

equal in length. The female much paler, having no black behind the neck ; forehead, sides, and throat, pale yellow, mixed with grey. The young bird is much like the supposed female ; but in both, most of the larger wing coverts are white at the ends, and form a bar ; also the quills in both, are darker coloured than the rest of the wing ; length six inches and a half ; tail two inches and three quarters.

Found at Lucknow, in India, in March.

14.—CAPE WAGTAIL.

Motacilla Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* ii. 505. *Lin.* i. 333. *Gm. Lin.* i. 979. *Bris.* iii. 476.

t. 25. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 440.

Bergeronette du Cap. de B. Esp. *Buf.* v. 273. *Pl. enl.* 28. 2.

La Lavandiere brune, *Levail.* *Afr.* iv. 80. pl. 177.

Cape Wagtail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. 402. *Shaw's Zool.* x. 549.

SIZE of the White Wagtail. Bill and legs dusky ; plumage above brown, beneath white, inclining to dusky on the sides ; over the eye a whitish streak ; across the breast a dusky band ; quills brown, edged with grey ; tail black, except the two outer feathers, which have more than half from the end white.

The female is smaller, the colours less pure, and without the black collar. In young birds, neither the collar nor the rufous crown are so well defined.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.—In *Levaillant's* figure the quills, as well as the tail, are black. This species is found in great plenty every where, especially round cattle, picking flies from their noses ; sometimes seen in flocks, and is a tame species. It makes the nest on small bushes at the edge of the water ; sometimes on the ground, or a crag projecting into the water ; and formed of the roots of grass, bents, &c. lined with hair ; the eggs are four, and fulvous.