light green; the whole bird brilliant and glossy.

Inhabits Amboina, has a tubular tongue, whereby it extracts honey out of flowers; but it is not expressed either in the engraving or description.

38.—POLISHED CREEPER.

Certhia polita, *Ind. Orn.* i. 287. *Mus. Carls.* t. 59.
 Soui-manga, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
 Polished Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 159.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black; crown, shoulders, and lesser wing coverts purple, glossed with gold; throat and neck

before black ; beneath these violet purple ; beyond this a deep purple band, separating the parts above from the belly, which is dusky brown ; at the bend of the wing a tuft of yellow feathers ; tail black, the feathers margined and tipped with ferruginous ; legs black.

37.—CRIMSON-BELLIED CREEPER.

Certhia coccinigastra, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxv.

Crimson-bellied Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 164. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 216.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black ; head, neck, and breast, most brilliant amethystine purple, mixed on the breast with vermilion red, forming a kind of band ; belly black ; vent and under tail coverts glossy purplish blue black ; upper parts of the neck, lesser wing coverts, back, rump, upper and under tail coverts green gold, very bright and glossy ; the rest of the wing, and tail greenish black ; two or three of the outer feathers fringed outwardly with green gold ; on each side of the neck, under the wing, a tuft of fine yellow ; wings black.

Inhabits Africa ; a fine specimen is in my own collection, in which the upper tail coverts, reach near three-fourths on the tail ; but in one in the possession of Lord Stanley, they extend quite to the end, so as to wholly hide it ; the quills reach three-fourths on the tail.

40.—COLLARED CREEPER.

- Certhia chalybea*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 284. *Lin.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 475. *Bris.* iii. 643.
 t. 32. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 13.
Soui-manga à Collier, *Ois. dor.* ii. 59. pl. 13. *Buf.* v. 502. *Pl. enl.* 246. f. 3.
Soui-manga, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
 Collared Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 709. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 196. pl. 28. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 381.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill ten lines long, and blackish; head, neck, throat, and upper parts of the body, green gold, bronzed with copper; tail coverts green gold; breast beautiful red; this colour separated from the green by a steel blue band, in some lights appearing green, and making a kind of collar; the rest of the under parts grey, with a little yellowish mixture on the lower part of the breast and sides; quills grey brown; tail glossy black; the ten middle feathers margined with green gold; the outer with grey, and all of them grey at the tips; legs black.

In the bird figured by M. Audibert are two yellow tufts under the wings.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, found in great numbers, with others of the Genus, about the Paarl mountain: has a clear, melodious note, and sings delightfully in a cage, though it is kept in confinement with difficulty, existing entirely on sugar and water,* but its principal food is collected from the various kinds of Protea.†

A.—*Soui-manga à ceinture bleue*, *Ois. dor.* ii. 28. pl. 10.
Certhia erythrogastra, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 837.

Length rather more than five inches. Bill one inch and half. head, neck, breast, and back, green gold; rump bright blue; across

* *Barrow Trav.* 62.

† Chiefly the *Protea mellifera*.

the breast a blue band ; breast and belly crimson ; lower belly, and thighs yellowish green ; on each side of the breast a yellow tuft.

Inhabits various parts of Africa, from Senegal to Malemba, and perhaps farther south ; it seems a Variety of the Collared Species.

41.—VIOLET-BREASTED CREEPER.

Soui-manga vert et brun, *Ois. dor.* ii. 46. pl. 14.

Bifasciated Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 198.

THIS is said to be green ; the breast violet blue, with a shade of dull red ; belly, wings, and tail, brown.

This, too, is very common at Malemba, and supposed to be related to the Collared Species, but is without the two yellow tufts on the breast.

Audibert mentions two birds which are probably Varieties, viz.

A.—Soui-manga poupré, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 29. pl. 11.

Purple Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 201. pl. 28.

The colour of this in general is green, changing to violet. Forehead black ; two bands on the breast.

B.—Purple Indian Creeper, *Edw.* 265. lower fig. *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 31. pl. xii.

This has the bill one-third shorter, and less arched in shape. M. Audibert does not think it to be the female of the other, but rather a young bird. He calls it, Soui-manga violet à ailes noirâtres, petit bande marron sur le haut de la poitrine ; and says it is found in India, on the coast of Malabar.

42.—CAPE CREEPER.

Certhia Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 284. *Lin.* i. 135. *Gm. Lin.* i. 473.
 ——— *Capitis bonæ Spei*, *Bris.* iii. 618. t. 31. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 6.
Soui-manga à Collier à jeune Age, *Ois. dor.* ii. 34. pl. 14.
 Cape Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 7H.

SIZE of a Wren; length four inches, two lines. Bill three quarters of an inch, blackish; head, neck, and body grey-brown, paler beneath; greater wing coverts grey-brown; tail blackish, the feathers edged with grey-brown, but the outer one with whitish; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and thought to be the female of the Collared Species. This sex is said, by some, to differ from the male, merely in having yellow spots on the sides: others give the female a red band like the male, but placed lower on the breast, and the colours in general less lively.

A.—Le Figuier crombec, *Levail. Afr.* iii. 145. pl. 135. f. 1. 2.

This seems a Variety. Bill brown, irides hazel; upper parts of the head, neck behind, wings, and tail grey-brown; under parts pale dusky rufous, deeper on the belly, and beneath the tail; legs pale rufous: some individuals have the wings and tail almost white.

M. Levaillant, supposing this a distinct species, says that both sexes are alike, except that the bill in this is rather shorter. The nest never met with. The bird is common on the river of Elephants, also on the borders of the green and great rivers, on the Mimosa trees. Its only note is Tic tic, frequently repeated. The male and female keep together for the most part. It is said that the tongue is short

and cartilaginous, being neither fringed nor tubular at the end; and that it flies from branch to branch in search of insects, on which alone it feeds. He thinks it similar to the black and yellow, and yellow-rumped Creeper, and that neither of the three ought, in strictness, to rank with the Creepers. The young said to be rufous grey, under tail coverts white.*—M. Temminck is of opinion, that it differs in sex only from the Collared Creeper.

43.—BLACK-TAILED CREEPER.

Certhia melanura, *Ind. Orn.* i. 300. *Mus. Carls.* f. 5.

—— *Capensis*, *Var. β.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 473.

Soui-manga à Queue fourchue, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 64.

Black-tailed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 134. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 215.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black; head and back violet; breast and belly inclining to green; wing coverts brown, margined with olive; some of the quills with greenish margins; tail pretty long, a little forked, and black; legs black; claws yellow.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

44.—YELLOW-WINGED CREEPER.

Certhia chrysoptera, *Ind. Orn.* i. 299.

Soui-manga aux ailes jaunes, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 64.

Yellow-winged Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 133. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 270.

SIZE small. Bill black; head and neck varied with dusky and gold; tongue missile; wing coverts fine yellow; quills, tail, and legs black.

* Soui-manga à jeune Age, *Ois. dor.* p. 34. t. 14.

Inhabits Bengal.—From the drawings of Lady Impey, and those of Sir J. Anstruther; said to extract honey from flowers with its long tongue.

45.—LONG-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia longirostra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 299.

Cinnyris longirostra, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 167.

Soui-manga à long-bec, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 65.

Long-billed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 133. *Penn. Hindoost.* ii. 264. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 270.

LENGTH five inches. Bill one inch and a half; tongue long and missile, as in the last; crown, and neck behind light green; back, wings, and tail dusky, edged with olive-green; neck before, and breast white; belly and vent pale yellow; legs bluish.

Found with the last at Bengal, where it perches on the rich flowers of various Indian plants, and darting its tongue into the calyx, extracts the sweets. Inhabits also Java, where it is called *Prist andun*. The Javan Species is larger, and more brightly coloured.

46.—TUFTED CREEPER.

Certhia cirrhata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 299.

Soui-manga à touffes jaunes, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 65.

Tufted Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 132. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 271.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black, incurvated; head, neck, and back deep olive, the feathers edged with dusky; greater quills

brown; belly and tail black; on each side of the breast a tuft of yellow feathers.

Inhabits Bengal.

47.—RED-BILLED CREEPER.

Certhia erythrorhynchos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 299.

Soui-mangá à bec rouge, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 64.

Red-billed Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 133. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 271.

SIZE very small, scarcely more than three inches. Bill red, tipped with black; crown of the head, part of the neck, and the back olive; breast and belly white; wings, tail, and legs dusky.

Inhabits India.

48.—CHESTNUT-CROWNED CREEPER.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill five-eighths of an inch, pale horn-colour; crown of the head pale chestnut; nape, and hind part of the neck, cinereous grey; back pale green; wings and tail the same, but darker; quills dusky, and when closed, reach rather beyond the base of the tail, which is one inch and three quarters long, and cuneiform; the outer feather measuring no more than one inch; sides of the head, including the eyes, and all the under parts from chin to vent, dusky white.

Inhabits India.—General Davies. Also in the collection of Lady Clive.

49.—BLACK-NECKED CREEPER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. **Bill** more than half an inch, moderately curved, and brown; crown, above the eyes, and nape chestnut; back, wing coverts, and rump dull pale green, the rest of the wing and tail brown, the latter cuneiform; all beneath from the chin white; from the nostrils a broad stripe of black, passing through the eye, growing narrower as it approaches the wing, and continues on each side beneath it; thighs black; legs pale brown.

Inhabits India.

50.—GLOSSY CREEPER.

Soui-manga l'Eclatant, *Ois. dor.* ii. pl. 4.

LENGTH six inches and a half. **Head, throat, and upper parts** violet, with a gilded gloss; breast bright red, mixed towards the lower part with violet; beginning of the belly blue; sides greenish, with two pale yellow tufts; lower belly black; upper and under tail coverts green.

Supposed to inhabit Africa, and to be a new Species.

51.—AMETHYST-THROATED CREEPER.

Soui-manga à front doré; *Ois. dor.* ii. 22. pl. 5.
 Amethyst-throated Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 195.

LENGTH between five and six inches. Crown green gold; general colour of the plumage black; throat and rump gilded violet; on the lesser wing coverts, near the bend, a steel blue spot.

Inhabits various parts of Africa to the Cape of Good Hope.

A.—Soui-manga à front doré, *Ois. dor.* ii. 22. pl. 6.

General colour brown; front to the middle of the crown green gold; throat as in the other, but less brilliant; no steel blue spot at the bend of the wing; and the breast appears mottled of two colours.

Found with the former, and supposed to be a mere Variety.

52.—BARRED-TAIL CREEPER.

Certhia grisea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 300.
 Grimpereau gris de la Chine, *Son. Voy: Ind.* ii. 210. t. 117. 3.
 Soui-manga gris de la Chine, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 64.
 Barred-tail Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 133. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 216.

SIZE of a Titmouse. Bill yellow; top of the head, neck, back, and wings cinereous grey; throat, breast, and belly very pale rufous;

quills dirty brown; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers brown, with a black band at the end, and others grey, with a curved bar of black near the tips; legs yellow.

Inhabits China.—In the collection of drawings of Sir J. Anstruther is one similar; the head, including the eyes, and the back dark blue; the rest as in the above description.

A.—Length four inches and a half. Bill half an inch, slender, black; head, taking in the eyes, neck behind, and back deep blue; all beneath from the throat white, inclining to ferruginous on the sides; tail cuneiform, one inch and a half long, pale brown, the ends of the feathers dusky black, tips white; legs pale.

Inhabits India.—Sir J. Anstruther.

53.—BLUE-FACED CREEPER.

Certhia frontalis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxix.

Blue-faced Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 372. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 258.

LENGTH five inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, black; plumage in general dusky, nearly black beneath; but the crown of the head, including the eye, chestnut; back brown; quills and tail dusky black; the face all round, the bill, chin, and rump fine blue; legs dusky black.

Inhabits Africa.—Described from a preserved specimen at Mr. Bailey's, in the Haymarket, London.

54.—BLUE-HEADED CREEPER.

Soui-manga à tête bleue, *Ois. dor.* ii. 23. pl. 7.

Blue-headed Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 203.

LENGTH four inches and a half; extent of wing five inches and a quarter. Bill ten lines; head, neck, and throat violet blue, with a metallic lustre; breast and belly deep grey, paler beneath; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail olive green; the last rounded at the end, seventeen lines long; on the sides of the breast two yellow tufts of straw-coloured feathers.

Inhabits Malemba, in Africa.

55.—RADIATED CREEPER.

Soui-manga rayé, *Ois. dor.* ii. 27. pl. 9.

BILL and legs dusky; body above, wings and tail light brown; the same beneath, but the breast and belly have a mixture of yellowish white, arising from the tips of each feather being of that colour.

Inhabits Africa.

56.—CARMELITE CREEPER

Soui-manga Carmelite, *Ois. dor.* ii. 42. pl. 20.

Carmelite Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 222.

LENGTH four inches and a half; breadth five inches and a quarter. Bill ten lines; general colour of the plumage like soot, or

carmelite colour, and appearing like velvet; hind part of the neck, and beginning of the back palest; wings violet brown, changeable in different lights; beneath black; between the bill and eye a small spot; forehead, throat, and wing coverts glossy violet.

The female wants the violet on the front.

Inhabits Mâlemba, in Africa.

57.—VARIED CREEPER.

Soui-manga varié, *Ois. dor.* ii. 43. pl. 21.

Spotted-breasted Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 223.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Plumage above brown, beneath yellow brown; chin and throat gilded purple.

Inhabits the great forests of Africa, often approaches habitations; fond of the flower of the Congo or Angola Peas,* which are cultivated by the natives for the sake of the grain. It probably is a Variety of the Blue-headed Species.

58.—VIOLET-THROATED CREEPER.

Le Sougnimbindou, *Ois. dor.* ii. 44. pl. 22.

Superb Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 193. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 865.

LENGTH six inches. Bill thirteen lines, dusky; head below the eyes, neck behind, and back, golden green; throat fine gilded violet and purple; belly and sides deep red; across the breast a fine gilded band; quills, tail, and legs dusky.

* *Cytisus cajan*, *Lin.* Called also Pigeon Peas in the West India Islands, and cultivated by the Inhabitants, as a desirable culinary vegetable.

Inhabits Africa; said to be from Malemba: probably new, and the largest of all the African Species.

59.—RED-GILT CREEPER.

Soui-manga rouge doré, *Ois. dor.* ii.

Red-brown Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 222.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill eight lines long, and black; plumage in general gilded red; lesser wing coverts glossy violet; quills and tail brown; legs black.

Native place unknown.

60.—MACASSAR CREEPER.

Certhia Macassariensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 300. *Gm. Lin.* i. 480.

Polytmus Indicus, *Bris.* iii. 675. *Id. Svo.* ii. 23.

Avis Tsioei Indica orientalis, *Seba*, i. 100. t. 63. 3. *Klein*, 107. 7.

Soui-manga de Macassar, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 66.

Macassar Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 741. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 267.

SIZE of a Wren; length four inches and a half. Bill eleven lines, whitish; plumage on the upper parts green gold, glossed with copper; beneath blackish brown; tail green gold; legs black.

Inhabits the Islands of Bally and Macassar.

61.—STRAIT-BILLED CREEPER.

Soui-mangæ à bec droit, *Ois. dor.* ii. 112. pl. 75.
 Strait-billed Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 246.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill half an inch long, rather strait, dusky black; plumage above glossy green; throat olive-yellow; across the breast dusky; chin, and under parts of the body whitish; beneath the wings a yellow tuft; quills and tail deep brown.

Native place unknown.

62.—INDIAN CREEPER.

Certhia Indica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 301. *Gm. Lin.* i. 480.
Polytmus cæruleus Indicus, *Bris.* iii. 682. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 25.
Falcinellus Colubri, orientalis, *Seba*, ii. 20. t. 19. 2. *Klein*, 108. 12.
 Soui-manga des Indes, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 66.
 Indian Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 741. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 268.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill fifteen lines, black; plumage wholly fine glossy blue, except the throat and fore part of the neck, which are whitish; wings and tail as the rest of the body; legs black.

Inhabits the East Indies.

63.—BAND-BREASTED CREEPER.

Soui-manga de Sierra Leon, *Quinticolor*, *Ois. dor.* ii. 116. pl. 79.
Band-breasted Creeper, *Nat. Misc.* v. 10. *Id. Zool.* viii. 247.

LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill eight lines, dusky; forehead, chin, and breast, violet; throat, and rump, blue; the rest of the head, upper part of the neck, back, and tail, green; wings brown; belly rufous.

Inhabits Sierra Leona.

In the *Oiseaux dorés* ii. p. 28. pl. 26, 27, are two young birds of the Creeper Genus. The first four inches long. Bill seven lines; head, neck, and back, light brown; rump, and lesser wing coverts, green-gold; throat and breast grey, but not pure, being here and there mixed with brownish, and also with a mixture of blue on the breast and rump; side tail feathers edged with greyish white.

The other is four inches and three quarters long, and the bill longer; plumage in general brown, beneath buff; wing coverts greenish, mixed; lower part of the back and rump green, with some mixture of green on the breast.

These are supposed to be young, immature birds, but it is by no means certain to what species they belong.

64.—AERIAL CREEPER.

SIZE small; length three inches and three quarters. Bill half an inch long; tongue the same, and bifid at the end; head, neck, and cheeks, olive-grey, inclining most to olive on the wing coverts;

wings dusky; under parts of the body pale yellow; under tail coverts pale fulvous; tail even, of twelve feathers, one inch long, and the quills reach to the middle of it; legs slender, blackish. Male and female much alike.

Inhabits India; found all the year at Calcutta; known by the name of Tula Phurky, at Bengal, which signifies the small masses of cotton wool raised by the wind, when the cleansers begin their work, for the bird is so light as to resemble these.—Dr. Buchanan.

65.—CINNAMON CREEPER.

Certhia cinnamomea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 298. *Gm. Lin.* i. 480.

Le Cinnamon, *Ois. dor.* ii. 96. pl. 62.

Cinnamon Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 740. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 224.

LENGTH five inches. Bill very little bent, near three quarters of an inch in length; plumage above, wings, and tail, cinnamon-colour, the under white; tail made like that of the European Creeper; legs dusky.

In the British Museum.—In one specimen the space between the bill and eye is black.

66.—ASH-BELLIED CREEPER.

Certhia verticalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 298.

Ash-bellied Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 130. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 214.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill almost one inch, and black; tongue bifid; top of the head green, the rest of the upper

parts pale olive-green, the under very pale ash-colour; quills and tail brown, edged with green; legs black.

Inhabits Africa.

A.—Length five inches and a half. Bill one inch, black; head, neck, and breast, glossy green gold, with a slight purple hue in some lights; back, wings, and tail, olive-green; belly and vent pale ash-colour; legs black.

Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Bullock. It probably differs in sex from the Ash-bellied Species.

B.—Soui-manga vert et gris, *Ois. dor.* ii: 47. pl. 25.

Length four inches. Bill ten lines, black; plumage above pale green to beneath the eye, but on the back inclining to brown; under parts greyish white; on the head a tinge of gilded blue.

Inhabits Africa, and is probably a Variety, or young bird.

67°.—INDIGO CREEPER.

Certhia Parietum, *Ind. Orn.* i. 298.

Rossignol de Muraille des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 208.

Indigo Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 130.

SIZE of the Fig-eater. Bill black; irides rufous yellow; top of the head, neck behind, back, wings, and tail, pale indigo blue; over the eye a white streak, and a second of black, passing under the eye to the hindhead; throat white; breast, belly, and vent rufous; legs rufous yellow.

Inhabits India.

68.—YELLOW-RUMPED CREEPER.

Certhia Borbonica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 296. *Gm. Lin.* i. 471.

Soui-manga de Bourbon, *Buff.* v. 516. *Pl. enl.* 681. 2. (Grimpereau.)

——— gris, *Ois. dor.* ii. pl. 28 ?

Bourbon Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 259.

Yellow-rumped Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 736.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black; plumage above greenish brown; rump yellow, inclining to olive; under parts mixed grey, tinged with yellow near the tail; sides rufous; quills blackish, with pale edges; tail the same; legs black.

Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

One in the *Ois. dor.* is under four inches. Bill brown; plumage grey, varying in parts to greenish slate-colour; nearly white on the throat, and inclining to rufous on the breast; back olive-yellow; lesser wing coverts and rump yellowish; tail rather forked.

Inhabits India, brought into France by the navigators sent in search after La Perouse.

69.—UNDULATED CREEPER.

Certhia undulata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 295. *Mus. Carls.* ii. t. 34.

Undulated Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 160. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 264.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill brown; plumage above sooty ash-colour, beneath undulated, blackish and white; quills soot-colour, margined with cinereous olive; tail beneath cinereous; legs black.

Native place unknown.

70.—ORANGE-BREASTED CREEPER.

Certhia aurantia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 295. *Gm. Lin.* i. 472.
Orange-breasted Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 724.

LENGTH four inches. Bill more than three quarters of an inch, curved, black; head, throat, neck behind, back, and wing coverts green; quills and tail dusky black; neck before, and upper part of the breast, high orange-red; the lower and belly pale yellow; legs dusky.

Inhabits Africa.—Mr. Smeathman.

71.—NEW-CALEDONIAN CREEPER.

Certhia incana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 296.
Greyish Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 260.
New-Caledonian Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 161.

SIZE very small. Colour of the plumage brownish; the neck and quills incline to hoary.

Inhabits New-Caledonia.—From the M.S. of the late Mr. Anderson.

72.—FAMILIAR CREEPER.

Prinia familiaris, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 165.

LENGTH five inches. Bill rather stout, broad at the base, gradually tapering to the point, nostrils at the base, large, in a

hollow, covered by a membrane; plumage in general olive-brown; belly yellow; chin, breast, and two bands across the wings, white; wings rounded; tail long, cuneiform, with a band of brown at the end, but the tips of the feathers are white; outer and middle toe united at the base, hind claw very stopt.

Inhabits Java, called there Prinya; from the name given to it, we may suppose it to be a common species.

73.—CHIGLET CREEPER.

Orthotomus Sepium, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 366.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill moderately strait, slender, somewhat depressed and triangular at the base; nostrils furnished with a membrane; plumage brownish olive; head ferruginous; chin and breast dusky; belly yellowish; quills brown; legs longish, middle and outer toes united to the middle; hind claw double the size of those before.

Inhabits Java; known there by the name of Chiglet

74.—JAVAN CREEPER.

Nectarinia Javanica, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 167.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Plumage in colour various; the crown, nape, and back, deep olive-grey; scapulars and rump glossed with violet; cheeks and wings olive-brown; chin and throat ferruginous, below the cheeks, from the bill to the breast, a violet streak; breast and belly saffron-colour; tail black, glossed with green; beneath paler, and fuliginous; the colours of the male are very bright.

The female is dark olive-green, with a brownish tint above, and nearly uniformly yellow beneath; on the head a slight resemblance to the colours of the male is observable; this bird has some affinity to the *Certhia lepida*, of the Carlsonian Museum. t. 35.

75.—PECTORAL CREEPER.

Nectarinia pectoralis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 167.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Plumage above olive-green; forehead, chin, throat, and breast, glossy blue black; belly yellow; quills brown, with yellowish margins; tail black, the end white, the interior feathers terminated with a narrow band of white, which on the exterior ones successively becomes wider.

The female differs from the male, in entirely wanting the dark blackish blue colour on the throat and breast.

Inhabits Java. The name Sri-ganti.

76.—EXIMIOUS CREEPER.

Nectarinia eximia, *Lin. Tran.* xiii. 168.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Plumage above olive-green; top of the head and the tail very deep, glossy, emerald green, the two middle feathers of the latter elongated; rump yellow; throat and breast scarlet; on the throat a band of purple; belly olive-brown, the sides and axillaries pure white; quills and tail brown within.

The female is almost uniformly dark olive-green.

Inhabits Java, and there called Plichikembang: it is one of the most beautiful birds of Java.

77.—MOUNTAIN CREEPER.

Pomatorinus montanus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 165.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill longish, strait, moderately curved beyond the nostrils, which are covered with a convex membrane, opening behind; plumage chiefly chestnut; head cinereous black; behind the eyes a white streak; chin and breast white; wings rounded; tail elongated, rounded in shape; feet longish, middle toe slightly united to the exterior one, claws compressed, hind one large and strong.

Inhabits Java; known there by the name of Bok-krek.

The last six, taken from the Linnæan Transactions, may not perhaps agree minutely with our Creeper Genus in every particular; but as we wish, as much as possible, not to increase our own Genera, we have placed them in that to which, in our opinion, they are most allied, though by no means wishing to dictate to future Ornithologists, a classification, which may not agree with their ideas.

* * OF THE NEW CONTINENT, AND ISLANDS ADJACENT.

78.—GREEN-FACED CREEPER.

Certhia gutturalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 291. *Lin.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 478. *Nat. Misc.* p. 797.
Certhia Brasiliensis nigricans, *Bris.* iii. 658. pl. 33. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 17. *Gerin.* ii. t. 202. 1.

Oiseau brun à bec de Grimpereau, *Buf.* v. 525. *Pl. ent.* 578. 3.

Soui-manga noiratre, *Ois. dor.* ii. 65.

Green-faced Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 723. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 255. pl. 36.

ALMOST the size of a Linnet; length five inches, four lines. Bill one inch, black; forehead and throat of an elegant gold-green

colour; head, neck on the hind part, and the rest of the body, blackish brown; fore part of the neck bright red, but the feathers are black brown at the base, then a changeable violet-green, and red only at the tips; lesser wing-coverts fine violet, the middle ones like the back, the greater and quills rufous brown; tail the same in colour; legs black.

Inhabits Brasil; in external appearance, corresponds very much with the Senegal Species; but from the figures given in the respective plates of Brisson, the bills do not agree in shape; in the Green-faced, too, the throat only is red; but in the Senegal one, the breast and throat are both of that colour.

79.—RED CREEPER.

Certhia coccinea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 289. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 75.

Trochilus coccineus, *Lin. Syn. Nat. Ed.* vi. p. 29.

Certhia Mexicana rubra, *Bris.* iii. 651. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 15. *Gm. Lin.* i. 480.

Avicula Mexicana Hôltzillin, *Seba*, i. t. 42. 6. *Klein*, p. 107. iii. 1.

Guit-guit rouge, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 83. *Buf.* v. 522.

Seban Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 266.

Red Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 721.

LARGER than the Common Creeper; length four inches and half. Bill ten lines long, light yellow; the upper part of the head light, but bright, shining red; throat, and fore part of the neck green; body above, and under tail coverts, deep red; quills the same, with bluish tips; thighs light yellow; tail deep red; legs light yellow.

Said to inhabit Mexico, and to have an agreeable voice.

A.—*Colius*, *Moeh. Gen. Av.* xvi. 36.

Certhia Mexicana rubra atricapilla, *Bris.* iii. 25. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 16.

Grinpereau rouge à tête noire du Mexique, *Buf.* v. 524.

Guit-guit à tête noire, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 83.

Avic. de Tatac ex N. Hispania, *Seb.* ii. 74. pl. 70. f. 8.

Shape and size of the former. The bill seven lines long; head fine black; upper wing coverts golden yellow; the rest of the bird light red, except the quills and tail, which are of a deeper colour.

Said also to inhabit Mexico, and is probably related to the last, as a Variety; the chief objection seems to be, the difference in the length of the bill.

80.—SOUTH-AMERICAN CREEPER.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill ten lines, dusky, the end hooked; plumage in general fine glossy pale green; cheeks and throat very splendid; chin and throat pale crimson, the same at the bend of the wings within, and a large triangular spot outwardly at the base of the quills, which are dusky; on each side of the belly an irregular white spot or two; tail rounded, scarcely cuneiform; the four middle feathers green, the rest dull pale rufous; legs pale.

Inhabits Cayenne.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

81.—FULVOUS CREEPER.

Certhia fulva, *Ind. Orn.* i. 287.

Trochilus fulvus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 492. *Maert. Phys. Arb.* i. p. 76.

Guit-guit fauve, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 84.

Fulvous Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 159. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 269.

THIS rather exceeds five inches in length. Bill and legs horn-colour; plumage chiefly fulvous; quills and tail black above, and

brownish beneath ; tail about two inches long, and consists of twelve feathers.

Inhabits South America.

82.—PURPLE CREEPER.

Certhia purpurea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 291. *Gm. Lin.* i. 470. *Bris.* iii. 654. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 16.
Gerin. ii. 202. 2.

Avis Virginiana phœnicea, Atototl, *Seba*, i. t. 72. 7. *Klein, Av.* 108. 9.

Oiseau pourpré, à bec de Grimpereau, *Buf.* v. 526.

Guit-guit pourpré, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 84.

Porphyrian Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 267.

Purple Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 723.

LENGTH four inches and three quarters. Bill one inch and a half, black ; general colour of the plumage, not excepting the wings and tail, fine purplish blue ; legs brown.

Inhabits Virginia. Said to sing well. I once received a fine drawing from Mr. Abbot, of Savannah in Georgia, when he informed me, that it is very rare, having only met with the single specimen, from which he made his figure. It had the manners of the Common Creeper.

83. — GULAR CREEPER.

Certhia gularis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 300. *Mus. Carls.* iv. t. 79.

Guit-guit à gorge bleue, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 84.

Blue-throated Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 163. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 265.

BILL black ; throat, neck before, and breast glossy blue ; lower part of the breast, belly, vent, sides and thighs yellow ; from the

gape, beneath the eye, a streak of yellow, on each side of the neck, dividing it into two parts; the upper, with the top of the head, nape, and back, cinereous brown; as also the wings and the rump; under wing coverts pale yellow; quills soot-colour; tail black; the two outer quills marked with white at the tips and outer edges, as far as the middle, and those adjoining have the tips whitish.

Inhabits Martinico.

84.—WREN CREEPER.

Certhia trochilea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 300. *Mus. Carls.* t. 80,
Guit-guit Colibri, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 84.

Wren Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 163. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 265.

SIZE of the Willow Wren. Bill brown; plumage brown and greenish-olive mixed, beneath dusky yellowish white; under the wings very pale yellow; greater quills ferruginous, the others very dark, with the outer edges pale ferruginous; tail black; legs pale.

Inhabits America, but uncertain what part.

85.—CUPREOUS CREEPER.

Certhia ænea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 300. *Mus. Carls.* t. 78.

Copper Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii., 201.

Cupreous Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 162.

BILL rather stout, and black; head, neck, shoulders, belly, thighs and vent green, glossed with gold and copper; breast and back marked with a series of gilded bluish spots; wings dusky soot-colour.

Inhabits the West Indies.

86.—AMETHYSTINE CREEPER.

LENGTH five inches. Bill three-quarters of an inch, bent, and black; top of the head and nape fine glossy gilded green; sides of the head, neck, and behind the latter, dusky black; wing coverts amethystine purple, glossed outwardly with green; from chin to breast fine glossy reddish garnet, bounded on each side by a fine glossy, purple blue line, which unites on the breast, and continues to the upper half of the belly, the lower part of which, and vent are dusky; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers two inches long, the outer one an inch and a half; colour plain purplish black, with glossy margins; quills dusky, and reach half way on the tail; legs stout, dusky.

In the collection of Lord Stanley.—Native place uncertain; supposed to be from South America.

87.—GREEN CREEPER.

Certhia viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 281. *Scop.* i. No. 60. *Gm. Lin.* i. 469.
Green Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 702. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 188.

SIZE of the European Creeper. From the base of the bill a blue stripe, descending down the neck on each side; on the throat a rufous spot; plumage on the upper parts of the body greenish; the under pale yellow, mixed with green; quills brown, the outer edges green; tail greenish brown.

One of the above, in my collection of drawings, had all the parts from the chin yellow, but the blue stripe on each side of the neck is the same; probably differing in sex.

We owe the description of the above to Scopoli, who does not mention from whence he had the bird.

88.—BLUE CREEPER.

Certhia cœrulea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 292. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. p. 22. *Gm. Lin.* i. 474. *Scop.* i. No. 61. *Bris.* iii. 626. t. 31. 4. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 8. *Gerin.* ii. t. 196. 2. *Borowsk.* ii. 155. 4. *Mus. Carls.* t. 82.

Variété de Guit-guit noir et bleu, *Buf.* v. 531.

Avis Hoitzillin, *Papilio vocata*, *Seba*, i. t. 61. 5. the bird. *Id.* p. 106. pl. 68. f. 2, the nest. *Klein*, 107. 6. & 108. 13.

Guit-guit noir et bleu, ou le bicolor, *Ois. dor.* ii. 74. pl. 44. *Id. fem.* pl. 45.

Guit-guit, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.

Certhia of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 164?

Blue Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 725. *Id. Sup.* 128. *Edw. pl.* 21. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 219. pl. 32.

LENGTH four inches. Bill three-quarters of an inch long, black; the head most elegant blue; on each side a stripe of black like velvet, in which the eye is placed; chin and throat marked with black in the same manner; the rest of the body violet blue; * wing coverts, quills, and tail black; legs yellow, claws black.

The female is a trifle smaller. Bill seven lines long; plumage above brown, beneath yellowish; over the eye a white streak; throat and breast yellowish grey; lower belly, and under tail coverts, pale rufous; legs brown.

One of these, in the collection of the late Mr. Jones, of Chelsea, was five inches long, and had both the bill and legs red. One from Berbice was called *Jauraszini*.

A.—*Certhia Surinamensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 295.

———— ochrochlora, *Gm. Lin.* i. 472.

Jeune Guit-guit noir et bleu, *Ois. dor.* ii. 76. pl. 46.

Yellow-cheeked Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 734. *Gen. Birds*, 60. pl. 3. f. 3.

Length three inches and three quarters. Bill eight lines; top of the head green; edges of the quills and tail feathers the same; throat dirty yellow; under parts greenish, streaked with white.

* The feathers are first brown, then green, and only blue at the tips.

The Yellow-checked has the head, back, wings, and tail green; cheeks and throat deep yellow; breast and sides yellowish green, with bluish spots; belly yellow. Both these, according to the *Ois. dorés*, are young birds of the Blue Creeper.

The above inhabits Cayenne.—Seba says, the nest is made with great art; outwardly composed of dry stalks of grass; and such like, within of very downy materials, in shape of a retort, suspended from a weak twig, at the end of a branch of a tree, the opening, or mouth downwards, facing the ground; the neck a foot in length, but the real nest is quite at top, so that the bird has to ascend up this funnel-like opening, to get at its place of abode; thus secure from every harm, neither monkey, snake, nor lizard dare to venture to the end of the branch, as it would not support their weight.

I have mentioned Mr. Bancroft's bird with hesitation, as I am not clear of its being the same. He describes it as having an arched, slender, triangular bill, with a pointed tongue; plumage blue; wings and tail black; the latter of an unusual length; his bird may, therefore, possibly be distinct.

89.—BLACK AND VIOLET CREEPER.

Certhia Brasiliana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 293. *Gm. Lin.* i. 474.

Certhia Brasiliensis violacea, *Bris.* iii. 661. t. 32. 4. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 19.

Guit-guit noir et violet, *Buf.* v. 541.

Soui-manga violet, *Ois. dor.* ii. 65.

Le Sucrier velours, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 160. pl. 294.—male and female.

Black and Violet Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 730. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 257.

SIZE of the Crested Wren; length three inches and one-third. Bill seven lines, black; crown of the head fine green gold; sides of it, neck behind, back and scapulars fine velvet black; lower part of the back, rump, lesser wing and upper tail coverts violet, with

a gloss of polished steel; throat and forepart of the neck bright violet; breast purplish chestnut; from this to the vent black; thighs chestnut brown; quills and tail black, the feathers of the latter edged with violet.

Inhabits Brazil.

We are scarcely satisfied in having added Levaillant's bird to our synonyms, for the one figured in his plate is more than five inches long. The female is said to be a trifle smaller; general colour of the plumage pale brown above, inclining to rufous on the crown and hind part of the neck; chin and throat black, ending in a narrow streak on the breast; sides of the breast, and beginning of the belly whitish, with numerous dusky spots, as big as mustard seed; lower belly, thighs, and vent, very pale brown, nearly white.

M. Levaillant found this in Africa, in the Hóttiqua country, in the rainy season, and therefore in the winter dress; but Brisson and others rank it with the Brazilian species; however the fact may be, the bird which Brisson describes, is considerably smaller, not being three inches and a half in length, and said to have been sent from Brazil. We therefore have reason to suspect that the two birds in question may be different species.

90.—BLACK-HEADED CREEPER.

Certhia Spiza, *Ind. Orn.* i. 292. *Lin.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 476.

Merops Spiza, *Merrem, Ic. Av.* p. 17. 2. Var.

Certhia Americana viridis atricapilla, *Bris.* iii. 634. *Id. Svo.* ii. 10.

Avicula Americana altera, *Seba*, ii. t. 3. f. 4. *Klein, Av.* 79. 18.

Guit-guit, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.

Guit-guit vert et bleu à tête noire, *Buf.* v. 534. *Ois. dor.* ii. 77. pl. 47.

Black-capped Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 240.

Black-headed Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 736.

SIZE of a Chaffinch; length five inches and a quarter. Bill three quarters of an inch, whitish; head and throat velvet black;

neck behind, and the rest of the upper parts, fine green; fore part of the neck, and beneath the body, blue; tail deep green.

Inhabits America.

A.—*Certhia Brasiliensis viridis atricapilla*, *Bris.* iii. 633. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 10. *Gerin.* ii. t. 60.

Merops Spiza, *Merrem, Ic. Av.* 16. t. 5.

Sylvia viridis capite nigro, *Klein*, p. 80. 22.

Guit-guit vert et bleu à tête noire, *Buf.* v. 535. *Pl. enl.* 578. 2.

Guit-guit vert, le jeune, *Ois. dor.* ii. 79. pl. 49.

Green black-capped Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 25. *Bancr. Guian.* 182.

Black-capped Creeper. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 727. 28. A.

Length five inches and a quarter. Bill five lines long, black, beneath white, base yellowish; tongue forked; head black, descending just below the eyes on each side, and to the nape behind; throat not black; plumage in general green; quills blackish, edged with green; tail the same, but the two middle feathers are green, with a black stripe down the shafts; legs lead-colour.

This is probably a male bird, and young; that figured in *Ois. dor.* 49, is light green above, yellowish green beneath; front black, and some black spots beneath the eyes, with several apple-green markings on other parts. I observe in Mr. Mc. Leay's collection that this, the black and blue, and some others are called *Jauraszini*, so we may suppose this to be a name common to several of the Creeper kind; in Brasil it is called *Cai*.

B.—*Certhia Brasiliensis viridis*, *Bris.* iii. 631. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 9.

Sylvia viridis capite cyano, *Klein*, p. 80. 23.

Guit-guit vert et bleu à gorge blanche, *Buf.* v. 536. *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 83.

Grimpereau vert du Bresil, *Pl. enl.* 578. 1.

Blue-headed green Flycatcher, *Edw.* pl. 25. 2.

————— Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 727. 28. B.

This differs in having the top of the head, and the wing coverts blue; throat white; the rest of the plumage as in the others, except that the green is paler; legs yellowish; claws black.

C.—*Certhia Spiza*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 293. ♂.

Merops Spiza, *Merrem. Ic.* p. 18. Var. 4ta.

Guit-guit tout vert, *Buf.* v. 527. *Ois. dor.* ii. 78. pl. 48.

Grimpereau vert de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 682. 1.

All-green Creeper, *Edw.* pl. 348. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 728.

Bill longer, and more bent than those above, dusky, base pale ash; plumage wholly green, paler beneath.

The whole of the above, with their variations, inhabit Cayenne, Surinam, and Brasil. The last described said to be the female, the others the male, in a more or less complete state of plumage.

In Mr. Mc. Leay's collection is an All-green Creeper, four inches and three quarters long, having the chin and throat marked with obscure pale streaks, otherwise not differing: it came from Berbice, under the name of *Jauraszini groen, mit bimiti Bec.*

D.—*Certhia nigrifrons*, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxxix.

Black-fronted Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 169. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 259.

In this bird the forehead and cheeks are black, body green above, and yellow beneath; tail cuneiform.

In the Museum of the late Sir A. Lever. Probably a further Variety.

91.—CAYENNE CREEPER

- Certhia Cayana*, *Id. Orn.* i. 293. *Lin.* i. 186. *Gm. Lin.* i. 475. *Bris.* iii. 636. t. 33. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 11.
- Certhia corpore supino viridi*, &c. *N. Com. Petr.* ii. 430. t. 14?
- Guit-guit vert tacheté, *Buf.* v. 538.
- Gampereau verd tacheté de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 682. 2.
- Guit-guit, *Tem. Man. Ed. ñ. Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
- Cayenne Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 728. *Id. Sup.* p. 128. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 256.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill three quarters of an inch, black, slightly curved at the end; plumage above palish green; scapulars, wing and tail coverts, the same; throat rufous; between the nostrils and eye a very small spot of rufous; along the lower jaw, on each side, a narrow band of blue; cheeks white, the feathers margined on both sides with green; and within with grey brown; tail a trifle forked, the two middle feathers wholly green; the others blackish, edged with green; legs grey.

The female has the colours more dull, and the green on the upper parts paler. This sex has neither the rufous spot on the throat, nor between the nostrils and eye; and the whole plumage scarcely tinged with blue.

A.—Buffon mentions one, having two green lines diverging from the upper mandible. Such an one I have also seen from Cayenne, where the others inhabit.

B.—Length five inches. General colour of plumage palish green; paler beneath, streaked with white on the chin, throat and breast; over the eye a pale streak, and beneath it a black one; quills and tail dark green, the feathers with pale edges.

C.—Another, rather smaller; plumage in general green; sides of the head, chin, and throat, as far as the breast, dashed with green streaks; quills and tail darker. Both these last, probably young females, were in the Leverian Museum.

D.—One in the collection of General Davies, had the chin and throat rufous cream-colour, pale round the eye; sides of the neck, breast, and belly streaked green and white. This may likely be a young male.

E.—A further Variety in Mr. Bullock's Museum had the under mandible pale, plumage above fine green and glossy, beneath plain pale green; chin and throat pale yellow, somewhat rufous; quills and tail dusky.

92.—GARTERED CREEPER.

Certhia armillata, *Ind. Orn.* i. 298. *Mus. Carls.* ii. t. 36.

Guit-guit, *Tem. Man. Ed. 2. Anal.* lxxxiv.

Gartered Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 162. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 217.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black; plumage above emerald green, beneath greenish white; vent yellowish; wings black; shoulders glossy blue; beneath the wings yellow, the feathers margined outwardly and tipped with black; quills black, the inner margins yellow; rump speckled with sapphire blue; lower parts of the thighs surrounded with the same at the joint, as a garter.

Inhabits Surinam. Varies in having here and there a feather more or less blue; in some a band of black from the bill passes through the eye, and close to it a line of yellow; this is supposed to be a young bird, not complete in the plumage; probably of the Cayenne species.

93.—BLUE-THROATED CREEPER.

Certhia cyanogastra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 295.

Certhia flavipes, *Gm. Lin.* i. 472. *

Guit-guit, *Tem. Man. Ed. 2. Anal.* p. lxxxiv.

Blue-throated Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 734. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 257.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill black; top of the head and sides, including the eye, neck behind, and back, green; throat and breast deep blue; belly blue, but paler; on each side of neck, between the blue and green, yellowish white; quills and tail black; legs yellow; claws black.

Inhabits Cayenne.—In the collection of the late Dutchess Dowager of Portland.

94.—BLACK AND BLUE CREEPER.

Certhia cyanea, *Ind. Orn.* i. 291. *Lin.* i. 188. *Gm. Lin.* i. 483. *Spalowsck. Vog.* i. t. 9.

Certhia Brasiliensis coerulea, *Bris.* iii. 628. t. 31. 5. *Id. Svo.* ii. p. 9.

Guira-cœreba, *Raii*, p. 83. 11. *Will.* 239. *Id. Engl.* 239.

Le Guit-guit noir et bleu, *Buf.* v. 529. *Klein, Av.* 108. 11. *Seba*, i. t. 60. f. 5. *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 69. pl. 41. *Id.* p. 73. pl. 43, le jeune. *Id.* 72. pl. 42. le jeune en mue.

Petit pic du Bresil, *Robert, Ic.* pl. 20.

Der blaue Baumlaufer, *Schmid. Vog.* p. 59. t. 47.

Grimperea du Bresil, *Pl. enl.* 82. 2.

Cyanean Creeper, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 217. pl. 32. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 281.

Black and Blue Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 724. *Id. Sup.* ii. 128. *Edw.* t. 264.

LARGER than our Creeper; length four inches and a quarter. Bill eight lines and a half, black; tongue the length of the bill, and ciliated; top of the head beryl blue; the rest of the head, throat, neck before, breast, belly, sides, thighs, lower part of the back, rump, upper wing and tail coverts, elegant blue; on each side of

the head a black stripe, in which is the eye; neck behind, and upper part of the back velvet black; upper wing and under tail coverts also black; under wing coverts brimstone colour; quills black on the outsides and tips, within brimstone; tail black; legs red.—The female has the under part of the wings yellowish grey.

Inhabits Brazil and Cayenne, at the former called Cai.

The young bird is generally green, wings and tail blue; throat dirty white; head and under parts green, mixed in streaks with whitish; bill, legs, wings, and tail dusky; quills fringed yellow. It is also supposed, that the incomplete young bird, or in a moulting state, mixed blue and green irregularly, may be my Cayenne Creeper.

A specimen, in the collection of the late Mr. Green, of Lambeth, was in colour dirty green; but the yellow markings of the wings the same as in the complete bird. Whether a female or young one was not certain.

In the *Ois. dor.* is a bird similar to the other, green brown above, and yellow beneath; it wants the white stripe over the eyes, but the lore and round the eye black; as are the bill and legs; the head inclines to grey:* whether this belongs to the others, I am unable to determine, for it is larger, being more than six inches in length.

The above birds inhabit Martinico, Cayenne, St. Domingo, and similar places; some Varieties have the head blackish, with two stripes of white over the eye; back, wing coverts, and throat cinereous grey; and the sizes also differ much. Those with darker, or dusky heads, are supposed to be males, the others females, and both sexes, in the intermediate stages towards perfection, occasion the several Varieties.

Sloane says, his bird had a short song, but very agreeable; that of Buffon only a weak cry, zi, zi, like a Humming Bird. Said to feed on the sweet, viscous juice, found in the sugar cane, but it is

* Guit-guit à tête grise, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 80. pl. 50.

not certain that they draw from thence their whole nourishment; they are observed to insinuate the bill into any crevice or crack of the stalk, and draw out the juice; but it is probable, that they also feed on insects, as the rest of the Creeper family are known to do.— One from Berbice, in Mr. Mc. Leay's collection, called Jauraszini mit paarl farb bouven kop, though called a female, has the wings beneath brimstone as in the male.

95.—PEREGRINE CREEPER.

Certhia peregrina, *Ind. Orn.* i. 227.

Peregrine Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 162. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 263.

SIZE small. General colour of the plumage olive; wings and tail dusky; across the wings a pale bar; under parts, as far as the belly, yellow; tail a trifle forked; the inner webs of the two outer feathers white.

The female differs from the male in being paler.

Native place uncertain.—In the collection of Mr. Parkinson.

96.—BLACK AND YELLOW CREEPER.

Certhia flaveola, *Ind. Orp.* i. 297. *Lin.* i. 187. *Gm. Lin.* i. 479. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 70.

Certhia, seu *Sacchivora Jamaicensis*, *Bris.* vi. app. 117. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 19. *Gerin.* ii. t. 224.

Le Sucrier, *Buf.* v. 542.

Guit-guit, *Tem. Man. Ed. 2. Anal.* p. lxxxiv.

Black and Yellow Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 737. *Edu.* pl. 122. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 248.

SIZE of a Wren. Bill black; head, neck, and upper parts, black; on each side of the head a stripe of white, from the base of the bill, over the eyes to the hindhead; breast and under parts, edge,

of the wings, and rump, fine yellow; lower belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, pale yellow; under wing coverts white; quills black, the greater ones white at the base; tail black, all the feathers, except the two middle, with white tips; legs blackish.

Inhabits Jamaica, and St. Domingo. In one from the last place I observed, that only the two outer feathers had white tips.

A.—*Certhia Martinicana*, *Bris.* iii. 611. t. 34. 5. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 4. *Borowusk. Nat.* ii. 155.

Luscinia, seu *Philomela* e fusco et luteo varia, *Sloane*, 307. 37. t. 255. 3. *Klein*, 74. 10. Guit-guit sucrier, *Ois. dor.* ii. 81. pl. 51.

Bahama Creeper, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 375.

Yellow-bellied Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii, 737. *Edw.* pl. 362. 2. female.

Size of the former. Bill dusky; over the eye a yellow stripe; upper parts brownish ash colour, except the tip of the tail, and bottom of the greater quills, which are white; under part of the body yellow, changing to white at the vent; upper tail coverts yellowish; legs dusky.

B.—*Certhia Bahamensis*, *Lin.* i. 187. 18. β . *Bris.* iii. 620. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 6.

Luscinia pectore flavo, *Klein*, 74. 9.

Bahama Titmouse, *Cat. Car.* i. pl. 59.

—— Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 739.

Length four inches and three quarters. Bill one inch, black; plumage above brown, beneath yellow; ridge of the wing yellow; throat paler; the lower part of the belly, vent, and under tail coverts, brown; over the eye to the hindhead a white stripe; wings and tail brown, the feathers edged with white; legs brown.

Inhabits the Bahama Islands.—One of these in the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, from Berbice, was named Inqua Itikin.

C.—*Certhia Bartholemica*, *Mus. Carls. Fasc. iii. No. 57.*

Length five inches. Bill black; tongue longer than the bill, and forked; plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, brown; over the eye a pale yellow streak; under parts pale yellow, towards the vent whitish; rump pale; all the tail feathers tipped with pale yellow.

Inhabits the Island of St. Bartholomew, one of the Caribbee Islands.

I have also met with another, which appears a further Variety; general colour pale brown above, mottled with grey on the fore parts of the head and throat; under parts yellowish white; rump and base of the tail to the middle yellow; the two middle feathers from thence black to the ends, the others black with yellow tips.

In my drawings I find one which is grey brown above, over the eye a white line; chin and throat pale ash, beneath from thence, rump, and base of the tail, yellow; the rest brown.

97.—VARIEGATED CREEPER.

Certhia variegata, *Ind. Orn. i. 293. Gm. Lin. i. 475.*

— *Americana varia*, *Bris. iii. 665. Id. 8vo. ii. p. 19.*

Sylvia variis coloribus picta, *Seba, ii. t. 3. f. 3. Klein, p. 79. 17.*

Guit-guit varié, *Buf. v. 540. Ois. dor. ii. 84.*

Variegated Creeper, *Gen. Syn. ii. 729.*

LENGTH five inches. Bill three quarters of an inch; top of the head bright red; cheeks and under the eyes blue and white mixed; hindhead fine blue; hind part of the neck, back, and rump undulated with blue, black, yellow, and white; scapulars, upper

wing, and tail coverts, quills and tail the same; all the under parts of the body yellow, with a mixture of saffron-colour.

Inhabits America,

98.—BIFASCIATED CREEPER

Certhia Afra, *Ind. Orn.* i. 237. ♂.

Trochilus varius, *Gm. Lin.* i. 492. *Maert. Phys. Arb.* i. p. 75.

Certhia bifasciata, *Spalowsk. Vog.* iii. t. 22.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill black; plumage green gold, beneath brownish white; across the breast two bands, one of blue green, the other red; upper tail coverts blue green; tail one inch and a half long, greenish brown; all but the two middle feathers white at the tips.

Said to inhabit South America.—In Spalowski's figure the crimson band is crossed in the middle by a blue one.

99.—BRASILIAN CREEPER.

SIZE of the Climbing Oriole, and not unlike it as to colour. The bill is black, very long, strong, and much curved, in length full three inches; colour of the plumage brown, with a greenish gloss; the head darkest, and marked with spots of white in streaks; tail rounded, but the feathers not pointed at the ends, nor sharp, as in the Climbing Oriole.

Inhabits Brasil.—A specimen of the above brought from Rio Janeiro; in Mr. Bullock's Museum.

100.—CHICLI CREEPER

Le Chicli, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 236, 237.

LENGTH six inches; extent of wing seven. Bill strait, slender, a trifle bent at the point, dusky, pale beneath; irides rufous grey; forehead brown; top of the head, the tail, and bend of the wing, fine red, the two latter more dull; upper part of the body rufous brown; throat black, the feathers tipped with white; sides of the head and neck before whitish brown, breast and belly whitish; sides light fulvous.

101.—PARAGUAN CREEPER.

Le Pic-Grimpereau à Aisles et Queue rouges, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 246.

LENGTH five inches; breadth six inches and a half. Bill much compressed, and bent the whole length, black; beneath white; plumage in general above glossy brown; from the nostrils a whitish streak, passing over the eye; sides of the head streaked whitish, and pale brown; lesser wing coverts, above and beneath, and tail fine red; greater coverts only edged with red, the rest of the coverts dusky brown; quills brown, edged with reddish; all the under parts mixed brown and whitish, and glossy; tail pointed at the end, somewhat concave, and cuneiform, the outer feathers sixteen lines shorter than the two middle; the outer toe joined to the middle at the base.

Inhabits Paraguay.—One found in a deep Wood on the trunk of a tree, in the act of feeding on a worm.

102.—GILDED CREEPER.

Le Pic-Grimpereau doré, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 247.

LENGTH six inches; extent nine. Bill dusky, somewhat compressed, and bent at the point; irides brown; plumage above gilded red, crown dotted black; over the eye to the hindhead a gilded fillet; under the eye another dusky band, parallel to the former, beneath the ear; sides of the head, throat, neck before, wings, and tail, pale gold colour; tail somewhat cuneiform, the feathers pointed at the ends; the outer feathers five lines shorter than the middle; legs yellowish green, all the toes separated.

Inhabits Paraguay.—Two specimens of this bird were seen in the great woods, leaping from branch to branch in search of worms, but did not climb.—It comes near to the Creeper Genus, but the toes being separate, it does not strictly belong to it.

GENUS XXXVI.—HUMMING BIRD.

- * *With curved Bills.*
- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Paradise Humming Bird | 32 Negro | 58 Gold-throated |
| 2 Fire-tailed | 33 Black-bellied | A Patch-necked |
| 3 Topaz | A Var. | B Green-breasted |
| 4 Supercilious | B Var. | C Var. |
| 5 Buff-striped | 34 Wave-breasted | 59 Grey-bellied |
| 6 Blue-tailed | 35 Rufous-bellied | 60 Little-brown |
| 7 Long-tailed | A Var. | 61 Tobago |
| 8 Black-capped | B Var. | A Var. |
| 9 Lesser Fork-tailed | 36 Ash-bellied | 62 Guiana |
| A White-legged ditto | 37 Harlequin. | 63 Black and blue |
| B Var. | 38 Crimson-headed blue | 64 Carbuncle |
| 10 Scissors-tailed | 39 Admirable | 65 Aurora |
| 11 Cayenne forked-tailed | 40 Yellow-fronted | 66 Racket-tailed |
| 12 Blue forked-tailed | 41 Purple-crowned | 67 Fan-tailed |
| 13 Chili | 42 Orange-headed | 68 Crested-green |
| 14 Garnet-throated | 43 Blue-throated | 69 Crested-brown |
| A Grenat | 44 Little | 70 Violet-eared |
| B Green-winged | 45 Streaked-necked | A Var. |
| 15 Red-breasted | ** <i>With strait Bills.</i> | 71 Ruby-throated |
| 16 Black-breasted | 46 Broad-shafted | A Var. |
| A Mango Var. | 47 Curve-winged | B Var. |
| B Var. | 48 Satin-tailed | C Var. |
| 17 Green-gold | 49 White-bellied | 72 Red-throated |
| 18 Violet-tailed | 50 Spotted-necked | A Var. |
| 19 Grey-necked | A Var. | B Var. |
| 20 Fervid | B Var. | C Var. |
| 21 Wedge-tailed | C Var. | 73 Tufted-necked |
| 22 Green-throated | 51 Green and blue | 74 Rufous-crested |
| 23 St. Domingo | A Var. | 75 Ruff-necked |
| 24 Aurulent | 52 Sapphire | 76 Cayenne |
| 25 Violet | A Orange-faced | 77 Black |
| 26 White-tailed | B Sapphire-throated | 78 Blue-fronted |
| 27 Rufous-throated | 53 Sapphire and Emerald | 79 White-fronted |
| 28 Bright-throated | 54 Dusky-crowned | 80 Long-billed |
| 29 Black-streaked | 55 Ruby-necked | A Var. |
| 30 Spotted-necked | 56 Ruby-crested | 81 Bronze-crowned |
| 31 Mango | 57 Brown-crowned | 82 Emerald |
| A Purple-tailed | A Grey-brown | 83 All-green |
| | B Var. | |

A Var.	86 Gilt-tailed	91 Banded
B Var.	87 Curve-billed	92 Scalloped
C Gilt-throated	88 Blue-necked	93 White-templed
84, Amethystine	89 Yellow-throated	94 White-collared
85 Blue-headed	90 Least	95 White-vented

IN this Genus the bill is slender and weak, incurvated in some, in others straight. Nostrils minute.

Tongue very long, formed of two conjoined cylindrical tubes—missile.

Toes placed three forwards, and one backwards.

Tail consisting of ten feathers. Legs weak.

The following are divided into two families, the one with curved, the other with straight bills; which separation appears to be far better than making two Genera, as some authors have done; especially as they have precisely the same organs, and mode of providing themselves with food, as well as general manners. The use of the bill, in most birds, is to collect the food; but in the Humming-Bird it seems to serve rarely for any other purpose than as a case of defence for the tongue, as it is by means of the latter that the bird obtains nourishment; the honey, on which it feeds, being in a liquid state, and which it readily draws up from the flowers by this organ, as easily as a common fly, by its trunk; or, what is more similar, the tongue or trunk of a hawk moth; for this, too, is composed of a double tube, and is bifid at the end. The difference is merely, that in the Humming-Bird the tongue is elongated, or contracted in a strait direction, defended by the bill; in the hawk moth coiled up in a spiral manner, like the hair spring of a watch, and in this situation guarded by a lateral valve on each side. We wish not to enter into further particulars here, as such disquisitions, if carried to a proper length, would be more fit for an anatomical, than any other, description of the subject in question.

The above are divided according to the present idea we have formed of them, aided by the authors referred to, but by no means vouching for being correct; and we shall feel ourselves thankful to any future naturalist, who may concur with us in the opinion we have formed, of the true and respective alliance these birds bear to each other, from his own observation.

WITH CURVED BILLS.

1.—PARADISE HUMMING-BIRD.

- Trochilus Paradiseus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 301. *Lin.* i. 189. *Gm. Lin.* i. 484. *Borowsk.* ii. 158.
Polytmus Mexicanus longicaudus ruber cristatus, *Bris.* iii. 692. *Id.* Svo. ii. 28.
Melivora avis cristata, *Seba*, i. 97. t. 61. f. 4. *Klein*, 107. 5.
 Le Colibri huppé, *Qis. dor.* i. p. 125. *Buf.* vi. p. 54.
 Paradise Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 745. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 276.

THE length of this bird is eight inches and a half. Bill thirteen and a half lines long, crooked, and black; tongue bifid; plumage in general elegant red; the feathers on the top of the head narrow, and long, forming a crest; some of them measuring three quarters of an inch; wing coverts and quills blue; tail red, the two middle feathers much exceed the others in length; legs black.

Inhabits Mexico. Seba compares his bird to one figured in *Sloune's Jamaica*, which is not crested, but with a ring round the neck.

2.—FIRE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Bar-tailed Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 291. pl. 39.*

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill seven-eighths of an inch long, scarcely curved, black; head, neck, and wings black brown, with a greenish tinge; throat vivid, emerald green; body beneath soot-coloured; belly marbled with ash-colour; quills black, the outer one white on the edge; the same on the outer part of the wing the whole length; the rump tinged with purple; upper tail coverts deep crimson; tail much forked, the feathers growing broader towards the ends; tips rounded, and indented, colour fine gilded copper, bright as fire in some lights, and margined all round with purplish brown black; shafts black; the outer feather three inches and three quarters long; the next one inch and one-eighth shorter; the third inward seven-eighths shorter than the adjoining; these six are all which remain of the tail, for no doubt it originally consisted of a greater number; legs dusky.

In Mr. Bullock's Museum, said to have come from Peru.

3.—TOPAZ HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Pella, *Ind. Orn.* i. 302. *Lin.* i. 189. *Gm. Lin.* i. 485.

Polytmus Surinamensis longicaudus ruber, *Bris.* iii. 690. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 27. *Gerin.* iv. t. 305. 2.

Falcinellus gutture viridi, *Klein*, 108. 15.

Certhia Surinamensis, *Spalowsk. Vog.* i. t. 13.

Colibri topaze, *Buf.* vi. 46. *Pl. enl.* 599. 1. *Ois. dor.* i. 15. pl. 2 & 3.

Der topaz kehlige Kolibri, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 61. t. 48.

Grand Colibri, *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 195. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.

Long-tailed Red Humming-Bird, *Edw.* pl. 32.

Topaz Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 746. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 513. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 274. pl. 37.

NEARLY the size of a Wren; Length six inches, the two middle tail feathers included. Bill fourteen inches long, bent, black; head

and neck behind black, and passing forwards to the breast, forms there a black crescent; chin, and fore part of the neck above the crescent, the colour of Topaz, or polished gold; appearing greenish in different lights. In some the breast is rose-colour, in others the same as the back, but paler, and continues to the vent; back, and wing coverts rufous, or orange red; thighs white; quills dull purple; rump, and upper tail coverts green gold; tail one inch and three quarters long, and rufous red, but the two middle feathers are green gold, nearly a quarter of an inch broad at the beginning, but taper off to a blunt point, and not longer than the rest; the two next very narrow, entirely hid by the former, as far as they reach, but extend beyond the rest at least two inches and a quarter, each curving inwards, and these are dusky purple; the remaining six pale rufous, rather paler at the ends; legs white.

The female is deep green, paler beneath, bronzed with gold and copper; chin reddish, but not gilt as in the other sex, and the tail feathers are all equal in length; thighs white.

Two Varieties are mentioned; in the first are several white feathers, interspersed here and there beneath the body, and seen in both sexes.

The other with a bright green throat, but no topaz-like gilded reflection; breast and belly fine gilded red; under tail coverts gold green; plumage in general very brilliant.

Inhabits Surinam, and other parts of South America. Sonnini observes, that it frequents the borders of rivers, as the Swallow, perching on the dry branches, and always crosses the wings when sitting.*

* *Ois. dor.* i, p. 128.

4.—SUPERCILIOUS HUMMING-BIRD.

- Trochilus superciliosus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 302. *Lin.* i. 189. *Gm. Lin.* i. 485.
Polytmus Cayanensis longicaudus, *Eris.* iii. 686. t. 35. 5. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 26.
 Le Brin blanc, *Buf.* vi. 49. *Ois. dor.* ii. 37. p^l, 17, 18, 19.
 Colibri à longue Queue de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 600. 3.
 Supercilious Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 747. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 234.

LENGTH near six inches. Bill much bent, one inch and a half long, and black; plumage above brown, with a gilded gloss; over each eye a whitish stripe; wing coverts brown; quills violet brown; under parts of the body rufous white; the two middle feathers exceed the others in length by above an inch, and the elongated part white; the others rounded in shape, or cuneiform; the outmost feather being very short; the two centre ones, from the base to the middle gilded brown, from thence to the end white; the others have the lower half gilded brown, then black, with brown ends, edged with white; legs and claws brown.

In the female the long tail feathers are wanting, and all the feathers are tipped with white; through the eye a white streak; all the under parts cinereous grey.

The young male is smaller, the lower half of the under mandible white; general colour of the plumage like that of the adult, but less brilliant; the tips of the feathers white for a greater depth than in the female at any age; legs white; no spot of white on the lower belly.—In one specimen I observed the bill to be near two inches in length.

In the collection of General Davies was one five inches long. Bill one inch, pale horn-colour; plumage green; beneath gilded green-gold; behind the eye a streak of white; and above it, beginning a little behind the former, a second of the same; wings brown black; the middle tail feathers deep green, the extreme tips pale dun; the two next green, with one-fourth of the end dun; the other feathers

chiefly of the last colour, but the greater part of the inner web from the base green. This is probably a Variety of the female.

In a bird, which I think may probably be a young male, the bill is near two inches long, pretty much curved; general colour of the plumage pale brown, wings darker; the two middle feathers of the tail one inch and a half longer than the rest; beneath the eye a pale streak.

In another, supposed a female, the bill was one inch and a half long, rather more straight than in the other, being only curved from the middle; above green gold, also the wing coverts; wings and tail dusky, beneath white, clouded before, chiefly down the middle, with dusky spots, and much clouded also on the sides, under the wings, with the same; legs pale. I have seen this in collections, and there named Long-billed Humming-Bird. One such was in Mr. Bullock's Museum.

5.—BUFF-STRIPED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH full six inches. Bill bent, one inch and a quarter, dusky, the under mandible pale; general colour of the plumage olive, or dusky green above; beneath cinereous green, but pale, and marked with obscure dusky streaks, growing almost white towards the vent; over the eye a buff-coloured stripe, beneath it a second, beginning at the nostrils, and passing down on each side of the neck; chin and throat of the same colour; quills dusky; tail rounded at the end, dull olive green; the two middle feathers exceeding the others by full one inch and a half, and the elongated parts narrow, and white; legs dusky.

Said to inhabit Cayenne. Described from a specimen in the possession of Mr. Thompson. Although I have described this as distinct, I will not affirm, that it is not a Variety of the male of the Supercilious Species, to which it has resemblance in size and shape.

6.—BLUE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

- Trochilus cyanurus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 303. *Gm. Lin.* i. 485.
Polytmus Mexicanus longicaudus, *Bris.* iii. 688. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 27.
 Yayauquitotl, *Seba*, i. 84. t. 51. 7. *Klein*, 107. 4.
 Le Brin bleu, *Buf.* vi. 51. *Ois. dor.* i. 125.
 Blue-tailed Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 749. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 278.

THIS is probably the largest species known; length eight inches and a quarter. Bill one inch and a quarter, bent and yellowish; fore part of the head, about the eyes, throat, and neck before blue; upper parts from nape to rump green; deeper on the back; from the breast to vent cinereous grey; the two middle feathers of the tail fine blue, and longer than the rest by two inches and one-third; the others fine green, lessening by degrees to the outmost, which are very short; legs yellow.

Inhabits Mexico.

7.—LONG-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

- Trochilus forficatus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 303. *Lin.* i. 190. *Gm. Lin.* i. 486. *Borowsk* ii. 157.
 t. 24. A. *Gerin.* iv. t. 403. 2?
Falcinellus vertice caudaque cyaneis, *Klein, Av.* 108.
Mellisuga Jamaicensis caudá bifurcá, *Bris.* iii. 728. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 39.
 Oiseau-mouche à longue queue, or, vert, and bleu, *Buf.* vi. 38.
 Long-tailed Green Humming-Bird, *Edw. pl.* 33. *Brown Jam.* 475.
 Fork-tailed Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 750. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 222. *Shaw's Zool.* viii.
 279. pl. 38.

LENGTH seven inches two lines. Bill black, slightly bent, and three quarters of an inch long; top of the head blue; the rest of the plumage splendid green; bottom of the belly, under tail coverts, and sides at the base, white; thighs brown; quills violet brown,

but the three nearest the body green gld; tail the same with a blue gloss, the shape forked, but not regularly; the two outer feathers are three inches longer than the rest, the two middle ones only ten lines long, the intermediate ones lessening by degrees; legs black.

Inhabits Jamaica; the long tailed feathers in this and the last are supported at the base, both above and beneath, with one of a stiffer texture.

8.—BLACK-CAPPED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Polytmus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 302. *Lin.* i. 189. *Gm. Lin.* i. 486. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 71.

Falcinellus cauda septem unciarum, *Klein*, 108. 17.

Mellisuga Jamaicensis atricapilla caudâ bifurcâ, *Bris.* iii. 729. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 40, *Gerin.* iv. t. 306. 2. *Spalowsk. Vog.* i. t. 16.

Oiseau-mouche à longue Queue noire, *Buf.* vi. 39.

Long-tailed black-capped Humming-Bird, *Edw.* pl. 34. *Alb.* iii. pl. 49, *Gent. Mag.* xx. pl. in p. 121. *Bancr. Guian.* 169.

Black-capped Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 748. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 281.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill ten lines long, little bent, yellow, tip black; irides yellow; top of the head and nape black; plumage on the upper parts yellowish green, the under glossy bluish green; edge of the wing white; wing coverts violet-brown; quills the same, the margin of the first white; tail blackish, the feathers very unequal in length, the two outer ones being fourteen lines long; the two next from seven to eight inches; the inner web undulated on the margin; the next to these only one inch; and the two middle ones no more than half an inch, making the tail appear extremely forked; legs black.

The female of the same size, and the bill the same; base of the under mandible white half way; crown dusky brown; upper parts of the plumage as in the male; beneath, from chin to vent, white;

on the sides of the neck the green and white are intermixed irregularly; tail green, without the long feathers, and the tips of all, but the two middle, white for almost half the length.

Inhabits Jamaica, Guiana, and other southern parts of America. According to Albin, the nest is made of cotton.

In Mr. Woodford's drawings is one, with the forehead, between the bill and eye, and the chin, dusky black, mixed with green; body in general dull green; neck behind and shoulders inclined to brown; quills and tail black; the tail two inches long, hollowed out in the middle, with two long feathers exceeding the rest by three inches; bill, from the gape, one inch and a quarter; legs black.

9.—LESSER FORKED-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus furcatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 304. *Gm. Lin.* i. 486.

Mellisuga Jamaicensis violacea caudâ bifurcâ, *Bris.* iii. 732. t. 37. 6. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 40.

Oiseau-mouche violet à Queue fourchue, *Buf.* vi. 37. *Pl. ent.* 599. 2d Var. *Ois. dor.* i. 71. pl. 34.

Lesser Fork-tailed Humming Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 751.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black, but little curved; top of the head and neck gilded green; back and neck glossy violet blue; throat and lower part of the back gilded green; lesser wing coverts violet, the greater green gold; quills and tail black; the two outer feathers of the latter longer than the others, making it appear forked; but these are only one inch and a half in length, and the two middle no more than eight lines; legs blackish.

Inhabits Jamaica, Brazil, and Cayenne.

A.—*Polytmus elegans*, *Viell. Am.* ii. p. 72.

Hausse-col vert à Queue fourchue, *Ois. dor.* i. p. 32. pl. 14.

White-legged fork-tailed Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 311. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 397.

This is green above; throat, sides of the neck, and body, very bright fine green; on the breast a velvet black spot, extending on the belly; tail blackish green, and forked; bill shorter than in the Violet-tailed, two-thirds of the under part white; legs white.

From St. Domingo.

B.—In the Leverian Museum a further Variety, having the nape and neck behind very dark green, with a broad zone of fine red purple, encircling the beginning of the back, and the breast; quills brown; belly and tail black, the latter glossed with blue, and forked; the outer feather one inch and a half long; the two middle ones only three quarters of an inch.

10.—SCISSARS-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Le Bec-fleurs à Queue en ciseaux, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 299.

Scissars-tailed Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 280.

LENGTH five inches and one-third. Bill black; general colour of the plumage glossy green; crown brown; chin, throat, and fore part of the neck white, with a speck of black on each feather; the lower part of the neck and breast glossy blue; tail blue, glossed with green.

Inhabits Paraguay. One similar in General Davies's collection, with the crown, nape, and neck behind, greenish brown; back, breast, and belly, blue; tail dull violet, forked.

11.—CAYENNE FORK-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus forcipatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 304.

———— *macrourus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 487.

Mellisuga Cayanensis caudá bifurcá, *Raii*, 83. 3. *Id.* 187. 41. *Will.* 166. *Id. Engl.* 231. 3. *Sloan. Jam.* 309. 41.

Oiseau-mouche à longue Queue d'acier bruni, *Buf.* vi. 36.

———— à Queue fourchue de Cayenne, *Ois. dor.* i. 113.

Cayenne Fork-tailed Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 751. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 310.

LENGTH six inches. Bill eleven lines, black, very little bent; general colour of the plumage glossy green gold; on the lower part of the belly a white spot; tail forked, the two outer feathers three inches and three quarters long, the middle ones only one inch and three quarters; colour blue black, with a polished steel gloss; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne. Some authors have ranked this and the last with the Straight-billed division, and we have seen some specimens, the bills of which were nearly so, but in most of them that part has curvature sufficient to place them in the present section.

12.—BLUE FORKED-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH full six inches. Bill as in the last described; plumage in general fine green, brilliant on the crown, appearing in the manner of the Crested Species; throat blue; quills brown; tail greatly forked, the longest or exterior feather four inches, the next two and a half, the inner scarcely one inch, the outmost of the most brilliant fiery violet-blue imaginable, the others much the same, but more or less inclining to green towards the base.

A fine specimen of the above in the Museum of Mr. Bullock.

13.—CHILI HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus galeritus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 304. *Molin. Chil.* 219. *Id. Fr. Ed.* 227. 2.

Colibri du Chili, *Ois. dor.* i. 125.

Chili Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn. Sep.* ii. 170.

RATHER less than a Wren. Bill somewhat bent; general colour of the plumage green gold; on the head a small crest, streaked with gold and purple; neck and back green; quills and tail brown, varied with gold; all the under parts of the body fire-colour, and changeable in different reflections of light.

Inhabits Chili.

14.—GARNET-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.—PL. LXXV.

Trochilus granatinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 305.

———, *auratus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 487.

Colibri à gorge grenat, *Ois. dor.* i. 125.

Garnet-throated Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 752. pl. 34.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill one inch long, bent, black; head, neck, back, and tail, very dark green, appearing blackish in some lights, and glossy in others; upper wing and tail coverts glossy green; chin, throat, and breast, deep garnet colour, in some views appearing very glossy; belly, thighs, and vent, black, with a greenish gloss; legs black.

A.—Le Grenat, *Buf.* vi. 48. *Ois. dor.* i. 17. pl. 4. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 753. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 289.

Length five inches. Bill ten lines long, or more; upper part of the head, back, and under parts of the body velvety black; wings



Green-throated Humming-bird.

and tail the same; glossed with green; cheeks beneath the eyes, sides, and lower part of the neck, and breast, fine bright garnet-colour.

B.—*Certhia prasinoptera*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 300. *Mus. Carls.* t. 81.

Soui-manga prasinoptere, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 65.

Green-winged Creeper, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 163.

Bill black; the top of the head, nape, back, lower part of the breast, and sides, black; throat, fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breast purple; wings glossy changeable green; the tail greenish brown; legs black.

Inhabits Surinam, and is probably a further Variety of the Garnet-throated.

15—RED-BREASTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus jugularis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 305. *Lin.* i. 190. *Gm. Lin.* i. 489.

Colibri à gorge carmin, *Buf.* vi. 56. *Ois. dor.* i. 126.

Colibri, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.

Red-breasted Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 753. *Edw.* pl. 266. *Shaw's Zool.* viii.

288. pl. 39.

LENGTH four inches. Bill thirteen lines long, pretty much curved, black; top of the head, neck behind, belly, thighs, and tail dusky brown, or black, the feathers a little fringed with blue; sides of the head, throat, and breast fine red, or carmine, as bright as a ruby; wings fine dark green, with a polished gold gloss, within green; rump and upper tail coverts fine blue; legs short, and blackish.

Inhabits Surinam.

16.—BLACK-BREASTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus pectoralis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 306.

——— *gramineus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 488. *Vieill. Am.* ii. 73.

Hausse-col vert, *Buf.* vi. 58. *Ois. dor.* i. 23. pl. 9.

Black-breasted Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 756: *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 298.

LENGTH about six inches. Bill sixteen lines; fore part and sides of the neck, and lower part of the throat, emerald green; chin, under the bill, bronzed; breast velvet black, with an obscure tinge of blue; upper parts of the body and sides green gold; the belly white; * tail purplish blue, with a steely brown gloss, and does not reach beyond the end of the wings when closed.

The female has the same distribution of colours, except that the green on the fore part of the neck is divided by two white dashes, and the black on the breast neither so broad nor so dark-coloured.

A.—Le Plastron violet, *Ois. dor.* i. 124. pl. 70.

Le Bec-fleurs bleu en dessous, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 296?

Mango Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 135.

In this the upper parts of the body are brownish green; throat and fore part of the neck green; the breast and belly violet; and the vent white.

In the collection of General Davies.

B.—Length five inches. Bill black; all above the plumage is fine gilded green, beneath the same, but deeper; feathers of the breast blue at the ends, the very tips only being glossy green; belly the colour of the back; sides over the thighs, and vent white; tail even, one inch and a half long, the two outer feathers fine glossy

* I do not see any white on the belly in the *Ois. dorés*.

red purple, the ends violet, or steel blue; the others steel blue; the coverts reach half way on the tail; quills dusky, as long as the tail; legs black.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

17.—GREEN-GOLD HUMMING-BIRD.

Polytmus viridis, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 71.

Colibri vert, *Ois. dor.* i. 34. pl. 15.

Green-gold Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 305.

SIZE of the Mango Species; length four inches and a half. **Plumage** in general green-gold; quills dusky; tail steely blue; all but the two middle feathers white just at the tip.

Inhabits the Islands of America.

18.—VIOLET-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus nitidus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 305.

———— *albus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 488.

Colibri à Queue violette; *Buf.* vi. 55. *Pl. enl.* 671. 2. *Ois. dor.* f. 27. pl. 11.

Violet-tailed Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 754. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 301.

LENGTH six inches. **Bill** sixteen lines, bent; sides of the throat white, in the middle brown, mixed with green; breast and belly white; plumage, on the upper parts of the body, fine variable gilded green; quills violet brown; tail a trifle rounded at the end; the four middle feathers deep violet, glossed with gilded yellow; the others are also violet, but have the tips and inner margins white;* legs dusky.

Inhabits Cayenne.

* In my copy of the *Pl. enl.* the three outer feathers have the base half rufous; from thence to the end steel blue, obliquely marked with white at the tips.

19.—GREY-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus margaritaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 308. *Gm. Lin.* i. 490.

Le Plastron blanc, *Buf.* vi. 61. *Dis. dor.* i. 35. pl. 16.

Colibri de St. Domingue, *Pl. enl.* 680. 1.

Grey-necked Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 761.

LENGTH four inches. Bill one inch; body above green gold; beneath, from the throat to the lower part of the belly, pearly grey; tail steel black blue near the base, then purplish brown, afterwards crossed with a glossy black brown band, and finally white at the tip.

Inhabits St. Domingo. I have met with a specimen which appears to vary in two particulars, viz. having a narrow stripe of shining green down the middle of the neck; from the chin to the breast, and the tail not tipped with white. This is supposed, by some, to be a young bird of the Black-breasted Species,* but by others of the Gold-green.

20.—FERVID HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH five inches. Bill full one inch and a half long, and much curved downwards; colour dusky, the under mandible pale; plumage above dull green gold; on the jaw an obscure pale streak; chin and throat pale rufous; belly dusky white, with a greenish mixture; vent rufous white; quills dusky; the two middle tail feathers glossy greenish brown, the others fine rufous half way from the base, then greenish black; the tips of all of them white; legs pale; claws black.

* See *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. p. 92.

Inhabits the warmer parts of America with the others. A fine specimen in the Museum of Mr. Bullock. This bird has the shape of the bill, much resembling that of the Grey-necked, and notwithstanding it appears to differ in many particulars, it may perhaps be allied to that species.

21.—WEDGE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH four inches. Bill one inch, curved, dusky, under mandible pale; plumage above glossy brown, in some lights appearing gilded; beneath from the chin fine rufous, paler on the belly; chin dusky; over the eyes a rufous streak; vent and under tail coverts white; quills dusky; tail greatly cuneiform, the outer feathers very short; the two middle ones one inch and a half long, brownish bronze, with white ends, the others much the same, the ends also white, and the two exterior rufous at the tips; legs pale.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock; it was entitled Queue de Paon.

22.—GREEN-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus gularis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 306.

———— *maculatus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 488.

Colibri à cravate verte, *Buf.* vi. 56. *Ois. dor.* i. 25. pl. 10.

———— à gorge verte de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 671. 1.

Green-throated Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 755.

LENGTH about five inches. Bill one inch; plumage on the upper parts and tail deep gilded green; on the throat a dash of very bright emerald-green, growing broader on the fore part of the neck; on the breast a black spot; sides of the throat, and neck rufous, mixed with white; the belly plain white; tail dark green above,

with some violet, white, and polished brown spots; which are also seen in the Violet-tailed Species. Hence Buffon has supposed it allied thereto; but the tail in the last named, is even at the end, whereas in the present described it is very much rounded, or slightly cuneiform; nor in the figure of it in the *Pl. en.* is there any variation of colour in the tail feathers above, except in having the tips paler within.*

Buffon mentions another in the cabinet of M. Mauduit, with the upper parts light green-gold, on a blackish grey ground; all the fore parts of the body rufous, appearing to him as a female of this species. A slight Variety in Mr. Francillon's collection had the belly greyish white, mottled with dusky.

23.—SAINT DOMINGO HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Dominicanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 309. *Lin.* i. 191. *Gm. Lin.* i. 489.

Polytmus Dominicensis, *Bris.* iii. 672. t. 35. 4. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 22.

Vert perlé, *Buf.* yi. 62. *Ois. dor.* i. 128.

Saint Domingo Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 762.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill one inch, brown, upper parts in general light gold green, mixing on the sides with the pearly grey beneath, the under parts being wholly of that colour; wings violet-brown; the two middle tail feathers dusky, with a copper gloss, the side ones steel black at the base, purplish chestnut in the middle, and white at the tips; shape even at the end; legs brown.

Inhabits St. Domingo.

* Compare *Pl. enl.* 671. fig. 1 & 2.

M. Vieillot esteems the five last described as one and the same bird, at different periods of age, and the Black-breasted as the complete, and adult. To this we may assent, in all, except the Green-throated, in which the tail, as it appears in the *Pl. enl.* is slightly cuneiform; but in all the others even at the end.

24.—AURULENT HUMMING-BIRD.

Polytmus aurulentus, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 72.

Hausse-col doré, *Ois. dor.* i. 29. pl. 12. Male. pl. 13. female.

Aurulent Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 306.

THE bill in this is about one inch long. Plumage above dull green gold, upper tail coverts green; throat fine green gold, appearing in some lights glossed with blue on the sides; breast black, changing to brownish on the belly; sides of the body mixed green and gold; the two middle tail feathers greenish brown, the others violet, with blue ends.

The female has the head brown, the rest of the upper parts, and two middle tail feathers green brown, the others dull rufous half way, the rest violet black, tipped with white; beneath from the chin dirty grey, more obsolete on the belly.

Inhabits Port Rico.

25.—VIOLET HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus violaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 306. *Gm. Lin.* i. 488.

Polytmus Cayanensis violaceus, *Bris.* iii. 683. t. 35. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 25.

Colibri violet, *Buf.* vi. 57. *Pl. enl.* 600. 2. *Ois. dor.* i. 126.

Violet Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 756. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 290.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill nearly one inch, black, less curved than in the last; head, neck, back, breast, and belly

violet purple; glossy on the throat and breast, but elsewhere verging to velvet black; wings and tail gold green, with a changeable gloss of black on the latter; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne.

26.—WHITE-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus leucurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 307. *Lin.* i. 190. *Gm. Lin.* i. 487.

Polytmus Surinamensis, *Bris.* iii. 674. *Id. Svo.* ii. 22.

Colibri à Collier rouge, *Buf.* vi. 59. *Pl. enl.* 600. 4. *Ois. dor.* i. 128.

White-tailed Humming-bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 757. *Edw.* pl. 256. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 293.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill thirteen lines long, curved, black, paler at the base; plumage on the upper parts of the body green gold, with a copper gloss; beneath greyish white; on the breast a crescent of red; wings dark purple; the two middle tail feathers green gold; the eight others white; legs black.

Inhabits Surinam.—Linnæus's bird had the two outmost tail feathers black at the tips.

27.—RUFIOUS-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH near five inches. Bill black, an inch and a quarter long, the under mandible white, with a dusky point; plumage above dull green gold, the same on the lower part of the neck and breast; chin dusky; across the throat a large, pale, rufous patch, extending a little on each side of the neck; breast as the chin; belly and vent ash-colour; quills dusky black; the tail in this specimen wanting, except one of the outmost feathers, which is dusky within, and white on the outer web, with two or three obsolete dusky spots.

In the collection of Lord Stanley.

28.—BRIGHT-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Vert doré à Queue blanche et verte, *Ois. dor.* i. 83. pl. 41.

Bright-throated Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 287.

LENGTH near four inches and a half. Bill black above, white beneath; over the eye a white line; top of the head greenish brown; the rest of the upper parts glossy green; throat and breast gilded yellow green; upper part of the belly green gold, lower glossy brilliant grey green; under tail coverts white at the base, and gilt at the tips; tail rounded at the end; mixed green and white on the margins, but the two middle feathers wholly green; legs yellowish.

29.—BLACK-STREAKED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill one inch and a quarter long, from the gape, black; plumage above, wings, and tail coverts fine glossy green; sides of the breast, belly, and under wing coverts the same; under parts from the chin to vent dusky white; under tail coverts pale ash, fringed with white; down the middle, from the chin to vent, a narrow streak of black, broadest on the throat, and in some lights appears tinged with green, the feathers being margined at the tips with that colour; tail a trifle rounded, one inch long, the two middle feathers deep glossy green throughout, all the others fine chestnut purple, varying with different lights, for three-fourths of the length, the rest steel black, more or less tipped with white, most so on the outmost feather; legs black.

In the collection of Lord Stanley. I have observed another specimen, not unlike the above, with the throat and fore part of the neck white; down the middle a black stripe from chin to the breast only.

30.—SPOTTED-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

- Trochilus punctulatus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 306. *Gm. Lin.* 488.
Polytmus punctulatus, *Bris.* iii. 669. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 21.
 Le Bec-fleurs peint, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 298.
 Zitzil, ou Colibri piqueté, *Buf.* vi. 50. *Ois. dor.* i. 21. pl. 7.
 Hoizit-ziltototl, •*Fern. Mex.* 705.
 Punctulated Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 303.
 Spotted Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 755.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill black, thirteen lines and a half long; plumage in general green gold; but the throat, neck before, and wing coverts are marked with small white spots; quills violet-brown; tail greenish brown, tipped with white.

Inhabits Mexico. That in the *Ois. dor.* is no more than four inches long, and has only the throat and belly dotted with white.

31.—MANGO HUMMING-BIRD.

- Trochilus Mango*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 307. *Lin.* i. 191. *Gm. Lin.* i. 491. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 71.
Polytmus Jamaicensis, *Bris.* iii. 679. t. 35. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 24.
Guainumbi minor rostro nigro, *Raii*, 83. 5. *Will.* 167. 5. *Id. Eng.* 235. 5.
 Colibri du Mexique, *Pl. ent.* 680. f. 2. female. *Id.* f. 3. male.
 Plastron noir, *Buf.* vi. 59. *Ois. dor.* i. p. 20. pl. 7.
 Mango Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 758. *Alb.* iii. pl. 49. b. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 294.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill one inch, slightly curved, blackish; head and upper parts green gold, glossed with copper; throat and under parts bright velvet black, separated from the green gold on the upper parts by a stripe of very shining blue, which arises at the corners of the mouth, and extends on each side of the neck and breast; thighs brown; vent white; under tail coverts

violet brown; quills and greater wing coverts the same; the two middle tail feathers black, with a violet gilded gloss; the rest purplish chestnut, margined with steely black all round; legs black.

The female has the upper parts of the body and wings as the other sex, also the chin and throat, but the breast and belly are black; tail the same, but the outer feathers with brown ends, the two middle ones wholly green, like the upper parts of the body.

Inhabits Mexico, Brasil, and Saint Domingo. Albin adds, Jamaica; builds the nest in the Physic Nut Tree,* composed of cotton, and lays two white eggs, as large as neas.

A.—Trochilus Mango, *Ind. Orn.* i. 307. 20. β .

Largest, or blackest Humming-Bird, *Raii*, 187. 43. *Stoan. Jam.* 308. 40.

Purple-tailed Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 296. pl. 40. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 333.

Mango Humming-Bird; *Gen. Syn.* ii. 759. 18. A.

LENGTH four inches. Bill one inch, somewhat curved, and black; upper part of the body greenish black, the ends of the feathers margined with copper, not very brilliant, only appearing glossy in certain lights; the general hue being dusky black; chin, fore part of the neck, and breast, purple and glossy; down the middle of the whole way from the chin a stripe of black; belly dusky; on each side of the vent a small white tuft; the two middle feathers of the tail and its coverts gilded greenish black, the others purple, glossed with copper, margined at the tips with black; legs black.

Inhabits Jamaica, from whence I have received several specimens, as well as seen them in other collections, and have supposed the two last described to be Varieties of each other, nor has any one spoken positively to their being distinct.

The circumstance of keeping Humming-Birds alive in their own climate, by means of sugar and water, is well authenticated, and the

* *Jatropha gossypifolia*, & *curcas*, *Lin.*

following fact is also well attested. A young Gentleman, a few days before he sailed from Jamaica for England, met with a female Humming-Bird sitting on the nest and eggs, and cutting off the twig, he brought all together on board. The bird became sufficiently tame, so as to suffer herself to be fed with honey and water during the passage, and hatched two young ones. The mother, however, did not long survive, but the young were brought to England, and continued for some time in the possession of Lady Hamond. The late Sir H. Englefield, Bart. and Hans Sloane Stanley, Esq. both witnesses of the circumstance, informed me, that these little creatures readily took honey from the lips of Lady H. with their bills; one of them did not live long, but the other survived at least two months from the time of their arrival. I am not positive of its being the precise species I have arranged it under, but am inclined to think so, from the description of the parent bird, and especially as it is the most common one found in that Island.

32.—NEGRO HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus ater, Maxim. Trav. i. p. 322.

LENGTH five inches. Bill slightly curved; body nearly black, only in some places of a shining grey and copper-colour; sides under the wings, rump, and tail, white; on the last a border of a violet-colour, the middle feathers varying with dark green, and steel blue.

Inhabits Brazil; described as above by Prince Maximilian, who esteems it a species not before described.

33.—BLACK-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus holosericeus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 305. *Lin.* i. 191. *Gm. Linn.* i. 491. *Borowsk.* ii. 158. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 71.

Mellivora Mexicana, *Gerin.* iv. t. 404.

Polytmus Mexicanus, *Bris.* iii. 676. t. 35. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 22.

Avis auricoma Mexicana, *Seba*, i. t. 99. 4? *Klein*, 107. iii. 3. *N.* 108. 18.

Colibri vert et noir, *Buf.* vi. 53. *Ois. dor.* i. 19. pl. 6.

Black-bellied Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 754. *Edw.* pl. 36. *Bancr. Guian.* 109.

Shaw's Zool. viii. 307.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill one inch or more; head, neck, back, and wing coverts, gilded green; breast, belly, sides, and thighs, shining black, with a reddish tinge; across the breast a band of blue; on the lower belly another of white, but smaller; tail even at the end, deep black, with a polished steel gloss; legs black.

Edwards has figured another in the same plate, which he supposed to be the female, and differed only in wanting the white mark on the belly, but there is a spot of white on each side of it.

Inhabits Mexico and Guiana.

A.—*Colibri à ventre noir*. *Ois. dor.* i. *Sup.* 119. pl. 65.

Length three inches and three quarters. Bill one inch, black; head, and upper parts of the body gilded green; neck, breast, and belly, purplish black; lower belly white; wings and tail black.

This is thought to be the female of some species unknown, but appears to have some relation to the Black-bellied one.

B.—In Mr. Bullock's Museum is a fine specimen, which may be referred to the above; length four inches and a half. Bill curved,

black, and one inch long; head, neck, body above, and wing coverts, fine gilded green; on the breast a large glossy blue patch; belly black, in some lights with a dark green gloss; vent white; under tail coverts long, deep glossy green, with blue ends; quills dusky; tail rounded, the feathers remarkably broad, and roundish at the ends; the two middle ones sensibly hollowed out at the tips; legs black.

34.—WAVE-BREADED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill nearly one inch, black, the upper mandible curved at the tip; plumage above green gold, beneath mixed white and glossy green in waves; middle of the belly white; under tail coverts purplish steel-colour, with white tips; the tail even at the end, the two middle feathers glossy green, and broader than in most of the Genus, the rest purplish steel black; the exterior from the base to the middle white on the outer web, the end also white, continuing as a fringe wholly round the tip; ends of the feathers square or very little pointed; quills dusky purple; legs dark, covered with down.

In the Museum of Mr. Bullock; it appears in imperfect feather, and has the size, shape of bill, and colour of the upper parts of the plumage, not unlike the Black-bellied Species, of which it may be probably the female, if not the young bird.

35.—RUFIOUS-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Brasiliensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 308

——— *hirsutus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 490.

Polytmus Brasiliensis, *Bris.* iii. 670. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 21.

Guainumbi minor rostro incurvo, *Raii*, 83. *Will.* 166. 4. *Id. Engl.* 234. 4. *Marcgr.*

Bras. 197.

Colibri à ventre roussatre, *Buf.* vi. 63.

——— à pieds vetus, *Ois. dor.* i. pl. 20. *Id. Sup.* 122. pl. 68. jeune.

Rufous-bellied Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 760. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 302.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill one inch and a half long, under mandible yellow at the base, and black at the tip; upper part of the body green gold, glossed with copper, beneath rufous white; quills violet brown; tail blackish, with a cast of green, and tipped white; legs covered with feathers to the toes, yellowish white; toes black.

Inhabits Brazil.—The young bird has a dusky crown, the rest of the upper parts of the plumage green gold; from chin to vent dull rufous; quills dusky; tail blue, fringed at the end with white; legs downy, white.

A.—*Colibri à pieds vetus*, *Ois. dor.* i. pl. 20. 2d fig

In this all the under parts are pale rufous yellow; two-thirds of the tail ferruginous, then black, with the tips white; exterior feather brown.

B.—*Trochilus Brasiliensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 308. 23. β.

Rufous-bellied Humming-bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 761. 21. A.

Length three inches and a half. Bill one inch and a half long, black, yellowish beneath; plumage above green gold, beneath rufous, towards the vent very pale; from the base of the bill a

yellowish white stripe, passing under the eye, and growing broader, expands into a roundish spot over the ears; the two middle tail feathers dusky, the rest dusky at the base, the end half rufous; all of them tipped with white; legs yellowish, claws black.

In the collection of General Davies.

In Mr. Bullock's Museum is one, probably a young bird. In this the chin, throat, and as far as the breast, are pale cinnamon; the rest of the body beneath dark coloured; the two middle tail feathers longer than the rest.

• 36.—ASH-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 308. *Gm. Lin.* i. 490.

Colibri à ventre cendré, *Ois. dor.* i. 18, pl. 5.

Ash-bellied Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 759. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 297.

LENGTH six inches. Bill thirteen lines long, a little bent, and black; under mandible yellow almost to the tip; plumage on the body above fine glossy green, beneath ash-colour; quills dusky; tail rounded at the end, the two middle feathers green; the next on each side black; the three outer ones steel black at the base, the end half white, deepest on the outer feather; legs black.

From South America.—Sir Joseph Banks.

37.—HARLEQUIN HUMMING-BIRD.—PL. LXXVI.

Trochilus multicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 308. *Gm. Lin.* i. 490.

L'Arlequin, *Ois. dor.* i. 69, pl. 123.

Harlequin Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 760. *Id. Sup.* 135. pl. 111. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 81. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 311.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill bent, one inch and a quarter in length, and brown; crown of the head, chin, breast, and



Harlequin Humming Bird

middle of the back green; from the bill, through the eye, a fine blue stripe, passing almost to the nape; the lower part of this edged with black; upper parts of the body and wings brown; belly and vent the colour of cinnabar, but not glossy, like the rest of the plumage; tail even at the end, and brown; legs pale brown.

A specimen of this is in the British Museum, but without any history annexed.* Among the drawings of General Davies is one, measuring five inches. The colours of the plumage much the same, except that beneath the black, at the back of the neck, is a narrow band of blue green; the wing coverts, and upper part of the back, incline to green, and under part of the tail to purple.

In the *Ois. dor.* the figure is without the black under the blue nape, and the tail seems longer than in my figure.

38.—CRIMSON-HEADED BLUE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cyaneps, *Ind. Orn.* i. 309.

——— *venustissimus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 490.

Polytmus Mexicanus cyaneus, *Bris.* iii. 681. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 24.

Avic. Mexicana cyaneo colore venustissima, *Seba*, i. 102. t. 65. 3. *Klein*, 107. iii. 2.

Colibri bleu, *Buf.* vi. 61. *Ois. dor.* i. 125. *Shaw's Zook* viii. 292.

Crimson-headed blue Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 762.

HALF as large as a Wren. Head, throat, and under part of the body, to the middle of the belly, like crimson velvet, with different glosses, as they are exposed to different lights; back blue; wings black.

* It has been suggested to me, that this is no other than a bird made up by the ingenuity of some whimsical person, who has fabricated it from the feathers of others; but which, by every attention paid to it, I cannot detect; yet should it prove to be so, it is not the only deception among the many thousands of Natural History Curiosities in the place, where it is yet to be seen: for instance,—The *Papilio Ecclipsis*, first figured in the 10th plate of the first Decade of *Petiver's Gazophylaceum*, was taken by him from a specimen in the

Inhabits Mexico; the above description from Du Tertre. Seba's account merely says, that it has a long bill, issuing from a small head, and bent as in the Humming-Bird.* The bill, however, appears pointed in the figure.

39.—ADMIRABLE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Thaumantias, *Ind. Orn.* i. 309. *Lin.* i. 190. *Gm. Lin.* i. 489.
Guainumbi minor toto corpore aureo, *Raii*, 83. 6. *Will.* p. 167. *Mareg. Bras.* 197.
Polytmus, *Bris.* iii. 667. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 20.
Mellisuga Ronckje dicta, *Seba*, i. 95. t. 59. 5. *Klein*, 106. III.
Le petit Colibri, *Buf.* vi. 64. *Pl. enl.* 600. 1.
 Admirable Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 763. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 285.

THIS is only two inches and ten lines in length. Bill eleven lines long, black, beneath white; colour of the plumage wholly greenish violet, except the wings, which are brown; on the lower part of the belly a spot of white; tail thirteen lines long, the two middle feathers bright green gold, glossed with copper; the others the same, edged with white; the outer one entirely white on the outer web; legs black.

Inhabits Brazil, and other parts of South America.

British Museum; from Petiver it was received by Linnæus into the *Syst. Naturæ*; (a) and again, is to be found in the *Amæn. Acad.* V. vi. p. 406. and from these authorities adopted by Fabricius, (b) who, on the alleged authority of De Geer, says, it came from America.—But it so happens, that on careful inspection, it proves to be no other than the *Papilio Rharnni*, or Brimstone Butterfly, found every where in Europe, having the large additional blue-black spots artfully painted upon the wings, insomuch as to deceive, upon a cursory view, most people,

(a) *Syst. Nat.* Tom. i. p. 765. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 2273.

(b) *Fab. Sp. Ins.* T. ii. p. 50.

* Minusculo è capitello rostrum porrigitur longum, incurvum, quali Mellivoræ gaudent.

40.—YELLOW-FRONTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus flavifrons, *Ind. Orn.* i. 309. *Gm. Lin.* i. 489.

Colibri à front jaune, *Ois. dor.* i. p. 127.

Yellow-fronted Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 763. *Gen. of Birds.* 62. pl. 8. f. 1.
Shaw's Zool. viii. 312.

FOREHEAD yellow ; body and wing coverts green ; primaries and tail black.

Inhabits America.

41.—PURPLE-CROWNED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus torquatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 309.

——— *purpuratus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 487.

Colibri pourpré à Collier bleu, *Ois. dor.* i. p. 127.

Purple-crowned Honey-Sucker, *Gen. of Birds*, 63. t. 8. f. 2.

——— Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 764. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 313.

CROWN purple ; throat green ; round the whole of the lower part of the neck a collar of rich deep blue : back green : wings and tail deep purple ; the last forked.

Inhabits South America.

42.—ORANGE-HEADED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus aurantius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 310. *Gm. Lin.* 489.

Colibri à tête orangé, *Ois. dor.* i. 127.

Orange-headed Honey-Sucker, *Gen. Birds*, 63. t. 8. f. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 313.

HEAD orange ; throat and breast yellow ; back and belly deep brown ; wings purple ; tail bright ferruginous.

The three last copied from Mr. Pennant's *Genera of Birds*.

43.—BLUE-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus gulatis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 310. *Mill. Illustr.* t. 20. *Å. Gm. Lin.* i. 491.
Grimpereau jaunâtre, *Ois. dor.* ii. p. 58.

SIZE not said; probably about three inches. General colour yellowish; throat and rump blue; belly white; wings and tail black.

Inhabits America.

44.—LITTLE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus exilis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 310. *Gm. Lin.* i. 484.
Petit Colibri de la Guiane, *Ois. dor.* i. 125.
 Humming-Bird of a black colour, *Bancr. Guian.* 166.
 Little Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 764. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 315.

THIS, according to Bancroft, is only one inch and a half in length, and weighs frequently less than 50 grains. Bill black, a little bent at the end, and half an inch long; body greenish brown, with a red, shining, inimitable gloss; the head is crested with a small tuft, which is green at the bottom, but of a sparkling gold-colour at top; quills and tail fine black.

Inhabits Guiana; the velocity of its flying said to be so great, that the eye can scarcely keep pace with its motion.

45.—STREAKED-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH four inches. Bill half an inch long, black; plumage above green-gold, below dusky white, inclining more to dusky on

the belly; on the sides of the neck a broad, triangular, streak of black, beginning in a point on the side of the chin, and ending in another point on the side of the breast; also two or three spots of black on the sides of the belly, before the thighs; the quills and tail dusky; legs black.

From the drawings of Mr. Woodford.

WITH STRAIT BILLS.

46.—BROAD-SHAFTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus latipennis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 310.

——— *campylopterus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 499.

Oiseau-mouche à larges tuyaux, *Buf.* vi. 35. *Pl. enl.* 672. 2. *Ois. dor.* i. 51. pl. 21.

Le Bec-fleurs blanc en dessous, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 297?

Broad-shafted Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 765.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill one inch long, black; plumage above glossy green, beneath pale ash-colour; quills dusky; three of the outer ones broad in the shafts, and bent in the middle, giving that part the appearance of a sabre; the tail even at the end, scarcely one inch and a quarter long; the two middle feathers are green; the others steely black; the outer one white from the middle to the end; the next the same for about one quarter of the length from the tip; quills long in proportion, and reach almost to the end of the tail; legs dusky.

In the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, who received it from Berbice, by the name of Kama-bimiti.

One, supposed to be a young bird, had the green on the upper surface inclining to brown; all beneath ash-colour; the outer tail

feather white for one-third of the length from the tip; three of the quills broad, and bent as in the former.

In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden, of Clapham.

In the possession of Gen. Davies was a bird, answering in colour to the above, but the quills formed as in others of the Genus, being neither broad, nor curved; the two outer tail feathers white half way from the end. This may probably be a female.

M. d'Azara also mentions one, which coincides much in colour of plumage; but he is silent in respect to the broad and curved shafts of the outer three quills, which is a strong characteristic of the species.

47.—CURVE-WINGED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH five inches and a half. The bill, from gape to tip, almost one inch and a quarter, dusky; general colour of the plumage fine glossy green; chin and throat deep blue, but not glossy; quills and tail dusky; base of the greater quills darker, the three outer ones shaped as in the Broad-shafted; tail nearly even at the end, one inch and a half in length; the three outer feathers wholly white; wings shorter, and do not quite reach one-third on the tail; the legs are dusky.

Inhabits Cayenne; in the collection of General Davies.

In another, seemingly allied to the last, the upper parts are dull brownish green; all beneath ash-colour; the quills dusky brown, without any violet tinge; the two middle tail feathers green; the others dusky half way from the base, the rest of the length white; the two outer wholly white.

In the collection of Mr. Thompson.

The whole of the above described seem to vary too much from each other to form merely one species; we have therefore ventured to suppose them different. In the Broad-shafted one the tail is shorter

in proportion, and the quills reach to the end of it; but in the Curved-winged, the tail is so long, and the quills so short, as only to reach to about one-third: independent of two or three of the outer tail feathers being white, the whole of their length; which, in the Broad-shafted, are only so for half way from the tip; also in the Curved-winged, supposed to be a complete bird, the chin and throat are of a fine blue colour.

In the elegant Museum of Mr. Bullock, I observed two Humming-Birds, with the shafts of the three outer quills broad. In the first, which is five inches long, the bill is a trifle bent; plumage in general green; from the chin to the breast fine, deep, glossy blue; shafts of the three outer quills broad, flattened, and bent; the two middle tail feathers green; the others rufous, with the ends steel-coloured.

The other with the bill more strait, one inch long; the plumage green, beneath ash grey; the two middle tail feathers are green; the others deep blue, with a gloss of steel; the three outmost with greyish white ends, the exterior having most white: in this the shafts of the quills are more broad, and stouter than in others of the Genus, but neither flattened, curved, nor bent; probably a female.

48.—SATIN-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH full five inches. Bill one inch long, and black; the general colour of the plumage black, with a greenish gloss on the wing, rump, and tail coverts; sides over the thighs, and vent white, communicating with each other; under tail coverts black; the quills dusky black; the two middle tail feathers black; the four others, on each side, pure satin white, with the ends violet black; in shape the tail is hollowed out in the middle, as in the White-bellied Species, and the wings, when closed, reach rather beyond the end of it; the legs black.

Inhabits South America.—A fine specimen in the collection of Mr. Bullock.

49.—WHITE-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus mellivorus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 310. *Lin.* i. 193. *Gm. Lin.* i. 499. *Borowsk.* ii. 159.
Mellisuga Surinamensis torquata, *Bris.* iii. 713. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 35. *Gerin.* iv. t. 406. 1.
 Oiseau-mouche à Collier, dit la Jacobine, *Buf.* vi. 34. *Pl. enl.* 640. 2. *Ois. dor.* i.
 55. pl. 23.

White-collared Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 320.

White-bellied Humming-Bird. *Gen. Sum.* ii. 765. *Edu.* pl. 38. 1.

LENGTH four inches two lines. Bill ten lines long, and black; head, throat, and neck blue, glossed with rich gold-colour; back, rump, scapulars, upper tail, and lesser wing coverts, green gold, glossed with copper; at the back of the neck a large spot of white; breast, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, white; greater wing coverts and quills violet brown; the tail a trifle forked, the two middle feathers like the back, the others white, margined deeply at the ends with black, which colour also slightly fringes the outer web, except in the exterior feather, which is only margined at the end, but deeper than the rest; shins a little feathered; toes black.

Inhabits Surinam.—In a specimen in my possession the tail appears to have twelve feathers. Brisson says, there are ten in number, and that the two middle ones were green gold and others white; but there are ten white feathers, besides the appearance of two green gold ones in the middle, which on examination prove to be merely the elongated coverts; and equal the rest in length; the quills extend beyond the end of the tail; the bill is rather bent at the tip, and more pointed than in many others of the Genus. One in Mr. McLeay's collection had the name Bimiti added to it, and had a small rufous whisker on each jaw.

One, supposed to be the male, was in general glossy bluish black, instead of coppery gilded colour; but answering in other respects; and in the collection of Mr. Leadbeater is a specimen of what appears to be a young bird. In this the gilded green has a brownish mixture; the same white spot at the back of the neck; tail white, the ends of all but the outmost feather, more or less steel black; throat and breast waved with dusky; lower belly and vent dull white.

50.—SPOTTED-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus fimbriatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 312. •*Gm. Lin.* i. 493. •

Mellisuga Cayanensis gutture nævio, *Bris.* iii. 706. t. 36. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 33.

Oiseau-mouche à gorge tachetée, *Buf.* vi. 31. *Pl. enl.* 276. 2. *Ois. dor.* i. 53. pl. 22.

Spotted-necked Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 772.

LENGTH near four inches. Bill eleven lines, black, but the lower mandible is whitish, for the greater part of the length; plumage in general green gold, glossed with copper; feathers of the breast fringed with white; belly, under tail coverts, and thighs grey; all the tail feathers steel black, but the two middle ones have a copper gloss, and the rest tipped with grey; legs black.

Said in the *Ois. dor.* to be either the young or female of the last.

A.—Size of the other. Plumage above green-gold, glossed with copper; throat and fore part of the neck green-gold, the feathers margined with grey; breast, belly, vent, and under tail coverts white; vent downy; quills blue black; tail greenish black, not tipped with white.

One of these was in the Museum of Sir A. Lever; there is also a corresponding one in my own collection.

B.—Jacobine varié. *Ois. dor.* i. 56. pl. 34. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 321.

Bill black. Plumage above green-gold, mixed with blue towards the rump; chin and throat grey, blue, and white mixed; lesser wing coverts green and blue; belly and vent white; tail green-gold; all but the two middle feathers white at the ends, and rather shorter than the middle ones.

Probably a farther Variety.

C.—Length three inches and three quarters. Bill seven-eighths of an inch, strait, pale at the base beneath; plumage glossy green above; feathers of the chin and throat green at the ends, on a dusky white ground; breast and belly white and downy; quills dusky purple, tail steel blue, a little cuneiform the wings rather exceed it; legs pale.—In Mr. Mc. Leay's collection.

51.—GREEN AND BLUE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Ourissia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 311. *Lin.* i. 191. *Gm. Lin.* i. 494.

Mellisuga Surinamensis pectore cœruleo, *Bris.* iii. 711. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 34.

Emeraude Amethyste, *Buf.* vi. 27. *Ois. dor.* i. 114.

Oiseau-mouche à poitrine bleue, *Pl. enl.* 227. 3.

Green and blue Humming-Bird, *Gen. Sym.* ii. 766. *Edw.* t. 35. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 322.

LENGTH scarcely four inches. Bill ten lines and a half long, and black; head, neck, lower part of the back, rump, scapulars, and lesser wing coverts, green gold, glossed with copper; upper part of the back blue; breast and upper part of the belly the same, with a bright gold cast; lower belly and sides, thighs and under tail

coverts dull brown; greater wing coverts, quills, and tail brown; the two middle feathers not quite so long as the rest; legs black.

Inhabits Surinam.

A.—*Trochilus Ourissia*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 311. 35. β . *Gm. Lin.* i. 494. 13. β .
Gen. Syn. ii. 767. A.

Length three inches and three quarters. Bill three quarters of an inch, strait, dusky, base beneath white; head, neck, and upper parts of the body green; on the chin a pale orange spot; breast and belly blue; quills and tail dusky; legs black.

From the collection of the late Duchess Dowager of Portland. This is not improbably a young bird, and we are in doubt if not belonging to the following, rather than to the one last described.

52.—SAPPHIRE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Sapphirinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 313. *Gm. Lin.* i. 496.
Lé Sapphir, *Buf.* vi p. 26. *Ois. dor.* i. 73: pl. 35. *Id.* 105. pl. 57.
Sapphire Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 775. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 324.

ABOUT four inches long. Bill three quarters of an inch, white, with the tip black; fore part of the neck and breast rich sapphirine blue, with a violet gloss; body in general deep green gold; throat rufous; lower belly white; under tail coverts rufous, the upper bright gilded brown; tail gilded rufous, bordered with brown, the two middle feathers first rufous, then dusky, with the tips inclining to ash-colour; wings brown; legs black.

M. Audibert says, that a complete male has the head, neck, throat, and breast glossy blue, changing to violet and brown in different lights; nape, hind neck, and rump gilded copper; on the lower part of the breast, belly, and under tail coverts a polished gloss;

sides, back, and vent, white; quills and tail black; length three inches and three quarters.

One from Berbice, in the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay.

A.—Le jeune Sapphir, *Ois. dor.* i. 106. pl. 58.

Trochilus fulvifrons, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxxix.

*Orange-faced Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 172.

Length three inches and a quarter. Bill three quarters of an inch, whitish, strait except at the tip, where it is slightly bent; the head feathers a little elongated behind; general colour of the plumage dusky, inclining here and there to blue; belly wholly dusky; between the bill and eye an orange spot; chin orange; the outer margin of the wing the same the whole length; tail blue above, and orange beneath legs black.

B.—Le Sapphir, *Buf.* vi. 26. Var. *Ind. Orn.* i. 314. *Gen. Syn.* ii. 775. 39. A.

Oiseau-mouche à Gosier bleu, *Ois. dor.* i. 82. pl. 40. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 326.

In this the breast only is sapphire-colour, the rest of the body being very bright glossy green; belly white; bill the same: the bird rather smaller; tail rounded, glossy blue black. This, probably, is the female bird.

Inhabits Guiana. Other Varieties occur, but as they do not deviate much from what is said above, are not worth mentioning. Probably allied to the following.

53.—SAPPHIRE AND EMERALD HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus bicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 314. *Gm. Lin.* i. 496.

Le Saphir emeraude, *Ois. dor.* i. 75. pl. 36. *Buf.* vi. 26.

Colibri, No. 2. *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 195 ?

Le plus beau des Bec-fleurs, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 493.

Brilliant Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 327.

Sapphire and Emerald Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 775. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 325.

• THIS bird is about the middle size, and the plumage composed of two colours, the sapphire and emerald, both perfectly vivid and glossy; the sapphire occupies the head and throat, blending with the emerald; which covers the breast, stomach, round the neck, and back, glossed with gold-colour, giving it a beautiful appearance.

Inhabits Guadaloupe. Fermin's bird is green gold above; throat emerald green; breast blue, glossed with gold; and very brilliant.

One in Mr. Bullock's collection, answered to the above description: in this the quills and tail were both of a brilliant steel blue, the last most vivid, and in shape a trifle hollowed out at the end.

54.—DUSKY-CROWNED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus obscurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 314. *Gm. Lin.* i. 495.

Oiseau-mouche à tête obscur, *Ois. dor.* i. 115.

Dusky-crowned Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 776.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, dusky; top of the head, including the eyes, dusky; chin and throat glossy green; neck behind, and upper part of the back deep blue; breast, belly, and wing coverts purplish blue; middle of the back greenish; the lower part, rump, tail, and quills, dusky purple; legs black.

In the British Museum.

55.—RUBY-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

- Trochilus Moschitus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 316. *Lin.* i. 192. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. 24. *Gm. Lin.* i. 494. *Spatowsk.* i. t. 18? •
- Guainumbi major, *Raii*, 83. 8. *Will.* 167. *Id, Engl.* 232. 8.
- Mellisuga Brasiliensis gutture topazino, *Bris.* iii. 69. t. 37. 1.
- *Thaumantias dicta*, *Seba*, i. 61. t. 37. 4. *Klein*, 105. II.
- Rubis topaze, *Duf.* vi. 19. *Pl. enl.* 227. 2. *Ois. dor.* i. 62. pl. 29. 30. *Id.* 103. pl. 55. female. pl. 66. young bird. *Ferm. Surin.* ii. 196. (Colibri)
- Colibri, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxxiv.
- Trochilus with a ferruginous tail, *Bancr. Guian.* 168.
- Ruby-headed Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 329. pl. 42. f. 2. •
- Ruby-necked Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 779.

LENGTH three inches and one-third. Bill blackish; top of the head, and neck behind, bright as a ruby, and like it in colour; upper parts of the body brown, with a faint mixture of green gold; throat, and fore part of the neck, the colour of the most brilliant topaz; belly, sides, and thighs brown; on the lower part of the belly, and on each side, a spot of white; the tail rufous purple, and inclining to violet at the end; legs blackish.

The female has only a dash of the gold, or topaz, on the breast, and part of the neck, the rest of the under parts greyish white.

The young bird is brown, slightly glossed on the crown; throat and breast dusky white, with here and there a mixture of gold.

In very young birds the throat is spotted with brown; the under parts cinereous; side tail feathers fringed with green, and the ends tipped black and white.

Inhabits Brazil, Guiana, Surinam, and others parts of South America.

56.—RUBY-CRESTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus elatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 316. *Lin.* i. 192. *Gm. Lin.* i. 499.

Mellisuga Americanã gutture topazino, *Bris.* iii. 697. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 30.

Florisuga, aut *mellifera*, *Seba*, i. t. 68. f. 7. 8.—the birds with their nests.

Regulus Indicus, *Frisch*, t. 24.

Oiseau-mouche à gorge topaze, *Pl. enl.* 640. 1.

Ruby-crested-Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 780. *Edw.* pl. 344. up. fig. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 330. pl. 42. fig. 1.

BILL black; head crested, of a flame-colour, with the lustre of a ruby; throat like burnished gold, glossed with emerald; body and wing coverts dull brownish olive; quills purplish; tail cinnamon-colour, tipped with black; lower belly, and under tail coverts, cinnamon; across the middle of the belly a white line; and the bright spot on the throat divided from the neck and breast by a dusky line; legs black.

Inhabits Guiana, and Terra firma, also Cayenne, and Tobago. This has probably some relation to the last, if not differing from it in age, or sex.

57.—BROWN-CROWNED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus hypophæus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 314.

—— *striatus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 495.

Brown-crowned Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 776. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 333.

LENGTH three inches. Bill black, three quarters of an inch long; on the middle of the crown a spot of brown, reaching to the base of the bill; plumage above glossy brown, beneath dirty white; belly white; down the middle of the throat, and neck as far as the belly, a green gold stripe; quills black; tail cinnamon-coloured at the base, and dusky at the end; legs black.

In the collection of Miss Blomfield, supposed to come from Surinam.

A.—Oiseau-mouche brun gris, *Ois. dor.* i. 61. pl. 28?

Nearly four inches long. Crown brown; down the middle of the throat a streak of brown, but not glossy; tail rufous for two-thirds of the length, ends dusky black, tips of all the feathers margined with white above, but on the under side deeply tipped with the same; the two middle feathers wholly blue-black, glossed with rufous in some lights; whether this is the female of the Brown-crowned, or young of the Ruby-necked Species is not certain.

B.—This has the crown greenish brown, with a rufous streak over each eye, the streak down the middle of the throat dusky, and much broader than in the first; rump and under tail coverts pale rufous.

The whole of the above came from Tobago, and the two latter, if not females, may be in their progressive stages towards the adult state.

58.—GOLD-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus leucogaster, *Ind. Orn.* i. 315. *Gm. Lin.* i. 495.

Mellisuga Cayanensis ventre albo, *Bris.* iii. 707. t. 26. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 33.

Guainumbi prima Species, *Raii*, 82. 1. *Id.* 187. 42. *Will.* 166. *Id. Engl.* 231.

Oiseau-mouche à cravate dorée, *Buf.* vi. 25. *Pl. enl.* 672. 3.

Oiseau-mouche à gorge et ventre blanc, *Ois. dor.* i. 86. pl. 43.

Larger Humming-Bird, *Sloan. Jam.* 308. t. 264. 2.

Gold-throated Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 777. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 332.

LENGTH three inches and three quarters. Bill black, beneath to the tip white; plumage above gilded green, with a copper gloss,

beneath white; thighs brown; wings and tail dusky black, the latter with a polished steel gloss; legs and claws black.

According to Marcgrave, there is a dash of gold down the throat, not seen in *Pl. enlum.*

A.—*Trochilus maculatus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 320.

Oiseau-mouché à poitrine verte, *Ois. dor.* i. 87. pl. 44?

Patch-necked Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 136.

Bill black; crown of the head, taking in the eyes, hind part of the neck, body above, wings, and tail deep brown; irides, fore part of the neck, and all beneath white; sides of the neck marked with dusky spots, besides which is a glossy patch of crimson as large as a tare; legs black.

From the collection of drawings of Sir A. Lever.

B.—Oiseau-mouche à poitrine verte, *Ois. dor.* i. 87. pl. 44.

Length almost three inches and three quarters. Bill ten lines, yellow brown, with a black point; under mandible white; crown brown, a little gilded; the rest of the upper parts glossy green brown; throat and breast fine gold green; lower part of the breast divided by a narrow white streak, which grows broader on the belly; under tail coverts gilded grey; the two middle tail feathers green bronze; the sides terminated by a rufous border; legs brown.

This is found at Cayenne, and supposed to be either a Variety, or young bird.

C.—Length three inches and three quarters. Bill three quarters of an inch, black, the under mandible pale; plumage above gilded green; beneath the chin amethystine blue; the rest of the neck before to the breast, most vivid emerald, with a slight gloss of blue

in some lights; belly the same, but more green; across, between the legs, white; vent glossy green; quills and tail steeply blue, the latter much darker, in shape a trifle hollowed out at the end, scarcely to be called forked; the wings reach a trifle beyond the end of it; legs brown.

Inhabits Berbice.—In the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, and has simply the name Bimiti applied to it, as well as several others in the same collection.

59.—GREY-BELLIED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Pegasus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 315. *Lin.* i. 192. *Gm. Lin.* i. 495:
Mellisuga Cayanensis ventre griseo, *Bris.* iii. 709. t. 36. 4. *Id.* Svo. ii. 34.
 Grey-bellied Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 778. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 332?

THIS is green gold above, and grey beneath. Bill seven lines and a half long, black; the tail has the lower half like the back, the end half purple black; side feathers grey at the tips; legs feathered to the toes with grey brown; toes black.

Inhabits Cayenne.—Buffon supposes it to be the female of the last species; but in the opinion of Brisson and Linnæus it is distinct.

In the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay, is one greatly similar; length three inches and three quarters. Bill nine lines; four of the middle tail feathers are shorter than the others, but the two middlemost are shortest of any; the three outer are first green, then steel blue, of which the two outmost are tipped with dull white, the third only pale at the tip; legs feathered to the toes.

Inhabits Berbice; received from thence by the common name of Bimiti.

60.—LITTLE BROWN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus ruber, *Ind. Orn.* i. 315. *Lin.* i. 195. *Gm. Lin.* i. 490.

Mellisuga Surinamensis, *Bris.* iii. 741. *Id. Svo.* ii. 30. *Klein*, 106. VI? *Gerin.* 168.

Oiseau-mouche pourpré, *Buf.* vi. 24. *Ois. dor.* i. 117.

Little Brown Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 778. *Edw.* i. pl. 31. *Bancr. Guian.* 168.

Shaw's Zool. viii. 351.

LENGTH about three inches and a quarter. The bill ten lines, black, beneath flesh-coloured, with a black tip; plumage above dull brown, mixed with yellow brown; beneath pale chestnut, with some blackish spots on the breast; on each side of the head, beneath the eyes, a longitudinal band of dull brown; the two middle tail feathers brown; the others violet brown; legs black.

Inhabits Surinam and Guiana, and, contrary to all others of the Genus, is without any gloss on the plumage.

61.—TOBAGO HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Maugæus, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 73.

Oiseau-mouche Maugé, *Ois. dor.* i. 77. pl. 37. male. 38. female.

LENGTH three inches seven lines. Bill black above, yellow beneath; the plumage above gilded green, beneath the same, but brighter, with reflections of blue and violet; lower belly white; the quills and tail velvet black; the latter glossed with violet, and forked; the outer feathers fourteen lines long; the middle ones very short; the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle; legs black.

The female is green above, beneath white, mixed with green on the breast; quills and tail dusky black; the latter forked, the feathers fringed with gold, and tipped with white.

Inhabits Porto Rico.

- A.—*Trochilus Tobagensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 316. *Gm. Lin.* i. 498.
 Oiseau-mouche de Tobago, *Ois. dor.* i. 114.
 Tobago Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 781. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 350.

Length four inches. The bill dusky, beneath yellow; head, neck, back to the middle, and beneath to the belly, glossy green; the rest of the back, rump, and wing coverts, copper green; across the lower belly a white bar; thighs white; vent pale brown; quills and tail blue black, the last somewhat forked; legs black.

I received this from Tobago. M. Audibert thinks it the former, or a Variety of the last.

62.—GUIANA HUMMING-BIRD.

- Trochilus Guianensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 317. *Gm. Lin.* i. 498.
 Oiseau-mouche de la Guiane, *Ois. dor.* i. 116.
 Small green and crimson Humming-Bird, *Bancr. Guian.* 168.
 Guiana Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 781.

THIS is little more than two inches long. Bill black, long, and slender; feathers of the neck, back, and upper edges of the wings, beautiful pea green; top of the head crested with a small variable, crimson tuft; the breast also is crimson; the long feathers of the wings and tail green, crimson, and dark purple; the head small; eyes small, round, black, and shining.

This, according to Mr. Bancroft, is most frequent in Guiana, and peculiar to it.

63.—BLACK AND BLUE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Bancrofti, *Ind. Orn.* i. 317.

———— *cyanomelas*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 498.

Le Noir bleu, *Ois. dor.* i. 116.

Black and blue Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 782.

• THIS is said to be twice the size of Mr. Bancroft's Black Species. The large feathers of the wings and tail, of a beautiful shining black; those of the throat and breast reflecting a variety of shades, in different lights; the colour of the body is not mentioned, but we may suppose it to be black and blue, from the title, though in what proportion we are at a loss to guess.

This Species is common to many places in Terra Firma, and the Caribbee Islands.

64.—CARBUNCLE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus carbunculus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 317. *Gm. Lin.* i. 498.

L'Escarboucle, *Buf.* vi. 28.

Carbuncle Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 782. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 333.

THIS is somewhat above the middle size. Bill covered with feathers as far as the middle; base above, and beneath, top of the head and neck, deep dull red; throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, deep ruby or carbuncle; the rest of the body velvet black; wings brown; tail deep, gilded, rufous colour.

Inhabits Cayenne, and is said to be rare.

65.—AURORA HUMMING-BIRD.

L'Escarbouclé, *Ois. dor.* i. 102. pl. 54.

BILL black, seven lines long; head red, the colour of an amaranthus; back and rump green brown; throat aurora red, changing to red; breast and belly brown black; under tail coverts white; lesser wing coverts green gold; quills purple brown; tail rufous, with violet brown ends; wings and tail even; legs black.

This seems not unlike the Ruby-necked Species, but the tail is rounded at the end, whereas, in the other, it is excavated in the middle.

66.—RACKET-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus platurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 317.

——— *longicaudus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 498.

Oiseau-mouche à raquettes, *Buf.* vi. 23. *Ois. dor.* i. 98. pl. 52.

Racket-tailed Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 782. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 316.

LENGTH two inches and a half. Body above green gold; the throat rich emerald green; wings and tail brown; the shafts of all the tail feathers very broad, and rufous white: but what most characterises this bird, is having two feathers reaching at least ten lines beyond the rest of the tail; the elongated parts without webs, but at the ends expanded into a fan-shaped tuft, having the appearance of a racket.

Described from the Cabinet of M. Mauduit; native place not known, probably South America.

One similar, in a collection for sale, had the head and neck deep green; round the breast glossy; lower part of the back white; across the breast pale green, the feathers with pale edges. Buffon says it is the two middle tail feathers which are elongated, but in the one we have seen they appear to be the two outer.

67.—FAN-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill strait, about half an inch long; plumage in general green; throat and breast the same, but exceedingly vivid; tail forked, the outer feathers on each side two inches and three quarters long, broad at the base, lessening by degrees for one inch and a half, then without any web for three quarters of an inch, and finally expanding into a large fan, nearly round in shape, and more than half an inch in diameter; the rest of the feathers sharp at the ends; the legs are greatly feathered with white down.

In Mr. Bullock's Museum.

68.—CRESTED GREEN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 317. *Lin.* i. 192. *Gm. Lin.* i. 498. *Borowski.* ii. 158. t. 24. B. *Spalowsk. Vog.* ii. t. 24. *Gerin.* iv. t. 402. 2.
Mellisuga cristata, *Bris.* iii. t. 37. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 35. *Klein*, 106. iv.
 Oiseau-mouche huppé, *Buf.* vi. 22. *Pl. enl.* 227. 1. *Ois. dor.* i. 91. pl. 47. Male.
 Crested green Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 783. *Edw.* pl. 37. *Bird & Nest.* *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 352. pl. 44.

LENGTH three inches. Bill seven lines long, black; under the bill a dirty white spot; top of the head green, ending in a blue

crest, both shining with the lustre of polished metal;* upper parts of the body dark gilded green; the under dirty grey; tail violet black, except the two middle feathers, which are like the back, and all of them most glossy on the under side; legs covered to the toes with brown feathers; toes black.

The female is smaller, and without the polished crest; plumage on the upper parts, and wing coverts green gold; beneath very pale ash-colour; quills and tail as in the male, but the three outer feathers of the latter marked with dusky white at the ends.

The nest is made of a silky, or cotton-like substance, with pieces of dead, filmy, or leafy matter, and about one inch and a half in diameter: the eggs two in number, and white.

This species is not unfrequent in various collections, and varies in respect to the crest: in some it is wholly metalline, glossy green; in others the green ending in as fine a blue: whether these differences are owing to age, or mere variety, is not said by any author.

One in my collection is without the white spot under the bill, from chin to the breast ash-colour; and from thence to vent deep dusky; in other respects like the male.

69.—CRESTED BROWN HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus pileatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 318.

————— *puniceus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 497.

Oiseau-mouche à huppe bleue, *Ois. dor.* i. 112. pl. 63.

Crested brown Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 784. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 354.

SIZE of the last. General colour dusky pale brown; quills and tail darkest; the crest as in the other, but wholly bright glossy blue, more elongated and pointed. Described from a specimen in

* In many the Crest is wholly metalline polished Green.

the British Museum, but no history annexed: it seems to be somewhat allied to the last species.

70.—VIOLET-EARED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus auritus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 311. *Gm. Lin.* i. 493.

Mellisuga Cayanensis major, *Bris.* iii. 722. t. 37. 3. *Id. Svo.* ii. 38.

Oiseau-mouche à oreilles, *Buf.* vi. 32. *Ois. dor.* i. 57. pl. xxv. xxvi.

Violet-eared Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 767. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 977.

LENGTH four inches seven lines. Bill eleven lines, black; the upper parts of the head, neck, and body green gold; beneath white; on each side of the head a band of black, from the base of the bill, passing under the eyes, and finishing behind them; behind this band, beneath the ears, a very splendid violet spot; thighs brown; four of the middle tail feathers deep blue black, the others white, and even in length, and cuneiform; wings and tail even in length; legs feathered to the toes, which are blackish; the violet spot behind the ears is composed of two tufts of feathers, and double the length of the others, being most soft, and downy, the webs very loose, and composed of five or six feathers.

The female has not these tufts, nor is the black streak under the eye so distinct as in the male.

Inhabits Cayenne.

A.—Length five inches. Bill strait, dusky; base of the under mandible white; the feathers of the crown a little elongated; loose, and green; from the corner of the mouth a purplish streak passes under the eye, after which it spreads into a broad patch, and finishes on the ears; beneath this is another patch of greenish blue, reaching to about the middle of the neck on each side; the rest of the plumage

on the upper parts of the neck, back, and wing coverts green; quills dusky; all the under parts from chin to vent white; legs dusky. This latter I found in the British Museum.

Among the drawings of Mr. Woodford are two birds, much corresponding with the above. Bill dusky, under mandible white; plumage above green gold, beneath white; through the eye a black streak, and beneath this on the ears a blue spot; tail pretty long, and cuneiform, outer feather white.

The other the same above, but the under parts marked with dusky spots; tail much elongated, and cuneiform; base green; the two middle feathers black, the rest white, marked with a black bar about the middle of its length; legs in both dusky, not in the least covered with feathers.

71.—RUBY-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus rubineus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 312.

Mellisuga Brasiliensis gutture rubro, *Bris.* iii. 720. t. 37. 4. *Id. Svo.* ii. 37.

Le grand Rubis, *Ois. dor.* i. 60. pl. 27.

Le Rubis Emeraude, *Buf.* vi. 31. *Ois. dor.* i. 114.

Oiseau-mouche à gorge rouge, *Pl. enl.* 276. 4.

Ruby-throated Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 768. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 340. 341.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill eleven lines long, and black; plumage green gold, glossed with copper on the upper parts; throat the colour of a glowing ruby, changing to green and gold in different aspects; greater wing coverts and quills rufous, with violet brown margins; the tail is also rufous, the feathers with gilded greenish brown margins; the middle ones rather shorter than the others; legs black.

Inhabits Brazil and Guiana.

A.—Length three inches and three quarters. Bill three quarters of an inch, dusky; feathers of the crown long, and tending backwards, colour a deep red purple; shoulders, and lesser wing coverts the same; body deep reddish brown; throat wholly of a fine ruby glowing colour; tail cinnamon, all the feathers tipped with dusky black; legs black.

From South America. Described from a specimen in the collection of Mr. Thompson.

B.—General colour green, crown full of feathers, of a dull dusky brown; chin and throat most splendid glowing ruby colour; wings dusky; tail ferruginous; bill and legs black.

From the drawings of General Davies.

C.—In the collection of Mr. Mc. Leay is one five inches long; general colours the same; over the thighs a white tuft; and at the inner bend of the wing some rufous feathers, which hide part of the lesser coverts; quills violet, and as long as the tail; the two middle feathers of which are dark glossy green, with steel black ends, and shorter than the next, which are wholly steel black; the rest on each side cuneiform, the outmost steel black at the base, the rest of the length rufous; the next rufous for one-third, and the third only rufous at the tip. This was named Hadalli Bimiti.

72.—RED-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Colubris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 312. *Lin.* i. 191. *Gm. Lin.* i. 492. *Klein*, 105. 1. *Bartr. Trav.* 287. *Gerin.* vi. t. 304. 1. 2. M: & F. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 74. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 10. f. 3. 4. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 66.

• *Mellisuga pectore rubro*, *Klein*, 106. V.

— *Carolinehsis gutture rubro*, *Bris.* iii. 716. t. 36. *f. 6. *Male.* f. 5. *female.* *Id.* 8vo. ii. 36.

Tomineo virescens, gutture flammeo, *Petio. Gaz.* t. 3. f. 8.

Guafnumbi, *Raii*, 82. 1. *Will.* p. 65. *Id. Engl.* 230.

• *Le Rubis*, *Buf.* vi. 13. *Ois. dor.* i. 67. pl. 31. male. *Id.* pl. 32. female.

American Tomineus, ♂r Humming-Bird, *Ph. Trans.* xvii. 769. & 815. *Cat. Car.* i.

• t. 65. *Kalm. Tr.* i. 216. *Burnab. Tr.* 17. note*

Red-throated Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 769. *Edw.* pl. 38. m. & fem. *Arct. Zool.*

• ii. No. 176. *Gen. Mag.* xx. pl. p. 175. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 66. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. 454.

Shaw's Zool. viii. 335.

LENGTH three inches and one-third; breadth three inches and three quarters. Bill three quarters of an inch; upper parts of the body green, gold, with a changeable copper gloss; the under grey; throat and fore part of the neck, of a ruby colour; in some lights as bright as fire, and viewed side-ways appears mixed with gold, but beneath of a dull garnet; the two middle feathers of the tail like the upper part of the body, the others purplish brown; the tail a trifle forked.

The female, according to Mr. Abbot, is gilded green above, white beneath; wings and tail as in the male.

These birds do not get their full plumage till the second year: the young cock has here and there a feather on the throat like the adult, which appears brown; but, if turned to the light, has the beautiful red; with the outer tail feather tipped with white; and these have been mistaken for females.—Mr. A. is clear in this matter; it is more than probable, that the reputed females of some other species are likewise young males.

This species is common in Carolina, and advances also to the more northward parts: we hear of it in Canada, as far as the Bay of Gaspé, and it is found to breed both at Halifax and Quebec. It comes into Georgia, about the 23d of March, and the female is always more scarce than the male, which sits on the extremity of the dead twig of a tree in the spring mornings, and not far from the blossoms which it sucks, often darting with great swiftness to them, especially of the Trumpet flower, Buck's Eye, &c. Mr. Abbot also adds, that it does not get the adult plumage till the second year, and that in the intermediate state the plumage varies so much, as to pass, with the unexperienced, for a different bird. The young males have here and there a feather on the throat like the adult, which appears brown, but if turned to the light shews a beautiful red, and the outer tail feather tipped with white; in this state they have been mistaken for females, and indeed the same circumstance, no doubt, has attended the reputed hens of other species.

These birds subsist entirely on the nectar, or sweet juice of flowers, and they frequent those most, which have a long tube, especially the Touch me not Balsam,* and crimson-flowered Monarda, likewise the various Convolvuli. They never settle on the flower, while extracting the Juice, but flutter continually, like bees, moving their wings quick, and making a murmuring, or humming noise, whence their name; † during this they are inattentive to what passes, and will suffer any one to come within a foot or two of the place where they are, but on being approached nearer, fly off like an arrow from a bow; are often observed to meet and contend with each other for the right to a flower, while on the wing, ‡ and in this state often come into rooms, where the windows are open, and after fighting a

* Balsamum Noli me tangere. † Whoever has seen in England the method by which the Hawk-moth takes in its nourishment, will have a just idea of that of the Humming-bird, particularly that species called Sphinx Stellatarum, or Humming-bird Moth.

‡ Often flying to a vast height perpendicularly, shrieking out at the same time with all their might,

little go out again;* when they come to a flower which is on the point of withering, or contains little or no nectar, they pluck it off as it were in anger, by which the ground is often strewed with them. The female frequently builds the nest on the middle of a branch of a tree, and it being so small, can rarely be seen unless the spectator can view it from above, and for this reason, the nests are not more frequently met with, though now and then the bird will attach the nest to some low bush, or a tobacco stalk; and I have once seen it fixed to the side of a Pod of Okra.† The nest is composed of fine cotton, or soft down, mostly collected from the leaves of the great Mullein‡ or silk Grass,§ varying the texture by sometimes using flax, hemp, hair, &c. the outside, for the most part, composed of green moss, or lichen, growing on the bark of the peach trees, &c. the eggs are oblong, white, and two in number, of the size of a pea, not bigger at one end than the other; as they neither feed on insects nor fruit, they cannot long be kept in confinement, though they have been preserved alive for several weeks together, by feeding them with sugar dissolved in water. This account of the manners will, we presume, suit most, if not all birds of the Genus, for as their tongues are made for suction, it is by this method alone that they can gain nourishment; no wonder, therefore, that they can scarcely be kept alive by human artifice. ||

* They are often caught in this manner, as they first make to the ceiling, as most of the Moth tribe are seen to do.

† *Hibiscus esculentus*.

‡ *Verbascum*.

§ *Periploca*.

|| I have been informed by General Davies, that he kept these birds alive for three months, by the following method. He made an exact imitation of some of the tubular flowers with paper, fastened round a tobacco pipe, and painted of a proper colour; these were placed in the cage where these little creatures were confined; and the bottoms of the tubes filled with a mixture of brown sugar and water, as often as emptied, and he had the pleasure of seeing them perform every action; for they soon grew familiar, and took the nourishment in the same manner as when ranging at large, though close under his eye. Don Pedro Melo, Governor of Paraguay, kept some Humming-Birds, in a similar way, for four months, when they perished by neglect.—*Voy. d'Azara*. Dr. Burnaby also mentions their being kept alive for two months; the food given to them either honey or sugar, mixed with water.—*Burnab. Trav. p. 17. Note**.

A.—Trochilus Tomineo, *Lin.* i. 191. *Mus. Adolp. Fr.* ii. p. 23. *Gm. Lin.* i. 492.
12. β . *Clus. Exot.* 96.

The body of this is said to be brown, the belly white, and with very little gloss; quills rusty brown; tail feathers brown, towards the base ferruginous, with the tips of all but the two middle ones white; it varies also in being grey beneath, instead of white.

This probably is the young female.

B.—Oiseau-mouche à gosier doré, *Ois. dor.* i. 89. pl. 46.

Length three inches and a half. Bill eight lines, black; plumage above gilded green, most so on the wing coverts; sides of the head, and all beneath dirty white, with some gilded reflections of red; tail tipped with white.

From Surinam, and is probably a Variety of the female.

C.—Rubis male jeune âge, *Ois. dor.* i. p. 70. pl. 33.

In this the chin is streaked with fine short black lines; below the ears a crimson patch or two; tail as in the female. Probably a young male in the first feathers.

Many more Varieties might be mentioned, but the above are no doubt sufficient.

Oiseau-mouche à cou moucheté, *Ois. dor.* pl. 33, seemed to M. Audibert to be a young bird: it differed chiefly in the fore part of the neck being spotted.

73.—TUFTED-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.—PL. LXXVII.

Trochilus ornatus, *Ind. Orn.* vi. 318. *Mus. Lév.* p. 130. tab. 7.

——— *auratus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 497.

Der Kolibri mit dem Halsschmuck, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 61. t. 49.

Le Hupe-col, *Buf.* vi. 18. *Pl. enl.* 640. 3. *Ois. dor.* i. 94. pl. 49. 50. 51.

Tufted-necked Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 784. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 345.

THIS elegant and singular species is scarcely so big as the Red-throated. The bill is pale; the head, and all the upper parts of the body are green gold; across the rump a rufous white band; beyond this, to the end of the tail, brown, with a bronzed appearance, but the inner webs of the feathers are rufous; the under parts of the body gilded, greenish brown, and the lower belly white; on the top of the head is a rufous crest, pretty long; but what characterises the bird is a tuft of feathers of different lengths, arising beneath the ears on each side, each consisting of fourteen feathers,* the longest above half an inch; they are narrow, rufous, and at the end of each a shining green spot; these feathers the bird is said to erect as a ruff, or depress them at will, and when in the latter state they fall on the neck on each side; the forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck, are of a rich and most metallic green-gold; and if looked at from beneath appear brown, and without gloss; quills steel black; legs black.

The female has neither the crest nor ruff, as the male; the band on the rump, and the throat both inclined to rufous; the rest of the under parts are also rufous, glossed with green; the upper part of the head, and the back as in the male, of a gold green; the base and tips of the tail feathers rufous, the rest green.

* In one Specimen we counted eighteen, and in another twenty.

Pl. LXXVII.



Tufted-necked Humming-Birds.

In the young bird the whitish band across the rump is less conspicuous, and it has not the brilliant elongated feathers of the neck, so remarkable in the adult; or at least they are very short.

Inhabits Cayenne.

74.—RUFIOUS-CRESTED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH three inches. Bill half an inch, strait, brownish dun-colour; feathers of the crown elongated, rufous, hanging a little way on the nape; plumage above green, with a gloss of polished copper; face round the chin and eye, rufous grey; throat splendid green; on the breast a rufous bar, or crescent; below this dull green, and from thence pale brown; but the thighs, and parts between are white; across the rump a dun-colour bar; lower part of the rump dull crimson, with a tinge of copper; tail coppery green, the ends of the feathers dun-colour; quills blue-black, and reach three-fourths on the tail; legs black.

One, supposed to be the female, is green above, with very little gloss of copper; all beneath dusky white, but the chin, throat, and breast, have a tinge of rufous; across the rump, as in the other bird, a dun-coloured bar, but more narrow; wings dusky green; quills and tail dusky.

The above were with many other birds in a collection brought from South America, and drawn for my use by General Davies, many years since. We have put this down as a distinct Species, not being able to ascertain any thing to the contrary, but from their having the bar across the rump, they seem allied to the Tufted-necked; and if so, they may both be young males; yet we are told, that the young bird wants the white across the rump, as well as the elongated neck feathers.

53.—RUFF-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.—PL. LXXVIII.

Trochilus collaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 318. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 75.

——— *rufus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 497.

Sassineer Sasin, *Cook's last Voy.* ii. 297. *Ois. dor.* i. 110. pl. 61. 62.

Ruff-necked Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 785. t. 35. *Id. Sup.* 135. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 177. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 343.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter. Bill three quarters of an inch, straight, black; crown of the head glossy green gold, inclining to olive; upper parts of the body pale cinnamon; between the wings a greenish gloss; throat and breast of a most resplendent ruby colour, in different lights appearing glossed with olive-green; sides of the neck the deepest; several of the feathers of that part elongated, and appear movable, as in the Tufted-necked Species; wing coverts dusky greenish; quills purplish brown; lower part of the breast, and beginning of the belly, dirty reddish white; lower belly and vent pale cinnamon; tail cinnamon, glossy, the feathers of it remarkably broad for the length; the two middle ones half an inch long, the others lessening in proportion; all of them tend to a point at the end, and are black down the middle and tips; legs black.

The female is green-gold on the upper parts, instead of cinnamon; on the throat are only spots of the glowing ruby colour; breast and vent as in the male; tail coverts green; tail as in the other sex, the two middle feathers of one colour, the rest with a white spot at the tips: the one supposed to be a young male, had the crown, back, and rump gilded green; under the eye a green brown line, spreading on the jaws; belly brown; wings and tail brown; throat coppery yellow; the long neck feathers shorter than in the full grown subject.

This species was met with in Nootka-Sound, on the coast of America, which is nearly in the same latitude north, as the Red-throated Species is found; but how far it proceeds to the south is not yet known.

Pl. LXXVIII.



Rufous-necked Humming-birds.

76.—CAYENNE HUMMING-BIRD.

- Trochilus mellisugus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 313. *Lin.* i. 192. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. 23. *Gm. Lin.* i. 494. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 73.
Guainumbi nona Species, *Raii*, 83. 9. *Will.* 167. *Id. Engl.* 232. 9.
Mellisuga Cayanensis, *Bris.* iii. 704. t. 36. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 33.
Colubri, seu *Florisuga*, *Seba*, ii. 42. t. 41. A. B. *Nest & Eggs**
Oiseau-mouche à gorge verte, *Ois. dor.* i. 80. pl. 39.
Oiseau-mouche de Cayenne, *Vert doré*, *Buf.* vi. 29. *Pl. enl.* 276. 3.
 Emerald-throated Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 342.
 Cayenne Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 773.

LENGTH two inches. Bill near three quarters of an inch, and black; plumage in general green-gold, bronzed with copper; thighs and under tail coverts grey brown; vent white; quills violet-brown; tail steel black; legs covered to the toes with brown feathers; toes black.

Inhabits Cayenne.—Buffon observes, that his specimen had the belly waved with green.

According to Vieillot, the female is three inches long, and has the colours less brilliant.—In the young bird the head, body, throat, and breast are varied with brown, black, and green-gold; belly deep brown.

77.—BLACK HUMMING-BIRD.

- Trochilus niger*, 313. *Lin.* i. 192. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* i. p. 18. *Gm. Lin.* i. 496. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 73.
Mellisuga Dominicensis, *Bris.* iii. 702. t. 36. 8. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 32.
Oiseau-mouche à ventre gris, *Ois. dor.* i. 99. pl. 53.
 Vieillot's Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 347.
 Black Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 774.

LENGTH two inches and a quarter. Bill five lines and a half, and black; the head, and upper parts brownish black, with a copper

* Authors inform us, that none of the Genus lay more than two eggs; but in Seba's plate there are five eggs, figured in the nest; which is placed on the fork of a Guava tree.

gloss; sides and thighs grey brown, glossed with the same; throat, fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, whitish grey; on the throat some minute specks; under tail coverts white; quills violet brown; tail steel black; legs covered to the toes with grey brown feathers; toes and claws black.

The female differs, in having the under parts of the body dirty grey, and the tail feathers white at the tips, except the two middle ones, which are wholly like the back. It makes the nest of cotton, forming it outwardly with lichen, and entwining it round the twig, and thorns of the citron tree, on which it mostly builds, and it is of so firm a texture, as not to be easily broken by winds. It is observed that this, as well as all others of the Genus, lays two eggs; that the hen sits twelve days, and the young are hatched on the 13th; these stay in the nest about eighteen days, after which they follow their parents. When kept in confinement, they may be fed with fine cake, made with biscuit, wine, and sugar; and it is observed, that they pass their tongue over this paste; yet we may suppose, that this alone would not long suffice for their existence, without the natural food from flowers.

The adult male has the sides of the breast and belly glossed with copper green in some lights.

Inhabits St. Domingo.

78.—BLUE-FRONTED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus frontalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 318.

— *glaucoptis*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 497.

Mellisuga Brasiliensis caudâ bifurcâ, *Bris.* iii. 724. t. 36. 5. *Id. Svo.* ii. 38.

Guainumbi major, *Raii*, 82. No. 2.

Oiseau-mouche à Queue fourchue du Bresil, *Ois. dor.* i. 116.

Marcgrave's 2d Humming-Bird, *Will. Engl.* p. 231. No. 2.

Blue-fronted Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 786.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill eleven lines, black; forehead blue, with a tinge of bright violet; top of the head green

gold; the rest of the body bright green gold, except the thighs; which are brown; vent white; quills violet brown; tail steel black, and a little forked; legs feathered to the toes; the colour brown, with whitish tips; toes brown.

Inhabits Brasil.

A.—This variety has the general plumage green, growing darker on the back, and towards the rump; but the whole head, as far as the nape above, and the fore part of the neck, and breast, are of a very lucid purple, equalling the brightest Foil in lustre; vent white; wings brown; tail white, with a black tip; bill and legs pale brown.

From the drawings of General Davies. The tail seems almost even at the end.

B.—In this the upper mandible is black, the under white; head, neck, back, upper wing and tail coverts, deep dull green; throat, breast, and vent, bright shining green; front, from the base of the bill to the eyes, blue; wings brown; tail blue; legs black. Tail not forked.

C.—Length three inches and three quarters. Bill three quarters of an inch, black; all the upper parts of the plumage green-gold, glossed with copper; chin, throat, and whole of the under parts of the body green, with a most brilliant gloss, like polished metal; vent white; wings purplish black; tail blue black.

Described from a specimen in the Collection of Mr. Thompson.

79.—WHITE-BILLED HUMMING-BIRD.

Oiseau-mouche à bec blanc, *Ois. dor.* i. 88. pl. 45. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 346.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter. Bill nine lines, white, with a black tip; head brown, with dull reflections of gold and

carmine; back brown, with some trifling reflections of gold; forehead, throat, and breast gold green, but each feather bordered with white at the tip; making it appear gilded grey; belly brown, in some lights mixed with gold; wings brown; lower belly, and under tail coverts white; quills brown, with a slight tinge of violet black; legs yellowish.

Where it inhabits is unknown: it is considered as a species not hitherto described; but is probably a young bird.

80.—LONG-BILLED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus superbus, Striped-cheeked Humming-Bird, *Nat. Misc.* Vol. 18. pl. 517.

Oiseau-mouche à long bec, *Ois. dor.* i. 107. pl. 59.

Superb Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 323. pl. 41. f. 2.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill one inch and a quarter, straight, dusky; crown and hind head blue; beneath the eye a broad black streak, and under that one of white, both growing broader as they pass backwards; chin and throat fine carmine-colour, the feathers full, appearing enlarged; from thence to the vent grey, the last nearly white; plumage in general on the upper parts gold green; quills dusky; the two middle tail feathers wholly gold green, the others only so on the outer webs; the outmost has a white spot on both webs at the tip, the next on the inner web only, and the third on the outer; legs black.

In one of these at General Davies's, there was no black streak beneath the eye, but only one of white, and a spot of the same behind the eye, with two only of the tail feathers tipped with white.

In another, the crown and hindhead were sapphire and blue; through the eyes a streak of white; chin and throat purple red, very polished, and brilliant, and the feathers projecting as in the other; throat and breast pale ash, or fine muddy grey; back, wing coverts, and tail dull green. The above seem to be Varieties of the male.

Length nearly five inches. Bill one inch and a half long, black; upper parts of the body, wing coverts, and two middle tail feathers, gilded green; beneath from chin to vent pale grey, or ash-colour; chin and throat glowing ruby-colour, in some lights appearing black, and the feathers sitting close; under tail coverts dark glossy green, with white ends; quills dusky; the two middle tail feathers glossy green, the others green from the base half way, then steely purplish black, and the three outmost marked with a white spot at the tip, deepest on the exterior feather; over the thighs and vent white; legs black.

In the collection of Lord Stanley. It is probably a female to the two others above mentioned.

A. I observe one, somewhat similar, with as long a bill, in Mr. Bullock's Museum; in this the tail is very cuneiform, blackish at the end, with white tips; and besides this, the two middle feathers extend beyond the others one inch and a quarter, and for this length wholly white. Whether this strictly belongs to the above, or any other species, we are unable to determine.

81.—BRONZE-CROWNED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH of the last. Bill one inch and a half, strait, black; crown of the head and throat gilded red bronze; plumage in general green gold; inner part of the two outer tail feathers marked with a round white spot; vent white; under tail coverts grey and white mixed.

The female is green gold, without any red on the head and throat, beneath ash-colour; tips of all the tail feathers white; throat mixed dusky and white, and a whitish streak on each side of it.

One, in the collection of Mr. Leadbeater, supposed to be a young male, was without the gilded crown.

82.—EMERALD HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH three inches. Bill half an inch, strait, dusky; plumage in general fine gilded green; tail the same, but darker in colour, and even at the end; over the thighs a patch of white; legs dusky.—In Mr. Bullock's Museum.

83.—ALL-GREEN HUMMING-BIRD

Trochilus viridissimus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 319. *Gm. Lin.* i. 496.

L'Or-vert, *Buff.* vi. 17.

Oiseau-mouche tout vert, *Ois. dor.* i. 84. pl. 42.

All-green Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 786.

THIS is a small species, being not more than two inches in length; the general colour of the plumage green gold, appearing as pure gold in some lights; the tail of a polished steely brown; vent white.

A.—Edwards's bird is very small, and the lustre brilliant; but he observes, that the belly is bluish beneath, and mentions no white.

This last in my own collection, and was received from Tobago. Such an one, among the drawings of General Davies, was near three inches long, the bill five-eighths of an inch, and black; head and back green gold; to the middle of the belly emerald colour, with a bright metalline gloss; from the middle of the belly, the thighs, and vent white; wings brown black; tail blue black.

B.—Length two inches; the upper parts green gold; the under from chin to vent white; quills and tail blue black; the last a trifle forked.

C.—*Trochilus cristatellus*, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxxix.
Gilt-crested Humming-bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 171. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 315.

Length two inches and a half. Bill straight, black; general colour of the plumage green; the top of the head furnished with a glossy, gilded, green crest; quills and tail black.

The female is greenish brown above, and dusky white beneath, with dusky spots on the breast. The nest is round, somewhat flat, composed of pappose down, as in the greater part of the Genus.

Inhabits South America, and appears to be a further Variety of the All-green Species.

84.—AMETHYSTINE HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Amethystinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 319. *Gm. Lin.* i. 496. *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 74.
Oiseau-mouche Amethyste, *Buf.* vi. 16. *Ois. dor.* i. 115.
Petit Oiseau-mouche à Queue fourchue, *Pl. enl.* 672, f. 1.
Amethystine Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 787. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 328.

SIZE of the Red-throated Species. Upper parts of the body green gold; the under marbled with greyish white and brown; throat, and fore part of the neck, bright amethyst; but if viewed from below appearing of a purplish brown; wings rather short; tail forked.

Inhabits Cayenne: it seems related to the Blue-fronted Species.

85.—BLUE-HEADED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus cyanocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 319. *Molin. Chil.* 218. *Id. Fr. Ed.* 227.
Gm. Lin. i. 496.
Oiseau-mouche cyanocephale, *Ois. dor.* i. 115.
Blue-headed Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 172.

THIS is said to be of the size of a Hazel-nut, but the tail is three times the length of the body. The bill strait, pointed, and whitish;

the head gilded blue; back glossy green; belly yellowish red; the feathers of the wings blue, varied with purple.

Inhabits Chili.

86.—GILT-TAILED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill straight; plumage above green, throat and fore part of the neck more brilliant; vent and over the thighs white; quills and tail above dusky, with a copper tinge; but the under parts of the feathers of the latter of a fiery, gilded copper colour.—In Mr. Bullock's Museum.

87.—CURVE-BILLED HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus Recurvirostra, Swainson, No. 21.

SIZE of the last. Bill black, straight, near the tip both mandibles recurved, the inferior one most so; plumage in general green gold, paler beneath; chin, throat, and breast fine glossy emerald green; down the middle of the belly a stripe of black, sides over the thighs white; tail even, the two middle feathers dull greenish blue, the rest copper brown, but beneath glowing topaz-colour. This was in the collection of Mr. Bullock, and seems to coincide greatly with the last, or Gilt-tailed; probably it may differ only in sex; but how far the formation of the bill may be a distinguishing character seems to be uncertain.

88.—BLUE-NECKED HUMMING-BIRD.

SIZE minute; length two inches and a half. Bill scarcely one inch, strait, black; head, neck, and breast emerald green; hind part of the neck lilac blue; back brown; belly brownish white; wings brown black; tail rufous.

89.—YELLOW-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

SIZE and length same as the last. Bill five-eighths of an inch, dusky, straight; plumage in general pale cinnamon, beneath paler; chin and throat fine gilded yellow; quills dusky brown.

The two last from the drawings of General Davies.

90.—LEAST HUMMING-BIRD.

Trochilus minimus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 320. *Lin.* i. 193. *Gm. Lin.* i. 500. *Molin. Chil.* 218.

Id. Fr. Ed. 226. *Borowsk.* ii. 159. *Klein, Stem.* 23. t. 24. f. 1. 2. *Spalowsk.* ii. t. 21. *Gerin.* iv. t. 402. 1.

Trochilus minutulus, *Vieill. Am.* ii. p. 100.

Mellisuga, *Bris.* iii. 695. t. 36. f. 1. *Id. Svo.* ii. 29.

Le plus petit Oiseau-mouche, *Buf.* vi. 11. pl. 1. *Pl. enl.* 276. 1. *Ois. dor.* i. 113. pl. 64.

Guainumbi minor corpore toto cinereo, *Raii*, 83. 7. *Id. 7ma. Species*, p. 87. 44. *Will.* p. 167.

Der kleinste Kolibri, *Schmid, Vog.* p. 61. t. 44.

Least Humming-Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 788. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 307. t. 264. 1. *Brown. Jam.* 475. *Will. (Engl.)* 132. 7. *Edw.* pl. 105. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 489. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 355.

HOWEVER small some of the foregoing may appear, they will be far surpassed by the present, in respect to diminutiveness; small indeed, since it gives way, both in weight and dimensions, to more than one species of bees! Sir Hans Sloane observes, that it weighs no more than 20 grains when fresh killed, and the total length only one inch and a quarter. The bill is black, three lines and a half in length; the upper parts of the head and body of a greenish gilded brown, in some lights appearing reddish; the under parts greyish

white; wings violet brown; tail bluish black, with a gloss of polished metal, but the outer feather, but one, on each side, is grey from the middle to the tip; the outmost wholly grey; legs brown. The female is less than the male; the whole upper side dirty brown, with a slight gloss of green; the under dirty white.

These birds are found in various parts of South America, and the Islands adjacent. I have received one from Jamaica, where they are not uncommon

91.—BANDED HUMMING-BIRD.

Bec-fleur à bande noir long de Corps, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii.
Banded Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 303.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter. Bill a trifle curved; the plumage above edged with rufous; behind each eye a small white spot, and a velvet black stripe, bounded on each side by a white one, from the corners of the bill to the tail, which is reddish violet; all but the two middle feathers tipped with white, and above the white a deep blue spot.

Inhabits Paraguay. Some birds are smaller, and have no rufous edges, or mixture on the feathers.

92.—SCALLOPED HUMMING-BIRD.

Le Colibri à ventre piqueté, *Ois. dor.* i. pl. 8.
Scalloped Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 304.

LENGTH four inches. Plumage above green-gold, beneath brown, scalloped with white; throat grey, the feathers edged with

brown; quills violet brown; two middle tail feathers green-gold; the others black, with white tips, and base white.

Inhabits South America. Supposed, by M. Vieillot, to be allied to the Mango Humming-Bird; possibly the young, in the last year's plumage.

93.—WHITE-TEMPLED HUMMING-BIRD.

Oiseau-mouche au temps blanches, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii.

White-templed Humming-Bird, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 349.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill red for half the length, the rest black; from the eyes to sides of the hindhead a white stripe, and beneath a second of black; the two outer tail feathers tipped with a whitish spot, nearly vanishing on the third feather.

Inhabits Paraguay. Both sexes alike.

94.—WHITE-COLLARED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH three inches. Bill half an inch, strait black; the plumage above gilded green; chin and throat pale rufous, with mottlings of darker, and here and there a glowing carbuncle-like feather; above the breast white, passing round the neck as a collar, but not quite surrounding it; breast and beneath green; the quills dusky; tail feathers narrow, dusky, rufous half way from the base on the inner webs; legs black; shape of the tail uncertain, as only the two exterior feathers were attached to the bird.

A specimen of the above in the collection of Mr. Bullock, and may probably be a young bird, which, in its adult state, will have the whole of the throat of a glowing carbuncle-colour.

• 95. — WHITE-VENTED HUMMING-BIRD.

LENGTH three inches and a half. Bill one inch, a trifle bent; plumage above fine green-gold; from chin to vent white; under tail coverts white; sides of the neck and body mixed and spotted with fine green gold; gills brown; tail a trifle hollowed out at the end; the middle feathers dull green, with a gilded coppery gloss; the others brownish steel black; legs black.

END OF VOL. IV.

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In Page 89, the Words "WHITE-RUMPED NUTHATCH," are inadvertently printed, instead of "WHITE-RUMPED TODY."



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