

shell fish, which it is said to swallow, shells and all, and afterwards, when by the heat of its stomach, the shells begin to open, to vomit them up again and pick out the fish. See the continuation of Parkhurst's lengthy and interesting remarks under the cited root. This just quoted remark is verified, and we might say the very expressions found, perhaps unknown to him, in the Talmud Treat. Chol. p. 73, referred to by Aben Ezra and Wessely, in their comments. Order Palmipedes, Cuv.

16. רחם (racham) gier eagle; T. O., רקריקא (rakrayka) S. J. T., pelicanus (Pelecanus onocrotalus Linn.) M., specht; B., merops (bee catcher). "A bird of the vulture kind, so called from its love to its young, [its root means to have compassion, like *chasidah*, a stork from *chesed* mercy] vultur perenopterus Linn. The word used by the Targum has reference to its green color."—F. The remarks of Kimchi are embraced in the foregoing quotation from Furst. "Bochart, vol. iii. has taken great pains to prove that it means a kind of vulture which the Arabs call by the same names. So Dr. Shaw's Travels, p. 449, takes it for the *Perenopteros* or *Oripelargos* called by the Turks *Ach Bobba*, which signifies *white father*, a name given it, partly out of the reverence they have for it, partly from the color of its plumage: though in the other (latter) respect it differs little from the stork, being black in several places. It is as big as a large capon, and exactly like the figure which Gesner, lib. iii. De. Avib. hath given us of it. These birds, like the ravens about London, feed upon the carrion and nastiness that is thrown without the city of Cairo, in Egypt. In Lev. *racham* is placed between *kaat* the pelican and *chasidah* the stork, and in Deut. *rachama* between *kaat* the pelican and *shelach* the cataract, which positions would incline one to think it meant some kind of water fowl. But, however this be, this bird seems to be denominated from its remarkable tender affection to its young. Com. Ps. ciii. 13, Isa. lxiii. 15, 1 King's iii. 26."—P. Order Accipitres, Cuv.

17. חסידה (chasidah) stork v. 19; T. O., חווריתא (chavarita) S. J. T., ciguena (Ardea ciconia Linn.) G. T., and M., storch; B., ciconia. "A bird exhibiting special compassion towards its young, [*chesed* means mercy or compassion] ciconia."—F. "We learn from Scripture that it is a periodical bird, or bird of passage, (Jer. viii. 7) that it has large wings (Zech. v. 9) and that it rests in *berushim* fir or cedar trees (Ps. civ. 17). All these circumstances agree to the stork which appears to have had the name *chasidah* from its remarkable affection to its young, and from its kindness or piety in tending and feeding its parents when grown old [the same derivation is given, in nearly the same words, by Rashi. See his comment.] I am aware that by some, this latter fact is treated as a fable, but I must confess when I find it asserted by a whole cloud of Roman and Greek writers, who had abundant opportunity to ascertain the truth or falsehood of it, and especially by Aristotle and Pliny, and that among the Greeks in particular, it passed into a kind of proverb in their application of the V. *antipelargein* and of the names *antipelargia* and *antipelargesis* for requiting ones parents, and in their calling laws enforcing this duty *pelargikoi nomoi*—on these authorities, I say, I cannot help giving credit to the fact just mentioned. \* \* \* Chasidah cannot mean the *heron* for the common heron is not a bird of passage. It has, however, so great a resemblance to the stork that it is ranged by naturalists under the same genus. \* \* \* They will feed upon frogs, carefully selecting the toads, which they will not touch."—P. But for its extreme length we would produce the whole of Parkhurst's learned and interesting article—we recommend the attention of the critical reader to it. Aben Ezra says that it appears at regular periodical intervals, as it is written Jer. viii. 7. "Yea, the stork in the heavens knoweth her appointed times, &c." "So punctual are they in their