

a most brilliant blue-green, changing, according to the direction of the light, into pure pale blue, and forming a wonderfully fine contrast with the deep blue before described: the tail is of the same vivid appearance as the wings, the rump and upper division being deep-blue, the middle part pale or greenish-blue, and the tips deep-blue: the two middle feathers alone are dull green or sub-olivaceous: the tail is also perfectly even in this species, the two exterior feathers not projecting in the least degree beyond the rest: the bill is black, and the legs reddish brown. This bird is a native of many parts of India and the Indian islands, and appears to have been unnecessarily divided by Linnæus and others into two species, under the names of *Coracias Indica* and *Bengalensis*.

Var.?

Size of the Common Roller; general colour rufous, tinged with green on the back, and inclining to red beneath, with a longitudinal white streak on each feather: wings dull pale green: quills sky-blue: tail rufous-brown, rather long, but even at the end: bill black: legs dusky: head rufous, with a whitish mixture in front. Observed in Senegal by Monsr. Geoffrey de Villeneuve, and in Caffraria by Monsr. Levillant. Mr. Latham considers it as the Bengal Roller in a young or unadvanced state.

WHITE-FRONTED ROLLER.

Coracias albifrons. C. thalassina, fronte alba, dorso & scapularibus ferrugineis, humeris remigibus uropygioque caeruleis, cauda longissime forficata.

Sea-green Roller, with the front white, the back and scapulars ferruginous, the shoulders, quill-feathers, and rump blue, and the tail forked to a great extent.

Coracias Senegala. Senegal Roller. Lath. ind. orn. & syn.

Rollier du Senegal. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 328.

Swallow-tailed Indian Roller. Edwards. pl. 327.

Coracias Abyssinica. Abyssinian Roller. Lath. ind. orn. & syn.

Rollier d'Abyssinie. Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 626.

Sheregrig. Bruce's Travels. Append. p. 182.

THE size of this elegant species is rather less than that of a Jay; the colours as particularized in the specific character: the two long tail-feathers extend to the distance of five inches beyond the rest, the whole projecting part being of a fine deep blue colour: the bill is black, and the legs reddish brown. This species, like the preceding, seems to have been unnecessarily described under two different titles, and considered as constituting two distinct species, but it is impossible to collate the descriptions and figures of authors without supposing that the Abyssinian and Senegal Rollers are in reality the same.

Mr. Bruce, in the Appendix to his travels, has described and figured this species under the title of *Sheregrig*. "Its belly," says he, "and inside of its wings are of a most beautiful pale blue: the

shoulder or top of its wings a dark blue: the middle of the wing is traversed by a band of light blue: the extremity of the wing, and the largest feathers are of a dark blue: the two feathers of its tail, where broad, are of a light blue, but the long sharp single ones are of a dark blue, like the tips of the wings: its bill is strong and well made, and has a pencil of hairs as well as whiskers: round where the beak joins the head the feathers are white: the eye black and well proportioned, surrounded by a flame-coloured iris: the back is of a very light brown inclining to cream-colour, and of a cast of red: the feet are flesh-coloured and scaly, and have three toes before and one behind, each with a sharp claw."

Mr. Bruce adds, that the Abyssinian Roller of the Planches Enluménées was figured from the specimen which he himself presented to the Count de Buffon, but complains that it by no means expresses with sufficient elegance either the form or colours of the bird.

ANGOLA ROLLER.

Coracias Angolensis. C. violaceo-cærulescens, capite colloque supra viridibus, dorso ferruginco, alis cæruleis, cauda longissimis forficata.

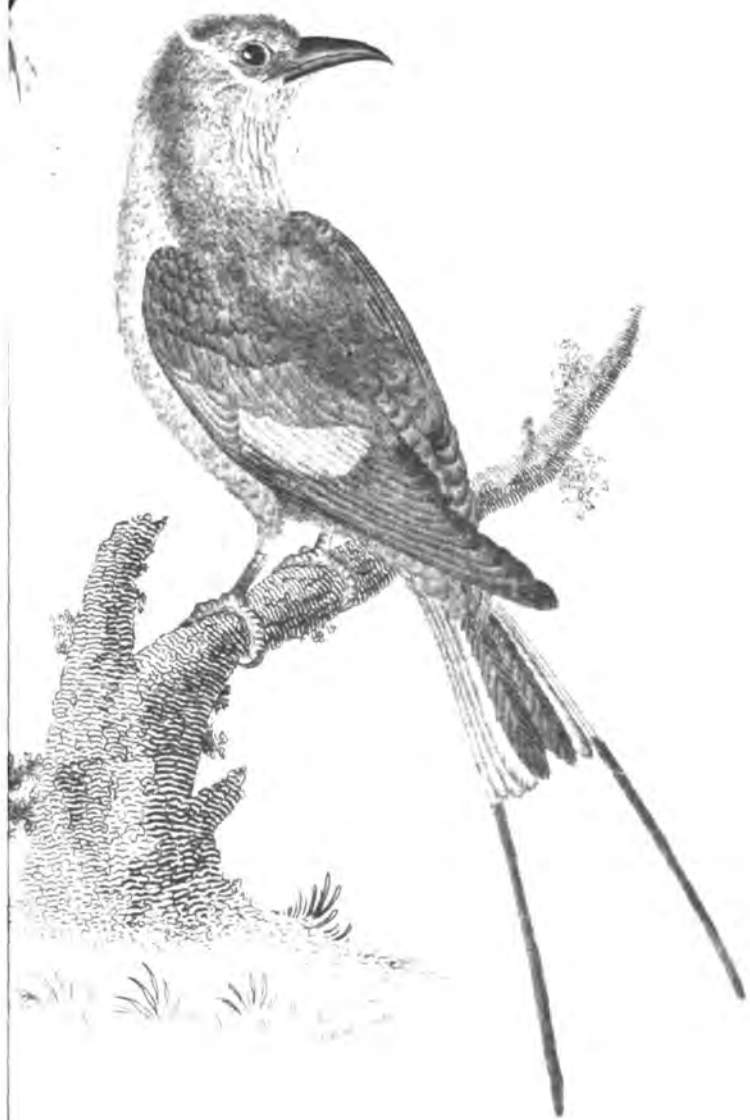
Violaceo-cærulescent Roller, with the top of the head and upper part of the neck green, the back ferruginous, the wings blue, and the tail forked to a great extent.

Coracias caudata. C. subfulva, subtus cærulescens, collo subtus violaceo pallido striato, rectricibus extimis longissimis. Lath. Syst. Nat.

Le Rollier d'Angola. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 88.*

Long-Tailed Roller. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Jay: colours as expressed in the specific character: shafts of the throat and breast-feathers pale: wings very deep blue on the shoulders and quill-feathers, the larger coverts paler or blue-green, the disposition of colour being the same as in the White-Fronted Roller but darker: the two middle tail-feathers dusky with a cast of green; the two exterior feathers projecting in the form of two narrow plumes in the same proportion as in the former species: the legs are grey, and the bill blackish. Native of Angola.



ANGOLA ROLLER



CRESTED ROLLER

CRIMSON ROLLER.

Coracias militaris. C. phœnicea, remigibus caudaque nigris.

Crimson Roller, with black wings and tail.

Coracias militaris. Crimson Roller. Museum Leverianum.

Not. 2. pl. 3.

Le Grand Cotinga. *Levaill. ois. Amer. & Ind.*

THIS highly beautiful bird is scarcely inferior in size to a Crow, and is entirely of the richest and deepest crimson, except on the wings and tail, which are black: the edge of the shoulder is covered by a few whitish plumes, and the vent is of similar colour: the feathers on the whole bird, except on the wings and tail, are of a fibrous and silky texture, and on the back part of the head are lengthened into a slight crest: the tail-coverts are also extended to some length over the base of that part, and the hypochondrial or side feathers are of a similar nature: the bill is orange-coloured, the legs short and black. Monsr. Levaillant has given an excellent plate of this bird in his work entitled *Histoire Naturelle d'oiseaux nouveaux et rares de l'Amerique et des Indes*. Monsr. Levaillant considers it as a species of *Ampelis*, and it is remarkable that I myself, in the short description given in the *Museum Leverianum*, have observed that it may perhaps with equal propriety be referred to the genus *Ampelis* as to that of *Coracias*. Mr. Latham however, in his second supplement, has considered it as a species of *Roller*. It is a South-American bird, and is a native of Cayenne and

Surinam, where it is said to inhabit retired woods, and to be of a very wild nature, feeding on fruits and berries. Monsr. Levaillant is of opinion, from considering the structure of the bill, and the bristles with which its base is beset, that it also feeds on insects. The female, according to Levaillant, differs in being grey-brown, with white abdomen.

BLACK ROLLER.

Coracias nigra. C. latirostris corpore toto artubusque nigris cauda longiore. Lath. ind. orn. Black Roller. Lath. syn. suppl.

Broad-billed Roller entirely black, with longish tail.

LENGTH sixteen inches: bill strong and broad and a little curved at the tip: tail seven inches in length. Native place unknown. Mentioned by Mr. Latham, from a specimen in the British Museum.

BLUE-STRIPED ROLLER.

Coracias striata. C. cæruleo-atra, striis virescenti-cæruleo rostro cauda pedibusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.

Blue-black Roller, with blue-green streaks, and black bill, tail and legs.

Blue-striped Roller. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH eight inches: bill three quarters of an inch long, and bent at the tip: the female is of a

cinereous colour, with the tail plain grey, and the wing-coverts and quills black with cinereous edges. Native of New Caledonia.

GREY-TAILED ROLLER.

Coracias vagabunda. *C. capite colloque nigris, corpore supra ferrugineo-fusco subtus cinereo, alis medio albis, cauda longissima cuneiformi grisea apice nigra.*

Roller with the head and neck black, the body above ferruginous-brown, ash-coloured beneath, the wings white in the middle, and the tail very long, cuneiform, grey, with a black tip.

Grey-Tailed Roller. *Lath. syn.*

~~DESCRIBED~~ by Mr. Latham from a drawing: size of a Jay: length seventeen inches: bill black: legs cinereous. Native of India.

BLACK-HEADED ROLLER.

Coracias melanocephala. *C. caeruleo-purpurea, capite colloque nigris, corpore subtus albo, remigibus fuscis, cauda cuneiformi apice alba.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Blueish-purple Roller, white beneath, with black head and neck, and cuneiform tail with white tip.

Black-Headed Roller. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

DESCRIBED from a drawing: size of a Jay: bill and legs red: hind-head greyish: two middle tail-feathers blue, the rest purplish, and all tipped with white. Supposed to be a native of China.

CAFFRARIAN ROLLER.

Coracias Caffra. *C. cærulea*, remigibus margine exteriore luteis.
Lin. Syst. Nat.

Blue Roller, with the exterior margin of the wing-feathers luteous.

Cape Roller. *Lath. syn.*

Blue and green Daw. *Edwards. pl. 320. ???*

THIS species seems to be known only from the short Linnæan description above quoted; to which however Linnæus adds that the female is of a blueish black colour, and that the bird is an inhabitant of Ethiopia.

FAIRY ROLLER.

Coracias Puella. *C. cærulea*, collo antice & lateribus, pectore, abdomine, tectricibus alarum majoribus, remigibusque nigris.
Lath. ind. orn.

Blue Roller, with the fore-part and sides of the neck, the breast and abdomen, the larger wing-coverts and quills black.

Fairy Roller. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Jackdaw, and a very beautiful bird: bill black, strong, curved at the tip, and furnished with hairs at the base: legs black: on each wing are three small blue spots: the tail is of a dull blue, but the blue on the other parts is remarkably vivid. Native of India, where it is said to be known by the name of the blue Fairy-Bird.

MEXICAN ROLLER.

Coracias Mexicana. *C. ex rufo grisea, subtus et alis dilute griseis, flammeo admisto.* Lin. Gmel.

Rufous-grey Roller, with the wings and under parts paler and mixed with flame-colour.

Merula Mexicana. Seb. 1. t. 64. f. 5.

Mexican Roller. Lath. syn.

THIS species, known only from the description and figure of Seba, is said to be considerably larger than a Thrush, and of the colour mentioned in the above specific character: the bill and legs are pale brown. It is a native of Mexico.

On referring to Seba, it does not appear clearly that those who have described the bird from that work have given the true sense of the description, which, as it is very short, I shall here subjoin.

“*Aves istæ, obscure griseæ, ex ruffo relucent. Subtus dilute grisea, flammæ quasi æmula, regnat variegatio; qualis et omnem alarum superficiem ornat. Turdos nostrates magnitudine multum superant, rostroque in omnem dimensionem grandiore gaudent.*”

CAYENNE ROLLER.

Coracias Cayana. C. fusco-virescens, subtus cinerea, gula alba, vitta utrinque descendente nigra, cauda subcuneata.

Greenish-brown Roller, cinereous beneath, with whitish throat marked on each side by a descending black stripe, and subcuneated tail.

Le Griverd, ou Rolle de Cayenne. *Buff. ois.*

Le Griverd de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 616.*

Cayenne Roller. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about nine inches: bill rather strong, and of a reddish colour: legs of moderate length, and of a pale grey colour. Native of Cayenne.

 STRIATED ROLLER.

Coracias striata. C. corpore nigro striato, supra olivaceo, subtus albo, alis albidis, remigibus nigris, cauda elongata cinerea.

Olive-coloured Roller, white beneath, streaked both above and below with black; the wings whitish with black quill-feathers; the tail lengthened and cinereous.

Striated Roller. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH fifteen inches: bill flesh-colour: legs black: tongue bristly at the end. Native of New South Wales.

HAIRY ROLLER.

Coracias crinita. *C. testacea*, striis longitudinalibus albis, plumis
maxis elongatis, dorso fusco, remigibus caudaque caeruleis.

Testaceous Roller, with longitudinal white streaks, lax length-
 ened plumes, brown back, and blue quill and tail-feathers.

Hairy roller. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

SIZE uncertain: described by Mr. Latham from
 a drawing in the possession of Mr. Woodford.

RED-BREADED ROLLER.

Coracias scutata. *C. nigra, jugulo pectoreque coccineis. Museum
 Leverianum v. 197.*

Black Roller, with crimson throat and breast. *Museum Leverianum, No. 4. p. 199.*

Red-Breasted Roller. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

THIS was first described and figured in the work
 entitled *Museum Leverianum*. I shall therefore
 repeat my former description. This bird, in its
 general appearance and colour, bears a striking re-
 semblance to the *Muscicapa rubricollis* or Purple-
 Throated Flycatcher*, but is considerably superior
 in size, being not much smaller than a Crow. Its
 colour is a uniform black, with a slight blueish
 gloss on the back and wings: the beak is black,
 strong, broadish at the base, and slightly notched
 or emarginated at the tip; the lower mandible is

* *Muscicapa porphyrobroncha*, Nat. Misc. Le Piauhaus,
 Levaill. Ois. Amer.

of a palish colour towards the point: on each side of the upper mandible are seven vibrissæ or hairs, which are of a flattened form at their lower part, and rise upwards in a curved direction: the fore-part of the neck, from about half an inch below the beak, to the bottom of the breast, is of a very rich bright scarlet, which colour, at the lower part of the breast sinks into deep ferruginous, and is continued in a broken or interrupted band down the beginning of the abdomen: the tail consists of twelve feathers, and is slightly rounded at the extremity, the two exterior feathers being shorter than the others by about half an inch: the legs are rather short, moderately stout, and black; the claws strong; that of the back toe larger than the rest. The native region of this bird is not certainly known, but it is supposed to belong to South-America,

 PACIFIC ROLLER.

Coracias pacifica. C. viridis, capite castaneo, gula nigra, alis caeruleis remigibus basi albis, cauda caeruleo-nigricante.

Green Roller, with chesnut head, black throat, blue wings with the quills white at their base, and blue-black tail.

Coracias pacifica. Pacific Roller. Lath. ind. orn. suppl. Syn. suppl. 2. addend.

LENGTH nine inches: bill and legs red. Native of New Holland.

DOCILE ROLLER.

Coracias docilis. *C. albo-rufescens, subtus ferruginea, remigibus primoribus albo nigroque dimidiatis, cauda nigra apice alba.*

Rufescent-white Roller, beneath ferruginous, with the primary quill-feathers half black, half white, and the tail black with white tip.

Coracias docilis. *Daudin, orn.*

SIZE of a Jackdaw: bill and legs yellow: claws flesh-coloured. Native of the Northern parts of Asia; said to be of a very docile disposition in a state of captivity, readily imitating the sounds which it happens to hear.

ORIENTAL ROLLER.

Coracias orientalis. *C. latirostris olivacea, remigibus thalassino caeruleoque variis, gula caudaque integræ basi caeruleis.*

Green Roller, with the quill-feathers varied with sea-green and blue, the throat and base of the tail blue.

Le Rollier des Indes. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 613.*

SIZE of a Jay: length ten inches and a half: shape rather heavy: bill dull yellow, short, and broad at the base: colour of the bird green-brown, or deep blackish olive: throat, for a small distance below the beak, blue with pale shafts: abdomen and vent blue-green: wings coloured as in the generality of Rollers, viz. deep blue, with a sea-green middle bar, and black tips: base of the tail deep blue; remainder black: legs brown: wings

reaching to the tip of the tail: described by Buffon, and figured in the Planches Enluminees. Native of the East Indies.



MADAGASCAR ROLLER.

Coracias Madagascariensis. C. latirostris purpureo-ferruginea, remigibus primoribus caeruleis, cauda aequali thalassina apice purpureo-nigricante.

Broad-billed purple-ferruginous Roller, with the greater quill-feathers blue, the tail even, with purplish-black tip.

Le Rollier de Madagascar. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 501.*

Madagascar Roller. *Lath. syn.*

A BEAUTIFUL species, though, like the preceding, of a less elegant shape than some others of the genus: length about ten inches: colour above purple ferruginous, brighter or more inclining to blossom-colour beneath: quill-feathers blue-black or extremely deep blue: rump, vent, and tail, blue-green, tipped with purple blue and black: bill dull yellow, short, and broad at the base: legs reddish brown. This seems to have been first described by Buffon, or at least by Montbeillard, who perhaps was not very correct in his account, since he describes the quill-feathers as black, while in the Planches Enluminees they are represented deep-blue, as, in all probability, they really are.

AFRICAN ROLLER.

Coracias Afra. *C. latirostris ferruginea, subtus caeruleo-rosacea, remigibus caeruleis, rectricibus thalassinis apice caeruleo-nigricantibus.*

Broad-billed ferruginous Roller, lilac-coloured beneath, with blue wings, and sea-green tail with blue-black tip.

African Roller. *Lath. syn. Nat. Misc. vol. 11. pl. 401.*

This is greatly allied to the preceding; so much so as to make it almost doubtful whether it may not be a sexual difference or a variety of the immediately preceding: its size however is rather smaller, measuring only about eight inches and a half: bill very stout and bent at the tip; its colour dull yellow: plumage on the upper parts pale cinnamon or rufous brown: on the under pale reddish lilac: vent pale blue-green: quills deep blue; the margins of the inner webs and the tips black: tail blue-green with black tip; the two middle feathers dark olive with black tip.

 BLUE ROLLER.

Coracias caerulea. *C. supra viridi-caerulea, subtus ferruginea, alis apice nigris.*

Blue-green Roller, ferruginous beneath, with the tips of the wings black.

Blue Roller. *Lath. syn.*

THE length of this, according to Mr. Latham, is eight inches: bill dusky: upper parts of the

plumage pale glossy blue-green, except the tips of the wings, which are black: the under parts ferruginous.

 ULTRAMARINE ROLLER.

Coracias vivida. *C. caerulea tota vividissima*. *Lath. ind. orn.*
 Roller entirely of the most vivid blue.
 Ultramarine Roller. *Lath. syn.*

THE length of this is said by Mr. Latham to be eight inches: the bill as in the immediately preceding: the whole plumage of a rich glossy ultramarine blue, equal to the richest satin in lustre. Native place unknown.

Both this and the preceding are described by Mr. Latham from specimens then in the British Museum. The specimens were perhaps in a mutilated state, and may have been since destroyed.

It is certain that those which appear to have been often considered as the above Rollers of Mr. Latham are no other than species of the genus *Alcedo* or Kingfisher, the one being the *Alcedo atricapilla* or Black-capped Kingfisher, and the other the *Alcedo Smyrnensis* var. γ , or Bengal Kingfisher, both birds of peculiarly brilliant plumage.

Two or three other birds, arranged by Mr. Latham and some others among the Rollers, I consider as having a greater alliance to different genera, in which they will be stationed in the course of the present work.

ORIOIUS. ORIOLE.

Generic Character.

Rostrum conicum, convexum, acutissimum, rectum, mandibula superiore paulo longiore, obsolete emarginata.

Lingua bifida, acuta.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Bill conical, convex, very sharp-pointed, strait: the upper mandible a trifle longer than the lower, and obscurely emarginated.

Tongue bifid, sharp.

Feet formed for walking.

By ~~for the major~~ part of the species belonging to this numerous genus are natives of the American Continent. Some species are of a gregarious and others of a solitary cast. They feed on various kinds of fruit, grain, and insects; are of a restless and noisy disposition, and are remarkable for the structure of their nest, which in some species hangs from the branch to which it is attached, and in others is sewed or fastened with peculiar art beneath the surface of some very large leaf.

GOLDEN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Galbula. *O. luteus, loris alis caudaque nigris, rectricibus apice flavis.*

Gold-yellow Oriole, with black lores, wings and tail, the latter yellow at the tip.

Oriolus Galbula. *O. luteus, loris artubusque nigris, rectricibus exterioribus postice flavis. Linn. Syst. Nat.*

Coracias Oriolus. *Lin. Faun. Suec.*

Oriolus. *Gesn. av. 713. Briss. av. 2. p. 380.*

Chlorion. *Gesn. av. 261.*

Galbula, seu Picus nidum suspendens. *Raii syn.*

The Witwall. *Will. orn.*

The Golden Thrush. *Edw. pl. 185.*

Golden Oriole. *Lath. syn. Penn. Brit. Zool.*

Le Lorient. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 26.*

THE Golden Oriole, or, as it has been some times named, the Golden Thrush, is one of the most beautiful of the European birds, and, during the summer months, is an inhabitant of many of the temperate and warmer parts of the Continent; but has very rarely been observed in our own country. In some parts of France it is not uncommon. Its size is that of the Common Thrush, and its colour a very fine bright golden yellow, except the wings and tail, which are black, but the quill-feathers and some of the larger coverts are tipped with yellow; the latter forming a small yellow spot on the edge of the wing: the tail is black, but all the feathers, except the two middle ones, are tipped, for about a third part of their length, with yellow: the irides are red: the bill is brownish-red, and between the bill and eye is a black stripe: the



GOLDEN ORIOLE

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legs are brown. The female is of a yellowish olive-colour, paler or more inclining to a whitish cast beneath, where it is also varied by scattered longitudinal dusky streaks; the wings and tail are darker than the rest of the plumage, and the latter tipped with yellow, as in the male. The males of the first year resemble the females, and do not arrive at their full perfection of colour till they are two years old.

The best figures of this species yet extant are those of Edwards and the Planches Enlumineés, both of which express with great correctness the elegant shape and plumage of the bird: the latter is copied into the present work.

The Golden Oriole is remarkable for constructing its nest upon a different principle from those of the generality of European birds, supporting it only by the edge or rim, so that it bears the appearance of a shallow purse or basket. For this purpose the bird selects the forked extremity of some slender branch, and wreathing the two forks round with straws, grasses, or other vegetable fibres proper for the purpose, at length connects the two extremities of the fork in order to form the verge of the nest; then, continuing the straws from the one side to the other, giving the whole a proper depth, and crossing and interweaving them as the work proceeds, forms the general basket or concavity, which is afterwards thickened with the stems of the finer grasses, intermixed with mosses and lichens, and lastly lined with still finer materials, as the silken bags of the chrysalides of

moths, the egg-bags of spiders, feathers, &c. &c. The bird is observed to build generally in high trees, but to place the nest in rather a low part of the tree: the usual number of eggs is four or five, and their colour dull white, with numerous dark specks. The young are fed with insects, and particularly with caterpillars: the parents are observed to be unusually assiduous in the care of their young, and have even been known to assault with great violence those who have disturbed them during this occupation. The young associate with the parents long after their full growth, and even till the succeeding year; or at least, till the next breeding-time; for this species is observed, in some seasons, to breed twice a year. The Golden Oriole is of a migratory nature, and in the island of Malta is observed to make its annual appearance in the month of September, in its passage to more southern regions; returning in spring, the same way, to its more northern residences: it is also observed in the neighbourhood of Constantinople in spring, departing in September. It may therefore be supposed to spend the winter in Asia and Africa, and to pass the summer in Europe.

It has been before observed that the young are chiefly fed on caterpillars and other insects; but the bird in its full-grown state feeds also on fruits of various kinds, and particularly on cherries, figs, and grapes, and is itself considered in many places as a delicate article of food. Its note is loud and piercing, and has by some been compared to its modern French name, which is *Loriot*. In the

work of Giraldus Cambrensis* mention is made of a bird called *Aureolus*, which may perhaps be intended for the present species, and which might have appeared in the principality of Wales more frequently in those times than at present.

Var.?

BLACK-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus melanocephalus. Lin. This, which is described and figured by Edwards, under the title of the Black-Headed Indian Icterus, differs in having the whole head and throat black, the greater quills black, longitudinally streaked with yellow; the tail and bill reddish, and the legs dusky. It is a native of Madras.

Var.?

MOTTLED ORIOLE.

This is also described and figured by Edwards, under the title of Yellow Indian Starling; and is of the size of a Jay, with the top of the head black, the throat spotted with black, and the body yellow, variegated with black; the upper and under tail-coverts the same, and the wing-coverts, quills, and tail blackish. Inhabits Madras.

* This author relates, that when himself and his attendants were passing along a deep and irregular valley between Caernarvon and Bangor, they heard, in an adjoining wood, the bird called *Aureolus* from the golden colour of its plumage, and which, at certain seasons, utters a sweet whistling note instead of a song. See Hoare's Giraldus Cambrensis. vol. 2. chap. 6.

Var.?

CHINESE ORIOLE.

Oriolus Chinensis. Lin. This is rather larger than the preceding, but is coloured in a similar manner, except that the head is marked by a black horse-shoe-shaped patch or cowl, passing from eye to eye over the crown: the forehead being yellow: the wing-coverts are also yellow instead of black, and the bill is of the same colour; the legs black. Inhabits China and CochinChina, and is figured in the *Planches Enlumineés*, No. 570.

Var.?

INDIAN ORIOLE.

This is the *Chlorio Indicus* of Aldrovandus, and differs but little from the last mentioned, except that the horse-shoe patch on the head is blueish, and the black longitudinal spots on the wings, as well as the transverse bar of the tail, which is yellow, are of that colour. Native of the East Indies.

CACIQUE ORIOLE.

Oriolus Cacicus. *O. niger, dorso postico, macula tectricum, basique rectricum luteis.*

Black Oriole, with the lower part of the back, spot on the wing-coverts, and base of the tail-feathers yellow.

Oriolus Persicus. *Lin.*

Cassicus luteus. *Briss. ois.*

Pica Persica Aldrovandi. *Rati syn.*

The Persian Pic. *Will. orn, p. 132.*

Black and Yellow Daw of Brasil. *Edwards. pl. 319.*

Le Cassique jaune du Bresil. *Buff. ois. Pl. Ent. 184.*

Black and Yellow Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

THE size of this species exceeds that of a Black-bird, and the colour is glossy black, sometimes accompanied by a cast of violet: the wings are marked by a large yellow spot, formed by the edges of the greater coverts: the rump and base of the tail, except on the two middle feathers, are also yellow, and the legs black. It is a native of many parts of South-America, but particularly of Cayenne, and is of a gregarious disposition, resembling in that respect the Rooks of Europe, great numbers building near each other, so that it is said no less than four hundred nests have been seen on the same tree: these nests are extremely curious, being shaped like an alembic, and about eighteen inches in length: the upper part, by which it is fastened to the branch, is of a compact substance, the lower or purse forming the true nest: the whole is composed of dried grasses, and the fibres of the parasitic plant called Tillandsia usne-

oides, which fibres, in their dry state, bear a near resemblance to horse-hair, which is also sometimes mixed in the composition.

This species is of a prolific nature, and is said sometimes to breed thrice a year: it is also said to be easily tamed, and in a state of domesticity to become extremely familiar, but has an unpleasant smell, resembling that of Castor. Its manners are in the highest degree pleasing; it learns to speak, in the manner of a Parrot, laughs, barks like a dog, &c. &c.

CRESTED ORIOLE.

Oriolus cristatus. *O. ater cristatus*, (femina olivacea,) dorso postico uropygio crissoque castaneis, rectricibus lateralibus flavis.

Black crested Oriole (the female olive,) with the lower part of the back, the rump, and vent chesnut, and the lateral tail-feathers yellow.

Oriolus cristatus. *O. aterrimus*, vertice pennis aliquot elongatis cristato. *Lin. Gmel.*

Xanthornus maximus. *Pall. spic. zool.*

Le Cassique huppé de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 344.*

Crested Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is the largest species yet known, and is a native of Surinam. Its size is that of a Magpie, and its length from eighteen to twenty inches: the colour of the male is black, with the lower part of the back, the rump, and vent chesnut, and the lateral tail-feathers yellow: the head is furnished with a narrow, recumbent crest: the bill is of a dull yellow, and the legs black: the female is

said to be of an olive-colour; the quills dusky, and the tail yellow, as in the male, with the middle feathers black; the head is crested, and the eyes in both sexes are of a bright blue.

This species seems to have been first described by Dr. Pallas. Nothing seems to be known of its particular history, except that it feeds on insects and fruits, and that it has a strong scent resembling Castor. If it resembles the majority of this genus in its manner of building, it may, perhaps, be the fabricator of the very large hanging nest described by Grew in his account of the Museum of the Royal Society. "It is," says Grew, "above three quarters of a yard long, besides part of it broken off; where broadest, near a foot over, and almost flat; narrowed from the bottom all the way to the top: it hath two apertures; above, about a foot from the top of the entire nest, one larger and longer; below, i. e. a foot above the bottom, another, perfectly round, and three inches over: it consisteth of the parts of plants somewhat loosely woven together."

RED-BILLED ORIOLE.

Oriolus rufirostris. *O. olivaceus, occipite pennis elongatis cristato, uropygio castaneo, remigibus nigris, rectricibus lateralibus flavis, rostro rubro.*

Olive Oriole, with the hindhead crested with lengthened feathers, the rump chesnut, the quill-feathers black, the lateral tail-feathers yellow, and the bill red.

Cassique vert de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 328.*

Oriolus cristatus. var. γ . *Lath. ind. orn.*

THIS, which has been often considered as a variety of the immediately preceding, is, according to Monsr. Sonnini, a truly distinct species, never intermixing or associating with the former. Its size is somewhat smaller, measuring about fourteen inches in length: and is of an olive-green colour, with the rump chesnut, the quill-feathers black, the tail as in the former species, and the bill red. It builds, according to Sonnini, in the same manner as the *Oriolus Cacicus*, but not by the borders of rivers, though always in moist places, and commonly on very high trees. It has not the strong castor-like scent of the former, and its flesh is eatable. Monsr. Sonnini observes that the figure of this species in the *Planches Enlumineés* is too highly coloured. Native of Cayenne, and also of Peru, where it is said to be of a deeper or browner cast than in Cayenne.

RED-RUMPED ORIOLE.

Oriolus hæmorrhous. *O. niger, dorso postico uropygio crissoque phænicis.*

Black Oriole, with the lower part of the back, rump, and vent crimson.

Oriolus hæmorrhous. *O. niger, uropygio coccineo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Cassicus ruber. *Briss. av.*

Cassique rouge. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 482.*

Red-Rumped Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

AN elegant species, though of plain colours; being entirely of a deep glossy black, except on the lower part of the back, the rump, and the vent, which are of a bright and vivid crimson: the bill is pale yellow, and the legs black: the length of the bird is about eleven inches: specimens have been seen, perhaps such as had not attained their full colours, in which the back was of a brown tinge, the rump pale red, and the vent yellow: it is probable that the female of this species is of an olive-colour. Native of South-America, and said to be chiefly found in Guiana. Its manner of building is like that of the Oriolus Cacicus, the nest resembling a narrow cucurbit with its alembic, the total length being about eighteen inches; but the interior cavity only a foot: the upper part, by which it is attached, is dense and strong for about the length of six inches. Like the Cacicque Oriole, this species prefers building on such trees as overhang a river or lake.

RING-TAILED ORIOLE.

Oriolus annulatus. *O. flavus*, capite alisque nigris, pennis omnibus alaribus flavo marginatis, cauda fascia transversa nigra.

Yellow Oriole, with black head and wings, all the wing-feathers edged with yellow, and the tail marked by a black bar.

Oriolus annulatus. *O. flavus*, capite colloque nigris, remigibus nigris luteo marginatis, cauda nigricante annulata. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Ring-Tailed Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Avis Ocotzintzin. *Seb. 1. t. 61. f. 3.*

DESCRIBED and figured in the work of Seba. Size of a Pigeon: colour as stated in the specific character: bill yellow, and slightly bent at the tip: legs grey. Native of South-America.

SEBAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Sebanus. *O. flavus*, alis reetricibusque mediis nigricantibus, rostro crasso brevi subflavo.

Yellow Oriole, with the wings and middle tail-feathers blackish, and thick, short, yellow bill.

Hoexototol, seu *Avis saligna dica*. *Seb. 1. t. 61. f. 1.*

SIZE of a Pigeon: wings wholly raven-grey or blackish, as are also the two middle feathers of the tail: bill yellowish-brown, short, thick, and somewhat curved at the tip: legs grey: native of South-America, where it is said to frequent places where fallows grow, collecting in such places in the manner of Crows: it is, according to Seba, the *Avis saligna* or *Hoexototol* of Fernandez in his *Historia Avium Novæ Hispaniæ*.

ACOLCHI ORIOLE.

Oriolus Acolchi. *O. luteus, capite alisque nigris, cauda fascia transversa nigra.*

Luteous Oriole, with black head and wings, and a black bar across the tail.

Oriolus Novæ Hispaniæ. *O. luteus, capite gula alis rectricibusque nigris, tectricibus alarum majoribus apice luteis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Mexican Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Acolchichi. *Seb. 1. t. 55, f. 4.*

SIZE of a Blackbird: bill and legs yellow: head and wings black, the smaller coverts slightly tipped with yellow, forming two or three spots of that colour on the shoulder-parts: towards the tip of the tail is a black bar. Native, according to Seba, of South-America, but, from his figure, appears to be nothing more than the *O. melanocephalus*, before described as one of the varieties of the Golden Oriole.

MEXICAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Mexicanus. *O. flavus, vertice alis caudaque nigricantibus.*

Yellow Oriole, with blackish crown, wings and tail.

Oriolus Mexicanus. *O. nigricans, subtus capiteque luteus. Lin. Syst. Nat. No. 8.?*

Black-Crowned Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

Tronpiale jaune a calotte noire. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 533.*

SIZE of a Blackbird: bill and legs yellowish: wing-coverts edged with yellowish-grey: quills and tail black. Native of Cayenne.

ANTIGUAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Flavus. *O. niger, capite collo antico corporeque subtuluteis, rostro pedibusque nigricantibus.*

Black Oriole, with the head, fore-part of the neck, and body beneath yellow, the bill and legs blackish.

Oriolus flavus. *O. flavus, cervice dorso alis caudaque sericeo-nigris. Lath. ind. orn.*

Oriolus flavus. *Lin. Gmel.*

Troupiale jaune d'Antigue. *Sonner. voy. t. 69.*

Antiguan Yellow Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Blackbird: native, according to Sonnerat, of Antigua in the isle of Panay; but is also said to be found about the river Plata in South-America.

ICTERIC ORIOLE.

Oriolus Icterus. *O. fulvus, capite gula dorso alis caudaque nigris, alis albo bifasciatis.*

Fulvus Oriole, with black head, throat, wings, and tail, the former marked by two white bars.

Oriolus Icterus. *O. fulvus, capite jugulo dorso remigibusque nigris, macula alarum alba. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Pica luteo-nigra varia. *Sloane Jam. p. 301.*

Le Troupiale. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 532.*

Large Banana-Bird. *Browne Jam. p. 477.*

Icteric Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

A BEAUTIFUL species: size of a Blackbird: head, throat, lower part of the neck, middle of the back, wings, and tail black: remainder of the plumage bright orange-colour: across the wings two oblique white bars: bill pale, but sometimes blackish: legs

either black or lead-colour. Native of the lower parts of North, and of many parts of South-America, as well as of the West-Indian islands, and particularly Jamaica. It is a bird of a lively disposition, and in a state of domesticity exhibits a high degree of docility; following those who have the care of it, descending from a tree or house on being called by its name, and delighting to be handled and played with in the manner of a lapdog. It is of a gregarious nature, and builds a very curious pendent nest, of a cylindrical form, and suspended by its upper part to the extreme twig of a branch. Great numbers of these nests are often built on the same tree, especially in the neighbourhood of houses. This species is often domesticated in America, for the sake of destroying insects of various kinds. It is also said sometimes to attack and prey upon other birds.

 RED-SHOULDERED ORIOLE.

Oriolus phœniceus. *O. niger, humeris phœniceis flavo marginatis.*

Black Oriole, with crimson shoulders, margined with yellow.

Oriolus phœniceus. *O. niger, alarum tectricibus fulvis. Lin. Syst. Nat.*

The Red-Winged Starling. *Catesby Carol. pl. 13.*

Le Commandeur. *Buff. ois.*

Le Troupiale à ailes rouges. *Pl. Ent. 402.*

Red-Winged Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

THE size of this species is that of a Starling, and its colour black, the smaller wing-coverts ex-

cepted, which are deep scarlet, bounded at the lower part by a yellow or yellowish-white verge. The bill and legs are black. The female differs in being of a dusky or brownish colour, with the edges of the plumage whitish or pale, and with less distinct appearance of the red patch on the shoulders. In this particular indeed the male birds themselves are known to vary considerably in their different stages of growth; and in some the yellowish-white verge is wanting.

An extremely good description of the general manners of this species is given by Mr. Pennant. "They inhabit," says he, "from the province of New York to the kingdom of Mexico. In North America they are called Red-winged Starlings, and Swamp Blackbirds; in Mexico Commendadores from their red shoulders, resembling a badge worn by the commanders of a certain Spanish order. That kingdom seems to be their most southern residence. They appear in New York in April and leave the country in October. They probably continue the whole year in the southern parts, at least Catesby and Lawson make no mention of their departure. They are seen in flocks innumerable, obscuring at times the very sky with their multitudes. They were esteemed the pest of the colonies, making most dreadful havoc among the maize and other grain, both when new sown and when ripe. They are very bold, and not to be terrified with a gun; for notwithstanding the sportsman makes slaughter in a flock, the remainder will take a short flight, and settle again

in the same field. The farmers sometimes attempt their destruction by steeping the maize in a decoction of white hellebore before they plant it. The birds which eat this prepared corn are seized with a vertigo and fall down; which sometimes drives the rest away. This potion is particularly aimed against the Purple Grakle, or Purple Jackdaw, which consorts in myriads with this species, as if in conspiracy against the labours of the husbandman. The fowler seldom shoots among the flocks but some of each kind fall. They appear in greatest numbers in Autumn, when they receive additions from the retired parts of the country, in order to prey on the ripened maize. Some of the colonies have established a reward of threepence a dozen for the extirpation of the Jackdaws; and in New England the intent was almost effected, to the cost of the inhabitants, who at length discovered that Providence had not formed even these seemingly destructive birds in vain. Notwithstanding they caused such havoc among the grain, they made ample recompence by clearing the ground of noxious worms with which it abounds. As soon as the birds were destroyed, the reptiles had full leave to multiply: the consequence was the total loss of the grass in 1749, when the New Englanders, late repentants, were obliged to get their hay from Pensylvania, and even from Great Britain. The Red-Winged Orioles build their nests in bushes, and among the reeds, in retired swamps, in the form of a hanging nest; leaving it suspended at so judicious a height,

and by so wondrous an instinct, that the highest floods never reach to destroy it. The nest is strong, made externally with broad grass, a little plastered; thickly lined with bent or withered grass. The eggs are white, thinly and irregularly streaked with black. Fernandez says that in Mexico they build near towns; and both he and Catesby agree that they sing as well in a state of confinement as of nature; and that they may be taught to speak. I agree with M. de Buffon, that, in case the manner of their nidification is as Fernandez asserts*, the disagreement in the different countries is wonderful. In Louisiana they appear only in winter, and are taken in a clap-net, placed on each side of a beaten path made on purpose, and strewed over with rice. As soon as the birds alight the fowler draws the net, and sometimes takes three hundred at a haul. They are also eaten in the English Colonies. Fernandez does not commend their flesh, which he says is unpalatable and unwholesome. Du Pratz speaks of two kinds; this, and another which is grey and black, with a red shoulder, like the species in question. I suspect he forms out of the young birds, not yet arrived at full colour, a new kind, or perhaps a female bird; for I have received from Dr. Garden one under that title which agrees with the description given by M. du Pratz. These are streaked with pale rusty brown: cheeks black:

* Viz. between the forks of such trees as grow in swampy ground.

over each eye a white line: breast and belly black spotted with pale brown: lesser coverts of the wings rich orange."

BALTIMORE ORIOLE.

Oriolus Baltimore. *O. niger, subtus fulvus, humeris fulvis, remigibus albo marginatis.*

Black Oriole, fulvous beneath, with fulvous shoulders, and quill-feathers edged with white.

Oriolus Baltimore. *O. nigricans, subtus fasciæque alarum fulvus.*
Lin. Syst. Nat.

Le Baltimore. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 300.*

Baltimore-Bird. *Catesby Carol. pl. 48.*

THE Baltimore Oriole is so named from a similarity in its colours to those in the arms of the Baltimore family. It is a very elegant species, not much exceeding a sparrow in size, usually measuring about seven inches in length: the head, neck, and upper part of the back are of a glossy black colour; the rest of the body bright orange; the smaller wing-coverts orange; the greater black with white tips, forming a white bar on that part of the wing: the quill-feathers dusky-black, with whitish edges: the two middle tail-feathers black, the four outer ones orange from the middle to the tip: the bill is lead-coloured, and the legs black. The female differs in being of an olive-brown colour above, with the wings barred and streaked with white, as in the male; the throat black, the under parts yellowish, and the tail dusky, with yellowish edges.

The Baltimore-Bird inhabits the northern parts of America, from Carolina to Canada. It suspends its nest, according to Mr. Pennant, from the horizontal forks of the Tulip or Poplar-trees: it is formed of tough vegetable filaments curiously interwoven, mixed with wool, and lined with hair: in shape it somewhat resembles a pear, and is open at the top, and furnished with a hole on the side, for the purpose of more expeditiously feeding the young. This species is said to migrate during the winter from North into South-America.

Var. ?

SPURIOUS BALTIMORE.

Oriolus spurius. Lin. This is greatly allied to the immediately preceding, both in size and colours; but of a somewhat less brilliant appearance; the orange-colour being accompanied by a cast of ferruginous: the smaller wing-coverts are light bay; the greater black, with whitish edges, and the quills of the same colour, but more inclining to brown: the tail, according to Mr. Pennant, cuneiform, and black; the bill and legs lead-coloured. In the female the head and hind part of the neck are olive-coloured, the throat black, the wing-coverts dusky with white edges, and the quills of the same colour: the under side of the body greenish yellow, and the tail dusky with yellow edges. Native of North America, inhabiting similar regions with the Baltimore Oriole.

from which it may be doubted whether it be essentially different, and whether it may not be the same bird in a less advanced state of plumage: yet the tail, inclining to cuneiform, seems to indicate a real difference. It is said to hang its nest in apple-trees.

CHESNUT AND BLACK ORIOLE.

Oriolus castaneus. O. niger, dorso infimo uropygio corporeque subtus castaneo-ferrugineis, remigibus secundariis albo marginatis. Lath. ind. orn.

Black Oriole, with the lower part of the back, rump, and body beneath chesnut-ferruginous, and the secondary quill-feathers edged with white.

Le Carouge de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 607. f. 1.*

Chesnut and black Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH six inches: head, neck, breast, and as far as the middle of the back black: lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, belly, and vent dull ferruginous: smaller wing-coverts the same: greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail black, but the secondaries edged with dull white: bill and legs blue-black. This, which by Catesby is supposed to be the female of the Spurious Baltimore, is by Mr. Latham considered as a distinct species.

RED-BREASTED ORIOLE.

Oriolus Americanus. *O. niger, gula jugulo pectoreque ruberrimis, margine alarum rubro.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Oriole, with deep-red chin, throat, and breast, and the juncture or border of the wings red.

Red-breasted Indian Blackbird. *Will. orn.*

Troupiale de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 236, f. 2.*

Red-breasted Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SMALLER than a Blackbird, measuring about seven inches in length. Native of Guiana and Cayenne, where it builds among the smaller branches of tall trees, forming a long pensile nest of a cylindrical shape, and twelve or fifteen inches in circumference: it is composed of dried grasses. This species is said to have a very sweet note, and to imitate that of many other birds.

Var. ?

GUIANA ORIOLE.

Oriolus Guianensis. *Lin.* Size of a Thrush: plumage black, each feather margined with grey: under parts, from the chin to the belly, and continuing between the legs to the vent, red: bill, legs, and claws brown. Perhaps no other than a sexual difference of the Red-breasted Oriole, or in a less advanced state of plumage. Native of Guiana. This species is so much allied in appearance to the *Tanagra militaris* of Linnæus as to make it doubtful whether it may not in reality be the same bird.

RED ORIOLE.

Oriolus ruber. *O. cinnabarinus*, abdomine remigibus reetricibusque nigro-sericeis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Cinnabar-red Oriole, with the abdomen, quill, and tail-feathers black.

Troupiale rouge d'Antique. *Sonner. voy. pl.* 68.

Red Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Blackbird: head, neck, back, and thighs bright red: quills, belly, and tail deep black: bill and legs blackish: native of Antigua in the isle of Panay.

WEAVING ORIOLE.

Oriolus Textor. *O. fulvo-luteus*, capite fusco-aureo, remigibus reetricibusque nigris, margine fulvis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Fulvous-yellow Oriole, with golden-brown head, and black wing and tail-feathers edged with fulvous.

Le Cap-more. *Buff. ois.*

Troupiale du Senegal. *Pl. Enl.* 375. 376.

Weaver Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of the European or Golden Oriole: colour orange-yellow, with the quills and tail blackish, edged with orange, and the head brown: varies somewhat in colour in different specimens, and is a native of Senegal: is remarkable for its disposition, when in a state of captivity, to interweave any kind of vegetable or other filaments with which it is supplied, between the wires of its cage; thus exhibiting proofs of its instinctive talent of

nidification. Its note is said to be strong and sharp.

HANG-NEST ORIOLE.

Oriolus nidipendulus. *O. rubro-fuscus, alis albo variis, pectore abdomine colloque lateribus testaceo-ferrugineis, medio linea nigra.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Red-brown Oriole, with the wings varied with white, the breast, belly, and neck pale ferruginous, with a black middle line.

Icterus minor nidum suspendens. *Sloane Jam. p. 300.*

Hang-nest Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species is described by Sir Hans Sloane in his History of Jamaica, who tells us that the bill is white, surrounded by a black line: the crown of the head, neck, back, and tail reddish-brown: the wings deeper, intermixed with white, and a black line down the middle of the neck, the sides of which, as well as the breast and belly, are of a philemot colour: he adds, that he had seen one which had a yellower back, the breast and belly bright yellow, and the bill black. This bird, according to Sir Hans, builds in woods, making its nest of the internal fibres of the parasitic plant popularly known in the West Indies by the title of *old man's beard*. (*Tillandsia usneoides*, Lin.) The nest is placed on the extreme twigs of the tree on which it is built.

BANANA ORIOLE.

Oriolus Bonana. O. fulvus, capite pectoreque castaneis, dorso remigibus rectricibusque nigris. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Fulvous Oriole, with chesnut head and breast, and black wings and tail.

Xanthornus. *Briss. av. 2. p. 115.*

Le Carouge. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 535. f. 1.*

Bonana-Bird. *Brown Jam. p. 477.*

Bonana Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

THE length of this species is about seven inches, and in its colours it is somewhat allied to the Baltimore Oriole. The head, neck, and breast are chesnut; the upper part of the back black; the lower part, rump, belly, thighs, vent, and under wing-coverts orange-red; the vent varied with chesnut: the greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail black: bill black, with greyish base: legs grey. The female differs in being of a less lively colour. Native of the West Indian islands, building its nest in a remarkable manner of fibres and leaves, formed into the fourth part of a globe, and attached to the under side of a Banana-leaf, in such a manner that the leaf itself forms one side of the nest, which, at first sight, appears to be made of horse-hair, but on a nearer inspection is found to be composed of branched fibres, and which are in reality those of the *Tillandsia usneoides*.

SMALLER BANANA ORIOLE.

Oriolus Xanthornus. *O. luteus, gula remigibus reetricibusque nigris.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Luteous Oriole, with black throat, quill, and tail-feathers.

Le petit Cul-jaune de Cayenne. *Buff. ois.*

Carouge du Mexique. *Pl. Enl. 5. f. 1.*

Lesser Bonana-Bird. *Edwards. pl. 243.*

Lesser Bonana Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH seven inches and a half: colours as described in the specific character: wing-coverts black, the greater part of them edged with white; and in some specimens entirely white, forming a bar across the wing: the yellow of the body also has sometimes a cast of olive. Native of South America. "This bird was by Linnæus named, through oversight, *Oriolus Mexicanus*, a name which he had before applied to a different species.

 FORK-TAILED ORIOLE.

Oriolus furcatus. *O. niger, alis caudaque subcaerulescentibus, cauda elongata forficata.*

Black Oriole, with the wings and tail inclining to blueish, the latter lengthened and forked.

Icterus cauda bifida. *Briss. av. 2. p. 105.*

Turdus niger Mexicanus. *Sch. 1. t. 65. f. 4.*

Fork-Tailed Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Blackbird: colour wholly black, except the rump, quills, and tail, which have a blueish cast, and the vent, which is white: bill yellow; legs black. Native of Mexico.

YELLOW-WINGED ORIOLE.

Oriolus Cayanensis. *O. niger*, *macula alarum lutea*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Black Oriole, with a luteous spot on the wings.

Carouge de l'isle de St. Thomas. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 535. f. 2.*

Yellow-Winged Pye. *Edwards. pl. 322.*

Yellow-Winged Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Lark: colour, as in the specific character, the yellow spot on the wing being formed by the smaller coverts: tail rather long: bill black; legs lead-colour. Native of Cayenne.

WHITE-WINGED ORIOLE.

Oriolus leucopterus. *O. niger*, *macula alarum alba*. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Oriole, with a white spot on the wings.

Tangara noir. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 179. f. 2.*

White-Backed Maize-Thief? *Penn. Arct. Zool.*

White-Winged Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Lark: general colour black, as in the immediately preceding species; bill and legs also black, but the bill stronger than in the former: on the wing-coverts a spot of white. Native of Cayenne. The female is said to be of a rufous colour, pale cinereous beneath, and is the *Tangara rous* of Buffon, figured in the *Planches Enluminees*, No. 711.

YELLOW-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus icterocephalus. *O. niger, capite colloque luteis*. Lin.
Syst. Nat.

Black Oriole, with luteous head and neck.

Coiffe-jaune. *Buff. ois.*

Carouge de Cayenne. *Pl. Enl. 343.*

Yellow-Headed Starling. *Edwards. pl. 323.*

Yellow-Headed Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH seven inches: bill blackish: lores, or spaces between the bill and eyes black: legs brown. Native of Cayenne.

 GOLD-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus chrysocephalus. *O. niger, pileo tectricibus alarum caudaque luteis*. Lin. *Syst. Nat.*

Black Oriole, with the crown of the head, wing-coverts and tail-coverts yellow.

Gracula chrysoptera. *Merrem. Ic. av. fasc. 1. t. 3.*

Gold-Headed Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about eight inches: colour as in the specific character: bill black; legs lead-colour: tail somewhat lengthened and cuneiform. Native of America, but of what particular regions seems not distinctly known: seems to have been first described by Brisson.

SCHOMBERGER ORIOLE.

Oriolus melancholicus. *O. subferrugineus, nigro maculatus, fascia oculari nigra:*

Subferruginous Oriole, spotted with black, with a black stripe across the eyes.

O. melancholicus. *O. griseus, nigro punctatus, fascia oculorum alba.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Xanthornus nævius. *Briss. av. 2. p. 126.*

The Schomburger. *Edwards, pl. 85.*

SIZE of a Lark, which it considerably resembles in colour, being of a subferruginous brown, varied with black, the middle of each feather being of that colour: the sides of the head are black, descending on each side in a broken stripe to some distance down the neck: the quill-feathers and tail are dusky, with pale rufous edges: the under parts of the bird are considerably paler than the upper, and spotted with black: the bill and legs flesh-colour. Native of Mexico.

Var. ?

In this the plumage is of a brighter cast, or more inclining to orange-colour: the head is marked on each side by a white eye-stripe, bordered above and below with black: the irides reddish orange. Native of Cayenne: described by Brisson.

SHARP-TAILED ORIOLE.

Oriolus caudacutus. *O. subferrugineo-cinereus, albido nigroque varius, cauda subfasciata, reatricibus acuminatis.*

Subferruginous ash-coloured Oriole, with black and whitish variegations, and obscurely fasciated tail with pointed feathers.

Oriolus caudacutus. *O. varius, reatricibus apice acuminatis.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Sharp-Tailed Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE similar to that of the Schomberger, to which this species is considerably allied in point of colour, being of a cinereous brown above, with blackish and white variegations, and beneath of a pale orange-yellow, spotted with brown: sides of the head dull orange, with a brown stripe across the eyes, widening into a patch beneath: crown brown: wing-feathers brown with ferruginous edges: throat and lower part of the abdomen white: tail olive, with obscure dusky bars, and with the feathers sharp-pointed: bill and legs brown. Native of North America: first described by Mr. Pennant.

BUFFONIAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Buffonianus. *O. capite corporeque anteriore canis, posteriore tectricibusque albis, remigibus nigris, cauda albo nigroque dimidiata.*

Oriole with head and fore-parts of the body grey, hind parts and wing-coverts white, quill-feathers black, and tail black and white.

Oriolus Sinensis. *O. albus, capite collo dorso anteriore pectoreque griseo-cinereis, remigibus chalybeis, rectricibus albo chalybeoque dimidiatis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Kink. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 617.*

Kink Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by the Count de Buffon, who says it is smaller than a Blackbird, with the head, neck, beginning of the back, and the breast, ash-grey, which on the upper parts gradually deepens as it approaches the back: the rest of the body, both above and below, is white, as are also the wing-coverts, but the wings are black, with greenish and violet reflexions, like polished steel: the tail is short, rounded, and varied with steel-colour and white, the two middle feathers being of the former colour, with white tips, the rest gradually exhibiting a greater quantity of white to the two outside ones, which are white with a steel-coloured spot at the base: the bill is red, and the legs flesh-colour. Native of China.

JAMACAI ORIOLE.

Oriolus Jamacaii. *O. flavus, capite collo subtus remigibus rectricibusque nigris, dorso fascia nigra, tectricum macula alba.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Yellow Oriole, with the head, neck, beneath quill and tail-feathers black, a black bar on the back, and a white spot on the coverts.

Oriolus Jamacaii. *Lin. Gmel.*

Le Carouge du Bresil. *Buff. pis.*

Brasilian Oriole. *Lath. syn. No. 27.*

DESCRIBED by Buffon: length near ten inches: head and fore-part of the neck black, the rest of the body yellow: between the wings a black mark: wing-coverts black with a white spot in the middle: quills and tail black: bill black with blue base; legs brown: native of Brasil, constructing its nest beneath a Banana-leaf, of fine rushes lined with hair; fastening it by means of long threads, passing across the leaf in different places, to the ribs and edges alternately; the nest resembling a deep pouch sewed to the leaf. In his Synopsis of Birds Mr. Latham names this species the *Brasilian Oriole*, a name which he has also, through oversight, applied to a much smaller bird of this genus.

RICE ORIOLE.

Oriolus oryzivorus. *O. niger, capite collo pectoreque purpureo-*
nitentibus. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Black Oriole, with the head, neck, and breast glossed with
purple.

Rice Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH nine inches: general colour of the
plumage black, the head and neck glossed with
purple: tail longish: bill an inch and a half long,
stout, and black, the base of the upper mandible
rounded, and passing far back on the forehead.
Native of South America: said to feed much on
rice.

GREY ORIOLE.

Oriolus cinereus. *O. flavo nigroque varius, dorso femoribus*
abdomineque cinereis. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Oriole variegated with black and yellow; the back, thighs,
and abdomen grey.

Le Tocolin. *Buff. ois.*

Grey Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Starling, and varied with black and
yellow, except on the back, thighs and abdomen,
which are ash-coloured. Native of South America.

JACAPANI ORIOLE.

Oriolus Jacapani. *O. fusco nigroque subtus albo flavoque varius, lineis transversis nigricantibus, capite caudaque nigricantibus.* Lath. ind. orn.

Oriole variegated with black and brown, beneath with black and yellow, with transverse blackish lines, and with blackish head and tail.

Jacapani. *Raii, syn. Will. orn.*

Jacapani Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Starling: bill long, black, and a little curved: irides gold-colour: head blackish: hind part of the neck, back, wings, and rump, varied with black and light brown: tail blackish above, spotted beneath with white: breast, belly, and thighs, mixed white and yellow, with transverse black lines: legs dusky: native of South America.

NEW-SPAIN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Costototl. *O. niger, pectore abdomine crisso caudaque fulvis nigro variegatis, tectricibus alarum subtus albo nigroque variis.* Lath. ind. orn.

Black Oriole, with the breast, belly, vent, and tail fulvous, varied with black, and the wing-coverts varied beneath with black and white.

Yochitotl and Costototl. *Buff. ois.*

New-Spain Oriole. *Lath. syn. No. 11.*

SIZE of the immediately preceding: described by Brisson: head, throat, neck, back, rump, and upper part of tail-coverts, black: breast, belly, sides, and

under tail-coverts saffron-colour, varied with black. The young are said to be yellow, except the tips of the wings, which are black. Native of New-Spain.

WHITE-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus leucocephalus. O. nigro alboque varius, capite collo abdomine uropygioque albis, caudâ cuneiformi. Lath. ind. orn.
Black and white Oriole, with head, neck, abdomen, and rump white, and cuneated tail.

White-Headed Oriole. *Penn. Arct. Zool.*

Cassique de la Louisiane. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 646.*

DESCRIBED BY MR. PENNANT. Length about ten inches: head, neck, belly, and rump white: the rest of the plumage changeable violet-black, bordered with white, or, in some parts, intermixed: bill black; legs lead-colour: tail slightly cuneiform. Native of Louisiana.

Var. ?

HUDSONIAN WHITE-HEADED ORIOLE.

Described by Mr. Pennant. Length eight inches and a half: head and throat pure white: ridge of the wing, some of the under coverts, the first primary, and the thighs, of the same colour: all the rest of the bird dusky, in some parts glossed with green: on the breast a few oblong white streaks: bill and legs dusky. Inhabits Hudson's Bay, where it is extremely rare: perhaps a sexual difference of the immediately preceding.

ST. DOMINGO ORIOLE.

Oriolus Dominicensis. O. niger, corpore postico tectricibus alarum maculaque luteis. Lath. ind. orn.

Black Oriole, with the hind part of the body, the wing-coverts, and spot on the wings, yellow.

Carouge de St. Domingue. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 5. f. 2.*

St. Domingo Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH eight inches; general colour black, except a part of the smaller wing-coverts, and the lower part of the belly and vent, which are yellow. Native of South America, and the West Indian islands; building in lofty trees, and forming a pendulous purse-shaped nest.

 BLACK ORIOLE.

Oriolus niger. O. nigro-virescens, remigibus rectricibusque lateralibus intus subtusque nigris. Lath. ind. orn.

Greenish-black Oriole, with the lateral quill and tail-feathers black within and beneath.

Troupiale noir. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 534.*

Black Oriole. *Lath. syn. Penn. Arct. Zool.*

SIZE of a Starling: bill and legs black. Before it has arrived at its full colour this species is said to be undulated with ferruginous. The female is greenish brown, with the head and under parts subcinereous. Native of North America.

SMALLER BLACK ORIOLE.

Oriolus minor. *O. niger nitidus capite cærulescente.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Glossy-black Oriole, with blueish head.

Petit-Troupiale noir. *Buff. ois.*

Troupiale de la Caroline. *Pl. Enl. 606, f. 1. (fem.)*

Lesser Black Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH near seven inches: bill black: in the female the head is of a less intense black than in the male, and the wings and tail are of a blueish cast. Described by Buffon. Native of North-America.

 STRIPED-HEADED ORIOLE.

Oriolus radiatus. *O. luteo-rubescens, capite colloque subtus nigricantibus albo punctatis, tectricibus alarum remigibusque nigris margine albis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Luteo-rubescient Oriole, with the head and the neck beneath blackish speckled with white, and the wing-coverts and quill-feathers black edged with white.

Merula bicolor. *Aldrov.*

Le Lorient à tête rayée. *Buff. ois.*

Striped-Headed Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

SIZE rather smaller than that of a Blackbird: head and throat black with white tips, giving the appearance of being elegantly striped: wings black, the feathers edged with white: remainder of the bird orange-coloured: bill and legs the same. Native country unknown. Described by Aldrovandus.

UNALASHKAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Unalashkæ. O. fuscus, collo subtus ferrugineo-fusco, loris macula alba, gula albida striga fusca bifida. Lath. ind. orn.

Brown Oriole, with the neck beneath ferruginous-brown, the lores marked by a white spot, and the throat whitish with a bifid brown streak.

Oriolus Aoonalashkensis. Lath. ind. orn.

Unalashkan Oriole. *Penn. Arct. Zool.*

LENGTH eight inches: colour brown, the under parts ferruginous; the wing-coverts, second quill-feathers, and tail, edged with that colour; and beneath the throat, which is whitish, is an oblique brown streak on each side. Native of Unalashka.

YELLOW-THROATED ORIOLE.

Oriolus virescens. O. virescens, genis gula superciliisque luteis, tectricibus alarum albo marginatis. Lath. ind. orn.

Greenish Oriole, with luteous cheeks, throat, and brows, and wing-coverts edged with white.

Yellow-Throated Oriole. *Penn. Arct. Zool.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Pennant. Length between seven and eight inches: colour olive-green, with some of the wing-coverts tipped with white: cheeks, throat, and brows yellow: bill and legs dusky. This seems much allied to the *Oriolus Capensis* of Mr. Latham, or *Olive Oriole* of Pennant.

CARTHAGENA ORIOLE.

Oriolus Cartagenensis. *O. fusco rufoque varius, corpore subtus uropygioque flavis, capite nigro, superciliis gulaque albis.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl. 2.*

Oriole with brown and rufous variegations, the body beneath and rump yellow, the head black, and the throat and brows white.

Oriolus Cartagenensis. *Scop. ann. 1. p. 40.*

SIZE of the Common or Golden Oriole: colour rufous, spotted with black: head black, with a white streak on each side to the nape: throat white; breast, belly, and rump yellow. Described by Scopoli, from a specimen in the Imperial Menagerie at Vienna, and which was brought from Carthage by Jacquin. It was of a noisy and unquiet disposition.

 RUSTY ORIOLE.

Oriolus ferrugineus. *O. niger, pennarum margine ferrugineo, capite et cervice ex nigricante purpurascens, abdomine sordido.* *Lin. Gmel.*

Black Oriole, with the edges of the feathers ferruginous, the head and neck blackish-purple, and the abdomen dusky.

Rusty Oriole. *Penn. Arct. Zool. Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Pennant. Length between seven and eight inches: head and hind part of the neck blackish-purple, with the edges of the feathers ferruginous: from the bill over and beneath the eyes extends a black space reaching to the hind

part of the head: throat and under side of the neck, the breast, and back, black edged with pale ferruginous: bill dusky: wings and tail black, with a gloss of green. Native of North America, appearing in New York in the latter end of October, and making but a short stay; being probably on its way southwards from Hudson's Bay, where it is also found.

 WHISTLER ORIOLE.

Oriolus viridis. *O. fusco-olivaceus, subtus uropygiogue viridi-olivaceus, remigibus fuscis extus olivaceis intus albicantibus.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Brown-olive Oriole, beneath and on the rump green-olive, with brown quill-feathers olivaceous on their outer and whitish on their inner edges.

Icterus minor viridis. *Briss. av.*

Troupiale de St. Domingue, Siffleur. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 236.*
f. 1.

Whistler Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Brisson. Length near seven inches: head, throat, neck, and upper part of the back olive-brown: breast the same, but with a cast of rufous: lower part of the back, rump, belly, sides, upper and lower tail-coverts, and smaller wing-coverts, olive-green: under wing-coverts and edge of the wing yellow: larger wing-coverts brown with yellow edges: tail olive: bill dusky; legs grey. Native of St. Domingo.

Var.?

Oriolus Capensis. Olive Oriole. *Lath.* Length seven inches: colour above olive-brown, beneath yellow: crown of the head greyish; throat and fore part of the neck dull orange: edge of the wing yellow: coverts and quills brown, with olive edges and tips: tail the same. Said to vary sometimes, according to Buffon, in having the throat black. Native of North America, and seems too much allied to the immediately preceding to be considered as specifically distinct, and perhaps the same may be said of the *Yellow-throated Oriole*, before described.

 BLUE ORIOLE.

Oriolus cæruleus. *O. cinereo-nigricans*, capite alis caudaque cæruleis.

Blackish-grey Oriole, with blue head, wings and tail.

Pica Maderaspatana minima. *Raii syn.*

Blue Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED long ago by Ray, under the name of *Small Blue Jay*: colour raven-grey or blackish, with blue head, wings, and tail, and rufous bill: said to inhabit India, and to be the smallest of all the Orioles yet discovered.

CAYENNE OLIVE ORIOLE.

Oriolus olivaceus. *O. olivaceus, capite gula juguloque fuscis nitidis, pectore flavescente. Lath. ind. orn.*

Olive Oriole, with glossy-brown head and throat, and yellow breast.

Troupiale olive de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Ent. 606. f. 2.*

DESCRIBED by Buffon. Head, throat, and fore part of the neck and throat bright glossy brown, inclining to orange on the breast; remainder of the body olive, paler beneath: quill-feathers blackish, edged with brown: bill and legs black. Native of North America.

SLOANIAN ORIOLE.

Oriolus Sloanianus. *O. fuscus dorso nigro maculato, gula pectoreque flavis fusco maculatis, abdomine albo.*

Brown Oriole, with the back spotted with black, the throat and breast yellow spotted with brown, and white abdomen.

Oriolus Brasiliensis. *O. flavus, pectore maculato, capite dorsoque fuscis nigro maculatis, abdomine albo, cauda alisque fuscis apice albis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Muscicapa e fusco et luteo varia. *Sloane Jam. p. 309. 43.*

Brasilian Oriole. *Lath. syn. No. 9.*

THIS is a very small species, measuring only about four inches in length, and is described by Sir Hans Sloane in his Natural History of Jamaica. The bill is round, nearly strait, and half an inch long: the head and back light brown, spotted with black: the tail an inch and half long, and brown,

as well as the wings, which are whitish at the end: the parts about the eyes, throat, sides of the neck, and tail-coverts, are yellow; the breast the same, spotted with brown: the belly white: the legs an inch and quarter long, and brown; the toes yellow. It inhabits Jamaica, where it is said to be common about the town of St. Jago, frequenting bushes.

GRACULA. GRAKLE.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> convexo-cultratum, crassiusculum, basi nudiusculum.	<i>Bill</i> convex, thick, somewhat compressed on the sides, cultrated.
<i>Nares</i> parvæ, prope basin rostri, sæpius prope marginem.	<i>Nostrils</i> small, near the base of the bill; often near the edge.
<i>Lingua</i> integra, acutiuscula, carnosæ.	<i>Tongue</i> entire, rather sharp-pointed, fleshy.
<i>Pedes</i> ambulatorii.	<i>Feet</i> formed for walking; middle toe connected at the base to the outermost.

ALL the species of this genus are Extra-European birds; and the principal species are natives of Asia and America. They feed chiefly on insects and fruits.



INDIAN GRAKLE

1808 Oct. London Published by G. Kearsley Fleet Street.

INDIAN GRAKLE.

Gracula religiosa. G. nigro-violacea, macula alarum alba, fascia occipitis nuda flava. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Violet-black Grakle, with white spot on the wings, and a naked yellow occipital band.

Sturnus Indicus. Bont. Jav.

Bontius's Indian Stare. Will. orn.

Minor or Mino. Edwards. pl. 17.

Le Mainate. Buff. ois.

Mainate des Indes orientales. Pl. Ent. 268.

Minor Grakle. Lath. syn.

OF this remarkable species there are two varieties or races, exactly resembling each other in every respect except in size. Both have been well described by Edwards, in his usual plain and unadorned style. "The Greater Minor," says he, "for bigness equals a Jackdaw or Magpye; the lesser hardly exceeds a Blackbird, so that the one is at least twice as big as the other; they have middle-sized heads, pretty plump round bodies, and short tails: the legs of a middling length: the bill is pretty thick at the basis, from upper to under side, but something compressed sideways; of a red colour towards the head, and a yellow point in the lesser bird, and all over yellow in the greater: the bill ends in a point not very suddenly or sharp: the feathers on each side point into the bill as far as the nostrils: the eyes are hazel-coloured in both: on the hinder part of the head in both are two little flaps of yellow skin in the form of crescents with the points upwards, one

corner of each being behind the eyes, the other corners uniting in the hinder part of the head: under the eyes are other yellow bare spots of skin, which are joined to the before-mentioned in a manner not easy to express but by the figure. I have been the more full in this particular because Mr. Albin has published this bird, and falsely described these marks, which are characteristic, both in his figure and description. I have had opportunity to examine several of these birds, though they are very rare: the head, neck, whole body, wings, and tail, are covered with black feathers of a great lustre, shining in different lights with blue, green, and purple glosses: the feathers on the hinder part of the head, that are encompassed by the bare flaps of skin, resemble hairs or velvet for their fineness: the bottoms of some of the first of the quills are white, which form a white spot in the middle of the wing: the legs and feet are of a yellow colour, inclining to orange in the lesser bird, more yellow in the greater: the claws light brown. Whether these two birds, so unequal in size, though so exact in likeness, be male and female of the same species, I leave to the judgment of the curious."

These birds are found in various parts of India and the Indian islands: they are of a lively and docile disposition, and when kept in a state of confinement, imitate with great facility the various sounds within hearing, and even learn to speak with greater distinctness than most of the Parrot tribe.



CRESTED GRAKLE

The bird described by Bontius, in his History of Java, under the title of the Indian Starling, is supposed to be no other than a variety of the Minor; seeming to differ in having the plumage varied by cinereous spots. "It imitates," says Willughby, from Bontius, "man's voice much more accurately than a Parrot, so that oftentimes it is troublesome with its prattle."

 CRESTED GRAKLE.

Gracula cristatella. *G. nigra, fronte cristata, remigibus primoribus basi reatricibusque apice albis, rostro flavo.*

Black Grakle, with frontal crest, greater quill-feathers white at their base, tail-feathers at their tip, and yellow bill.

Gracula cristatella. *G. nigra, remigibus primoribus basi reatricibusque apice albis, rostro flavo.* *Linn. Syst. Nat.*

The Chinese Starling or Black-Bird. *Edw. pl. 19.*

Le Merle hupé de la Chine. *Buff. ois. Pl. Ent. 507.*

Crested Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species is described by Edwards under the title of Chinese Starling. "It is," says Edwards, "about the bigness of the lesser sort of Minor: the bill is pretty thick towards the head, strait; grows gradually more slender, and ends in a point, of a yellow colour; yet the lower mandible, towards the head, inclines more to red: the nostrils are low on each side, pretty near the slit of the mouth: the eye is of a fine gold or orange-colour: it has on the forehead, just at the basis of the bill, a remarkable tuft of feathers, which it can erect at pleasure in form of a crest: the crown of the head

is flat: the head, neck, whole body, wings, and tail, are of a black colour, not glossy and shining with splendid colours as in the Minor, nor quite so dark as our common Blackbird, but seems to incline a little to a dirty blue: the bottoms of some of the first quills, next the belly, are white, which forms a white spot in each wing: though the tail is black, yet the side-feathers are tipped with white: the legs and feet are of a dull yellow: the claws of a light colour."

This species is a native of China, where it is said to be highly esteemed, and is kept in cages as a singing-bird. It is also a native of some parts of India.

Mr. Latham records a supposed variety of this species in the British Museum, and which is said to have been received from India. This differs in being brown, with black head and neck; the greater quills white, but black towards the tips; the tail black with white tip.

PARADISE GRAKLE.

Gracula tristis. *G. fusca*, capite colloque nigricantibus, area pone oculos triangulari nuda rubra.

Brown Grakle, with blackish head and neck, and naked triangular red space behind each eye.

Paradisea tristis. *P. area nuda pone oculos triangulari, capite colloque fuscis*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Martin. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl.* 219.

Paradise Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species was by Linnæus referred to the genus *Paradisea*, under the title of *Paradisea tristis*, on account of the obscurity of its colours in comparison with the rest of that splendid tribe. Its size is rather superior to that of a Blackbird, and its colour chesnut-brown, the head and neck black, but the latter tinged with grey: the plumes on the fore part of the head are fine and narrow, and behind each eye is a moderately large sub-triangular bare space of a red colour, in some specimens possessing nearly the whole space of the cheek: the abdomen is white; the tail dark brown, the lateral feathers tipped with white: the larger quill-feathers are of a dusky or blackish colour, with white bases, forming an oblong white spot on the upper edge of each wing: the bill is moderately thick, and yellow, as are likewise the legs. The female is said to resemble the male in colours.

This bird is a native of India and the Philippine islands, and is said to be of a very voracious nature, feeding both on animal and vegetable food,

and is particularly fond of locusts and grasshoppers. On this head the Count de Buffon relates a curious anecdote. The island of Bourbon, where these birds were unknown, was overrun with locusts, which had unfortunately been introduced from Madagascar; their eggs having been imported in the soil with some plants which were brought from that island. In consequence of this, Monsr. Desforges Boucher, Governor General of the isle of Bourbon, and Monsr. de Poivre, the Intendant, perceiving the desolation which was taking place, deliberated seriously on the means of extirpating the noxious insects; and for that purpose caused to be introduced into the island several pair of the Paradise Grakle from India. This plan promised to succeed; but unfortunately some of the colonists, observing the birds eagerly thrusting their bills into the earth of the new-sown fields, imagined that they were in quest of the grain, and reported that the birds, instead of proving beneficial, would, on the contrary, be highly detrimental to the country. The cause was considered in form. On the part of the birds it was argued, that they raked in the new-ploughed grounds not for the sake of the grain, but the insects; and were therefore beneficial. They were however proscribed by the council; and in the space of two hours after the sentence was pronounced against them, not a Grakle was to be found in the island. This prompt execution was however followed by a speedy repentance: the locusts gained the ascendancy, and the people, who only view the present, regret-

ted the loss of the Paradise Grakles. Monsr. de Morave, consulting the inclinations of the settlers, procured three or four of these birds eight years after their proscription. They were received with transports of joy. Their preservation and breeding were made a state affair: the laws held out protection to them, and the physicians on their part declared their flesh to be unwholesome. After so many powerful expedients for their welfare, the desired effect was produced: the Grakles multiplied, and the locusts were destroyed. But, an opposite inconvenience has since arisen. The birds, supported no longer by insects, have had recourse to fruits, and have fed on the mulberries, grapes, and dates: they have even scratched up the grains of wheat, rice, maize, and beans: they have rifled the pigeon-houses, and preyed on the young; and thus, after freeing the settlers from the locusts, they have themselves become a more formidable scourge. This however is perhaps an exaggeration; since Mr. Latham in his second supplement observes, on the subject of this bird, that Monsr. Duplessin, who had resided many years in the isle of Bourbon, had given his opinion that the Paradise Grakle might be advantageously introduced into that part of Spain nearest the coasts of Africa for a similar purpose, and added, that, so far from its having become a nuisance in the isle of Bourbon, the laws for its preservation were still in force.

This bird, according to Buffon, is of the same lively and imitative disposition with the Indian

Grakle, and when young, is easily taught to speak. If kept in the poultry-yard, it spontaneously mimics the cries of all the domestic animals, hens, cocks, geese, dogs, sheep, &c. and this chattering is accompanied by many singular gesticulations.

 PURPLE GRAKLE.

Gracula Quiscalus, *G. nigro-purpurea nitida*, *iridibus subargenteis*, *cauda rotundata*.

Purple-black glossy Grakle, with subargenteous irides, and rounded tail.

Gracula Quiscalus. *G. nigro-violacea*, *cauda rotundata*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Purple Jackdaw. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 12.

Barbadoes Blackbird. *Brown Jam.* *p.* 476.

La Pie de la Jamaïque. *Buff. ois.*

Purple Grakle. *Lath. syn. Penn. Arct. Zool.*

THIS species, which is a native of North-America, is known in the United States by the title of Purple Jackdaw, or Purple Maize-Thief. Its size is that of a Blackbird, and its colour on all parts black, richly glossed with purple, particularly on the head and neck; the rest of the plumage being accompanied by green and copper-coloured reflexions: the female differs in being entirely of a dusky black, without any lustre: the irides in both sexes are of a silvery grey, and the bill and legs black.

These birds, according to Mr. Pennant, "inhabit the same countries with the Red-Winged Orioles, and generally mingle with them: they sometimes keep separate, but usually combine in

their ravages among the plantations of Maize. After that grain is carried in, they feed on the seeds of the Water Tare-Grass or *Zizania aquatica*. Their good qualities in clearing the country from many noxious insects have been before recited in the history of the Red-Winged Oriole. They appear in New York and Philadelphia in February or the beginning of March, and sit perched on trees near the farms, and give a tolerably agreeable note. They also build in trees, usually in retired places, making their nests externally with coarse stalks, intermixed with bents and fibres, with plaister at the bottom. They lay five or six eggs, of a pale blue colour, thinly spotted and striped with black. After the breeding-season they return with their young from their most distant quarters, in flights continuing for miles in length, blackening the very sky, in order to make their depredations on the ripening maize. It is unfortunate that they increase in proportion as the country is more cultivated; following the maize in places where they were before unknown, wheresoever that grain is introduced. They migrate from the northern colonies at the approach of winter; but continue in Carolina the whole year, feeding about the barn door. Their flesh is rank and unpalatable, and is only the food of birds of prey. The small Hawks dash among the flocks, and catch them in the air. They are also found in Mexico, and in the island of Jamaica."

BOAT-TAILED GRAKLE.

Gracula Barita. *G. purpureo-nigricans cauda supra concava.*

Purple-blackish Grakle, with the tail concave above.

Gracula Barita. *G. subgrisea, humeris cæruleis, remigibus extus viridibus.* Lin. Syst. Nat.

Monedula tota nigra. Sloan. Jam.

Boat-Tailed Grakle. Penn. Arct. Zool. Lath. syn.

THIS species inhabits the greater Antilles and the warmer parts of North America, where it associates with the immediately preceding species, and with the Red-Winged Orioles, feeding on maize, insects, &c. Its size is that of a Cuckow, and its length about thirteen inches: its colour totally black with a gloss of purple and green on the upper parts. It is distinguished by a remarkable particularity in the structure of the tail, which is deeply concave above, somewhat resembling the appearance of a boat, or, as Mr. Latham observes, the tail of a hen inverted. When the bird is on the ground it is always observed to carry its tail expanded, but when flying, or perched, folds it up in the manner above described. In North America it is observed to breed in swamps, and to migrate in September, after which time none are seen.



BALD GRACKLE

BALD GRAKLE.

Gracula calva. *G. subcinerea, alis caudaque fuscis, capite utrinque nuda rubra.*

Subcinereous Grakle, with dusky wings and tail, and naked red cheeks.

Gracula calva. *G. subcinerea, capite utrinque nudo.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Le Goulin. *Buff. ois.*

Merle chauve des Philippines. *Pl. Enl. 200.*

Bald Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

A REMARKABLE species. Length ten inches: colour on the upper parts bright cinereous; beneath greyish brown: wing-coverts, quills, and tail-deep or blackish brown: bill and legs brown: from the base of the bill to the hindhead a narrow stripe of short brown feathers; the rest of the head naked and of a flesh-colour, which, on any particular irritation, is said to become of a deep red. In its shades of colour the plumage of this bird is sometimes observed to vary; individuals having been seen which were of a deeper colour than usual, and others which were clouded beneath with white. This species is a native of the Philippine isles, where it is said to build in the hollows of trees, and especially of the Cocoa-nut tree. It feeds on fruits, is extremely voracious, and is said to have a loud chattering note.

NOISY GRAKLE.

Gracula strepera. *G. nigra, macula alari alba, cauda basi apiceque alba.*

Black Grakle, with white wing-spot, and tail white at the base and tip.

Corvus graculinus. *C. niger, remigum reetricumque basi apiceque cauda albis.* *White's Journ. of a Voy, to New South Wales. Append. p. 251.*

Coracias strepera. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Noisy Roller. *Lath. syn.*

THIS bird, which is a native of New Holland, is described in Mr. White's Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales under the title of the White-Vented Crow. It is about the size of a Magpie, and in shape not much unlike one, except that the tail is not cuneated, but has all the feathers of equal length: the bird is entirely black, except the vent, the base of the tail-feathers, that of the larger quill-feathers, and the tip of the tail, which are white: the white base of the larger quill-feathers gives the appearance of a white spot on the middle of the wings when closed: the beak is black, very strong, rather lengthened, the upper mandible slightly emarginated near the tip, and the lower mandible of a pale colour at that part: the legs moderately strong, and black. In Mr. White's Voyage, above referred to, I have considered this bird as a species of *Corvus*; but am at present inclined to think it more properly a species of *Gracula*. Mr. Latham ranks it under the genus *Coracias*. It is said to be of a noisy and restless

disposition, resembling in its manner the European Magpie.

 BARE-NECKED GRAKLE.

Gracula nudicollis. *G. nigra, capite sericeo, colli lateribus nudis rubris, alis griseo-cæruleis.*

Black Grakle, with silky head, sides of the neck naked and red, and blue-grey wings.

Corvus nudus. *C. niger, pileo ex mollioribus plumis contexto, collo rarius plumis tecto. Lin. Gmel.*

Bare-Necked Crow. *Lath. syn.*

Gracula nuda. *G. nigra, capite tomentoso sericeo, postice et lateribus subcauto, remigibus extus oblique cærulescentibus. Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Colnud de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 609.*

Le Col nu. *Levaill. ois. nouv. et rares de l'Amérique & des Indes. pl. 45. 46.*

THIS bird is by Mr. Latham, in his Synopsis, considered as a species of *Corvus*, and by Monsr. Levaillant as an *Ampelis*. Its size is rather larger than that of a Jackdaw, and its colour black, accompanied by a gloss of blue, and the edges of the wing-coverts and quill-feathers are blue-grey: the feathers in front of the head and beneath the bill resemble black velvet: the great particularity of the bird consists in the naked appearance of the sides of the neck, the skin of which is of a red colour, and merely exhibits a few slight rudiments of minute plumes scattered over the skin: the bill and legs are black; the eyes of a reddish brown; and beneath each is a naked square spot of a

yellow colour. It is a native of South America, and seems to have been first described by Buffon, who has considered it as a species of Crow. The female differs in being of a more dusky black than the male.

 PIED GRAKLE.

Gracula varia. *G. albo nigroque varia, rostro pedibusque plumbeis.*

Variiegated black and white Grakle, with lead-coloured bill and legs.

Coracias varia. *C. nigra, alis albo variegatis, dorso postico uropygio corporeque subtus albis, reatricibus lateralibus albo terminatis.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Cassican de la nouvelle Guinée. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 628.*

Pied Roller. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species, which is described by Buffon, from a specimen communicated by Sounerat, is supposed to be a native of New-Guinea. Its length is rather more than thirteen inches, and its colour a variegation of black and white: the bill is rather large, strong, sharp, and of a blueish grey colour with a blackish tip, somewhat hooked at the point: the head, neck, beginning of the back, edge of the wing, greater quill-feathers, and tail, are black, the latter tipped with white: the wing-coverts white, slightly marked with black, and the breast, abdomen, and rump white: the legs moderately stout, rather short, and of a blackish lead-colour. Buffon considered this bird as allied in some degree to the genera of *Ramphastos* and *Oriolus*; but Mr.

Latham is inclined to regard it as a species of Coracias.

 PIPING GRAKLE.

Gracula Tibicen. *G. nigra, nucha tectricibus alarum crisso caudaque (excepto apice) albis.*

Black Grakle, with the nape, wing-coverts, vent, and tail (except at the tip) white.

Coracias Tibicen. *C. nigra, nucha tectricibus alarum crisso caudaque (excepto apice) albis. Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Piping Roller. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

THE length of this species, which by Mr. Latham is considered as belonging to the genus Coracias, is about nineteen inches: the bill blue, rather more than two inches long, strait, but bent at the tip of the upper mandible: the general colour of the plumage deep black, except the nape, wing-coverts, bases of some of the larger quill-feathers, rump, and vent, all which are white, as is also the tail for more than half its length, the remainder or tip part being black: the legs are grey. This bird is a native of New Holland, where it is known by the name of *Tarra-war-nang*, and is said to have a fine note, resembling that of a flute, and to prey on the smaller birds.

FETID GRAKLE.

Gracula fœtida. G. nigra, remigibus extus carulescentibus, fascia collari nuda. Linn. Syst. Nat.

Black Grakle, with the outsides of the quill-feathers blueish, and a naked band on the neck.

Fetid Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Linnæus from Rolander, who says it is of the size of a Magpie; the bill somewhat like that of a Cuckow: the tongue plain, fleshy, and pointed: the nostrils oval and naked: the head black, covered with upright, short, velvet-like feathers; the body black, the outer edge of the quills blueish, and the tail even at the end. Native of South America. From the circumstance of its being furnished, according to the specific character, with a naked collar on the neck, it should seem allied to the *Gracula religiosa*.

LONG-BILLED GRAKLE.

Gracula longirostra. G. cinereo-fusca, subtus flavescens, capite collo caudaque nigris, rectricibus apice maculaque alarum albis. Lath. ind. orn.

Cinereous-brown Grakle, yellowish beneath, with black head and neck, wings marked by a white spot, and tail tipped with white.

Gracula longirostra. Pall. Spicil. 6. t. 2. f. 2.

Long-Billed Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Pallas. Size smaller than the European Bee-Eater: bill thirteen lines long, and

a little bent: irides dusky: nostrils placed in a hollow almost in the middle of the bill, and not as in most of the Grakles, at the base: they are covered with a smooth black membrane: above the angles of the mouth are two black bristles, and a smaller ferruginous one behind them: tongue plain, and deeply bifid at the tip, with lacerated edges: head and neck black: back brown, inclining to ferruginous towards the rump: beneath, from throat to vent, the plumage is of a dingy yellow, the sides under the wings traversed by black lines: on each side the neck is a naked wrinkled longitudinal band or stripe, nearly covered by the adjacent feathers: the wings are of a dusky black colour, the shoulders inclining to brown: all the greater quill-feathers are white at the base, causing the appearance of an oblique white bar on each wing when closed: the tail is cuneated and black, tipped obliquely at the end with white, the exterior feather being black for only about a third of its length from the base: the legs are strong and black. This species is a native of South America.

MASKED GRAKLE.

Gracula larvata. *G. subferrugineo-grisea, alis caudaque nigris, vertice carunculis duabus erectis, mento palca ampla bifida.*

Subferruginous-grey Grakle, with black wings and tail, crown furnished with two upright caruncles, and chin with a large bifid wattle.

Sturnus gallinaceus. *S. cinereus, regione oculorum nuda, ad basin mandibule inferioris palca duplici, cristaque verticis membranacea bifida erecta fulva.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Cockscomb Stare. *Lath. syn.*

Gracula carunculata. *G. cinerea, cauda remigibusque atris, vertice mentoque carunculatis.* *Lin. Gmel.*

Mainate Porte-Lambeaux. *Levaill. ois. pl. 93.*

Size rather larger than a Starling: bill yellow: irides brown: head naked and reddish behind, and covered in front with a naked black skin, rising into an upright process immediately above the bill, and on the top of the head into a much larger one, and extending beneath the chin into a very large double wattle, the points of which are moderately sharp: the remainder of the bird, except the wings and tail, which are black with purple reflexions, is of a reddish grey: the legs yellow. The female is rather smaller than the male, and much less conspicuously wattled; and the young, during their first year, exhibit no appearance of this appendage. Native of the interior of Africa, assembling, like Starlings, in vast flocks, and feeding on insects, worms, and fruit. In the description of this bird in a German work entitled *Naturforcher*, the wattles are said to be fulvous or orange-coloured, but Monsr. Levaillant describes them as black in the living bird.



CARUNCULATED GRAKLE

CARUNCULATED GRAKLE.

Gracula carunculata. *G. nigra*, dorso tectricibusque alarum ferrugineis, mandibula inferiore utrinque carunculata.

Black Grakle, with the back and wing coverts ferruginous, and the lower mandible carunculated on each side.

Sturnus carunculatus. *S. niger*, dorso tectricibusque alarum ferrugineis, ad basin mandibulae inferioris palca duplici carunculata fulva. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Wattled Stare. *Lath. syn.*

LENGTH about six inches: size of the common Starling: colour black, with the back and wing-coverts ferruginous: on each side the gape of the lower mandible a small orange-coloured wattle. Female entirely ferruginous. Native of New Zealand.

GREY GRAKLE.

Gracula grisea. *G. nigricante-cinerea*, alis caudaque nigris abdomine rufescente, macula postoculari nuda rufa.

Blackish-grey Grakle, with black wings and tail, rufescent abdomen, and naked rufous spot behind the eyes.

Martin gris-de-fer. *Levaill. ois. pl. 25. f. 2.*

SIZE of a Starling: bill orange-colour: irides deep red: behind each eye a triangular naked orange-coloured skin: feathers on the top of the head narrow, black, and hanging over the cheeks, but not erigible in the manner of a crest: throat, neck, and whole under part of the bird iron-grey, slightly clouded with tawny about the throat:

down the middle of the abdomen a tawny stripe about half an inch broad: wings black, the greater coverts tipped with pale tawny; and the outer edges of the shorter quill-feathers glossed with green and purple: tail glossy black, short, and rounded, with four of the lateral feathers spotted towards the tips with pale tawny. Female rather smaller, and with the black on the head, wings, and tail less glossy. Native of the interior of Africa. Manners seemingly similar to those of Starlings, both in flight, and in noise when settled.

STURNINE GRAKLE.

Gracula sturnina. *G. cana*, verticis macula dorsoque inter alas violaceo-atro, caudæ alarumque nitore viridi, harum striga gemina alba. *Lin. Gmel. Pall. it. 3. p. 695.*

Grey Grakle, with the back between the wings and a spot on the crown violet-black, the wings and tail glossed with green, and two white bars across the former.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Pallas: size of the European Chatterer: tail short: female of less distinct colours and without any gloss. Native of the Southern parts of Dauria, frequenting places where willows grow, building a nest similar to that of a Starling, and laying eggs of the same colour.

PAGODA GRAKLE.

Gracula Pagodarum. *G. griseo-rufescens, subtus subroseus, vertice cristato, remigibus primoribus nigris.*

Rufescent-grey Grakle, subrosaceous beneath, with black crested crown and black primary wing-feathers.

Le Martin Bramé. *Levaill. ois. pl. 95.*

Pagoda Thrush.? *Lath. syn.*

SIZE of a Starling: general appearance considerably resembling that of the *Turdus roseus* or Rose-coloured Ouzel, but of less vivid colours: native of India, where it is said to be very common, and is often observed on the tops of the Indian Pagodas: observed also in Africa by Monsr. Levaillant.

MALABAR GRAKLE.

Gracula Malabarica. *G. cinerea, subtus ferruginea, capite colloque albo lineatis, alis nigris.*

Cinereous Grakle, ferruginous beneath, with head and neck streaked with white, and black wings.

Turdus Malabaricus. Lin. Gmel.

Le Martin Viellard de la cote de Malabar. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. p. 195.*

LENGTH about seven inches: bill black, with yellowish tip: irides yellow: feathers of the head and neck cinereous, narrow, lengthened, and marked by a longitudinal white streak: back, rump, upper part of the wings, and tail, cinereous: greater quill-feathers black: under parts of the bird rufous brown: legs yellow: native of Malabar.

Mr. Latham considers this bird as the female of his Malabar Thrush, but Monsr. Daudin affirms it to be a distinct species, and ranks it in the present genus.

 YELLOW-FACED GRAKLE.

Gracula icterops. *G. nigra, corpore subtus fasciaque alari albis, genis nudis rugosis flavis.*

Black Grakle, with the body beneath and bar across the wings white, and naked wrinkled yellow cheeks.

Gracula icterops. *G. nigra, fascia alarum corporeque subtus albis, regione oculorum nuda rugosa.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Yellow-faced Grakle. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. PERNANT, and by him communicated to Mr. Latham: size not mentioned: head, neck, back, wings, and tail black; the wing-coverts crossed by a white line: breast, belly, and vent white: bill compressed: nostrils ovate: region of the eyes fine yellow, naked, and wrinkled: legs yellow. Native of New Holland.

GREEN GRAKLE.

Gracula viridis. *G. viridi-olivacea, gula abdomineque maculis fuscis, cauda apice alba.* Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Olive-green Grakle, with dusky spots on the throat and abdomen, and tail tipped with white.

Green Grakle. Lath. syn. suppl. 2.

LENGTH about eleven inches: bill stout, brown, and slightly bent: colour of the bird dull green: chin varied with brown: under parts whitish with a few dusky streaks: wings edged with white, and tail tipped with that colour: legs black. Native of New Holland.

 BLACK-HEADED GRAKLE.

Gracula melanocephala. *G. griseo-carulescens, subtus alba, capite nigro, fronte fasciaque tectricum albis.* Lath. ind. orn. suppl.

Blueish-grey Grakle, white beneath, with black head, white front, and white band across the wing-coverts.

Black-Headed Grakle. Lath. syn. suppl. 2.

LENGTH about nine inches: bill yellow, bent, and not much unlike that of the Thrush tribe, though stouter at the base: legs longish, and of a pale yellow colour: claws strong. Native of New Holland.

BLUE-EARED GRAKLE.

Gracula cyanotis. *G. viridis, subtus alba, vertice nigro postice albo, regione oculorum et aurium cæruleis.* *Lath. ind. orn. suppl.*

Green Grakle, white beneath, with black crown, white behind, and region of the eyes and ears blue.

Blue-Eared Grakle. *Lath. syn. suppl. 2.*

LENGTH nearly twelve inches: bill black: legs blue-black: quill-feathers dark brown with yellow margins; towards the tips grey. Native of New Holland.

DIAL GRAKLE.

Gracula Sularis. *G. nigro-cærulescens, abdomine macula alarum reetricibusque lateralibus albis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Blueish-black Grakle, with the abdomen, spot on the wings, and lateral tail-feathers white.

Little Indian Pye. *Edwards. pl. 181.*

Bengal Magpie or Dial-Bird. *Albin. vol. 3. pl. 17. 18.*

THIS species, which is a native of India, is described by Edwards under the name of the Little Indian Pye. Its size is somewhat smaller than that of a Thrush, and its colour black, glossed with blue and purple: the wings are brown-black, the middle quill-feathers, the side-feathers of the tail, and the abdomen white: the bill dull orange-colour, and the legs brown. The female differs in being of a browner black than the male, and in

having the white parts less clear and distinct. This bird is said to be called in India by the name of *Saulary* and *Moori*, and by the European residents by that of *Dial-Bird*. It is said to be of a very pugnacious disposition.

EGYPTIAN GRAKLE.

Gracula Atthis. G. viridi-cerulea, abdomine ferrugineo, pedibus sanguineis. Lin. Syst. Nat.

Blue-green Grakle, with ferruginous abdomen, and blood-red legs.

Egyptian Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is said to be of the size of a Lark, and of a blue-green colour, with black bill and bright-red legs: on each side the neck is a ferruginous stripe. It is a native of Egypt, and is supposed to live principally on insects.

Var. ?

ABYSSINIAN GRAKLE.

This, which is mentioned by Mr. Latham, from the drawings of Mr. Bruce, is said to be of a green colour, ferruginous beneath, with the head cinereous, and the legs black. Native of Abyssinia.

PICOID GRAKLE.

Gracula Picoides. G. rufa, capite collo pectoreque albo maculatis, cauda subrotundata, rectricibus apicè aculeatis.

Rufous Grakle, with the head, neck, and breast spotted with white, and slightly rounded tail with the feathers aculeated at the tips.

Oriolus Picus. O. rufus, capite coilo et pectore albo maculatis, cauda rotundata. Linn. Gmel.

Le Talapiot. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 605.*

Climbing Oriole. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Buffon, under the name of Talapiot: length about seven inches: bill yellowish grey, an inch and quarter long, strait, and pointed: general colour of the bird rufous, the head, neck, and breast spotted with white, and the under parts of the body of a browner cast than the upper: tail about two inches long, rounded at the end, each feather terminated by a slightly lengthened shaft or point. Native of Guiana, where it resides on trees, climbing in the manner of a Creeper or Woodpecker. The straitness of the bill however, as Mr. Latham observes, prevents its being properly ranked with the Creepers, and the feet, being not formed in the same manner as in the Woodpeckers, equally prohibit it from being arranged under the genus *Picus*. It is said to be often found in company with the following species, with which it has evidently a considerable degree of affinity.

CLIMBING GRAKLE.

Gracula scandens. G. rufa, subtus lutescens, corpore fusco transversim undulato, capite albo punctato, rectricibus apice aculeatis.
Rufous Grakle, subluteous beneath, with the body transversely undulated with brown, and the tail-feathers aculeated at the tips.

Le Picucule de Cayenne. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 621.*

Gracula scandens. G. corpore transversim striato, supra rufo, subtus lutescente, capite rufo, alboque vario, rectricibus apice denudatis aculeatis. Lath. ind. orn.

Climbing Grakle. *Lath. syn.*

DESCRIBED by Buffon, under the title of Picucule: length ten inches: from the gape to the point of the bill nearly one inch and three quarters: bill itself of a black colour, pretty stout, slightly bent the whole length, and somewhat curved at the tip: nostrils small, and close to the base: head and throat speckled with white: upper part of the body rufous, the under yellowish, but both above and beneath marked with transverse dusky stripes or undulations: wing and tail plain rufous: tail slightly cuneiform, about four inches long, the outer feather an inch and half shorter than the middle ones; all the feathers terminating in a projecting sharp-pointed shaft, as in the immediately preceding bird, which it resembles in its manners: legs blackish. Native of Guiana.

PARADISEA. PARADISE-BIRD.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> capistri plumis tomentosis tectum.	<i>Bill</i> covered at the base by velvet-like plumes.
<i>Pennæ</i> hypochondriorum plerisque longiores.	<i>Side-Feathers</i> beneath the wings, in most species, extending far beyond the rest of the plumage.
<i>Pedes</i> validi, ambulatorii.	<i>Legs</i> strong; feet formed for walking.

THE genus *Paradisea*, distinguished in most species by a peculiar union of splendor and elegance, appears to be confined to the regions of Papua or New Guinea, and the small neighbouring isles; spreading only a few degrees on each side the Equator.

In the second edition of Mr. Pennant's *Indian Zoology* may be found a good general description, from Valentyn, &c. of this remarkable genus, by the late Dr. John Reinhold Forster, preceded by a very learned dissertation on the fabulous *Phœnix* of antiquity, a bird of the size of an *Eagle*, decorated with gold and purple plumes, and more particularly described by Pliny as having the splendor of gold round the neck, the rest of the body purple, the tail blue, varied with rose-colour, the face

adorned with combs or wattles, and the head furnished with a crest. This imaginary bird Dr. Forster supposes to have been no other than a symbolical Egyptian illustration of the annual revolution of the sun; and the conversion of the Great Year, which, according to Manilius, corresponds with the supposed life of the Phœnix, and from which period the same course of seasons and position of the heavenly bodies is renewed; and that this takes place about noon on the day that the sun enters Taurus. Horapollo also delivers the same notion respecting the Phœnix: *they (the Egyptian Priests) meaning to signify the conversion of the Great Year, paint the Phœnix.* These notions then, says Dr. Forster, are to be explained from the Theology of Egypt.

Now though it is most certain, as Dr. Forster observes, that the Birds of Paradise were never known to the ancients, and that whatever the Egyptian priests delivered concerning their fabulous Phœnix has little apparent agreement with the Bird of Paradise, yet it is remarkable enough that the names applied both by the Indian and European nations to these birds appear to attribute something of a supposed celestial origin to them. In all probability however this notion has arisen merely from their transcendent beauty, and the singular disposition and delicacy of their plumage. The Portuguese navigators to the Indian islands called them *Passaros da Sol*, or Birds of the sun, in the same manner as the Egyptians had regarded the imaginary Phœnix as a symbol

of the annual revolution of the sun, and the conversion of the Great Year. The inhabitants of the Island of Ternate call them *Manu-co-Dewata*, or Birds of God. The French, English, and Germans have adopted the name of Birds of Paradise. From the Indian name *Manu-co-Dewata* the Count de Buffon has coined the modern French name of *Manucode*.

GREAT PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea major. *P. lipedalis cinnamomea, vertice luteo, gula aureo-viridi, pennis lateralibus longissimis fluitantibus flavis.*

Cinnamon-coloured Paradise-Bird, measuring about two feet in length, with luteous crown, gold-green throat, and extremely long floating yellow side-feathers.

Paradisea apoda. *P. jennis hypochondriis corpore longioribus, rectricibus duabus intermediis longis setaccis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Paradisea avis. *Clus. exot. 360.*

Avis Paradisiaca Arõesica maxima. *Seb. 1. t. 43. f. 1, 2.*

L'Oiseau de paradis. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 254.*

Greater Bird of Paradise. *Edwards. pl. 110.*

Greater Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

L'Emeraude. *Viellot. ois. de paradis. pl. 1.*

THE general length of this most elegant bird, from the tip of the bill to the end of the long hypochondrial or side-feathers, is about two feet, but from the point of the bill to the end of the real tail about twelve inches, the size of the bird being that of a Thrush. The bill is moderately strong, very slightly bent, sharp-pointed, and of a greenish colour; in some specimens yellowish:



GREAT or COMMON PARADISE BIRD

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the base is surrounded, for the distance of about half an inch, with upright, close-set, velvet-like plumes, of an intensely black colour, but with a varying lustre of gold-green: the head, which is moderately large in proportion to the bird*, together with the back part of the neck, is of a pale gold-colour, the throat and fore part of the neck of the richest changeable gold-green: the whole remainder of the plumage on the body and tail is of a fine deep chesnut, or cinnamon-brown, except on the breast, which is of a deep purple colour: the real tail is of very moderate length, scarcely equalling that of a Thrush or Redwing in proportion; but from the upper part of each side of the body, beneath the wings, springs a vast assemblage of extremely long, loose, and floating plumes, of a broad lanceolate shape, and of the most delicate texture and appearance, the webs being very fine and loose, so as to render each plume, taken separately, semitransparent: these plumes are in some specimens of a bright jonquil yellow, gradually sinking, towards their extremities, into a very pale purplish brown: in others they are of a paler yellow, and in most are marked on their upper part or nearest the body by a few longitudinal dark-red or sanguine spots: from the middle of the rump spring a pair of naked shafts, considerably exceeding in length even the long loose plumes of the sides; their tips alone, for about the

* It is generally described as very small, but this is merely owing to the head having had the bones taken out, and the skin shrunk in drying.

length of an inch, being barbed on each side by a shallow web: yet the whole length of the naked shaft, if narrowly inspected, will be found to exhibit along each side a continued series of extremely short barbs or filaments, and in some specimens there is no appearance of any web at the tips: the legs and feet, which are rather large and strong in proportion to the bird, are of a brown colour, and the latter are furnished with strong claws. The female is said to resemble the male, but to have the two long shafts on the rump of somewhat less extent; and both sexes are said to be destitute of the long side-feathers during about four months of the year.

This species, the first of the genus made known to the Europeans, was imported about the year 1522 by Antony Pigafetta, who accompanied Magellan in his voyage round the globe. Pigafetta had ocular demonstration that the bird, like others, was furnished with legs, and that the natives of the regions where it was found usually cut them off, previous to selling them, considering the legs as parts of no importance; and this he has recorded in his journal of the voyage. In consequence however of the general mutilation, a notion prevailed in Europe that the bird was naturally destitute of feet, and that, unlike the vulgar race of birds, it floated perpetually in the atmosphere; or, if it ever had occasion to rest, suspended itself for a short time by the two long naked shafts or filaments which spring from the lower part of the back; thus falsely conceiving a muscular structure

in those organs. It was also believed for some time that this bird never descended to the ground till the time of its death, and that all which were obtained had fallen from their aërial elevation during the moments immediately preceding their fate. It is a curious fact, that even Aldrovandus, the most scientific and zealous naturalist of his age, having seen only such specimens as had been mutilated in the usual manner, accuses Pigafetta of an audacious falshood in asserting that the bird was naturally furnished with legs and feet. The great Scaliger also, himself a naturalist, imagined this bird to be footless. But if Aldrovandus, near two hundred years ago, giving way for a moment to popular prejudice, could thus support a vulgar tradition, what shall we say to the highly celebrated Count de Buffon's having accidentally fallen, in the midst of one of his own lofty flights, into so enormous an error, in the latter part of the all-illuminated eighteenth century? for of this he stands accused by a German critic*. It is true that in his history of the bird itself he delivers a just statement of this particular; but perhaps the

* After all, it is perhaps but just to consider this error of Buffon as a lapsus calami, and that he could hardly be supposed seriously to mean that the Bird of Paradise had no legs. His expression is as follows. "De même dans les oiseaux on trouve l'autruche, le casoar, le dronte, le thouyou, &c. qui ne peuvent voler, et sont réduits à marcher; d'autres, comme les pingoins, les perroquets de mer, &c. qui volent et nagent, mais ne peuvent marcher; d'autres qui, comme les oiseaux de paradis, ne marchent ni le nagent, et ne peuvent prendre de mouvement qu'en volant."

ridicule which he had to encounter on the subject made him cautious of affording in future an opening for similar observations.

The general history of the manners of these birds has long ago been given by Valentyn and others. Their true residence or breeding-place seems to be Papua or New-Guinea, from whence they make occasional excursions to the small neighbouring islands: they fly in flocks of about thirty or forty, led, as it is said, by a single bird, which the natives call their king, but which is said to be of a distinct species, and is described as of a black colour with red spots. It is pretended that when this bird settles, the whole flight of Paradise-Birds settle also, in consequence of which they sometimes perish; since if their leader happens to settle on the ground, they are not able to rise, on account of the peculiar structure of their feathers; nor can they fly with the wind, which would totally disorder their long flowing plumes: they are therefore observed always to fly against the wind, and to abstain altogether from flight during a storm, which would infallibly throw them to the ground. While flying, they are noisy, like Starlings; but their common cry is said rather to resemble the croaking of Ravens, and is particularly audible when, in somewhat windy weather, the incumbrance of their long feathers brings them into imminent danger of falling. In the Aru islands they are observed to perch on the highest trees. They are taken by the inhabitants with bird-lime, snares, or blunt arrows; and though a great many are

thus taken alive, they are immediately killed, embowelled, the feet are cut off, they are fumigated with sulphur, and dried for sale. The Dutch ships frequenting the sea between New Guinea and Aru, a distance of about eighteen or twenty miles, not unfrequently observe flocks of Paradise-Birds crossing the sea from one to the other of these places, but constantly against the wind. If a tempestuous gale arises, they seek the upper and calmer regions of the air, and thus continue their course. With respect to the food of these birds, there does not appear any very certain information: it has been said that they often prey on the smaller birds; and indeed the strength of their bill and legs, and the vigour with which they are observed to defend themselves when taken, seem to favour this supposition: they are also said to feed on fruits and berries of various kinds, and, according to Linnæus, on the larger kind of butterflies. It is indeed probable that their general mode of living may resemble that of many of the Crow tribe, feeding both on animal and vegetable substances.

I must not dismiss the history of this elegant bird without observing that an instance has occurred of its having been brought, in a living state, into England: it had however entirely lost the beautiful floating side-feathers, and did not long survive its arrival in this country.

Var.?

SMALLER PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea minor. *P. sesquipedalis cinnamomea*, vertice dorsoque luteis, gula aureo-viridi; pennis lateralibus longissimis fluitantibus flavis.

Cinnamon-coloured Paradise-Bird, measuring about eighteen inches in length, with luteous crown and back, gold-green throat, and extremely long floating yellow side-feathers.

Lesser Paradise-Bird of Papua. *Penn. ind. zool. edit. 2. p. 20.*

Lesser Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Paradisea apoda. β . *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le petit Emeraude. *Viellot. ois. de paradis. pl. 2.*

IN almost every respect except in size this species, or variety, as it has sometimes been called, perfectly resembles the preceding; but the gold-colour of the head, instead of terminating abruptly at the upper part of the neck, is continued over the upper part of the back and the smaller wing-coverts: the green throat-feathers and all the rest of the plumage are the same. The size of the bird is nearly a third smaller than that of the preceding; generally measuring from eighteen to twenty or twenty-one inches in total length.



SANGUINE PARADISE-BIRD.

SANGUINE PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea sanguinea. *P. cinnamomea*, occipite dorsoque luteis, fronte aureo-viridi, pennis lateralibus longis fluitantibus sanguineis.

Cinnamon-coloured Paradise-Bird, with luteous hind-head and back, gold-green front, and long floating sanguine-red side-feathers.

Le Paradis rouge. *Viellot. ois. de paradis. pl. 3.*

THIS, which seems to have been first described as a distinct species in the magnificent work of Monsr. Viellot, is said to be extremely rare, and as yet but little known. Its length, from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, is nearly nine inches, French measure, and from the tip of the bill to the end of the long flowing side-feathers, from twelve to thirteen inches: the general colour of the bird is precisely similar to that of the *Paradisea minor*, except that the breast and abdomen are of a dark or blackish brown, while the flowing feathers on the sides, instead of being either yellow or whitish, as in the Greater and Smaller Paradise-Birds, are of a deep sanguine red, while the two naked shafts springing from the rump are far broader than in either of the former birds, perfectly destitute of any appearance of web or fibres on the edges, and of a singular form, being strongly convex on the upper part, and hollowed in a corresponding manner beneath throughout their whole length: they are of a polished black colour, and very sharp-pointed: the green feathers on the head

are slightly elevated in front, in such a manner as to give the appearance of two short horns or tufts.

It remains to add one very material circumstance to the description of this bird; viz. that Monsr. Vieillot informs us the wings were wanting in the specimen described; but that, as the wings are almost always similar in colour to the tail, he has therefore represented the bird as perfectly complete. The specimen itself, he adds, is in the Paris Museum.

 BLACK PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea nigra. *P. nigra aureo-purpureo nitens, pennis lateralibus laxis dilatatis suberectis aureo-viridi nitentibus, rectricibus subsetaceis.*

Black Paradise-Bird with gold-purple gloss, loose, dilated, sub-erect side-feathers with gold-green lustre, and subsetaceous tail-feathers.

Black Paradise-Bird. *Penn. Ind. Zool. edit. 2. p. 22.*

As this is a very rare species it appears to be less distinctly known than the rest. It is brought, says Valentyn, without wings or legs, for sale: its figure, when stuffed, is narrow and cylindrical, but stretched in length to the extent of four spans: the plumage on the head, neck, and belly, black and velvet-like, with a hue of purple and gold, which appears very strong: the bill is blackish, and one inch in length: on the sides of the body are two bundles of feathers, which have the appearance of wings, though they be very different, the real

ings being cut off by the natives: this plumage is soft, broad, similar to peacock's, feathers, with a glorious gloss and greenish hue, and all bent upwards, perhaps owing to the birds being kept in a hollow bamboo: the feathers of the tail are unequal in length; those next the body being narrow like hair, the two uppermost are much longer, and pointed: those immediately under them are above a span and half longer than the upper ones: they are stiff, and fringed on both sides with a plumage like hair, black above, and glossy below. Birds of this kind, says Valentyn, are only brought from a part of New-Guinea called Sergile, dried in the smoke on a stick, in a bamboo tube.

 BLACK-BODIED PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea nigricans. *P. antice purpureo-nigra, pennis laterali-
bus longis fluitantibus albidis, rectricibus nudis setaceis depen-
dentibus nigris.*

Paradise-Bird purple-black on the fore-parts, with long float-
ing whitish side-feathers, and naked setaceous dependent
tail-feathers.

Le Manucode a doux filets. Vieillot. ois. de parad. t. 13.

THIS very rare species measures about ten inches in length from the tip of the bill to the extremity of the loose hypochondrial feathers; but if measured from the tip of the bill to the end of the naked shafts or tail-feathers springing from the hump, its extent may be said to be eighteen inches. The head, neck, back, breast, and upper part of

the belly are black, with a gloss of violet; the feathers being of a fibrous and somewhat crisped appearance: the lower part of the back, that of the belly, and the thighs, nearly white: on each side the upper part of the breast is a band of moderately large, scale-shaped, shining, blue-green feathers, the broadest part of the band being nearest the back, the bar narrowing suddenly on each side, and terminating in such a manner as scarcely to reach the middle of the breast, or at most, only forming a slight line across that part: the wings are dusky, and beneath them, from each side of the body, springs a vast heap of floating plumes, of a yellowish white colour, and of similar appearance to those of the Great Paradise-Bird, but shorter in proportion: these plumes are so disposed as to form on their upper part a kind of semi-cylinder on each side the body: the bill is black, and somewhat longer in proportion. In the specimen which forms the subject of this description there was no appearance of any tail; but from the rump sprang twelve long, naked, sharp-pointed shafts, nearly equalling the whole length of the bird, of a black colour, and exhibiting only a very slight appearance of barbs along the sides.

This bird is probably the same with the species mentioned by Valentyn as having the fore-part black, and the hind-part white, with twelve slender, crooked, and almost naked tail-feathers.

An elegant figure of this species occurs in the work of Monsr. Viellot, but he has taken the liberty, as in a former instance, of adding the legs.



BLACK-BODIED PARADISE-BIRD.



LE NEBULEUX.
from Scavillant

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which were wanting in the specimen from which the drawing was made.

Monsr. Levaillant describes and figures a bird greatly allied to this, but, as he supposes, a distinct species, under the title of *Le Nebuleux*. Monsr. Levaillant's figure of this supposed species is distinguished by peculiar elegance, but it represents the hypochondrial or loose side-feathers as in a state of outrageous expansion, while the naked filaments, instead of appearing to supply the place of a tail, seem to form a continuation of the lower hypochondrial plumes themselves; to which may be added, that the bill, perhaps, from having been warped in the preparation of the specimen, is slightly bent in an upward direction.

CIRRHATED PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea cirrhata. *P. capite collo alisque nigris, rostro elongato, cirrho cervicali setaceo flavo.*

Paradise-Bird with black head, neck, and wings, lengthened beak, and setaceous yellow crest on the neck.

Paradisea cirrhata. *P. capite collo alisque nigris, cirrho prope cervicem capistroque flavis. Lath. ind. orn.*

Manucodiata cirrata. *Aldrov. orn. 1. p. 814.*

DESCRIBED by Aldrovandus, who says its length is eighteen inches; the bill very long for the size of the body, black, and somewhat curved: the feathers of the head, neck, and wings black, but at the joining of the bill yellow: on the back of the neck was a sort of crest or ruff, consisting of narrow, bristle-shaped, stiffish, yellow feathers. Al-

drovandus's description of this bird is illustrated by a rude figure, copied from the drawing communicated to him, and from which his description was drawn up: the tail-feathers in this figure appear to be black, narrow, and curved.

MAGNIFICENT PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea magnifica. *P. castanea, subtus viridi-nitens, collo utrinque pennis flavis fasciculato.*

Chesnut-coloured Paradise-Bird, shining-green beneath, with the neck tufted on each side by yellow plumes.

Paradisea magnifica. *P. castaneo-fusca, capistro nigro, cervice cirrhata flava, collo subtus pectoreque viridi-nigris medio nitentibus.* *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Magnifique de la nouvelle Guinée. *Sonner. voy. p. 163, pl. 98.*

Le Manucode a Bouquets. *Buff. ois.*

Oiseau de Paradis, de la Nouvelle Guinée, dit le Magnifique. *Pl. Ent. 631.*

Magnificent Bird of Paradise. *Lath. syn.*

THIS highly beautiful species is of an orange-chesnut colour above, the top of the head and the back deeper than the rest, the former, in some specimens, inclining to purple: the tips of the wings and the tail are brown: the throat blackish with a purple gloss; the feathers at its origin being short and velvet-like, surrounding the base of both mandibles, but less conspicuously than in some others of the genus: the breast, belly, and thighs are covered with scale-shaped feathers of a deep, changeable, gold-green colour, but brighter and more inclining to blue down the middle of the breast: from behind the upper part of the neck



MAGNIFICENT PARADISE BIRD

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springs a kind of double ruff, spreading over the back to a considerable distance, and composed of very numerous setaceous plumes, of different lengths, with slightly dilated extremities: the shortest of these plumes, or those composing the first series, are orange-coloured, with a black spot at the tip of each: those of the second series far exceed the former in length, and are of a very pale yellow or straw-colour throughout: the feathers on the shoulders, or the smaller wing-coverts, are orange-coloured with blackish tips, forming so many transverse blackish crescents on those parts: from the rump spring two very long and extremely narrow gold-green sharp-pointed shafts, which appear, when narrowly inspected, to be minutely barbed on each side throughout their whole length, by a narrow web: these shafts diverge from each other at a small distance from their origin, and turn upwards in a circular direction on each side the tail: the bill and legs are yellowish-brown: the general shape or habit of the bird considerably resembles that of the *Paradisea apoda*, to which it is somewhat inferior in size, which is nearly that of a Blackbird.

This elegant species seems to have been first distinctly described and figured by Monsr. Sonnerat. It has been sometimes imagined that the immediately preceding species, or *Cirrhatè Paradise-Bird* of *Aldrovandus*, may have been intended for the same species; but there are several particulars in his description of that bird which absolutely contradict such a supposition.

SUPERB PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea superba. *P. nigra*, corpore utrinque fasciculo aliformi, pennis pectoralibus splendide virentibus utrinque elongato-divergentibus.

Black Paradise-Bird, with a wing-like set of feathers on each side the body, and bright-green pectoral plumes diverging and lengthened on each side.

Paradisea superba. *P. fronte cristata, capite cervice abdomineque viridibus, gula violacea sericea, cauda mediocri cærulescenti-atra*. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le Manucode dit le Superbe. *Sonner, voy. p. 157. pl. 96.*

Le Manucode noir de la Nouvelle Guinée dit le Superbe. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 632.*

Superb Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Le Superbe. *Viellot ois. de paradis. pl. 7.*

THIS species is about the size of a Thrush, and is a bird of great singularity of plumage: the bill is black, moderately stout, and furnished at the base with velvet-like black plumes, which are lengthened above the base of the upper mandible into a kind of slight bifid crest: the forehead is of a lucid gold-green colour; the throat and sides of the neck deep glossy purple, the feathers both of that part and the forehead being of a rounded or scale-shaped appearance: the lower part of the breast is furnished with a broad band of blue-green feathers, accompanied by the richest golden gloss, and so disposed as to form the appearance of a divided or forked tail hanging from the breast, the lateral feathers gradually lengthening in such a manner as to constitute the forked appearance just



SUPERB PARADISE-BIRD.

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SUPERB PARADISE-BIRD.
from Levaillant



SUPERB PARADISE-BIRD.
from Pl. Enl

mentioned: all the rest of the bird is black, but the wings of a browner black, than the feathers by which they are accompanied: these consist of a vast set of broad and somewhat falciform soft velvet-black plumes, situated on each side the shoulders, and exhibiting the appearance of a double pair of wings, either overhanging the real ones, or elevated at pleasure above them: the tail is of moderate length, or not exceeding that of a Thrush in proportion; at least so far as may be judged from the specimens hitherto observed of this species, which appears to be very rare in the European cabinets. The individual described by the Count de Buffon, and figured in the Planches Enluminees, is represented with the false wings elevated and expanded, but the lucid blue-green feathers forming the thoracic or abdominal fork are so expressed as to convey an idea of their divided ends closely investing the sides, instead of projecting and hanging downwards. In Monsr. Viellot's publication a more judicious representation is given, in which this part is well expressed, and in which the false wings hang over the true ones: the legs in this bird are black, and of moderate strength.

There can be no doubt that the bird commemorated by Mr. Latham, from an imperfect specimen in the Leverian Museum, was of this species: its colour was black: the wings were partly wanting, but a part of the false wings remained, while on the upper part of the abdomen was a very large and very strongly forked or swallow-tail set

of blackish-green feathers of the richest metallic lustre, and projecting on each side from the rest of the plumage.

SIX-SHAFTED PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea Sexsetacea. *P. nigerrima, occipite pectoreque viridi-aureis, pennis lateralibus subelongatis subdecompositis, capite utrinque setis tribus longissimis.*

Velvet-black Paradise-Bird, with the hindhead and breast gold-green, the side-feathers lengthened and loose-webbed, and the head furnished on each side with three very long naked shafts.

Paradisea sexsetacea. *P. cristata atra, vertice genis gulaque violaceo-nigris, jugulo macula cervicis pectoreque viridi-nitentibus, regione aurium utrinque pennis setaceis tribus longissimis.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Paradisea aurea. *Lin. Gmel.*

L'Oiseau Paradis a gorge dorée. *Sonner. voy. pl. 97.*

Le Manucode a six filets. *Buff. ois.*

Le Sifilet de la Nouvelle Guinée. *Pl. Enl. 633.*

Gold-Breasted Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS species is in some respects considerably allied to the preceding. Its size is compared by Buffon to that of a Turtle: its colour is deep black, except the back part of the head and the whole of the breast, both which are of a gold-green colour, the latter in particular exhibiting a very brilliant metallic lustre, and the throat is of a deep violet-purple: the feathers on all these parts are scale-shaped: above the base of the upper mandible rises a tuft of short plumes with pale or whitish tips, and on each side the head, immediately be-



SIX-SHAFTED PARADISE BIRD.

Goffin sculp



ROYAL PARADISE BIRD.

hind each eye, spring three very long and slender naked shafts, extending backwards at least as far as the middle of the wings, and furnished at their tips with a small oval web: on each side the body are situated very numerous soft and loose-webbed ascending feathers of different lengths, and covering in a great degree the wings themselves when closed: the tail is of a slightly lengthened and cuneated form, the two middle feathers considerably exceeding the rest in length, which gradually shorten on each side as they approach the base: the tail-feathers are also of a soft and loose texture; the legs black, and moderately strong.

 ROYAL PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea regia. *P. rubro-castanea, fascia pectorali viridi-aurea, rectricibus duabus intermediis filiformibus apice lunato-pennaceis.*

Red-chestnut Paradise-Bird, with gold-green pectoral band; the two middle tail-feathers filiform, with lunated feathered tips.

Paradisea regia. *P. rectricibus duabus intermediis filiformibus apice lunato-pennaceis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

The supposed King of the Greater Birds of Paradise. *Edwards. pl. 111.*

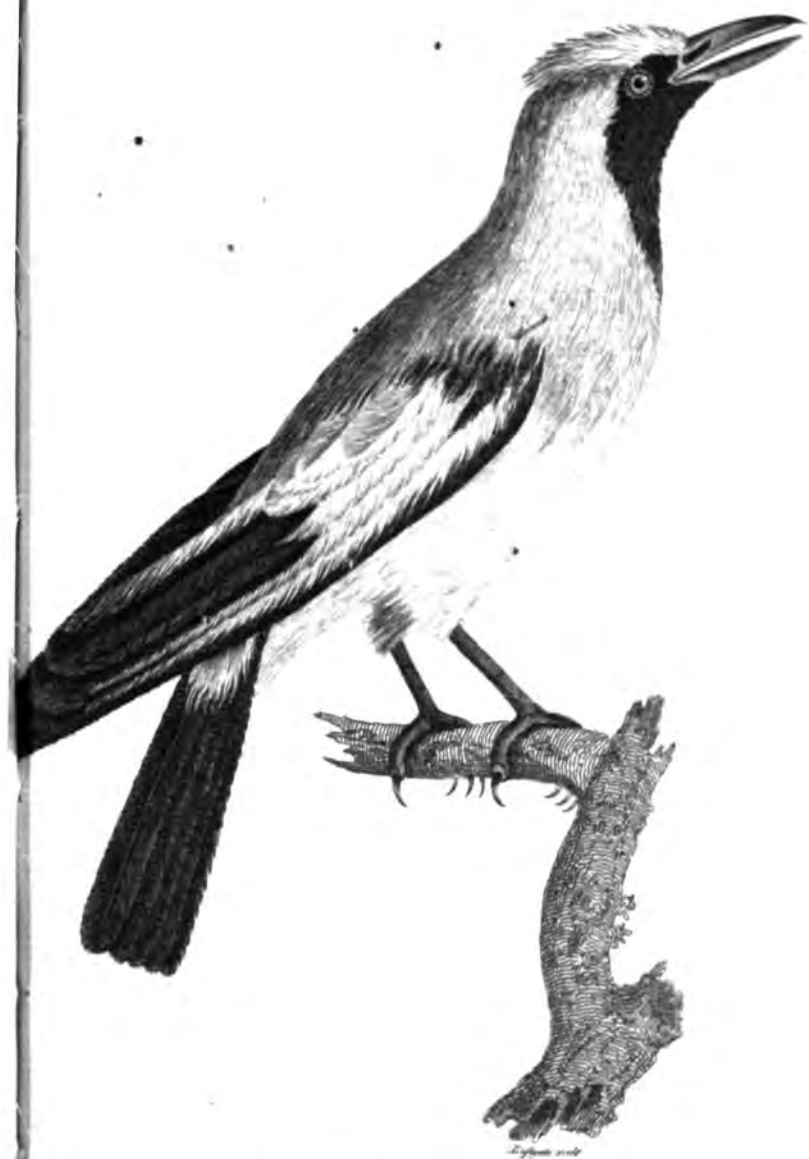
Le Manucode. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 496.*

Roi des Oiseaux de Paradis. *Sonner. voy. pl. 95.*

King Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

THIS is the smallest of all the Paradise-Birds yet discovered, not exceeding the size of a Lark, and usually measuring about five or five inches and a half in length, without reckoning the two middle

tail-feathers, which are about six inches long. The colour of this bird, on the upper parts, is a most intense and beautiful red or purplish chesnut, in a very strong light appearing of an orange-carmine colour: the bill is of a brownish yellow, and about an inch in length; its base, as well as the fore-part of the head, surrounded with velvet-like plumes: the throat and upper part of the breast are of a deep purple-red, and across the lower part of the breast runs a moderately broad gold-green zone, in some individuals bounded above by a line of yellow, separating it from the red colour of that part: from the green zone or crescent downwards, the body is white, and the under wing-coverts are of the same colour: beneath the wings, on each side the body, is situated a set of feathers, six or seven in number, of a dusky brown colour, with tips of the richest golden green, each tip separated from the brown by a bounding line of white: these feathers are of moderate breadth, and somewhat squared at the ends or green tips, as if cut off, and when the wings are closed they hang obliquely downwards on each side the body beneath the wings: the quill-feathers are of a bright orange-brown beneath; the tail darker or more inclining to brown: from the upper part of the rump, over the middle of the tail, extend two very long naked shafts, divaricating as they extend, and each terminating, in the most beautiful manner, in a moderately broad gold-green web, rising from one side only of the shaft, and disposed into a flat spiral of nearly two convolutions: the legs are



ORANGE PARADISE BIRD

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moderately stout and of a yellowish brown colour. This species is called *King-Bird* by the Dutch, and is said not to associate with other birds of the genus, but to be of a solitary nature, feeding on berries, particularly such as are of a red colour; seldom, if ever, settling on lofty trees, but frequenting shrubs and bushes. It is a much rarer species than the Great Paradise-Bird, and is said to breed in Papua, and to migrate thence into the small isle of Arua or Aroo during the dry monsoons.

 ORANGE PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea aurantia. *P. aurantio-flavo*, vertice subcristato, capistro gula remigibus exterioribus caudaque nigris.

Orange-yellow Paradise-Bird, with slightly crested head, and black frontlet, throat, outside of the wings, and tail.

Oriolus aureus. *O. flavo-fulvus*, capistro gula tectricibus primariis extremitateque rectricum nigris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.*

Golden Bird of Paradise. *Edwards. pl.* 112.

Paradisea aurea. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Golden Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn.*

Rollier de Paradis. *Buff. ois.*

Le Paradis orangé. *Viellot. ois. de Parad. pl.* 11. 12.

THIS very beautiful bird departs, in some degree, from the general habit or character of the Birds of Paradise, and has by Linnæus and some others been considered as a species of *Oriolus*. It seems to have been first described by Edwards. Its general length, from the tip of the bill to that of the tail, is from eight to nine inches, and its colour, except on the throat, the edges of the wings, and the tail,

all which are jet-black, is a rich golden yellow, heightening on the upper parts into bright saffron-colour: the bill is surrounded at the base by velvet-like feathers of a blackish colour: the crown of the head is very slightly crested with recumbent feathers: the tail is even at the end, and slightly tipped with yellow. Nothing particular seems to be known of the history of this species, which is supposed to inhabit the same regions as the rest of the genus.

WHITE-WINGED PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea leucoptera. *P. nigra, cervicc cupreo-splendente, remigibus albis extus nigro marginatis, cauda longissima cuneiformi.*
Lath. ind. orn.

Black Paradise-Bird, with a coppery gloss on the neck, the quill-feathers white, bordered on the outside with black, and very long cuneated tail.

White-Winged Paradise-Bird. *Lath. syn. suppl.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Latham: length rather more than twenty-five inches: general colour black, with a gloss of copper on the upper parts: bill black, the feathers of the chin almost reaching to the end of the bill: quill-feathers white, with the outer edges black: tail composed of ten feathers, and strongly cuneated, the exterior feathers being about seven inches long, the rest lengthening at intervals towards the two middle ones, which are nineteen or twenty inches long: the wings, when closed, reach about three inches along the tail.



GORGET PARADISE-BIRD.

WHITE PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea alba. P. tota alba. Lath. ind. orn.
Paradise-Bird entirely white.

THIS seems to be known only from the slight description of Valentyn, who says it is entirely white, and is the rarest of all the Paradise-Birds.

GORGET PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea gularis. P. nigra purpureo-nitens, subtus dorsoque aureo-atro-virentibus, gula aureo-cuprea, cauda cuneata longissima.

Black Paradise-Bird, glossed with purple, the back and under parts blackish gold-green, the throat golden copper-coloured, and the tail extremely long and cuneated.

Paradisea gularis. P. purpureo-nigricans, capistro genisque tomentosis, cervice fasciaque pectorali viridi-nitentibus, sub gula lunula cupreo-aurea fulgidissima. Lath. ind. orn.

Gorget Paradise-Bird. *Lath. ind. orn.*

Le hausse-col doré. *Viellot. ois. parad.*

L'incomparable. *Sonnini ois. parad.*

SIZE of a Blackbird, but of a vast length, the tail, which is very strongly cuneated, measuring near twenty-two inches, the rest of the bird, from the tip of the bill to the insertion of the tail, about six inches: the bill is about an inch long, moderately stout, rather bent, and of a black colour; as are likewise the legs, which are furnished with strong claws: the forehead and sides of the head,

together with the base of the throat, are black, the feathers being of a velvet-like structure, with the pile or shag of very considerable length, so as to form a kind of elevated crest, surrounding the bill, and continued on each side the bill beyond the eyes: the rest of the head, and upper part of the neck, are covered with scale-shaped gold-green feathers: the throat is black, with a changeable gloss of the most brilliant golden copper-colour, and which, in the individual specimen described by Mr. Latham, formed a transverse bright crescent from the angles of the bill across the lower part of the throat: all the under parts, from the throat, are of a dark green, with a band of golden-green across the middle of the belly; and all the upper parts, from the neck, are black, with varying glosses of purple and green: the tail is composed of rather broad feathers, of extremely unequal length, the two exterior measuring about five inches, while the two middle or longest feathers, as before observed, measure nearly twenty-two inches: the tail on its upper surface appears undulated or marked towards its lower part with numerous transverse shaded bars, of a deeper cast than the rest, and the whole is accompanied by an appearance of a violet-coloured bloom, while the under surface shews a shade of purple.

The first correct description of this rare species seems to have been given by Mr. Latham, from a specimen in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks, who procured it during his circumnavigation with Captain Cook. A mutilated specimen however



GORGET PARADISE-BIRD.
from Levaillant

appears to have been long before figured and slightly described in the work of Seba, but without any particular mention of the brilliant golden gorget, which perhaps may be most conspicuous in, or even peculiar to one sex, or may perhaps be not very perceptible in the younger or less advanced state of the bird.

In the magnificent publication of Monsr. Vieillot on the Paradise-Birds, &c. is given a large and accurate representation of the present species, but the throat, in the specimen described by Monsr. Vieillot, is not distinguished by the appearance of the brilliant bar or crescent above-mentioned, but shews a coppery lustre diffused over the whole throat. In Monsr. Levaillant's most elegant work the same species also occurs; but with a circumstance which perhaps may admit of some question as to its propriety: this consists in the lengthened velvet-like plumes on each side the base of the bill being so expressed as to project forwards on each side into two lengthened concavities or shell-shaped wings overshadowing as it were the beak: this representation, I observe, has not escaped the notice of Monsr. Vieillot, who, in the work entitled *Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, has not scrupled to accuse Monsr. Levaillant of outstepping in this instance the modesty of Nature, reversing the real state of the plumage of that part, and thus decorating the bird with a feature of fictitious elegance.

CHALYBEAN PARADISE-BIRD.

Paradisea chalybea. *P. aureo-atrocarulea*, *capistro nigro*,
pennis capitique corporisque crispatis, *cauda cuneata*.

Blue-black Paradise-Bird, with a golden lustre, the feathers of
the head and body crisped, and the tail cuneated.

Paradisea viridis. *P. thalassina*, *dorso abdomine uropygio cauda-*
que chalybeis. *Lin. Gmel.*

Calybé de la nouvelle Guinée. *Buff. ois. Pl. Enl. 634.*

L' Oiseau de Paradis verd. *Sonner. voy. pl. 99.*

Le Calibé. *Viellot, ois. de Parad. pl. 10.*

LENGTH about sixteen inches: habit somewhat more approaching to the Crow or Grakle kind than in the rest of this genus: colour of the whole bird deep blue-green, with changeable reflexions, and in some lights appearing blackish: on the head and body the feathers are crisped at the tips, giving a peculiar richness to the plumage: the tail is pretty strongly cuneiform, the two middle feathers measuring about seven inches, and the two exterior ones scarcely four inches: bill strong and black: legs the same. This species appears to have been first described by Sonnerat. In Monsr. Viellot's figure the tail does not appear to be cuneated, nor is that circumstance mentioned in his description of the bird.

END OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME.

T. DAVISON, Whiteirs.

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National Library, Kolkata



CHALYBEAN PARADISE-BIRD

English sculp.