

see a most interesting account of them. "As conveyed by the Targumist, a bird drawing fish from the water"—R. "Some say a bird that is accustomed to cast its young"—Ab. Ez. "Order Palmipedes (having webbed toes) their voracity is proverbial," Cuv.

13. ינשוף (yanshoof) great owl; T. O., קיפופא (kifufa) S. J. T., lechuza (*stirix passenina* Linn.) G. T., huhu; M., nachteule; B., noctua; "According to Kimchi, a bird that flies or cries at night only (nachteule) so also the Targumist; according to Aben Ezra a bird only flying at evening because it cannot bear the light of the sun"—F. "An owl or bat, because it flieth at twilight."—Crit. Sac. Parkhurst, however, says that this interpretation, so generally accepted among Jews and Christians, is very forced, and endeavours to show at length that the Ibis is meant; but we think his position quite untenable, and this for the reasons he himself states. "Rashi says that the *kos* (little owl) and the *yanshoof* are called in French, *chouette* (screech—owl) and there is another species like it which is called *hibou*, (owl). Rashi does not mean to say here that the *Kos* and *Yanshoof* are one and the same species, but they are placed together in one verse because they are alike in respect to crying out at night."—W. Order Accipitres, Cuv.

14. תינשמת (tinshemet) swan; v. 18, T. O., בורא (bavta) S. J. T., calamon (purple water hen) G. T., and M., fledermaus (bat) B., mouedula. "Yitschaki understands it *vespertilionis*, like the mouse that flies at nights (bats), and Aben Ezra adds it is so called from the exclamation שׁוּ (shom) *there!* made on beholding it, and thus does the Targumist render it *bavta* (and not *cavta* as in many readings). Nevertheless it appears to be a kind of marine bird, and so the Seventy render it *ibis*, porphurion sea fowl or swan, it is also the name of a four footed reptile, &c."—F. "Perhaps a species of owl so called from its breathing in a strong and audible manner, as if snoring. But as in both these passages, particularly in the former, it is mentioned among the water fowls, and as the LXX in the latter, appear to have rendered it by the Ibis (a species of bird not unlike the heron) and the Vulg., in the former by *cygnus* the swan; it should rather seem to denote some water fowl, and that (according to its derivation) remarkable for its manner of breathing. And therefore I think the conjecture of the learned Michaelis (whom see, *Recueil de Questions* p. 221) that it may mean the goose which every one knows is remarkable for its manner of breathing out, or hissing when provoked, deserves consideration."—P. [according to our opinion, but very little] "It is the French *chauve souris*, and like the mouse that flies at night; and the *tinshemet* which is mentioned among reptiles is similar, and has no eyes, it is called *tulpa*"—R. "Swan, order Palmipedes, Ibis order Grallæ. The sacred Ibis, was adored by the Egyptians because it devoured serpents, &c."—Cuv.

15. קאט (kaat) pelican; T. O., קאטא (kata) S. J. T., cernicolo, Cass de R., cione (Falco Tinunculus Linn.) G. T., rohrdommel (bittern) M., pelican; B., platea, pelicanus. "A bird of the waters or desert which regurgitates what it swallows in its hunger (pelican). "R. Judah saith in the Talmud that the *kaat* is identical with the *keek*, and in the Jerusalem Talmud R. Ishmael teaches the same. In the Mishna there occurs the expression 'and not with the oil of *keek*.' (See Section Bamè Madlikin). And in the Gemara the question is put as to what is meant by the oil of *keek*? which Shemuel answers by saying it is a water bird of that name."—K. "Platea avis, pelecus, a vomitu. Conchas enim calore ventris coctas, rursus evomit, ut testis rejectis esculenta seligat ut scribit Plin. Lib. 10, cap. 40, et Aristol. lib. 9, cap. 10, de Histor. Animal, &c."—Crit. Sac. "Root *ka* to vomit;—the pelican; the principal food of the pelican or onocrotabus is