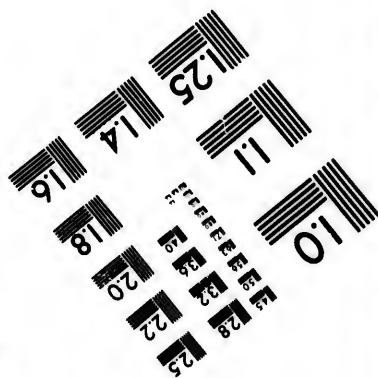
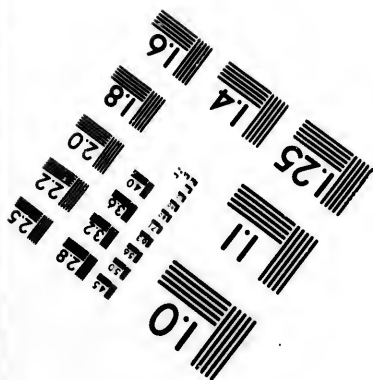
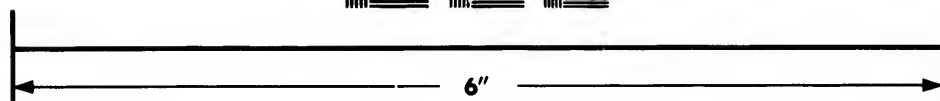
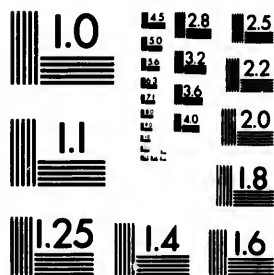


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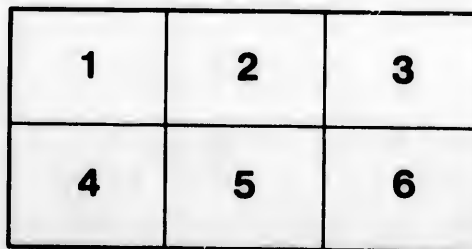
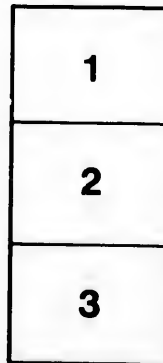
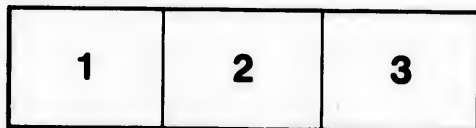
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*Project*

A  
GENERAL SYNOPSIS  
of  
BIRDS.

Vol. III. p.<sup>t</sup>. 2<sup>nd</sup>.



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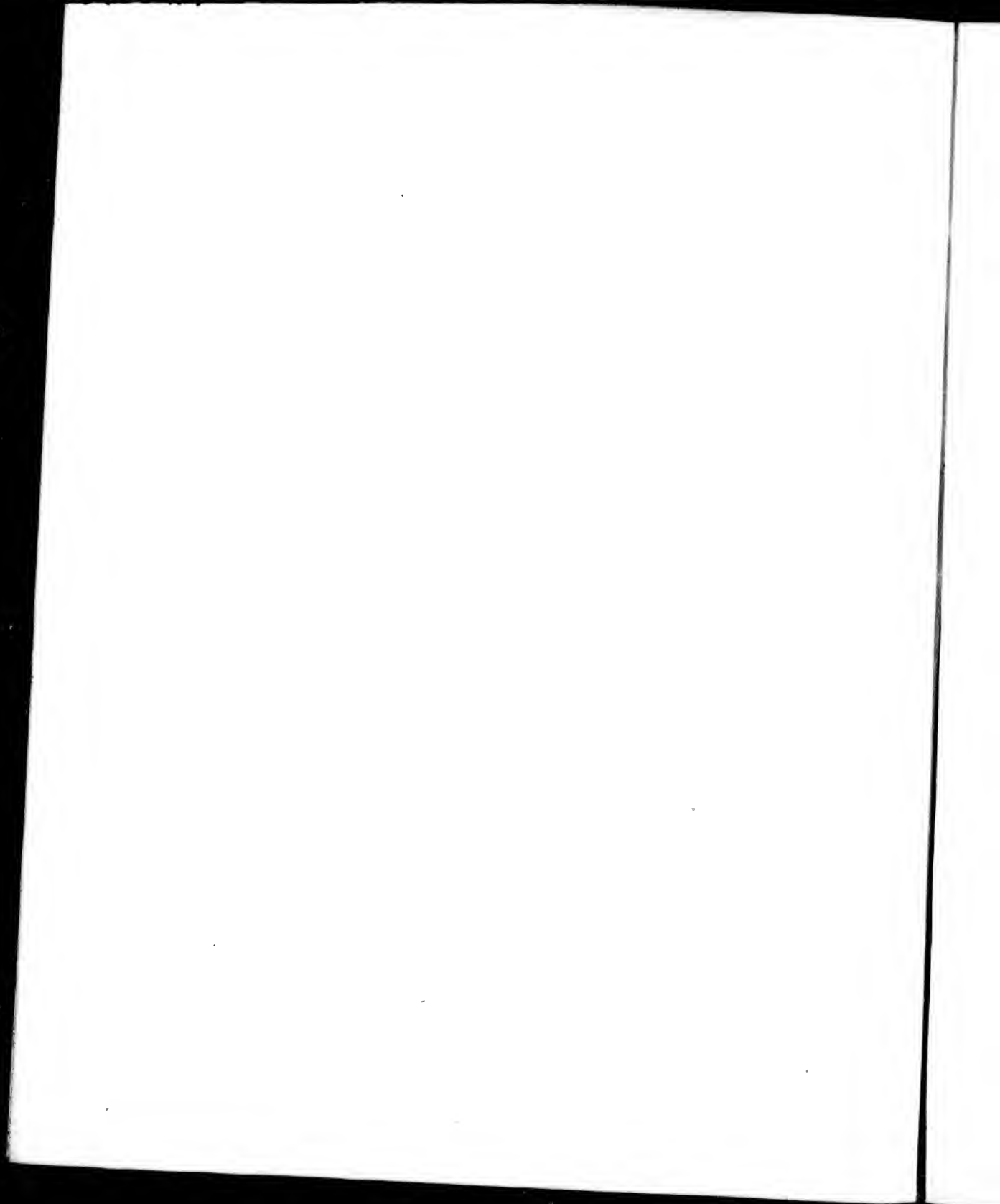
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(Marbled) Guillemot.





GENUS LXXXVI. DIVER.

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 1. Northern D.    | N° 5. Red-throated D. |
| 2. Imber D.          | 6. Striped D.         |
| 3. Speckled D.       | 7. Chinese D.         |
| 4. Black-throated D. |                       |

**B**ILL strong, strait, pointed; upper mandible the longest; edges of each bending inwards.

Nostrils linear; the upper part divided by a small cutaneous appendage.

Tongue long, and pointed; ferrated on each side near the base.

Legs thin and flat.

Toes four in number, the exterior the longest; the back one small, joined to the interior by a small membrane.

Tail short; consists of twenty feathers.

*Colymbus glacialis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 221. 5.—*Brun.* N° 134.—*Muller*, N° 155.—*Frisch.* t. 185. A.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 62.

Le grand Plongeon tacheté, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 120. 6. pl. 11. fig. 1.

Le Plongeon tacheté, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 117. 5. (a young bird.)

L'Imbrim, *Buf. Ois.* vi. p. 258. pl. 22.—*Pl. Enl.* 952.

*Colymbus maximus caudatus*, *Raii Syn.* p. 125. A. 4.

Greatest speckled Diver, or Loon, *Will. Orn.* p. 341.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 93.

Northern Diver, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 237. pl. 84.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 439.

*Br. Mus. Lew. Mus.*

<sup>1.</sup>  
NORTHERN D.

**T**HIS is the largest of the *Diver* genus, weighing sixteen pounds: and measures near three feet six inches in length:

Vol. III.

X x

the

DESCRIPTION.

the breadth four feet eight inches. The bill is four inches and a half long, and black: the head and neck of a deep velvety black: under the chin is a patch of white, marked with several parallel lines of black: on each side of the neck a large portion of the same, elegantly marked with black lines, like the first, almost uniting at the back part: sides of the breast marked in the same manner, but the lines not so numerous: the hind part of the neck, back, wing coverts, and scapulars, are black, marked with round spots of white, which grow larger as they are farthest downwards; and on the scapulars, and part of the larger coverts, the spots are of a square form, and placed in rows: the quills and tail are black: the wings are short: the breast and under parts white: legs black.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is less; and in her the ring on the neck is less distinct. In young birds also the plumage does not seem soon to come to perfection, even when of a considerable size; hence we suspect that the bird does not arrive at perfection till the second year at least.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This species inhabits several parts of the *North of Europe*, but is not very frequent on our shores; nor ever seen *southward*, except in very severe winters. Seldom met with on land\*, being for the most part on the open sea, where it is continually diving for *fish*, which it does with great agility, and flies high and well. Is common in *Iceland* and *Greenland*†, where it breeds, and at

\* One of these was caught alive near *Keswick*, in *Cumberland*, in *July*, 1781. It was, as is supposed, making for the *lake*, but grew tired before it had power to reach it. Dr. *Heysham*.—*Willughby* mentions one being taken in the island of *Jersey*.

† Also at *Spitsbergen*.—*Phypps's Voy.* p. 187.

that time frequents the fresh waters. Is sufficiently plentiful in *Norway*, and all along the *Arctic* coasts, as far as the river *Ob*, in the *Russian* dominions. The *Barabinzians*, a nation situated between that river and the *Irtisch*, tan the breasts of this and other *water-fowl*; whose skins they prepare in such a manner as to preserve the down upon them; and, sewing a number of them together, their husbands sell them, to make *pellices, caps, &c.* Garments made of these are very warm, never imbibing the least moisture; and are more lasting than could be imagined\*. Met with also among the lakes of *Hudson's Bay*.

The *female* lays two large pale brown or stone-coloured eggs, in *June*. Changes place according to the season. Found at times at *New York*. The natives of *Greenland* use the skins for cloathing; and the *Indians* about *Hudson's Bay* adorn their heads with circlets of their feathers †. At the last place it is known by the name of *Atbinue-moqua*. As they are seldom seen on the *sea-coasts*, but chiefly among the *lakes*, they are called by the *Indians, Inland Loons* ‡.

\* *Russia*, vol. ii. p. 234.—The downy side worn outwards. *Id.* vol. iii. p. 21.

† *Aræ. Zool.*

‡ *Mr. Hutchins.*

2.  
+ IMBER D.

*Colymbus immer*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 232. 6.—*Brun.* 129.—*Muller*, p. 29.  
Le grand Plongeon, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 105. 1. pl. 10. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* viii.  
p. 251.—*Pl. Enl.* 914.  
*Colymbus maximus Gessneri*, *Raii Syn.* p. 126. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 342.  
Ember Goose, *Sibbald Scot.* 21.—*Wallace Orkney*, 16.—*Debes Ferrea*  
*Iles*, 138.—*Pontop.* ii. 80.  
Imber, *Br. Zool.* N° 238. pl. 84.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is less than the *Northern Diver*, and measures above two feet in length. The bill is four inches and a quarter long, and of a dusky brown: the top of the head, and hind part of the neck, are brown: forehead, and sides of the head and neck, speckled with brown: the back and wings brown; each feather margined with a paler brown: on the middle of the neck the brown comes very forward, and almost surrounds it; above this it is spotted black and white: except these markings, all the under parts, from chin to vent, are white; but the last is mottled with brown: quills and tail brown, the last edged with white: legs dusky.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is said to be less defined in colour, being merely brown on the upper parts; of a dusky white beneath; and scarcely speckled at all on the sides of the neck. In the *Leverian Museum* is one answering to this last description; and in my own collection another of the same; but we have ever esteemed them as birds not in an adult state.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This species is better known in the *northern* parts of this island than the *southern*, where it seldom appears, except the winter be very severe. Inhabits the seas about the *Orknies*, and the

the *Ferroe Isles*. Found also in *Iceland*, and most parts of *North-west Europe*; likewise in *Kamtschatka*; but not in any part of *Siberia* or *Russia*. Inhabits *Switzerland*, particularly on the *Lake Constance*, where it is known by the name of *Fluder*. Said to dive wonderfully well, and to rise at an amazing distance from the place where it plunged. Makes the nest among the *reeds* and *flags*, and places it in the water; so that it is continually wet, as in some of the *Grebe* genus. Has a loud shrill cry. Is difficult to be taken, either on land or swimming on the water; but is not unfrequently caught under the water, by a hook baited with a *small fish*, its usual food\*.

*Colymbus stellatus*, *Brun.* N° 130.—*Muller.* N° 159.

Le petit Plongeon, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 108. 2. pl. 10. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. <sup>3.</sup> + SPECKLED D.  
p. 254. pl. 21.—*Pl. Enl.* 992.

Greatest tailed Diver, or Loon, *Raii Syn.* p. 125. A. 4. var ?—*Will. Orn.*  
p. 341. pl. 61.

*Colymbus caudatus stellatus*, *Nov. Com. Petr.* iv. p. 424. — *Will. Orn.*  
pl. 62.

Greatest speckled Loon, *Albin*, i. pl. 82.—*Br. Zool.* N° 239.—*Arct. Zool.*  
N° 441.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

THIS is still less than the *Imber*: weighs two pounds and a half: is twenty-seven inches in length, and three feet nine in breadth. The bill is three inches long, and bends a trifle upwards; of a pale horn-colour; the top of the upper

DESCRIPTION.

\* Sometimes taken twenty yards deep under water, viz. with a *net*, or *iron-hook* baited with a *fish*. They are commonly sold for two drachms and a half of silver apiece.—*Willughby*.

mandible

mandible dusky: the head is dusky, dotted with grey: hind part of the neck plain dusky: the sides under the eye, the chin, and throat, white: fore part of the neck very pale ash-colour: back dusky, marked with oval spots of white: sides of the breast and body the same, but smaller: the spots on the rump and tail minute: breast and under parts white: quills dusky: legs brown: webs and claws pale.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird is pretty frequent in *England*; sufficiently so on the river *Thames*, where it is called by the fishermen *Sprat Loon*, being often seen in vast numbers among the shoals of that fish, diving after them, and frequently approaching very near the boats while fishing. It is common about the *Baltic* and the *White Sea*, but not observed in other parts of *Russia*, yet is a native of *Kamt-schatka*. It lays two eggs, in the grass, on the borders of lakes not far from the sea; they are exactly oval, the size of those of a *Goose*, dusky, marked with a few black spots\*.

These are also frequent about the *fish-ponds* in *France*, except they are frozen, when they betake themselves to the rivers.

This and the two last visit *New York* in winter, but return very far north to breed.

\* *Arch. Zool.*

*Colymbus arcticus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 221. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 150.—*Brun. Orn.* N° 133.—*Muller*, N° 154.—*Raii Syn.* p. 125. 7.—*Art. Nidr.* i. p. 140. t. 2. fig. 1.

Le Plongeon à gorge noire, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 115. 4.

Le Lumme, ou petit Plongeon de la Mer du Nord, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 261.

*Wormius's* Northern Doucker, *Will. Orn.* p. 343. pl. 62.

Speckled Loon, *Edw.* pl. 146.

Black-throated Diver, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 241. pl. 85. fig. 2.—*Art. Zool.* N° 444.  
*Lev. Mus.*

4.  
BLACK-  
THROATED D.

**T**HIS measures two feet in length. Bill near two inches long, slender, and black: the fore part of the head and throat black: hind part of the head and neck ash-colour; sides of the last white, spotted with black: on the fore part of the neck a large patch of black, five inches in length, changing to purple and green in different lights: the back and upper parts black: scapulars marked with square spots of white: wing coverts the same, but the spots are round: breast and belly white: quills dusky: tail short and black: legs black, with a cast of red on the inside.

DESCRIPTION.

This bird is now and then found in *England*, but is not common. Is sufficiently plenty in the northern parts of *Europe*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, and *Denmark*. Frequent in the inland lakes of *Siberia*; especially those of the *Arctic* regions: also in *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and the *Ferroe Isles*: likewise in *America* at *Hudson's Bay*\*. Supposed to cry and be very restless against rain, making a great noise †; hence the *Norwegians* think it impious to destroy this species ‡; but the *Swedes*, less superstitious, dress their skins, which, like all of this genus, are exceeding tough, and use them for *gun-cases*, and facings for *winter caps* ||.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* *Edwards.* † *Amn. Acad.* iv. p. 587. ‡ *Art. Zool.* || *Faun. Suec.*  
*Colymbus*



5.  
+ RED-  
THROATED D.

*Colymbus septentrionalis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 220. 3.—*Brun.* N° 132.—*Muller*, N° 153.

*Colymbus arcticus collo rufo*, *Aÿ. Nidr.* i. p. 244. t. 2. fig. 2.

Le Plongeon à gorge rouge, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 111. 3. pl. 11. fig. 1.—*Pl. Enl.* 308.

Red-throated Loon, *Edw.* pl. 97.

———— Diver, *Br. Zool.* N° 240. pl. 85. 1.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 443.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

THIS weighs three pounds; and is two feet five inches in length. The bill three inches long, black, and slender: the head and chin are cinereous, dotted with brown: the rest of the head, sides of the neck, and throat, ash-colour: the hind part of the neck longitudinally streaked with dusky and white: the throat, and part of the neck, of a fine chestnut red: from thence the under parts are white: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are dusky; the two first marked with a few white spots: the tail plain: thighs streaked dusky and white: legs dusky, with a reddish tinge on some parts.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

The *red-throated Diver*, like the *black-throated* one, is seldom met with *southward*, except in severe winters. It breeds in the *northern* parts of *Scotland*, on the borders of the lakes. Found in *Russia*, *Siberia*, and *Kamtschatka*; but does not haunt the inland lakes\*. Common in *Iceland* and *Greenland*; breeds in the last in *June*, and lays two ash-coloured eggs, marked with a few black spots; they are in shape longer, and more slender than those of the *Hen*; making a nest in the *grass* on the shores of the first, composed of *moss* and *grass*, and placed contiguous to the water. It swims and dives well, and flies admirably, and while flying is very noisy. Oftener frequent fresh waters than those of the sea.

\* *Arch. Zool.*

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*Chamae Swann.*

D I V E R.

Feeds on small *fish*, *crabs*, and *sea insects*: and the skin is put to the same uses as that of the *black-throated* species. Inhabits the rivers of *Hudson's Bay* in the summer, appearing as soon as the rivers are open. Lays in *June*, and lines the nest with a little down from its own breast; the young fly before the end of *August*, and they all depart in *September*. Are called by the natives, *Afsee-moqua*. They prey much on the *fish* entangled in the *nets*; but are often thereby caught themselves\*.

Striped Diver, *Arz. Zool.* N° 442.

**W** EIGHT between two and three pounds. Bill strong, three inches long, and black: head and neck light grey, striped regularly downwards with long, narrow, black lines: back and scapulars dusky and plain: primaries, tail, and legs, dusky: cheeks, and whole under side of the body, of a glossy white.

Inhabits the inland lakes of *Hudson's Bay*, about one hundred miles southward of *York Fort*. Lays, in *June*, two eggs. Flies high, and passes backwards and forwards, making a great noise, which is said to portend rain: detested by the natives, who look on this note as supernatural †. Named, at *Hudson's Bay*, *Matbe-moqua* ‡.

**S** I Z E uncertain ||. Bill dusky: irides ash-colour: the upper parts of the head, neck, body, wings, and tail, dusky greenish brown; the middle of the feathers much darker: the fore part of the neck the same, but considerably paler: chin pale rufous: breast and under parts of the body pale rufous white, marked

\* *Fourteen* have been taken out of a single net at one tide. *Mr. Hutchins.*—  
The other species of *Diver* are likewise taken in the same manner.

† *Arz. Zool.* ‡ *Mr. Hutchins.*

|| In the drawing the length was fourteen inches.

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with

6.  
STRIPED D.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

7.  
CHINESE D.  
PL. XCVII.  
DESCRIPTION.

with dusky rufous spots: the quills and tail are plain brown, the last short: legs ash-colour.

PLACE.

Supposed to inhabit *Cbina*, as I saw it among other well-painted drawings at Sir *Josepb Banks's*; it was in the attitude of fishing, with a *brass ring* round the middle of the neck, in the manner of the annexed figure.

From the various and uncertain accounts of authors, we are not clear what birds the *Cbinese* use for catching fish; the custom, however, of doing it is manifest, from the relations of many travellers.—The bird used for this purpose has a *ring* fastened round the middle of the neck, in order to prevent its swallowing; besides this it has a slender long string fastened to it; and, thus accoutred, is taken by its master into his fishing-boat, from the edge of which it is taught to plunge after the fish as they pass by; and as the ring prevents their passing further downwards, they are taken from the mouth of the bird as fast as they are caught. In this manner sometimes a great many are procured in the course of a few hours. When the keeper of the bird has taken sufficient for himself, the ring is taken off, and the poor slave suffered to satisfy its own hunger\*.

We do not here give this bird as the one most commonly used for the above purpose; but have thought right to figure it, as a species, if not new, at least as not generally known; and probably, from the circumstance of its situation in the painting, may prove one of the birds used on this occasion.

\* See an account of this *method of fishing* in *Du Halde Hist. Cbina.—Oß. Voy. ii. p. 35. — Salmon Mod. Hist. i. p. 18.—Will. Orn. p. 329.* and many other authors.—For a further account of this matter consult the article *Corvorant*.

## GENUS LXXXVII. SKIMMER.

N° 1. Black Sk.

VAR. A.

**T**HE bill in this genus is greatly compressed; the lower mandible much longer than the upper.

Nostrils linear and pervious.

Legs weak; back toe very small.

Tail forked.

*Rynchops nigra*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 228. 1.

*Le Bec-en-ciseaux*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 223. 1. pl. 21. fig. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 454. pl. 36.—*Pl. Enl.* 357.

*Coupeur d'Eau*, *Descr. Surin.* ii. p. 291.

*Bec-de-hache*, ou *Pied rouge*, *Hist. de la Louis.* ii. p. 117.

*Avis novaculae facie*, the *Sea Crow*, *Raii Syn.* p. 194. 5. pl. 1. fig. 5.—

*Petiv. Gaz.* t. 76. fig. 2. (the bill.)—*Edw.* pl. 281. (the bill.)

*Cut-water*, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 90.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 445.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

BLACK SK.

PLATE IN FRONT  
PIECE.

**S**IZE of the *Black Guillemot*: length twenty inches: breadth three feet seven inches. The bill is of a singular structure, the upper mandible being above an inch shorter than the under, the last four inches and a half in length; both mandibles are greatly compressed on the sides; the upper shuts into the under like a *razor* into its handle, and both of them very sharp on the edges; the base of the bill is red, the rest black, and on the sides of the under are several furrows: the forehead, chin, and all the under parts, are white: the rest of the head, and the upper

DESCRIPTION.

parts of the body and wings, dusky black: across the wings a bar of white: the tail is much shorter than the wings, and forked in shape; the two middle feathers are black; the next on each side the same, margined outwardly with white; the four outer ones white, dashed with dusky down the shafts, least so on the outer feathers: legs weak and red: claws black.

The *male* and *female* both alike.

Some birds are brown instead of black, and the white beneath less pure.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird inhabits *America*, from *New York* to *Guiana*, *Cayenne*, and *Surinam*; and, according to *Ray*, the *East Indies* also. It is commonly on the wing, and skims the surface of the water, continually dipping in its bill, to take up small *fish*, on which it principally feeds. In stormy weather seeks the shores, and lives on *oysters* and other *shell-fish*, which the shape of the bill enables it to open. It is called at *Madras*, *Coddel Cauka*, or *Summoodra Cauky*; at *Guiana*, *Taya-taya*; and at *New York*, *Skipog* \*. By some these birds are called *Razor-bills*.

1.  
VAR. A:

*Rynchops fulva*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 229. 2.*

*Le Bec-en-cifeaux fauve*, *Bris. Orn. vi. p. 227. A.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS differs from the last, in having those parts of a fulvous colour which in that are of a black brown; but in other things it entirely agrees.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Guiana*.

\* *Dr. Blagden.*

GENUS

## GENUS LXXXVIII. TERN.

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| N° 1. Caspian T. | N° 11. Wreathed T. |
| VAR. A.          | 12. Brown T.       |
| VAR. B.          | 13. Dusky T.       |
| 2. Cayenne T.    | 14. Common T.      |
| 3. Surinam T.    | 15. Panayan T.     |
| 4. Sooty T.      | 16. Cinereous T.   |
| 5. African T.    | 17. White T.       |
| 6. Noddy T.      | 18. Lesser T.      |
| 7. Simple T.     | 19. Chinese T.     |
| VAR. A.          | 20. Southern T.    |
| 8. Egyptian T.   | 21. Hooded T.      |
| 9. Sandwich T.   | 22. Black T.       |
| VAR. A.          | VAR. A.            |
| 10. Striated T.  | 23. Brown T.       |

**B**IRDS of this genus have,

A strait, slender, pointed bill.

Linear nostrils.

The tongue slender, and sharp.

Wings very long.

A small back toe.

The tail forked.



I.  
CASPIAN T.

*Sterna Caspia*, *N. C. Petr.* xiv. p. 582. N° 5. t. 22. fig. 2. (P. S. Pallas.)  
*Sterna tschegrava*, *N. C. Petr.* xiv. p. 500. 2. t. 13. 2. (J. Lepechin.)  
 Caspian Tern, *Arab. Zool.* p. 526. B.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH one foot ten inches and a half: breadth three feet two inches. Bill crimson: irides of a dull colour: forehead, crown, hind head, and round the eyes, deep black, here and there dotted with white; and a small whitish crescent on the lower eye-lid: the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the body, are hoary: sides of the neck, the fore parts, and all beneath the body, the rump, and tail, white as snow; the last forked: the first six quills are deep ash-colour, the margins and tips blackish; the others in colour like the back: legs black. In that described by *Pallas* the bastard wing was marked with sagittal black spots; and the legs reddish brown.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is very frequent in the *Caspian Sea*, and neighbouring parts, about the mouth of the *Jaick*; wandering at times up the great river *Ob*, even towards the *Frozen Ocean*. Fishes both in the sea and rivers, much in the same manner as the *black-beaded Gull*. At times seen suspended in the air, and then all at once darting into the water after a *fish*; at other times skimming the surface, like a *Swallow*. Mixes with the *Gulls* on the rocks. Lays two pretty large eggs, spotted with brown. Its note is like a person laughing. The *Russians* call it *Tschegrava*.

*Br. Mus.*

**S**IZE of the *Herring Gull*: length twenty-one inches. Bill stout, three inches and a half long, and of a deep red: the top of the head, and sides, taking in the eyes, are black spotted with white: the rest of the head, neck, and under parts, white: back hoary: quills pale grey, with white shafts: on the scapulars a few dusky spots: tail short, and forked; crossed with a few dusky bars near the end; the wings exceed it in length by three inches and a half: legs black.

Inhabits *Bombay*. Called by the *Indians*, *Talla*.

I.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Br. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH nineteen or twenty inches. Bill three inches, stout, and of a pale yellow: nostrils pervious: the crown of the head black; the feathers longish, and forming a kind of pensile crest at the nape; the rest of the head, neck, and under parts of the body, white: back and wings pale cinereous grey: quills grey, with the ends dusky; the inner webs, half way from the base, white: tail grey, forked; the end half of the outer feather white: the shafts of quills and tail white; the last is exceeded by the first by an inch: legs black.

Supposed to inhabit *China*. We have also seen the same, or one greatly resembling, from the *Friendly Isles* in the *South Seas*. Is also found at *Hapae*, one of the *Sandwich Isles*.

I.  
VAR. B.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

2.  
CAYENNE T.

La grande Hirondelle de Mer de Cayenne, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 346.—*Pl. Enl.* 988.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH sixteen inches. Hind part of the head black : upper parts of the plumage grey, the feathers edged with pale rufous : the under parts of the body white.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

3.  
SURINAM T.

Greater Tern, *Hist. de Surin.* ii. p. 187.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE not mentioned. Bill, head, neck, and breast, black : back, wings, and tail, ash-colour : belly and thighs dirty white : legs and feet red : claws black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Surinam* ; but is often seen two hundred leagues from land. Its food in common is *fish*, and it will often pursue the lesser ones in order to make them disgorge what they have swallowed, which it seizes on as lawful prey \*. We have seen such a kind of bird in a collection which came from *Cayenne*, which differed only in having the vent rufous. This last was the size of the *Noddy*.

4.  
+ SOOTY T.

L'Hirondelle de Mer à grande envergure, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 345.

Egg-Bird, *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 113.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 66. 275.

Noddy, *Damp. Voy.* iii. part 1. p. 142. pl. in p. 123. fig. 5. — *Hawkesf. Voy.* iii. p. 652.

Sooty Tern, *Arch. Zool.* N° 447.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Noddy* : length sixteen inches. Bill two inches and a quarter, black : the forehead is white, passing on each

\* Were it not for this circumstance proving it to be a bird of a larger size, we should conclude it to be the *black Tern*, or its variety.

side

side to the upper part of the eye, where it ends in a point: through the eye a streak of black, passing to the hind head: the crown, nape, hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts, wings, and tail, are black: the under parts, from the chin, white, passing a little backwards at the lower part of the neck: the under wing coverts, and inner ridge of the wing, white: quills dark greyish black: tail forked; the outer web of the exterior feather white, except just at the tip: the shafts of both quills and tail are white beneath: legs black.

This species seems pretty far spread, being met with in various parts by our voyagers. Sir *Ashton Lever* received it from *New York*, from whence also I saw one in the collection of Colonel *Davies*; and in another collection a third, which came from *Cayenne*. In the island of *Ascension*, they are in prodigious numbers. *Dampier* met with them off the coast of *New Holland*, and in great plenty in the *Roca* islands, near *Tortuga* \*, where he has seen the nests; and our late circumnavigators, between *New South Wales* and *New Guinea*, where one of these settled on the rigging †. It also sometimes strays farther south, as it has been seen in lat. 48. 38 ‡. Most sailors agree that this, and others of the *Noddy* tribe, seen at sea, shew the vicinity of land, and that they seldom go above seventy or eighty leagues from it; but *Capt. Cook* says, this mark is not always to be relied on §. The specimen in my collection came from *Christmas Island*, where it is gregarious. It lays a single egg upon the bare ground, in the month of *December*, making no nest.

\* *Damp. Voy.* vol. iii. part 1. p. 143.—vol. i. p. 53. † *Hawkesf. Voy.* iii. p. 652.  
‡ *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 113.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 66. § *Voy.* i. p. 275.

5.  
AFRICAN T.*Br. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the last. Bill black: general colour of the plumage white: top of the head mottled with black: wings of a pale blueish white, inclining to lead-colour, and spotted with brown: quills pale blue grey, margined with white, except the ends of the outer ones: the wings are longer than the tail, which is forked, the ends of the feathers dusky, mottled with white: legs black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Africa*.6.  
+ NODDY.*Sterna stolidus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 227. 1.—*Amæn. Acad.* iv. p. 240.Le Fou, *Hist. de Louisf.* ii. p. 119.La Mouette brune, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 199. 15. pl. 18. fig. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 997.Le Noddi, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 461. pl. 37.*Passer stultus*, foolish Sparrow, *Raii Syn.* p. 154.—*Will. Orn.* p. 385.Noddy, *Raii Syn.* p. 132. 10. 190. 2.—*Sloan. Jam.* i. p. 31. pl. 6. fig. 2.—*Brown Jam.* p. 481.—*Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 88.—*Damp. Voy.* iii. part 1. pl. in p. 123. fig. 6.—*Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 446.*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Black-cap Gull*: length fifteen inches: weight four ounces. Bill two inches long, slender, and black: the whole plumage of a sooty brown, except the top of the head, which is white, changing at the hind part to ash-colour: the quills and tail darker than the rest: legs black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This bird is met with very frequent at sea; but scarce ever except within the tropics. Said to breed in the *Bahama Islands*, laying

laying the eggs on the bare rocks: on the *Roca Islands*, and various parts of the coast of *Brazil*, and *Cayenne*. Frequently flies on board the ships, and may be taken with the hand; but though seemingly thus stupid, will often bite the fingers severely with the bill, and scratch with the claws, so as to make it unsafe to hold by a tender skin. When flying about in flocks, and particularly in breeding-time, are very noisy. We are told also that they lay their eggs in vast numbers on certain small rocky isles near *St. Helena*; and that the eggs are good to eat. Some voyagers affirm that the sight of this bird at sea shews the mariner the vicinity of land; but others aver the contrary\*. From their stupidity they are called by the sailors *Noddy*. At *Otaheite* known by the name of *Oiyo*.

**SIZE** of the *Noddy*: length fifteen inches. Bill nearly three inches in length, stout, and of a reddish colour: crown of the head nearly white: the upper parts of the neck and back pale lead-colour; the under white: behind each eye a spot of black: the lesser wing coverts, scapulars, and tail, like the back: the middle and greater coverts white; but some of the last have the outer margins brown: quills black: tail but little forked, and the wings much exceed it in length: the legs are red.

This was described from a specimen which came from *Cayenne*.

\* *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 275.—*Cateb. Car.* p. 88.—This last author has met with them above one hundred leagues from land.

7.  
SIMPLE T.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Z z 2

LENGTH

+ VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH thirteen inches. Bill two inches, black: from the forehead to the middle of the crown, the sides of the head, the neck all round, and all the under parts, from chin to vent, and under wing coverts, white: the rest of the crown and nape dusky, ending in a point, and a little mottled on the edges with white: the back and wings deep ash-colour, nearly black: the shafts of the quills above are chestnut; beneath white; as is also the outer web of the first: tail the colour of the back, but paler, not greatly forked, and is much shorter than the wings: legs black.

PLACE.

This flew aboard a ship in the run from the *Madeiras* to the *West Indies*.

8.  
EGYPTIAN T.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Sterna Nilotica*, *Hasselq. It. p. 273. N° 41.*

**S**IZE of a *Pigeon*. Bill black: head and upper part of the neck ash-colour, marked with small blackish spots: round the eyes black, dotted with white: back, wings, and tail, ash-colour: the outer quills deep ash-colour: all the under parts white: legs flesh-colour: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Egypt*: found in flocks in *January*, especially about *Cairo*. Feeds on *insects*, *small fish*, &c. May be found frequent among other birds, on the mud left by the overflowing of the river *Nile*.

+ SANDWICH  
T.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eighteen inches. Bill two inches; colour black, with the tip horn-colour: tongue half the length of the bill:

10

irides

irides hazel : forehead, crown, hind head, and sides above the eye, black : the rest of the head, neck, under parts of the body, and tail, white : the back and wings pale hoary lead-colour : the first five quills hoary black, the inner webs deeply margined with white ; the sixth like the others, but much paler ; the rest of the quills like the back : the tail is forked, the outer feather six inches and a quarter in length ; the wings reach rather beyond it : legs and claws black : the under part of the feet dusky red.

Some specimens have the top of the head dotted with white.

In young birds the upper parts are much clouded with brown ; and the whole of the top of the head greatly mixed with white ; but this is not peculiar, as the young of other *Terns* with black heads are in the same state.

This species is pretty common on the coasts of *Kent*, in the summer months, and breeds there : frequents that of *Sandwich* in vast flocks, and makes a screaming noise. May be supposed to lay their eggs among the rocks in the month of *June*, and hatch them before the middle of *July*, as I have received the young birds from that diligent naturalist Mr. *Boys*, the end of *August* 1784. About the same time a young bird, with nearly the same markings, was shot by Dr. *Leith*, of *Greenwich*, on the banks of the *Thames* near that place\*. Whether these birds only visit us at uncertain seasons, or have hitherto passed unnoticed among other *Terns*, we know not ; but believe it has not yet been recorded as a *British* species. A young bird of this kind is in the *Leverian Museum*, but differed in having a mottling of black passing through the eye to the hind head : said to have been brought from *South America*.

\* A young one of this species is mentioned to have been shot near *Shrewsbury*. *Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 526.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.



9.  
+ VAR. A.

*Sterna nævia*, *Lin. Syst. i.* p. 228. 5.

*Rallus lariformis*, *Scop. Ann. i.* N° 156 \*.

L'Hirondelle-de-Mer tachelée, *Bris. Orn. vi.* p. 216. 6. pl. 20. fig. 2.

La Guifette, *Buf. Ois. viii.* p. 339.—*Pl. Enl. 924.*

Cloven-footed Gull, *Albin, ii.* pl. 82.

Kamtchatkan Tern, *Arch. Zool. p.* 525. A.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill dusky: back part of the head and nape black, edged with rufous brown: the eye half surrounded at the back part with a black crescent: the rest of the head, neck, and under parts, white: back and wings of a blueish brown, the margins of the feathers paler: the outward part of the wing more inclined to blue grey: the wings exceed the tail in length; the last very little forked: legs dusky brown.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This by authors has been considered as a *species*, but is no doubt a young bird merely of the *Sandwich Tern*. *Buffon* says it is, in the state he describes, common on the coasts of *Picardy*; that it lays about three eggs on a bed of dry leaves, among the grass, and sits seventeen days, and the young are all hatched at once. Has also been observed about *Kamtchatka* †.

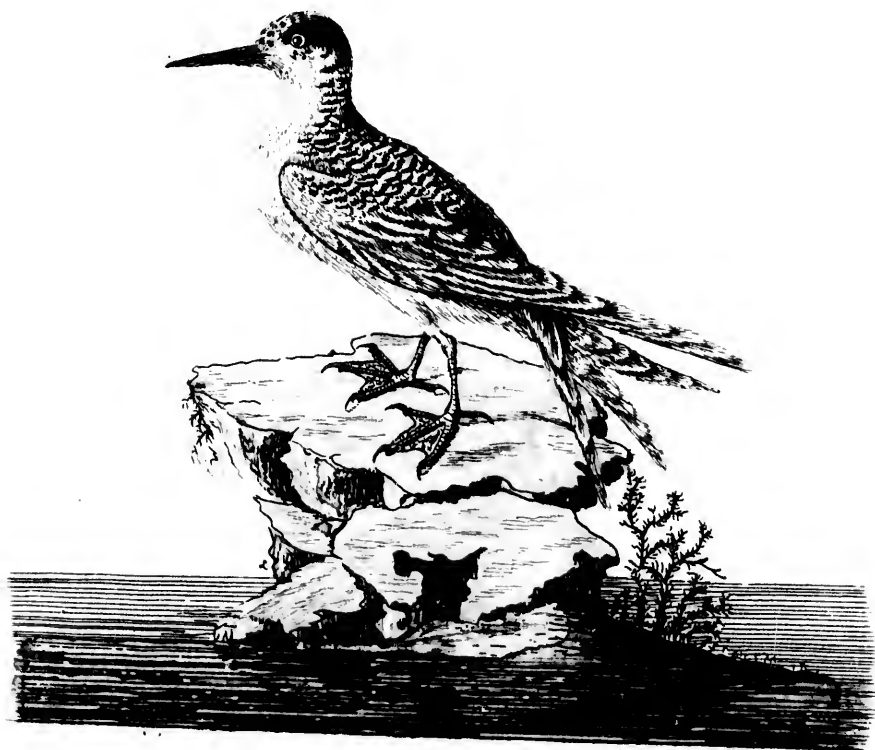
10.  
STRIATED T.  
PL. XCVIII.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *white Tern*? Bill black: irides lead-colour: the crown of the head, and sides, below the eyes, white,

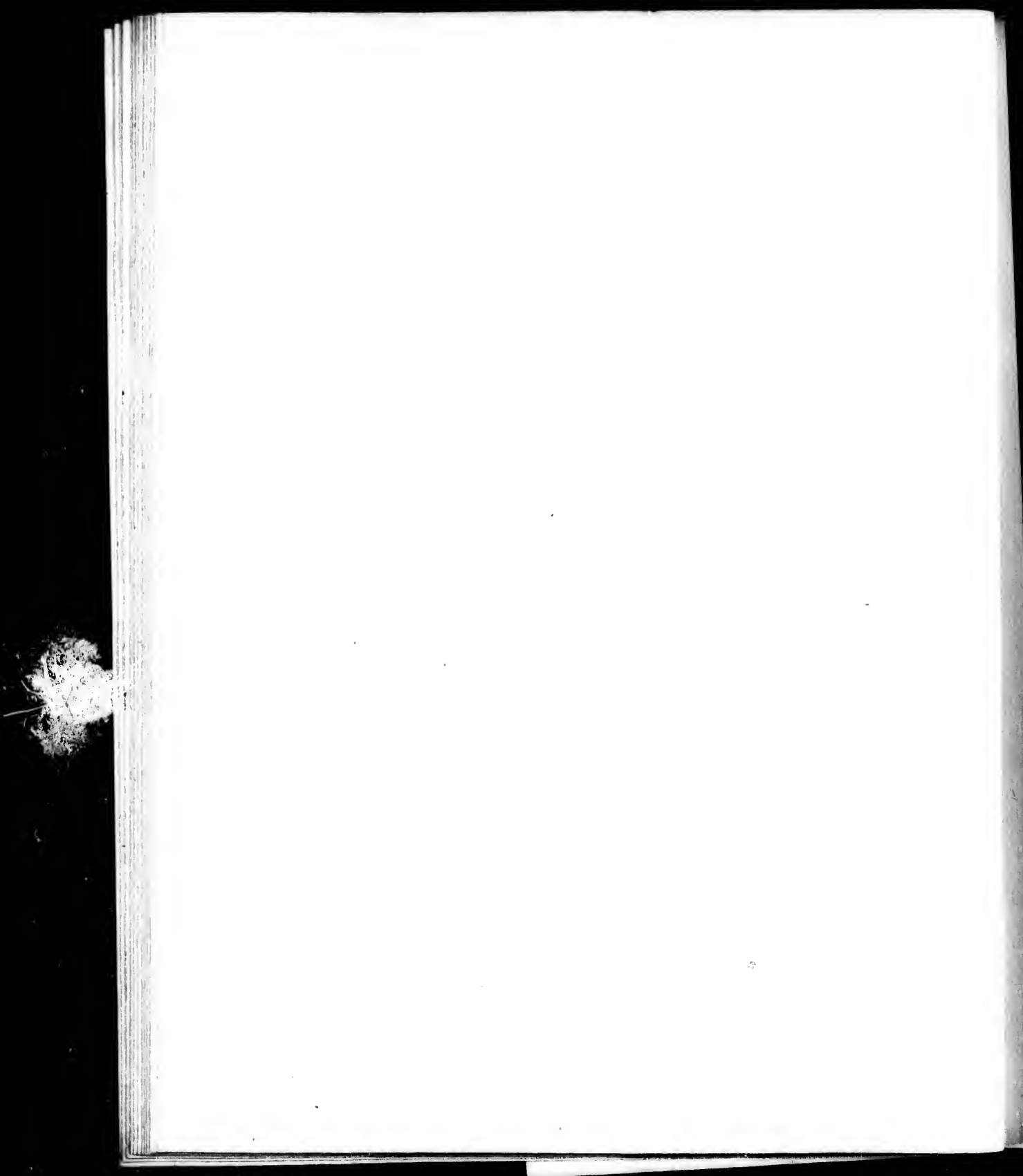
\* *Rallus subtus albido-flavescens, cervice cærulescenti maculato digitis marginatis.*—*Lin. Syst. i.* p. 153. N° 3. (edit. 10.)

† *Arch. Zool.*

mottled



*Sooty Tern.*



mottled with black : the back part of the head and nape black : the hind part of the neck, back, and scapulars, white, transversely waved with black, many of the feathers being tipped with that colour : wing coverts blueish white, some of the lesser ones mottled with black : quills the same, with the outer margins black : all the under parts white : tail white, shorter than the wings ; some of the feathers edged, and others tipped with black : legs lead-colour.

Inhabits the sea and shores of *New Zealand*. From the drawings of Sir *Joseph Banks*. This greatly resembles the young of the *Sandwich Tern*.

PLACE.

**L**ENGTH fifteen inches. Bill rather slender, near two inches in length, and of a deep blood red : the top of the head, just taking in the eye on each side, and to the nape behind, black ; this is bounded by a line of white all round ; the rest of the plumage a very pale ash-colour, in some parts nearly white ; the chin palest : rump, vent, and tail, pure white ; the outer feather of the last inclines to ash-colour : legs orange.

11.  
WREATHED T.  
DESCRIPTION.

A second of these had a shorter bill : the tail ash-coloured, with white shafts : and the general colour of the plumage every where darker : possibly a younger bird.

Inhabits *Christmas Island*. In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

PLACE.

**T**HIS is a trifle less than the *Noddy*. Length fifteen inches : breadth thirty-four. Bill two inches, black : general colour of the plumage reddish brown ; palest beneath : between the legs and vent white : the head, neck, and under parts, are plain :

12.  
+ BROWN T.  
DESCRIPTION.

the feathers of the back and wing coverts fringed at the ends with reddish white: scapulars and second quills tipped with white; under wing covert, and ridge of the wing, white: quills and tail dusky, the last forked; the shafts of both white beneath: legs pale reddish brown: claws black.

Some specimens have the neck and breast feathers margined with dusky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Cayenne*.

<sup>13.</sup>  
DUSKY T.

*Sterna fuscata*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 228. 6.*

*L'Hirondelle-de-Mer brune*, *Bris. Orn. vi. p. 220. 7. pl. 21. f. 1.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *black Tern*: length eleven inches. Bill an inch and a half long, of a greyish brown, with the tip black: the head, throat, and hind part of the neck, dusky brown: back, rump, scapulars, and upper tail coverts, the same, but the feathers have rufous margins: fore part of the neck, and all the under parts, brown: lesser and middle wing coverts above, dusky brown; the greater dusky: under wing coverts cinereous white: quills dusky; the shafts white beneath; the two nearest the body tipped with rufous: tail as the quills; the two middle ones rufous at the tips: tail somewhat forked; and the wings do not quite reach to the end of it, when closed: legs of a dull red: claws black.

PLACE. Inhabits the island of *St. Domingo*. It seems greatly allied to the last-described, though much less in size.

*Sterna Hirundo*, *Lin. Syll.* i. p. 227. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 158.—*Hafslq.* p. 272. N° 40.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 111.—*Brun.* N° 151. 152.—*Muller*, p. 21.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 69.—*Kram. El.* p. 345. (*Larus.*)—*Frisch.* ii. 219.

La grande Hirondelle-de-Mer, *Brisf. Orn.* vi. p. 203. 1. pl. 19. fig. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 331. pl. 27.—*Pl. Enl.* 987.

The Sea-Swallow, *Raii Syn.* p. 131. A. 1. 191. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 352. pl. 68.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 88.

Great Tern, *Br. Zool.* N° 254. pl. 90.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

14.  
+ COMMON T.

**L**ENGTH fourteen inches, or more : breadth thirty : weight four ounces and a quarter. Bill slender, two inches and a half long ; the colour crimson, and pointed at the end, where it is black : the top of the head, taking in the eyes and nape, black, tapering to a point at the back part of the neck : between the nostrils and eye, sides under it, neck, and all the under parts, pure white : the back and wings are of a fine pale ash-colour : quills grey ; two or three of the outer ones very dark ; the shafts white : tail greatly forked, white, except the outer web of the exterior feather, which is black : the legs are crimson : claws black.

This is a very common species, and frequents our *sea-coasts*; and banks of *lakes* and *rivers*, during the summer; but most common in the neighbourhood of the sea. Found also in various parts of *Europe* and *Asia*, according to the season : in the summer as far as *Greenland* and *Spitzbergen*; migrating in turn to the south of *Austria* and *Greece*. It lays three or four eggs, about the month of *June*, of a dull olive-colour, an inch and three quarters

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

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Sterna

in length, marked with irregular black spots, intermixed with some others, of a smaller size, and less bright; the little end is almost free from any markings: these are laid among the grass or moss. The young are hatched in *July*, and quit the nest very soon after: they are carefully fed by their parents, and fly in about six weeks. This bird appears to have all the actions over the water which the *Swallow* has on land; skimming over the surface, and seizing on every insect which comes in its way; besides which, the moment it spies a fish in the water, it darts into that element, and seizing its prey arises as quickly to the place it dipped from.

It is also found in *America*: comes into *New England* in *May*, and goes away in *autumn*; called there the *Mackarel Gull*. At *Hudson's Bay* known by the name of *Black-head*. Observed to lay their eggs in small hollows on the shore, sometimes lined with a few leaves. Often found in great numbers on the islets in the middle of the rivers, and is thought good eating. The natives of *Hudson's Bay* call it *Kenouch ene ou keask* \*. It is a bold bird, not fearing mankind: and in the time of incubation will attack any one; frequently darting down so as to touch a person's hat, without his giving the least offence.

VARIETY.

Dr. *Forster* mentions a variety at *Hudson's Bay*, having the legs black: the tail shorter, and less forked; and the outer feather wholly white †.

\* *Mr. Hutchins.*

† *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxxii. p. 421.

L'Hirondelle-de-Mer de l'Isle de Panay, *Son. Voy.* p. 125. t. 84.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 344.

15.  
PANAYAN T.

**S**IZE of the *common Tern*. Bill black: top of the head spotted with black: hind part of the neck greyish black: wings the colour of umber above, greyish beneath: fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, white: tail as the wings: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the isle of *Panay*. It seems greatly similar to our *common Tern*, except in the darkness of the upper part of the plumage.

PLACE.

L'Hirondelle-de-Mer cendrée, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 210. 3.

*Larus niger fidipes alter, alis brevioribus, Raii Syn.* p. 131. 5.

The other cloven-footed Gull of *Aldrovandus*, with shorter wings, *Will. Orn.* p. 354.

16.  
CINEREOUS T.

**S**IZE of a *Blackbird*: length thirteen inches. Bill black: head and throat black; in some the forehead and chin is mottled with white: neck, back, wings, rump, scapulars, upper tail coverts, and tail, and under parts from the breast, ash-colour: under tail coverts, and ridge of the wing, white: legs reddish: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Italy*, and parts adjacent; where these birds are called *Rondini Marini*.

PLACE.

*Lev. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH thirteen inches: breadth thirty. Bill slender, black: eye-lids the same: general colour of the plumage white as snow; but the shafts of the scapulars, quills, and tail,

17.  
+ WHITE T.  
DESCRIPTION.



except the three outer feathers, are black: the tail is forked in shape, and shorter than the wings, when closed, by an inch: legs brown: webs orange: claws black. In some there is a slight mixture of brown on the head.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Christmas Island*, and other parts of the *South Seas*. Seen also off the island of *St. Helena*.

18.  
+ LESSER T.

*Sterna minuta*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 228. 4.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 110.

*La petite Hironnelle-de-Mer*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 206. 2. pl. 19. fig. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 337.—*Pl. Enl.* 996.

*Lesser Sea-Swallow*, *Raii Syn.* p. 131. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 353. pl. 68.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 90.

*Lesser Tern*, *Br. Zool.* N° 155. pl. 90.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 449.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eight inches and a half: breadth nineteen and a half: weight little more than two ounces. Bill yellow, tipped with black: irides dusky: forehead, to the crown, white: the rest of the head and nape black: through the eye, from the bill, a streak of the same; except this, the sides of the head, the neck, all the under parts, and tail, of the purest white: back and wings pale grey: quills deeper grey, and much longer than the tail: legs yellow: claws black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This seems to have much the same haunt and manners as the *common Tern*; but is not met with so far north, nor does it appear to be so numerous a species: it however breeds on many of our shores. The egg is an inch and a half in length, of a dirty yellowish brown, dashed all over with reddish blotches. Out of these realms it is found in the southern parts of *Russia*, about the *Black* and *Caspian Seas*; and in *Siberia*, about the river *Irtisch*. In *America* seen, during the summer, about *New York*.

Br.

*Br. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH eight inches. Bill black; one inch and a quarter in length, and moderately stout: nostrils pervious: head, neck, rump, and under parts, white: across the top of the head dusky black, taking in the eye on each side, and passing downwards in a point at the nape of the neck: back cinereous; some of the feathers edged with pale tawny: wing coverts fine pale ash-colour, dashed down the middle of each shaft with dusky: quills fine cinereous grey: tail short, very little forked, paler than the quills: legs slender, orange: claws crooked, and black.

Inhabits *China*. It seems much allied to the last.

<sup>19.</sup>  
CHINESE T.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Lev. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill one inch and a half, black: forehead dirty buff: back, wings, and tail, dirty pale ash-colour: under parts grey: quills white: tail forked: legs pretty long, dusky black: webs orange. We observed a specimen of this which was full nine inches in length.

Inhabits *Christmas Island*.

<sup>20.</sup>  
SOUTHERN T.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Sterna metopoleucos*, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 475. N° 17. t. 22. (S. G. Gmelin.)

**S**IZE of the *Little Tern*: length eight inches and a quarter. Bill one inch and one third long, red at the base, then yellow, with the tip black: irides livid: the forehead white: the temples, the whole of the head, and neck, black: back hoary:

10

under

<sup>21.</sup>  
HOODED T.  
DESCRIPTION.

under parts and tail white, the last forked: the quills are ash-coloured, except the first and second, which are very long, and brown: legs saffron-colour: claws black.

Male and female alike.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is a *Russian* bird: comes from beyond the *Black Sea*, in spring, in pairs; and is first seen about one hundred wersts from *Weronetz*. Builds in *June*. Lays, for the most part, two eggs. Frequents the water like other *Terns*. Flies high, and swift; and is difficult to be shot, except the sportsman first shoots one of some other species, which, being thrown up into the air, entices the bird to come nearer\*. It returns from whence it came in autumn.

22.  
+ BLACK T.

*Sterna fides*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 228. 7.—*Brun.* N° 153.

*Larus merulinus*, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 108?

L'Hirondelle-de-Mer noire, ou l'Epouvantail, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 211. 4.—

*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 341.—*Pl. Enl.* 333.

Scare-Crow, *Raii Syn.* p. 131. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 353. pl. 68.

*Larus niger fides*, &c. *Raii Syn.* p. 131. 4. A. 6.

Cloven-footed Gulls, *Will. Orn.* p. 354. § 4. 6. pl. 78.

Black Tern, *Br. Zool.* N° 256.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 450.

*Br. Mus.* *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE between the *common* and *lesser Terns*: length ten inches: breadth twenty-four: weight two ounces and a half. Bill black: head, neck, and body, sooty black: back, wings, and tail, deep ash-colour; the last less forked than in either of the others: vent and under tail coverts white: the outer feather of

\* This practice is often used by the *British* species, as well as those of the *Gull* tribe.

the tail edged with white: legs dusky red. The male has a spot of white under the chin.

This, like the other *British* species, frequents our shores in summer; but is likewise very common a great way up many rivers, and several of our fens: now and then seen about *reedy* places, and neglected *fish-ponds*. The eggs are three or four in number, of a dirty greenish colour, spotted with black, and surrounded with a band of black about the middle; these it lays among the *reeds*, in the *fens* or other marshy places. The food consists of *insects*\* and *small fish*, the address to procure which is much the same as in others of this genus. It is called about *Cambridge* the *Car-Swallow*. On the *continent* it is found pretty far north: very numerous in *Siberia*, and about the salt lakes of the deserts of *Tartary*. In *Europe*, as far as *Iceland*. Supposed to inhabit *Hudson's Bay* †; and is probably the same which was seen in vast flocks, beyond lat. 41. north, long. 47. W. by Mr. *Kalm*, somewhat south of the bank of *Newfoundland* ‡.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Sterna nigr.*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 227. 3.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 159.—*Muller*, N° 171.

—*Georgi Reise*, p. 171.

L'Hirondelle-de-Mer à tête noire, ou le Gachet, *Brij. Orn.* vi. p. 214. 5°

—*Luf. Oif.* viii. p. 342.

22.  
VAR. A.

**T**HIS is a trifle bigger than the last: length nine inches and a half. Bill black: the head, neck, and breast, the same: round the eyes a few grey feathers: back, rump, scapulars, and

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Beetles* and *Maggots* found in the stomach of one.—*Will.* p. 354.

† *Art. Zool.*

‡ *Kalm* says, it was rather darker than the common *Sea-Swallow*; the flocks consisted of some hundreds, and sometimes settled on the ship.—*Trav.* i. p. 23.

upper wing coverts, ash-colour: lower part of the breast, belly, thighs, under wing coverts, and vent, white: quills deeper coloured at the ends: tail as the quills; but the outer one on each side white on the outer web, margined with ash-colour: shape of the tail a little forked: legs of a dull red: claws black.

## PLACE.

Said to inhabit various parts of *Europe*; but we do not recollect to have seen the bird. It is most likely a variety of the last, as we have observed more or less white between the legs of some specimens.

<sup>23.</sup>  
BROWN T.

Brown Tern, *Raii Syn.* p. 131. A. 15.—*Will. Orn.* p. 352.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N<sup>o</sup> 253.

## DESCRIPTION.

“THE whole under side is white; the upper brown: wings partly brown partly ash-colour: the head black: the tail not forked. These birds fly in companies.” Such is the description of *Ray* and *Willughby*, from which no certainty can be drawn. It is probably, from the circumstance of the tail not being forked, a young bird: but whether of the *Tern* or *Gull* kind yet remains in obscurity.

## GENUS LXXXIX. G U L L.

- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| N° 1. Great G.     | N° 11. Brown-headed G. |
| 2. Black-backed G. | 12. Laughing G.        |
| 3. Herring G.      | 13. Winter G.          |
| 4. Glaucous G.     | 14. Skua G.            |
| 5. Silvery G.      | 15. Black-toed G.      |
| 6. Wagel G.        | 16. Arctic G.          |
| 7. Ivory G.        | 17. Little G.          |
| 8. Common G.       | 18. Tarrock G.         |
| 9. Black-headed G. | VAR. A.                |
| 10. Red-legged G.  | 19. Kittiwake G.       |
| VAR. A.            |                        |

**B**ILL strong, strait, but bending down at the point; on the under part of the lower mandible an angular prominence.

Nostrils oblong and narrow, placed in the middle of the bill.

Tongue a little cloven.

Body light: wings long.

Legs small, naked above the knees: back toe small.

Between the *Gulls* and *Terns* there seems much affinity, and by some authors they have been considered as one family; but they are perfectly distinguishable, and easily separated into two *genera*.

The *Gulls* are in general stouter proportioned birds than the *Terns*, and have the *bill* much stronger, and crooked at the end, some of them in a degree equal to many *birds* of *prey*; while that of the *Tern* is for the most part strait and slender. The legs are

likewise much weaker than those of the *Gull*, and the tail forked at the end\*, a circumstance not observed in the last *genus*. Great uncertainty however is found in respect to plumage in both, arising from the different stages of life; and has occasioned authors to consider many birds as *species*, when the observations of later times have been able to point out, that such variety has arisen merely from difference in *age* or *sex*. But much remains to be ascertained on this head, as errors of this kind are only to be removed by slow degrees, and reiterated observation.

<sup>1.</sup>  
GREAT G.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Bernacle Goose*, and sometimes even larger: weight between two and three pounds. The bill of a dusky yellow at the base; towards the end crimson; the tip yellow; near it crossed with a dusky brown spot: inside of the mouth red: irides brown: the head and half the neck black: eye-lids white: the back and rump pale grey: second quills the same, but darker: greater quills white; the first five tipped with black: tail even at the end, and white: legs reddish brown.

## PLACE.

This species inhabits the borders of the *Caspian Sea*, and is a quite different bird from the *black-headed Gull*, being so many degrees larger in size. It lays the eggs on the bare ground, without the least preparation of a nest: they are in shape of an oblong oval, marked with frequent brown spots, with some paler ones intermixed. In flying has an hoarse cry, somewhat like that of a *Raven*.

\* Great latitude should be given in respect to the *young* of the *Tern*; as in some species the tail feathers, during that stage of life, are nearly even at the ends.

- Larus marinus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 225. 6.—*Faun. Sust.* N° 155.—*Brun.* N° 145.  
—*Muller*, N° 163.  
Le Goiland noir, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 158.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 405. pl. 31.—  
*Pl. Enl.* 990.  
Great black and white Gull, *Raii Syn.* p. 127. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 344.  
pl. 67.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 94.  
Black-backed Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 242.—*Flor. Scot.* i. pl. 5. fig. 2.—  
*Arch. Zool.* N° 451.

*Lev. Mus.*

<sup>2.</sup>  
+ BLACK-  
BACKED G.

**L**ENGTH twenty-nine inches : breadth five feet nine inches : weight near five pounds. The bill is very strong and thick, and almost four inches long ; the colour a pale yellow ; but the lower mandible is marked with a red spot, with a black one in the middle : irides yellow : edges of the eye-lids orange : head, neck, whole under side, tail, and lower part of the back, white : upper part of the back and wings black : quills tipped with white : legs of a pale flesh-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Mr. *Pennant* observes, that he has met with, on the coast of *Anglesea*, a bird that agrees in all respects with this, except in size ; in wanting the black spot on the bill ; and in the colour of the legs, which were of a bright yellow : the extent of the wings only four feet five inches : length twenty-two inches : weight half a pound ; and that the same has been shot at *Bulbrode* in *Buckinghamshire*. One of these, shot on the *Thames* near me, measured full two feet in length.

This species inhabits several parts of *England*, and breeds on the highest cliffs. The egg is blunt at each end ; of a dusky olive-colour ; quite black at the greater end ; and the rest of it

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

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*Larus*



thinly marked with dusky spots. It is also common on most of the northern coasts of *Europe*: frequents *Greenland*; but chiefly inhabits the distant rocks. Lays three eggs in *May*, placing them on the heaps of dung which the birds leave there from time to time. Cackles like a *Goose*. Said to attack other birds, and to be particularly an enemy to the *Eider Duck*\*; though the most general food is *fish*. Common also in *America*, as low as *South Carolina*, where it is called the *Old Wife* †.

I have seen this from the *Cape of Good Hope*; but it measured only twenty-two inches: the bill as usual: irides hazel: back olive-colour. It is said to breed in the bays of that promontory, especially on the rocks and small isles in *False Bay*. The young spotted with brown. *Parkinson* likewise met with it off the coast of *New Holland*; the length not mentioned, but describes it as having a high yellow beak, a spot of scarlet on the gibbous part: corner of the mouth, and irides, bright scarlet: legs greenish yellow ‡.

<sup>3.</sup>  
+ HERRING G.

*Larus fuscus*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 225. 7.*—*Faun. Suec. N° 154.*—*Scop. Ann. i. N° 107.*—*Brus. N° 142.*—*Muller, N° 164.*—*Georgi Reise, p. 171.*—*Frisch. pl. 218.*

Le Goiland gris, *Brif. Orn. vi. p. 162. 3.*

———— à manteau gris-brun, ou le Bourgmestre, *Buf. Oif. viii. p. 418.*

Herring Gull, *Raii Syn. p. 127. A. 2.*—*Will. Orn. p. 345.*—*Sloane Jam. ii. p. 322.*—*Br. Zool. ii. N° 246. pl. 88.*—*Arch. Zool. N° 452.*

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH twenty-three inches: breadth fifty-two: weight thirty ounces, or more. Bill yellow; on the lower man-

\* *Faun. Groenl.*

† *Arch. Zool.*

‡ See *Voy. p. 144.*

dible

dible an orange spot : irides straw-colour : edges of the eye-lids red : head, neck, and tail, white : back and wing coverts ash-coloured : the upper part of the five first quills black, marked with a white spot near the ends \* : legs pale flesh-colour.

The young are ash-coloured, spotted with brown †.

The *Herring Gull* is common in this kingdom, and frequents the same places as the *black-backed*. Said to make a nest of dead grass, and lay three dirty white eggs, spotted with black. It feeds on *fish*, and is a great enemy to the *Herrings*, from whence the name ; is a constant attendant on the nets, and so bold as to seize its prey before the fishermen's faces ‡. Is found in most of the northern parts of *Europe*, as well as about the *Caspian* and *Black Seas*, and the rivers which fall into them : also about the great lakes of *Siberia*. Found likewise in *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Hudson's Bay*. In winter migrates south, being found in *Jamaica*. Said to breed on some of the islands on the coast of *South Carolina* ||.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* In *Brisson* the quills are grey brown ; the two first have a white spot near the tips, and the ends black ; the tips of the two next white ; the two following have brown ends ; and the tips of all the rest white.

† *Br. Zool.*—The *Mouette grise*, *Bris.* vi. p. 171. seems a young bird : it is twenty inches long. The upper parts grey, the under white ; crown grey : prime quills and tail grey, margined with rufous : the outer tail feathers white a great way on the inner webs. We have such a one in our possession, differing only in having the scapulars of a fine pale blue grey.

‡ *Br. Zool.*      || *Arch. Zool.*

4.  
+ GLAUCOUS  
G.

*Larus glaucus*, *Brun.* N° 148.—*Muller*, N° 16.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 64.  
Le Goiland cendré, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 160. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 253.  
Le Goéland à manteau gris, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 406. pl. 32.  
Glaucous Gull, *Arch. Zool.* p. 532. B.

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ARGER than the *Herring Gull*. Bill yellow ; near the end an orange spot : head and under part of the body white : back and wings of a fine hoary grey ; primaries darkest, tipped with white \* : legs of a pale fulvous hue.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Inhabits *Norway*, *Lapmark*, *Greenland*, and *Spitzbergen*. Called by the *Dutch*, *Burgmeister*, being master of all other sea-fowl. Builds its nest high on the cliffs. Preys on dead *Whales* : attends the *Walrusses*, in order to feed on their dung ; and will destroy and eat the young of the *Razor-bills*. Is almost continually on the wing. Makes a hoarse noise like a *Raven*. Feeds also on *fish*, and does not despise the berries of the *black-berried heath*. *Dr. Forster* mentioned to me that he met with this species both at *Terra del Fuego* and *New Zealand*. I have also received it from *Hudson's Bay*, twenty-three inches in length, and four feet in breadth ; but this differed from the description of *Briffon*, in having six of the quills black at the ends ; near the tip of the outer one is a large spot of white ; on the second a smaller white spot on the inner web, near the tip, and the tip itself white ; the four next only white at the tips : the second quills are white at the ends : the legs of a brownish red : claws black.

\* In *Briffon's* description, only the first four have the ends black ; all of these are tipped with white ; but the outer one has a black spot on the white.

*Larus argentatus*, *Brun.* N° 149.  
 Silvery Gull, *Arch. Zool.* p. 533. C.

5.  
 SILVERY G.

**S**IZE of the *Herring Gull*. Bill yellow, with an orange spot: head and neck white; streaked downwards with cinereous lines: back and under parts of the body as in the *Glaucous Gull*: lower part of the primaries greyish; upper black; tips white.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Norway*. In the *British Museum* is one very much like the above: length near sixteen inches: bill one inch and a half long: quills marked as in the other; but the two first have the ends tipped with white for near an inch, the others only just a spot; but only six of the prime quills had the ends black: the bill and legs were pale; but as this bird had been in spirits some time, nothing certain could be said about them.

PLACE.

*Larus naevius*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 225. 5.

*Larus maculatus*, *Brun.* N° 146. (a young bird?)

*Larus varius*, *Brun.* N° 150.

Le Goiland varié, ou le Grifard, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 167. 5. pl. 15.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 413. pl. 33.—*Pl. Enl.* 266.

Wagel, Burgo-Master of Groenland, great Grey Gull, *Raii Syn.* p. 130. A. 13.—*Will. Orn.* p. 349. pl. 66.

Wagel, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 247. A.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 453.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

6.  
 + WAGEL G.

**T**HIS is a large species, being near two feet in length, and in breadth about five\*: weight near three pounds. The bill is black; two inches and a half long: irides dusky: the whole

DESCRIPTION.

\* Sometimes as far as five feet six inches.—*Br. Zool.*

plumage composed of a mixed brown, ash-colour, and white; the middle of each feather brown: the under parts of the body the same, but paler: quills black: the lower part of the tail mottled black and white; near the end a bar of black; beyond this the end is white: legs dirty flesh-colour; in some white.

PLACE.

The above frequents the sea-shores of many parts of *England*, though not in any considerable numbers: at times seen on the banks of the *Thames*, along with other *Gulls*; and the opinion there held, that it is the *female* of the *black-backed*: but this has not yet been determined sufficiently by authors\*. Mr. *Pennant* seems to think the contrary; and indeed the different markings of the quills and tail do not justify the supposition. It seems far from an easy matter to arrange the *Gulls*, in respect to their just division, into *species*; and we have much occasion to think that they are considerably multiplied, by authors having recorded the varieties. Of this we will mention our third, fourth, and fifth, as instances.

The *black-backed* and *Herring Gulls* so exactly tally, except in size, that, did not authors assure us to the contrary, we should at once consider them as only one. The same may be also said in respect of our *Glaucous* and *Silvery*, if compared with the *Herring Gull*; as they scarcely differ, except in a quill feather more or less being tipped with white, and the paler or deeper colour of the back and wing coverts. However, we fear that it will require yet some time to ascertain the true state of the case. As to the circumstance of the *Wagel* being the *female* of the *black-*

\* *Fabricius* supposes it to be the young of the *black-backed Gull*. *Faun. Groenl.* p. 102.—*Linnaeus* describes the *Wagel* as a first year's bird of the *Herring Gull*. *Faun. Suec.* p. 54. N<sup>o</sup> 154.

*backed*, as asserted by some; we fear the difference is too great to admit of it; yet, however this may appear, we have now before us a young *Herring Gull* with every marking of the *Wagel*, differing only in size, and a tinge of lead-colour on the scapulars.

When a writer cannot ascertain facts, he should always pen his doubts, that the reader may be put upon his guard; whereby, paying more attention than he otherwise would, in such uncertain points, he may at last be led to the desired information.

*Larus eburneus*, *Phipps's Voy.* p. 187.

—— candidus, *Faun. Groenl.* N° 67.—*Muller*, p. 8.

La Mouette blanche, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 422.—*Pl. Enl.* 994.

Rathsker, *Martin's Spitzb.* p. 77.

Senateur, *Salern Orn.* p. 382.

Ivory Gull, *Arch. Zool.* N° 457.

*Lev. Mus.*

7.  
IVORY G.

**L**ENGTH sixteen inches: breadth thirty-seven. Bill two inches long, and lead-coloured, with a pale tip: orbits sallow-colour: plumage wholly white: the wings very long, exceeding the tail greatly, and even the legs, when at length: the colour of the last cinereous lead-colour: claws black.

The young are marked with oblong black spots, especially on the back and wings; with the bills black.

This species seems to prefer the most northern situations, inhabiting both coasts of *Greenland*, and met with far out at sea, seldom approaching the land, except in the time of incubation; but is then sufficiently tame, so as to be shot without difficulty, whereas at sea it is very shy. Frequent in the *Frozen Sea*, between

VOL. III.

3 C

*Asia*

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Asia* and *America*, and off *Cape Denbigh* \*. Met with by our late voyagers at *Aoonalashka* †. Said likewise to inhabit *Hudson's Bay*; but, if so, it must vary considerably in size: one described to us by Mr. *Hutchins* measured twenty-seven inches and a half in length, and was five feet in breadth. The bill and legs flesh-colour: irides straw-colour: the plumage of a beautiful white, except a few of the tail coverts, which were barred with dusky. This, he observes, is scarce along the coasts, but more plenty in the *islands* and *inland lakes*, where it makes a slight nest on the ground, of dry grass, and lays four white eggs. The young are blackish, and the old ones do not become perfectly white under three years.

8.  
+ COMMON G.

*Larus canus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 224. 3.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 153.—*Hasselq. Voy.* p. 272. 39.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 104.—*Brun.* N° 141.—*Muller*, N° .  
—*Georgi Reise*, p. 170.

La Mouette cendrée, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 175. 8. pl. 16. fig. 1.

La grande Mouette cendrée, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 182. 10. pl. 16. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 428.—*Pl. Enl.* 977.

Common Sea Mall, or Mew, *Raii Syn.* p. 127. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 345. pl. 76.

White web-footed Gull, *Albin*, ii. pl. 84.

Common Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 249. pl. 89. fig. 2.—*Arz. Zool.* N° 458.  
*Leu. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is in length sixteen or seventeen inches: is thirty-six inches broad: and weighs one pound. The bill yellow:

\* *Br. Zool.*—A Gull snow-white, with black along the upper sides of the wings, found by our last voyagers, in *Nootka Sound*. See *Cook's last Voy.* ii. p. 352.

† *Ellis Narr.* p. 15. 252—267.

irides

irides hazel: eye-lids brown: head, neck, under parts of the body, and tail, white: back and wings pale grey: the outer edge of the four first quills, and tips of the first five, black; but the fourth and fifth have a white spot at the tips; the rest, except the three nearest the body, have the ends white: the legs dull greenish white\*.

These birds differ a little in their markings: in one, which weighed twelve ounces, and was seventeen inches in length, the head, and half the neck, were marked with short dusky streaks: the ends of the first five quills black; the outer one deepest; the tips of all white; but the two first had a bar of black near the tip; all the others like the back, with the ends white: in other things like the above-described. This was shot on the *Thames* in *February*, and was very lean.

This seems to be the most common of all the *Gulls*, being found in vast numbers on our shores and rivers which are contiguous to the *sea*. Seen also very far *north*, as far as *Iceland*, and the *Russian* lakes: is likewise met with in the neighbourhood of the *Caspian Sea*, in various shores of the *Mediterranean*; and as far south as *Greece*: is found also in *America*, on the coast of *Newfoundland* †. It breeds on the *rocks* and *cliffs*, like others of the genus; and the eggs are two inches and a half in length; of a deep olive brown, marked with irregular deep reddish blotches ‡. It is a tame species, and may be seen by hundreds on the shores of the *Thames* and other

\* In the last quoted bird of *Briffon*, the legs are said to be *red*, otherwise it does not materially differ from the first.

† *Art. Zool.*

‡ The eggs are two in number, the size of those of a *Hen*.—*Dec. Ruff. 1.* p. 249.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.



rivers, in the winter and spring, at low tides, picking up the various worms and small *fish* left by the tides; and will often follow the *plough* in the fields contiguous, for the sake of *worms* and *insects* which are turned up, particularly the *cockchafer*, or *dor-beetle*, in its *larve* state, which it joins with the *Rooks* in devouring most greedily.

9.  
+ BLACK-  
HEADED G.

*Larus ridibundus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 225. 9.

— *cinereus*, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 105?

La Mouette rieuse, à pattes rouges, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 196. 14.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 433.—*Pl. Enl.* 970.

Brown-headed Gull, *Albin.* ii. pl. 86.

Pewit, Black-cap, or Sea-Crow, *Raii Syn.* p. 128. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 347. pl. 66.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 252.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 455.—*Flor. Scot.* pl. 5. fig. 1.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH fifteen inches: breadth three feet: weight ten ounces. Bill rather slender, and of a blood red: eye-lids red: irides hazel: the head and throat dusky brown; in old birds black: on each eye-lid a small white spot: back and wings ash-colour: the neck, all the under parts, and tail, white: the ten first quills white, margined, and more or less tipped, with black; the others ash-colour, with white ends: legs the colour of the bill: claws black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

The *Black-cap*, or *Pewit Gull*, as it is by some called, breeds on the shores of some of our rivers, but full as often in the inland fens of *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, and other parts of *England*. They make the nest on the ground, with rushes, dead grafs, and such like; and lay three eggs, of a greenish brown, marked

marked with red brown blotches. After the breeding-season they again disperse to the *sea-coasts*. Breed also in *Northumberland* and *Scotland*; and found throughout *Russia* and *Siberia*, as far as *Kamtschatka*, but not farther to the north. Are seen throughout the winter at *Aleppo*, in great numbers, and so tame, that the women are said to call them from the terraces of their houses, throwing up pieces of bread, which these birds catch in the air \*. Inhabit *North America*, coming into *New England* in *May*, and departing in *August* †. The young birds, in the neighbourhood of the *Thames*, are thought good eating, and are called the *Red-legs*; but the *Black-caps* are much less esteemed, being rank, as is in general the case with most old birds.

*Larus cinerarius*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 224. 4.

— canus, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 106.

La petite Mouette cendrée, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 178. 9. pl. 17. fig. 1.—*Buf.* *Oyf.* viii. p. 431.—*Pl. Enl.* 969.

*Larus albus major*, *Raii Syn.* p. 129. 9.

Greater white Gull of *Bellonius*, *Will. Orn.* p. 348.—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 542. *var.*

10.  
+ RED-  
LEGGED G.

THIS answers in most things to the *black-headed Gull*, of which it appears to be a variety, or more probably the *young bird*. The fore part of the head is white: the space round the eyes dusky: from the corner of each eye a broad dusky bar, surrounding the hind part of the head; behind that another, reaching from ear to ear: the ends and exterior edges of the three first quill feathers are black; the ends and interior sides only of

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Russ. Alp.* p. 70.

† *Arch. Zool.*

the two next black, but the shafts and middle part white; the tips of the next two white, beneath a black bar: the rest, as well as the secondaries, ash-colour: in other things resembling the *black-beaded Gull*.

In my own collection is one which answers in all things to the *black-beaded Gull*, except in the feathers of the head being white, with here and there a dusky shade, and a large spot of the same on the ears; but on raising up the feathers of the head, one immediately observes that they are only tipped with white, it being merely a young bird of the first year\*; as this species does not gain the full black head till the second or third moult.

10.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

La petite Mouette grise, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 173. 7.

**L**ENGTH fifteen inches. Bill one inch and three quarters long, of an orange-colour, with a black tip: irides whitish: the top of the head, neck, back, and rump, mixed grey and white: sides of the head, and all the under part, white: the wing coverts and lesser quills as the back: the greater coverts farthest from the body dusky, edged with white: greater quills dusky, tipped with white: tail dusky; the middle feathers tipped with white; the others marked with white on the inner webs: legs orange-colour: claws black.

We suspect this to be no other than the *black-cap Gull* in an imperfect state of plumage.

\* This last comes nearest the *cinerarius* of *Linnaeus*.

Red-legged Gull, *Aræ. Zool.* p. 533. E.

**L**ENGTH fourteen inches: breadth two feet eleven inches: weight seven ounces. Bill red: eye-lids scarlet: head and throat mouse-colour, spotted with white: neck and belly white: back and scapulars ash-colour: wing coverts dusky brown, edged with dirty white: the exterior sides, and part of the interior of the first four quills, black: the tail consists of twelve white feathers; the ten middle ones tipped with black, near an inch broad: the outer ones plain: legs red.

This was killed on the banks of the *Esk*, at *Netherby*, the seat of Sir *James Graham* \*. It answers also to the *red-legged Gull* of the *Aræ. Zool.* which has been shot in *Anglesea*. A specimen of it has likewise been sent from *Kamtschatka*.

11.  
BROWN-  
HEADED G.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Larus atricilla*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 225. 8.—*N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 478. t. 22. fig. 2.  
(a young bird.)

*La Moaette rieufe*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 192. 13. pl. 18. fig. 1.—*Euf. Ois.* viii.  
p. 433.

*Larus major cinereus Baltneri*, *Raii Syn.* p. 129. 8.

Baltner's great ash-coloured Sea-Mew, *Will. Orn.* p. 346. pl. 67.

Laughing Gull, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 89.—*Aræ. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 454.

*Lev. Mus.*

12.  
+ LAUGHING  
G.

**T**HIS is rather bigger than the *black-headed Gull*: length eighteen inches: breadth three feet †. It differs from that bird only in the *legs*, which are *black* instead of *red*.

DESCRIPTION.

\* Communicated by Dr. *Heysham*. † *Catesby* says it weighs eight ounces.

We have been informed that the *male* and *female*, both of this and the former, are alike in an adult state; therefore that mentioned by *Briffon* as the *female*, having a cinereous head, and the forehead and throat spotted with white; as also that in the *Peterburgh Transactions*, of a less size, with the head spotted black and white, are without doubt young birds.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is found in *Russia*, on the river *Don*, particularly about *Tschercafk*. The note resembles a coarse laugh, whence the name of the bird. Is met with also in more parts than one in the continent of *America*; and is very numerous in the *Bahama Islands*: we have likewise seen it from *Cayenne*.

We are informed that a *Gull* with a *black head*, and dusky yellow irides, frequents *Hudson's Bay*; it comes there in *May*, and makes the nest in the *pine-trees*: lays four lead-coloured eggs, and departs *south* in *September*. It feeds on *fish* and *worms*; and is called by the natives, *Akeese-keeast* \*.

13.  
+ WINTER G.

La Mouette d'Hyver, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 189. 12.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 437.

Guaca-guacu, *Raii Syn.* p. 130. 12.—*Will. Orn.* p. 352.

Winter-Mew, or Cuddy-Moddy, *Raii Syn.* p. 130. A. 14.—*Will. Orn.* p. 350. pl. 66.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N<sup>o</sup> 24<sup>3</sup>. pl. 86.—*Albin,* ii. pl. 87.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH eighteen inches: breadth three feet six inches: weight seventeen ounces. Bill slender, two inches long; of an horn-colour, with a black tip, and bent at the end: irides hazel: the top of the head, hind part, and sides of the neck, white, marked with oblong dusky spots: back ash-colour: scapulars and wing coverts the same, marked with dusky brown: the forehead, chin, throat, breast, under parts, and rump, white: the first

\* *Mr. Hutchins.*

quill

quill is black; the six following more or less black at the ends; the others tipped with white: tail white, crossed with a bar of black near the end: legs dirty blueish white.

This is very common in *England*, and is observed to be met with farther inland than any of the others. Mr. *Pennant* observes, that the gelatinous substance, known by the name of *star-shot*, or *star-jelly*, owes its origin to this bird, or something of the kind; being nothing but the half-digested remains of *earth-worms*, on which these birds feed, and often discharge from their stomachs\*.

*Larus catarractes*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 226. 11.

*Catharacta Skua*, *Brun.* N° 125.—*Muller*, N° 167.

Le Goiland brun, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 165. 4.—*Bris. Ois.* viii. p. 408.

Catarractes, or Cornish Gannet, *Raii Syn.* p. 123. A. 6.—*Will. Orn.* p. 348.

Catarracta of *Aldrovand.* *Raii Syn.* p. 129. 7?—*Will. Orn.* p. 349. pl. 67?

Brown Gull, *Albin*, ii. pl. 85.

Skua Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 243.—*Arch. Zool.* p. 531. A.

*Lev. Mus.*

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

14  
+ SKUA G.

**S**IZE of a *Raven*: length two feet: breadth four feet six inches: weight three pounds. The bill is an inch and three quarters in length, and black; it is much curved at the end, and covered, for three parts of its length, with a kind of black *cere*, at the end of which the nostrils are placed, which are pervious: the plumage on the upper parts of the head, neck, back, and wings, is very deep brown, the feathers margined with ferruginous

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Br. Zool.*—*Morton Northampton.* p. 353.—In the course of my correspondence with the late Mr. *J. Platt* of *Oxford*, I recollect his having mentioned, that once meeting with a lump of this *star-jelly*, on examination he found the toes of a *Frog* or *Toad* still adhering, and undissolved; and from thence concluded it to be the remains of one of these, having been swallowed whole by some bird, and the indigestible parts brought up in the condition he found it.

VOL. III.

3 D

brown:

brown: the head and neck incline to ash-colour, especially the forehead and chin: the breast, belly, thighs, and vent, pale dusky ferruginous: legs black, rough, and warty: claws very hooked: the hind toe very short, but the claw crooked and sharp.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is a very voracious and fierce species, and inhabits the northern parts of these kingdoms, for the most part: we however now and then meet with it towards the south, as two or three instances have evinced us; one in our own collection being shot near *Greenwich*. It mostly frequents the *Schetland Isles*, and those of *Ferroe*. Is also common in *Norway*, and as far as *Iceland*. On the rocky island *Foula* is much esteemed, as it is said to defend the flocks from the *Eagle*, which it beats and pursues with great fury; the natives denying that it ever injures or attacks the poultry\*. It often preys on the lesser *Gulls*, and other birds, in the same manner as the *Hawk*; and is seen to attack the first on the wing, in order to make them disgorge the fish they may have taken; as has been before observed in respect to the *bald Eagle* †. During incubation is courageous to an alarming degree, in regard to its young; as it will then attack several persons in company without fear, should they approach its haunts ‡. These birds also are frequent in many high latitudes of the southern hemisphere: our circumnavigators met with them in *Falkland Isles*, particularly about *Port Egmont*, whence called *Port Egmont Heiss*. In this place, and at *Terra del Fuego*, they were observed to make their nests among the dry grass §. After breeding-time disperse over the ocean, and for the most part seen in pairs §. Met with

\* Dr. Forster informs us, that it often tears *Lambs* to pieces in the *Ferroe Isles*, and carries them to the nest.—*Voy. i. p. 118.* † See vol. i. p. 29, of this Work.

‡ For a fuller account of the manners, see *British Zoology*.

§ Forst. *Voy. i. p. 293.*

§ Cook's *Voy. i. p. 44.*

in *Keyguelen's Land*, and off the *Cape of Good Hope*, and other parts \*. In all places the manners are the same in respect to its ferocity: is frequently seen to attack the largest *Albatross*, beating it with great violence so long as it remains on the wing; at which time this cowardly *giant* finds no other resource than to settle on the water; on which the *Skua* flies away. We cannot for certain affirm this to be the *Sea Crow* of *Kolben* †, which he tells us is in plenty at the *Cape*, because he says the flesh is delicate, and much valued; whereas, from the manners of the *Skua*, it should appear just the contrary: but we are led to think it possible, when he says that the feathers are very soft, and much used for stuffing of beds and cushions; and more especially suppose it at least to be of the *Gull* tribe, as the feathers of all this genus are said to be used indiscriminately for that purpose at the *Cape*, in preference to those of the *Goose*, many thousands being killed every year for that purpose ‡.

*Larus crepidatus*, *Hawkesf. Voy.* i. p. 15.

*Catarracta cephus*, *Brun.* p. 36. N° 126. pl. in ditto.—*Muller*, p. 21.—*Phil. Transf.* lii. p. 135.—*Raii Syn.* p. 129. N° 11.—*Will. Orn.* p. 351. pl. 67.

Le Stercoraire rayé, *Brisf. Orn.* vi. p. 152. 2. pl. 13. fig. 2.

L'Abbe, ou Stercoraire, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 441. pl. 34.—*Pl. Enl.* 991.

Black-toed Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. p. 244. pl. 86.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 460.

*Lev. Mus.*

15.  
BLACK-TOED  
T.

**T**HIS is fifteen inches in length: thirty-nine in breadth: and weighs eleven ounces. The bill is an inch and a half long,

DESCRIPTION.

\* See *Hawkesf. Voy.* ii. p. 283.—*Cook's Voy.* i. p. 44. 272.—*Forst. Voy.* i. p. 109. 118.—ii. p. 493.—*Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 88. and elsewhere.

† *Kolb. Cap.* ii. p. 241.

‡ *Kolb. Cap.* i. p. 244.



and formed not greatly unlike that of the *Skua*, but is slenderer, and less hooked: the nostrils come forward on the bill, and are placed in a kind of *cere*, as in that bird: the head and neck are dirty white; the sides of the last marked with dusky: breast and belly white, crossed with numerous dusky and yellowish lines: sides and vent barred transversely with black and white: the back, scapulars, wing coverts, and tail, black, beautifully edged with white, or pale rust-colour: the shafts and tips of the quills white; the exterior web, and upper half of the interior, black; but the lower part of the latter white: tail black, tipped with white; the two middle feathers near an inch longer than the others; the shafts white; the exterior webs of the outmost spotted with rust-colour: the legs of a blueish lead-colour: lower part of the toes and webs black. This description is from the *British Zoology*.

A bird of this kind was taken near *Oxford*, and another met with between the islands of *Teneriffe* and *Bonavista*\*.

In the *Leverian Museum* is one of this species, but much smaller than the above-described: the general colour brown: the head and neck crossed with numerous transverse darker lines: breast and belly mottled with dusky white; sides barred with the same: base of the tail white; the rest of its length dusky black; shape rounded; the two middle feathers not particularly longer than the others: legs, and half the toes, and webs, yellowish brown; the end half black.

\* *Hawkes. Voy. i. p. 15.*—The dung of this bird is red; supposed to be owing to its feeding on the *Helix jambina*, *Lin.* the inhabitant of which furnished the *purpura* of the ancient *Greeks*.—This shell said to be found on the coasts of *Somersetshire*, and those of *South Wales*.—See *Phil. Trans.* vol. xv. p. 1278.

Mr.

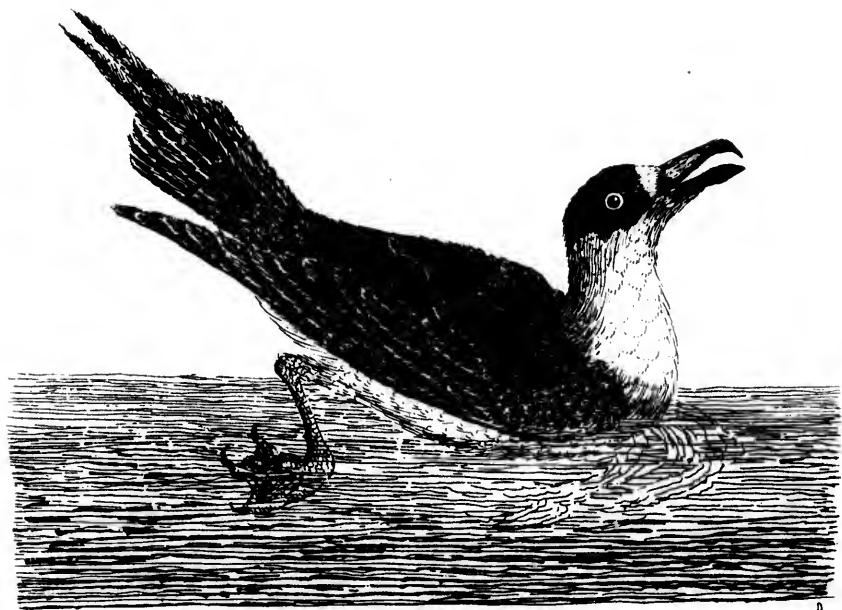
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*Arctic Gull.*

Mr. *Hutchins* likewise observed one similar to the *black-toed* at *Hudson's Bay*; but his bird is of a larger size, weighs more than that described in the *British Zoology*, and is as large as any of the genus which frequents that place: it comes in *April*, makes a slight nest of *grass*, and lays two pale ferruginous eggs, spotted with black. As the winter comes on, it retreats to open water, and is there known by the name of *Esquimeaux-keesk\**. The *black-toed Gull* is a scarce species, and seems to be more plentiful on the continent than in *England*: oftener found in *Denmark*, where *Brunnich* tells us it is frequently met with skulking among cattle, and may then be taken by the hand; appearing by this as if it were tired after a long flight, or resting for a while, in order to pursue its route.

*Larus parasiticus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 226. 10.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 156.

*Catharacta parasitica*, *Brun.* N° 127. 128.—*Muller*, N° 166.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 68.

Le Stercoraire, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 150. 1. (female.)

————— à longue queue, *id.* p. 155. 3. (male.)

Le Labbe à longue queue, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 445.—*Pl. Enl.* 762 †.

Strunt-jager, *Raii Syn.* p. 127. 2?

Arctic Birds, *Edw.* pl. 148. 149.

Arctic Gull, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 245. pl. 87.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 459.

*Lew. Mus.*

16.  
ARCTIC G.  
PL. XCIX.

**L**ENGTH twenty-one inches. Bill an inch and a half long, pretty much hooked, and of a dusky colour: nostrils

DESCRIPTION.

\* We should have supposed this bird no other than the *Skua*, did not Mr. *Hutchins* say that half the toes and webs was black.

† In this plate the tail feathers appear to be one third of the whole length of the bird.

placed

placed in a kind of *cere*, as in the two last: the top of the head is black; the sides of it, forehead, neck, and all beneath, white: across the breast a pale dusky bar: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, black: the base of the quills white on the inner webs: the two middle feathers of the tail are near four inches longer than the rest: legs scaly, not very stout, colour black.

We have observed another of these, which had the chin and hind part of the neck mottled dusky and white: at the lower part of the neck the dusky colour advances forwards on each side: all the upper parts dusky brown: breast and under parts white, crossed with irregular transverse dusky streaks: the two middle tail feathers very little longer than the rest.

## FEMALE.

The *female* said to be entirely brown, palest beneath: the middle tail feathers only two inches longer than the others\*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is a northern species: is very common in the *Hebrides*, and breeds on *heath*: comes in *May*, and retires in *August*: if disturbed flies about, like the *Lapwing*, but soon alights. Is also found in the *Orknies*, and on the coasts of *Yorkshire*, where it is called the *Feaser*. Met with on the northern coasts of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Russia*, as far as *Kamtchatka*. Common in *Greenland*, where it frequents the open sea, as well as the bays. The *female* makes an artless nest of *grass* and *moss*, on a hillock in some marshy place, and lays two ash-coloured

\* *Br. Zool.*—*Fabricius* says, that the *male* and *female* are alike, and that he is certain of it, having brought them up. *Faun. Groenl.*—The *Catharacta coprotheres*, *Brun.* N° 123, answers to the last description: this author is uncertain in respect to the matter himself; but says, that it is held as the *female* in *Iceland* and *Norway*.—*Fabricius* calls it the *young* bird.—We have not seen any, except the two first-described, which are in the *Leverian Museum*.

eggs, spotted with black, the size of those of a *Hen*. Does not often swim, and flies generally in a slow manner, except it be in pursuit of other birds; which it often attacks, in order to make them disgorge the *fish* or other food, which this common plunderer greedily catches up. Most authors have told us, that it is the *dung* of the birds which it searches after in the pursuit; but later observations inform us that the circumstance is not true; though, from the supposition of its being so, the bird has obtained the name of *Strunt-jager*.

*Edwards* received both his birds from *Hudson's Bay*, where he informs us that it is called the *Man of War*: the natives know it by the name of *Utay-keesk* \*.

*Larus minutus*, *Pall. Trav. iii. App. N° 35.*

**S**IZE of the *Missel Thrush*. Bill reddish brown: irides blueish: the head and beginning of the neck black: the rest of the neck and body white: back and wings grey; but the quills are white at the ends: tail even, white: legs red.

Inhabits the southern parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*: found about the shores of the *Caspian Sea*, and the rivers which fall into it; migrating in summer northward up the *Volga*, in order to breed.

\* *Mr. Hutchins.*

17.  
LITTLE G.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Larus*

18.  
TARROCK G.

*Larus tridactylus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 224. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 157.—*Muller*, N° 161.

La Mouette cendrée tachetée, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 185. pl. 17. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 424.—*Pl. Enl.* 387.

Tarrock, *Raii Syn.* p. 128. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 346. pl. 68.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 251.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 533. D.  
*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH fourteen inches: breadth thirty-six: weight seven ounces. Bill short, thick, and black: head, neck, and under parts, white: near each ear, and under the throat, a black spot: at the hind part of the neck a crescent of black: the back and scapulars blueish grey: the wing coverts dusky, edged with grey; some of the larger wholly grey: the exterior sides and ends of the first four quills black; tips of the two next black; all the rest white: the ten middle feathers of the tail white, tipped with black; the two outermost wholly white: legs dusky ash-colour: in lieu of the back toe it has only a protuberance.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This breeds in *Scotland* with the *Kittiwake*, and inhabits other parts of northern *Europe*, quite to *Iceland* and *Spitzbergen*, the *Baltic*, and *White Sea*, as also *Kamtschatka*. Is common in *Greenland* in summer: comes in spring, and frequents the sea shores: builds in the rocky crags of the bays: in *June* lays two eggs, of a greenish ash-colour, spotted with brown: retires from the shores in autumn. Is observed frequently to attend the *whales* and *seals*, for the sake of the *fish* which the last drive before them into the shallows, when these birds dart into the water suddenly, and make them their prey. Are very noisy birds, especially during the time of incubation. Swim well, and fly equally, and for a long

time together; often observed on portions of ice swimming in the sea. Both the flesh and eggs are esteemed by the *Greenlanders*, and the skins used as garments.

**L**ENGTH nineteen inches. Bill two inches and a quarter long, colour black: head, neck, and beneath, white: on each ear a spot of black: at the lower part of the neck behind, each feather has a dusky black bar just at the tip: the back and wing coverts of a fine pale ash-colour: from the bend of the wing to the tip of the second quills is a bar of black, appearing oblique when the wing is closed, this bar is caused by most of the feathers in the direction being tipped with that colour: the four first quills are black, but the inner webs are white; the two next white, with a black mark close to the tips; the rest white; secondaries white, with a stripe of black near the shaft and parallel to it: tail white; all but the outer feathers tipped for one inch with black: legs dusky: the hind claw wanting.

Inhabits *Kamtschatka*. This seems to be the *Tarrocks* in the highest state of markings, and of a larger size than usual. We observed a second, in which the markings were much less distinct, with the addition of some clouds of black below the nape. Both are in the possession of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

*Larus Rissa*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 224. t.—*Brun.* N° 140.—*Muller*, N° 160.  
*Kittiwake*, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 250. pl. 89.—*Art.* *Zool.* N° 456.—*Phypps*  
*Voy.* p. 187.

*Lev. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH fourteen inches: breadth three feet two inches.

The bill yellow, tinged with green: inside of the mouth  
VOL. III. 3 E orange

18.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE:

19.  
+ KITTIWAKE  
G.

DESCRIPTION.



orange : head, neck, belly, and tail, snow white : back and wings grey : the outer edge of the first quill feather, and the tips of the four or five next, black : legs dusky, with only a knob instead of a back toe.

## PLACE.

It varies in sometimes having behind the ear a dusky spot. This inhabits the cliffs about *Flamborough Head*, and is called *Petrel*; the *Bass Isle*; the vast rocks near the castle of *Slains*, in the county of *Aberdeen*; and *Priestholm Isle*. It is likewise met with at *Newfoundland*. Found also in *Greenland*, *Spitzbergen*, *Iceland*, and the north of *Europe*; the arctic coast of *Asia*; and *Kamtschatka* \*. By the *Icelanders* it is called *Ritfa*.

Some authors affirm the *Kittiwake* to be the *Tarrocks* in a state of perfection †; while others maintain the contrary ‡. As we do not think ourselves sufficiently well informed to decide upon this head, must leave it to be ascertained by future ornithologists.

\* *Art. Zool.* † *Fabricius in Faun. Groenl.*

‡ *Linnaeus* says, Varietas forte *Lari tridaelyli*, junior primi anni. See *Syst. Nat.* i. Addend.—*Mr. Pennant* treats of them as distinct species. *Br. Zool.*

## GENUS XC. PETREL:

\* TRUE, with the Nostrils contained in a Tube.

- |                            |                                 |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| N <sup>o</sup> 1. Giant P. | N <sup>o</sup> 10. Cinereous P. |
| 2. Brazilian P.            | 11. Shearwater P.               |
| 3. Black P.                | VAR. A.                         |
| VAR. A.                    | 12. Black-toed P.               |
| 4. Grey P.                 | 13. Snowy P.                    |
| 5. Glacial P.              | 14. Brown-banded P.             |
| 6. White-breasted P.       | 15. Sooty P.                    |
| 7. Antarctic P.            | 16. Fork-tail P.                |
| 8. Pintado P.              | 17. Frigate P.                  |
| VAR. A.                    | 18. Stormy P.                   |
| 9. Fulmar P.               | VAR. A.                         |
| VAR. A.                    | 19. Diving P.                   |

\*\* SPURIOUS, with the Nostrils distinct.

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 20. Broad-billed P. | 22. Pacific P. |
| 21. Blue P.         | 23. Dusky P.   |

**T**HE bill in this genus is straight, but bent at the end.  
Nostrils for the most part contained in one tube; in a few species distinct and separate.

Legs naked a little above the knees.

Three toes placed forwards, and a spur behind instead of a back toe\*.

\* The 19th species excepted, in which this last character is wanting.

GIANT G.

Pl. C.

Quebrantahueños, *Boug. Voy.* p. 63.—*Cook's Voy.* ii. p. 205.—*Forst. Voy.* ii. p. 516.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 319.

—————, or Osprey Petrel, *Forst. Obs.* p. 202.

————— Mouton, *Fernet. Voy.* i. p. 15. t. 8. fig. 3. (the bill.)

Offifraga, or Break Bones, *Ulloa Voy.* 8vo. ii. p. 214.

*Br. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**B**IGGER than a *Goose*: length forty inches: expands seven feet. The bill is four inches and a half in length, remarkably stout, and the upper mandible very hooked at the end; the tube on the top of it occupies at least two inches and a half from the base; the colour a fine dusky yellow, not unlike that of polished *box-wood*: at the angle of the mouth a naked wrinkled yellow skin: the crown of the head is dusky: the sides of it, fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, white: hind part of the neck, and upper part of the body, pale brown, mottled with dusky white: scapulars, wing coverts, quills, and tail, plain dusky brown; the last six inches in length, and the feathers darkest in the middle: legs four inches long: the toes five, of a greyish yellow; webs dusky: the spur behind stout and pointed, but short: claws dusky.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

These were met with by our voyagers at *Staaten Land*, *Terra del Fuego*, and *Isle of Desolation*, and other places in the high southern latitudes. Are often seen sailing, with the wings expanded, close to the surface of the water, but without appearing to move them. Like others of this genus, are said to be most active, and in the greatest numbers, in storms, or when they are approaching; hence their appearance is an unwelcome sight to the mariner. Like the *Albatross* also visits the northern hemisphere;

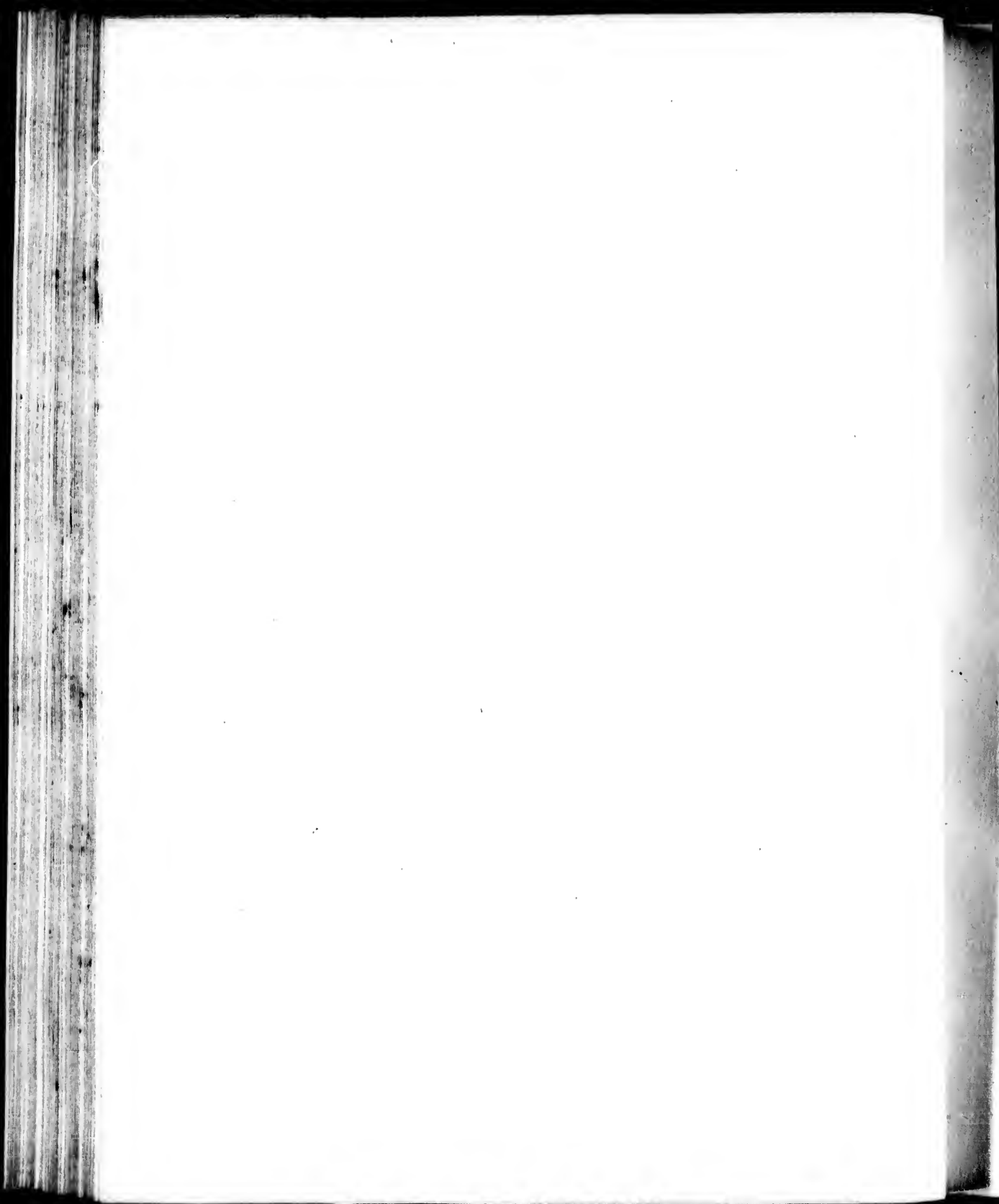
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sphere; being seen by our last navigators in lat. 44. 10. N. in *March*\*; off the coasts of *Nootka Sound* in *April*†; and again further north, on the *American* coast, in *May*, in pairs‡: from which may not unaptly be concluded the *possibility* of their breeding in the *north*, though as yet no one has mentioned with certainty where they propagate their species: if it be in the *south*, they must migrate in the same manner as the *Albatrosses*, which is not unlikely, as they are frequently found in company with that bird, and it must be confessed that they are found in the greatest quantity in the *southern* regions. Captain *Cook* met with them in vast numbers in *Christmas Harbour*, *Kerguelen's Land*§, in *December*, where they were so tame that they suffered themselves to be knocked on the head by our sailors with a stick, on the beach. These are carnivorous birds, feeding on the dead carcases of *seals* or *birds*, though their chief food is undoubtedly *fish*. They are for the most part ranked as *Albatrosses* by the *sailors*; but by the more discerning of them are well known by the name of *Mother Cary's Geese*; and are thought to be very good food ||.

\* *Cook's last Voy.* ii. p. 258.

† *Id.* p. 299.

‡ *Id.* p. 352.—If we do not mistake, this is one of the forts called *Glupisba*, mentioned as so frequent in all the islands between *Kamschatka* and *America*, that they are covered with them. One of these is said to be as big as a *Goose* or an *Eagle*. Bill crooked, yellowish: eyes as large as those of an *Owl*: colour black, intermixed with white spots all over the body. Two hundred of them have been seen at once feeding on a dead *Whale*.—See *Hist. Kamts.* p. 156.

§ *Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 87.

|| *Id.* ii. p. 205.

2.  
BRASILIAN P.

Le Puffin du Bresil, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 138. 4.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 337. IV.  
Majague, *Raii Syn.* p. 133. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 334. pl. 62.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS species, according to *Willughby*, is of the size of a *Goose*.  
The bill hooked: the head round and thick: the neck long: the whole bird of a dusky and blackish colour, except the fore part of the neck, which is adorned with yellow feathers.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Brazil*, about the mouths of rivers; but builds the nest, and lays the eggs, on shore. It is a swift bird, swimming and diving well. Its flesh very good meat, especially if young. We are not certain whether this is a *Petrel* or not; but think right to follow *Briffon's* opinion of its belonging to that *genus*, till farther demonstration shall evince the contrary.

3.  
+ BLACK P.

*Procellaria æquinoctialis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 213. 4.  
Le Puffin du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 137.  
Le Petrel-Puffin brun, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 326.  
*Shearwater*, *Brown Jam.* p. 482.  
Great black Petrel, *Edw.* pl. 89.  
*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Raven*: length twenty-three inches. The bill is three inches long, and the tubes of the nostrils half an inch; the whole bill is of a yellowish colour, the sutures of it black: the whole body blackish brown: legs, toes, and webs, brown: claws black.

This varies in having the upper ridge of the bill black, and a large spot of white on the chin\*.

\* In lat. 35. 15. S. long. 7. 45. W. *Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 36.—But in this the bill and legs were both black.

Inhabits

P E T R E L.

399

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, and the neighbouring parts.  
Has also been met with at *New Zealand* \*.

PLACE.

Kuril Petrel, *Arch. Zool.* p. 536. A.—*Pall. Spic.* v. p. 28.

**T**HIS is larger by half than the other. Has a strong yellow bill: the whole plumage an unvaried rusty black: legs the same, dashed with red.

3.  
VAR. A.  
KURIL P.  
DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Kurile Isles*, and *Kamtschatka*.

PLACE.

Dark grey Petrel, *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 258.  
*Lew. Mus.*

4.  
GREY P.

**S**IZE of a *Jack-daw*: length fourteen or fifteen inches. Bill two inches long, and brown: the whole plumage black, or sooty: the under wing coverts white, with black shafts: the wings rather exceed the tail in length: the fore part of the legs greenish blue.

DESCRIPTION.

The specimen in the *Leverian Museum* has the chin and throat of a whitish colour.

Inhabits the *southern hemisphere*, from 35 to 50 degrees.  
Seems much allied to the *Black Petrel*.

PLACE.

**L**ENGTH nineteen inches. Bill an inch and three quarters, yellow; the tube which covers the nostrils, top of the upper mandible, and end of the lower, black; the edges of both are of the same colour: the top of the head, taking in the eyes, and the hind part of the neck, to the shoulders, pale blueish ash-colour: the rest of the upper parts dusky black: chin, fore part of

5.  
GLACIAL P.  
DESCRIPTION.

\* *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 113. 487.



the neck, and breast, white: from thence to the vent pale ash-colour: legs and webs blue: claws black: sole of the foot white.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Antarctic* circle, with many other species; chiefly found among the *ice*.

6.  
WHITE-  
BREASTED P.  
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill an inch and a half long, hooked at the tip, and black: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, dusky brown, nearly black: on the throat a whitish patch: breast, belly, and vent, white: under tail coverts cinereous and white mixed: tail rounded at the end: legs black brown: the fore part of the toes half way black; the outside of the exterior toe the same for the whole length: webs black: spur behind blunt.

PLACE. Inhabits *Turtle* and *Christmas Islands*. In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

7.  
ANTARCTIC P.

Le Pétrel antarctique, ou Damier brun, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 311.

Brown and white Petrel, *Boug. Voy.* i. p. 42?

Antarctic Petrel, *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 108.—*Cook Voy.* i. p. 257.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a large *Pigeon*: length sixteen inches. Bill an inch and a half long, brown, with the tip black: irides brownish hazel: the general colour of the plumage on the upper parts is deep brown; beneath blueish white: the second quills are white, with dark brown tips: quills dark brown, with the inner webs of some next the body white: rump and tail white: the tips of all the tail feathers black for nearly an inch: legs dusky lead-colour.

Found

Found within the *Antarctic* circle, all round. Met with in flights of twenty or more, in lat. 61. 36. S. It is observed that the fullness of plumage is more conspicuous in this sort of birds than in others; nature having taken care to suit them to the climate wherein they are to live.

PLACE.

*Procellaria Capensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 213. 5.—*Amæn. Acad.* iv. p. 240.—*Osb. Voy.* p. 46.

Le Petrel tacheté, ou le Damier, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 146. 3.—*Buf. Oj.* ix. p. 304. pl. 21.—*Pl. Enl.* 964.—*Pernet. Voy.* ii. p. 72.

Pardela, *Ulloa Voy.* ii. p. 304.

White and black spotted Peteril, *Edw.* pl. 90.

Pintado Bird, *Damp. Voy.* iii. pl. in p. 96. fig. 1.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

8.  
+ PINTADO P.

SIZE of the *Kittiwake Gull*: length fourteen inches. Bill an inch and a half long, and black: the head, hind part of the neck, quills, and tail, black: sides of the head mottled black and white: all the under parts whitish, irregularly marked with spots of black: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

They are apt to vary much in plumage.

These birds are, we believe, confined to the *southern* hemisphere, being seldom seen much to the north of 30 degrees. Are most frequent about the *Cape of Good Hope*\*, and neighbouring parts. Are called by our sailors *Cape Pigeons*. They fly many together; seldom high, but almost sweeping the surface of the water †. Sometimes appear in such immense numbers that seven hundred have been taken in one night ‡. The sailors

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* *Dampier*, and others.—Said by sailors to be a sure presage of a near approach to that *promontory*.

† *Dampier*.

‡ At *Majo Fuero*.—*Hawkes. Voy.* i. p. 556.

often catch them with some tarred string, or a piece of *lard* on a *fishing-rod* \*. *Dampier* observes, that he met with them in greatest plenty from about two hundred leagues from the coast of *Brazil* to within much the same distance of the coast of *New Holland*. Our voyagers traced them to *New Zealand* †, *Falkland Isles*, and many other parts; and indeed they seem to be scattered all round the *South Pole*. One of their breeding-places is in *Kerguelen's Land*. The egg of the size of that of a *Pullet*, and laid in *December* ‡. When caught it makes a noise not unlike a *Parrot*; and spirts out oil from the nostrils into the face of the person who holds it. It feeds on *fish*, but more frequently on the dead carcases of *Whales*, &c. about which at times it is seen in vast numbers §.

## VARIETY.

In the *Isle of Desolation* our last voyagers met with a strong variety, which differed in having such parts as are white in the *common* one, of a fine cream or buff-colour: the tail white, tipped with black: and the base of the quills white: legs brown: webs black: and two of the inner toes orange in the middle.

This is in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

\* *Obs. Voy.* i. p. 109.

† *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 489.

‡ *Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 86.

§ *Ives* mentions, that when caught and brought on board a ship, they cannot rise for flight from the deck, but will most readily do so out of a tub of water. —*See Voy.* p. 5.

*Procellaria glacialis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 213. 2.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 144.—*Brun.*  
*Orn.* N° 118.—*Muller*, N° 144.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 55.

Le Petrel cendré, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 143. 2. pl. 12. fig. 2.

Le Fulmar, ou Petrel Puffin gris blanc, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 302. ~~p.~~ 22.—  
*Pl. Enl.* 59.

*Wagellus Cornubiensium*, Burgomaster of Groenland, *Raii Syn.* p. 130.  
A. 13.

Haffhert, or Sea Horfe, *Will. Orn.* p. 395.

Fulmar, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 257. pl. 91.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 461.  
*Lev. Mus.*

9.  
+ FULMAR P.

**L**ENGTH seventeen inches: weight twenty-two ounces.  
The bill is two inches long, of a pale grey colour, with a yellowish tip: the back and wing coverts are ash-colour: quills dusky: the rest of the plumage white: legs greyish yellow: in some birds the tail is of a pale ash-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

This species is found in the northern parts of *Great Britain*; and from thence as much farther to the *north* as our travellers have explored. It is in the greatest plenty in the isle of *St. Kilda*, where it appears in *November*, and continues the whole year, except the months of *September* and *October*. It lays one large white, and very brittle egg; and the young are hatched the middle of *June*. Very common also in *Greenland*\*, and parts adjacent; and of great use to the inhabitants for food, the flesh being eaten boiled or dried, for want of better, as it is very stinking and offensive: the fat is eaten crude, or burned to serve as oil for their lamps; and the small pouch of the under jaw

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* Breed on the craggy shore on the west of *Disco*, and other places remote from the continent, in great numbers.—*Faun. Groenl.*

formed into a bladder to buoy up their lesser kind of *darts*, by which they often kill the bird itself while sitting at rest on the surface of the water; for it is very heedless, and will suffer any one to approach it very near: hence is called *Malle-mucke*, or *Foolish Fly*, by the *Dutch*.

The food of this species is *fish* for the most part; but will eagerly seize every dead thing that can be converted to food; and filth from the ships, which they frequently follow. Will settle by hundreds on the carcase of a *dead Whale*, and pick out the fat, which soon becoming liquid in the stomach, enables the old birds to eject it into the mouths of their young, for their sustenance while in the nest: and also on occasions will throw it out with great violence, both from their mouths and nostrils, into the faces of those who attempt to seize them, and indeed is almost the only defence that it makes against an enemy.

It is also common between *Kamschatka* and *America*, where we believe it is blended among others, and called by the common name of *Glupisba*\*: they are so stupid as frequently to fly into the boats of the natives while fishing. It is asserted that they are so fat that the natives have no more to do than to squeeze the skins, through which it runs like *oil*, and is used for the same purposes. Numbers are caught on the fourth and fifth *Kurilski Islands*, which the inhabitants dry in the sun, and use for food. Is found also on the coasts of *Groenland* †.

It is also sufficiently plentiful in the *Antarctic* regions, from the *Cape of Good Hope* to as far *south* as has been explored;

\* This name arises from their being foolish birds.

† *Phylos's Voy.* p. 186.

and indeed, in greater or smaller quantities, from 34 to 70 degrees S. latitude all round the pole\*.

In the *British Museum* I observe one of these which is near twenty inches in length: has a dark streak through the eye: the tail *dusky* †, pointed at the end: legs of a pale colour, almost white.

**SIZE** of the last. Bill black, stout, and much curved at the end: head, neck, body, and tail, white: between the wings pale ash-colour: the whole of the wing dusky black: legs dusky.

Inhabits the *Antarctic* ocean, pretty far to the *south*.

*Br. Mus.*

**SIZE** of the *Fulmar*: length twenty inches and a quarter. Bill yellowish, with black sutures: irides ash-colour: all the upper parts of the plumage dusky ash-colour: the crown of the head, and forehead, palest; beneath, from chin to vent, white: tail rounded in shape, black; the under part of the feathers pale ash-colour: legs blueish: webs pale yellow: toes and claws pale.

We have seen a variety of this with a pale blue bill, and the breast and belly of a deep dusky black.

This species chiefly inhabits the parts within the *Antarctic* circle. Many seen in the lat. of 48 degrees. The food is various: the bills of the *Cuttle-fish* have been found in its stomach.

\* *Forst. Voy. i. p. 52.—ii. p. 534.—Cook's Voy. i. p. 252.*

† *Brunnich* observes, that the tail feathers are wholly black.

9.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

10.  
CINEREOUS F.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Procellaria.

11.  
SHEARWATER  
P.

*Procellaria Puffinus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 213. 6.—*Brun.* N° 119.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 56.—*Muller*, p. 18.

Le Puffin, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 131. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 321.—*Pl. Enl.* 962.

*Avis Diomedea*, or *Artenna*, *Raii Syn.* p. 133. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 332.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 95.

Manks Puffin, *Raii Syn.* p. 134. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 333.—*Edw.* pl. 379.

Shearwater, *Raii Syn.* p. 133. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 334.—*Br. Zool.* N° 258.—*Ar&.* *Zool.* N° 462.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH fifteen inches: weight seventeen ounces. The bill is an inch and three quarters long, of a yellow colour, with the tip black: the upper parts of the body, wings, tail, and thighs, black: the under, from chin to vent, white: the legs weak, compressed on the sides, whitish before, and dusky behind.

*Brisson's* bird is rather bigger, but corresponds in respect to description.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is found in the *North of England*; but particularly in the *Calf of Man*, and the *Orknies*. Also in *Denmark*, *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and no doubt in other parts far north. To the first they resort in *February*, take a short possession of the *rabbit-burrows*, and then disappear till *April*, when they return. They lay one white egg, blunt at each end: the young are fit to take the beginning of *August*, when great numbers are killed by the person who farms the isle. They are salted and barrelled, and when boiled, eaten with *potatoes*. During the day they keep at sea fishing, and towards evening return to their young, which they feed in the same manner as the *Fulmar*: they quit the isle by the end of *August* or beginning of *September*. In the *Orknies* they make

make the nest in holes on the earth, near the shelves of the rocks and headlands: called there the *Lyre*, and greatly valued, both on account of being used as food, and for the feathers. Are salted and used as in the *Calf of Man*. They also take the old ones in *March*; but they are then poor, and not so well tasted as the young. They appear first in those islands in *February* \*.

They also frequent the *Atlantic* † and *Southern* ‡ *Oceans*, being met with by our voyagers in various places of the last.

Le Puffin cendré, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 134. N° 2. pl. 12. fig. 1.

Le Pétrel cendré, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 302. pl. 20.

II.  
VAR. A.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is about the size of the *Shearwater*, or last species.

The bill above two inches long, and black: the hind part of the head whitish, with a tinge of ash-colour: the rest of the upper parts of an elegant ash-colour: fore part of the head, and under part of the body, snow white: the bastard wing spotted with black: quills outwardly black: tail white: legs grey brown.

Inhabits the *northern* regions. It is probably the *brown Shearwater*, which has often a white ring round the neck, seen by *Kalm* every where from our channel to the *American* coast. He says it has a peculiar slow way of flying, and may be plainly seen to feed on fish ||.

PLACE.

\* *Br. Zool.*

† Every where from our channel to the *American* coast.—*Kalm Trav.* i. p. 23.

‡ 25 deg. S. *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 50.—*New Zealand. Id.* i. p. 437.—*Cook's last Voy.* iii. p. 175.

|| *Trav.* i. p. 23.



12.  
BLACK-TOED P.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Lev. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH thirteen inches. Bill an inch and a half long, black: all round the base of the bill, the chin, and throat, pale silvery grey, marked with minute dusky specks: top of the head, and all the upper parts of the plumage, wings, and tail, dusky black, inclining to hoary on the back: tail rounded at the end: wings and tail even: the under parts of the body hoary ash-colour: legs very pale: the webs for one third the same; the rest to the end black: joints of the toes black.

PLACE.

Said to inhabit *North America*.

13.  
SNOWY P.

*Le Pétrel blanc, ou Petrel de neige, Buf. Ois. ix. p. 314.*

*Snowy Petrel, Forst. Voy. i. p. c.—Cook's Voy. i. p. 33.*

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Pintado Petrel*: length one foot. The bill is an inch and a quarter long, the colour black, inclining to blue at the base; the tube which contains the nostrils comes pretty forward on the upper mandible, which is much curved at the end: the whole plumage of a pure white, the shafts of the feathers black: the wings exceed the tail in length: legs of a dark sea-green, or blue, with pale webs: claws long, and crooked.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is found in the colder parts of the *southern* regions, off the island of *Georgia*\*, *Terra del Fuego*, and other parts; but no where in such plenty as in the neighbourhood of *ice*, or within a few leagues of it, and proved to be the forerunner of falling in with the same; and on the icy masses themselves these birds were often in considerable flocks.

\* *Forst. Ois. p. 72.—Voy. i. p. 98.—Cook's Voy. i. p. 23.*

**L**ENGTH eleven inches. Bill an inch long, black, with the tip yellowish: the plumage on the upper parts of the body greenish ash-colour, deepest on the crown: the sides of the head, taking in the eyes, and all the under parts of the body, white: the ridge of the wing almost black: quills and tail dusky; the last rounded at the end, and tipped with dark brown: the legs brown: webs yellow: claws black: when the wing is expanded there appears a dark band from tip to tip, quite across the body.

Inhabits the *Ile of Desolation*. In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

<sup>14.</sup>  
BROWN-BAND-  
ED P.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

**L**ENGTH eleven inches. Bill black, an inch long, and hooked at the tip: irides pale ash-colour: head and neck of a sooty black: but the body in general tinged with brown, not unlike the colour of the *Swift*: the rump is brown: the under parts of the body much like the upper, but paler: the ridge of the wing mixed with ash-colour: the tail is somewhat forked in shape, but the feathers themselves are square at the ends; their colour, and that of the quills, deep black: the wings, when closed, exceed the tail a trifle in length: legs slender, an inch long, and black.

Inhabits *Otaheite*. In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks* \*.

\* In a drawing in the possession of the same, each web of the toes was marked with a yellow spot.

<sup>15.</sup>  
SOOTY P.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

16.  
FORK-TAIL P.Fork-tail Petrel, *Arch. Zool.* N° 463.  
*Lew. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH ten inches. Bill black, three quarters of an inch in length; the upper mandible very hooked at the end, and the tube of the nostrils reaches some way on the top of it: general colour of the plumage a dark silvery grey, palest beneath: the chin very pale grey: vent white: on the forehead and crown is a mixture of brown: the inner ridge of the wing dusky black: the quills are of a blackish grey: the secondaries paler grey on the edges: the tail coverts are pretty long: and the tail itself the colour of the quills, and forked in shape; the outer feather white on the outer web: the wings, when closed, equal the tail in length: the legs are black.

## PLACE.

Found among the ice, between *Asia* and *America*.17.  
FRIGATE P.  
DESCRIPTION.*Procellaria fregata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 212. 2.

**L**ENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill one inch; slender, and not greatly hooked: the top of the head, and hind part of the neck, as far as the shoulders, blueish ash-colour: back and wing coverts brown; rump hoary blue: sides of the head above the eye, and all the under parts, white: under the eye a trace of blueish ash-colour: the tail, when spread, seems hollowed out in the middle, but scarcely what may be called forked: legs black: on the middle of each web a yellowish mark.

Such is the description of a bird among the drawings of Sir *Joseph Banks*, which I liken to that mentioned by *Linnaeus*, of which

which he merely says, that it is less than the STORMY PETREL, black above, and white beneath.

Found in latitude 37 south. In a second drawing, I observe the rump to be very pale, nearly approaching to white.

PLACE.

*Procellaria pelagica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 212. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 143.—*Amcen. Acad.* iv. p. 587.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 95.—*Muller*, N° 143.—*And. Icel.* ii. pl. 1.

18.  
+ STORMY P.

Le Petrel, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 140. 1. pl. 13. fig. 1.

L'Oiseau de tempête, *Bis. Ois.* ix. p. 327. pl. 23.—*Pl. Enl.* 993.

Storm-finch, or Little Pitterel, *Catesb. Car. App.* pl. 14.—*Edw.* pl. 90.—*Borlaf. Corn.* p. 247. pl. 29.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 92.—*Will. Orn.* p. 395.—*Damp. Voy.* iii. p. 97.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 259. pl. 91.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

SIZE of a Swallow: length six inches: breadth thirteen inches.

DESCRIPTION.

Bill black: the general colour of the plumage is black, but paler on the under parts, where it inclines to *foot-colour*: the ends of the second quills, rump, and vent, white; and the four outer tail feathers are white on the inner webs at the base: the wings, when closed, are half an inch longer than the tail: the legs are long and black.

These birds are sufficiently common, though seldom met with but at sea\*; and seem to be dispersed all over the *Atlantic* ocean. Flocks of them are for the most part seen about the ships in full sail, but particularly in stormy weather, in the wake of the ship, to which they seem to resort for shelter from the violence of the waves.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* One was shot at *Sandwich*, in *Kent*, in a storm of wind, among a flock of *Hoopoes*, in *January*. *Mr. Boys*.—Another at *Walthamstow*, in *Essex*, now in the *Leverian Museum*.—A third has not long since been shot at *Oxford*.

They are silent in the day, but very clamorous in the night; and are called by the sailors, *Mother Cary's Chickens*, and *Witches*. They are excellent divers, and appear to stay under water half an hour without rising. Often give the idea of *Swallows*, as, like them, they skim the surface of the water; at other times appear to run on the top of it \*. Their food supposed to be small fish; but they will pick up, or at least examine, every scrap which falls from the ships which they follow †. Pretty common to the north: found in *Kamtschatka* ‡. In the *Ferro Isles* the inhabitants draw a wick through the body, from the mouth to the vent; which, when lighted, serves them for some time, burning like a lamp, being fed by the vast quantity of oil contained in the body of it, as well as other birds of this genus §.

It is probable that these birds build in the holes of the rocks, like many of the genus; as Mr. Pennant observed them in *August* off the end of the *Isle of Skie*, lurking among the loose stones, and betraying themselves by their twittering noise ||.

They are also met with not unfrequent in the *Southern* regions. *Forster* \*\* saw them in latitude 25 degrees; *Dampier* †† in 31 degrees; and *Osbek* ‡‡ in 34 degrees south.

\* *Damp. Voy.* iii. p. 97.

† "Feast along with other sea-birds: when we threw the guts of pigs overboard, they generally were the first and last on such an occasion."—*Osb. Voy.* i. p. 113.

‡ *Hist. Kamtschatka*, p. 155.—Those found here are larger than have been observed elsewhere. *Arch. Zool.*

§ *Brun. Orn.* p. 29.

|| *Br. Zool.*

\*\* *Voy.* i. p. 50. 110.

†† *Voy.* iii. p. 97.

‡‡ *Voy.* i. p. 113.

*SALERNE* mentions a species differing from the above: it is of the same size, but differs in colour. The bill is black: back the same, waved with blueish purple: the head, crop, and sides of the body, nearly blue, reflecting black and violet in different lights: the hind part of the neck of a changeable green and purple: the upper part of the wings and rump spotted with white: the rest of the body black: the legs short and black.

This is found in the sea about *Italy*; and, as the others, seems to live on the surface of the water, no one having ever yet seen it on land; and its presence said to forebode a storm, be the weather ever so serene: seen always in flocks\*.

**S**IZE of the *Little Auk*, and of a stout make, not unlike that bird: length eight inches and a quarter. The bill nearly an inch long, stout and black; the middle of the under mandible white on the sides: irides dusky blue: the plumage on the upper parts is black brown: beneath white, except the chin, which is black; the skin of that part, and of the throat, is loose, serving as a pouch, as in the *Frigate Pelican*: the wings are rather shorter than the tail: the legs of a blueish green: webs black: the spur at the back part wanting.

These are met with in *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, and other parts in the neighbourhood of *New Zealand*. Were seen in vast flocks, fluttering on the surface of the water, or sitting on it; and dive

\* *Salerno Orn.* p. 383.

18.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

19.  
DIVING P.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

well,

well \*, arising often at considerable distances, with amazing agility. They croak like *frogs*, and sometimes make a noise like the cackling of a *Hen*. Known by the name of *Tee-tee*.

\*\* SPURIOUS, WITH THE NOSTRILS DISTINCT.

20.  
BROAD-BILLED  
P.

Le Petrel bleu, *Bisf. Ois.* ix. p. 316.

Vittated Petrel, *Forst. Voy.* 1. p. 153.—*Obs.* p. 199.

Blue Peteril, *Cook's Voy.* 1. p. 29.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a small *Pigeon*: length twelve inches. The bill blue grey, an inch and a quarter in length, and near an inch broad at the base; both mandibles bent at the points; the edges finely serrated; at each nostril a distinct very short tube: the tongue is very large and fleshy, and fills up the whole of the bill, conforming to the shape of it: the colour of the plumage is blueish ash on the upper parts; and some of the feathers are brown in the middle: the sides of the head, and under parts of the body, white: beneath the eye a dusky black streak: the quills, and the ends of the six middle tail feathers, dusky, almost black: when the wings are expanded a dark band appears from the tip of one wing to the other, crossing the back: the legs are black.

The *female* has the same plumage; but the bill, though greatly exceeding that of any other *Petrel*, is scarcely more than half the breadth of that of the *male*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These were seen all over the *Southern* hemisphere, from 28 degrees upwards. Met with in *Dusky Bay*, and other parts of *New*

\* These are the *Little Diving Petrels*. See *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 189. 503.—*Diving Petrels* shew the proximity of land. *Id.* i. p. 483.

*Zealand.* On the north-west part of *Anchor Isle* found in immense numbers, among other species; some on the wing, and others in woods, in holes in the ground close to one another, or under the roots of trees and crevices of rocks; making a noise similar to the croaking of *frogs*; and fly much at night, so as to be taken for *Bats*. These were not to be seen in the day-time, but at three o'clock in the morning were very active, being diving throughout the day, at sea, in quest of food\*. Dr. *Forster* observes, that these birds are exceedingly well furnished with cloathing, equal to the *Penguin*; for "their plumage was amazingly abundant, and increased their bulk in a great proportion; and two feathers, instead of one, proceeded out of every root, lying within one another, and formed a very warm covering †."

Blue Petrel, *Forst. Voy. i. p. 91.*

Another Blue Peteril, *Cook's Voy. i. p. 32.*

*Br. Mus.*

21.  
BLUE P.

**L**ENGTH twelve inches. Bill an inch and a quarter, blue, with a black tip; middle of the bend yellow: the upper parts of the plumage blue grey, but paler than the last: under parts white: beneath the eye a patch of dusky: on the breast a dusky band: the greater quills are somewhat darker than the rest; and the inner webs of some of them nearly white: the tail the colour of the back, but the outer feather is white; the next white within; the rest tipped with white: across the body, and wings when

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Forst. Voy. i. p. 153.—Obs. p. 199.—Cook's last Voy. i. p. 86.*

† *Forst. Voy. i. p. 103.*

expanded,

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e like the

INCT.

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inch broad  
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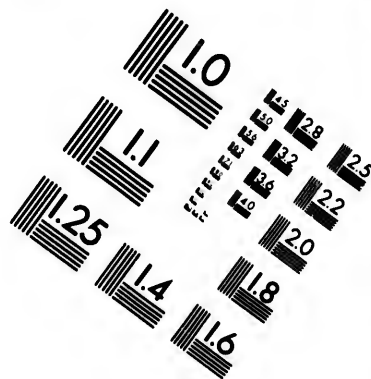
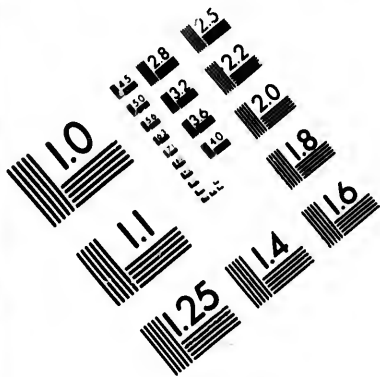
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arts of *New*

503.—*Diving*

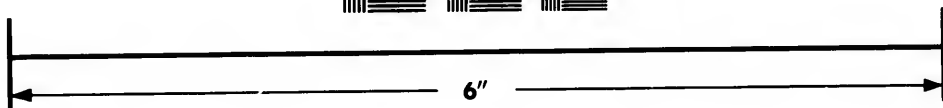
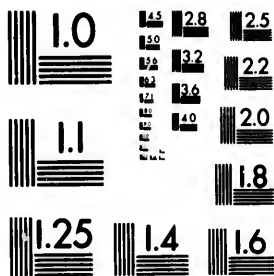
*Zealand.*







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expanded, a dark band, as in the broad-billed species: the wings, when closed, are somewhat longer than the tail: the legs are blue: the webs pale.

## PLACE.

These fly in flocks, and inhabit the *Southern Ocean*, from 47 to 58 degrees of latitude. Capt. Cook supposes these to be the female to the *broad-billed*; but the bill has no degree of breadth to justify it; and the colours of the plumage, on comparing them together, immediately detect the difference.

<sup>22.</sup>  
PACIFIC P.

*Br. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH twenty-two inches: breadth forty inches. The bill is two inches in length, of a lead-colour, and much hooked at the tip: in the place of a tube the nostrils only appear; they are situated obliquely, of an oval shape, a little elevated, and placed an inch and a quarter from the base: the upper parts of the plumage are black, the under dusky: legs pale on the insteps, where they are marked with some black spots, and a few others on the toes and webs.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Europoa*, and other islands of the *Pacific Ocean*. Said to fly in innumerable flocks. Disappear at once, dipping under water all together, and then rise as suddenly.

<sup>23.</sup>  
DUSKY P.

*Br. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH thirteen inches. Bill an inch and a half; the sides of it horn-colour, otherwise black; in the usual place of the tube are only two small holes, serving for nostrils; the point of the bill hooked: the upper parts of the body are dusky black: the

the under white : on the sides of the neck brown and white mixed : the edges of the middle wing coverts are whitish : the legs are placed quite in the vent, and are, for the most part, black, except the inside, which is pale the whole length : and the two inner toes yellowish : the webs orange-colour : claws black.

Inhabits *Christmas Island*. One of these, measuring less by two inches in length, is in the *Leverian Museum*, said to have come from *King George's Sound*, on the *American Coast*.

PLACE.

## GENUS XCI. M E R G A N S E R.

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| N° 1. Goosander.   | VAR. B.         |
| 2. Dun-Diver.      | N° 4. Hooded M. |
| VAR. A.            | 5. Smew M.      |
| 3. Red-breasted M. | 6. Minute M.    |
| VAR. A.            |                 |

**B**ILL slender, a little depressed, furnished at the end with a crooked nail; edges of the mandibles very sharply serrated.

Nostrils near the middle of the mandible, small, and subovated.

Feet furnished with four toes, three forwards and one behind; the outer toe before longer than the middle one.

1.  
+ GOOSANDER.

*Mergus Merganser*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 208. 2.—*Faun. Succ.* N° 135.—*Brun.* N° 92.—*Muller*, N° 133 —*Kram. El.* p. 343. N° 1.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 169.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 49.—*Frisch.* N° 190.

*Mergus Æthiops*, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 90.

*L'Harle*, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 231. 1. pl. 22.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 267. pl. 23.—*Pl. Enl.* 951.

*Merganser*, or *Goosander*, *Raii Syn.* p. 134. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 333. pl. 64.—*Br. Zool.* N° 260. pl. 92. fig. 1.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 465.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**W**EIGHT nearly four pounds: length twenty-eight inches: breadth forty. The bill three inches long, narrow, toothed on the edges of both mandibles; the tip of the upper much bent,

bent, and of the under a little swelling; colour red: irides the same: the head is full of feathers on the top and back part; colour of that, and half the neck, a fine glossy greenish black: the rest of the neck and under parts white\*, transversely undulated with dusky lines on the sides over the thighs: the upper part of the back black: scapulars nearest the body black; the others white: the lower part of the back, rump, and tail, brownish ash-colour; the feathers edged with dusky white towards the rump: the lesser wing coverts are white, the others ash-colour, but in the middle are white also: twelve of the prime quills are black; some of the inner ones ash-colour on the inner webs: the secondaries mostly white, and five or six of them fringed with greenish black on the outer margins: the tail consists of eighteen ash-coloured feathers, the shafts of which are dusky: legs orange.

The *Goosander* seems to prefer the more northern situations to those of the *south*, not being seen in the last, except in very severe seasons. Continues the whole year in the *Orknies*; and has been shot in the *Hebrides* in *summer* †. Common on the continent of *Europe* and *Asia*; but most so towards the *north*. Found also in *Iceland* and *Greenland*, and breeds there, retiring southward in *winter*; at that time found about the *lake Baikal*. Frequent in *America*: inhabits the province of *New York* in *winter*; retires from thence in *April*, probably to *Hudson's Bay* ‡; and, if the bird called a *Fisherman Duck*, found also in *Carolina* ||.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* In some birds the breast is of a delicate yellowish rose-colour; whether this is owing to the season of the year, or any other cause, I am ignorant.

† *Br. Zool.—Arç. Zool.*

‡ *Arç. Zool.*

|| *Lawson Carol. p. 150.*

<sup>2.</sup>  
+ DUN-DIVER.

*Mergus Merganser* (fem.) *Faun. Suec.* p. 48.

*Mergus Gulo*, *Scop. Ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 88.

*Anas rubricapilla*, *Brun.* N<sup>o</sup> 93.

*Mergus Merganser*, (fem.) *Faun. Suec.* p. 48.—*Kram. El.* p. 343. N<sup>o</sup> 2.

*Mergus castor*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 209. 4?

L'Harle cendré, ou le Bievre, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 254. pl. 25.

L'Harle femelle, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 236.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 272.—*Pl. Enl.* 953.

Dun-Diver, or Sparling Fowl, *Raii Syn.* p. 134. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 333.

pl. 64. (the head.)—*Albin*, i. pl. 87.—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 557. pl. 92. fig. 2.—*Arct. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 465.

*Br. Mus. Lev. M.f.*

DESCRIPTION.

THE *Dun-Diver* is less than the *Goosander*, and measures in length twenty-seven inches: is thirty-five in breadth: and weighs three pounds and a half. The bill is much the same, but duller in colour; the nail at the tip blackish: the upper part of the head and neck are ferruginous, palest on the fore part: the feathers of the crown and nape much longer than in the *Goosander*: the chin and throat white: the back, wing coverts, tail, and sides of the body, are ash-colour: the lower part of the neck before, the breast, and middle of the belly, are white: greater quills black: scapulars darker than the back: the ends of six of the secondaries white for two inches, but the last of these has the inner web, and the remaining part of the others, wholly of a pale ash-colour: legs orange, but paler than in the *Goosander*.

PLACE.

The above is mostly found in the same place, and at the same seasons, as the *Goosander*; but appears to be far more common.

THE



THE *Mergus Castor*\*, supposed by *Linnaeus* and *Briffon* to be a distinct species, seems so little to differ from the *Dun-Diver* as to be esteemed as one bird; it is indeed much less in size, being scarcely bigger than the *Snaw*: the length of my specimen twenty-one inches and a half: breadth twenty-seven: weight seventeen ounces: the bill two inches and a quarter: as to the colours, and the distinction of them, it is much the same as in the *Dun-Diver*; but the neck has a greater mixture of ash-colour, and there is a pale streak between the nostrils and eye: the rest as in the last-named bird.

This is said to be common in *Germany*; and at times to be found as low as *Egypt* †. The specimen referred to above was killed on the coast of *Suffolk*.

An opinion has prevailed among later authors, that the *Goosander* and *Dun-Diver* were *male* and *female* only, and not distinct species; but perhaps this conjecture may not be so firmly established as not to admit of the intrusion of a different sentiment: and the following facts lead us again to separate them into different species.

In the first place, the *Dun-Diver* is ever less than the *Goosander*; and individuals of that bird differ greatly in size among themselves: and, if we admit the last-described as a variety only, in an extreme degree: we may also add, that the *crest* is considerably longer and fuller in the one esteemed as the *female*, than in that thought to be the *male*; a circumstance observed in no

\* *Bievre Oiseau*, see *Belon, Hist. Nat. des Ois.* p. 163.—This author talks of its building on *rocks* and *trees*.

† *Id.*

2.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

other

other bird that is furnished with a *crest* at all; for in such the *females*, in many cases, have not even the rudiment of one. Again, some of the *Dun-Divers* have been proved to have a *labyrinth*, as well as the *Goosander*: by this is meant an enlargement of the bottom of the *wind-pipe*, just before the entrance into the *lungs*: and as it is only found in the *males* of the *Duck* kind \*, we have a right to conclude the same in respect to the birds in question, especially as they are the nearest link to the *Duck* genus. But a far more interesting circumstance than any of the above-noted is, that some of the larger *Dun-Divers* have really proved, on *dissection*, to be *males*. This discovery I owe to the attention of Dr. *Heysham*, who informs me that he has more than once found it to be so. The last he met with of that sex, was at *Carlisle*, in the month of *December*. He likewise observes, that the *Dun-Diver* is infinitely more common in *Cumberland* than the *Goosander*, at least ten or fifteen of the first to one of the last, which indeed is so scarce there, that he never had an opportunity of dissecting more than one, which however turned out to be a *male*.

\* *Ray's* words run thus, in respect to the *Dun-Diver*: “*Hæc etiam ampullam seu labyrinthum in aspera arteria habet: quod maribus proprium opinati sumus.*”—*Syn.* p. 135.

In *Willughby* we find the following.—“*In the Dun-Diver, which we take to be the female of the Goosander, we found a large labyrinth—so that we will not be very confident that the Goosander and Dun-Diver differ no more than in sex.*”—*Orn.* p. 336.

*Briffon's* figure of the *Harle cendré*, ou *Bievre*, the *Mergus Castor* of *Linnaeus*, described by us above, is said to be that of the *male bird*. In respect to our specimen, this matter could not be ascertained; as, the bird having come from a great distance, the inward parts were too much dissolved to be attended to with any degree of certainty.

Having

Having said thus much, there is no way to reconcile the present opinion of authors, but by supposing the possibility of the young birds of both sexes retaining the *female* plumage for a certain number of years, before they attain that of the *male*, as is the case in some birds: but in allowing this circumstance, we must suppose them likewise capable of propagating their species; which, if true, is not very usual in animals before they arrive at maturity.

We have been led to this digression from a desire of future information; and especially if any with the plumage of the *Goosander* be *females*. This is to be gained only from repeated observations, aided by the unerring guide of dissection; a circumstance hitherto not attended to in the manner necessary to such enquiries.

*Mergus serrator*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 208. 3.—*Faun. Suec.* p. 136.—*Bron.* N° 96.  
—*Muller*, N° 134.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 169.

*Mergus albellus*, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 89.

L'Harle huppé, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 237. 2. pl. 23.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 273.—*Pl. Enl.* 207.

Red-breasted Goosander, *Edw.* pl. 95.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 101.

*Mergus cristatus* capite castaneo, &c. *Kram. El.* p. 343. 2. (female.)

—— *cirratus fuscus*, *Raii Syn.* p. 135. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 336. (*Mergus cirratus minor*) pl. 64. (female.)

Red-breasted Goosanders, N° 261. pl. 93. (male and female.)

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

3.  
+ RED-BREAST-  
ED M.

**L**ENGTH one foot nine inches: breadth two feet seven: weight two pounds. The bill is three inches long; the upper mandible dusky; the lower red: irides purplish red: the head, and part of the neck, are black glossed with green: the feathers

DESCRIPTION.

feathers of the hind head forming a pretty long crest; the rest of the neck, and the under part of the body, white: the breast ferruginous, mixed with black and white: upper part of the back glossy black: the lower, and rump, transversely striated brown and pale grey: on each side of the breast are five or six broad white feathers, margined all round with black, and when the wing is closed rest on the bend of it: part of the scapulars are black, others white: the wing coverts are also part black part white; but most of them of this last colour: quills dusky: tail brown: legs orange: claws black.

## FEMALE.

The *female* differs in having only the rudiment of a crest: the head, and upper part of the neck adjoining, dull ferruginous: chin white: fore part of the neck, and the breast, ferruginous, mottled with black and white: the upper part of the neck, back, rump, and scapulars, cinereous: the lower part of the breast and belly white: on each side the breast the same black and white feathers as in the *male*: scapulars and wing coverts much the same as in that sex; but have less white and more dusky in them: legs orange, but paler than in the *male*.

Individuals of both *male* and *female* differ from each other in plumage. In the first, some have twice the proportion of white in the neck that is seen in others; and the white on the wings infinitely more pure. The *females* differ also in being much brighter in colour.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is found for the most part in the *northern* parts of this kingdom. Observed to breed on *Loch Mari*, in the county of *Ross*, and in the *Isle of Ilay*\*. In most parts of the north of *Europe*, on the continent: and as high as *Iceland*, where it is called

\* *Arā. Zool.*

*Vatus-önd*: also in the *Russian* dominions, about the great rivers of *Siberia*, and the lake *Baikal*. Frequent in *Greenland* in the summer, where it breeds on the shores. The eggs like those of a *Wild Duck*, but smaller and whiter. It dives well, and is very active in the water; but the *Greenlanders* often take it by darts thrown at it, especially in *August*, being the time when it is in moult. Frequent in *Newfoundland*; and often appears at *Hudson's Bay* in large flocks, but is observed to be of a larger size there than in *Europe*. They generally come in pairs the beginning of *June*, as soon as the ice breaks up; and make the nest soon after their arrival, chiefly on dry spots of ground in the islands. Lay from eight to thirteen white eggs, the size of those of a *Duck*: the nest made of withered *grass*, and lined with the down of the breast. The young are of a dirty brown, like young *Goslings*. They all depart south in *October*, to the lakes, where they may have open water. They are known at *Hudson's Bay* by the name of *As-sick* \*.

L'Harle blanc & noir, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 250. 4.

—— à manteau noir, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 250.

—— noir, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 251. 5.

3.  
VAR. A.

**SIZE** of the last. The head, hind part of the neck, back, scapulars, and rump, black: upper tail coverts brown: all the under parts white; as are the lesser wing coverts, and the greater ones nearest the body; the outer ones and quills black: tail brown: legs red.

DESCRIPTION.

This is a variety of the *male*.

\* Mr. *Hutchins*.

3.  
VAR. B.  
DESCRIPTION.

L'Harle noir, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 251. 5.

SIZE of a *Duck*. Bill black: head, back and rump, scapulars, and upper tail coverts, black: neck chestnut: breast, belly, and under parts, white: wings black, crossed with a transverse band of white: tail black: legs black.

PLACE. Found in *Germany*. This seems a variety of the *female*.

4.  
HOODED M.  
PL. CI.

*Mergus cucullatus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 207. 1.

L'Harle hupé de Virginie, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 258. 8.—*Pl. Enl.* 935 (the male); 936 (the female.)

L'Harle couronné, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 280.

Ecatototl altera, *Raii Syn.* p. 175.

Wind Bird, *Will. Orn.* p. 389.

Round-crested Duck, *Edw.* pl. 360.—*Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 94.

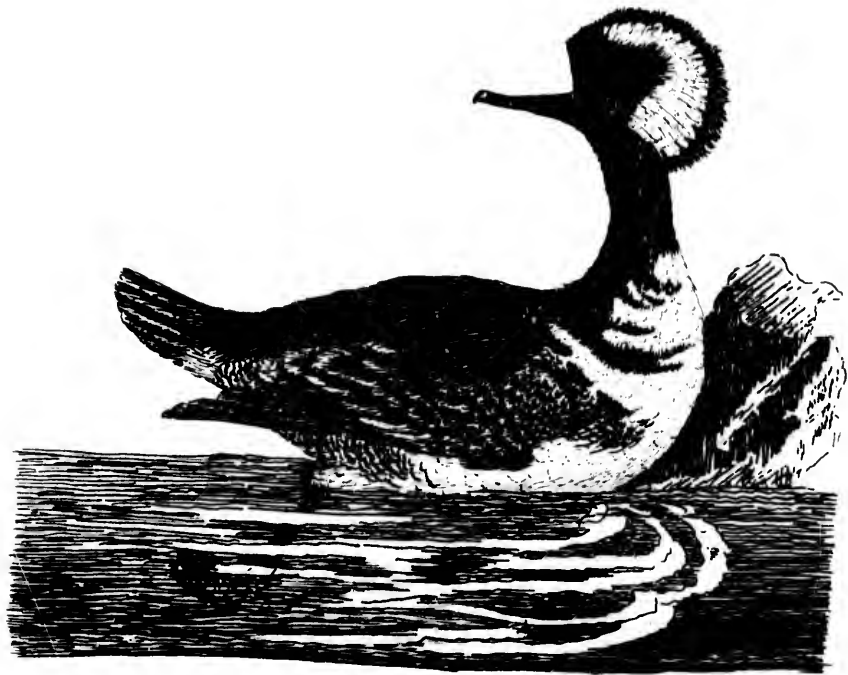
Hooded Merganser, *Arch. Zool.* N° 467.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE nearly that of a *Wigeon*: length seventeen inches and a half: breadth twenty-three inches: weight nearly twenty-three ounces. Bill an inch and a half long, black, furnished with a nail at the end: irides golden: head of a dark brown: forehead paler: the head furnished with a large rounded crest, flat on the sides: round the eyes, and the middle of the crest, black; the rest white, tipped all round with black: the head, neck, back, and quills, black: tail dusky: the under parts from the breast white: sides of the breast, and lower part of the neck, undulated with black: the wing coverts are deep brown; across the lower ones a bar of white; and a mixture of the

PL. CL.

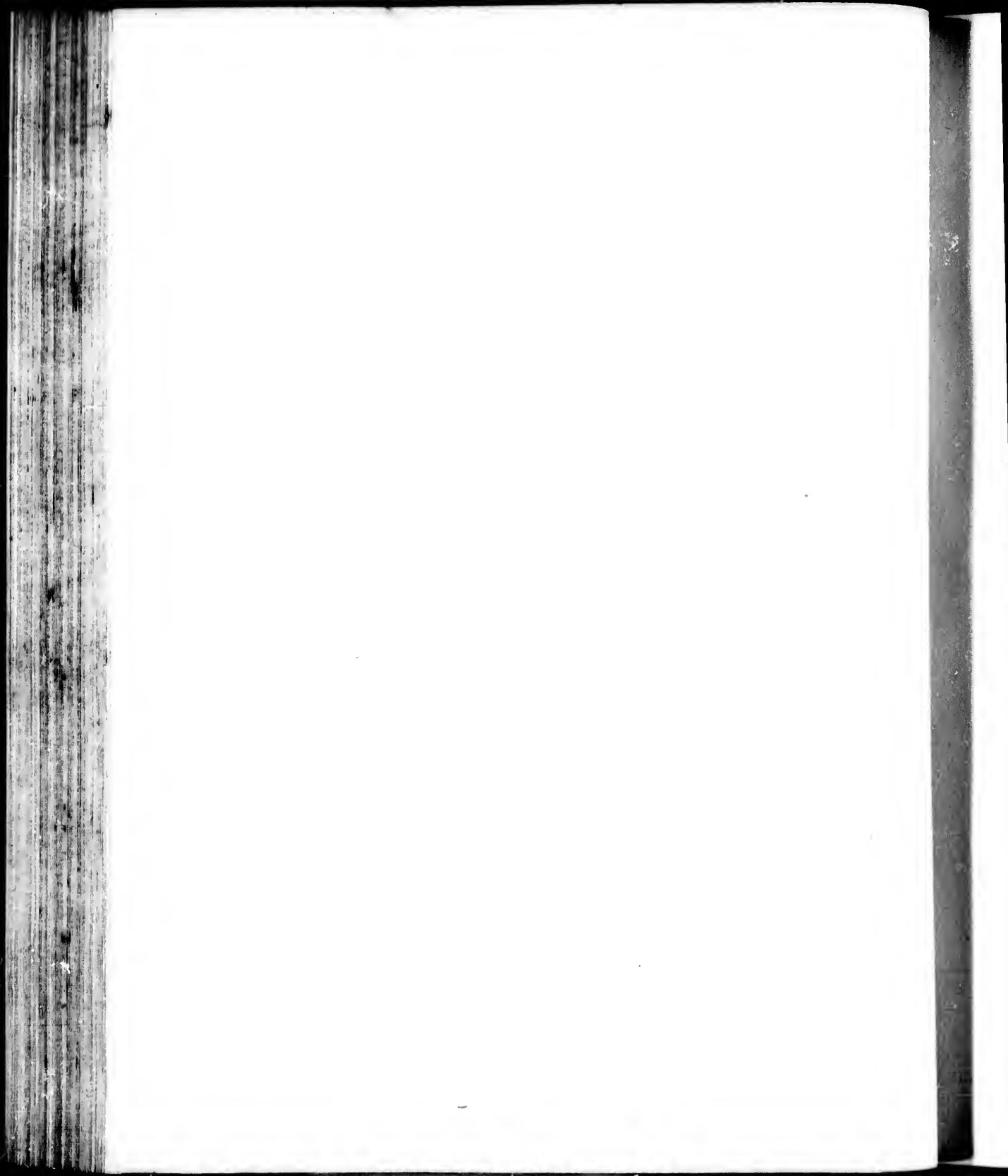


*Hooded Merganser.*

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the last on the scapulars: sides of the breast fine tawny, crossed with black lines: sides of the vent the same, elegantly barred: legs black.

The *female* has the head and neck dark ash-colour, mottled with black: crest short, and rust-coloured: back, wings, and tail, dusky: a white line across the wings: breast and belly white.

This elegant species inhabits *North America*. Appears at *Hudson's Bay* the end of *May*, and builds close to the lakes: the nest is composed of *grass*, lined with feathers from the breast. Lays from four to six white eggs. The young are *yellow*, and are fit to fly in *July*. They all depart from thence in *autumn*. Appear at *New York*, and other parts as low as *Virginia* and *Carolina*, in *November*. Frequent fresh waters. Return to the north in *March*. Called at *Hudson's Bay*, *Omiska sheep* \*.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* Mr. Hutchins.

5.  
+ SMEW.  
MALE.

*Mergus albellus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 209. 5. — *Faun. Succ.* N° 137. — *Brun.*

N° 97. — *Frisch.* t. 172. — *Kram. El.* p. 344. 3.

*Mergus albulus*, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 91.

Le petit Harle huppé, ou la Picette, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 243. 3. pl. 24. fig. 1.

— *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 275. pl. 24. — *Pl. Enl.* 449.

*Mergus Rheni*, *Raii Syn.* p. 135. 5. — *Will. Orn.* p. 337.

White Nun, *Raii Syn.* p. 135. A. 3. — *Will. Orn.* p. 337. pl. 64.

Smew, *Albin.* i. pl. 89. — *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 262. — *Arch. Zool.* N° 468.

FEMALE.

L'Harle étoilé, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 252. 6. — *Brun.* N° 98.

Weefel Coot, *Albin.* i. pl. 88.

Red-headed Smew, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 263.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS, in size, rather exceeds the *Teal*: length sixteen or seventeen inches: breadth two feet: weight thirty-four ounces. Bill near two inches long, and black: general colour of the plumage white: the head crested at the back part; the under part of the crest black: on each side of the head an oval black spot, beginning at the bill, and taking in the eye: on the lower part of the neck, on each side, are two curved black streaks, pointing forward: the inner scapulars, back, coverts on the side of the wing, and greater quills, are black: tail cinereous: legs blueish grey.

FEMALE.

The female is sixteen inches long: twenty-three broad: and weighs fifteen ounces. The bill is lead-colour: head ferruginous, and slightly crested: cheeks, chin, and throat, white: between the bill and eye the same oval black spot as in the *male*: back dusky ash-colour: wings as in the *male*: belly white: legs pale ash-colour.

The

The *Smew* is seen in *England* only in *winter*, at which season it will sometimes be met with at the southern parts of it; as also in *France*, in the neighbourhood of *Picardy*, where it is called *la Piette*: similar to this, we have heard it called in *Kent* by the name of *Magpie-Diver*. On the continent we find it as far south as *Carniola*: frequents also *Iceland*, at which place, or some other *arctic* region, it passes the summer; and where it in course breeds, probably along with the other *Mergansers*; as it has been observed to migrate, in company with those birds, several kinds of *Ducks*, &c. in their course up the *Wolga*, in *February* \*. It also inhabits *America*, having been sent from *New York* †, where it is probably a migratory species, as in *Europe*.

PLACE.

*Mergus minutus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 209. 6.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 138.—*Kram. El.*

P. 344. 4.

*Mergus tinus*, *Hasselq. It.* p. 269. N° 37.

—— *glacialis*, *Brun.* N° 99.

—— *pannonicus*, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 92.

Le petit Harle huppé, (femelle) *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 243. 3. pl. 24. fig. 2.

Le Harle étoilé, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 278.—*Pl. Enl.* 450.

*Mergus glacialis*, Lough Diver, *Raii Syn.* p. 135.—*Will. Orn.* p. 338.—

*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 560.—*Arz. Zool.* p. 540. A.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

6.  
+ MINUTE.  
M.

**T**HIS is rather less than the *Smew*: length fourteen inches and a half; breadth twenty-three. Bill black: the upper part of the head, and sides, taking in the eyes and the hind part of the neck, dusky ferruginous, deepest on the head, the feathers of which are somewhat elongated: the chin, throat, fore

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Dic. Ruff.* ii. p. 145.

† *Arz. Zool.*

part

part of the neck, and sides of it for half the length, white: the lower part of the neck, and breast, mottled dusky and white: the belly and under parts white: the wings not greatly differing from those of the *Smew*, dusky black, with a patch of white on the coverts, and two bars of the same below: legs dusky.

The *male* and *female* scarcely differ, except in size, the last being smaller.

## PLACE.

What has been remarked of the *Smew* may be said of this species, in respect to its migrations: seen sometimes as far south as latitude 37, being met with in the island *Tino*, in the *Archipelago*; passing northward in summer, in order to breed. Birds of this genus are in general not so well-flavoured as those of the *Duck* kind; yet we have often met with these last in the *London* markets, and by some are thought to be very little inferior to the *Wild Duck*; which last now and then partakes of the *fishy haut goût*, a flavour not disagreeable to the palates of the *connoisseurs* in good eating.

## GENUS XCII. D U C K.

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 1. Whistling Swan. | N° 24. Bering G.      |
| 2. Mute Sw.           | 25. Gulaund Duck.     |
| 3. Black-necked Sw.   | 26. Bernacle.         |
| 4. Loggerhead Goose.  | 27. Brent.            |
| 5. Bustard G.         | 28. Blue-winged G.    |
| 6. Variegated G.      | 29. Eider D.          |
| 7. Antarctic G.       | 30. King D.           |
| 8. Magellanic G.      | 31. Muscovy D.        |
| 9. Painted G.         | 32. Rufous-necked D.  |
| 10. Snow G.           | 33. White-headed D.   |
| 11. Great G.          | 34. Georgia D.        |
| 12. Chinese G.        | 35. Black D.          |
| VAR. A.               | 36. Scoter D.         |
| 13. Black-backed G.   | 37. Velvet D.         |
| 14. Canada G.         | 38. Harlequin D.      |
| 15. Spur-winged G.    | 39. Brown D.          |
| 16. Egyptian G.       | 40. Spotted-billed D. |
| VAR. A.               | 41. Damietta D.       |
| 17. Red-breasted G.   | 42. Nilotic D.        |
| 18. Ruddy G.          | 43. Mallard.          |
| 19. Grey-headed G.    | General VARIETY.      |
| 20. Mountain G.       | VAR. A.               |
| 21. Grey Lag G.       | VAR. B.               |
| VAR. A. Tame G.       | VAR. C.               |
| 22. White-fronted G.  | VAR. D. Hook-billed.  |
| 23. Bean G.           | 44. Curve-billed D.   |
|                       | N° 45. Super-         |

- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 45. Supercilious D.         | N° 67. Soft-billed D. |
| 46. Pied D.                    | 68. Pochard.          |
| 47. Red-billed whistling<br>D. | VAR. A.               |
| 48. Black-billed ditto.        | 69. Spanish D.        |
| 49. Scaup D.                   | 70. Dominican D.      |
| VAR. A.                        | 71. Ferruginous D.    |
| 50. White-faced D.             | 72. Pintail D.        |
| VAR. A.                        | 73. Long-tailed D.    |
| 51. Shieldrake.                | VAR. A.               |
| 52. Crimson-billed D.          | 74. Western D.        |
| 53. Ilathera D.                | 75. Buffel-headed D.  |
| 54. Mareca D.                  | 76. Golden-eye D.     |
| 55. Shoveler.                  | 77. Morillon D.       |
| VAR. A.                        | 78. Mexican D.        |
| VAR. B.                        | 79. Tufted D.         |
| 56. Mexican Sh.                | 80. New-Zealand D.    |
| 57. Red-breasted Sh.           | 81. Crested D.        |
| 58. Jamaica Sh.                | 82. Red-crested D.    |
| 59. Ural D.                    | 83. Iceland D.        |
| 60. Lapmark D.                 | 84. Dusky D.          |
| 61. Gadwall.                   | 85. Summer D.         |
| 62. Falcated D.                | 86. Chinese D.        |
| VAR. A.                        | 87. Garganey.         |
| 63. Common Wigeon.             | 88. Common Teal.      |
| 64. Cape W.                    | 89. Summer T.         |
| 65. American W.                | 90. American T.       |
| 66. Bimaculated D.             | 91. St. Domingo T.    |
|                                | 92. Spinous-tailed T. |
|                                | N° 93. African        |

- N<sup>o</sup> 93. African T.                      N<sup>o</sup> 96. Manilla T.  
 94. Madagascar T.                  97. Baikal T.  
 95. Coromandel T.                  98. Hina T.

**T**HE bill in this genus is strong, broad, flat or depressed, and commonly furnished at the end with an additional piece, termed a nail; the edges of the mandibles marked with sharp *lamellæ* or *teeth*.

Nostrils small, oval.

Tongue broad, edges, near the base, fringed.

Toes four in number; three before, one behind, the middle one the longest.

*Anas Cygnus ferus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 194. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N<sup>o</sup> 107.—*Scop. Ann.*

i. N<sup>o</sup> 66.—*Brun.* N<sup>o</sup> 44.—*Muller*, N<sup>o</sup> 105.—*Kram. El.* p. 338. 2.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 165.

1.  
+ WHISTLING  
SW.

Le Cygne sauvage, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 292. 12. pl. 28.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 3.—*Pl. Enl.* 913.

Elk, Hooper, or Wild Swan, *Raii Syn.* p. 136. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 356. pl. 69. (the head).—*Edw.* pl. 150.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N<sup>o</sup> 264.—*Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 469.

*Lew. Mus.*

**T**HE *whistling*, or (as it is called) *wild Swan*, is less than the *tame* or *mute* species, and about five feet in length. The bill is three inches long; from the base to the middle of it yellowish white, and from thence to the end black: round the eyes, for a small space, bare of feathers; the eye-lids yellowish: the whole plumage, without exception, of a pure white: legs black\*.

DESCRIPTION.

\* In some Reddish. *Willughby*.

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This

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species, for we esteem it distinct, is an inhabitant of the northern regions; never appearing in *England* except in hard winters, when flocks of five or six are now and then seen. Said however to come into *Lingey*, one of the *Western Isles*, in the month of *October*, and to stay there till *March*, when they depart. A few observed to continue in *Mainland*, one of the *Orknies*, and breed there; but the major part retire to the north during summer, being found in *Iceland*\*, *Lapland*, the deserts of *Tartary* and *Siberia*, as far as *Kamtschatka*. In the summer spread towards the south, being then found about the *Caspian* and *Euxine Seas*, in *Greece*†, and at times even so low as *Egypt*; but are observed, on this side the *Equator*, only between the *Tropic* and *Arctic* circles, to the last of which it is said they scarce ever arrive‡. We have little doubt of this proving the bird called *Colum*, which is met with about *Surat*, in the *East Indies*§, where likewise is the *mute* species; the former well distinguished from the latter

\* The people of *Iceland* find that the number increases towards winter, hence suppose them to come from parts still farther north; and in spring more than an hundred are often seen in a flock, which are thought to have come from the south. This is said of the migrators; for the greater part of the young brood stay the whole year, frequenting the lakes in summer, and in the winter removing to the sea-shore.—*Von Troil. Icel.* p. 143.

† *Catech. Car.* App. p. 36.—*Hist. Louis.* ii. p. 78. ‡ *Arch. Zool.*

§ *Fryer's Trav.* p. 119. 316.—After observing that the *Colum* is found at *Surat*, as well as the *Seraps*, a species of the former, he says, "The *aspera* arteria is wound up in a case on both sides their breast-bone, in manner of a trumpet, such as our *Waits* use: when it is single it is a *Seraps*, when double a *Colum*, making a greater noise than a *Bittern*, being heard a great while before they can be seen, flying in armies in the air."—And adds, that these fly towards the cold countries when the *Ram* enters its sign. P. 316.



by the wonderful circumvolution of the *wind-pipe*, below-mentioned. Are met with also in *America*. Not uncommon at *Hudson's Bay*, where they are called *Wapa-seu*; come there accompanied by the *Geese*, about the end of *May*, but not in great numbers, though sometimes as far as nine in a flock; yet the lakes to the southward are said to abound with them. The natives greatly esteem them as food. They lay four eggs, and hatch in *July* \*. Have been seen also in *King George's Sound* †; from thence to *Carolina* ‡, and *Louisiana*, migrating on the *new* as on the *old* continent. The *Indians* of the last wear the *skins*, with the *down* attached to them, sewed together by way of covering; and of the larger feathers they make *diadems* for their *Chiefs*, as well as weave the smaller on threads, as *barbers* do for their *wigs*, with which they cover garments, which are worn only by women of the highest rank §.

In *August* they lose their feathers, and are not able to fly, when the natives of *Iceland* and *Kamtschatka* hunt them with *dogs*, which catch them by the neck, and easily secure their prey. In the last place they are also killed with *clubs*. The eggs are accounted good food; and the flesh much esteemed by the inhabitants, especially that of the young birds, insomuch that, summer or winter, no entertainment is said to be made without one ||. The uses of the feathers are manifest to every one; and the

\* Mr. *Hutchins*. † *Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 235.

‡ Said to be two sorts: the larger called the *Trumpeter*, the smaller the *Hooper*.—*Lawson*, p. 146.—*Arch. Zool.*

§ *Hist. Louis.* ii. p. 113.

|| This was not observed to be the case when Captain *Cook* visited that place.—*Cook's last Voy.* vol. iii. p. 347.

Skins of the body are worn by the inhabitants; besides which, that of the legs, taken off whole, is used for purses, and appears not unlike *sbagreen*.

This species has a sharp loud cry, which it chiefly makes while flying, and may be heard a great way off, frequently when so high in the air as to be out of sight\*. The *wind-pipe* is of a singular construction, entering the chest a little way; from thence reflected in form of a *trumpet*; after which it enters a second time, when, dividing into two branches, it goes on to join the lungs †. It is perhaps from this structure that the bird is enabled to produce so strong a voice; whereas in the next, commonly called the *tame* species, the *wind-pipe* enters at once into the *lungs*, the consequence of which is, that the utmost noise it can make is a mere *hiss*.

2.  
+ MUTE SW.

*Anas Cygnus mansuetus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 194. 1.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 107. β.—*Brun.* N° 44.—*Kram. El.* p. 338. 2. β.—*Frisch.* pl. 152.

Le Cygne, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 288. 11.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 3. pl. 1.—*Pl. Enl.* 913.

Tame Swan, *Raii Syn.* p. 136. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 355. pl. 69.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 96.—*Edw.* pl. 150 (the head.)—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 265. pl. 60.

Mute Swan, *Arch. Zool.* N° 470.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS differs from the *whistling Swan* in being bigger: weight about twenty-five pounds. The bill red; the tip and sides black; and at the base on the forehead a callous knob: the plumage the same in every particular as the former.

\* *Hist. Louis.* ii. p. 113.—*Swans* in flying follow one another so closely, that the *bill* of the one lays on the *tail* of the foremost.—*Hist. de Lyon*, i. p. 212.

† *Will. Orn.* p. 356. 357.

This is found wild in *Russia* and *Siberia*, most plentiful in the last. Arrives later from the *south*, and does not spread so far *north* \*. Those about the southern part of the *Caspian Sea* are very large, and much esteemed for the use of the table. The *Swan* is held in high veneration by the *Mahometans* †.

In *England* this species is very common in every gentleman's garden where there is water, being kept as an ornament. They generally lay from six to eight large whitish eggs, and sit near two months. Seen on the *Thames* in vast plenty, where they are esteemed as *royal* property, it being accounted *felony* to steal the eggs; by this means the increase is secured, and prove a delightful ornament to the whole length of that river, from that part where the traffic of the *metropolis* ceases, quite to its source. In the reign of *Edward IV.* the estimation they were held in was such, that "no one that possessed a freehold of less than clear "yearly value of *five marks*," was permitted even to keep any. On the *river Trent* are also in vast numbers; but no where more plenty than on the salt-water inlet of the sea, near *Abbotsbury*, in *Dorsetshire* ‡.

The young *Swans*, called *Cygnets*, were formerly much esteemed; and are said at present to be fattened, at *Norwich*, about *Christmas*, and sold for a *guinea* apiece §.

I will here wave mentioning the song, &c. of the *Swan*; that ancient fiction, so beautifully recorded by the *old Poets*; our friend *Mr. Pennant* having most elegantly touched thereon in his *British Zoology*.

Nothing can exceed the beauty and elegance with which the *Swan* rows itself in the water, throwing itself, before the specta-

\* *Arch. Zool.*† *Dec. Russ.* iii. p. 77.‡ *Br. Zool.*§ *Id.*

tors,

tors, into the proudest attitudes imaginable, as if desirous of being viewed. Will swim on that element faster than a man can walk: it however cuts but an inelegant figure on land. Is very strong, and sometimes exceeding fierce; has not unfrequently been known to throw down and trample under feet youths of fifteen or sixteen years of age; and an old one to break the leg of a man with a stroke of the wings. Said to be very long-lived, and frequently to arrive at the hundredth year. The young not perfect in plumage till the second year. Lays the first egg in *February*, and continues laying every other day to the amount of six, seven, or eight eggs; these are placed on a bed of *grafs* near the water, and sits six weeks. It feeds on both *fish* and *herbage*. The flesh of the old ones is hard and ill-tasted; that of the young yet esteemed, though infinitely more valued by the antients than in the present age.

3.  
BLACK-NECKED  
SW.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS species is said to have a red bill: the plumage the same with the other *Swan*, except that the neck is of a velvet black: the feet are flesh-coloured.

PLACE.

This species inhabits the *Falkland Islands*, *Rio del Plata*, and the straits of *Magalbaen*. A bird is likewise mentioned in *Hawkesworth's Collection of Voyages*, vol. iii. p. 101. 117, said to be black and white, much larger than a *Pelican*, and resembling that bird. Possibly the above may be meant by this short description.

Black-necked Swan, *Boug. Voy.* p. 59.—*Pernet. Voy.* ii. p. 26. ch. 9.

Oifeaux grifes, ou Oies de plein, *Pernet. Voy.* ii. ch. 19. p. 21:

Racehorse Duck, *Pernet. Journ.* p. 213, 214.

Loggerhead, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxxvi. p. 104.—*Penr. Falk. Isl.* p. 35.—*Forst. Voy.* ii. p. 492.

<sup>4.</sup>  
LOGGERHEAD  
G.

**L**ENGTH thirty-two inches \*. Bill three inches long; colour orange; the top of the upper mandible brown at the base; the tip black: irides orange, surrounded with black, and then with orange: the head and neck deep ash-colour: upper parts of the body much the same: the outer edge of the secondaries white, forming a band of the same on the wing: the under parts of the body dusky down the middle: over the thighs cinereous blue: vent white: quills and tail black; the last short, and pointed in shape: the wings are likewise very short, not reaching to the rump: on the bend of the wing a yellow knob, half an inch in length: the legs are brownish orange: webs dusky: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

These inhabit *Falkland Islands, Staaten Land, &c.* and were mostly seen in pairs, though sometimes they were observed in large flocks. From the shortness of the wings they were unable to fly; but they made considerable use of them when in the water, on which they seemed as it were to *run*, at least they swam, with the assistance of the wings, used as *oars*, at an incredible rate, insomuch that it was a most difficult thing to shoot them, while on that element: to catch them, the *sailors* used to surround

PLACE.

\* Some of our voyagers call the weight of it nineteen or twenty pounds; but others found it to be not less than twenty-nine or thirty.—*See Cook's Voy.* ii. p. 204.

a flock

a flock with boats, and drive them on shore; where, unable to raise themselves from the ground, they ran very fast, but soon growing tired, and squatting down to rest, were easily overtaken, and knocked on the head. Their flesh was sometimes eaten by the *sailors*, in defect of that of the *Bustard Goose*, but it was not much relished, being rank and fishy, and thought more fit for the *bogs*, which, after it had been boiled in the copper, ate it greedily, and fatted well.

<sup>5.</sup>  
BUSTARD G.

L'Oie des Isles Malouines, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 69.

White-winged Antarctic Goose, *Brown Ill.* pl. 40.

Bustard Goose, *Bong. Voy.* p. 59.

Outarde, *Hist. de la Louis.* ii. p. 113?

Sea Goose, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxvi. p. 104. (*Clayton.*)

*Br. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH from thirty-two to forty inches. Bill scarcely two inches in length, and black: head, neck, lesser wing coverts, and under parts of the body, white: the lower part of the neck behind, and as far as the middle of the back, crossed with numerous dusky black lines: sides over the thighs the same: the greater wing coverts black, tipped with white, forming a bar of white on the wing; at the bend a blunt knob: second quills part black, part white; prime ones dusky black: speculum dark green: the two middle tail feathers black, the others white: legs black.

A second of these, in the *British Museum*, had almost the whole of the neck crossed with dusky lines, and the wings without

out any speculum, otherwise like the first: whether a young bird, or different in sex, is uncertain\*.

Inhabits *Falkland Isles*, where it is called the *Bustard Goose*. It stands pretty high on its legs, which serve to elevate it above the tall grass, and its long neck to observe any danger: it walks and flies with great ease; and has not that disagreeable cackling cry peculiar to the rest of its kind: it generally lays six eggs: the flesh is accounted wholesome, nourishing, and palatable; and it seldom happened that there was any scarcity of it.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

**S**IZE of a large *Duck*. Bill one inch and a half long, and black at the base and tip: head, and neck above half way, white: lower part of the neck, and breast, deep red brown, beautifully mottled with black and white: back brown black, mottled with white: over the thighs the same: all the under parts marked as the lower part of the neck: rump and vent ferruginous: wing coverts white: secondary quills green; greater quills and tail black: legs black.

6.  
VARIEGATED  
G.  
DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New Zealand*: found at *Dusky Bay*, in *April*: called there *Pooa duggbee duggbee*. From the drawing of Sir *Joseph Banks*. This seems to be the bird mentioned in *Forster's Voyage* †, which he says is the size of the *Eider Duck*: plumage blackish brown, elegantly sprinkled with white: rump and vent ferruginous: se-

PLACE.

\* *M. Bougainville* calls the *female* yellow; and says, that its wings are adorned with changing colours. See *Voy.* p. 59.—Perhaps he means our *Magellanic* species.—He observes, that this, the *Black Swan*, and other *Ducks*, have in this climate a very soft down under the feathers, of a grey colour, and very thick.

† *i.* p. 156.

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condaries

condaries green : quills and tail black. *Clayton*, in his account of *Falkland's Islands*, mentions a bird by the name of *Mountain Goose* \* : he says, it is larger than the *Muscovy Duck* : the plumage on the back speckled brown and greenish black, and towards the neck turns of a glossy beautiful *gold-colour* : the breast coloured like a *Pheasant*. This, he observes, always feeds on the mountains ; is pleasant tasted, and preferable to the other forts ; but is scarce. But all *Geese* are best in autumn, when the *cranberries* are ripe, on which they feed.

He likewise talks of another, as large as a *tame Goose*. The *Gander* black and white, speckled : the *Goose* almost like the *Mountain Goose*, but darker, and not so beautiful. These feed in the vallies, on wild *cranberries* and *grafs* ; and are good food in general, but best and fattest in *February*, *March*, and *April*. The first of these two appears to be our present-described species ; as to the last, we cannot determine it for want of a better description.

7.  
ANTARCTIC G.

*Lev. Mus.* (the female.)

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is smaller than a *tame Goose* : weight sixteen pounds. Bill narrow, short, and black : the whole plumage of a dazzling snowy whiteness : on the bend of the wing a blunt knob : legs yellow.

FEMALE.

The *female* has the bill and legs the same as in the *male*, but the first of a reddish flesh-colour : head, neck, and body, black, crossed with transverse white lines ; those of the head and neck

\* *Phil. Trans.* lxi. p. 101.



are very minute, but grow broader as they proceed downwards : middle of the back plain black : wing coverts white : on the bend of the wing a blunt knob : speculum green, edged outwardly with white : greater quills black : tail white : vent greenish white : legs yellow.

Inhabits *Christmas Sound*, in *Terra del Fuego* \*.

L'Oie des terres Magellaniques, *Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 68.—*Pl. Enl.* 1006.

**L**ENGTH twenty-four inches. Bill short and black ; the upper mandible a little bent at the end : head and neck ferruginous brown : the beginning of the back, the breast, and all the under parts to the vent, barred ferruginous and black ; near the vent grey : the lower part of the back and tail dusky : the wing coverts white : quills dusky ; the secondaries tipped with white, forming a bar on the wing : legs yellow : claws black.

Inhabits the *Straits of Magalbaen*.

A specimen of this is in the Museum of the late Dr. *William Hunter*. It is possible that the above may prove the *Painted Goose*, mentioned by *Commodore Byron*, found by him in the *Straits of Magalbaen* † ; but as he says no more on the subject, we can only suggest it.

**L**ENGTH twenty-eight inches. Bill small, under an inch and a half in length ; colour black : irides ash-colour : head and neck white, inclining to ash-colour at the hindhead : the fea-

\* *Dr. Forster* observes, that the flesh is scetid, and not fit to be eaten. See *Voy.* i. p. 495. 518.—See also *Pernet. Voy.* ii. p. 13.—*Cook's Voy.* ii. p. 186.

† *Hawkefav. Voy.* i. p. 47.

PLACE.

8.  
MAGELLANIC  
G.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

9.  
PAINTED G.  
DESCRIPTION.

thers of the forehead produced forward on each side of the upper mandible : the lower part of the neck and breast white, marked across with numerous narrow black bars : the upper part of the back pale grey, barred in the same manner with black : the lower part of the back and scapulars dusky ash : wing coverts white . at the bend of the wing a blunt *knob* : secondary quills dusky, with pale edges ; prime quills and tail black : the middle of the belly, thighs, and vent, white : over the thighs barred dusky and white : legs black.

## PLACE.

This was met with at *Staaten-Land*, in *January*. From Sir *Joseph Banks's* drawings. It appears to be the *Painted Duck*, mentioned by Captain *Cook* \*, which he says is the size of the *Muscovy Duck* : the plumage most beautifully variegated : the head and neck of the *female* white ; but all the other feathers, as well as those of the head and neck of the *drake*, are of a dark variegated colour : both *male* and *female* have a large spot of white on the wing.

We are not perfectly clear, in respect to the five last numbers, whether they form more or fewer real species than we have separated them into ; most likely the last, as they appear to run much one into another ; and we will be much obliged to future voyagers for better information.

\* *Cook. Voy. i. p. 96.*

L'Oye de Neige, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 288. 10.

White Brant, *Lawson's Carolina*, p. 147.—*Phil. Transf.* lxii. p. 413.

Anser Hyperboreus, *Pallas Spic. Fasc.* vi. p. 26.

Snow Goose, *Arch. Zool.* N° 477.

10.  
SNOW G.

**S**IZE of a *Goose*: length two feet eight inches: weight between five and six pounds: extent three feet and a half. Bill somewhat serrated at the edges; the upper mandible scarlet; lower whitish: irides reddish: forehead yellowish: general colour of the plumage snow white \*, except the first ten quills, which are black, with white shafts: lower order of coverts, and bastard wing, cinereous, with the shafts black: legs of a deep red.

DESCRIPTION.

The young are of a blue colour, till they are a year old.

YOUNG.  
PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

These are very numerous at *Hudson's Bay*, and called by the natives *Way-way*, and *Wapa wbe wbe*. Visit *Severn River* in *May*, and stay a fortnight; but go farther north to breed: they return to *Severn Fort* the beginning of *September*, and stay to the middle of *October*, when they depart for the *south*, and are observed to be attended with their *young*, in flocks innumerable. At this time many thousands are killed by the inhabitants; who pluck them, and take out the entrails, and, putting the bodies into holes dug in the ground, cover them with earth, which freezing above them, keeps them perfectly sweet throughout the severe season; during which there is no more to do than occasionally to open one of these *storehouses*, when they find them sweet and good. They seem to occupy also the *western* side of

\* Mr. *Hutchins* observes, that the wing coverts are light blue; perhaps such birds may not be quite in their perfect state?

*America,*

*America*, as they were seen at *Aoonalashka* \*, as well as at *Kamtshatka* †, but believe at neither of these places very common: in plenty, in the summer months, on the *arctic* coast of *Siberia*, but never migrate beyond longitude 130 ‡. Supposed to pass the winter in more moderate climes, as they have been seen flying, at a great height, over *Silesia*; probably on their passage to some other country, as it does not appear that they continue there: in like manner, those of *America* pass the winter in *Carolina*. Are by the *Siberians* taken in nets, being decoyed thereby to a person covered with a white skin, and crawling on all fours; when, others driving them, these *stupid* birds, added to their mistaking the first for their leader, follow him, where they are entangled in the nets, or led into a kind of *pound* made on the occasion §.

II.  
GREAT G.  
DESCRIPTION.

Great Goose, *Arct. Zool.* p. 570. A.

**T**HIS is of a very large size, weighing near twenty-five or thirty *Russian* pounds. The bill is black; base of it tawny: body dusky: under parts white: legs scarlet.

PLACE.

This species is found in the east of *Siberia*, from the river *Lenz* to *Kamtshatka*, and is taken in great numbers, together with the *Red-necked Goose*, in glades, as we do *Woodcocks* in *England*, but upon a larger scale ||.

\* *Ellis's Narr.* ii. p. 22.

† *Hist. Kamtsch.*

‡ *Arct. Zool.*

§ *Id.*—The *Kamtshatkans* use a similar method. See *Hist. Kamtsch.* p. 158.

|| See *Arct. Zool.*—*Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 325.

*Anas Cynoides Australis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 194. 2.  $\alpha$ .—*Faun. Suec.* N<sup>o</sup> 108.—

*Frisch.* pl. 153, 154.

L'Oie de Guinée, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 280. 7.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 72. pl. 3.—

*Pl. Enl.* 374.

Swan Goose, *Raii Syn.* p. 138. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 360. pl. 71 \*.

Spanish Goose, *Albin*, i. pl. 91.

Chinese Goose, *Brown. Jam.* p. 480.—*Arb. Zool.* p. 571. B.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

12.  
CHINESE G.

**T**HIS is a large species; between a *Swan* and *Goose* in size: in length more than three feet. The bill orange at the base: on the forehead a large protuberance of the same colour: irides red brown: and under the throat a large pouch, scarcely covered with feathers, of a dark colour: round the base of the bill a ring of white: the upper parts of the plumage pale greyish brown, sometimes the feathers edged with a paler colour: down the hind part of the neck to the back is a list of black: fore part of the neck and breast yellow brown: belly white: sides over the thighs grey brown and white: legs orange †: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

*Anas Cygnoides orientalis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 194.  $\beta$ .

L'Oye d'Muscovie, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 277. 6.

Muscovy Gander, *Albin*, ii. pl. 91, 92.

12.  
VAR. A.

**L**ESS than the last: length three feet six inches. Bill orange: irides yellow: on the forehead a large knob, as in the last, the same colour as the bill; and beneath the throat a wattle: the

DESCRIPTION.

\* This figure, though referred to in the *index*, seems rather to be the *Canada Goose*.

† In some, the bill, knob at the base of it, and legs, are black.

4

head

Anas

head and neck brown, deepest at the hind part: back, wings, and tail the same, but deeper, and margined with a paler colour: the quills, breast, and belly, white.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is smaller than the *male*. The head, neck, and breast are fulvous; paler on the upper part: the back, wings, and tail, dull brown, with pale edges: belly white: in other things agrees with the *male*, but the *knob* over the bill is smaller.

Such are the descriptions of *Briffon*, supposing the above birds to be distinct; but later observations inform us, that they all belong to one species, the characteristic marks of which are the knob over the bill, and the loose skin under the chin. We are inclined also to think, that the bird often varies, with the bill, knob, and legs, black; as the major part which have come under our inspection have been of that colour.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

The first-described is said to come from the coast of *Guinea*; the last, to inhabit the *Russian* dominions; and we are well assured, that the species is found wild about the *Lake Baikal*, in the east of *Siberia*, and in *Kamtshatka* \*. They are also kept tame in most parts of the *Russian* empire †. These birds likewise inhabit *China*, and are common at the *Cape of Good Hope* ‡: our last voyagers met also with this, or one very like it, at *Owhybee* §.

\* *Arch. Zool.* † *Dec. Russ.* i. p. 466.—Frequent at *Astrachan*.

‡ This is no doubt the species mentioned by *Kolben*, called *Crop-Goose*; who says, that the sailors make *tobacco-pouches*, and *purfes*, of the membrane which hangs beneath the throat, as it is sufficiently tough for such purposes, and will hold two pounds of *tobacco*.—*Hist. Cap.* ii. p. 139.

§ A *Goose*, like the *China Goose*, at *Karacakoob Bay*, in *Owhybee*, quite tame, called there *Na-na*.—*Ellis's Narr.* ii. p. 143.

In *England* they are sufficiently common, and freely mix with the *common Goose*, the breeds uniting as freely, and continuing to produce as certainly, as if no such mixture had taken place: they are a much more noisy race than the common *tame Geese*, taking alarm at the least noise; and even without disturbance will emit their harsh and disagreeable scream the whole day through. They walk very erect, with the neck much elevated, and as they bear a middle line between that of the *Swan* and *Goose*, they have not improperly been called *Swan-Goose*.

*Anser melanotos*, *Zool. Ind.* p. 21. t. 11.

L'Oie bronzé, *Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 77.

Oie de la Côte de Coromandel, *Pl. Enl.* 937.

Black-backed Goose, *Ind. Zool.* p. 12. pl. 11.

<sup>13.</sup>  
BLACK-BACKED  
G.

**S**IZE of a *Goose*, but of a more slender make: length two feet nine inches. Bill pale, large, curved downwards at the point; in the middle, over the nostrils, rather more forward, a large rounded fleshy excrescence, or knob, the same colour as the bill: the head, and half the neck, white, full of black dots, or short streaks; the feathers of those parts as it were ruffled or reflected; the rest of the neck, and under parts, are white, tinged with grey on the sides: the back, wings, and tail, black, bronzed with green, and inclining to blue towards the tail: legs dusky.

DESCRIPTION.

This species is very common in the island of *Ceylon*, and also inhabits the coast of *Coromandel*. *Buffon* supposes this may prove the *Goose*, called *Rassangue*, having a red *crest* on the head, found

PLACE.

VOL. III.

3 M

at

at *Madagascar* \*. As to the colour of the *crest*, or *knob*, it can be no objection: it is possible that this part may be *red* while in the living state, and grow pale on the death of the bird.

14.  
+ CANADA G.

*Anas Canadensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 198. 14.—*Phil. Transf.* lxii. p. 412.  
L'Oye sauvage de Canada, *Eris. Orn.* vi. p. 272. 4. pl. 26.—*Pl. Enl.* 346.  
L'Oie à cravate, *Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 82.  
Canada Goose, *Raii Syn.* p. 139. 10. p. 191. 9.—*Will. Orn.* p. 361. pl. 70 †.—*Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 92.—*Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 323. 6.—*Edw.* pl. 151.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 471.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is bigger than a *tame Goose*: measures three feet six inches in length: and weighs nine pounds. The bill is two inches and a half long, and black: irides hazel: the head and neck are black: under the throat is a broad white band, like a crescent, the horns passing on each side upwards to the hind head: the breast, upper part of the belly, back, and wing coverts, are dusky brown: lower part of the neck and belly, vent, and upper tail coverts, white: quills and tail black: legs dark lead-colour.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Inhabits *North America*. Found, during the summer, in *Hudson's Bay*, and parts beyond; also in *Greenland* †; and, in the summer months, in various parts of *North America*, as far as *Carolina*. Numbers breed at *Hudson's Bay*, and lay six or seven eggs; but the major part retire still farther north. Their first appearance in the *Bay* is from about the middle of *April* to about

\* *Flacourt Madag.* p. 165.

† Called by mistake *Swan-Goose*.

‡ *Faun. Groenl.*

the



the middle of *May* \*, when the inhabitants wait for them with expectation, being one of the chief articles for food, and many years kill as far as three or four thousand, which are salted and barrelled. The *Indians*, and frequently the servants of the *English*, form a row of huts, made of boughs, at a musquet-shot distance each, across the parts they are expected to pass; and, as the flock fly over, they mimic their noise so well as to stop the *Geese* in their flight; when each person, having two guns, fires the first, and directly after the second; by this means a good marksman has been known to kill two hundred in a day. In this sport they must be very cautious to secrete themselves, for the birds are very shy, and, on the least motion, fly off directly †. On their return south, which is from the middle of *August* to the middle of *October*, much havoc is made among them, but these are preserved fresh for winter store, by putting them, feathers and all, into a large hole dug in the ground, and covering them with mould; and these, during the whole time of the frosts lasting, are found perfectly sweet and good. The *Indians* at *Hudson's Bay* call them *Apistikish* ‡.

This species is now pretty common in a tame state, both on the continent and in *England*; on the *Great Canal*, at *Versailles*, hundreds are seen, mixing with the *Swans* with the greatest cordiality; and the same at *Chantilly*. In *England*, likewise, they

\* The month in which the *Geese* appear is called by the *Indians*, *Goose month*.

† *Art. Zool.*

‡ The *French*, while in possession of *Canada*, used to call these by the name of *Ouarde*, or *Bustard*; but this has lately been applied to one found in *Falkland's Isles*. See p. 440. N<sup>o</sup> 5.

are thought a great ornament to the pieces of water in many gentlemen's seats, where they are very familiar, and breed freely. The flesh of the young birds is accounted good; and the feathers equal to those of other *Geese*, inasmuch as to prove an article of commerce, much in the favour of those places where they are in sufficient numbers.

15.  
PUR-WINGED  
G.

Pl. CII.

*Anas Gambensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 195. 3.  
L'Oye de Gambie, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 283. 8.  
L'Oie armée, *Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 76?  
Gambo Goose, *Raii Syn.* p. 138. 9.—*Will. Orn.* p. 360.  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

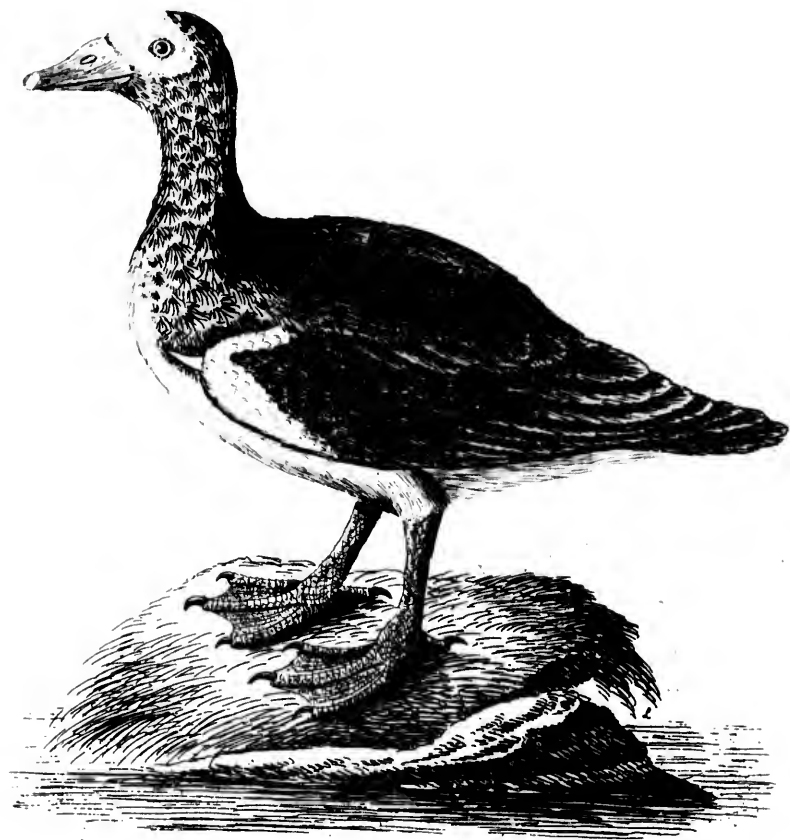
**S**IZE of the *common Goose*, but stands higher on its legs. The bill more than two inches long, of a red colour, and at the base of it a red protuberance: the cheeks and chin are white: the neck, sides of the breast, back, rump, and tail, black, inclining to purple on the back: the middle of the breast, and all the under parts, white: the outer wing coverts, the bend, and inner ridge, the same; but the rest of the wing black; on the bend a strong, sharp spur, an inch and a half long, and horn-coloured: the legs red.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Gambia*, and other parts of *Africa*. At *Senegal* is called *Hitt*\*.

*Buffon's* description of this bird (if he means what we have described above) is delivered in a very obscure and unintelligent manner. *Ray* and *Willughby's* simple description prove them to have been the only persons who had formed a right idea of the bird; for on comparing the text of the *Hist. des Oiseaux* with the

\* *Hist. des Ois.*



*Spur-winged Goose.*

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plates in the *Planches Enluminees*\*, we plainly see that they are only the *Egyptian Goose* in different stages of life. We must here confess, that our better knowledge of this bird is solely owing to a specimen in the *Leverian Museum*, from which our figure was taken; and perhaps is the only one extant in our *Museums*, according to our own observations, or those of our friends.

Anas Ægyptiaca, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 197. 10.

L'Oye d'Égypte, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 284. 9. pl. 27.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 79.

pl. 4.—*Pl. Enl.* 379. 982. 983.

Gambo Goose, *Will. Orn.* pl. 71 †.

The Ganfer, *Albin*, ii. pl. 93.

*Lew. Mus.*

16.  
+ EGYPTIAN  
G.

**S**IZE of the *common Goose*: length two feet three inches. The bill two inches long, and red; nostrils dusky; tip black: irides yellowish white: eye-lids reddish: on each side of the head a large rufous chestnut spot, in the middle of which the eyes are placed: the crown, and the rest of the head and throat, are for the most part white, the last a little spotted with chestnut: the neck, for about two parts of its length, is pale chestnut, growing of a much deeper colour at the lower part: the upper parts of the back and scapulars are of a brownish red, crossed with numerous dusky lines: back and rump black: the lower part of the neck before, the breast, the sides, and thighs, very pale ru-

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Pl. Enl.* 982, 983.—*Willughby's* figure likewise by no means answers to his description of the bird.—See *Orn.* pl. 71. referred to by this author.

† This is plainly the *Egyptian Goose*, though the index refers it to the *Spur-winged*; but in the last the knobs are not of half the length of those of the first, nor are they sharp at the points.

fous,

fous, crossed with numerous dusky lines: on the breast a large spot of a deep chesnut-colour: the belly is white: the under tail coverts yellowish: the wing coverts are white; the greater ones nearest the body crossed at the ends with black; and those farthest from it black: the greater quills are black, and, except the five first, edged with green gold: the secondaries margined with chesnut: on the bend of the wing a blunt spur half an inch in length: the tail as the first quills: the legs red: claws dusky.

## FEMALE.

The *female* differs: the chesnut patch round the eye is smaller: the chin white: the chesnut patch on the breast smaller, if not wholly wanting: the lesser wing coverts white; the others pale ash-colour, with darker margins; the lower order edged with white, forming a bar on the wing: scapulars and second quills much inclined to chesnut: in other things resembles the *male*.

## PLACE.

This species inhabits *Egypt*, and other parts of *Africa*; and is sufficiently common at the *Cape of Good Hope*, from whence numbers have been brought into *England*; and are now not uncommon in gentlemen's ponds in many parts of this kingdom, being an admired and beautiful species.

16.

VAR. A.

L'Oie sauvage du Cap de Bon Esperance, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 220.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is the size of the *Egyptian Goose*, of which it appears to be a variety. The bill is greyish, tinged with black at the point: irides yellow: the head, neck, belly, and vent, grey: the eye surrounded with a naked skin of a chesnut-colour: on the breast is a large black spot: the back, wings, and rump, are chesnut: on the edge of the wing are some white feathers: the tail is black: legs red.

*Anser ruficollis*, *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 21. t. 4.  
 Red-breasted Goose, *Art. Zool.* p. 571. C.  
*Lev. Mus.*

17.  
 RED-BREASTED  
 G.

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Canada Goose*: length twenty-one inches: breadth three feet ten inches: weight three pounds troy. Bill small, brown; nail black: irides yellow brown: round the eyes fringed with brown: fore part of the head, and crown, black, passing backwards in a narrow stripe quite to the back: forehead and cheeks sprinkled with white: between the bill and eye an oval large spot of white, separated from the white of the forehead by a line of black: chin and throat black: behind the eye white, passing down on each side the neck, and ending in a point; the middle of this white is rufous; the rest of the neck deep rufous: on the breast is a narrow band of white feathers with black ends, forming a band of white and another of black: belly white: sides striped with black: back and wings black, the last even with the tail: greater wing coverts tipped with grey: upper and under tail coverts white: legs black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This is a most elegant species, and breeds in the northern parts of *Russia*, from the river *Ob* to the *Lena*; retires *south* in *autumn*. Frequents the *Caspian Sea*, from whence it returns to the north in small flocks as the summer comes on\*. Supposed to winter in *Persia*. One of these was shot near *London* in the beginning of the severe frost of the year 1766: another taken alive in *Yorkshire*, near *Wycliffe*, about the same time; this soon became very tame and familiar, was kept among other *Ducks* in a pond;

\* *Dec. Russ.* ii. p. 19.

but

but though it associated freely with them, and seemed partial to one of them, never produced any young. This information I received from Mr. *Tunstall*, in whose neighbourhood it was taken, and in whose *Museum* the first is in high preservation; the last lived till the present year, when it lost its life by an accident. The above gentleman likewise mentioned a third, which was shot in this kingdom. This species is highly esteemed for the table, being quite free from any fishy taste\*.

18.  
RUDDY G.

*casarca*, *Lin. Syst.* iii. p. 224.

*Ar. rutila*, *N. Com. Petr.* xiv. p. 579. 4. t. 22. fig. 1.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 167.  
Collared Duck, *Gent. Mag.* xlii. p. 161. pl. in ditto?

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is larger than a *Mallard*, almost equal to the *Muscovy Duck*; though it seems even larger than it really is, from the length of wing, and standing high on its legs. Bill black: irides yellowish brown: eye-lids, and just round the eye, blackish: top of the head, and nape, white: forehead, cheeks, and throat, yellowish: fore part of the neck ferruginous, encircled with a collar of black, inclining to deep rufous on the throat: breast and sides pale rufous: belly obscure: vent deep rufous: beginning of the back pale; lower part of the back undulated hoary and brown, not very distinct: rump and tail greenish black, the last rounded in shape: prime quills black; secondaries edged with violet green; and some of the inner ones with ferruginous: second wing coverts, and whole base of the wing, white: legs long, and black.

\* *Arch. Zool.*



The *female* chiefly differs in wanting the black collar round the neck.

This comes very near the *Egyptian Goose*, but is really a distinct species, and is found in all the southern parts of *Russia* and *Siberia* in plenty. Seldom seen farther north than 55 degrees; but always in the greatest plenty the more *southward*. In *winter* migrates into *India*; returns northward in spring\*. Makes the nest in the craggy banks of the *Volga*, and other rivers, or in the hollows of the deserted hillocks of *Marmots*; making it after the manner of the *Sheldrake*, and is said to form burrows for itself in the manner of that bird. Has been known also to lay in an *hollow tree*, lining the nest with its own feathers. Is monogamous: the *male* and *female* sit in turns. The eggs like those of the *common Duck*. When the young come forth the mother will often carry them from the place of hatching to the water with the bill. Have been attempted to be domesticated, by rearing the young under *tame Ducks*, but without success, as they ever are wild, effecting their escape the first opportunity; and if the old ones are taken and confined, they lay the eggs in a dispersed manner, and never sit †. The voice not unlike the note of a *clarinet*, while flying; at other times cries like a *Peacock*, especially when kept tame; and now and then *clucks* like a *Hen*. Very choice of its mate, for if the *male* is killed the *female* will not leave the gunner till she has been two or three times shot at. The flesh is thought very good food.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* *Dec. Russ. i. p. 417.*—Always seen in pairs, *Id. 464.* † *Id.*

19.  
GREY-HEADED  
G.L'Oie sauvage à tête grise de la Côte de Coromandel, *Sen. Voy. Ind.* ii.  
p. 220 ?Grey-headed Duck, *Brown Ill.* pl. 41. 42.  
*Lew. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than the *Brent Goose*. Bill dusky: head and neck pale grey: cheeks white: breast, belly, and back, bright ferruginous, marked with darker semicircular lines: wing coverts white: second quills green; prime ones black: vent orange, crossed with a band of black: tail and legs black.

## FEMALE.

The *female* differs in having no white on the cheeks, and the colour in general being less bright. One of these in the *Leverian Museum* has the whole of the head and neck deep ash-colour: there are also two others, but in neither of them is the ferruginous part of the plumage striated.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*; and (if the same with that described by *Sonnerat*) is met with also on the coast of *Coromandel* \*. Among Sir *Joseph Banks's* drawings I find one similar to, if not the same with the above: the length about twenty inches. It inhabits the mountains of the *Cape*, and is called *Bergenten* by the *Dutch*. The above species seems much allied to the last.

20.  
MOUNTAIN G.Hill or Mountain Goose, *Kolb. Cap.* ii. p. 139.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE larger than the *tame Goose*. The wing feathers, and those of the head, of a bright red shining green.

\* He expressly calls it the *grey-headed Duck*, yet says, that the head and upper parts are deep dirty rufous-colour: breast and belly the same, but paler: part of the wing white: quills silky green for half their length, the rest black.

Inhabits

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, where it keeps mostly on the hills, and feeds on *grass* and *herbs*.

PLACE.

Anas Anser, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 197. 9.—*Faun. Succ.* N° 214.—*Brun.* N° 55.—*Muller*, N° 112.—*Kram. El.* p. 338. 4. α.—*Frisch.* pl. 155.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 166.

21.  
GREY-LAG G.

L'Oye sauvage, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 265. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 30. pl. 2.—*Pl. Enl.* 985.

Wild Goose, *Raii Syn.* p. 136. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 358. N° 2. pl. 69.—*Albin*, i. pl. 90.

Grey-Lag Goose, *Raii Syn.* p. 138. A. 3.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 266.—*Arã. Zool.* N° 473.

Lev. Mus.

**T**HE *Wild Goose*, or *Grey-Lag*, weighs ten pounds: the length two feet nine inches: breadth five feet. The bill is large and elevated, yellowish flesh-colour, with the nail white: the head and neck are cinereous, mixed with dirty yellow: neck striated downwards: back and primaries dusky, the last tipped with black; shafts white: secondaries black, edged with white: lesser coverts dusky, edged with white: breast and belly whitish, clouded with ash-colour: rump and vent white: middle feathers of the tail dusky, tipped and edged with white; the outmost almost entirely white: legs flesh-coloured: claws black\*.

DESCRIPTION.

This species inhabits the *fens* of *England*; and it is believed does not migrate, as in many countries on the continent; as they are not only met with in the summer, but also known to breed in *Lincolnshire*, *Cambridgeshire*, and other places. Have seven or eight young, which are often taken, and easily become tame. They however unite into flocks during the *winter* season, as

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.\* *Arã. Zool.*

3 N 2

numbers

numbers are met with together. On the continent they are migratory, changing place in large flocks, often five hundred or more: in this case the flock is *triangular* in shape, with one point foremost; and as the *Goose* which is first is tired soonest, it has been seen to drop behind, and another to take his place. In very small flocks, however, they are sometimes seen to follow one another in a direct line. *Geese* seem to be general inhabitants of the globe; are met with in *Iceland*, and on the continent, from *Lapland* to the *Cape of Good Hope* \*. Are frequent in *Arabia* †, *Persia*, and *China*, as well as indigenous to *Japan* ‡; and on the *American* continent, from *Hudson's Bay* to *South Carolina* §. Our voyagers also met with them in the straits of *Magalbaen* ||, *Port Egmont* in *Falkland Isles* \*\*, and *Terra del Fuego* ††. Also in *New Holland*, though not at *New Zealand*, as we find *Captain Cook* making the inhabitants a present of a pair in order to breed.

We believe that this is the sort called at *Hudson's Bay*, *Miskubay* *Nesscock*, or *Grey Goose*, weighing about nine pounds. They breed in the plains along the coast: moult in *July*, and are knocked on the head by the inhabitants, as they cannot then fly; though some are saved alive, and fed on *corn*. They depart south in *September* ††.

\* *Kolben.* † *Forschal*, p. 3. N° 6; called *Uas araki.* ‡ *Kämpfer.*

§ *Kalm Trav.* || *Hawkesf. Voy.* ii. p. 31. \*\* *Id.* p. 65.

†† *Cook's Voy.* iv. p. 43.

‡‡ It is probably this sort that *Kalm* mentions the taming of by the *Americans*, taking the chance of shooting them in the wing. These will often grow tame, though old birds, and have been kept for a dozen years; but never familiarize with the *same* ones, nor lay eggs.—*Trav.* i. p. 209.

*Anas Anser domesticus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 197. g. β.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 114. β.—

*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 69.—*Kram. El.* p. 338. 4. β.—*Frisch.* pl. 157.

L'Oye domestique, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 262. 1.

Tame Goose, *Raii Syn.* p. 136. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 358. 1. pl. 75.

*Lev. Mus.*

21.  
VAR. A.  
+ TAME  
GOOSE.

**T**HIS is the *Grey-Lag Goose* in a state of domestication, and from which it varies in colour, though much less so than either the *Mallard* or *Cock*, being ever more or less verging to grey; though in all cases the whiteness of the vent, and upper tail coverts, is manifest: frequently found quite white, especially the *males*; and doubts have arisen, which of the two colours should have the preference in point of eating.

DESCRIPTION.

*Tame Geese* are no where seen in greater quantities than in the *fens of Lincolnshire*, many persons keeping no less than a *thousand* breeders. The uses of the *quills* and *feathers* are too well known throughout *Europe* \* to be particularly noticed: for the sake of these the birds are stripped while alive, once in the year for the first, and no less than five times for the last: the first plucking is about *Lady-Day*, for both *quills* and *feathers*; the other four between that and *Michaelmas*, for feathers only: in general the birds are no considerable sufferers, though sometimes, if the cold weather should come on, numbers die in consequence. The possessors of these, except in the apparently cruel usage of

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* In the countries bordering on the *Levant*, and throughout *Asia*, the use of *Goose-feathers* is utterly unknown; we find *matrasses* stuffed with *wool*, *camel-hair*, or *cotton*, instead. *Pliny*, indeed, mentions the use of *bolsters* of *feathers* to lay the head upon, in his time; but their being put to this use now is not certain.

plucking

knowing them, treat them with sufficient kindness, lodging them in the same room with themselves. During their sitting each bird has its allotted space, in rows of *wicker pens*, placed one above another; and it is said, that the person who takes charge of them (called a *Gozzard*, or *Goose-berd*) twice in a day drives the whole to water, and bringing them back to their habitations, places every bird in its respective nest, without missing one\*.

It is scarcely credible what numbers of *Geese* are driven from the distant counties to *London* for sale, frequently two or three thousand in a drove †.

The common price of *Geese*, in *Wiltshire*, is regulated by that of *mutton*, both being the same by the pound, without the feathers. The usual weight of a fine *Goose* is fifteen or sixteen pounds; but it is scarce credible how far this may be increased by cramming them with *bean-meal*, and other fattening diet. The victims destined for this surfeit are by some nailed to the floor by the *webs* of the *feet*, which causes no pain, and is meant to prevent the least possibility of action: to which, we are told, the *French* add the refinement of putting out their eyes ‡; but what end this last piece of barbarity is meant to serve, is hard to conjecture. To what weight they arrive in *France* is not said; but we have been well informed, that *twenty-eight* or even *thirty* pounds, is no uncommon thing in *England*.

\* See *Tour in Scotland*, 8vo. p. 8.—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 572.

† A drove of above 9,000 *Geese* passed through *Chelmsford*, in the way to *London*, from *Suffolk*.—See *St. James's Chronicle*, Sept. 2, 1783.

‡ They are crammed in *France* with a kind of *paste* made of fattening ingredients, and they also put out their eyes; by which means they grow fat in fifteen days, or three weeks, and become very delicate.—*Salerno Orn.* p. 407.

The

The *Goose* in general breeds only once in a year, but will frequently have two hatches in a season, if well kept. The time of sitting is about thirty days. They will also produce eggs sufficient for three broods, if they are taken away in succession. It is said to be very long-lived, as we have authority for their arriving at no less than a *hundred years* \*.

*Anas erythropus*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 116. (the female).—*Brun.* N° 53.—*Muller*, N° 113.—*Kram. El.* p. 339. 6.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 166.

*L'Oye sauvage du Nord*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 269. 3.

—*rieuse*, *Bis. Ois.* ix. p. 81.

Laughing Goose, *Edw.* pl. 153.

White-fronted Goose, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 268. pl. 94. 1. (the head).—*Art.* *Zool.* N° 476.

*Lev. Mus.*

<sup>22.</sup>  
WHITE-FRONT-  
ED G.

**SIZE** of the *Grey-Lag*: length two feet four inches: weight five pounds. The bill is yellowish red, elevated at the base; the nail at the tip white: the forehead, and all round the base of the bill, white: the head, neck, and upper parts, are for the most part dark brown, with a little mixture of ash-colour on the wings: the belly and under parts white, which surrounds the rump likewise: the two first marked with black spots: legs the colour of the bill: claws very pale.

DESCRIPTION.

This species is found in the fenny parts of *England*, in small flocks, in the winter season, but migrates before the end of *March*. In respect to this country, are not plentiful.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

In summer inhabits the north of *Europe* and *Asia*; at times

\* See *Willughby*.—*Hist. des Ois.* &c.

pretty frequent in *Siberia*, and the *East of Russia* \*. Is also common in the summer at *Hudson's Bay*, where it is called, *Sasajquepethesue*; and very numerous along with other sorts †.

<sup>23.</sup>  
+ BEAN G.

Bean-Goose, *Br. Zool.* ii. N<sup>o</sup> 267.—*Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 462.  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH two feet seven inches: extent four feet eleven: weight six pounds and a half. The bill small, much compressed near the end, whitish, and sometimes pale red in the middle; and black at the base and nail: head and neck cinereous brown, tinged with ferruginous: breast and belly dirty white, clouded with cinereous: sides and scapulars dark ash-colour, edged with white: the back of a plain ash-colour: coverts of the tail white: lesser coverts of the wings light grey, nearly white: the middle deeper, tipped with white: primaries and secondaries grey, tipped with black: feet and legs flesh-colour: claws black.

The above are the common colours and dimensions of the *Bean-Goose*, as Mr. *Pennant* has thus described it: but a specimen in my possession varies both in weight and size, as well as in being somewhat differing in plumage: the length of mine is full three feet: weight seven pounds five ounces: bill, from the nostrils to the nail, deep brownish red: lesser wing coverts grey; the greater the same, tipped with white: second quills as the last, but tipped and margined with white: greater quills plain dusky black: legs dull brownish red: claws black: in other things it answers to the description in the *British Zoology*.

\* *Arch. Zool.*

† Mr. *Hutchins.*



This species inhabits *England* in the winter season: comes into *Lincolnshire* and *Yorkshire* in autumn \*, and departs in *May*. Are apt to alight in the *corn-fields*, and feed much on the *green wheat*. Breed in great numbers in *Lewis*, one of the *Hebrides*; and no doubt likewise in such places as other *Wild Geese* are found, being not till lately distinguished from them. My specimen was sent out of *Suffolk*. Observed also at *Hudson's Bay* †.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Bering Goose, *Arct. Zool.* N° 475.

**S**IZE of the *Wild Goose*. At the base of the bill a yellow excrescence, radiated in the middle with blueish black feathers: round the ears a greenish white space: eyes black, encircled with yellow, and rayed with black: back, fore part of the neck, and belly, white: wings black: hind part of the neck blueish.

<sup>24.</sup>  
BERING G.  
DESCRIPTION.

Observed by *Steller*, in *July*, on the *Isle of Bering*. The natives pursue them in boats, and kill them, at the time of moulting; at other times hunt them on land, with *dogs*; and, not unfrequently, catch them in pits covered with *grass* ‡.

PLACE.

Gulaund Duck, *Arct. Zool.* p. 572. E.

**S**IZE between a *Goose* and *Duck*. Bill narrow: head of a mallard green: breast and belly white.

<sup>25.</sup>  
GULAUND D.  
DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the morasses of *Iceland*. Lays from seven to nine eggs, and is a scarce species. The *Icelanders* call it *Gulaund* §.

PLACE.

\* Among these some have been observed quite white.—*Arct. Zool.*

† *Id.*

‡ *Descr. Kamtsch.* p. 159.

§ *Arct. Zool.*

26.  
+ BERNACLE.

*Anas erythropus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 197. 11.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 116. (the male).—*Frisch.* pl. 189.

La Bernache, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 300. 14.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 93. pl. 5.—*Pl. Enl.* 855.

Bernacle, or Clakis, *Raii Syn.* p. 137. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 359.—*Phil. Trans.* ii. p. 853.—*Gerard. Herb.* p. 1587.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 269.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 479.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH two feet: breadth four. Bill very short, less than an inch and a half in length, and black, crossed with a flesh-coloured spot on each side: irides brown: the forehead, half the crown, the sides of the head, chin, and throat, are white: from the bill to the eye a black streak: the rest of the head, neck, and beginning of the back, black: breast and under parts, sides of the vent, and upper tail coverts, white: thighs mottled dusky and white: round the knee black: back the same, the ends of the feathers margined with white: wing coverts, and scapulars, blue grey; the ends black, fringed with white at the tip: rump plain black: quills the same, edged with blue grey, except towards the end: tail five inches and a half long, and black: legs dusky black.

PLACE.

This species is not uncommon on many of the *northern* and *western* coasts of this kingdom, in *winter*; but is scarce in the *south*, and only seen in inclement seasons. Depart our island in *February*, and retire *north* to breed; at which time they frequent the north of *Russia*, *Lapland*, *Norway*, and *Iceland*. In *America* it is now and then met with, in *Hudson's Bay*.

This is the species of which so many authors have handed down

down to us the natural history, under the name of *Tree Goose*, and *Clakis* \*, supposing it to originate from old *decayed wood*, and that it came out of the *shell* called a *Barnacle* †, which is found sticking to old wood; and gravely say, that the tail of the young one, not yet come to perfection, may be seen sticking out of the shell ‡. But this opinion, like many other ancient vulgar errors, is now exploded; as it is well known that the bird is hatched, and bred, like all others of the *Duck* genus.

Anas Bernicla, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 198. 13.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 115.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 84.—*Brun.* N° 52.—*Frisch.* t. 156.—*Muller,* N° 115.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 41.

Le Cravant, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 304. 16. pl. 31.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 87.—*Pl. Enl.* 342.

Brent Goose, *Kaii Syn.* p. 137. A. 6.—*Will. Orn.* p. 360. pl. 69.—*Albin,* i. pl. 93.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 270.—*Aræ. Zool.* N° 478.

*Lev. Mus.*

27.  
+ BRENT.

**L**ESS than the *Barnacle*. Bill one inch and a half long, and black: irides hazel: the head, neck, and upper part of the breast, black: on each side of the neck a large patch of white and black mixed: the lower part of the breast, the scapulars, and

DESCRIPTION.

\* See *Phil. Trans.*—*Gerard. Herb.*—*Camden Brit.* 1695. p. 941.—*Will. Orn.* p. 359.

† *Lepas anatifera.* *Lin.*—Figures of the shell may be seen in *Argenw. Conch.* t. 30. f. F. G.—*List. Conch.* t. 440. f. 283.—*Ger. Herb.* p. 1587. ch. 171. In this last are rude figures both of the *shell* and *bird*.

‡ Authors also further relate this of a certain *tree*, the leaves of which, if they fell on land, became *birds*; if on the water, *fishes*.—See *Baubin. Pin.* p. 514. III.

wing coverts, ash-colour, clouded with a darker shade: vent, and upper and under tail coverts, white: the tail itself dusky black, and a little rounded in shape: legs reddish black.

## FEMALE.

The *female* differs in having the plumage less bright; and in young *birds* the white on the sides of the neck is small, or wholly deficient\*.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

These birds, like the *Bernacles*, frequent our coasts in *winter*; and are particularly plenty, at times, on those of *Holland* and *Ireland*, where they are taken in nets placed across the rivers †. In some seasons have resorted to the coasts of *Picardy*, in *France*, in such prodigious flocks as to prove a pest to the inhabitants, especially in the winter of the year 1740, when these birds destroyed all the *corn* near the *sea-coasts*, by tearing it up by the roots; a general war was for this reason declared against them, and carried on in earnest, by knocking them on the head with *clubs*; but their numbers were so prodigious, that this availed but little: nor were the inhabitants relieved from this scourge till the *north* wind, which had brought them, ceased to blow, when they took leave ‡.

They easily become tame, and, being fatted, are thought to be a delicate food. They breed pretty far north §, returning *southward* in *autumn*. Fly in the shape of a wedge, like the *Wild Geese*, with great clamour. Called in *Schetland*, *Horra Geese*, from being found in that Sound ||. Are common also in *America*: fre-

\* Such is the *Rat* or *Road Goose* of *Willughby*. See *Orn.* p. 361. pl. 76.—*Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 302. called *La petite Bernache*.

† *Br. Zool.*

‡ *Hist. des Ois.*

§ In *Greenland*, where they frequent the northern parts in summer, migrating in flocks to the southern in winter.—*Faun. Groenl.*

|| *Art. Zool.*

quent in *Hudson's Bay*: breed in the islands, and along the coast, but never fly inland: feed about high-water mark: pass the winter in the *southern* parts, as in *Europe*. Their food consists of *plants*, such as the *small bistort* \* and *black-berried beatb* †, *sea-worms*, *berries*, and the like. In one we opened, the stomach was full of *grafs*. Are apt to have a fishy taste, but are in general thought good food. The same *fable* has been told of this bird as of the *Bernacle*, in respect to its being bred from trees. Called at *Hudson's Bay*, *Wetba nay pa weew*.

*Anas cœrulescens*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 198. 12.

L'Oye sauvage de la Baye de Hudson, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 275. 5.

L'Oie des Esquimaux, *Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 80.

Blue-winged Goose, *Edw.* pl. 152.—*Ar&.* *Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 474.

*Lev. Mus.*

28.  
BLUE-WINGED  
G.

**T**HIS is rather less than the *tame Goose*. The bill is red: irides deep chocolate: crown of the head yellowish, appearing as if tinged: the rest of the head and neck white, the last spotted all the way down at the back part with black: the lower part of the neck, all round the breast, sides under the wings, and back, dark brown, palest on the breast: wing and tail coverts pale blueish ash-colour: scapulars and tail striped white and grey: greater quills dusky: belly, thighs, and vent, white: legs red.

The *female* has the upper mandible black; base of the lower lead-colour, with the tip black: forehead white: between the

DESCRIPTION.

FEMALE.

\* *Polygonum viviparum*. *Lin.*

† *Empetrum nigrum*. *Lin.*

bill

bill and eye blackish : the inner half of each tail feather white, the outer black.

## PLACE.

These inhabit *America* ; found about the southern settlements of *Hudson's Bay*. In summer most numerous about *Albany Fort*. Migrate according to the season, like many of the *Duck* kind. Known there by the name of *Catb catue We We* \*.

29.  
← EIDER D.

*Anas mollissima*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 198. 15.—*Faun. Succ.* N° 117.—*Brun.* N° 66.—*Id. Monogr.* pl. 1, 2.—*Muller*, N° 116.

L'Oye à duvet, ou l'Eider, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 294. pl. 29. 30.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 103. pl. 6.—*Pl. Enl.* 209. (male.) 208. (female.)

Great black and white Duck, *Edw.* pl. 98. (male and female.)

Eider, or Cuthbert, Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 141. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 362. § i. and ii. pl. 76.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 271. pl. 95.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 480.—*Tour in Scoll.* 8vo. p. 35.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

## MALE.

**T**HIS is less than a *Goose*, and one foot ten inches in length. The bill two inches long, and black ; the feathers on each side of it come very forward almost to the nostrils : the top of the head, taking in the eyes, is black, and continued in a line of the same on each side, where the feathers project on the bill : below the nape, on each side of the neck, the colour is pale *pea-green* : the rest of the head, neck, breast, and back, wing coverts, and scapulars, are white ; the last curved at the ends, and hang over the quills, which are black ; as are also the tail and under parts from the breast : the legs are of a dull green.

This is the description of an old *male*, which does not come to the complete dress till the fourth year. In the first, the back is

\* *Mt. Hutchins.*

white, and the usual parts, except the crown, black; but the rest of the body is variegated with white and black.

In the second year the neck and breast are spotted black and white: and the crown black.

In the third, the colours are nearly as when in full plumage, but less vivid, and a few spots of black still remaining on the neck: the crown black, and bifid at the back part.

The full-grown *males* also vary a little, some of them having the base of the wings, and middle of the back, black: one with this last character is in my possession.

The *female* weighs three pounds and a half. Has a bill like that of the *male*: general colour of the plumage reddish brown, barred across with black: hind part of the neck marked with longitudinal dusky streaks: on the wings two bars of white: belly deep brown, indistinctly marked with black: tail dusky: legs black.

This sex likewise varies in some specimens, having several spots of white in the body: others with the neck and belly ash-coloured, and the lines on the wings obscure, and in some few no traces of them left.

The *young* of both sexes are the same, being covered with a kind of hairy down: throat and breast whitish: and a cinereous line from the bill through the eyes to the hind head.

This species frequents the *northern* region, even to the highest latitudes yet discovered. In this island it is scarce ever met with; but is found in the *Western Isles of Scotland*, and on the *Farn Isles*; in these last it breeds, and is said to lay seldom more than five eggs\*.

\* They must now and then lay as far as eight; for it has been observed, that no less than sixteen have been found in one nest, with two *females*, who agree remarkably well together.—*Von Troil. Icel. p. 144.*

FEMALE.

YOUNG.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

on

on the ground, of a pale green colour, and glossy; which the *female* secures from cold in a bed of *fine down*, plucked from her breast. This *down* is of the lightest and warmest nature of any thing yet known\*: the natives, who know its value, take care to plunder the nests, taking away both the *down* and *eggs*: when the *Duck* lays again, furnishing a second parcel of *down*, her last stock; for if she is robbed a second time, the *male* must supply the warm covering; but if a third theft be committed she will wholly desert the place.

In *America* this bird is found as far south as *New York*; and breeds on the desert isles of *New England*; but most common every where to the *north*. Are said to be constant to the same breeding-places, and that a pair has been observed to occupy the same nest for twenty years together. Their food is *shells*, for which they dive to great depths. Very numerous in the *Esquimaux* lands; but less so in the middle settlements. Called by the first *Mettek*. In *Greenland* are known by the same name †. The

\* The quantity of *down* found in one nest more than filled the *crown* of an *hat*, yet weighed no more than *three quarters of an ounce*. *Br. Zool.*—Three pounds of this *down* may be compressed into a space scarce bigger than one's *fish*; yet is afterwards so dilatable as to fill a *quilt five feet square*. *Salern. Orn.* p. 416.—That found in the *nests* is most valued, and termed *live down*; it is infinitely more elastic than that plucked from the *dead bird*, which is little esteemed in *Iceland*. The best sort is sold at *forty-five fish* per pound, when cleansed, and at *sixteen* when not cleansed. There are generally exported every year, on the Company's account, *fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds*, of both sorts, exclusive of what is privately exported by foreigners. In 1750 the *Iceland Company* sold as much in quantity of this article as amounted to *three thousand seven hundred and forty-five banco-dollars*, besides what was sent directly to *Gluckstadt*.—*Von Troil.* p. 146.

† *Crantz. Hist. Greenl.*

natives



natives kill them on the water with *darts*, striking them the moment they appear after diving; and know the place from their being preceded by the rising of bubbles. The flesh is said to be much valued. Are said to live to a very great age, and at this period to become quite grey\*.

*Anas spectabilis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 195. 5.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 112.—*Mus. Ad.*

*Fr.* ii. p. 25.—*Muller*, N° 108.

Le Canard de la Baye de Hudson, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 365. 15.

——— à tête grise, *Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 253.

Grey-headed Duck, *Edw.* pl. 154.

King Duck, *Arch. Zool.* N° 481.

*Lev. Mus.*

30.  
KING D.

**S**IZE between a *Duck* and a *Goose*: length near two feet. The bill almost two inches long, and of an orange-colour; on the upper mandible is a semicircular ridged protuberance, compressed on the sides and flat on the top, where it is divided into two; the elevated parts are of a velvet black, passing on each side in a line to the eyes: the crown of the head, and nape, are of an elegant pale ash-colour: at the base of the upper mandible, the feathers are *pea-green*, passing backwards on each side the neck, and taking in half the eye: beneath this, and round to the chin, dirty white, but the green and white blend themselves, the last losing itself by degrees in the other: under the chin are two black streaks, meeting in a point at top, and diverging as they advance downwards, like the letter V inverted: the rest of the neck, and breast, are whitish: the middle of the back, the

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Arch. Zool.*

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whole

whole of the belly, and vent, black : wings dusky, on the middle of the coverts white : all the quills black : the secondaries curve downwards over the quills ; the shafts deep ferruginous ; on each side of the outer ones a patch of white : tail cuneiform, short, black : legs black brown.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is less : the gibbous part of the bill not so big, nor so high-coloured ; but the feathery ridge on the top is broader : the colour of both bill and legs is more dull, inclining to brown : the whole plumage brown, the middle of each feather black : the head and neck palest : the throat inclining much to brown : the belly, the fourteen first quills, and the adjoining coverts, are brownish ; the six next are tipped with white, hence is produced a line of white on the wing : tail as the quills.

The young *males*, like the *females*, do not get the compressed gibbosity of the bill, nor the colour of the plumage, till advanced years.

One in the *Levesian Museum*, which we suspect to be the *young male*, has the bill of a dusky red, nail black ; the elevation at the base much less considerable : head and neck brownish ash-colour : top of the head streaked with a few white lines at the back part : body and wings dull black : on the middle of the wing coverts a large patch of white, as in the *male*, and another in the middle of the back : legs reddish brown.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This beautiful species is found at *Hudson's Bay*. In plenty at *Churchill River*, in 59 degrees north latitude, where the birds remain so long as the water is unfrozen. Scarce at *York Fort*. Build on the sides of *ponds* and *rivers* ; the nest made of *sticks* and *moss*, and lined with *feathers* from the breast, as in the *Eider Duck*. The eggs are four or five in number, whitish, and as

large as those of the *Goose*. The young fly in *July*. The food chiefly consists of *worms* and *grafs*. Known by the name of *Mis se sheep* \*. In winter sometimes is met with as far *south* as *New York*. Is common in *Greenland*; and seems very much of the nature of the last species, producing *down* equally valuable, and has much the same manners as that bird. The flesh is accounted excellent, and the crude *gibbous* part of the *bill* a great delicacy. The skins are sewed together, and make warm garments. The natives kill them with *darts*, and use the following method to succeed:—A number of men in canoes, falling in with a flock while swimming, on a sudden set up a shouting, making as much noise as they can; on which, the birds being too much frightened to fly away, dive under the water; but, as the place at which they are to rise again is known by the bubbling of the water above, the hunters follow them up as close as may be; and after acting this three or four times over, the birds become so fatigued as to be easily killed †. This species is found also on the coast of *Norway*, and has been killed in the *Orknies* ‡. Is pretty frequent in the north of *Siberia* and *Kamtshatka*.

\* *Mr. Hutchins.*† *Faun. Groenl.*‡ *Arct. Zool.*

31.  
MUSCOVY D.

*Anas moschatus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 199. 16.—*Faun. Succ.* N° 118.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 85.—*Frisch*, pl. 180.

Le Canard Musqué, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 313. 3.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 162. pl. 9. (female.)—*Pl. Enl.* 989.

*Anas Sylvestris Brasiliensis*, *Raii Syn.* p. 148. 1\*.

*Ipeca guacu*, *Id.* p. 149. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 383. pl. 62.

Muscovy Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 150. 3.—191. 11.

—————, Cairo Duck, Guinea Duck, Indian Duck, *Will. Orn.* p. 381. 382.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 97. 98.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**B**IGGER than the *Wild Duck*: length two feet. Bill two inches long, and red, except about the nostrils and tip, where it is brown: the eyes are surrounded with a naked skin, which is warted and red: the crown of the head is black: the sides of it, the throat, and fore part of the neck, white, varied with black: the lower part of the neck, breast, sides, lower belly, and thighs, brown, a little mixed with white: the back and rump brown, glossed with green gold: the upper part of the belly white: the three first quills are white; the nine next dusky brown; the rest brown, edged outwardly and tipped with green gold: the tail consists of twenty feathers, the outer one on each side is white, the others green gold: the legs red.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is less, but not greatly differing in colour: the carunculated space about the head much smaller in circumference, and less vivid in colour.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is sufficiently known, being pretty common in a

\* *Ray's* bird was wholly black, glossed with green, except the wing coverts, which were white: such an one is now in the *Hunterian Museum*. I observed in this specimen a short black *tubercle* at the bend of the wing. This bird came from *Cayenne*.

domesticated state in almost every nation: where it originally came from is not so easy to determine, by many supposed to be *Brazil*\*, as *Marcgrave* and other authors have described it as belonging to that part of the world; as also the same bird with a white plumage †, which is no uncommon thing to be seen also in our menageries, where it multiplies much. The eggs are rounder than those of a *Duck*, and in young birds frequently incline to green. They are esteemed, as they lay more eggs, and sit oftener, than other *Ducks*. In an unconfined state, make the nest on the stumps of old trees; and perch during the heat of the day on the branches of such as are well clothed with leaves. Are naturally very wild, though when kept tame are sufficiently docile; and the male will not unfrequently associate and produce a mongrel breed with the *common Ducks*. The name of *Muscovy Duck*, given to them, was on the supposition of their being natives of that country; but they have rather been so called from their exhaling a *musky* odour ‡, which proceeds from the *gland* placed on the *rump* in common with other birds. Their flesh is thought very good, and the breed ought to be encouraged, as there is more flesh on it than the *common Duck*, and of a very high flavour, and the bird withal as hardy as any other species.

*Anas ruficollis*, Scop. *Ann. i. N° 81.*

**S**IZE of the *Mallard*. Bill black: head and neck rufous: breast black: back variegated with lines of brown, tending backwards: wing plain cinereous brown: tail short, not longer than the wings when closed: legs black.

Native place not mentioned.

\* These birds are met with wild about the *lake Baikal*, in *Asia*.—Mr. *Pennant*.

† *Ipeca guacu*. *Ray*.—One of these is in the *Leverian Museum*. † *Ray*.

*Anas*

32.  
RUFOUS-NECK-  
ED D.

DESCRIPTION.

33.  
WHITE-HEAD-  
ED D.

*Anas leucocephala*, Scop. *Ann.* i. N<sup>o</sup> 79.  
White-headed Duck, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 254?

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Mallard*. Bill broad, furrowed at the base, and of a pale blue: head white; crown black: collar the same\*: breast chestnut brown, variegated at the lower part with transverse black lines: belly grey, marked with small black spots: back rufous: wings the same, but paler, marked with lines and dots of brown: quills and tail brown.

## PLACE.

In the Museum of *Count Tessin*. From whence unknown. If the bird quoted above, of *Shaw*, is found in *Barbary*.

34.  
GEORGIA D.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH twenty inches. Bill two inches, turning up a little at the end; colour yellow; edges and tip dusky black: irides reddish brown: the head and neck pale reddish ash-colour, lightest on the fore part, and minutely dashed with dusky streaks: the upper parts of the body pale reddish ash-colour, marked with dusky spots: scapulars the same, but deeper in colour: wing coverts pale ash-colour: speculum of the wings pale verdigris green, edged with dusky, bounded above and beneath with a bar of white: sides pale cinereous, marked with spots of a deeper colour: quills and tail dusky: legs greenish ash-colour.

## PLACE.

This was found in *South Georgia*, the middle of *January*, and was a *male* bird; the flesh was thought good eating.

From the drawings of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

Another, something similar to this, was met with at the *Cape of Good Hope*. The general colour dusky ash, mottled on the breast with white.

\* We may suppose round the neck, but it is not said so.

*Anas perspicillata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 201. 25.—*Phil. Transf.* lxii. p. 417.

La grande Macreuse de la Baye de Hudson, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 425. 30.

La Macreuse à large bec, *Buff. Ois.* ix. p. 244.

Canard du Nord, appellè le Marchand, *Pl. Enl.* 995.

Great Black Duck from Hudson's Bay, *Edw.* pl. 155.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

<sup>35.</sup>  
+ BLACK D.

**SIZE** of the *Velvet Duck*: length twenty-one inches: weight two pounds two ounces. The bill is compressed on the sides; the base of the upper mandible rises into a knob of a yellowish colour, with a black spot on each side of it; the rest of the bill orange: the nail red; the sides of it, all round, black: the plumage is of a dull black, except a large patch of white on the forehead, and another of the same at the back part of the neck: the legs are red: webs dusky.

**DESCRIPTION.**

The *female* is smaller: of a footy-colour: and has no white spot at the hind part of the head: but the cheeks are marked with two dull white spots\*.

**FEMALE.**

This is wholly an *American* species. Breeds along the shores at *Hudson's Bay*; and feeds on grafs: it also makes the nest with the same, lined with feathers; and lays from four to six white eggs: hatches the end of *July*. Is called by the natives *Misse qua gu ta wow*. In winter met with as far south as *South Carolina*, and is frequently seen at *New York*, where it is by some called the *Coot*. Our last navigators met with this in *Prince William's Sound* †.

**PLACE AND MANNERS.**

\* *Arch. Zool.*

† *Cook's last Voy.* ii. p. 378.

36.  
SCOTER D.

*Anas Nigra*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 196. 7.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 110.—*Muller*, N° 110.

La Macreuse, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 420. 28. pl. 38. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 234. pl. 16.—*Pi. Enl.* 978.

Scoter, or Black Diver, *Raii Syn.* p. 141. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 366. pl. 74.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 273.—*Art. Zool.* N° 484.  
*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a trifle less than the *Velvet Duck*: length twenty-two inches: weight two pounds nine ounces. The base of the bill furnished with a knob, as in that bird, which is red, and divided down the middle by a yellow line; the colour of the bill is yellow above, edged with black, and the under mandible wholly black: the eye-lids are yellow: the eyes black: the plumage is wholly black: the head and neck glossy: the under parts dull: the legs are brown\*.

## FEMALE.

The *female* has no knob on the upper mandible: the colours dull; and in the chin, and middle of the breast, some ash-coloured or whitish feathers mingled with the black: otherwise like the *male* †.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This species is found on the northern coasts of *England* and those of *Scotland*, in the winter season; but no where so common as on the *French coasts*, where they are seen in prodigious numbers, from *November* to *March*, especially if the wind be to the *north* or *north-west*. Their chief food is a glossy bivalve

\* “The *male* hath no labyrinth on its *wind-pipe*.”—*Willughby*.

† *Willughby* mentions the description of a *female* sent to him, which had “the *neck* and *head*, on both sides, as far as the eyes, white.” See *Orn.* p. 367.

shell,



shell, near an inch long, called by the *French*, *vaimeaux*; these they are perpetually diving after, frequently to the depth of some fathoms: this affords an usual method of catching them, by placing *nets* under the water, in such places as the *shells* are most numerous; and, by this means, thirty or forty dozen of them have been taken in one tide. The day seems to be spent, by these birds, between diving, and flying to small distances over the water, which it does so low as frequently to dip the legs therein. It swallows the food whole, and soon digests the *shells*, which are found quite crumbled to powder among the excrements. Has been kept tame for some time, and will feed on soaked bread. The flesh tastes fishy to an extreme, and, from this cause, is allowed by the *Roman Catholics* to be eaten on *fast-days*, and in *Lent*; and indeed, to say the truth, must be a sufficient mortification.

These birds abound in all the northern parts of the continent, *Lapland*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Russia*; and are found in great plenty on the great lakes and rivers of the *north* and *east* of *Siberia*, as well as on the *sea-shores*. It likewise inhabits *North America*, being met with at *New York* \*, and in all probability much more to the north on that continent, and that of *Asia*; *Osbeck* † met with them in 30 and 34 degrees south latitude, between the island of *Java* and *St. Paul*, in the month of *June*.

\* *Arch. Zool.*

† *Voy. i. p. 120.*

37.  
+ VELVET D.

*Anas fusca*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 196. 6.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 109.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 68.—*Brun.* N° 48.—*Muller*, N° 109.—*Frisch.* pl. 165.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 166.

Turpan, *N. C. Petr.* iv. p. 420.

La grande Macreuse, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 423. 29.—*Pl. Enl.* 956.

La double Macreuse, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 242.

Great Black Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 141. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 363. pl. 70.

Velvet Duck, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 272. pl. 96.—*Art. Zool.* N° 482.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**A** Trifle larger than a *Mallard*: length somewhat more than twenty inches. The bill rises into a knob at the base, behind the nostrils, where it is black; the rest of the bill is yellow, with the nail at the end red; the edges, all round, black: the plumage, in general, is black; inclined to brown on the belly and vent: under each eye-lid a white mark, passing in a streak behind the eye; and across the middle of the wing a band of white: the legs are red: claws black.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is brown where the *male* is black, and the protuberance at the base of the bill wanting.

Mr. *Hutchins* favoured me with the description of a bird which I take to be a variety of the above. Length sixteen inches: breadth twenty-seven: weight twenty-one ounces. Irides dirty white: forehead of a dark brown: crown black: under each eye a large white spot: neck rusty brown: scapulars and upper tail coverts black: breast shaded with black: belly white; in young birds black.

## PLACE.

This frequents *Hudson's Bay* in summer, where it breeds. The nest composed of *grasses*: the eggs from four to six in number,

and white: hatches in *July*. Feeds on *grafs*. Known by the name of *Cus cusi qua tum*. It retires south in *winter*. At that season the *Velvet Duck* is frequently seen as far south as *New York*: our late navigators met with it at *Aoonalafka* \*.

It is now and then seen on the coasts of *England*, but is not common. More plenty on the continent, inhabiting *Denmark* and *Russia*: in some parts of *Siberia* very common; and enters the list of those found at *Kamtschatka*. In breeding-time goes far inland to lay the eggs, which are eight or ten in number, and white. After the season is over, the *males* are said to depart; the *females* staying behind till the *young* are able to fly, when the two last go likewise off, but to what part is not certain †. We believe that this is called at *Kamtschatka*, *Turpan*; though it is in greater plenty at *Ochotska*, especially about the *equinox*: fifty or more of the natives go in boats, and surround the whole flock, driving them, in the flood, up the river *Ochotska*; and, as soon as it ebbs, the whole company fall on them at once with clubs, and often knock so many of them on the head, that each man has twenty or thirty for his share ‡.

\* *Ellis's Narr.* ii. p. 43.

† *Nov. Com. Petr.* iv. p. 421.—*Arch. Zool.*

‡ *Hist. Kamtsch.* p. 16c.

38.  
HARLEQUIN D.  
THE MALE.

*Anas histrionica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 204. 35.—*Brun. Orn.* N° 84. 85.—*Muller*,  
N° 127.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 46.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 166.—*Phil. Trans.*  
lxii. 417.—*Frisch.* t. 157.

Brimond, *Oloff. Icel.* ii. t. 34.

Le Canard à Collier de Terre Neuve, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 362. 14.—*Buf. Ois.*  
ix. p. 250.—*Pl. Enl.* 798.

Stone Duck, *Hist. Kamtsch.* p. 160.

Dusky and Spotted Duck, *Edw.* pl. 99.

Harlequin Duck, *Art. Zool.* N° 490.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Wigeon*. Length one foot five inches: breadth twenty-six inches: weight eighteen ounces and three-quarters, *troy*. Bill near an inch and a half long, and black: irides hazel: between the bill and eye white, in some yellowish, or *saffron-colour*\*, extending a little over the eyes, and beyond: crown of the head black, bounded by a reddish streak: on each side of the neck a perpendicular line of white, and above it a white spot; except this, the whole of the neck is black: round the breast is a white collar, broadest behind, where it is marked with black dots, and is bounded by a black one: between this and the wings is a transverse mark of white: the breast, below the collar, blueish ash-colour: the back dusky brown, inclined to purple: rump deep blue black: belly and thighs black: sides dull orange: on each side of the tail a spot of white: the prime quills dusky ash-colour, some of them tipped with white: tail brown: legs blueish black. In one of these were found two streaks of black

\* *Muller.*

on the nail at the end of the bill, diverging like the letter V, the angle towards the tip\*.

*Anas minuta*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 204. 36.—*Brun.* N° 86.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 46.

La Sarcelle de la Baye de Hudson, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 469. 41.

Le Canard brun, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 252.—*Pl. Enl.* 1007.

———— brun & blanche, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 287.—*Pl. Enl.* 799.

Little Brown and White Duck, *Edw.* pl. 157.—*Catech. Car.* i. pl. 98.  
*Lev. Mus.*

<sup>33.</sup>  
HARLEQUIN D.

The FEMALE.

**L**ENGTH thirteen inches and a half. Bill black: irides hazel: the forehead, and between the bill and eye, white: on the ear a spot of the same: head, neck, and back, brown; palest on the fore part of the neck: upper part of the breast and rump rufous brown: lower part of the breast and belly barred with pale rufous and white, but the lower belly and thighs with rufous and brown: scapulars and wing coverts rufous brown; the outer greater ones blackish: quills and tail dusky, the last inclined to rufous: legs dusky.

DESCRIPTION.

The two last described are *male* and *female*, and are found both on the old and new continents: on the first, seen as far south as the *Lake Baikal*, and from thence to *Kamtschatka*, particularly up the river *Ochotska*; also in *Iceland*, and as low as *Sondmor* †. In *America*, from *Carolina* to *Newfoundland* ‡, and *Hudson's Bay*; also in *Greenland*: in the last, frequents, during summer, *bays* and *rivers*, especially near their mouths, but not in great plenty, and is a very noisy species. It is fond of shady places, and

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* *Brunnich.*

† *Aræ. Zool.*

‡ The fishermen at this place call it the *Lord*.—*Edw.*

makes

makes the nest on the shore among the shrubs. Its food is small shells, eggs of fishes, and particularly the larvæ of Gnats. Seen in the neighbouring seas in winter. Swims well, even in the most rapid streams; and dives to admiration\*: likewise flies swift, and to a great height: from these circumstances is not easily taken. Our late navigators met with it at *Aoonalaska* †.

Pretty frequent in the small rivulets of *Hudson's Bay*, about ninety miles inland: seldom in large rivers. Has a whistling note. Lays ten or more white eggs, like those of the *Pigeon*, on the grass. The young brood speckled in a very pretty manner. Migrates south in autumn. The name, in the *Algonquin* language, is *Powistic ou sheep* ‡.

39.  
BROWN D.  
DESCRIPTION.

Brown Duck, *Art. Zool.* N° 499.

**L**ENGTH sixteen inches. Bill large, thick at the base; colour blueish, with the tip black; nostrils near the end: head and neck of a very pale brown: lower part of the last, and breast, the same, edged with rust-colour: wings cinereous grey: speculum blue, tipped with white: tail and legs dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Newfoundland*.

\* The people of *Kamschatka* take advantage of this: as they do not fly off at the sight of mankind, they follow them closely on the water; and, when tired, without difficulty knock them on the head with clubs.—*Hist. Kamsch.*

† *Ellis's Narr.* ii. p. 43.—Called there the *Painted Duck*.

‡ *Mr. Hutchins.*

*Anas poecilorhyncha*, *Zool. Ind.* p. 23. t. 13.

**SIZE** not mentioned. Bill long and black, marked on each side with a red spot at the base; the tip white: from the bill through the eyes a black streak: cheeks, chin, and upper part of the neck adjoining, cinereous white: crown, nape, hind part of the neck, back, wing coverts, greater quills, and tail, black, edged with ash-colour: second quills white: speculum green, the feathers margined with white: vent black: legs rufous yellow.

Inhabits *Ceylon*, in the *East Indies*, where it is very common.

40.  
SPOTTED-BILL-  
ED D.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Anas Damiatica grisea*, rostro apice plano lato rotundo, *Hasselq. Voy.* p. 264.  
Black-headed Duck, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 254. ?

41.  
DAMIETTA D.

**SIZE** a trifle bigger than the *Mallard*. The head, half the neck, the shoulders, and tips of the tail, black: the rest of the neck before, breast, back, belly, sides, and tail, white: at the lower part of the neck, next the back, a crescent of ferruginous; and the end of the wing is of the same colour near the back: quills greenish black: hind claw very obtuse.

Inhabits the shores of *Egypt*; most frequent on those near the *Mediterranean*; chiefly in the bay near *Damietta*, and between *Alexandria* and *Rosetta*, where they are taken in nets. It most likely is also an inhabitant of *Barbary*, as it is not greatly unlike the one described by *Shaw*, if not the very same bird.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE,

*Anas*

42.  
NILOTIC D.Anas Nilotica, *Hasselq. Voy.* p. 365. N° 36.

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE between the *Pintail Duck* and the *common Goose*, but stands higher on its legs. Nail of the bill hoary; the margin of it is bounded by a *callus*, which is a little elevated, equal, and of a purplish blood-colour; a second encompasses the base, a little elevated, of a dull purple, and has four warts, two on each side: irides yellow: throat, sides of the neck, crown, and a line behind the eyes, whitish, spotted with hoary or cinereous: breast, belly, and thighs, whitish brown, crossed with dusky transverse lines: sides of breast and belly marked with oblong and hoary lines: tail longish, rounded in shape: legs red: claws black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the *Nile*, in *Upper Egypt*, but no where else, except perhaps on the bays of the *Red Sea*. The *Arabians* call it *Bab*\*. Is easily tamed, and lives among other domestic poultry in *Egypt*. The above seems allied to the *Muscovy Goose*.

\* No doubt this is the sort called by *Pococke*, *Bauk*; which he says, when sent into *England*, are known by the name of *Baw Geese*.—See *Pocock. Trav.* i. p. 210.



- Anas boschas*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 205. 40.—*Faun. Suéc.* N° 131.—*Phil. Transf.* lxii. p. 419.—*Scap. Ann.* i. N° 77.—*Brun.* N° 87.—*Muller*, N° 128.—*Kram. El.* p. 341. 11.—*Frisch.* pl. 158. 159.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 166.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 47.—*Faun. Arab.* p. 3. N° 9.
- Le Canard sauvage, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 318. 4.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 115. pl. 7, 8.—*Pl. Enl.* 776. 777.—*Ferm. Surin.* ii. p. 156.
- Wild Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 145. A. 1. 150. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 308. pl. 72. 75.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 10. (male) 1. pl. 99. (female).—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 279. pl. 97.—*Art. Zool.* N° 494.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

43.  
+ MALLARD.

**T**HIS species is well known, both in its wild and domesticated states : suffice it to say, that the former is near two feet in length : the weight two pounds and a half\*. The bill of a greenish yellow : head and neck glossy changeable green : at the lower part of the neck a collar of white, passing almost round the neck : the scapulars white, barred or rather undulated with minute lines of brown : the back is brown : and the rump black, glossed with green : on the *wing coverts* is a transverse white streak, edged with a second of black ; and below this the *speculum*, or large violet-green lucid spot : the lower part of the neck and breast are chestnut : the belly pale grey, crossed with numerous transverse dusky lines : the tail consists of twenty feathers, and is pointed in shape ; the two middle ones are of a greenish black, and curve upwards in a remarkable manner ; the others as usual, and of a grey brown, margined with white : legs orange.

DESCRIPTION.

\* This is the usual weight ; but several *Mallards* were taken in *Chillesford* decoy, in *Suffolk*, in the year 1781, whose weight was three pounds and a half.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is very plain: the ground colour of the plumage pale reddish brown, spotted with black: the *speculum* on the wings the same: but none of the tail feathers curved, as in the *male*.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

*Wild Ducks* frequent the marshy places in many parts of this kingdom, but no where more plenty than in *Lincolnshire*, where prodigious numbers are annually taken in our decoys\*; each decoy paying from five pounds to twenty annual rent †. They pair in the spring, and lay from ten to sixteen eggs; but, in respect to *England*, only a small portion may be supposed to breed here, as the prodigious quantities seen in *winter*, compared with those which are met with in *summer*, make us suppose that the major part seek a more northern situation at that season. With us they pair in spring, and breed in all the low marshy grounds; laying from ten to sixteen eggs and the young take the water as soon as hatched. Is a very artful bird, and does not always make the nest close to the water; not unfrequently at a good distance from it; in which case the *Duck* will take the young in its beak or between the legs. Are known sometimes to lay the

\* In only ten decoys, in the neighbourhood of *Wainfleet*, thirty-one thousand two hundred have been taken in one season.—*Br. Zool.*

† In *Somersetshire* one has been known to pay as far as thirty pounds. *Id.*—The nature of these decoys, and management of them, may be seen at large in *Will. Orn.* p. 372, 373. See *Br. Zool.* art. *Mallard*.—In the *Biblioth. Topog. Galean.* N° ii. part 1. p. 359, I find an extract from the *Antiq. Society of Spalding*, concerning the taking of *Ducks*, which is as follows: “At the ducking on *Thursday* last, were taken up one hundred seventy-four dozen of *Mallards* or *Drakes* moulting; and on *Monday* forty-six dozen and a half: in all two thousand six hundred and forty-six birds.”

eggs in a high tree, in a deserted *Maggie* or *Crow's* nest \*. And we have likewise been informed of an instance of one being found, at *Etchingham* in *Suffex*, sitting upon nine eggs, in an *oak*, twenty-five feet from the ground: the eggs were supported by some small twigs laid crossways †.

In *France* this species is not often seen, except in *winter*; appearing in *October* and going *north* in *spring*: are caught in various manners; among the rest, in *decoys*, as in *England*; the chief place for which is *Picardy* ‡, where prodigious numbers are taken, particularly on the river *Somme*. It is also customary there to wait for the flock's passing over certain known places, and the sportsman, having a *wicker cage*, containing a quantity of *tame* birds, lets out one at a time, at a convenient season, which enticing the passengers within gunshot, five or six are often killed at once by an expert marksman. They are now and then taken also by a *hook* baited with a bit of *sheep's lights*, which swimming on the water, the bird swallows the bait, and with it the hook. Divers other means of catching *Ducks* and *Geese* are peculiar to certain nations; of which one seems worth mentioning, from its singularity:—The person wishing to take these, wades into the water up to the chin, and, having his head covered with an empty *calabash*, approaches the place where the *Ducks* are; when they, not regarding an object of this sort, suffer the man freely to mix with the flock; after which he has only to pull them by the leg under the water, one after another, till he is satisfied; returning as unsuspected by the remainder as when he first came among them.

\* *Salerne Orn.* p. 428. † *Mr. Tunstall.*

‡ In one decoy, nets are used to the amount of *three thousand livres*.—*Hist. des Ois.* ix. p. 128.

This method is frequently put in practice on the river *Ganges*, using the *earthen* vessels of the *Gentoos* instead of the *calabashes*: these vessels are what the *Gentoos* boil their *rice* in, and are called *Kutcharee pots* (they likewise make a dish for their tables in them, which goes by the same name): after these are once used they look upon them as defiled, and in course throw them into the river as useless; and the *Duck-takers* find them convenient for their purpose, as the *Ducks*, from constantly seeing the vessels float down the stream, look upon them as objects of full as little regard as a *calabash*. The above, or some such method, is also practised in *China*\*, as well as *India*; also in the island of *Ceylon*†. By the same means they are said to take *Wild Geese* in *South America*‡. Some authors say that a hollow *wooden vessel* is used to place over the head, with holes to see through ||.

The *Chinese* make great use of *Ducks*, but do not prefer the *wild* sort, being in general extremely fond of *tame* ones: and it is said that the major part of these are hatched by *artificial heat*; the *eggs*, being laid in boxes of *sand*, are placed on a *brick hearth*, to which is given a proper heat during the required time for hatching. The *Ducklings* are fed with little *craw-fishes* and *crabs*, boiled and cut small, and afterwards mixed with boiled *rice*; and in about a fortnight shift for themselves, when the *Chinese*

\* *Du Halde Hist. China*, vol. ii. p. 142. pl. in p. 162.

† MS. in *British Museum*, 3324.

‡ At *Cartagena*, to the east of *Monte de la Popa*, in a large lake called *Cienega de Tescos*, the *Wild Geese* coming there of an evening in vast flights.—*Ulloa's Voy.* i. p. 53.

|| *Sympson Voy. to the East Indies*.—See *Naval Chron.* vol. ii. p. 473, with a plate of the same.—See also *Ind. Zool.* p. 12.—*Zool. Ind.* p. 21.—*Pococke* mentions the circumstance, but does not seem to credit it. *Trav.* vol. i. p. 210.

provide them an old *step-mother*, who leads them where they are to find provender for themselves; being first put on board a *sam-pane* or *boat*, which is destined for their habitation, and from which the whole flock, often to the amount of *three or four hundred*, go out to feed, and return at command. This method is used nine months out of the twelve (for in the colder months it does not succeed), and is so far from a novelty, that it may be every where seen; but more especially about the time of cutting the *rice* and gleaning the *crop*, when the masters of the *Duck sampanes* row up and down the river according to the opportunity of procuring food, which is found in plenty, at the tide of ebb, on the rice plantations, as they are overflowed at high water. It is curious to see how the *Ducks* obey their master; for some *thousands*, belonging to different *boats*, will feed at large on the same spot, and on a signal given will follow their leader to their respective *sampanes*, without a stranger being found among them\*. This is still more extraordinary, if we consider the number of *inhabited sampanes* † on the *Tigris*, supposed to be no less than *forty thousand*, which are moored in rows close to each other, with a narrow passage at intervals for *boats* to pass up and down the river. The *Tigris*, at *Canton*, is somewhat wider than the *Thames* at *London*, and the whole river is there covered in this manner for the extent of at least a mile ‡.

\* This I have heard several affirm. It is likewise mentioned by many authors, among which see *Osbeck's Voy.* i. p. 194.—*Toreen's Voy.* ii. p. 255.

† *Sam-pane* is the common name for a *boat*; the inhabited ones contain each a separate *family*, of which it is the only dwelling; and very many of the *Chinese* pass almost their whole lives on the water.

‡ *Cook's last Voy.* vol. iii. p. 433.

We have inserted the above account under the head of *Mallard*, on supposition of its being the species which is so common. *Osbeck* mentions two by name, viz. the one called *Hina-a*, and the other *Konga-o*; but does not describe the latter, not having seen it; yet he observes, that certain *Wild Ducks* found there were in such plenty, as to greatly disturb the *fishermen*, by taking the *fish* out of their *nets* \*.

<sup>43.</sup>  
+ TAME-DUCK,  
OR, GENERAL VARIETY.

*Anas domestica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 206. 40. β.

Le Canard domestique, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 308. 1.

Common tame Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 150. 1.—191. 10.—*Will. Orn.* p. 380. pl. 75.—*Brown Jam.* p. 480.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 323. 7.—*Albin*, iii. pl. 99.

*Br. Mus.* *Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

BY the above is meant the *Mallard* and *Duck* in their state of *domestication*; of which no regular description can be given, as the variety is infinite, much in the same manner as in *domestic Poultry*; besides, being under the continual inspection of all, it would scarce be in our power to add to the knowledge of any country *housewife*, or the lowest domestic, on this head, or in the manners, which are so well known.

\* We were astonished to see (says he) the *Chinese*, who had put their nets into the water, shoot constantly without aiming at any thing; but, on enquiry, we were told that they were forced to watch their fisheries continually, and to frighten away the *Ducks*, who would else empty the nets sooner than the men could. I never saw such fearless and numerous flights of *Ducks* as here; one flight after another came, notwithstanding the noise that was made on all sides, and endeavoured to settle near the nets; but were always hindered in the above manner. See *Osbeck. Voy.* ii. p. 33.—Whether these were the *Japanese Ducks*, or not, is not said; but he precisely determines that they were not like ours.

Le grand Canard sauvage, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 326. A.

43.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS differs from the *common* one in being larger, and measuring two feet six inches in length, and three feet nine in breadth. It is like the other in plumage, except the back, which is the colour of foot. If we are not mistaken, this variety is called by some the *Roan Duck*.

Le grand Canard sauvage gris, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 326. B.

43.  
VAR. B.  
DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the last, but the plumage is ash-coloured, and the bill and legs black.

Le grand Canard sauvage tacheté, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 327. C.

43.  
VAR. C.  
DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is like the *common Mallard*; but differs in having the back black, spotted with yellow.

*Anas Aduca*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 206. 41.

Le Canard à bec courbé, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 311. 2.

Hook-billed Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 150. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 381. pl. 75.—

*Alvin*, ii. pl. 96. 97.—iii. pl. 100.

*Lev. Mus.*

43.  
VAR. D.  
HOOK-BILLED  
D.

**T**HIS differs not in colour of plumage, make, and size, from the *common Wild Duck*; and is also seen in every variety incident to the *domesticated* one; but differs in the bill, which is somewhat longer, and bent downwards.

DESCRIPTION.

This

## PLACE.

This seems to be a mere variety of the *common Duck*, and breeds as well in its tame state. It seems only to be kept in *England* out of curiosity; but we are informed that in some parts of *Germany* this sort is full as common, and the breed is encouraged almost to the exclusion of the last. *Bancroft* \*, in his *History of Guiana*, mentions a *Wild Duck*, larger than the *tame* one, and resembling it, except in the bill, which is black, and crooked at the end; and the feet and legs of an ash-colour. These, he says, are found in plenty, during the rainy seasons, on the banks of rivers near the sea.

Other varieties might also be mentioned: such as, those with tufted heads; others, with some of the second quills turned upwards, called *four-winged Ducks* †; and, not unfrequently, one or two in a brood wanting the webs between the toes, while others of the same hatching have them complete.

44.  
CURVE-BILLED  
D.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Anas curvirostra*, *Pall. Spic.* vi. p. 33.

SIZE of the *Wild Duck*, if not bigger. Bill as in that bird, but bent downwards: irides fulvous: general colour of the plumage black, but more dull on the quills and under parts: the head, neck, and rump, tinged with shining grey: on the throat an oval spot of white: the five outer quills white; the others black; the exterior secondary quill margined with white on the outer edge at the end; but the outer margins in general have a blue black gloss, forming a speculum of that colour on

\* *Hist. Guian.* p. 170.

† See a *Goose* of this kind in *Gent. Mag.* vol. xxv. pl. opposite fig. 2.



the wing: tail as in the *Mallard*, with the two recurved feathers in the middle.

The above was described from a specimen in the late *Museum* of *M. Vroeg*, now dispersed, and in the *Prince of Orange's Museum*. The author supposes it not to be a variety of the *Mallard* with the hooked bill, but a distinct species.

**N**EARLY the size of a *Mallard*: length twenty-one inches.

Bill two inches and a half in length, of a lead-colour, with a black tip: general colour of the plumage cinereous brown, the edges of the feathers very pale: over the eye a streak of white; beneath it a second, broader than the first: chin and fore part of the neck dusky white: speculum of the wings blueish green, inclosed in a line of black: legs dusky ash-colour.

This inhabits *New Zealand*. Found both in *Charlotte Sound* and *Dusky Bay*. Known there by the name of *He-turrera*. From the drawings of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

45.  
SUPERCILIOUS  
D.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Pied Duck, *Art. Zool.* N° 423.

**S**IZE of the *Wild Duck*: length nineteen inches. Bill two inches and a quarter; the base of it, and round the nostrils, for about one-third, orange; the under mandible dusky: head and neck rufous white, the feathers of the crown rising in a narrow ridge, along the top of which runs a narrow stripe of black to the nape: round the middle of the neck a collar of black, which passes down the middle, at the back part of the neck, quite to the back: the scapulars are white; some of the inner ones

46.  
PIED D.  
DESCRIPTION:

VOL. III.

3 S

edged

edged with black, and curve downwards over the wings: back and tail brown: secondaries white: greater quills dusky: on the breast a band of black: belly brown like the back, but paler: legs yellow: webs brown.

## FEMALE.

The *female* has the bill like the *male*: the plumage on the upper parts dirty mottled brown: on the wing a spot of white, arising from the tips of the second quills being of that colour: under parts of the body dirty white: legs black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the coast of *Labrador*; from whence a pair in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks* came. That described in the *Arctic Zoology* was sent from *Connecticut* in *New England*. Mr. *Pennant* supposes this species to be the same with the pretty *Pied Ducks*, which whistled as they flew, or as they fed, met with by *Lawson*\* in flocks, in the western branch of *Cape Fear* inlet.

47.  
RED-BILLED  
WHISTLING D.

*Anas autumnalis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 205. 39.

Le Canard siffleur d'Amerique, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 400. 23. pl. 38. 1.

Le Siffleur à bec rouge & narines jaunes, *Buf. Oj.* ix. 183.—*Pl. Enl.* 826.

Red-billed whistling Duck, *Edw.* pl. 194.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Wigeon*: length twenty-one inches. Bill two inches long, red, nail black: irides hazel: crown of the head chestnut: nape streaked with chestnut: sides of the head and throat dirty white: lower part of the neck rufous chestnut: the breast and between the shoulders yellow ash-colour, but palest on the breast; all the feathers of the last have yellowish margins: back and scapulars chestnut: inner wing coverts ash-colour,

\* *Hist. Carol.* p. 149.

inclining

inclining to rufous: greater coverts ash-colour: quills black, but most of them have the base white, making an oblique bar of the same on the wing: lower part of the back, the rump and tail, belly, and under the wings, black: under tail coverts mottled black and white: legs yellow: claws black: hind toe pretty long.

Inhabits the *West Indies*. I have also seen a specimen which came from *Cayenne*. Has been brought into *England* alive.

PLACE.

*Anas arborea*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 207. 44.

Le Canard siffleur de la Jamaïque, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 403. 24.—*Pl. Enl.* 804. <sup>48.</sup> BLACK-BILLED WHISTLING D.

Le Siffleur à bec Noir, *Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 185.

Black-billed Whistling Duck, *Edw.* pl. 193.—*Raii Syn.* p. 192. 12.—*Sloane Jam.* p. 324. t. 272.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 480.—*Art. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 492.

*Br. Mus.* *Lev. Mus.*

**T**HIS is less than the *Mallard*, and stands pretty high on its legs: the neck is also long and slender. The bill is black: irides hazel: crown of the head dusky, somewhat crested at the back part, and of a rufous brown: hind part of the neck brown: back and scapulars the same, but the feathers margined with rufous: rump and upper tail coverts darker: sides of the head and throat white: fore part of the neck white, spotted with black: the breast pale rufous, spotted also with black: the belly, thighs, and vent much like the fore part of the neck, but the spots are smaller, and most numerous on the sides: the wing coverts rufous, spotted with black: quills and tail dusky: legs lead-colour: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

3 S 2

Inhabits

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Inhabits *Jamaica*, where it is remarked for its making a *whistling* kind of noise; and is said to build in trees. In some seasons migrates into *Guiana*. Is thought to be very good food. I received one of these from the first-named place, and kept it for some time in my garden; but it was wild in the highest degree, and would by no means become familiar. Is supposed to frequent *Carolina* in winter, at least one, like it in name, is said to be found on those coasts by *Lawson* \* and *Catesby* †. It is certainly not the other sex of the last species. One of these, in the *British Museum*, had the title of *Opano Duck*; which name, we are informed, it bears at *Guiana*.

<sup>49.</sup>  
+ SCAUP D.

*Anas marila*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 196. 8.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 111.—*Phil. Trans.* lxxii. p. 413.—*Brun.* N° 50, 51.—*Muller*, N° 111.—*Frisch.* t. 193.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 166.

*Anas subterranea*, *Scop. Ann.* i. N° 83 ?

Le petit Morillon rayé, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 416. 26. A.

Scaup Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 142. A. 6.—*Will. Orn.* p. 365.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 275. pl. 100.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 498.

*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this species is eighteen inches: breadth twenty-nine: weight one pound seven ounces. The bill is two inches long, and broadest at the end; of a lead-colour, palest at the base; nail black: irides of a fine gold-colour: the head full of feathers; that and the neck black, glossed with green: the lower part of the latter, and breast, black: the back and scapulars are pale grey, finely undulated with numerous transverse lines of black: lower part of the back, rump, and vent, black: the wing

\* *Hist. Carol.* 149.

† *Catesb. Car. App.* 37.—*Arch. Zool.*

coverts are finely undulated with alternate lines of dusky and white, so minute as to appear at a distance as powdered with these two colours: the ten prime quills greyish ash-colour, the four outer ones are dusky black on the outer webs; the other six greyish white, but the ends of all are black: from the eleventh to the twentieth, white, with dusky ends, forming a broad bar of white on the wing; the five next the body dusky, which is likewise the colour of the tail: the under parts of the body, from the breast, are white, powdered with dusky between the legs and sides over the thighs: the legs are pale lead-colour: webs and claws black. These birds are said to vary in colour, especially about the *head* and *neck* \*.

The *female* weighs more by two ounces than the *male* †, and has the irides of a dirty yellow.

This inhabits *Iceland*, as it does the more northern parts of the continent of *Europe*, *Lapland*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Russia*. Common on the northern shores of *Siberia*. Very frequent on the river *Ob*. Breeds in the north, and migrates southward in *winter*. Inhabits *America*, as high as *Hudson's Bay*; comes there in *May*, and retires in *October*. Found in *England*, in the *winter* season, in small flocks. We have received it from the coast of *Suffolk*. Is said to feed on broken *shell-fish*, called *Scaup*, whence the name ‡.

If the same as *Scopoli's* || bird, above quoted, is very common

\* "Especially in the *head* and *neck*, so that among a pack of *forty* or *fifty* you shall not find two exactly alike."—*Willughby*.

† *Art. Zool.* ‡ *Willughby*.

|| His bird is less than the *Mallard*. Bill brown: plumage above, brown; beneath white: tail white, tipped with brown: quills white on the inside: legs brown. He compares it to the *Scaup Duck*, yet says it is not *absolutely* the same bird.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

in

in *Carniola*, on the lake *Zirchnitcheu*, where it makes the nest in *subterraneous* hollows in the *banks*: and this author observes, that they are often killed in vast numbers by the countrymen with *clubs*; being driven out of their holes in the full sunshine, in the middle of the day, which blinds them so as to prevent their being able either to resist or fly away.

49.  
VAR. A.

Le Millouinan, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 221.—*Pl. Enl.* 1002.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the last: length twenty-one inches. Bill blueish black: head, neck, and breast, black, bronzed with green, verging to copper about the eyes: lower part of the breast and belly white: back, scapulars, lesser wing coverts, and between the legs, striated with fine transverse lines of black and dusky white: lower part of the back, vent, and tail, black: greater wing coverts half black, half white: second quills much the same: prime quills dusky: legs black.

PLACE.

This was killed in *France*, on the coasts of *Picardy*. *Buffon* also mentions a second, which he received from *Louisiana*, but rather smaller. It appears by the figure to be merely a variety of the *Scaup Duck*.

50.  
WHITE-FACED  
D.

THE MALE.

*Anas discors*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 205. 37.

*La Sarcelle d'Amerique*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 452. 35.

——— *Soucrourou*, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 279.—*Pl. Enl.* 966. (the male).

White-faced Teal, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 100.—*Brown Jam.* p. 481.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 503.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE between a *Teal* and a *Wigeon*: length fifteen inches and a quarter. Bill black: crown the same: base of the bill  
i  
surrounded

surrounded with black : between the bill and eye a white stripe, ending on each side the chin : the rest of the head and neck glossy green, changing to violet : back brown, transversely waved with irregular lines of grey : the lower part of the neck before, breast, and belly, pale rufous, marked with dusky spots : vent black : wing coverts blue ; below them a white band : speculum green : quills and tail brown : legs yellow.

*Anas discors*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 205. 37.  $\beta$ .

La Sarcelle de Virginie, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 455. 36.

———— Soucrouette, *Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 280.

———— de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 403.

Blue-winged Teal, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 99.

*Lev. Mus.*

50.  
+ WHITE-  
FACED D.  
THE FEMALE.

THE *female* is rather less than the *male*. Bill the same : the head and neck brown, mixed with pale grey : back deeper brown, the feathers margined with yellowish buff-colour : breast and sides the same, but paler : belly and vent pale yellowish brown : the scapulars are dusky black : the wing coverts pale blue ; speculum green ; between them a narrow bar of white : quills and tail dusky : legs dusky yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

These birds inhabit the *American* continent\* ; but not farther north than *New York*. *Catesby* observes, that they come into *Carolina* in *August*, and feed on the *rice*, remaining there till *October* ; and, when the *rice* fails, attack the *wild oats* ; and frequent the ponds and fresh waters. The flesh is reckoned delicious, being for the most part very fat. Found also at *Guiana*, and *Cayenne*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* The *American Shell-Drake* and *Blue-wing* exceed all of the *Duck* kind whatsoever ; and these are in prodigious numbers.—*Burn. Trav.* p. 16.

LENGTH

50.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fourteen inches: breadth twenty-two inches: weight fourteen ounces. The bill is one inch long, narrow, black: irides blue: the forehead and crown glossy black, the feathers longish: on the ears spotted with dirty white: back part of the neck brown: scapulars and lesser wing coverts dark blue; the greater blue, with a white spot at the ends: greater quills deep blue: secondaries white without, and deep blue within: throat and belly white: breast and vent blue: tail black: legs blue.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

The above comes into *Hudson's Bay* in *June*, and departs in *October*. Lays ten small white eggs, on the *stumps* of *trees*, near *ponds*; makes no nest, only forming a hollow out of the rotten wood; hatches in *July*; the young are conveyed by the mother, from the shell to the water, in her bill. Feeds on *grasses* at the bottoms of *ponds*; and frequently flies just over the surface. Known by the name of *Waw pew ne way se pis*, or *Pied Duck* \*.

51.  
+SHIELDRAKE.

*Anas tadorna*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 195. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 113.—*Brun.* N° 47.  
—*Muller*, N° 107.—*Frisch.* pl. 166.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 165.

*La Tadorne*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 344. 9. pl. 33. fig. 2.—*Buf. Dif.* ix. p. 205.  
pl. 14.—*Pl. Enl.* 53.

Sheldrake, or Burrough Duck. *Raii Syn.* p. 140. A. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 363.  
pl. 70. 71.—*Albin.* i. pl. 94.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 278.—*Arct. Zool.*  
p. 572. D.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Wild Duck*: length two feet: weight two pounds two ounces. The bill turns up much at the end, is pretty

\* *Mr. Hutchins.*

broad,



broad, and of a red colour; at the base a rising knob; the nostrils, and nail at the end, black: the head, throat, and part of the neck, are greenish black; the rest of the neck, the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, white: on the breast a rufous bay band, which, growing narrower, passes under the wings, and round to the upper part of the back: the middle of the breast, belly, and vent, are dusky and white mixed: sides of the two last white: the scapulars are black: the wing coverts white: some of the outer ones, bastard wing, and quills, black: some of the quills part white, part black: speculum green gold, glossed with copper: the tail is white, except the outer feather on each side, which is tipped with black: the legs are red.

The *female* is smaller than the *male*; but does not essentially differ in plumage, except that the colours are less vivid.

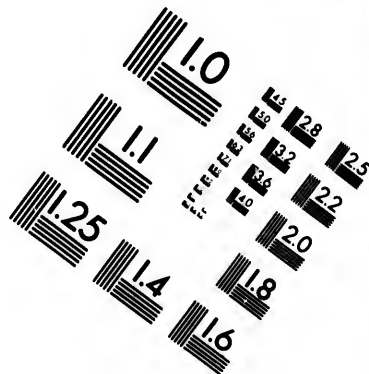
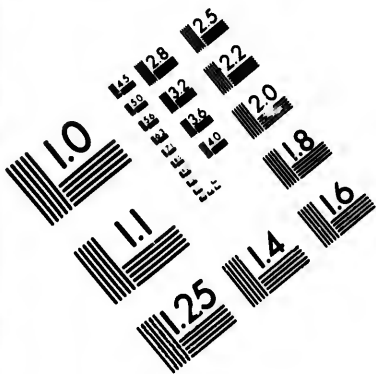
This species is common, in the neighbourhood of the *sea*, in many parts of *England*; where it is found throughout the year. It breeds in deserted *Rabbit-burrows*, or occupies them in the absence of the owners, who, rather than make an attempt at dislodging the intruders, form others; though, in defect of ready-made quarters, these birds will frequently dig holes for themselves. The *female* lays fifteen or sixteen \* roundish white eggs; these are laid at the further end of the hole, covered with *down* supplied from the breast of the *female*, who sits about thirty days. The young as soon as hatched take to the water, and swim surprisingly well. She is very careful of the young, using many stratagems to favour their escape when in danger; and will often carry them from place to place in the bill: this we are certain of, from

FEMALE.

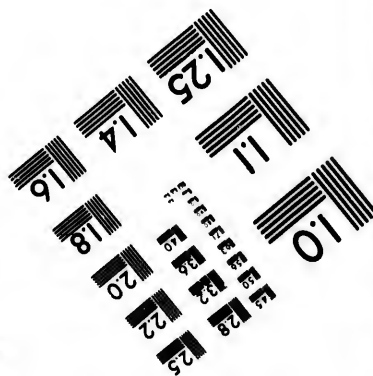
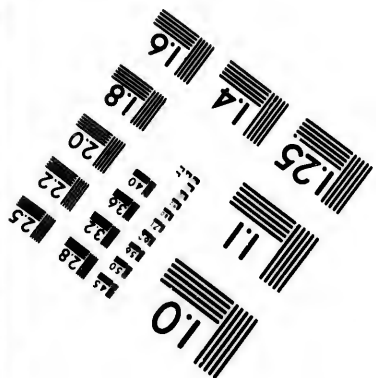
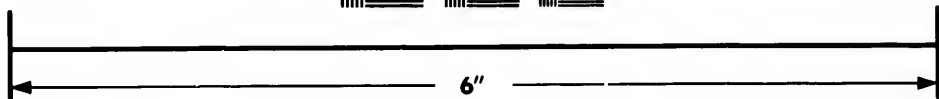
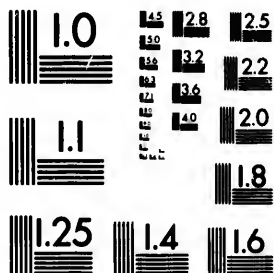
PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* The younger birds lay only as far as twelve.—*Hist. des Ois.*





**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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15 28 25  
32 22  
20

10

a young one having been dropped at the foot of an intelligent friend unhurt, by the mother flying over his head. The young birds do not come to their full plumage till the second year: they may be hatched under a *tame Duck*, and the young readily brought up; but are apt, after a few years, to attempt the mastery over the rest of the poultry; and we have seen some that were even vicious, attacking every thing that came in their way. In a state of nature the food seems chiefly to be small *fish*, *marine insects*, and *shells*; *herbage* has likewise been found in their stomachs. In a *tame* state will eat *bread*, *grain*, and *greens*. Their great beauty would tempt us to endeavour at domesticating the race; but it will not thrive completely, except in the neighbourhood of *salt water*, which somehow seems essential to its well-being: the flesh likewise is rank and unfavoury, though the eggs have at all times been thought very good.

This species is found as far as *Iceland* to the *north*. Visits *Sweden* and the *Orknies* in the *winter*, and returns in *spring*. Is found in *Asia* about the *Caspian Sea*, and all the salt lakes of the *Tartarian* and *Siberian Deserts*\*, as well as in *Kamtschatka*†. Our voyagers, if right in the species, have also met with it at *Falkland Isles*‡, and *Van Diemen's Land*||.

\* Between *Syfran* and *Symbyrsk*, in the spring, M. *Lepechin* met with the *Sheldrake*, *Pintail*, *Shoveler*, and other sorts of *Ducks*, in such quantities as to be obliged to stop his ears on account of their noise.—*Dec. Ruff.* i. p. 472.

† *Arb. Zool.*

‡ “The *Sheldrakes* swarmed in such a manner at *Falkland's Islands*, that in sailing our boats under the rocks we have killed hundreds with our oars and boat-hooks.”—*Penrose*, p. 34.

|| *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 229.

LENGTH

**L**ENGTH fifteen inches. Bill two inches, turning up a little at the end; colour a fine deep crimson: irides red: plumage on the upper parts dusky brown, palest on the forehead: the feathers on the back very pale on the margins: the chin, sides of the head beneath the eye, and the rest of the under parts, white: but the sides of the breast are irregularly spotted with brown: over the thighs transversely marked with fine lines of brown: on the wing a transverse narrow bar of white; below it another of buff-colour: tail dusky black: legs the same.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*.

- Anas Bahamensis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 199. 17.  
*Le Canard de Bahama*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 358. 12.  
*Le Marec*, *Bisf. Ois.* ix. p. 256.  
*Mareca prima Maregravi*, *Raii Syn.* p. 149. 4.  
 The first *Mareca* of *Maregrave*, *Will. Orn.* p. 379. § 11.  
*Ilathera Duck*, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 93.—*Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 493.

**S**IZE of the *Common Duck*: length seventeen inches. Bill lead-colour, marked on each side near the base with a triangular orange spot: the top of the head rufous grey; that of the neck, back, scapulars, and rump, rufous brown: cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck, white: breast, belly, and thighs, rufous grey, spotted with black: under tail coverts plain: lesser wing coverts dusky; the greater green, with black tips: second quills of a dull yellow; prime ones dusky: legs lead-colour.

This inhabits *Brazil*, and is also met with in the *Bahama Islands*,

52.  
CRIMSON BILLED D.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

53.  
ILATHERA D.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Islands*, particularly that named *Ilathera*; but is not numerous. Is said to perch and roost on trees; and does not migrate northward to breed\*.

<sup>54.</sup>  
MARECA D.

Le Canard du Bresil, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 360. 13.

Le Mareca, *Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 256.

Mareca secunda *Maregravii, Raii Syn.* p. 149. 5.

The second Mareca of *Maregravus, Will. Orn.* p. 379. § 12.

DESCRIPTION.

THE bill in this bird is black and shining: the top of the head, upper part of the neck, and back, are umber-colour: on each side of the head, between the bill and eye, is a round yellowish white spot: the chin is white: fore part of the neck, and under parts, dark grey, with a mixture of gold: the upper wing coverts are of a bright brown, with a greenish gloss; the greater ones brown, with the outer edges blue green, and tipped with black, forming two bands of those colours: the quills are brown, tipped with white: tail black, and cuneiform: legs red.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Brazil*, and seems to be a species not far differing from the former, both of them being called by the name of *Mareca* by the *Brazilians*.

\* *Art. Zool.*

*Anas clypeata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 200. 19.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 119.—*Scop. Ann.*  
i. N° 70.—*Brun.* N° 77, 78.—*Muller*, N° 117.—*Kram. El.* p. 342. 15.  
—*Frisch.* pl. 161. 163.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 166.

Le Souchet, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 329. 6. pl. 32. fig. 1.—*Buf. Ois.* 9. 191.—  
*Pl. Enl.* 971, Male; 972, Female.

Shoveley, *Rcii Syn.* p. 143. A. 9. Male; 144. 13. Female.—*Will. Orn.* p.  
370. 15. Male; p. 371. 16, 17, Female.—*Albin.* i. pl. 97, 98.—*Catesb.*  
*Car.* i. pl. 96. Fem.—*Br. Zool.* N° 280.—*Art. Zool.* N° 485.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

+ SHOVELER.<sup>55.</sup>

**L**ENGTH twenty-one inches: weight twenty-two ounces.

DESCRIPTION.

The bill is near three inches in length, and remarkably broad at the end; the edges much pectinated; the colour black: irides of a fine deep yellow: the head and neck are glossy green, changing to violet\*: the lower part of the neck and breast white, with a few spots in the shape of crescents: the scapulars white: back brown: belly chestnut: vent black: the first and second wing coverts pale blue; the greater brown, tipped with white, forming a band on the wing: the quills are brown; some of the middle ones edged with green, and forming a spot of that colour: the tail brown, more or less edged with white; the outer feather wholly white; shape cuneiform: legs orange: claws grey.

The *female* is a trifle smaller. The plumage differs greatly: the wing is marked much the same, but less bright: the rest of the plumage greatly approaching to that of the *Wild Duck*; but for the first year the wing is like the rest of the body. Both sexes are apt to vary much in colour: the *male* likewise differs from the *female inwardly*, having, just above the divarication of

FEMALE.

\* In some blue.—*Willughby.*

the



PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

the windpipe, where it passes into the lungs, an enlargement, or, as it is called by some, a *labyrinth*.

This bird is now and then met with in *England*, though not in great numbers. *Willughby* mentions one found at *Crowland*, in *Lincolnshire*; and we have had the *male* sent out of the *London* markets. I cannot learn that it breeds in *England*, but it is said to come into *France* \* in *February*, and some of them to stay during the summer †. It lays ten or twelve rufous coloured eggs, placed on a bed of *rusbes*, in the same places as the *Summer Teal*; and departs in *September*, at least the major part of them, for it is rare that one is seen in the winter. The chief food is *insects*, for which it is continually muddling in the water with its bill. It also is said dexterously to catch *flies*, which pass in its way over the water. *Sbrimps*, among other things, have been found in its stomach on dissection.

This species is also found in most parts of *Germany*; throughout the *Russian* dominions, as far as *Kamtschatka*; and in *North America*, in *New York* and *Carolina*, during the winter season. With us it is accounted pretty good food. A bird similar to this, if not the same, is observed to come to *Hudson's Bay* in the *spring*; and makes a whistling noise. It is there known by the name of *Mimenevick*.

\* *Hist des Ois.*† *Salern. Orn.* p. 421.

*Anas muscaria*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 200. 19. β.*—*Raii Syn. p. 146.*—*Will. Orn. p. 375.*—*Frisch. t. 162.*

55.  
VAR. A.

Le Souchet à ventre blanc, *Bris. Orn. vi. p. 337. A.*

**T**HIS differs from the former merely in having the belly white, and is a mere variety. DESCRIPTION.

Le Canard sauvage du Mexique, *Bris. Orn. vi. p. 327. 5.*

55.  
VAR. B.

Tempatlahoac, *Raii Syn. p. 176.*

Broad-billed Bird, or Tempatlahoac, *Will. Orn. p. 387.*

**S**IZE of a *Tame Duck*. Bill broad, long, black: tongue white: head and neck green, glossed with purple and black: irides pale: breast white: the rest of the body beneath fulvous, with two white spots on both sides near the tail: above beautified with certain semicircles, the circumference of which from white incline to brown; the middle or inner part from black to a shining green: the wings, at the beginning blue, next white, and then shining green; yet their extremes are on one side fulvous, on the other shining green: the circumference of the tail above and beneath white; else it is black underneath, and of a *Peacock-colour* above. DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Mexico*, to which it comes from other countries. Its flesh such as that of other *marsh birds*. PLACE.

Le Souchet du Mexique, *Bris. Orn. vi. p. 337. 7.*  
Yacapatlahoac, *Raii Syn. p. 176.*

56.  
MEXICAN SW.

**S**MALLER than the *Common Duck*. Bill very broad, and of a brownish red: head, neck, and upper parts, barred with fulvous, DESCRIPTION.

fulvous, black, and white alternate: lesser wing coverts white; the greater ones farthest from the body brown; those nearest the body green gold, forming a large spot of the same on the wing: quills brown: the belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, fulvous: tail banded as the upper parts: legs pale red.

PLACE. Inhabits *Mexico*.

57.  
RED-BREADED  
SH.

Red-breasted Shoveler, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 281.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Common Duck*. Bill large, ferrated on the sides, and intirely of a brownish yellow colour: head large: eyes small: irides yellow: breast and throat of a reddish brown: back brown, growing paler towards the sides: the tips and pinions of the wings grey: quills brown; the rest of a greyish brown: the speculum, or wing spot, purple, edged with white: tail short and white: vent of a bright brown, spotted with darker: legs short and slender: feet small, and of a reddish brown colour.

FEMALE.

In the *female* all the colours are fainter, and the speculum of the wings blue.

PLACE.

This species is sometimes taken in the decoys of *Lincolnshire*. *Shaw* mentions a bird, by the name of *Barbary Shoveler*, which seems much like the above, if not the same; but in that author's bird the *speculum* consisted of blue, white, and green\*.

\* See *Trav.* p. 254.

SIZE

**S**IZE of the *Buffel-headed Duck*: length sixteen inches. Bill an inch and three quarters; in shape very broad, and turns up a little towards the end: general colour of the upper mandible blue; but the place of the nostrils, sides, and all the under mandible, are orange: the eyes placed high up in the head: irides brown: top of the head, taking in the eyes, black: sides beneath, chin, and throat, white, mixed with blackish spots: the upper part of the neck is brown; the lower part, all round, breast, and belly, barred dusky and deep ferruginous, inclining to saffron-colour: the lower part of the belly, vent, and rump, barred dusky and dirty rufous white: under tail coverts dirty white: back and scapulars brown, a little marbled with minute yellowish dots: wings and tail plain dusky brown, the last cu-neiform in shape, and rather long: legs orange.

This seems somewhat allied to the last, but is certainly a different species. I received it, among other birds, from *Jamaica*, where it first appears in *October* or *November*, and staying till *March*, retires north with several other species. *Bancroft*, in his history of *Guiana* \*, mentions a *Teal* somewhat larger than the common one. The bill broad and black: the feathers of the head whitish brown: those of the neck, back, and wings, grey brown, variegated with spots and bars of chestnut: breast and belly dull white. I suspect this to be the same with my bird. He says that it frequents the rivers, like the *Guiana Wild Duck*, and at the same seasons.

\* p. 170.

<sup>58.</sup>  
+ JAMAICA SH.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

59.  
URAL D.*Anas merfa*, Pallas Trav. ii. p. 713. 29. t. H.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is a trifle bigger than the *common Teal*. Bill large, broad, very tumid above the nostrils, and bifid in the adult bird, the end marked with diverging striæ; colour blue: head, and part of the neck, white: on the crown a large patch of black: eyelids black: the middle of the neck the same: the fore parts of the body yellowish brown, undulated with black: back clouded with cinereous and pale yellow, powdered with brown: under part of the body, and rump, greyish brown, in some lights appearing of a glossy grey: wings small, no appearance of a speculum: tail longish, in shape cuneiform, colour black: legs brown, on the fore part blueish, and placed far back, as in the *Diver* genus.

## FEMALE.

The *female* and young bird have the bill less tumid at the base, and wholly of a brown colour: the head brown: throat white, expanding towards the nape.

## PLACE.

This species is not unfrequent in the greater lakes of the *Ural* mountains, and the rivers *Ob* and *Irtisch*. Not seen on the ground, for from the situation of its legs it is unable to walk; but swims very well and quick, at which time the tail is immersed in the water as far as the rump, serving by way of rudder, contrary to the common method of a *Duck's* swimming. The nest is formed of *reeds*, and floats, something like to that of the *Grebe*. By the description of this, and the last bird, they appear to be not unlike each other in plumage.

*Anas latirostra*, *Brun.* N° 91.  
 — *Skoora*, *Muller*, N° 130.  
 Lapmark Duck, *Arch. Zool.* p. 576. M.

60.  
 LAPMARK D.

**S**IZE of the *Wild Duck*. Bill broad, and black : head, neck, and breast, chestnut brown : at the base of the bill pale, and inclining to yellow : back, wings, and tail, black : secondaries white, tipped with black, giving the appearance of a white line on the wings : breast and belly white ; lower part of the last ash-colour : sides, under the wings, ferruginous : legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Denmark*. Common about *Christianstedt* ; also *Lapmark* ; frequenting both sea and fresh water.

PLACE.

*Anas strepera*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 200. 20.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 121.—*Brun.* N° 91.—*Muller*, N° 118.—*Frisch.* pl. 168.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 166.  
*Le Chipeau*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 339. 8. pl. 33. fig. 1.—*Bus. Ois.* ix. 187. pl. 12. fem.—*Pl. Enl.* 958.  
*Gadwall*, or *Gray*, *Raii Syn.* i. 145. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 374. pl. 72.—*Br. Zool.* N° 288.—*Arch. Zool.* p. 575. I.  
*Lev. Mus.*

61.  
 + GADWALL.

**S**IZE of the *Wigeon* : length nineteen inches. Bill two inches ; colour black : the head, and most part of the neck, brown, mixed and spotted with rufous and black : sides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck, rufous white, spotted with brown, palest near the head : the lower part of the neck, beginning of the back, and breast, brown, marked with curved or waved white lines : lower part of the back black brown : rump, upper and under tail coverts, black : breast and belly white,

DESCRIPTION.

U 2

spotted

spotted with grey: lower belly, sides, and thighs, barred with whitish and grey-brown lines: vent dark: on the wing are three spots of different colours, viz. white, black, and red: tail ash-colour, edged with white: legs orange.

## FEMALE.

The *female* differs in having the colours on the wings duller, though marked the same as the *male*: the breast reddish brown, spotted with black: the feathers on the neck and back edged with pale red: rump the same, instead of black: and those elegant semicircular lines on the neck and breast wholly wanting.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This inhabits *England* in the *winter* months; and is also found at the same season in various parts of *France* and *Italy*; migrates as far as *Sweden* as summer advances, in order to breed; and found throughout *Russia* and *Siberia*, except in the eastern part of the last, and *Kamtshatka*.

It is a very quick diver, so as to make it difficult to be shot. Feeds morning and evening only; being hid among the *reeds* and *rushes* during the day. The noise it makes is not unlike that of the *Mallard*, but louder. The flesh is good.

62.  
+ FALCATED  
D.

*Anas falcaria*, *Pall. Trav.* iii. p. 701.

— *falcata*, *Georgi Reise*, p. 168.

Falcated Duck, *Art. Zool.* p. 574. I. pl. 23.

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Wigeon*: length one foot six inches: weight twenty-five ounces and six drams. The bill an inch and a half long, and black: the feathers of the back part of the head, and a little way down the neck, long, and crested: the forehead and crown dull ferruginous; in the middle, near the base of the bill, a spot of white: round the eyes, hind head, and crest, shining green, varied

varied with copper, especially on the temples: chin white: beneath this two collars, the first of a greenish black, and springs from the crest; the lower one white; the rest of the neck and breast cinereous, undulated with brown: back grey, the upper part obscurely lined with a paler colour: the belly dotted with grey and white: vent black; the sides of it white, divided transversely by a black band: shoulders grey, and somewhat undulated: scapulars grey, and curve inwards at the ends: speculum of a fine blue green, above it a white band: wings as long as the tail: legs lead-colour.

This is found in the *eastern* part of *Siberia*, from the river *Jenisei* to the *Lena*, and beyond *Lake Baikal*; but not in the *west*. Found also in *Kamtschatka*, but rare. Probably winters in the *Mongolian* deserts, and *China*; is assuredly found in the last, as I have a specimen from thence, which was brought alive to *England*, where it lived for some time among other poultry, and was pretty familiar, and when dead was presented to my collection.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Sarcelle de Java, *Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 275.—*Pl. Enl.* 930.

**T**HIS differs from the last in having the head very little crested on the crown, the feathers of the nape only being elongated: no falciform feathers falling over the quills: no white on the vent or sides of it; instead of which they, as well as the back, are brown: and the thighs are white: in other things it much resembles the former; and we suspect that it is only the *female* or a young bird of this beautiful species. I observe also another, very similar to this, among some *Chinese* drawings, and therefore look upon it as a bird of *China*.

62.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTIONS.

ANAS



63.  
+ COMMON  
WIGEON.

*Anas Penelope*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 202. 27.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 124.—*Brun.*  
N° 72.—*Muller*, N° 121.—*Kram. El.* p. 342. 16.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 166.  
*Anas Kogolha*, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 468. N° 15. t. 21?  
*Le Canard fifleur*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 391. 21. pl. 35. fig. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* ix.  
p. 169. pl. 10, 11.—*Pl. Enl.* 825.  
*The Wigeon, Whewer, or Whim*, *Raii Syn.* p. 146. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.*  
p. 375. pl. 72.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 99.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 286.—*Aræ. Zool.*  
p. 574. K.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH twenty inches: weight twenty-three ounces. Bill narrow, an inch and a half long, and of a blueish lead-colour: tip black: the top of the head is cream-colour, a little mottled with dusky spots; over the bill almost white: head and neck of a bright bay, and spotted with dusky: the lower part of it behind, and the breast, vinaceous\*: back and scapulars minutely undulated with black and white lines: sides of the body the same, but paler: wing coverts brown, more or less mixed with white †: quills dusky, some of them banded with white; the outer webs of the middle ones green, forming a speculum or spot, bounded above and below with black: the belly white: vent black: legs dusky lead-colour.

FEMALE.

The *female* is brown, the middle of the feathers deepest: the fore part of the neck and breast paler: scapulars dark brown, with paler edges: wings and belly as in the *male*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is pretty common on most parts of the *old continent*, on which we are assured it migrates as low as *Egypt*; being

\* Sometimes, though rarely, marked with round black spots.—*Br. Zool.*

† In some species wholly white.

caught

caught there, from the middle to the end of *November*, by nets in the marshes, before the departure of the waters. It is also found in *Aleppo*, during the *winter*, in plenty. Observed likewise in the *Caspian Sea* and its neighbourhood; and in most parts of *Europe* as far as *Sweden*. Is pretty common in *England* during the *winter* months; being caught, among other *Ducks*, in the *decoys* at that season. It is said not to breed in *France*, nor are we certain that it does in *England*.

Both sexes are alike till the following spring after hatching, when the *male*, about *March*, gains his full plumage; but is observed to lose it again the end of *July*\*, and with it in some measure its *voice*, which is thought to be very like the sound of a *flute*. The flesh is much esteemed.

**S**IZE of a *Wigeon*: length fifteen inches. Bill two inches; colour red; round the base black: the head is of a pale blueish ash-colour, marked with minute dusky specks, as in the *Wigeon*: lower part of the neck, and breast, blueish ash-colour, the feathers margined with the last: back reddish brown, edged with cream-colour: quills of a dusky ash: speculum on the wings pale greenish blue, bounded above and below with white: legs pale red: webs dusky: claws black.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*. From the drawings of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

\* *Hist. de Ois.*—We remember once to have seen such a party-coloured bird, appearing as if it were half *male* half *female*; no doubt in its change.

64.  
CAPE W.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE

65.  
+ AMERICAN  
WIGEON.

Le Canard Jenfen, *Pl. Enl.* 955.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 174.  
American Wigeon, *Arch. Zool.* N° 502.  
*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

A TRIFLE bigger than our *Wigeon*: length the same. Bill lead-colour; tip black: crown and forehead yellowish white: hind part of the head and neck black and white, speckled: behind the eye a black mark, changing in some lights to green: back and scapulars pale rust-colour, waved with transverse black lines: in the middle of the wing coverts a large bed of white: quills and tail deep brown: vent nearly black: legs dusky.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

Inhabits *North America*, from *Carolina* to *Hudson's Bay*; but is no where a common bird. Called at *New York*, the *Pheasant Duck*\*. In more plenty at *St. Domingo* and *Cayenne*, where it is called *Vingeon* or *Gingeon*. At *Martinico* great flocks of them often take short flights from one *rice*-plantation to another, where they make much havock, particularly during the rainy season. Are said to perch on trees. Feed in company, and have a *centinel* on the watch, like some other birds. This species is seldom seen during the day, lying hid in places shaded from the *sun*; but so soon as that luminary disappears, come forth from their hiding-places to feed; and, during this, make a particular kind of noise, so as to guide the sportsman in his researches after them; often betraying themselves thereby, when otherwise, under cover of the evening, their silence would protect them: at other times their note is a kind of soft *whistle*, which is often imitated in order to decoy them within reach of the gun. They sit in *January*,

\* *Arch. Zool.*

and in *March* the young are seen running about. They lay many eggs; sometimes these are hatched under *Hens*, in which case they are, while young, familiar, though when grown up exceedingly quarrelsome with other *Ducks*: as they have been known to breed of themselves when kept to maturity, it is a thing much to be wished for, that these birds might be domesticated, as their flesh is most excellent, especially such as are brought up tame. They appear upon the coasts of *Hudson's Bay* in *May*, as soon as the thaws come on, chiefly in pairs: lay there only from six to eight eggs; and feed on *flies* and *worms* in the swamps: depart in flocks in *autumn*. Known by the name of *Atbeikimo Asbeep* \*.

*Anas gloeitans*, *Arz. Stock*. vol. xl. p. 33. pl. 1.

Bimaculated Duck, *Br. Zool*. ii. N<sup>o</sup> 287.—*Arz. Zool*. p. 575.

66.

BIMACULATED

D.

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH twenty inches. Bill deep lead-colour; nail black: irides brown: crown brown, changeable with green, ending in a streak of brown at the hind part of the head, with a small crest: between the bill and eye, and behind each ear, ferruginous spots, the first round, the last oblong and large: throat of a fine deep purple: the rest of the head bright green, continued in streaks down the neck: breast a light ferruginous brown, spotted with black: hind part of the neck and back dark brown, waved with black: wing coverts ash-coloured; lower coverts streaked with rust-colour: scapulars cinereous: quills the same, inclined to brown: secondaries fine green, ending in a shade of

\* *Mr. Hutchins.*

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3 X

black,

and

black, edged with white: tail coverts deep changeable green: twelve feathers in the tail; the two middlemost black, the others brown,\* edged with white: belly dusky, finely granulated: legs small, yellow: webs dusky.

**PLACE.** Taken in a decoy in *England*. Has been also met with along the *Lena*, and about the lake *Baikal*. Has a singular note, somewhat like clucking\*.

67.  
SOFT-BILLED D.

Blue Grey Duck, with a soft bill, *Cook's Voy. i. p. 72. 97.*—*Forst. Voy i. p. 157.*

**DESCRIPTION.**

**SIZE** of a *Wigeon*: length eighteen inches. Bill an inch and a quarter long, of a pale ash-colour; the end of it soft, membranaceous, and black: the top of the head greenish ash-colour: body in general pale blueish lead-colour: across the wing a spot of white: on the breast a mixture of ferruginous: legs dusky lead-colour.

**PLACE AND MANNERS.**

This inhabits *New Zealand*; was met with in *Dusky Bay*, in *April*. It is singular on account of the end of the bill being so flexible and soft. It may be supposed to live by suction, searching out the *worms*, &c. in the *mud*, when the tide retires from the *beaches*. Is said to *whistle* like the *Whistling Duck*. Is called in *New Zealand*, *He-weego*.

\* *Arch. Zool. p. 575.*

*Anas ferina*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 203. 31.—*Faun. Succ.* N° 127.—*Brun.* N° 80.  
—*Muller*, N° 124.

*Anas erythrocephala*, *N. C. Patr.* xv. p. 465. N° 14. pl. 20. (Gmelin.)  
*Le Millouin*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 384. 19. pl. 35. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 216.—  
*Pl. Enl.* 803.

Pochard, Poker, or great red-headed Wigeon, *Raii Syn.* p. 143. A. 10.—  
*Will. Orn.* p. 367. pl. 72.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 284.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 491.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

68.  
+ POCHARD.

**S**IZE of the *Wigeon*: length nineteen inches: weight one pound twelve ounces. The bill broader than in the *Wigeon*, of a deep blue; with a black tip: irides orange: the head and neck deep chestnut: the lower part of the neck and breast, and upper part of the back, dusky black: scapulars, and wing coverts nearest the body, of a blueish white, minutely barred with dusky black; the exterior wing coverts and quills dusky brown: belly dusky white, marked with numerous dusky lines on the sides: tail dusky grey: legs lead-colour.

## DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the head of a pale reddish brown: breast the same, but deeper: wing coverts and belly cinereous: the back the same as in the *male*.

## FEMALE.

This species, like the *Pintail*, and some others, is common both to the *old* and *new* continent. With us frequent the *fens* in the *winter* season, and are brought up to the *London* markets sometimes in considerable numbers, where they are known by the name of *Dun Birds* \*; and are esteemed excellent eating. In winter pass pretty far to the *south*, being found in *Egypt* †, about

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

\* The *female* of the *Wigeon* is also so called.

† *Fauna Arab.*

*Cairo*. Come into *France* the end of *October* in small flocks from twenty to forty. Not known for certain whether they breed in *England*; but one has been shot in *July* in *France*. Feeds on small *fish* and *shells*. Has a hissing voice. The flight rapid and strong: the flocks form no particular shape in flying, but are indiscriminate. Found in *Carolina* in *winter* \*.

68.  
VAR. A.

Le Millouin noir, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 389. A.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS differs from the last in a few particulars. The bill is black, with a blue base: irides yellow: head and neck chestnut; the lower part ash-coloured on the sides, and blackish before: the back, rump, and tail of this last colour: breast and belly brown, mixed with dusky and ash-colour: wings mixed black and white: legs olive: webs and claws black.

MEXICAN P.

Le Millouin de Mexique, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 390. 20.  
Quapachnauhtli, *Raii Syn.* p. 177.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HE bill in this is dusky ash-colour: eyes black: head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, fulvous: back, scapulars, wing coverts, and rump, transversely barred fulvous and brown: quills not much unlike the last: tail black and white: legs as the bill: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Mexico*:

\* *Cateby*.

*Anas viduata*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 205. 38.*  
 Le Canard à face blanche, *Buf. Oif. ix. p. 255.*  
 ——— du Maragnon, *Pl. Enl. 8c8.*  
 Spanish Duck, *Gen. Birds, p. 65. pl. 13.*

69.  
 SPANISH D.

**S**IZE a trifle less than the *red-billed whistling Duck*. Bill and eyes black: forehead, cheeks, chin, and back part of the head, pure white: crown black: round the neck a black collar: back and breast bright ferruginous, crossed with narrow dusky lines: wings pale brown, no speculum on them: belly whitish brown, spotted with black: tail cuneiform, black: legs blueish.

DESCRIPTION.

This is a beautiful species; has a whistling note; and is called by the *Spaniards, Vindila*. Found in *Spain* and *Barbary*\*; and is said to frequent the lakes of *Carthage*†.

PLACE.

Le Canard Dominiquain du Cap de Bonne Esperance, *Son. Voy. Ind. ii. p. 22.*

70.  
 DOMINICAN D.

**S**IZE of the *Wild Duck*. Bill black: the face and throat are white: through the eye, from the bill, is a streak of black, ending in an angle behind: hind part of the head, neck, and breast, black: back, and lesser wing coverts, deep cinereous grey, crossed with two bands of very pale grey: belly and vent pale grey: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*.

PLACE.

\* *Gen. of Birds.*

† *Linnaeus*.—Whether of *Old* or *New Spain* he does not say; though it should seem the latter, from his using the authority of *Jacquin* for his description.



71.  
FERRUGINOUS  
D.*Anas rutila*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 134.Ferruginous Duck, *Br. Zool.* N° 285. pl. 99.—*Arch. Zool.* p. 576. N.

## DESCRIPTION.

**W**eight twenty ounces. The bill long, and flattened, rounded a little at the base, serrated along the edges of each mandible, and furnished with a nail at the end of the upper; colour a pale blue: head, neck, and whole upper part of the head, an agreeable reddish brown: throat, breast, and belly, the same colour, but paler: the legs of a pale blue: webs black.

## PLACE.

One of this species was killed in *Lincolnshire*. Found in the *Swedish* rivers, but rarely. Mr. *Pennant* has also received it from *Denmark*.

72.  
PINTAIL D.

*Anas acuta*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 202. 28.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 126.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 73.—*Brun.* in *Append.*—*Muller*, N° 122.—*Kram. El.* p. 340. 9.—*Frisch.* pl. 160.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 166.

Le Canard à longue queue, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 369. 16. pl. 34. fig. 1. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 199. pl. 13.—*Pl. Enl.* 954.

Sea Pheasant, or Cracker, *Raii Syn.* p. 147. A. 5.—*Will. Orn.* p. 376. pl. 73.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 94. 95.

Pintail, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 282.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 500.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ESS than the *Wild Duck*: length twenty-eight inches: weight twenty-four ounces. Bill long and black, on the sides blueish: the head, and for an inch of the neck before, rusty purplish brown: nape dusky: fore part and sides of the neck white, a little mottled with dusky, the white rising upwards

wards on each side, at the back part, in a narrow streak toward the hind head: the hind part of the neck and back greyish white, finely barred with black: sides of the body the same, but paler: scapulars black, long, pointed, and margined with very pale cream-colour: wings pale dusky brown; across them, first a pale rufous bar, then a broad deep copper-coloured one, edged with black; and below this a narrow one of white: the two middle tail feathers are black, and more than three inches longer than the rest; the others dusky, edged with white: the under parts of the body are white: vent black; the sides of it white: legs lead-coloured.

The *female* is smaller. The head and neck dusky, minutely streaked with brown: back brown, the feathers margined with pale reddish white; the scapulars with pale rufous: wing coverts as the back, but margined deeper with white: across the wing a cream-coloured bar, bounded above and below with white: tail as in the *male*, but the two middle feathers not elongated.

The *young males* remain of a greyish brown, not greatly unlike the plumage of the *females*, till *February*, when they first gain the proper dress of their sex.

The *male* is furnished with a small *labyrinth*.

This is a pretty common species, but not in such plenty in *England* as in many parts of the continent, in the northern parts of which it breeds. Common in the *Russian* dominions\*, as far as *Kamischatka*. In *Sweden* and *Denmark* in the spring; and breeds

\* In troops of hundreds on the borders of the *Don*.—*Deouv. Russ.* i. p. 162.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

about

about the *White Sea* \*. Frequent this kingdom †, and the countries which lie to the *south* of it, in the *winter* season, at which time it is common in *France*, *Austria* ‡, and *Italy* §. Is in plenty about the lake *Baikal* ||, in *Asia*; and is often seen in flocks on the sea-coasts of *China*, where it is caught by the *Chinese* in snares. In *America* not uncommon, being seen in plenty at *New York*, where it is called *Blue-bill* \*\*; from thence as far *north* at least as *Hudson's Bay*, at which place it is supposed to breed; and from whence I have received a specimen. The *flesh* is very fine flavoured, and tender.

73.  
+ LONG-TAIL-  
ED D.

MALE.

*Anas glacialis*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 203. 30.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 125.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 74.—*Brun. Orn.* N° 75. 76.—*Muller*, N° 123.—*Phil. Transf.* lxii. p. 418.

Le Canard à longue queue de Terre Neuve, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 382. 18.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 202.

Canard de Miclon, *Pl. Enl.* 1008.

Swallow-tailed Sheldrake, *Raii Syn.* p. 145. A. 14.—*Will. Orn.* p. 364. § 6.

Long-tailed Duck, *Edw.* pl. 280.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 283.—*Aræ. Zool.* N° 501.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Wigeon*: length twenty-two inches: breadth twenty-nine, the long tail-feathers included: weight twenty-four ounces and a half, troy. The bill is an inch and a half long, and

\* *Aræ. Zool.*

† Visits the *Orknie*s in great flocks, in the winter. *Id.*—In great quantities in *Connaught*, in *Ireland*, in the month of *February* only. *Br. Zool.*

‡ *Kramer.* § About *Rome*, where it is called *Coda lancea*.—*Willughby.*

|| *Georgi.*

\*\* *Kalm Trav.* i. p. 137.

4

black;

black; down the middle, and across the tip, orange: irides red: the fore part and sides of the head are of a reddish grey: on each side of the neck, just below the head, is an oval spot of black: the hind part of the head, the throat, and remaining part of the neck and breast, white: back and rump black: sides of the upper tail coverts white, the middle black: lower part of the breast, and upper part of the belly, dusky, passing upwards, on each side of the breast, to the back: the lower belly and vent white: the scapulars are also white, and are long, and pointed at the ends: the wings chiefly black, with a mixture of chestnut: the four middle tail feathers are black, the others white; the two middle ones are narrow, and exceed the others by three inches and a half: legs of a dull red: claws black.

This species varies; in some birds the plumage is more or less of a brown or chocolate colour, where in others it is black; and the spot on each side of the neck occupies half of it: the two middle tail feathers are frequently as long as the rest of the bird: the legs also have all the different shades of red in different birds. The bill however is one constant mark, though it is broadest in the younger birds\*.

*Anas hyemalis*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 202. 29.*—*Faun. Groenl. N° 45.*  
 Le Canard à longue queue d'Islande, *Bris. Orn. vi. p. 379. 17.*  
 Sharp-tailed Duck, called *Havelda*, *Will. Orn. p. 364. § 5.*  
 Long-tailed Duck, *Edw. pl. 156.*

73.  
 LONG-TAILED  
 D.  
 FEMALE.

**B**ILL as the last described: sides of the head white; hind head cinereous; the rest of the head, the neck, breast, and

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Pall. Spic. v. p. 28. Note (a).*

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back,

back, dusky black: the lower part of the breast and scapulars chestnut: belly white: upper tail coverts and wings much as in the *male*: legs dusky reddish brown.

SOME birds of this sex have the brown feathers edged with ferruginous, others not. I have likewise observed in some a white spot on each side of the lower part of the neck. The middle tail feathers are much shorter in some birds than others; and, in respect to the *female*, it has not been our fortune to meet with any which possessed them; perhaps they do not appear, except in old birds, or they moult them before the other feathers.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species inhabits the northern regions, and comes now and then, in rigorous winters, into *England*; but never in numbers. Met with in the *Orknies*, in considerable flocks, from *October* to *April* \*. On the continent, frequents *Sweden*, *Lapland*, and *Russia*; often in the neighbourhood of *St. Petersburg*. Met with also in *Kamtschatka*. Found at *Hudson's Bay*, and from thence as far as *New York*. Remains at *Hudson's Bay*, *Greenland*, and among the *islands*, the whole year. Said to make the nest among the *grasses* near the *sea*, like the *Eider Duck*; and to lay five † blueish white eggs, about the middle of *June*, the size of those of a *Pullet*. When the young are hatched, the mother carries them to the water in her bill. Swims and dives well. Flies swift, and is a crafty bird. Lines the nest with the feathers of the breast, like the *Eider Duck*. The *down* is also equally valuable, were it to be had in the same quantity. It has

\* *Art. Zool.*

† Seldom fewer than ten, and often as far as fourteen or fifteen.—*Mr. Huisbini.*

a loud

a loud and singular cry, not unlike the word *a-a-glik*, supposed to arise from the structure of the *larynx* \*. It feeds on small *shell-fish*, obtained by diving, and which are supposed to make a great part of their food †. Called at *Hudson's Bay*, *Habaway*, and appear numerous, flying in large flocks; their flight is short, and near the surface of the water.

La Sarcelle de Ferroe, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 460. 40. pl. 40. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 278.—*Pl. Enl.* 999.

73.  
VAR. A.

**L**ENGTH one foot four inches and a quarter. Bill dusky; at the base of the upper mandible is a spot of pale grey, from thence passes a black streak down the middle of the crown to the hind head: sides of the head pale grey, inclining to yellow; and just round the eyes white: hind part of the head and neck dusky and white mixed; sides of the last dark brown: throat and fore part of the neck white, minutely spotted with brown: back, wings, rump, and upper tail coverts, brown; the last white on the sides: scapulars long, brown, with rufous margins: breast and belly white: the tail pointed; the four middle feathers grey brown; the five on each side pale grey, with whitish edges: legs brownish lead-colour.

## DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Ferroe Isles*, where it is called *O'Edel*. Supposed to be a variety of the *long-tailed Duck* ‡.

## PLACE.

\* This is said to have three openings covered with a thin membrane.—*Descrip. Kamtsch.* p. 498.

† One species is the *Mytilus Discors*.—*Lin.*

‡ *Brunnich*.—*Arch. Zool.*

74.  
WESTERN D.

*Anas Stelleri*, *Pallas Spic.* vi. p. 35. t. 5.  
Western Duck, *Arch. Zool.* N<sup>o</sup> 497. pl. 23.  
*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Wigeon*: length seventeen inches. Bill made not unlike that of the *Wigeon*; colour black: irides hoary brown: the top and sides of the head and neck, and hind part of the last for half way, white: across the forehead from eye to eye a *pea-green* band; at the nape of the neck a transverse one of the same colour, but much deeper, at the lower corner of which, on each side, is a round black spot the size of a *pea*; at the lower angle of the eye behind, another of the same colour, but irregular in shape: the chin, throat, and fore part of the neck, black, communicating with a collar of the same which surrounds the neck about the middle; from the hinder part of this the black passes down over the back, quite to the tail: the breast and sides are pale ferruginous, deepening into chestnut at the middle, growing still deeper as it passes on towards the vent, where the colour is black: the wing coverts are white; the prime quills dusky black; the secondaries are six inches long, and curve downwards, partly white, partly black, the colours divided obliquely on each feather: the scapulars are also long, and curve elegantly downwards over the greater coverts, as in the *Garganey*; each of these has the web next the body scarcely broader than the shaft itself, and both of them white; the other web very broad, and black: tail pointed, brown: legs black.

The above is described from the specimen in the *Leverian Museum*. In that mentioned by *Pallas*, the head is said to be somewhat

what crested: the green spot before the eye does not unite across the head, and is broader than in the above bird: the black spot at the angles of the green band of the nape not mentioned: in other respects one description may suffice.

This is a rare and most elegant species. Found about the sea-coasts of *Kamtshatka*, and breeds among the inaccessible rocks there. Flies in flocks. Frequents also the *western* side of *America*.

*Anas albeola*, *Lin. Syst.* 199. 13.—*Phil. Transf.* lxii. p. 416.

— *bucephala*, *Id.* 200. 21.

La Sarcelle de la Louisiane, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 461. pl. 41. fig. 1.

— blanche & noir, ou la Religieuse, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 284.—*Pl.*

*Enl.* 948.

Le Canard d'Hyver, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 349. 10.

Le petit Canard à grosse tête, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 249.

Little black and white Duck, *Edw.* pl. 100.

Spirit Duck, *Arch. Zool.* N° 487.

Buffel-headed Duck, *Arch. Zool.* N° 489.—*Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 95.

*Er. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

PLACE.

75.  
+ BUFFEL-  
HEADED D.

MALE.

**SIZE** rather larger than a *Teal*: length sixteen inches. Bill near an inch and a half long, and black: the head and neck green gold, with a gloss of violet in some lights: from behind each eye the feathers are white, passing in a broad patch to the back of the head: the lower part of the neck all round, the breast, and under parts, are white: the outer scapulars are white, forming a longitudinal band on each side of the back, which, with the rest of the scapulars, is black: the lesser wing coverts are dusky, edged with white; the middle ones white; the greater, down the middle of the wing, white; but those on each side black: quills dusky

DESCRIPTION.



black, some of the inner ones marked with white on the inner webs: tail cinereous, the three outer feathers edged outwardly with white, the shape of it cuniform: legs orange: claws black.

## FEMALE.

*Anas rustica*, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 201. 24.*

*La Sarcelle de la Caroline*, *Brif. Orn. vi. p. 464. 39.—Buf. Oif. ix. p. 286.*

*Little brown Duck*, *Cateb. Car. i. pl. 98.*

## DESCRIPTION.

SMALLER than the last: length fourteen inches: weight one pound. Bill black: irides hazel: the head and upper parts deep brown: behind the eye an oval white spot: throat and under parts pale grey: greater quills deep brown; the lesser ones the same, but outwardly edged with white, forming a patch on the wing: tail brown: legs black.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

These inhabit *America*, and are found at *New York* in the winter, migrating also as far as *Carolina*; return *south* in summer to breed. Come into *Hudson's Bay*, about *Severn River*, in *June*, and make the nest in trees, in the woods, near ponds. Dive often, and rise again at a great distance; hence called by some the *Spirit Duck* \*.

The *Buffel-headed* and *Spirit Duck* of authors can be no other than one and the same species, as they differ only in the fulness of plumage about the head; every other character agrees minutely. That of *Catebly* was drawn from nature, and is such as I have seen various specimens of in cabinets, as well as in my own possession, except that in the *British Museum*, in which the head is smooth, and similar to that from which *Edwards* made his figure. As these birds are not scarce, I have compared them again and

\* This is said of the *male*.—*Edwards*.

again, and cannot at present form any other conclusion. We shall however be happy to retract this or any other sentiment taken up against the general opinion, whenever sufficient proofs shall be adduced to clear up the point.

- Anas clangula*, *Lin. Syf.* i. p. 201. 23.—*Faun. Succ.* N° 122.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 71.—*Brun.* N° 70. 71.—*Muller.* N° 119.—*Kram. El.* p. 341. 13.—*Frisch*, pl. 183. 184.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 166.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 43.  
 Le Garrot, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 416. 27. pl. 37. fig. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 222.—*Pl. Enl.* 802.  
 Smaller reddish-headed Duck, *Will. Orn.* p. 369.—*Raii Syn.* p. 143. 11. (female.)  
 Golden-eye, *Raii Syn.* p. 142. A. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 368. pl. 73.—*Albin*, i. pl. 96.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 276.—*Arz. Zool.* N° 486.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

76.  
 + GOLDEN-EYE D.

**L** E N G T H nineteen inches : weight one pound and three quarters. Bill not quite two inches long, and black : irides gold-colour : the head and half the neck are black, with a gloss of green and violet : at the angle of the mouth, between the bill and eye, a large white spot : the lower part of the neck, the breast, and under parts, are white ; some of the feathers on the sides tipped with black : the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, black : scapulars black and white : the wing coverts are black, marked with two patches of white, the first on the lesser, the second on the greater ones : the quills are black, except seven of the middle ones, which are white : the legs orange. This bird is furnished with a *labyrinth* \*.

DESCRIPTION.

\* The *wind-pipe* hath a *labyrinth* at the divarication : and besides, above swells out into a belly, or puff-like cavity.—*Willughby*. See an engraving of the *wind-pipe* in the plate.

The

## FEMALE.

The *female* weighs one pound, or more : has the head of a deep reddish brown : neck grey : breast and belly white : wing coverts and scapulars dusky and ash-colour : middle quill feathers white ; the rest, and tail, black : legs dusky.]

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This species is not unfrequent on our sea-coasts in *winter*, and appears in small flocks ; but passes to the north in *spring* in order to breed. It inhabits *Sweden* and *Norway* during the summer. Is an excellent diver, and feeds on small *shells*. Mostly seen in the water, as it is very awkward in walking. Has been attempted to be domesticated ; but seems out of its element on *land* : with difficulty can be brought to eat any thing but bread ; and the feet soon grow injured, insomuch as at last to hinder it walking at any rate. The flesh is much esteemed, and the birds are often seen in the markets at the proper season. Found in *America*, in winter, as low as *New York* ; in summer at *Hudson's Bay*, where it frequents the fresh-water lakes, and makes a round nest of *grass* \*, lined with feathers from its breast ; lays from seven to ten white eggs. Is called there *Miste pe squa pe wew* †. Is also an inhabitant of *Greenland* ; but is not there a common bird.

\* In hollow trees.—*Faun. Suec.*

† *Mr. Hutchins.*

*Anas Glaucion*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 201. 26.—*Faun. Succ.* N° 123.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 72.—*Muller*, N° 120.

Le Morillon, *Brisf. Orn.* vi. p. 406. 25. pl. 26. 1. 2.

Grey-headed Duck, *Br. Zool.* ed. 2. vol. ii. p. 470.

Glaucium, or Morillon of *Belon*, *Raii Syn.* p. 144.—*Will. Orn.* p. 368.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 277.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 573. F.

*Lev. Mus.*

77.  
MORILLON D.

**B**RISSON describes this as being rather less than the *Golden-eye*: length near fifteen inches. Bill lead-colour: irides of a golden yellow: the head is somewhat crested: that, and most part of the neck, black, glossed with violet; the lower part of the neck, rufous brown: the back, scapulars, and rump, glossy blackish brown, with a slight tinge of violet: breast feathers brown, deeply edged with white: belly white; near the vent mixed with brown: wing coverts blackish brown; most of the inner ones have a cast of green: the ten first quills are blackish brown; of these from the fourth to the tenth are marked with grey, more or less, in the middle, on the outer web, near the shaft; the eleventh and twelfth pale grey, with brown tips; the eight following white, tinged as the last; the inner of these brown on the inner web; the six next the body dark brown, and the outer one of these has a white spot on the outer web: tail violet brown: legs lead-colour: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has the head and neck brown, mixed before with dusky: back and scapulars bright brown, dotted with minute grey points: lower part of the back and rump dark greenish brown: sides grey brown: under tail coverts white, with black bands: in other things like the *male*, except that the last has a

FEMALE.

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*labyrinth*

*labyrinth* at the entrance of the lungs, which the other sex has not.

In the *British Zoology* the description somewhat differs. The bill is yellowish brown: head dusky rust-colour: round the upper part of the neck a white collar; beneath, a broader one of grey: back and coverts dusky, with a few white lines; greater coverts dusky, with a few white spots; primaries black; secondaries, breast, and belly, white: sides above the thighs black: tail dusky: legs yellow.

None of the birds we have hitherto treated of has caused more uncertainty in our minds about the identity of the species than this; but we fear that those described by *Brisson* have not come under our inspection, at least his *male*. Some years back I had a pair sent to me for *Morillons*, which differed from each other merely in having the head and neck of the reputed *male* greatly darker than those of the *female*; but both were so like the *bens* of the *Golden-eye*, that I was struck with the circumstance: they were dried specimens, so that the internal conformation of the *wind-pipe*, &c. could not be detected. *Willughby* seems at a great loss how to account for several birds described by him\*, which were greatly similar in plumage, as he found the *labyrinth* (an endowment of *male* birds only) in some thought by him to be females; but this may be reconciled by allowing for the different state of plumage in birds in different periods of life; and that, although the feathers were not the same in the young birds as in the adult, yet the *labyrinth* was to be seen in every stage; hence this circumstance, having

\* See *Orn.* p. 367, 368, 369. sect. xii. xiii. xiv.

nothing

nothing to do with the *age*, can only ascertain the *sex*. We have seen the *Golden-eye* complete in every thing but the white spot at the corners of the mouth; and in the *British Museum* may be seen one with the *white spot* as *large* as usual, but advanced only so far towards perfection as to be greatly obscured by dusky spots; serving to shew the progress of nature towards the perfection of the distinctive marks of the adult bird.

La Sarcelle du Mexique, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 458.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 285.  
Toltecolotli, seu Metzcanahachtli, *Raii Syn.* p. 175.  
Sarcelle, *Descr. Surin.* ii. p. 158.

78.  
MEXICAN D.

**SIZE** of our *Teal*. The upper mandible blue; the under black: irides black\*: the head is fulvous, mixed with blackish and glossy greenish blue: between the bill and eye a large spot of white: neck and body white, speckled with black dots, in greatest number on the breast: scapulars, and upper tail coverts, the same; under tail coverts blue: wing coverts blue, across them a band of white; the greater ones, farthest from the body, blackish: quills black, some of the middle ones green outwardly, and tipped with fulvous, forming a band of the last across the wing at that part; but those nearest the body are white, dotted with black: tail dusky black, margined with white: legs of a pale red.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* differs in having the head, hind part of the neck, back and scapulars, wing coverts, and rump, black, some of the feathers edged with fulvous, and others with white: throat,

FEMALE.

\* *Fermin* says, the irides and eye-lids are yellow.

fore part of the neck, breast, and under parts, black and white mixed: prime quills black, edged outwardly with white; the next green on the outer webs, and black within; and those nearest the body black, outwardly banded with white: tail like that of the *male*: legs ash-colour.

## PLACE.

This inhabits the lakes of *Mexico*, where it is said to be a very foul feeder, continually dabbling in the mud with its bill for worms, dead fish, &c.; also fond of frogs, and in short all manner of filth; notwithstanding which, the flesh is accounted excellent. Found also at *Surinam*. Said to lay three large eggs.

79.  
+ TUFTED D.

*Anas fuligula*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 207. 45.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 132.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 78.—*Brun.* N° 90.—*Muller*, N° 129.—*Kram. El.* p. 341. 12.—*Frisch.* pl. 171.—*Georgi Reise*, 167.

Le petit Morillon, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 411. 26. pl. 37. 1.

Le Morillon, *Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 227. 231. pl. 15.—*Pl. Enl.* 1001.

Tufted Duck, *Raii Syn.* p. 142. A. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 365. pl. 73.—*Albin*, i. pl. 95.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 274.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 573. G.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH sixteen inches: weight two pounds. Bill broad, of a blue grey; tip black: irides golden: head feathers long, forming a pendent crest: head, neck, and breast, black; the first glossed with green: scapulars deep blackish brown, sprinkled with minute dots of a cream-colour, but not visible at a distance: wings dusky brown; across them a narrow bar of white: the belly and vent white; the last mixed with dusky: legs dusky blue: webs black.

## FEMALE.

The *female* is like the *male*; but the crest is wanting, and the black colour verges to brown.

## PLACE.

This species is found in *Europe* as far as *Norway*. In the winter months is not unfrequent in *England*; being met with in the markets

markets in that season, and is much esteemed\*. It is common also throughout the *Russian* empire, going northward to breed. Is frequent in *Kamtschatka* †.

*Anas nyroca*, *N. C. Petr.* xiv. p. 403. (*Gueldenstaedt.*)

**L**ENGTH sixteen inches and eight lines. Bill two inches, black; toothed on the sides: irides whitish: head compressed on the sides, and of a deep glossy chestnut: neck, breast, and sides, the same: lower part of the neck behind, back, and rump, olive black: belly and vent white; sides of the last brown: wings shorter than the tail; some of the quills edged, and others tipped with olive black; from the seventh to the twentieth white, except at the ends, which are black, forming, when closed, a large patch or speculum: tail pointed, of a black brown: legs deep lead-colour: claws black.

The *female* is smaller; of a dirty rust-colour where the male is chestnut: belly whitish, clouded: region of the vent paler brown; and the back inclined to rufous: the rest as in the *male*.

This inhabits *Russia*; and is frequent about the river *Don*. The *male* and *female* always found together. Lays from six to eight whitish eggs, in some hollow on a rising ground, in the month of *May*. The *female*, while sitting, drives off the *male*, lest he should break the eggs, as he is known to do. This species lives chiefly on *vegetables* and *seeds*, rarely on *fish*. The flesh is well-tasted, and tender.

\* The *French* allow this to be eaten on *Maigre Days*, and in *Lent*; as they also do the *Scoter*: but though the flesh of this last is now and then *tolerable*, that of the *tufted Duck* is seldom otherwise than *excellent*.

† *Art. Zool.*

79.  
VAR. A.  
DESCRIPTION.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.



M. *Gueldenstaedt*, the author of the above, thinks this to be a distinct species from the *Tufted Duck*, in which I cannot positively contradict him. It must however be considered, that the *tufted* species varies exceedingly, and is not complete in plumage till the second year.

## YOUNG.

In the young bird \* the head, neck, and breast, are chestnut brown, and very slightly crested: the feathers at the base of the bill of a pale yellow: back, wings, and tail black: breast and belly white; and a line of the same across the wings.

## VARIETIES.

*Scopoli* has also noticed three varieties, which differ in size as well as plumage. The first is smaller than the *Mallard*, with a black head, tinged with violet; crest as long as the finger: the body brown: rump sooty and white mixed.

The second variety is the size of a *Mallard*. The bill yellowish: the head, and beginning of the neck, rufous; crest short: the rest of the neck, the breast, belly, and rump, black: back brown: wings cinereous brown, margined with white: quills white: at the base of each wing a white conic band: thighs brown.

The third is the size of the first. The head and crest rufous: temples glossy green: breast whitish, spotted with black: belly pure white: beneath the tail black: base of the wings brown, beneath this a rufous band, then a shining green one, and lastly one of black: quills brown.

From the above observations of authors, added to that of our own, in respect to the young bird, a specimen of which is now before me, there is much reason to suspect that the whole

\* *Anas latirostra*, *Brun.* p. 21. N° 90.

here included under the article of *Tufted Duck*, are either varieties, or differences in sex, if not in their progressive stages towards perfection.

**S**IZE of a *Teal*: length fifteen inches. Bill two inches long, and somewhat stout; colour a pale blueish white; the nail at the tip black: irides the colour of *gold*: the head and neck are black, the hind part glossed with purple, changing in some lights to blue: upper part of the body and wings black, glossed with green: under parts of the body pale ash-colour: the quills are deep ash-colour; on the secondaries a bar of white: tail short, of a dirty green: legs pale ash-colour.

Inhabit *Dusky Bay*, in *New Zealand* \*, where it is called *He patek*. From the drawings of Sir *Joseph Banks*. Captain *Cook* † also mentions one, in his *Voyage*, bigger than a *Teal*, all black, except the *Drake*, which has some white in the wings; and observes, that it is met with no where, except at the head of the *Bay*. The above seems to bear great affinity to the *Tufted Duck*.

**S**IZE of a *Mallard*: length twenty-eight inches. Bill two inches long, black, and turns up at the end; edges of the under mandible yellowish: irides red: top of the head dusky, lengthening into a crest at the hind head: forehead, sides under the eyes, and neck, pale ash-colour: chin, and fore part of the

80.  
NEW-ZEALAND  
D.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

81.  
CRESTED D.

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 168.

† *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 72.

neck,

neck, pale cream-colour, transversely spotted round the lower part of the neck with dusky and ferruginous: back and wing coverts deep dusky ash-colour: lower part of the back and rump pale rufous ash-colour: speculum of the wings fine blue, bounded below with white\*: quills and tail black; the last pointed in shape, and longer than the wings.

PLAGE.

Inhabits *Staaten Land*. From the drawings of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

82.  
RED-CRESTED  
D.

*Anas rufina*, *Pall. Trav.* ii. p. 713. N<sup>o</sup> 28.

*Le Canard siffleur huppé*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 398. 22.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. 182.

—*Pl. Enl.* 928.

*Anas capite ruffo major*, *Raii Syn.* p. 140. 2.

The great Red-headed Duck, *Will. Orn.* p. 364.

Barbary Shoveler, *Shaw's Trav.* p. 254?

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**W** EIGHT three pounds or more: length two feet. Bill the colour of cinnabar: irides brown: upper part of the head and neck deep testaceous red: crown pale rufous; the feathers of it thick set, standing up, and forming a pretty large globular crest: body in general black, but the under parts inclined to dusky: beginning of the back, between the wings, grey brown: bastard wing paler; at the base of it a transverse lunated white mark: wings blackish brown: speculum white, surrounded with black; under parts of them, and margins, white: tail short, brown; the margins of the feathers whitish: legs brown, reddish on the fore part.

\* In the draught there was some appearance of a protuberance on the joint of the wing; but as nothing was mentioned in the manuscript about it, the circumstance must remain uncertain.

The

The female is brown: of a paler colour: has a reddish bill: and is destitute of a crest.

FEMALE.

This inhabits the *Caspian Sea*, and vast lakes of the desert of *Tartary*, where it leads a solitary life. Sometimes seen in the great lakes lying on the east side of the *Uralian Chain*, but not in the rest of *Siberia*. Found to the south as far as *Italy*, as *Willughby* met with it at *Rome*; and, if the same with *Shaw's Red-necked Shoveler*, also in *Barbary*.

PLACE.

*Hrafn-ond*, *Muller*, p. 16. N° 131.—*Jb. Reise*, sect. 688.—*Aræ. Zool.* p. 574. H.

<sup>83.</sup>  
ICELAND D.

GENERAL colour black. Head crested: fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, white: legs saffron-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Iceland*. Called by the Inhabitants *Hrafn-ond*.

PLACE.

Dusky Duck, *Aræ. Zool.* N° 496.

<sup>84.</sup>  
DUSKY D.

LENGTH two feet. Bill long, narrow, and dusky, tinged with blue: crown dusky: neck pale brown, streaked downwards with dusky lines: back and wing coverts deep brown: breast and belly the same, edged with dirty yellow: primaries dusky: speculum of a fine blue, bounded with a black bar: tail cuneiform, dusky, edged with white: legs dusky, or yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the province of *New York*.

PLACE.

85.  
+ SUMMER D.

*Anas sponfa*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 207. 43.

Le Canard d'Été, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 351. 11. pl. 32. fig. 2.

Le beau Canard huppé, *Bris. Ois.* ix. p. 245.—*Pl. Enl.* 980. 981.

Yztactzon Yayauhqui \*, *Raii Syn.* p. 176.—*Will. Orn.* p. 387.

American Wood Duck, *Brown Jam.* p. 481.

Summer Duck, *Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 97.—*Edw.* pl. 101.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 493.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Wigeon*: length nineteen inches. Bill red, nearest the base of the upper mandible yellow; tip and ridge black: irides hazel: eyelids crimson: the hind head much crested; the feathers very long, and hang down the neck: the head and crest are glossy green, appearing purple in some lights: from the nostrils a white line passes on each side over the eye to the hind head; and from the back part of the eye a second, tending to the same part: hind head, beneath the crest, black: the chin and throat are white, which forms a slender curve upwards round the jaw, ending in a point at the back of the eye; below this is a second curve, tending towards the nape: the neck, below the crest, and breast, are of a ruddy vinaceous colour, inclining to brown behind; the breast marked with triangular spots of white; from thence, as far as the vent, white: the feathers which fall over the wings barred black and white: back glossy brown: scapulars glossed with blue green; secondaries with blue: sides of the body finely barred with dusky and cream-colour: the feathers over the thighs crossed with black and white at the ends: sides of the vent purplish chestnut: legs orange.

\* The bird with a various-coloured head.

The

The *female* is smaller. The feathers round the base of the bill white: round the eye the same, passing backwards in a streak behind, where it finishes in a point: chin and throat white: fore part of the neck and breast brown, marked with triangular spots of white, as in the *male*, but much less distinct: the back and tail brown: wings the same, mixed with blue green on the coverts and second quills: across the wing, just above the quills, a narrow white bar: quills dusky, edged near the ends with grey, and within with green: belly white: legs as in the *male*.

This most beautiful species inhabits *Mexico*, and some of the *West India* isles, migrating in the summer season as far north as 40 degrees, or a little beyond. Appears at *New York* early in the spring, and breeds there: makes the nest in the decayed hollows of trees, or such as have been made by *Woodpeckers*, and often between the forks of the branches; whence by some called *Summer Duck*, and *Tree Duck*. When the young are hatched, the *Duck* takes them on her back to the water. Are often kept tame in our menageries, and will breed there. The flesh is much esteemed by the *Americans*. This is the species, the neck of which the natives of *Louisiana* use to ornament their *pipes*, or *calumets* of *peace* \* with; and at the last-named place is found throughout the year.

\* *Hist. de la Louif.* ii. p. 115.—See also vol. i. p. 37. Note \*, of this Work.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

86.  
+ CHINESE D.

*Anas galericulata*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 206. 42.  
La Sarcelle de la Chine, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 450-34.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p.  
276. pl. 19.—*Pl. Enl.* 805, 806.  
Chinese Teal, *Edw.* pl. 102.—*Kämpf. Japan.* p. 129. pl. 10.  
*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

THIS is somewhat less than a *Wigeon*. The bill of a dull red: irides hazel: the hind part of the head, and part of the neck, full of feathers, and elongated into a flattish crest: the top of the head, down the middle of the crown, of a greenish black: between the bill and eye pale rufous; behind the eye white, passing backwards into the crest, which is of a dark glossy green: the feathers round the upper part of the neck, all round, are long and pointed, like those a cock, and of a dull orange-colour: the lower part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, chestnut: at the bend of the wing are three transverse streaks of black, and two of white, alternate: the scapulars are black, margined with white: the back and rump dusky brown, glossed in some parts with blue green: on the wings a speculum, or glossy patch of blue green, bounded below with white: the quills dusky brown, edged near the ends with pale grey: one of the second quills much broader on one web than on the other, and curves upwards in an elegant manner, standing upright when the wing is closed; the broader web of a fine pale brownish red, tipped with black; the under, or narrower one, dusky black: the tail pointed, of a dusky brown, fringed with blue green: the sides of the body of a brownish cream-colour, transversely crossed with fine black lines: the feathers

feathers over the thighs barred with black and white at the ends: the lower parts of the breast and belly are white: legs orange-colour.

The *female* is not unlike that of the *Summer Duck*, but has two bars of white on the wing: the breast seems more clouded with brown, and the spots on it are not of the triangular shape as in the *Summer Duck*, but rounded. However, to say the truth, so little difference is there between some specimens of *females* of these two species, that it requires a thorough acquaintance with them to prevent mistaking the one for the other.

This inhabits *China* and *Japan*, and is a most singular and elegant species, and kept for the sake of its beauty by the inhabitants. I do not find that it is near so common in *China* as many other kinds, or perhaps they politically hold them dear to the *European* purchasers: they are frequently exposed to sale at *Canton*, in cages, and the common price is from six to ten dollars per pair: they are not unfrequently brought into *England* alive, but want care, as they seem more tender than our species. Attempts have been made to breed them in this country, but without success, though they are familiar enough. In this matter it may not be amiss to hint, that care should be taken that both sexes are of *Chinese* origin; for the *female* of the *Summer Duck* of *America* is so like that of the *Chinese* species, as frequently to be mistaken for it. The bird is known in *Japan* by the name of *Kimnodfui*. The *English* in *China* give it the name of *Mandarin Duck*.

FEMALE.

PLACE.



87.  
+ GARGANEY.

*Anas querquedula*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 203. 32.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 128.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 75.—*Brun.* N° 81.—*Muller*, N° 125.—*Kram. El.* p. 343. 18.—*Frisch.* pl. 176.

La Sarcelle, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 427. 31. pl. 39. 1. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 260:—*Pl. Enl.* 946. (male.)

Garganey, *Raii Syn.* p. 148. 8.—*Will. Orn.* p. 377. § 7. pl. 74.—*Br. Zool.* N° 289. pl. 101.—*Arch. Zool.* p. 576. O.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is somewhat larger than the *Teal*: length seventeen inches: breadth twenty-eight. Bill black: the crown and hind head are dusky brown: from the eye a white streak passes to the hind head: on the chin a large black spot: the cheeks and upper part of the neck are pale purple, marked with minute oblong lines of white pointing downwards: breast light brown, marked with semicircular bars of black: belly white; lower part of it, and vent, varied with specks of a dusky hue: wing coverts grey; but the lowest are tipped with white: the first quills are ash-coloured; the exterior webs of those in the middle grey: scapulars long and narrow, and elegantly striped with ash-colour, white, and black: tail dusky: legs lead-colour. This sex is furnished with a *labyrinth*.

## FEMALE

The *female* has an obscure white mark over the eye; the rest of the plumage of a brownish ash-colour, not unlike that of a *hen Teal*; but the wing wants the green spots, which sufficiently distinguishes these birds.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This species is found in *England* in the winter season, as well as seen at that time in *France*; departs from the last in *April*: migrates to the *north* as *summer* comes on, in order to breed.

Noticed in *Europe* as far as *Sweden*; and is common throughout *Russia* and *Siberia*, as far as *Kamtshatka*, at which last place it is very frequent.

*Anas crecca*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 204. 33.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 129.—*Brun.* N° 82. 83.  
—*Muller*, N° 126.—*Kram. El.* p. 343. 19.—*Frisch.* pl. 174.—*Georgi Reise*, N° 166.

La petite Sarcelle, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 436. 32. pl. 40. 1.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 265. pl. 17. 18.—*Pl. Enl.* 947.

Common Teal, *Raii Syn.* p. 147. A. 6.—*Will. Orn.* p. 377. § 6. pl. 74.—*Albin*, i. pl. 100.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 290.—*Arct. Zool.* p. 577. P.

*Br. Mus. Lew. Mus.*

88.  
+ COMMON  
TEAL.

**SIZE** small: length fourteen inches: weight twelve ounces.  
Bill black: irides pale hazel: head and neck reddish bay: sides of the head, behind the eye, green, passing backwards to the nape; bounded on the under part with a white line: the lower part of the neck behind, the beginning of the back, scapulars, and sides of the body, white, marked with transverse fine black lines: fore part of the neck and breast dusky white, marked with roundish black spots: belly white: middle of the vent black: wing coverts brown: quills dusky: speculum green, bounded obliquely above with black, and edged with white: tail cuneiform, brown, edged with white: legs brown. At the entrance of the lungs is a *labyrinth*.

The *female* has the head and neck dusky white and brown mixed: the lower part of the neck, and sides over the wing, brown, edged with dusky white: wings as in the *male*: belly white: vent the same, not black.

We frequently see the *Teal* in our markets along with the  
*Wild*

DESCRIPTION.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Wild Ducks*, in winter; but whether it breeds here, like them, has escaped our notice. In *France* it stays throughout the year, and makes a nest in *April* among the *rushes*, on the edges of *ponds*; it is composed of the tenderest stalks of them, with the addition of the *pith*, and a quantity of feathers. The nest is of a large size, and placed in the water, so as to rise and fall with it. The eggs are the size of those of a *Pigeon*, of a dirty white, marked with small hazel spots\*. Is said to feed on the *grasses* and *weeds* which grow on the edges of the ponds which it frequents, as well as the *seeds* of the *rushes*; it will also eat small *fish* †. The flesh is accounted excellent. It is found to the *north* as high as *Iceland*; and is mentioned as inhabiting the *Caspian Sea* to the *south*. We make no doubt that it also extends to *China*, as we have seen a figure of it among some fine drawings of the birds of that part of the world.

89.  
SUMMER T.

*Anas circia*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 204. 34.—*Faun. Succ.* 130.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 76.—*Brun. Orn.* N° 83.

La Sarcelle d'Été, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 445. 33.—*Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 268.

Summer Teal, *Raii Syn.* p. 148. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 278. pl. 76.—*Albin.* ii. pl. 103. 104.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is said to be smaller than the *Common Teal*: length thirteen inches and a half. Bill dusky: the upper parts, from the forehead to rump, greyish brown, margined with white on the back: over each eye a white streak: cheeks and throat chestnut: fore part of the neck rufous, margined with brown: under parts

\* The *Garganey* and *Teal* are both said to lay six or seven eggs, in a hole hollowed out by the bird.—*Dec. Ruff.* i. p. 102.

† *Hist. des Ois.*

OR

of the body rufous white, spotted with black on the belly: scapulars like the back; the larger ones white down the middle: wing coverts cinereous: across the wing a white streak: quills brown: the speculum green, edged with black, bounded below with white: tail brown: legs blueish.

The *female* is less. The upper parts cinereous brown: the back edged with rufous: cheeks, throat, and under parts, rufous white: a white line over the eyes, as in the *male*: scapulars and wing coverts grey brown, edged with rufous: the rest of the wing much as in the *male*; but no black in the speculum.

This, though so fully described, is by many esteemed a doubtful species; and with great probability supposed the *female* of the *common Teal*. We think it however worth while to preserve the usual synonyms of the bird in question, as some guide to the researches of future systematists. Among others, *Buffon* is dubious of its being a distinct species; yet gives a formal account of its remaining throughout the summer, and breeding in *France*; and tells us that this bird comes there the beginning of *March*, when they distribute themselves on the coast. About *April* they get together a quantity of *rushes* and *grasses*, and make a covered nest, the opening for the most part to the *south*; in this they lay from ten to fourteen eggs, of a dirty white, and as big as those of a *Pullet*; and sit from twenty to twenty-three days. This author observes likewise, that the *male* loses the plumage of distinction after the time of incubation is over, becoming so like the *female* as not to be distinguished from her, but regains it after *January*. He adds also, that this bird cannot bear the cold, and does not frequent the *northern* countries\*.

FEMALE.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.\* *Hist. des Ois.*

90.  
AMERICAN T.

American Teal, *Arch. Zool.* N° 504.—*P. l. Transf.* lxii. p. 419.—*Brun.* N° 130.  
*Lev. Musf.*

## DESCRIPTION.

THE head and upper part of the neck are of a fine deep bay : from each eye to the hind head a changeable broad green bar : beneath the eye a faint white line : fore part of the neck and breast spotted with black : over each shoulder a lunated white bar : back waved black and white, inclining to brown on the rump : wing coverts brown : speculum green : legs dusky.

## FEMALE.

The female reddish cinereous brown, spotted with black : the wings like those of the male.

## PLACE.

This is found in *America*, from *Carolina* to *Hudson's Bay* : breeds in the last : has from five to seven young at a time. Found in the woods, about small ponds of water. Retires south in *autumn*. Mr. *Pennant* seems to think this very like, if not the same with the *Summer Teal* of *Willughby*.

91.  
ST. DOMINGO  
T.

*Anas* *Dominica*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 201. 22.

*La Sarcelle de St. Domingue*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 472. 42. pl. 41. fig. 2.

——— *rousse à longue queue*, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 283.

——— *de la Gouadaloupe*, *Pl. Enl.* 968.

*Chilcanauhtli*, *Raii Syn.* p. 177.—*Colcanauhtli*, *id.* p. 176. (female) ?

## DESCRIPTION.

THIS is a small species, being under twelve inches in length. The bill is scarce an inch and a half long ; colour black : the fore part of the head and throat are foot-colour ; hind part and neck rufous : back, scapulars, rump, upper tail coverts, and sides, the same ; the middle of the feathers blackish : breast and belly

belly grey brown, mixed with white: lower belly, thighs, and under tail coverts, pale rufous, mixed with grey brown: the wing coverts of this last colour, mixed with white; and some of the greater ones wholly white: quills brown; six of the middle ones white half way from the base, or in some to two-thirds of their length, forming a spot of the same on the wing: tail dusky, cuneiform, the feathers pointed at the ends; shafts black: legs brown.

Inhabits *St. Domingo* and *Guadeloupe*.

PLACE.

*La Sarcelle à queue epineuse, Buf. Oif. ix. p. 282.—Pl. Enl. 967.*

**L**ENGTH eleven or twelve inches. Bill blue: top of the head black: through the eye a streak of black; beneath it a second of the same; between these white: general colour of the rest of the plumage dusky brown, with a mixture of darker brown; paler beneath; the chin palest: wings like the rest of the body, mixed with a small portion of white on the outer coverts: tail as the wings, short; but each feather has the end unwebbed, being prolonged into a sharp point: legs yellowish flesh-colour.

Inhabits *Cayenne* and *Guiana*.

<sup>92.</sup>  
SPINOUS-TAIL-  
ED T.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*La Sarcelle d'Egypte, Buf. Oif. ix. p. 273.—Pl. Enl. 1000.*

**A**TRIFLE larger than the *Garganey*, and the bill longer and bigger: length sixteen inches. The head, neck, breast, and belly, deep rufous brown, but bright: on the lower part of the breast a patch of white: the rest of the plumage black above: across the wing a bar of white.

<sup>93.</sup>  
AFRICAN T.  
DESCRIPTION.

4 B 2

The

- FEMALE.** The *female* is nearly coloured as the *male*, but the colours less distinct, and duller: the white on the breast waved with brown.
- PLACE.** Inhabits *Egypt*.

<sup>94.</sup>  
MADAGASCAR  
T.

La Sarcelle mâle de Madagascar, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 274.—*Pl. Enl.* 770.

**DESCRIPTION.**

**S**IZE of the *Teal*: length about twelve inches. Bill an inch long, yellow; tip black: irides yellow: top of the head as far as the crown, fore parts of the head, and neck, white, passing on the sides behind the eyes, and ending there in a point; but part of the head and neck dark dusky greenish black: on the middle of this, below the ears, an oval patch of paler green: lower part of the neck and breast pale rust-colour, undulated with dusky lines, and passing behind in a collar: upper part of the body, wings, and tail, very dark green: sides clouded with ferruginous: middle of belly and vent white: quills dusky: on the wings a streak of white: legs dusky.

**PLACE.**

Inhabits *Madagascar*.

<sup>95.</sup>  
COROMANDEL  
T.

La Sarcelle de Coromandel, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 274.—*Pl. Enl.* 949, 950.

**DESCRIPTION.**

**T**HIS species is less by one fourth than the *Garganey*. Bill dusky: top of the head black; the rest of it and the neck white, speckled with dusky black: the lower part of the neck striated across with fine lines of the same: the upper parts of the body and wings are brown, with a green and reddish gloss: breast and belly white: sides of the vent inclining to ferruginous: legs black.

The

The *female* differs in having the white on the under parts mixed with grey; and the lines on the lower part of the neck broader, and less distinct: and in general the whole plumage is less beautiful than the *male*.

Inhabits the coast of *Coromandel*.

FEMALE.

PLACE.

*La Sarcelle de l'Isle de Luçon, Son. Voy. p. 91. t. 54.*

**L**ESS than the *Teal*. Bill black: the upper part and sides of the head and throat white: neck, breast, and wing coverts, reddish brown: back covered with yellow feathers, margined with black; those of the belly white, with black margins: quills and tail slate black: legs blackish.

Inhabits the island of *Manilla*.

96.  
MANILLA T.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Anas formosa, Georgi Reise, i. p. 168.*

**S**IZE of a *Teal*: length fifteen inches: weight eighteen ounces. The bill is black: crown of the head the same, bordered on each side, with white: from the eye to the throat, on each side, is a curved streak of black, bounded on the back part by a pale one, and afterwards by one of green: the nape of the neck, and sides, undulated: throat pale rufous, dotted with black: the back is brown: bastard wing striped with ferruginous, white, and black; the outer edge of it undulated: speculum black, on the fore part obliquely marked with glossy green, and edged with testaceous: vent black, spotted on each side with ferruginous, and crossed with a white band: tail somewhat pointed,

97.  
BAIKAL T.

DESCRIPTION.



pointed, brown; the middle feathers whitish: legs of a dull red: claws grey.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Russia*, about the *Lake Baikal*. We believe it likewise extends to *China*, as we have seen one greatly similar from thence. In this last the sides of the head were yellowish buff-colour: behind the eye green: crown black: the curved streak from the eye to the throat, surrounds the first: in other things much the same as the above-described.

98.

## HINA T.

## DESCRIPTION.

*Anas (Chinensis) regione oculorum (Maris) viridi, Ob. Voy. ii. p. 33.*

SIZE not mentioned. The bill is blackish grey, and soft: the head and chin brown: a white line passes below the eyes: all above the eyes green: the neck and upper part of the back white, spotted with black: lower part of the back, and rump, ash-colour: upper part of the neck white, spotted black: breast and belly white, spotted with black backwards: the feathers of the rump edged with white: feet and legs ash-coloured.

## FEMALE.

The *female* has the head and all about the eyes of a whitish grey: chin white, above black, and in some parts of a reddish white; beneath white, spotted with black.

## PLACE.

This inhabits *China*, where it is called *Hina-a*. The above imperfect description scarcely will characterize the species, whether or not it is like the former, though we much suspect it. He mentions another, met with at *Canton*, called *Konga-o*; but not having seen the bird, says no more about it.

GENUS XCIII. P I N G U I N.

N° 1. Crested P.

2. Patagonian P.

3. Papuan P.

4. Antarctic P.

5. Cape P.

VAR. A.

VAR. B.

N° 6. Magellanic P.

7. Collared P.

8. Red-footed P.

9. Little P.

**B**ILL strong, strait, more or less bending towards the point, furrowed on the sides.

Nostrils linear, placed in the furrows.

Tongue covered with strong spines, pointing backwards.

Wings small, more like fins, covered with no longer feathers than the rest of the body, useless in flight.

Body clothed with thick short feathers, having broad shafts, and placed as compactly as scales.

Legs short and thick, placed very near the vent.

Toes four, all placed forwards; the interior loose, the rest webbed.

Tail very stiff, consisting of broad shafts scarcely webbed.

This genus of birds seems to hold the same place in the southern parts of the world as the *Auks* do in the northern, and are by no means to be confounded the one with the other, however authors may differ in opinion in respect to this matter. The *Penguin* is seen only in the temperate and frigid zones, on that side of the equator which it frequents; and the same is observed

of

of the *Awk* in the opposite latitudes; and neither of the genera has yet been observed within the *tropics* \*. The *Awk* has true wings and quills, though small; the *Pinguin* mere fins only, instead of wings. This last has four toes on each foot; but the former only three. The *Pinguin*, while swimming, sinks quite above the breast, the head and neck only appearing out of the water, rowing itself along with its *finny wings*, as with oars; while the *Awk*, in common with most other birds, swims on the surface. Several other circumstances peculiar to each might be mentioned; but we trust that the above will prove fully sufficient to characterise this genus.

The bodies of the *Pinguin* tribe are commonly so well and closely covered with feathers that no wet can penetrate; and as they are in general excessively fat, these circumstances united secure them from cold. They have often been found above seven hundred leagues from land; and frequently on the mountains of *ice*, on which they seem to ascend without difficulty, as the soles of their feet are very rough and suited to the purpose †.

\* Saw one for the first time in lat. 48. S.—*Forst. Voy.* i. p. 92.—Not met with nearer than 40 deg. S.—*Id.—Introd. Disc. on Pinguins, Commentat. Gott.* vol. iii.

† *Id.—Ib.*

*Apfenodytes chryfocome*, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 135. pl. 1.

Le Manchot fauteur, *Buf. Oif.* ix. p. 409.

———— huppé de Sibérie, *Pl. Enl.* 984.

Hopping Penguin, *Boug. Voy.* p. 64, 65.—*Phil. Transf.* lxvi. p. 3.

*Br. Mus.*

I.  
+ CRESTED P.

**T**HIS beautiful species meafures twenty-three inches in length. The bill is three inches long; the colour of it red, with a dark furrow running along on each fide to the tip; the upper mandible is curved at the end, the under obtufe: irides of a dull red: the head, neck, back, and fides, are black: over each eye a ftripe of pale yellow feathers, which lengthens into a creft behind, of near four inches in length; the feathers on each fide of the head, above this ftripe, are longer than the reft, and ftand upward, while thofe of the creft are decumbent, but can be erected on each fide at will\*: the wings, or rather fins, are black on the outside, edged with white; on the infide white: the breaft, and all the under parts, white: the legs are orange: claws dusky.

DESCRIPTION.

The *female* has a ftreak of pale yellow over the eye, but it is not prolonged into a creft behind as in the *male*.

FEMALE.

Inhabits *Falkland's Iflands*, and was likewise met with in *Kerguelen's Land*, or *Ifle of Defolation*, as well as at *Van Diemen's Land*, and *New Holland*, particularly in *Adventure Bay*. Are called *Hopping Pinguins*, and *Jumping Jacks*, from their action of leaping quite out of the water, on meeting with the leaft obftacle, for three or four feet at leaft; and indeed, without any feeming caufe, do the fame

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* *Cook's laft Voy.* i. p. 83.

frequently, appearing chiefly to advance by that means. This species seems to have a greater air of liveliness in its countenance than others, yet is in fact a very stupid bird, so much so as to suffer itself to be knocked on the head with a stick, when on land \*. When angered, it erects its crest in a beautiful manner. These birds make their nests among those of the *Pelican* tribe, living in tolerable harmony with them; and lay seldom more than one egg, which is white, and larger than that of a *Duck*. They are mostly seen by themselves, seldom mixing with other *Pinguins*, and often met with in great numbers on the outer shores, where they have been bred. Are frequently so regardless as to suffer themselves to be taken by the hand †. The *females* of this species lay their eggs in *burrows*, which they easily form of themselves with their bills, throwing out the dirt with their feet. In these holes the eggs are deposited on the bare earth. The general time of sitting is in *October*; but some of the species, especially in the colder parts, do not sit till *December*, or even *January*. How long they sit is not known ‡.

\* These were found difficult to kill, and when provoked, ran at the sailors in flocks, and pecked their legs, and spoiled their cloaths.—*Forst. Voy.*

† *Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 88.

‡ *Disc. on Pinguins, Commentat. Gott.* vol. iii.

*Aptenodytes patagonica*, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 137. t. 2:

————— *Miller's Illustr.* pl. 20.

Manchot de la N. Guinée, *Sen. Voy.* p. 179. t. 113.

Le grand Manchot, *Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 399. pl. 30.

Manchot des Isles Malouines, *Pl. Enl.* 975.

First Class of Penguins, *Boug. Voy.* p. 64.

Patagonian Penguin, *Phil. Transf.* lviii. p. 91. pl. 5.—*Gen. of Birds*, p.

66. pl. 14.—*Gent. Mag.* xxxix. pl. in p. 489.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

2.  
PATAGONIAN  
P.

**T**HIS is the largest of the genus yet known, being four feet three inches in length; and stands erect at least three feet; the weight forty pounds. The bill is four inches and a half in length, more slender in proportion than in any of the species, and bends towards the tip; the colour of it black for two-thirds of the length, and from thence to the point yellowish; the under mandible orange at the base, and black at the tip: the tongue is half the length of the bill, and armed on each side with spikes, turning backward: the irides are hazel: the head, throat, and hind part of the neck, are of a deep brown: the back of a deep ash-colour, each feather blueish at the tip: the under parts are pure white: on each side the head, beginning under the eye, and behind it, is a broad stripe of fine yellow; this advances forward as it proceeds down the neck, where it grows narrower and paler, and at last blends itself with the white on the breast; this appearance however is only when the neck is stretched, for the state in which the bird usually carries itself is with the head rather crouched in between the shoulders, when the yellow appears incircling the neck as a necklace: the

DESCRIPTION:

4 C 2

wings

wings are formed much as in the others, but seem longer in proportion: the legs scaly and black.

Some of these are much paler in plumage, and the yellow less vivid than in others, which are perhaps the *females*, if not the young birds.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species was first met with in *Falkland Islands*, and has also been seen in *Kerguelen's Land*, *New Georgia*, and *New Guinea* \*. *M. Bougainville* caught one, which soon became so tame as to follow and know the person who had care of it: it fed on *flesh*, *fish*, and *bread*, but after a time grew lean, pined away, and died. The chief food, when at large, is thought to be *fish*; the remains of which, as well as *crabs*, *shell-fish*, and *molluscæ*, were found in the stomach. This species is the fattest of the tribe; most so in *January*, when they moult. Supposed to lay and sit in *October*. Are met with in the most deserted places. Their flesh is black, though not very unpalatable. This has been considered as a solitary species †, but has now and then been met with in considerable flocks ‡. Are found in the same places as the *Papuan Pinguins*, and not unfrequently mixed with them; but in general shew a disposition of associating with their own species.

\* *Sonnerat*.—*Forst. Voy.* ii. 214. 528. † *Bougainville*.

‡ *Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 87.—*Pinguins* were seen by thousands in *New Year's Island*, near *Staaten Land*, of which more than 500 were had by the ship's company for food.

*Aptenodytes papua*, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 143. t. 3.

*Le Manchot papou*, *Son. Voy.* p. 181. t. 115.

*Lew. Mus.*

+ PAPUAN P.<sup>3.</sup>

**S**IZE somewhat bigger than the *Cape Pinguin*: length two feet and a half. Bill four inches long, colour red; the upper mandible somewhat bent at the tip; the under moderately pointed: irides yellow, or of a pale red: the head, and half the neck, dusky black, inclining to blue; on each side the head, over the eye, a large patch of white, tending backwards to the hind head, but not surrounding the eye below; across the top of the head is a narrow bar of white, uniting the patches on each side: the under parts from the neck are also white; and the upper blueish black: the wings are black above, and at the tips, the lower edge and inside white: tail cuneiform, the middle feathers seven inches in length: legs red; in some yellow: webs dusky: claws black.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits the *Isle of Papos*, or *New Guinea*; and has also been met with at *Falkland Isles* and *Kerguelen's Land*\*. Found frequently among the last-described.

PLACE.

*Aptenodytes antarctica*, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 141. t. 4.

ANTARCTIC P.<sup>4.</sup>

**L**ENGTH twenty-five inches: weight eleven pounds and a half. Bill more than two inches and three quarters in length, and black; the under mandible somewhat truncated: irides pale yellow:

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 88.

low:



low: the upper parts of the body are black, the under glossy white: beneath the chin a narrow blackish streak, passing backwards towards the hind head, somewhat bent about the region of the ears: wings as in the others; above blue-black; the lower margin and inside white; tips black: tail cuneiform, the feathers, or rather bristles, which compose it, black, and thirty-two in number: legs flesh-coloured: soles of the feet black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species inhabits the *South Sea*, from 48 degrees to the *ant-arctic circle*; and is frequently found on the *ice mountains* and *islands*, on which it ascends: it is a pretty numerous species\*. Our last voyagers found them in plenty in the isle of *Desolation*. And it was observed, that in an island they touched at, not greatly distant, the rocks were almost covered with *Pinguins* and *Shags*; the first most probably of this sort †.

5.  
CAPE P.

*Diomedea demersa*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 214. 2.  
*Le Manchot*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 97.—*Pl. Enl.* 382.  
*Aptenodytes demersa*, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 144.  
*Magellanic Goose* of *Cluvius*, *Will. Orn.* p. 322 ?  
*Pinguin*, *Kolb. Cap.* ii. p. 144.  
*Lesser Penguin*, *Phil. Transf.* lviii. p. 97.  
*Black-footed Penguin*, *Edw.* pl. 94.  
*Br. Mus.* *Leu. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a large *Duck*: length twenty-one inches. Bill blackish, crossed with a transverse yellowish band near the tip; the upper mandible is hooked; from the base about half way is a furrow, in which the nostrils are placed; the under mandible is truncated at the end: the upper parts of the bird, from the head

\* *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 98.

† *Ellis, Voy.* i. p. 6.

P I N G U I N.

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to tail, are black: sides of the head and throat dirty grey: breast, belly, thighs, and under the tail, white: the finny wings are black above, white on the lower edge, and white varied with black beneath: tail short and cuneiform: legs furnished with four toes; the inner placed high up, and on the inside of the foot: the colour of the legs, membranes, and toes, black\*.

Le Manchot tacheté, *Brisf. Orn.* vi. p. 99. t. 9.

Le Manchot à bec tronqué, *Buf. Ois.* ix. p. 411. pl. 31.—*Pl. Enl.* 1005.

Black-footed Penguin, *Edw.* pl. 94.

+ VAR. A.

**S**IZE of the last. Bill the same: the upper part of the head, neck, back, and rump, blackish, each feather dashed with deep black down the shaft, and marked with very small whitish grey dots on each side: on each side of the head a stripe of white, beginning at the base of the bill, passing over the eyes to the hind head, and joining with the white on the sides of the neck: the sides of the head and throat are blackish brown, marked, like the back, with small dirty white specks, but less conspicuous: on the breast is an arched blackish brown band, which passes in a line on each side quite to the thighs: the wings, tail, and legs, as in the last-described †.

DESCRIPTION.

\* *Kolben* says, of a pale green.—In a drawing of the late Mr. *Edwards*, now in my possession, I observe the legs to be red: we may conclude therefore that the legs vary much in colour.

† The above is *Brisson's* description: that in *Edwards* differs in having the black more inclined to brown, and wanting the whitish spots; which also is the case in a specimen in my own collection.

I N.

5.  
VAR. B.  
DESCRIPTION.

IN the *Leverian Museum* I also observe a further variety. In this the crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the body, are black: the under mostly white, except the chin, which is black, and surrounds the eye somewhat in the same manner as in the last-mentioned; but at such a distance, and in so circular a manner, as greatly to give the appearance of the bird's having a pair of spectacles\* on, especially if seen in front: it has the same band over the breast, and passing down on each side to the thighs, as the last-described.

The two first-mentioned are supposed to be *male* and *female*; and perhaps such as vary from those descriptions may prove the *young birds* of one or the other sex?

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

The above are all found in the neighbourhood of the *Cape of Good Hope*; but particularly in *Robben* or *Penguin Isle*, near *Saldanie Bay* †. Like all of the genus, this is an excellent swimmer and diver; but hops and flutters in a strange awkward manner on the land, and, if hurried, stumbles perpetually; and frequently runs for some distance like a *quadruped*, making use of the wings

\* Compare *Pinguin à lunettes*, *Pernet. Voy. ii. p. 17. t. 7. fig. 3.*—*Id. Engl. Transf. p. 243. t. 15.*

† In abundance in *Conye Isle*, fourteen leagues short of *Saldanie Bay*, feeding on *fish* at sea, and *grass* ashore; and have holes to live in like *Comies*. “Some adventure to eat them, but to make a meal I cannot advise, other than as the *distich* directs.

Tota quidem ponatur Anas, sed pectoris tantum  
Et cervicis sapit, cætera redde coquo.

Divide the *Duck*, only the *neck* and *breast*  
They favour well, the *Cook* may take the rest.” *Herb. Trav. p. 12.*  
6 instead

instead of legs, till it can recover its upright posture; crying out at the same time like a *Goose*, but in a much hoarser voice. Said to clamber some way up the rocks in order to make the nest; in doing which has been observed to assist with the bill. The eggs are two in number, white, as large as those of a *Duck*, and reckoned delicious eating, at least are thought so at the *Cape*, where they are brought in great numbers for that purpose. At this place the birds are often seen kept tame; but in general they do not survive the confinement many months.

*Aptenodytes Magellanica*, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 143. t. 5.—*Miller's Illustr.* pl. 34.

6.  
MAGELLANIC  
P.

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Antarctic Pinguin*: length from two feet to two feet six inches: weight eleven pounds. The bill black, with a transverse band across it near the tip; the under mandible obliquely truncated: irides red brown: sides of the head, beneath the eye, and chin, black: from the base of the bill, through and over the eye, a white streak, which surrounds the black on the sides of the head, and meets under the throat: except the above markings, the rest of the head and neck are black; of which colour are the upper parts of the body and wings: the under parts of the last, and body, from the breast, white, except a narrow band of black, which passes at a little distance within the white the breast, and downwards on each side, beneath the wings, quite to the thighs: the legs are of a reddish flesh-colour, spotted irregularly on the toes: claws black.

It seems to be greatly allied to the last-described, and to differ in external appearance chiefly by having the middle of the neck black all round.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This inhabits the *Straits of Magelbaen, Staaten Land, Terra del Fuego, and Falkland Isles*, and is a very numerous species; often seen by thousands, retiring of nights to the highest parts of the islands to pass the night. The voice not unlike the braying of an *Ass*. Is not a timid bird, for it will scarcely get out of the way of any one; but, instead of it, will frequently attack and bite a person by the legs so as to fetch blood. These were killed by the sailors of Capt. *Cook's* ships by hundreds, with sticks, and were found not unpalatable as food, though thought to have a musky taste: the way they were liked best was in a *ragout*. They often mix with the *Sea Wolves*, among the *rushes*, burrowing in holes like a *Fox*. When they swim, only the neck and shoulders appear out of the water, and they advance with such agility, that no *fish* seems able to follow them: if they meet with any obstacle, leap four or five feet out of the water, and dipping into it again, continue their route.

This is probably the species that *Penrose* alludes to, of which he says, the chief curiosity is the laying their eggs; this they do in collective bodies, resorting in incredible numbers to certain spots, which their long residence has freed from *grass*, and to which were given the name of *towns*\*. "Here," says he, "during the breeding season, we were presented with a sight which conveyed a most dreary, and I may say awful idea of the desertion of these islands by the human species:—a general stillness prevailed in these towns; and whenever we took our walks

\* He observes, that they composed the nests of mud, a foot in height, and placed as near one another as may be.—It is possible that they may have different ways of nesting, according to the places they inhabit; or perhaps the manners of this may be blended with those of another.

among

among them, in order to provide ourselves with eggs, we were regarded indeed with side-long glances, but we carried no terror with us.

“ The eggs are rather larger than those of a *Goose*, and laid in pairs. When we took them once, and sometimes twice in a season, they were as often replaced by the birds; but prudence would not permit us to plunder too far, lest a future supply in the next year's brood might be prevented.” They lay some time in *November*, driving away the *Albatrosses*, which have hatched their young in turn before them. The eggs were thought palatable food, and were preserved good for three or four months.

*Aptenodytes torquata*, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 146.

Le Manchot à collier de la Nouv. Guinée, *Son. Voy.* p. 181. t. 114.

**A** TRIFLE less than the *Papuan Pinguin*: length eighteen inches. Bill fashioned somewhat like that of the *Patagonian Pinguin*, and black: irides black: the eye surrounded with a bare skin of a blood-colour, in shape oval, and three times as large as the eye itself: the head, throat, hind part of the neck, and sides, back, wings, and tail, black: fore part of the neck, breast, belly, and thighs, white, extending round the neck, where the white begins, like a collar, except that it does not quite meet at the back part: legs black.

Inhabits *New Guinea*. Seen also by Dr. *Forster* near *Kerguelen's Land*; and again on two isles adjoining to the island of *South Georgia*.

7.  
COLLARED P.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

8.  
RED-FOOTED  
P.

*Phaeton demersus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 219.  
*Aptenodytes catarractes*, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 145.  
*Le Gorfou*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 102.  
Red-footed Penguin, *Edw.* pl. 49.—*Phil. Transf.* lviii. p. 98.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Goose*. Bill two inches and a third in length, and red; both mandibles pointed, and the upper one very little bent: fore part of the head dirty brown; the back part of it, and all the upper parts of the neck and body, a dirty purple: all the under parts white\*: wings brown, fringed with white: tail short, bristly, and black: legs, toes, and membranes, of a dirty red: claws brown.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the *South Seas*.

9.  
LITTLE P.  
PL. CIII.

*Aptenodytes minor*, *Commentat. Gott.* iii. p. 147.  
Small Penguin, *Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 151.  
*Lew. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of a *Teal*: length fifteen inches. Bill an inch and a half long, in shape much like that of the *red-footed*; colour dusky; the under mandible somewhat truncated, and blue at the base: irides livid: the upper parts of the bird, from head to tail, appear cinereous blue, the ends of the feathers being of that colour, but the base of them is brown black, the shafts of each feather black: round the eye, and a little way below on each side, is a bed of pale brownish ash-colour: the under parts, from chin to vent, white: wings dusky above, and white beneath: tail

\* *Edwards's* bird was undulated on the under parts.

very

PL. CIII.

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*Little Pinguin.*



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P I N G U I N.

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very short, and consists of sixteen stiff feathers, but is scarce perceivable, except in the feathers appearing a little elongated at that part: legs dull red: webs dusky: claws black.

This species is found among the rocks on the southern parts of *New Zealand*, where it is not unfrequent; but in the greatest plenty at *Dusky Bay*. They make deep burrows on the sides of the hills, in which they lay their eggs: these holes are so thick in some parts, that a person is scarce able to walk three or four steps without falling into one of them up to the knees. The inhabitants of *Queen Charlotte's Sound* kill the birds with sticks, and, after skinning them, esteem the flesh as good food. They are known at *New Zealand* by the name of *Koròra*. These birds I have found to vary both in size and colour: some are much smaller than others, quite black above, and measure only thirteen inches in length: others rather larger, and of a plain lead-colour on the upper parts, and the wings black; though all are white, or nearly so, beneath. The legs in these two last are marked with black at the ends of the toes; and the claws are black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

GENUS

## GENUS XCIV. PELICAN.

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| N° 1. White Pelican.    | N° 16. Violet Sh.    |
| VAR. A. Saw-billed P.   | 17. Red-faced Sh.    |
| 2. Rose-coloured P.     | 18. Spotted Sh.      |
| 3. Brown P.             | 19. Carunculated Sh. |
| 4. Manilla P.           | 20. Magellanic Sh.   |
| 5. Philippine P.        | 21. Pied Sh.         |
| 6. Red-backed P.        | 22. Tufted Sh.       |
| 7. Charles Town P.      | 23. African Sh.      |
| 8. Rough-billed P.      | 24. Dwarf Sh.        |
| 9. Frigate P.           | 25. Gannet.          |
| 10. Lesser Fr. P.       | VAR. A.              |
| 11. White-headed Fr. P. | 26. Lesser G.        |
| 12. Palmerston Fr. P.   | 27. Common Booby.    |
| 13. Corvorant.          | 28. Brown B.         |
| 14. Common Shag.        | 29. Lesser B.        |
| 15. Crested Sh.         | 30. Spotted B.       |

**T**HE bill in this genus is long and strait; the end either hooked or sloping; the nostrils placed in the furrow that runs along the sides of the bill, and in most of the species not distinguishable.

The face for the most part destitute of feathers, being covered only with a bare skin\*.

\* Our eleventh and twelfth species excepted, in which those parts are covered.

Gullet

Gullet naked, and capable of great distension.  
Toes four in number, and all webbed together.

In the genus *Pelican* are included all birds known hitherto by the distinctive names of *Pelican*, *Man of War Bird*, *Corvorant*, *Shag*, *Gannet*, and *Booby*\* ; but as the whole of them have some similar characters, which are marked so strongly as not to be separated, we have thought right to follow the example of *Linnaeus*, by uniting them ; the propriety of which will be seen by attending to the specific descriptions.

*Pelecanus onocrotalus* (Orientalis) *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 215. 1. a.—*Haffelq. Voy.*  
p. 288.—*Nov. Com. Peir.* xv. p. 471. N° 16.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 97.  
—*Georgi Reise*, p. 169.—*Kram. El.* p. 345.

Le Pelican, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 519. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 282. pl. 25.—*Pl.*  
*Enl.* 87.

Baba, *Bell. Trav.* p. 41.

Pelecane, *Raii Syn.* p. 121. 1.—*Will. Orn.* p. 327. pl. 63.

Tubano, *Wheeler's Travels*, p. 304. pl. in ditto.

The Pelican, *Edw.* pl. 92.

Great Pelecan, *Art. Zool.* N° 505.—*Gen. of Birds*, p. 67. pl. 15.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

<sup>1.</sup>  
GREAT WHITE  
P.

**T**HIS bird, when of full age, is greatly superior in size to a *Swan*; it sometimes extends, from the tip of one wing to that of the other, as far as fifteen feet, and will weigh twenty-five pounds. The bill is fifteen or sixteen inches long; the upper mandible flat and broad, furnished with a hook at the end; the skin between the sides of the upper mandible very flaccid and di-

DESCRIPTION.

\* See *Briffon Orn.* Vol. VI. *Genera* CX, CXI, CXII.

latable \*, reaching eight or nine inches down the neck ; this is bare of feathers, and in some capable of containing many quarts of water : the gape is very wide †.

On the top of the upper mandible runs a rib of crimson ; the rest of it is of a pale red at the base, and grows yellow towards the point ; the under one is of a pale red, and the pouch red or yellowish : the tongue very small, scarcely distinguishable : the irides hazel : sides of the head bare of feathers, being covered only with a flesh-coloured skin, in which the eyes are placed : the hind head somewhat crested : the plumage wholly white, with a tinge of flesh-colour, except the bastard wing and prime quills, which are black : legs lead-colour : claws grey.

The bill in young birds is wholly yellow.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is common in some of the warmer parts of *Europe*, on the continent, but chiefly frequents the torrid zone. In the *Russian* dominions they are in incredible numbers about the *Caspian* and *Black Seas*, and sometimes proceed a good way up the rivers which fall into them, coming and going with the *Swans*, *Geese*, *Storks*, and other birds ; are very scarce towards the *East*, and seldom met with so far *North* as the *Siberian* lakes, though now and then seen on that of *Baikal* ; often met with on many

\* This is often used by the common sailors for *tobacco-pouches*, bringing it into form merely by putting in a large *stone* or *cannon-ball*, and hanging the bag to dry in this state. We have, however, seen the *pouch dressed*, and made into a lady's *work-bag*, and elegantly ornamented ; the appearance of it in this state is not unlike a well-dressed *parcbment* or *vellum* skin, but very pliant.

† In one shewn some years since in *London*, the keeper could easily put in his *head* ; and mention has been made of another, shewn in *France*, whose gape was so wide as to admit the *legs* of a man with *boots* on.—*Salern. Orn.* p. 369.

of the coasts of the *Mediterranean*, and the islands therein \*; are common in *Greece*, and said to build in some of the rivers which flow into the *Danube* †, straying sometimes into *Switzerland*, one having been shot at *Zurich*, but so rare there as not to be known by the common people; are now and then seen in *France*, one of them having been killed in the province of *Dauphiny*, and another on the river *Saone*, in that of *Lorraine* ‡. I find an account likewise of one being shot in *England*, at *Horsley Fen*, in *May*, 1663, which measured three yards from tip to tip of the wing ||; and Dr. *Leith* assures me, that a few years since, in the month of *May*, he saw a Pelican fly over his head, near the seat of Sir *Gregory Page*, on *Blackbeath*, in *Kent*; but this was of a brownish colour, most likely our *brown species*. In *Africa* these are pretty frequent throughout; coming there in *September*, and flying in flocks, forming a wedge shape with the point foremost, like *wild Geese*. In *Damietta*, and other parts of *Egypt*, not uncommon, as well as on the coast of *Senegal* and parts adjacent, that of *Guinea*, and the *Gold Coast*, and from thence to the *Cape of Good Hope*: in the bays and rivers of the last, very frequent §, and in many other parts both of *Asia* and *Africa* mentioned by various authors. The *female* makes a nest of reedy grass, in the *mossy, turfy* places, chiefly in the islands of the lakes, remote from man; it is a foot and a half in diameter, deeply hollowed, and filled within with

\* In the island of *Majorca*.

† *Hist. des Ois.*

‡ *Id.*

|| See *MS.* in *Br. Mus.* N<sup>o</sup> 1830, 16 E. in a memoir by *T. Brown*, of *Norwich*.—A quere is here put, whether it might not be one of the *King's Pelicans*, kept at *St. James's*, which had been lost about the same time.

§ In *Sea-Cow* river, in *December*, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxxvi. p. 291; and by hundreds in *Verloore* valley, *Id.* p. 309.

soft *grafs*. It lays two or more white eggs, much like those of the *Swan*, and sits about the same length of time. If, by chance, any person disturbs the bird while sitting, she takes the eggs out of the nest with the bill, and drops them into the water, returning them to their place as soon as the enemy is out of sight\*.

The chief food of the *Pelican* is *fish*, which, when single, it chiefly takes by diving: is frequently observed hovering over the water, and, as soon as it sees a fish beneath, dives in an instant, and seldom misses its aim, the enormous gape of the bill giving it a greater chance of securing its prey. After it has by this means filled the pouch with as great a load as it can carry, it flies off to some convenient point of a rock, and swallows the fish at leisure. When numbers of these are together, they have another method of fishing, and especially when in company with the *Corvorant*: these two spread into a large circle, at some distance from land; the *Pelicans* flap with their extensive wings above, on the surface, while the *Corvorants* dive beneath; hence the *fish* contained within the circle are driven forward toward the land, and, as the circle lessens by the birds coming closer together, the *fish* at last are driven into a small compass, when their pursuers find no difficulty of filling their bellies. In this they are attended by the large *Black-cap*, and sometimes other *Gulls*, who likewise come in for a share. This bird is also observed to make a nest in the *desarts*, very far from any water; but for what reason, Providence alone can suggest, as the bird's only supply of sustenance must arise from that element: hence it must bring water to supply the young.

\* *Dec. Ruff.* i. p. 142.

by filling the pouch with it. It is said that the *Camels* and other beasts take the advantage of quenching their thirst, by resorting to their nests, and, as if grateful for the supply, never do the least injury to the young \*. This is said sometimes to be used for domestic *fishing*, in the same manner as the *Corvorant* by the *Chinese* †. I do not find the *Pelican* much commended for food; though we are told that it affords better meat than the *Booby*, or *Man of War Bird* ‡.

Le Pelican à bec dentelé, *Brij. Orn.* vi. p. 523. A.—*Bus. Oif.* viii. p. 309.

**T**HIS differs from the *great white Pelican* in nothing, except the having the bill toothed, and of a saffron-colour: the legs are also of the same colour, inclining to red.

Inhabits *Mexico*.

Le Pelican rose de l'Isle de Luçon, *Sen. Voy.* p. 91. t. 54.

**S**IZE of a *tame Goose*. Bill black: round the eyes bare and yellow: pouch the same: the plumage wholly of a *rose-colour*: legs black.

Inhabits the island of *Manilla*.

\* *Osbek Voy.*—The *Pelican* has been remarked for peculiar tenderness to its young, in feeding them with the blood from the breast; but this has arisen from seeing one of these empty the red water bag, which it does by pressing it on the breast, and a person ignorant of the matter might easily be mistaken.

† *Hist. des Oif.* viii. p. 285.

‡ *Dampier's Voy.* Part II. p. 71.—Forbidden to be eaten by the *Jews*, as well as the *Corvorant*. *Levitic.* xi. 17, 18.

1.  
VAR. A.  
SAW-BILLED P.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

2.  
ROSE-COLOUR-  
ED P.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.



3.  
BROWN P.

*Pelecanus onocrotalus (occidentalis)*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 215. 1. β.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 169.

Le Pelican brun, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 524. 2.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 306.—*Pl. Ent.* N° 957.

The Pelecan, *Raii Syn.* p. 191. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 327.—*Sloan. Jam.* p. 322. 1.—*Brown Jam.* p. 480.

Pelican of America, *Edw.* pl. 93.—*Ellis Hudf. Bay*, i. pl. 1.—*Arā. Zool.* N° 506.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS rather exceeds a *Goose* in size: length nearly four feet. The bill is shaped as in other *Pelicans*, length fifteen inches and a quarter; at the base it is greenish, but inclines to blue mixed with a little red near the end: the pouch is of a blueish ash-colour, streaked with reddish lines: irides deep blueish ash-colour: the bare skin round the eyes whitish: the head and neck are white; the first a little crested at the back part: back, scapulars, and rump, cinereous brown, the middle of each feather whitish: the breast and under parts like the upper, but plain: the upper wing coverts like the back; but some of the outer greater ones are plain brown: the shape of most of the above feathers is pointed, narrow, and long: prime quills black; the secondaries hoary brown: tail the same, and consists of eighteen feathers: legs lead-colour: claws black.

I apprehend this to be the bird called a *Gull* in the *History of California*\*, and found in vast numbers in that place, the *Isle of Assumption*, and *San Roche*. It is said to equal a very large *Goose* in size, and to have a vast *craw*, which in some hangs down like the

\* Vol. i. p. 40.

*Peruvian*

*Peruvian leather water bottles* \*. It is usual for these to bring food to any wounded or sick companion; hence the natives take the advantage of confining one of them near the shore, by which means they procure a dish of *fiso* without the trouble of catching it.

The

\* By the *Peruvian leather bottle* is perhaps meant that made of the *elastic resin*, or *caoutchouc*, commonly known by the name of *India rubber*. This is produced from the juice of the *syringe-tree* of *Cayenne*, and other parts of *South America*: it hardens by cold, softens to a great degree by heat, and is wonderfully elastic. It is said to be made thus:—The juice of the tree is obtained by incision; it is then spread over pieces of *clay*, formed into the desired shape, and, as fast as one layer is dry another is added, till the *bottle* be of the proper thickness: the whole is then held over a strong smoke of *vegetables* on fire, whereby it hardens into the texture and appearance of *leather*, and before the finishing, while yet soft, is capable of having any impression made on the outside, which remains ever after: when the whole is done, the inside *mould* is picked out \*.—The use of the above, as a containing vessel, is no doubt not of very recent date, being related, as a thing commonly known, in the *History of California* above-mentioned †. I remember myself to have seen, more than thirty years since, a smaller one of these *bottles*, shewn to me as a curiosity.—As to the use of this substance for destroying the marks of the *black-lead pencil*, it is probably of no long standing; the first we remember of it was about the year 1771 or 1772, when square portions, somewhat above half an inch in diameter, were sold in small boxes for the last-named purpose, of which I purchased one at that time, to my great satisfaction.—As to the plant which produces this useful matter, we are not clear to what *genus* it belongs: *Aublet*, in his *Histoire des Plantes de la Guiane* ‡, describes the *tree*, the *fruit*, and manner of collecting the juice, but never saw the *flower*: he calls it *Hevea Guianensis*. *Linnaeus* (the son) in his *Supplementum Plantarum*, names it *Jatropha elastica* §; but confesses that he only gives it this name from the structure of the *fruit*, having most resemblance to that *genus*; his

\* *For. Med. Review*, 1779, p. 129, with a chemical analysis of the substance.

† First published in *Spanish*, 1757.

‡ P. 871.

§ P. 422.

dry

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

The *Brown Pelican* is very common in many parts of the coasts of *America*; and no where more so than in the *West India Islands*, *Jamaica*, *Barbadoes*, &c. Also in great plenty in the *Bay of Campeachy*, and as low as *Cartbagena*. In summer found as far north as *Hudson's Bay*. When fishing in the water is sufficiently active; but having filled the *pouch*, and retired to the rocks to fill its belly, is observed to be to a degree stupid and senseless, remaining without motion for hours together, with the bill resting on the breast, half asleep; when it is no uncommon thing for a person to steal upon one unawares, and seize it by the neck without resistance.

Whether this, or any other of the *brown Pelicans*, be merely the *young* of the *white*, is not for us to determine: many authors aver it, while others are doubtful or silent on the subject. That the brown ones are smaller than the white is true; and that likewise some are seen of mixed colours, seeming to prove the change from one colour to the other; and *Sonnerat* even goes farther, by supposing that the white ones become *rose-coloured*, when arrived at old age. But however this matter may turn out, nothing but a long series of observations, made during a number of years, will determine the point, it being a *long-lived* bird: on this account we shall not

dry specimen wanting also the *flowers*.—As to the viscid and elastic quality possessed by the above *juice*, we find it not peculiar to that alone, since we learn that the juices of several other trees \* possess the same, and whereby, used as birdlime, the natives are enabled to entangle and secure *Peacocks* and other large birds.

\* *Cecropia Peltata*.—*Ficus Indica & religiosa*.—*Lin.*—See *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxxi. p. 376. and vol. ii. p. 671. of this work.

hesitate to continue here as species, those mentioned as such by former authors, till new and sufficient lights shall have enabled future writers to unite them with confidence.

Le Pelican brun de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 91. t. 53.

**T**HIS is exactly like the *rose-coloured Pelican*, except in the plumage being wholly of a brown-colour.

Inhabits *Manilla* with the above-mentioned. Mr. *Sonnerat* suspects both these to be the same, but the one here described not yet come to full age, as is the case in the *Flamingo*, *Scarlet Ibis*, and some others. Both these make the nest on the ground, and seem very unwieldy while on land; yet at times fly very high. Their flesh is rank and bad.

Le Pelican des Philippines, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 527. 3. pl. 46.

**T**HIS is nearly four feet and a quarter in length. The bill fourteen inches long, the colour reddish white, with a few spots of brown on the sides of the upper mandible: the bare space round the eyes of the colour of the bill: the pouch very pale: the head and neck are whitish: from the hind head to the back is a stripe of feathers somewhat longer than the rest, mixed white and brown; those of the hind head still longer, so as to form a crest; the feathers of all these parts very soft and silky: the upper part of the back and scapulars cinereous grey: the lower part of the neck, the breast, and under parts, the lower part of the back, and rump, white: the wing coverts cinereous grey,

<sup>4</sup>  
MANILLA P.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

<sup>5</sup>  
PHILIPPINE P.  
DESCRIPTION.

grey, with the shafts and margins white; the outer greater ones, and bastard wing, darker, almost black: quills dusky black; the base of many of the secondaries white: tail composed of eighteen feathers, colour greyish white; all but the two middle ones white on the inner webs at the base; shafts black: legs red.

## PLACE.

This inhabits the *Philippine Islands*, and is probably the bird known there by the name of *Alcatraz* \*. The natives say that the skin of the breast, dressed with the feathers on, has a sweet smell; and, being worn on the stomach of any one afflicted with the *asthma*, proves a remedy for the same.

6.  
+ RED-BACKED  
P.

## DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a large *Swan*: length five feet. Bill thirteen inches long, formed as in other *Pelicans*, and of a pale dirty yellow: space round the eyes, and pouch, the same; the last reaches eight inches down the neck: the hind head is crested, some of the feathers four inches in length: the head and neck dirty brownish white: the back of a fine pale reddish cinnamon-colour: the wing coverts like the neck, but darker: scapulars pale greyish lead-colour: lesser quills not unlike the wing coverts, but the ends dark grey and the shafts black: prime quills black: tail of a deep grey, the shafts white at the base, and black towards the ends: the belly, thighs, under wing coverts, and vent, like the back, but much paler: the feathers of the breast, wing coverts, and lower part of the neck, are long, narrow, and pointed, especially those of the breast: the legs are yellow.

This bird was sent to me by Mr. *Lewis*, navy surgeon, who informed me that he had it alive from the governor of one of

\* *Phil. Transf.* vol. xxiii. p. 1394, N<sup>o</sup> 40.

our forts on the *Gold Coast*, where it had been kept tame for a long time, and was reckoned a scarce bird, by reason of being crested. Like others of its race, it was very voracious: an experiment was tried how many *fish* it could take into the bill, and numbers of different sizes were laid before the bird on the ground: it first attempted to take up one of ten pounds, but the bill would by no means raise it from the ground; it then picked up as far as ten of the others, each weighing a pound, and stowed them carefully in the bag, arranging them along-side each other, with the heads towards the throat; and after this trudged off very stately, with the bag hanging down to his feet. The pouch held about two gallons of water.

Charles-Town Pelican, *Arch. Zool.* N° 507.

**SIZE** of a *Canada Goose*. Colour of the plumage dusky above; white on the breast and belly; with a pouch capable of holding numbers of gallons of liquids\*.

These abound in the bay of *Charles-Town*, in *America*, where they are continually fishing.

**TWO** specimens of birds similar to the above, if not the same, are in the *Hunterian Museum*. The size corresponds: the length four feet. Bill thirteen inches long, and differs from many in having that part of the upper mandible which is next the base almost cylindrical, and not flat, though spreading out considerably near the end: the plumage brown above: head,

\* *Arch. Zool.*

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4 F

neck,

7.  
CHARLES-  
TOWN P.  
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

7.  
VARIETIES.

neck, and under parts, brownish white: the lower half of the back, in one specimen, striped black and dusky white; the feathers narrow, and edged with the last colour: in the other, the back of a plain colour: the bag in both of an enormous size, taking up the greatest part of the neck before: at the hind part of it, the whole length, the feathers much longer than the rest; though the nape of the neck, or back part of the *head*, were not at all crested.

PLACE.

These last were brought from *Cayenne*.

8.  
+ ROUGH-BILL-  
ED P.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

SIZE between a *Goose* and a *Swan*: length four feet six inches. Bill thirteen inches, shaped as in other *Pelicans*, with the addition of some singular protuberances on the top of the upper mandible; from the base of which, for above seven inches, the surface is plain, as in other *Pelicans*; at this part an elevated ridge begins, of about an inch and a half in height, and one-third of an inch in thickness; this continues about an inch and a half on the bill, and then other smaller ones take rise, of different sizes, and continue growing smaller in an abrupt manner to the end of the bill; the colour of the bill and ridge is reddish yellow, here and there inclining more to red: the under mandible and pouch as in other species; but on each side, about the middle of the first, is a black spot the size of a *silver penny*, and the bag is streaked with fine lines of black, which are pretty numerous on the fore part of it, most so next the end of the bill: the plumage of the bird is wholly of a pure white, except the greater quills, which are black: at the hind head the feathers are greatly elongated,

elongated, forming a crest of four inches and a half in length: the legs are black.

This species (for we esteem it as distinct) is found in some parts of *America*. We have only seen three specimens, two of which were brought from *Hudson's Bay*, and the third from *New York*; but Mr. *Pennant* mentions its having been also sent from *South Carolina*. The most perfect specimen is in the *Levzrian Museum*: that in mine has the elevated part of the bill injured in many places, but sufficient to shew the original state. A third, in the *British Museum*, has the ridged part reduced to a mere fibrous tuft, the rest having been beaten off: hence we may conclude, that nature has intended this additional ridge for defence; and, as it is composed of full as hard a texture as the rest of the bill, nothing but repeated and violent blows could have been able to produce the breaches made in my specimen, and especially the total destruction of shape seen in that of the *British Museum*.

PLACE.

*Pelecanus aquilus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 216. 2.

La Fregate, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 506. 6. pl. 43. fig. 2. A.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 381.—*Pernst. Voy.* i. p. 125.—*Hist. Louis.* ii. p. 118.

La grande Fregate de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 561.

Fregata Avis, *Raii Syn.* p. 153.

Rabihorcado, *Raii Syn.* p. 192. 15.—*Will. Orn.* p. 395. pl. 77.—*Uiloo's Voy.* ii. p. 304.

Man of War Bird, *Brown Jam.* p. 483.—*Damp. Voy.* i. p. 49. pl. in vol. iii. part 2. p. 99.

Frigate Bird, *Albin*, iii. pl. 80.—*Gen. Birds*, p. 67. pl. 16.

*Lev. Mus.*

FRIGATE P.

SIZE, in the body, of a large Fowl: length three feet: breadth fourteen. The bill is slender, five inches long, and much curved

DESCRIPTION.



at the point; colour dusky; from the base a reddish dark-coloured skin spreads on each side of the head, taking in the eyes: from the under mandible hangs a large membranaceous bag attached some way down the throat, as in the *Pelican*, and applied to the same uses; the colour of this a fine deep red, sprinkled on the sides with a few scattered feathers: the whole plumage is brownish black, except the wing coverts, which have a rufous tinge: the tail is long, and much forked; the outer feathers eighteen inches or more in length; the middle ones from seven to eight: the legs are small, all the toes webbed together, and the webs deeply indented; the colour of them dusky red.

## FEMALE.

The *female* differs in wanting the membranaceous pouch under the chin; and in having the belly white: in other things is greatly like the *male*.

## PLACE AND MANNERS.

The *Frigate Pelican*, or *Man of War Bird*\*, as it is by some called, is chiefly, if not wholly, met with between the *tropics*, and ever out at sea, being only seen on the wing. It is usual with other birds, when fatigued with flying, to rest themselves on the surface of the water; but nature, from the exceeding length of wing ordained to this, has made the rising therefrom utterly impossible, at least writers not only so inform us, but every one whom we have talked with avers the same; though perhaps this is no defect of nature, as it scarcely seems to require much rest; at least, from the length of wing, and its apparent easy gliding motion (much like that of the *Kite*) it appears capable of sustaining

\* It is also called *Tailleur*, or *Taylor*, by the *French*, from the motion of its tail representing a *pair of shears* when opened; and when on the wing it opens and shuts them frequently, in the manner of using that instrument.—*Ulloa*, *Voy.* ii. p. 304.

very

very long flights ; for it is often seen above an hundred \*, and not unfrequently above two hundred † leagues from land. It has indeed been known to settle on the masts of ships; but this is not a frequent circumstance, though it will often approach near, and hover about the top-mast flag ‡. Sometimes it soars so high in the air as to be scarcely visible, yet at other times approaches the surface of the sea, where, hovering at some distance, the moment it spies a *fish*, it darts down on it with the utmost rapidity, and seldom without success, flying upwards again as quick as it descended ||. It is also seen to attack *Gulls* and other birds which have caught a *fish*, when it obliges them to disgorge it, and they take care to seize it before it falls into the water. Is an enemy to the *Flying Fish*; for, on their being attacked beneath by the *Dolphin*, and other voracious *fish*, to escape their jaws these semivolatiles leap out of the water in clusters, making use of their long *fins* as *wings* to buoy them up in the *air*, which they are enabled to do so long as they remain wet; but the moment they become dry are useless, and drop into their proper element again: during their flight the *Frigate* darts in among the shoal, and seizes one or two at least. These birds know the exact place where the *fish* are to rise, from the bubbling of the water, which directs them to the spot §; in this they are accompanied by *Gulls* and other birds, who act in concert with them.

These birds, though not uncommon every where within the

\* *Ferret's Voy.* i. p. 47.—*Id.* *Obs.* p. 211.

† *Hist. Barbadoes.* p. 86.—As far as four hundred. *Perretty.*

‡ *Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 81.

|| *Dampier.*—He observes, that they do not take their prey in the bill.

§ *Hist. Barbadoes.* p. 86.

*tropics,*

*tropics*, yet are less frequent in some places than others. Were seen by *Cook* in  $30\frac{1}{2}$  deg. In the old route of navigators mentioned frequently, as being met with at *Ascension Island*, *Ceylon*, *East Indies*, and *China* \*. *Dampier* saw them in greatest plenty in the *Island of Aves* in the *West Indies*. Our later navigators talk of them as frequenting various places of the *South Sea*, about the *Marquesas*, *Easter Isles*, and *New Caledonia* †, also at *Otakeite*, though at this last place not in such plenty as in many others. Are said to make the nest on trees, if any within a proper distance, otherwise on the rocks ‡. Lay one or two eggs, of a flesh-colour, marked with crimson spots. The young birds are covered with greyish white down: legs of the same colour: and the bill white.

10.  
+ LESSER FRI-  
GATE P.

## DESCRIPTION.

La petite Fregate, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 509. 7.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. pl. 30.  
Man of War Bird, *Edw.* pl. 309.

THIS is less than the last, and measures only two feet nine inches in length: extent from wing to wing five feet and a half. The bill five inches long, and red; the base of it, and bare space round the eye, of the same colour; the nostrils are sufficiently apparent, and appear near the base; shape of the bill as in the larger one: the head, hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body and wings, are ferruginous brown: the throat, fore part

\* Thought by *Osbek* to be one of the sorts of birds used in fishing by the *Chinese*.

† *Forst. Voy.* i. p. 588.—*Id.* ii. p. 433.

‡ *Dampier*.—Known to build in quantities on a small island contiguous to *Guadaloupe*.—*Hist. des Oif.* note (f).

of the neck, and breast, white : tail greatly forked, as in the other : legs of a dirty yellow.

In my collection is a bird very similar to this, if not the same : general colour of the plumage a full black : breast and belly mottled with ash-colour : the inner ridge of the wing the same : the bill has the long furrow, as is seen in the greater one ; but the nostrils are sufficiently apparent, being about half an inch in length, rather broader at that part which is near the base. This has a large red pouch at the chin and throat, as in the former species. It is most likely that mine is the *male* bird, as others, suspected to be of the opposite sex, have little or no traces of the jugular pouch\*. Some have supposed that the greater and lesser *Frigates* are the same bird, in different periods of age.

**S**IZE of a large *Duck* : length near three feet. Bill five inches long ; colour dusky, except at the tip, where it is very pale, nearly white ; both mandibles are hooked : the sides of the head covered with feathers : the head, and fore part of the neck, are white, finishing in a point on the last : the breast and belly are also white : except these, the rest of the plumage is brown : the tail forked : legs reddish brown.

This is in the *Hunterian Museum*. In the same collection I observe one very like it, with the head and half the neck all round white, passing on the fore part down the breast, and ending between the legs : sides of the body, and the vent, brown ; which, as

\* This supposition seems justified from apair in the *Hunterian Museum*, in both of which the plumage is wholly black ; the one has a large pouch, the other destitute of it.

11.  
WHITE-  
HEADED FR. P.  
DESCRIPTION.

in

in the other, is the general colour of the rest of the plumage : legs reddish brown : middle toes serrated : neither of these were bare on the sides of the head, nor had any appearance of a pouch on the under mandible. Not far different from the above is one mentioned by *Osbeck* \*. In his bird the *cere* at the base of the bill (he says) is blue, and extends to the eyes ; the temples, or sides of the head, being *naked* : the tongue large, almost trifid at the top ; the corner at the bottom split : the head, fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, white : the general colour of the rest of the plumage black : tail forked, giving the idea of a pair of *scissars* : legs black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This he met with at the *Isle of Ascension*, where it is very tame, and does not appear to be afraid of *mankind*. He supposes it incapable of fishing for itself, as he observed it to be on the watch till some other bird had caught a *fish* ; which it immediately pursued, and obliged the successful captor to render up his prey, by returning it by the mouth, on which this depredator seized the *fish*, and ceased further persecution.

12.  
PALMERSTON  
FR. P.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH three feet two inches. Bill five inches and a half long, and hooked at the end, as in the *Corvorant* : colour black ; space round the eyes well feathered : the upper part of the head, neck, and body, *brown*, with a greenish gloss : the wing coverts nearest the body dark glossy *green* : fore part of the neck mottled brown and white ; the rest of the under parts white : vent black : tail forked ; the shafts of all the feathers white : legs dusky black ; the middle claw serrated on the inside.

\* *Voy. ii. p. 87.—Aman. Acad. iv. p. 238. N° 7.*

Inhabits

Inhabits the island of *Palmerston*, in the *South Seas*. In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

PLACE.

*Pelecanus Carbo*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 216. 3.—*Faun. Succ.* N° 145.—*Scop. Ann.* i. N° 98.—*Brun.* N° 120, 122.—*Muller*, N° 146, 148.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 169.—*Frisch.* t. 187.—*Nov. Com. Petr.* iv. p. 423.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 57.

13.  
+CORVORANT.

Le Cormoran, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 511. 1. pl. 45.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 310. pl. 26.—*Pl. Enl.* 927.

Cormorant, *Raii Syn.* p. 122. A. 3.—*Will. Orn.* p. 329. pl. 63.—*Albin*, ii. pl. 81.—*Br. Zool.* ii. N° 291.—*Arç. Zool.* N° 509.

*Lev. Mus.*

**S**IZE of a *Goose*, but more slender: length as far as three feet, or even more: breadth four feet two inches: weight seven pounds. The bill is dusky, three inches and a half long; the upper mandible hooked at the end, and a furrow runs longitudinally from the base great part of its length, but no appearance of nostrils; the under mandible is covered with a kind of yellowish green *cere*, extending under the chin and throat, and forming there a kind of pouch, and from thence extends backwards, and passes round the eyes: the irides are green: the top of the head, and part of the neck, are black, variegated with perpendicular lines of white; at the back part the feathers are longer than the rest, forming a short crest: the throat white, passing upwards behind the eyes: the lower part of the neck, the breast, and all the under parts, greenish black; over the thighs a large patch of white: the back, scapulars, and wing coverts, are of a brownish colour, reflecting in different lights purple and green; each feather margined with black; the second quills nearly the same as

DESCRIPTION.

the wing coverts; the prime quills dusky black: the tail the same, much rounded in shape, and consists of fourteen feathers: legs black.

We find a remark in the *British Zoology*, that the *chin* of the *male* is white, and in that sex there is also a short, loose, pendent crest at the hind head, with a large patch of white feathers over the *thighs*; but this perhaps is not peculiar, since we have been informed, that a specimen with all the last-named markings has proved, on dissection, to be a *female* \*. May we not therefore, with some propriety, rather conclude that the above distinctions are those of the birds in their highest adult state; and that the various other differences in plumage are those of the younger stages? We have observed many birds called *Corvorants*, but none had the white on the thighs, except those with the *streaked heads*: in the others, most of them had white, more or less, under the chin and sides of the head beneath the eyes; many of them with some portion of white on the breast and belly, even to the last being wholly white, though in others the under parts were all black; and in one specimen, in the *Leverian Collection*, the middle of the *hind head* and *nape* had a narrow series of *long* feathers serving as a crest.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This species is found in *England*, and in many places of the old continent; on the shores of the *Caspian Sea* is seen sometimes in immense flocks; frequent in the *Lake Baikal*; is mentioned as inhabiting the *Cape of Good Hope*; also common in *China*, the *Philippine Isles*, *New Holland*, *New Zealand*, and other parts. It is found in many parts of the continent of *America*, being met with in *Hudson's Bay*, *New York*, and from thence as low at

\* Mr. Tunstall.

least as *Carolina*: at the last place seen, especially in *March* and *April*, when the *Herrings* run up the creeks, at which time they may be observed sitting on the *logs* of *wood* which fall into the water, waiting for the passing by of the *fish* \*. Our last voyagers met with it in *Nootka Sound* †.

The *Corvorant*, or what has been termed such, is said to be frequently made use of by the *Chinese* for *fishing* ‡, of which some *fishermen* keep several for that purpose, and get a good livelihood by it; and this circumstance, we are told, may now be seen by those who visit the *Chinese empire*. A *ring* placed round the neck hinders the bird from swallowing; its natural appetite joins with the will of its master, and it instantly dives at the word of command; when, unable to gorge down the *fish* it has taken, it returns to the keeper, who secures it for him: *sometimes*, if the *fish* be too big for one to manage, two will act in concert, one taking it by the head and the other by the tail.

The training up *Corvorants* for *fishing*, we are told, was once in practice in *England*, tying a *leather thong* round the neck instead

\* *Arch. Zool.*—*Lawson's Carolina*. † *Cook's last Voy.* vol. ii. p. 297.

‡ “ Il ressemble assez un *Corbeau*, mais le cou est fort long, & le bec long, crochu, & pointu: c'est une espece de *Cormorans* qu'ils dressent à la pêche du poisson, à peu près comme on dresse les *chiens* à prendre des *lievres*.” *Du Hald. Chin.* vol. ii. p. 142. pl. in p. 162.—The figures of the birds in the plate are not very well expressed, but they seem rather to be those of the *Corvorant* than any other.—*Osbeck* mentions, that the *Chinese* call it *Lou-foo*. According to his opinion, the prints give it greatly the appearance of the *Man of War*; but though he was at some pains to procure the *bird* itself, he could not: he observes, that this way of fishing is used at *Macao*, and that it is very expensive; its price is settled, and is said to amount very often to fifty tale: the fisherman pays a certain sum of money as an annual contribution. *Voy.* ii. p. 35.



of a *ring*, keeping them in the house with due care, as is used in respect to the *Falcons*; but we do not believe that the practice has ever been very *common* in this *kingdom*, since it is not noticed by authors in *general*, as it must have been, if in *frequent* use. *Willughby*, who mentions the circumstance \*, quotes, in the margin, his authority, from *Faber's* notes on *Recchus's* animals; but on inspecting the passage alluded to †, we are merely told, that some *Corvorants*, which had been trained for fishing, were sent, along with a *Vulture*, as a present from *England* to the *king* of *France*; that they were hood-winked till they were let off to fish, in the manner of the *Falcon*, and would fetch *Trouts* out of the *river* very dexterously. However, that they were now and then used is plain, both from the above passage, as well as what we learn from the *Br. Zoology* ‡. A circumstance is likewise mentioned

\* “ When they come to the rivers, they take off their *hoods*, and, having tied  
 “ a *leather thong* round the lower part of their *necks*, that they may not swallow  
 “ down the *fish* they catch, they throw them into the river. They presently dive  
 “ under water, and there for a long time (with wonderful swiftness) pursue the  
 “ *fish*, and when they have caught them, they arise presently to the top of the  
 “ water, and pressing the *fish* lightly with their bills, they swallow them, till  
 “ each bird hath in this manner swallowed five or six fishes; then the keepers  
 “ call them to the *fish*, to which they readily fly, and, little by little, one after  
 “ another, vomit up all their *fish*, a little bruised with the nip they gave them  
 “ with their bills. When they have done fishing, setting the birds on some  
 “ high place, they loose the string from their necks, leaving the passage to the  
 “ stomach free and open, and for their reward they throw them part of their  
 “ prey they have caught, to each perchance one or two fishes, which they by the  
 “ way, as they are falling in the air, will catch most dexterously in their mouths.”  
*Will. Orn.* p. 329.

† See *Hernand. Mexic.* p. 693.

‡ *Whitelock* tells us, “ that he had a cast of them *manned* like *Hawks*, and  
 “ which

tioned by *Swammerdam*\*, who seems to imply that the birds were not taught in *England*, but imported from other parts; and gives the method of fishing with them much to the same purport as related by us above.

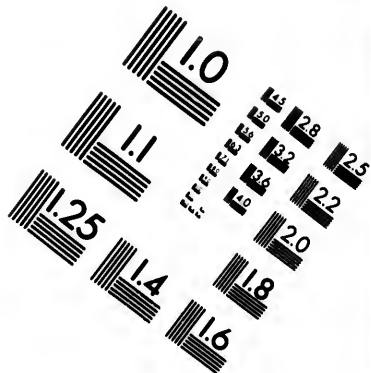
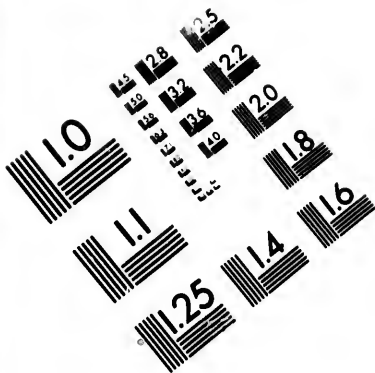
The *Corvorant* is sufficiently common in this kingdom, but more especially the *northern* part of it; it is likewise very frequent on the *continent*, on all the *northern* shores, quite to *Kamschatka* †; in *Greenland* it remains the whole year, and builds on the tops of the *craggs*, laying three or more pale green eggs, the size of those of a *Goose*; but these prove so very fœtid and disgusting, that the *Greenlanders* will scarce ever eat them. Often seen in flocks on the inaccessible parts of the rocks, and is in general a very wary bird, yet at times is unaccountably torpid or heedless; for after a full surfeit of *fish*, or when asleep, will suffer a *net* to be thrown over it, or a *noose* put round its neck, so as to be easily taken. About twenty-five years since one of these perched upon the *castle* at *Carlisle*, and soon afterwards removed to the *cathedral*, where it was shot at upwards of twenty times without effect; at length a person got upon the *cathedral*, fired at, and killed it. In another instance, a flock of fifteen or twenty perched, at the dusk of the evening, in a tree on the banks of the *River Esk*, near *Netherby*,

“ which would come to hand. He took much pleasure in them; and relates, that the best he had was one presented him by Mr. Wood, Master of the *Corvorants* to CHARLES I.”—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 610.

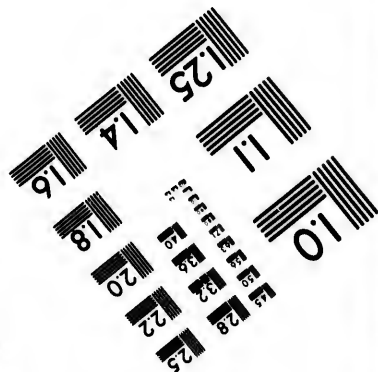
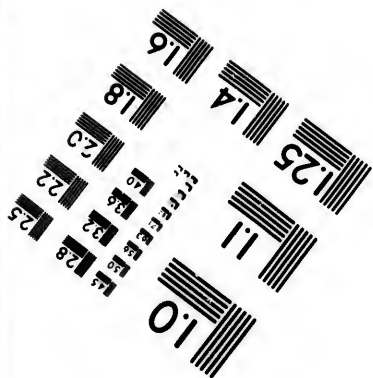
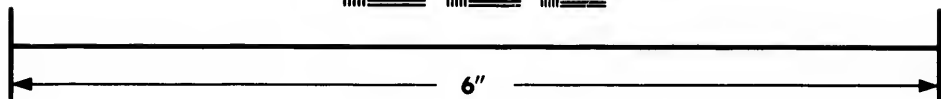
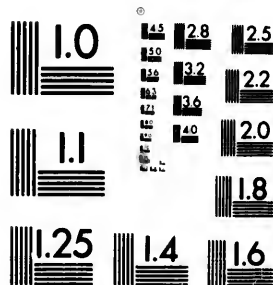
\* *Biblia Naturæ* (at the end of his *Introduction to the Hist. of Bees*). See *Engl. Transl.* Part i. p. 193.

† On the borders of the river *Don*, and the lakes of *Ruffa* adjoining, are common, and build in *trees*, five or six nests together on one tree; these are large, composed of *sticks* and *roots*. *Dec. Ruff.* i. p. 164.—They sometimes make the nests in trees in this kingdom, along with *Hérons*.





**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

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the seat of Sir *James Graham*. A person who saw them settle, fired at random at them in the dark six or seven times, without either killing any, or frightening them away; surpris'd at this, he came again at *day-light*, and killed one of them, when the rest took wing\*. It mostly frequents the neighbourhood of the *sea*, for the sake of fishing, which it does by diving after its prey; and is observed now and then to take the *fish* out of the bill with the *claws*, in order to assist its flight. The skin is very tough, and is used by the *Greenlanders* for *garments*; they also sometimes eat the flesh; and the skin of the *jaws*, like others of this class, serves them for bladders to buoy up their smaller kinds of *fishing darts*.

14.  
+ COMMON  
SHAG.

*Pelecanus graculus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 217. 4.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 146.—*Bron.* N° 121.—*Muller*, N° 147.

Le petit Cormoran, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 516. 2.

————— ou le Nigaud, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 319.

Shagge, or Crane, *Raii Syn.* p. 123. A. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 330. pl. 63.

The Shag, *Arch. Zool.* N° 508.

*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH two feet six inches: extent three feet eight: weight four pounds. Head and neck black, glossed like silk with green: the back and coverts of the wings of the same colour, edged with purplish black: belly dusky and dull; the middle cinereous: tail consisting of twelve feathers, dusky glossed with green: legs black: middle claw serrated.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

*Shags* frequent several parts of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; also *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Iceland*; and are said to build in trees, in

\* *Dr. Heysham.*

the manner of *Corvorants*; were observed particularly to do so in the wood of *Sevenbuys*, near *Leyden*, in *Holland*, so long as the trees remained\*. The eggs are long and white †. It is said to be a very stupid bird when on shore, but difficult to shoot while in the *water*: swims with the head erect, the body almost immersed in the water, and when a *gun* is discharged at it, the moment it sees the flash immediately darts under water.

In the account of the *Shag* given by *Willughby*, as also that of *Briffon*, the chin is said to be white, and the under parts more or less inclining to ash-colour. *Linnaeus* observes, that the *Shag* agrees with the *Corvorant* in all things, except in being smaller; and says, that the whole under side, from the chin to the thighs, is marked with testaceous white spots: he likewise supposes the probability of this bird proving a young *Corvorant* ‡. We believe, however, that the *Corvorant* and *Shag* are distinct birds, not at all related to each other; and indeed the first having fourteen feathers in the tail, and the other but twelve, seems to decide the matter indisputably, were there no other circumstance to prove it. It is therefore not improbable that the difference of descriptions in the above-named authors has merely arisen from their having taken them from the younger *Corvorants*, which vary exceedingly.

\* *Book of Nature*, part i. p. 193. † *Ray. Willughby.*

‡ *Linnaeus* separates the *Pelican* genus into two divisions; the one with the edges of the mandible *serrated*, the other *smooth*; but by mistake the separation takes place before his *Graculus* or *Shag*, whereas it should not have done so till after the description of that bird, or before the *Pelecanus Bassanus*.—See *Syst. Nat.* i. p. 217.

OBSERVATIONS.

15.  
CRESTED SH.

*Pelecanus cristatus*, *Faun. Groenl.* N° 58.—*Brun.* 123.  
Crested Shag, *Arch. Zool.* N° 583. A.—*Br. Zool.* ii. p. 292. pl. 102.  
*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

SOMEWHAT smaller than the last; length two feet three inches: breadth three feet six: weight three pounds and three quarters. The bill is four inches long, narrow, dusky, and hooked at the end: irides fine green: on each side the head a long tuft of dusky feathers reaching beyond the crown, forming a fine crest: the head, neck, and lower part of the back, fine glossy green: the upper part of the back and wing covers the same, edged with purplish black: belly dusky: tail of a dusky green, consisting of twelve feathers: legs dusky black.

## PLACE.

This inhabits *Great Britain*, and the vast precipices about *Holyhead*; also *Norway*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*; but in the latter not very common. Mr. *Pennant* observes, that he met with several *Shags* in the *Hebrides*, but saw none with the *crest*; hence we may suppose it to be somewhat rare.

16.  
VIOLET SH.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Violet Corvorant*, *Arch. Zool.* p. 534. B.

THIS bird is said to be wholly black, glossed with violet.  
The size not mentioned.

## PLACE.

Found about *Kamtshatka* and the isles. One greatly similar to this is in the *Leverian Museum*: the colour of plumage, and size, as above-mentioned; but the top of the head is furnished with a long pointed crest, standing upright.

Red-faced



Red-faced Corvorant, *Arct. Zool.* p. 584. C.  
 Urile, *Hist. Kamtsch.* p. 157.

17.  
 RED-FACED SH.

**T**HIS is somewhat less than the *Corvorant*: length two feet ten inches. Bill three inches and a half long; the base of a reddish green, the end black: round the eye a bare skin of a reddish colour: head and neck dark blackish green; on the middle of the neck before a few slender white narrow feathers, thinly interspersed among the others, many of them two inches and a half in length: back and wings dusky black, but glossy; the back has also a gloss of green in some lights, with here and there a white slender feather: the belly is wholly black: on each side of the rump a large patch of white feathers: tail six inches in length, consisting of twelve feathers: colour of the quills black: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Kamtschatka*, chiefly about the rocky and craggy places on the sea coasts, in which places it builds the nest in *June*. The eggs are the size of a *Hen's*, of a green colour, and very ill-tasted; notwithstanding which the natives think it worth while to climb the rocks for them at the hazard of their lives. Like others of the genus it feeds on *fish*, swallowing them whole. Flies well and swiftly; but rises with difficulty from the ground. While sitting on the rocks said to be very stupid, and not easily roused; hence the natives catch them easily, by means of *nets* thrown over them, or nooses at the end of long *poles*; and not unfrequently these silly birds suffer themselves to be taken one after another to the very last. As a food, every one but a *Kamtschadale* must abhor it, yet this nation think it very

PLACE AND

tolerable, whether owing to the method of cooking or not is not so certain: their method is to roast it in holes in the earth, whole, without plucking off the feathers, or taking out the entrails, and after it is done enough they skin and eat it. It is said to have no tongue; yet it is averred that it cries morning and evening, not greatly unlike the blowing of a trumpet. By some this bird has been called the *Sea Raven* \*.

18.  
SPOTTED SH.  
PL. CIV.

Crested Shag, *Cook's last Voy.* i. p. 151.  
*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *Shag*: length two feet, or more. Bill three inches long, of a pale blueish lead-colour; in some yellow; the tip hooked: round the eyes bare, and of a dusky red: the chin, throat, and fore part of the neck, are nearly black; as are the forehead, hind part of the neck, and beginning of the back: just over the forehead arise some long feathers, forming a pointed crest; and at the hind part of the head a second, not unlike the first, but rather longer, some of the feathers measuring an inch and a half: just over the eye begins a line of white, which passes down on each side of the neck quite to the wing, and growing broader as it proceeds downwards: the middle of the back, and the wings, are of a brownish ash-colour, each feather tipped at the end with a round spot of black, largest on the wing coverts, but no where bigger than a small pea: quills not spotted: from the middle of the back to the end of the tail, and from between the legs to the vent, black glossed with green: tail three inches in length, rounded at the end; that and the quills plain black: legs

\* *Hist. Kamtseb.*

PL. CIV.



*Spotted Pelican.*

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deep brown, or black. In some specimens the bill is reddish, and the legs dull yellow: the chin white, covered with feathers, and destitute of crest: the feathers of the sides near the vent streaked with white: thighs black: the stripe on each side of the neck not so distinct; and the black on the neck less pure. Whether this constitutes the difference of sex must be left to future observation. In other birds I observe the crest as in the first-described; but the distensible pouch of the throat not bare, and seemingly much less capacious. I have likewise observed one with the white on the sides of the neck not passing above half the length of it.

This species inhabits *New Zealand*, and builds among the rocks; met with principally in *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, where it is known by the name of *Pa-degga-degga*.

PLACE.

*Lev. Mus.*

**A**LMOST the size of the last. Bill dusky: sides of the head bare of feathers: between the bill and eye much carunculated, and red; the rest of the space round the eye ash-colour; the orbits of a fine mazarine blue, and elevated; and over the eye is a tubercle larger than the rest: the irides are whitish, or very pale brown: the head somewhat flat on the sides, and the crown rather full of feathers: the top of the head, and sides of it, the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the body, the wings, and tail, are black, except a longish patch of white on the wing coverts: the forehead, chin, and all beneath, white: the legs are flesh-colour, or very pale brown.

This inhabits *New Zealand*; found in *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, though not in plenty; but was met with by millions in *Staaten*

4 H 2

*Land*;19.  
CARUNCULA-  
TED SH.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

*Land*; and is said by the voyagers to build in *towns*. By this is meant when they form themselves into societies, and take certain places to themselves. They make the nest near the edges of the cliffs, on the tops of the tufts of grass\*, which are flat and broad above, occasioned by these birds building upon them from year to year.

20.  
MAGELLANIC  
SH.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Lev. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH thirty inches. Bill three inches long, black: sides of the head, and the chin, bare, and reddish; but the middle of the last is somewhat downy: the head and neck, as far as the breast, the back, wings, and tail, are of a deep black; the head and neck somewhat glossy, and the feathers of the first seem full, making that part appear larger than it really is; but the head is by no means crested: behind each eye is a spot of white: the under parts, from the breast, are also white; and the side feathers under the wings striped with white: thighs black: the quills and tail are deep black; the last cuneiform, and four inches in length: legs pale brown.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

Inhabits *Terra del Fuego*. Is also met with at *Staaten Land*; and is gregarious, like others of this genus. In *Christmas Sound* build by thousands among the rocks, chusing such places where they project over the sea, or at least where they rise perpendicularly, that in case the young fall out, they may take no harm, dropping only into the water. Are said to make holes in the

\* *Daſtylis glomerata*. *Lin.*—See *Forſt. Voy.* i. p. 41.—This grows frequently four feet high, and is two or three times as much in breadth at top. The *Penguins* often take shelter beneath it.—*Id.* *Obſ.* p. 41.

rock,

rock, suitable to their purpose, of themselves, or at least enlarging the natural cavities so much, in the rock which is not of the hardest fort, as to make room for their offspring in them. *Shags*, both in this as well other places unfrequented by man, are so tame as to be very little frightened at the report of a *gun*; for, on being fired at, though they were at first disturbed, they immediately returned to the nest, so as to make it a matter of no great difficulty to shoot them on the wing, as they mostly flew but heavily\*.

*Lev. Mus.*

**L**ENGTH two feet six inches. Bill four inches and a half, formed as in the *Shag*; the top of it dusky; the rest of it, and bare space about the eye, yellow: over the eyes a narrow streak of a pale colour: the top of the head, hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, are brown; the middle of the back, and wing coverts, palest; the margins of the last almost white, or very pale: the lower part of the back, rump, and thighs, very deep brown, nearly black: quills black; some of those nearest the body have pale tips: tail brown black, rounded in shape, and six inches or more in length; the outer margins and shafts white: the under parts, from the chin to the vent, wholly white: legs flesh-colour: claws dusky.

The above description is taken from a specimen in the *Leverian Museum*; similar to which I observe one among the drawings of Sir *Joseph Banks*. This differed in a few particulars:—the plumage much the same, except that in the brown parts the colour

\* *Forst Voy.* ii. p. 494, 495.

21.  
PIED SH.  
DESCRIPTION.

was

was univerfally of the fame shade, but inclining to black : round the eye the skin was blueifh ; and the fides of the head, as well as all the under parts, white : legs black.

## PLACE.

The above fpecies inhabits *New Zealand*, and was met with frequent in *Queen Charlotte's Sound*. It builds in *trees*, on which a dozen or more are feen at once\*. The egg is two inches and a half long, rather fmall than that of a *Hen*, and of a pale blueifh white.

22.  
TUFTED SH.  
DESCRIPTION.

**L**ENGTH two feet ten inches. Bill two inches and a half long ; colour dusky yellow : round the eye bare : the head, and fides above the eye, the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, black : the feathers on the top of the head very long, forming a pointed upright *tuft* or creft, fomewhat tending forwards : on the wing coverts is an oblong patch of white : and the under parts, from chin to vent, are alfo white : the tail is four inches and a half in length, rounded in fhape, and compofed of fourteen feathers : the legs pale yellow brown.

## PLACE.

This was brought with the others from *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, and is in the *Hunterian Mufeum*.

23.  
AFRICAN SH.  
DESCRIPTION.

*Br. Muf.*

**S**IZE of a *Teal* : length twenty inches. Bill hooked at the tip : round the eyes bare : colour of the upper mandible of a brown black ; the reft of the bill dirty yellowifh white : the plu-

\* These are mentioned as being more common than the spotted fort.—*Cook's laft Voy.* i. p. 151.



mage on the upper parts of the head and neck brown black: middle of the back and rump glossy black: scapulars and wing coverts blue grey, each feather margined all round, and tipped with black: the three first greater quills pale brown, inclining to cinnamon; the rest brown black: secondaries as long as the quills, of a dusky black, edged with brown: the tail consists of twelve feathers, is cuneiform in shape, the two middle feathers being seven inches long, the outer three inches and a half only; the four middle ones, and the outer on each side, are pale brown, the others black: the chin is white: fore part of the neck mottled dusky white and black: belly much the same, with a mixture of brown: legs black.

Inhabits *Africa*.

*Pelecanus pygmaeus*, *Pallas Trav.* ii. p. 712. N° 16. t. G.

**T**HIS species is scarcely so big as a *Teal*. The bill, legs, and shape, exactly corresponding with those of the *Sbag*: the body black, with a cast of green about the neck and breast: wing coverts obscure brown, each feather margined with glossy black: about the eyes dotted with white, but the spots not very numerous: on the neck, breast, and sides, are also a few scattered spots, which arise from pencils of very tender hairs of that colour, which are intermixed, and appear here and there among the feathers: the tail is composed of twelve feathers, is stiff, long, and cuneiform, as in the *Sbag*.

The *female* is wholly brown, or of a dull black, and not spotted.

PLACE.

24.  
DWARF SH.

DESCRIPTION.

FEMALE.

This

**PLACE.** This species is met with about the *Caspian Sea*, among others of the genus; also on the river *Jaick*, about *Gurjef*\*.

<sup>25.</sup>  
+ GANNET.

*Pelecanus bassanus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 217. 5.—*Favn. Suec.* N° 147.—*Brun.* N° 124.—*Muller*, N° 147.—*Favn. Groenl.* N° 59.

*Le Fou de Bassan*, *Brisf. Orn.* vi. p. 503. pl. 44.—*Bisf. Oif.* viii. p. 376.—*Pl. Enl.* 2 8.

*Sula Hoieri*, *Raii Syn.* p. 123. 5 ?

*Soland Goose*, *Raii Syn.* p. 122. A. 2.—*Will. Orn.* p. 328. pl. 63.—*Albin*, i. pl. 86.

*Gannet*, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 293.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 510.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

**DESCRIPTION.**

**S**IZE of a *Goose*: weight seven pounds: length near three feet: breadth six. Bill blueish ash-colour; the length of it six inches; nostrils placed in a furrow: inside of the mouth black: a naked blue skin surrounds the eyes, and the base of the bill: the throat is bare, and the skin very dilatible, forming a pouch capable of containing five or six *Herrings*: irides yellowish: the general colour of the plumage is white; but the crown, and upper parts of the neck, at the back part, are buff-colour: the bastard wing, and greater quills, black: the tail consists of twelve feathers, and is cuneiform: the legs black, marked with a stripe of pea-green before: the claw of the middle toe pectinated, like that of the *Heron*.

The *male* and *female* are much alike.

The *young birds*, during the first year, are dusky, speckled with white; one of which we suspect the next-described to be.

The *Gannet* inhabits the colder parts of this kingdom, and

**PLACE AND MANNERS.**

\* *Dec. Russ.* iii. p. 504.

more

more especially several of the *northern* isles, and in particular that of the *Bass* in *Scotland*, whence the name. It generally first makes its appearance in *March*, and after making a circuit of the island, departs in *October* or *November* \*. This race seems to be in pursuit after the *Herrings* and *Pilchards*, whose motions it watches; and the fisherman knows the coming of these *fish* by the appearance of the *birds*. That this is the inducement seems probable, as they are likewise seen, in the month of *December*, as far south as the coast of *Lisbon* and *Gibraltar*, plunging for *sardinæ* †. The *Gannet* is also common on the coasts of *Norway*, and those of *Iceland*, and now and then met with on the southern coasts of *Greenland*. In *America*, found on the coasts of *Newfoundland*, where it breeds; migrating in winter as far as *Carolina*. Said also to have been met with frequently by our several voyagers in many parts of the *southern* ocean; but we are not clear whether the sort meant by them is the *common Gannet* here treated of, or the lesser one, below described ‡.

The nest is composed of various matter, such as *grasses* and *sea-plants*, intermixed with any thing the bird finds floating on the water. It lays only one egg, which is white, rather less than that of a *Goose*; if this egg be taken away, the bird will lay a second; and should this be taken also, a third; but on the loss of the last can furnish no more that season. The young *Gannets* are brought to *Edinburgh*, and sold at twenty pence apiece, and, being roasted, are served up a little before dinner, by way of whet; but the inhabitants of the isle of *St. Kilda* make these birds a great article

\* According as the inhabitants take or leave the first egg. *Br. Zool.* † *Id.*

‡ See *Cook's Voy.* i. p. 10, 11.—*Hawke's Voy.* ii. p. 382, 3. 439, 637, and other places.

of their food, and are said to consume annually no less than twenty-two thousand six hundred *young birds*, besides an amazing quantity of *eggs*: they preserve both *eggs* and *fowls* in small pyramidal stone buildings, covering them with *turf-ashes* to preserve them from moisture. To procure these birds, the natives run great hazard, in being lowered down from the top of the *cliffs* by ropes, and not unfrequently perish in the attempt\*.

25.  
VAR. A.

Le grand Fou, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 497. 2.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 372.  
Great Booby, *Cateb. Car.* i. pl. 86. (the head).

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is about the size of a *Goose*, but the tail is longer. The bill a little more than five inches long, and of a grey brown: irides hazel: space between the bill and eye bare of feathers, being covered only with a dusky skin: the head, neck, and breast, and all the upper parts, deep brown, marked with white spots; which are small and more numerous on the head, and larger and fewer in number on the back and breast: the belly, and rest of the under parts, dirty white: quills and tail brown: legs black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the shores of *Florida*, where it is frequent. It appears to be no other than the young of the *Gannet*.

\* For the above, as well as the general account of the manners, see *Br. Zool.* —for the method itself, see *Arch. Zool. Introd.* p. xxix. pl. IV.

*Pelecanus Piscator*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 217.—*Amœn. Acad.* iv. p. 239. 8. β.  
 (fœmina).—*Osbek. Voy.* i. p. 127.  
*Le Fou blanc*, *Bris. Org.* vi. p. 501. 4.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 371.

26.  
 + LESSER G.

**S**IZE of a large *Duck*: length two feet seven inches. Bill five inches long, serrated on the edges, and reddish: space between the bill and eyes naked, and of the same colour: throat naked, dusky black: general colour of the plumage white, except the greater wing coverts and quills, which are black: the scapulars are also black at the ends: the tail consists of fourteen feathers; is cuneiform in shape; the base white, but black the rest of their length: the legs red: the middle claw broad and serrated.

## DESCRIPTION.

This species is said to inhabit *China*, where it is called *Bubbi*; and is supposed to be one of the forts used by the *Chinese* to catch *fish*, a ring being placed round the neck. Some birds have those parts of a deep brown which in others are black.

## PLACE.

The *male* is said to be wholly black, with a hoary belly: bill and legs as in the other. But I much suspect it to be the *brown Booby*, if not some other species, and not related at all to the *white* one. I am led to think this from a drawing of the last, the notes belonging to which observe, that it is common in the *Island of Ascension*; and particularly mention, that there is no difference of plumage in either sex.

27.  
+ COMMON  
BOOBY.

Pelecanus Sula, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 218. 7.  
Le Fou, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 495. 1.—*Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 368. pl. 29.  
Anferi Bassano congener fusca avis, *Raii Syn.* p. 191. 6.—*Sloan. Jam.* p.  
322. t. 271. fig. 2\*.  
Booby, *Brown. Jam.* p. 481.—*Catesb. Car.* i. pl. 87.  
*Lev. Mus.*

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *lesser Gannet*: length two feet six inches. The bill nearly four inches and a half long, toothed on the edges, and of a grey colour; base of it pale brown: space round the eyes, and the chin, bare of feathers, and covered with a yellowish skin: irides pale grey: the head, neck, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, cinereous brown: the greater quills much the darkest: the tail brownish at the end, and in shape greatly cuneiform: the breast, belly, thighs, and vent, white: legs pale yellow: claws grey.

*Catesby* observes, that these vary; some have white bellies, and others not; and that there is no perceivable difference between *male* and *female*.

The *young birds* have the head and neck *white*, with a very slight tinge of *brown*; but may be distinguished from having the feathers of those parts downy and soft, and not of the usual texture.

## PLACE.

Inhabits the *Bakama Islands*; and we believe likewise very common in many other parts of the world. Our specimen came from *Cayenne*. It probably may be the sort mentioned by *Dampier* as being so plentiful in the island of *Aves*, eight or nine leagues east of *Buenos Ayres*, which is described as a very simple creature that will hardly go out of a man's way. These are said to build their  
nests

nefts on the *ground* in fuch places where no *trees* grow, but make them on the *laft* whenever they can be found. The *flesh* is black and *fishy*, yet is often eaten by the privateers. Is alfo met with in *New Guinea* \*. This has been feen at *Kamtschatka* †; is found in the *Ferroe Ifles*; and has alfo been met with on our own coafts a few years fince ‡.

*Pelecanus fiber*, *Lin. Syft.* i. p. 218. 8.

*Le Fou brun*, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 499. 3. pl. 43. fig. 1.

*Le petit Fou brun*, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 374.

*Fou brun de Cayenne*, *Pl. Enl.* 974.

*Anferi Baffano affinis*, avis cinereo alba, a Booby, *Raii Syn.* p. 191. 5.—

*Sloan. Jam.* i. Præf. p. 31. pl. 6. fig. 1.

28.  
BROWN B.

**S**IZE bigger than a *Mallard*: length two feet or more. Bill DESCRIPTION. three inches and three quarters, of a reddifh colour, bent at the point, and fomewhat ferrated on the edges: fpace about the eyes naked, and red: the general colour of the plumage is pale cinereous brown, darker on the back and fcapulars, and paler on the under parts of the body: the rump, and upper and under tail coverts, pale grey: greater quills dusky afh-colour: the tail confifts of fourteen feathers, and cuneiform in fhape; the two middle feathers afh-colour; the others the fame, inclining to brown, with the tips grey: legs red.

Inhabits *Cayenne*, and other parts of *America*, as well as feveral of the *West India Iflands*; found alfo in *Africa*.

PLACE.

\* See *Voy.* Vol. iii. Part ii. pl. in p. 165.

† *Ellis Nar.* ii. p. 189.

‡ *Aræ. Zool.*—*Br. Zool.* ii. 619.

<sup>29.</sup>  
LESSER B.

Le petit Fou, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 374.  
Fou de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 973.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is the smallest of the *Boobies*, and measures in length scarcely eighteen inches. The bill is pretty straight; and the space round the eye not bare: the throat, breast, and belly, white: all the rest of the plumage dusky black.

## PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

<sup>30.</sup>  
SPOTTED B.

Le Fou tacheté, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 375.—*Pl. Enl.* 986.

## DESCRIPTION.

**I**N this bird the bill is pale brown, towards the tip yellow: the plumage in general dusky brown, spotted with white throughout; the spots are smaller on the head, and largest on the back and wings: breast and belly white, waved and spotted with dusky brown: the wings remarkably short, much more so than in any other of the known species: the quills and tail plain brown: legs pale brown.

## PLACE.

This inhabits *Cayenne*.

GENUS



## GENUS XCV. TROPIC BIRD.

N° 1. Common Tr. B.

VAR. A.

VAR. B.

N° 2. Black-billed Tr. B.

3. Red-tailed Tr. B.

**B**ILL compressed, slightly sloping down; point sharp; under mandible angular.

Nostrils pervious.

Toes four in number, all webbed together.

Tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers extending for a vast length beyond the others.

*Phaeton æthereus*, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 219. 1.

*La Paille en Cul*, *Brif. Orn.* vi. p. 480. pl. 42. fig. 1.—*Pernet. Voy.* ii. p. 75.

*Le grand Paille en Cul*, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 348. pl. 28.

*Paille en Cul de Cayenne*, *Pl. Enl.* 998.

*Rabijuncos*, *Ulloa Voy.* ii. p. 305.

*Tropic Bird*, *Raii Syn.* p. 123. 6. 191. 4.—*Will. Orn.* p. 331. pl. 75.

*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

I.  
COMMON TR.  
B.

**T**HE size of this bird is about that of a *Wigeon*: length two feet ten inches, to the tip of the long tail feathers. The bill is more than three inches long, and red: the head, neck, and under parts of the body, are white: near the base of the upper mandible begins a streak of black, which curves round the upper part of the eye, and ends a little way behind in a strait direction:

DESCRIPTION.

the

the back, rump, and scapulars, are white, crossed with curved streaks of black: the lesser wing coverts white, some of them transversely marked with black: greater quills black, margined with white: sides over the thighs black, or dusky and white mixed: the tail consists of fourteen feathers, twelve of which are of a moderate length, the longest of them about five inches and a half long, and shorter as they proceed outwards; hence the shape is cuneiform; the two middle ones measure above twenty inches, and finish in a point; the colour of all of them is white, except the long ones, which are black for one fourth of the way from the base: the legs are of a dusky yellow: claws black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

The name *Tropic Bird*, given to this *genus*, arises from its being chiefly found within the *tropic* circles; but we are not to conclude that they never stray voluntarily, or are driven beyond them; for we have met with a few instances to prove the contrary\*. It is however so generally found within the tropical limits, that the sight of this bird alone is sufficient to inform the mariner of a very near approach to, if not his entrance therein. It has also been thought to portend the contiguity of land †; but this has often proved fallacious, as it is not unfrequently found at very

\* Dr. Forster observes, that they are never seen beyond 28 deg. of latitude; but others talk of their spreading far beyond it.—In lat. 32. 45. *Ell. Narr.* ii. p. 64.—33. 10. N. *Cook's last Voy.* iii. p. 178.—38. 34. S. *Park. Voy.* p. 132.—38. 29. S. *Hawkesf. Voy.* iii. p. 77. This is mentioned as not being common; but *Kalm* says he met with these in 40 deg. N. *See Trav.* i. p. 22. —And a friend of mine assured me that he saw one in lat. 47½ N.; but at the same time observed that it was the first instance he had ever known of such a circumstance.

† *Ulloa's Voy.* ii. p. 301.—He observes, that they seldom are met with above eight or ten leagues from land.

great

great distances therefrom. The flight of this bird is often to a prodigious height; but at other times seen, along with the *Frigate Pelican*, *Booby*, and other birds, attending the *Flying Fishes* at their rise from the water, driven from their native element into the air by their watery enemies, the *Shark*\*<sup>a</sup>, *Porpoise*<sup>b</sup>, *Albicore*<sup>c</sup>, *Bonito*<sup>d</sup>, and *Dolphin*<sup>e</sup>, which pursue them beneath, and prey upon them. These birds are sometimes observed to rest on the surface of the water; and have been now and then seen, in calm weather, upon the backs of the *drowsy Tortoises*, supinely floating in the sea, so that they have been easily taken by the *long boat* manned †. On shore they will perch on trees; and are said to breed in the woods, on the ground beneath them. They have been met with in plenty on the islands of *St. Helena*, *Ascension*, *Mauritius*, *New Holland*, and various places in the *South Seas*; but in no place so numerous as at *Palmerston Island*, where these birds, as well as the *Frigates*, were in such plenty, that the trees were absolutely loaded with them, and so tame that they suffered themselves to be taken off the boughs with the hand ‡. At *Otaheite*, and in the *Friendly Isles*, the natives give them the names of *Haingoo*, and *Toolaiee*.

As the *Tropic Bird* sheds the long tail feathers every year, the inhabitants of such isles as they frequent, collect and make use of

\*<sup>a</sup> *Squalus conductor*, <sup>b</sup> *Delphinus Phocæna*, <sup>c</sup> *Scomber Thynnus*, <sup>d</sup> *Scomber Pelamis*, <sup>e</sup> *Delphinus Coryphæna*.—See *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxxviii. p. 800. It is there observed, that the *Flying Fish* is able to fly sixty or more yards at one stretch, and repeat it a second or even a third time, only the slightest momentary touch of the surface that can be conceived intervening; and it is common in these flights for them to fly against *ships*, or fall on the *deck*.

† *Fryer's Trav.* p. 219.

‡ *Ellis Narr.* p. 53.

them by way of ornament in various manners; they are worn in the caps of the *Sandwich Islanders*, being in great plenty at *Taboora*\*, as also in various parts of their dress; but in none more conspicuous than in the *mourning* garment of *Otabeite*, in which island numbers are picked up in the mountainous parts, where it also breeds †. The flesh cannot be called good, but was found sufficiently acceptable to those who had long been confined to salt provisions, and in which circumstance the sailors did not despise it.

I.  
VAR. A.  
WHITE TR. B.

Le Paille en Cul blanc, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 485. 2. pl. 42. fig. 2.

Le petit Paille en Queue, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 355.

Paille en Queue de l'Isle de France, *Pl. Enl.* 369.

Tropic Bird, *Catsh. Car. App.* pl. 14.—*Brown. Jam.* p. 482.—*Edw.* pl. 149. fig. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is less than the last. The bill cinereous at the base, the rest of the length yellowish: the plumage in general of a silvery white: it has the black crescent round the eye, as in the other; and the scapulars, like that, marked with black: the legs yellowish: base of the toes the same; the rest of the length, the webs, and claws, black.

PLACE.

This is said to be found in various places, as the other, of which it appears a variety.

\* *Cook's last Voy.* ii. p. 232.—iii. p. 172.

† *Forst. Voy.* ii. p. 92.

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PL. CV.



*Red-tailed Tropic-Bird.*

Le Paille en Queue fauve, *Bris. Orn.* vi. 3.

**T**HIS is still a further variety; and differs merely in having the plumage of a yellowish white, instead of a pure silvery one, as in the last. These differences may perhaps arise merely from age, if not the distinguishing mark of sex.

1.  
VAR. B.  
YELLOW TR. B.  
DESCRIPTION

**T**HIS is in size smaller than any of the former: length nineteen inches and a half. Bill three inches long, greatly compressed on the sides, and black: the plumage on the upper part of the body and wings interruptedly striated black and white: before the eye a large crescent of black; behind it a streak of the same: the forehead, and all the under parts of the body, pure white: the quills and tail marked as the upper parts, but the ends of the first white, and the most of the feathers of the last marked with dusky black at the tips: sides over the thighs striated black and white: legs black.

2.  
BLACK-BILLED  
TR. B.  
DESCRIPTION.

This was found at *Turtle* and *Palmerston Islands*, in the *South Seas*, and is in the possession of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

PLACE.

Le Paille en Queue à brins rouges, *Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 357.  
Paille en Queue de l'Isle de France, *Pl. Enl.* 979.  
*Lew. Mus.*

3.  
+ RED-TAILED  
TR. B.  
PL. CV.

**T**HE length of this species is two feet ten inches, of which the two long tail feathers alone measure one foot nine. The bill is three inches and a half in length, and of a deep red: the plumage white, with a tinge of elegant pale rose-colour: the

DESCRIPTION.

4 K 2

crescent

crefcant over the eyes as in the others, but fomewhat abrupt in the middle: the ends of the fcapulars marked with black: but what diftinguifhes the bird from others is the two middle long tail feathers, which are of a beautiful deep red their whole length, except the fhafts and bafe, which are black: the fides over the thighs dufky: the legs black.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

This fpecies is met with frequently at large as the others, but does not feem to be fo far fpread. Our navigators met with them in various places, though they were feldom feen by them on fhore, except in the breeding feafon, which is in *September* and *October*. Are found in great numbers in the *Island of Mauritius*, where they make the neft in hollows in the ground under the trees; the eggs are two in number, of a yellowifh white, marked with rufous fpo<sup>t</sup>s\*. Mention has been made in another place † of the introduction of *Paradife Grakles* into the *Island of Bourbon*, from whence they fpread into that of *Mauritius*; at firft intended for the very ufe<sup>ful</sup> purpofe of deftroying the *Locuf<sup>t</sup>s* and *Gr<sup>a</sup>fhoppers*, which fwarmed there to a great degree: the refult of their prodigious increafe, and the unlooked-for confequence of it, has been there likewife mentioned. Thefe birds, we are told, are great enemies to the *Tropic Birds*, ocular demonftration of which was had by *M. de Querboënt*; for, being feated beneath a tree in which were perched a number of the *Grakles*, he obferved a *Tropic Bird* come to its hole, in order to go to the neft, but the *Grakles* attacked the *bird* all at once, and obliged it to fly off; it then returned with its *confort* in company, but without effect, as they were both driven away, as the fingle one had been before; when

\* *Voy. to Maurit.* p. 66.—*Hift. des Oif.*

† Vol. i. Part ii. p. 459. of this Work.



the *Grakles* returned to their tree, and the spectator left them in that situation.

This species of *Tropic Bird* has been met with in several places of the *South Seas*; very common at *Palmerston* and *Turtle Islands*; at *Hervey's Island* in the greatest plenty, and of which considerable numbers were killed for provisions\*; and here also they make the nests in the same manner as at *Mauritius*. The name it is known by at *Otaheite* and the *Friendly Isles* is *Tawagge* and *Totto*.

\* *Cook's last Voy. i. p. 216.*

## GENUS XCVI. DARTER.

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. White-bellied D. | VAR. B. Black D.  |
| 2. Black-bellied D. | VAR. C. Rufous D. |
| VAR. A.             | 3. Surinam D.     |

**B**ILL long, strait, sharp-pointed.  
 Nostrils, a long slit placed near the base.  
 Face and chin bare of feathers \*.  
 Neck of a very great length.  
 Legs short: toes four in number, all webbed together.

I.  
 WHITE-BEL-  
 LIED D.

Plotus Anhinga, *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 218. 1.  
 L'Anhinga, *Bris. Orn.* vi. p. 476. 1.—*Buf. Ois.* viii. p. 448.—*Raii Syn.*  
 p. 124. 7.—*Will. Orn.* p. 332. pl. 72.

## DESCRIPTION.

**T**HIS is scarce so big as a *Mallard* in the body, but measures in length, from the point of the bill to the end of the tail, no less than two feet ten inches. The bill is three inches long, strait,

\* *Linnaeus* says, that the face is clothed with feathers, perhaps concluding it to be the case, from former authors not having said to the contrary; but as we have had ocular demonstration of the face being covered only with a *bare skin*, in three specimens of the *black-bellied* one, from which our figure was taken, there appears the greatest probability of its being the same also in the *white-bellied* species, first described; especially as the similarity of all of them to one another, in *general markings*, is so great as to give reason for the less scrupulous *Ornithologist* to place them as varieties arising from sex, age, or climate. In the last, or *Surinam* species, the face is well covered with feathers; but this bird is a species somewhat anomalous, and only taken in here as being the *genus* to which it has the nearest alliance.

and pointed, the edges jagged, the colour greyish, with a yellowish base: the irides gold-colour: the head is very small, and the neck slender, of a great length, and covered with downy soft feathers of a rufous grey colour; but the throat, and fore part of the neck, are grey: the upper part of the back and scapulars are dusky black, the middle of the feathers dashed with white: the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, of a fine black: all the under parts, from the breast, pure silvery white: the lesser and middle wing coverts are like the upper part of the back; the larger ones nearest the body black, spotted with white; but the outer ones are plain black: the tail consists of twelve pretty broad and long feathers, of a glossy black: legs and toes of a yellowish grey.

Inhabits *Brazil*. Is said to be very cunning in catching *fish*; for, after the manner of *serpents*, first drawing up its neck, it darts forth the *bill* upon the *fish*, and catches them in its *claws*. This bird, like the *Corvorant*, builds the nest on *trees*, and roosts on them at night, in the manner of that bird; and if not on the water, is for the most part seen on the highest branches of those which grow in the moist *savannas* or *river sides*, being scarce ever seen on the *ground*. When at rest, frequently sits with the neck drawn in between the shoulders, in the manner of the *Heron*, whereby the breast appears much fuller than it naturally is, and the neck considerably shorter. The flesh is said to be for the most part very fat, but of an oily, rank, and disagreeable taste\*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

\* Not better than that of a Gul. *Marcgrave*.—*Sec Will. Orn.* p. 332.

2.  
BLACK-BELLIED  
D.

Anhinga de Cayenne, *Pl. Enl.* 959.  
Anhinga melanogaster, *Zool. Ind.* p. 22. pl. 12.  
Black-bellied Anhinga, *Ind. Zool.* p. 13. pl. 12.

## DESCRIPTION.

**S**IZE of the *common Duck*; but the neck is extremely long: the bill straight, long, and sharp-pointed; the upper part of a pale blue, the lower reddish: eyes very piercing: the head, neck, and upper part of the breast, are of a light brown: each side of the head, and upper part of the neck, marked with a broad white line: crop very large: back, scapulars, and wing coverts, marked lengthwise, in equal portions, with stripes of black and white: quill feathers, belly, thighs, and tail, deep black: tail remarkably long and slender: legs and feet of a pale green: the four toes united by webs, after the manner of the *Corvorant*.

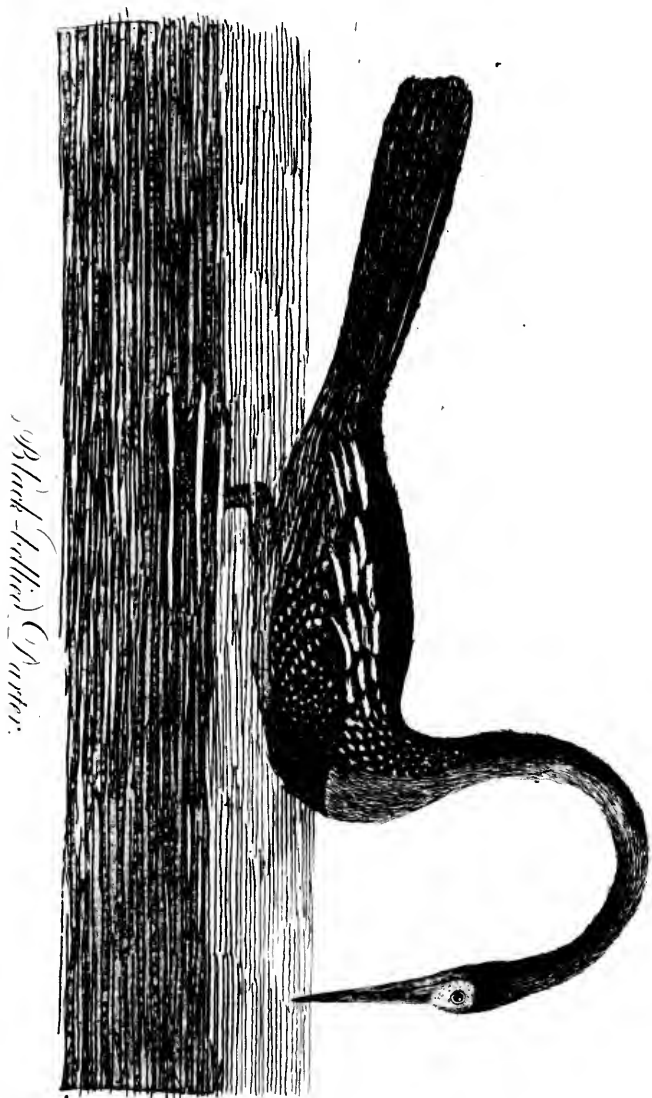
## PLACE AND MANNERS.

This is the description of the *Indian Zoology*; which observes, that it is found in the islands of *Ceylon* and *Java*, and sits on the shrubs that hang over the *water*; and, in a country where every one's ideas are filled with serpents, often terrifies the passengers by shooting out its long slender *neck*, which, in their first surprize, they take for the darting of some fatal reptile.

2.  
VAR. A.  
PL. CVI.  
DESCRIPTION.

Anhinga, *Buf. Oif.* 8. pl. 35.  
*Br. Mus.*

**S**IZE of the last: length three feet three inches and a half. Bill four inches and a half; colour dusky yellow, covered at the base with a skin of the same colour, which occupies the space

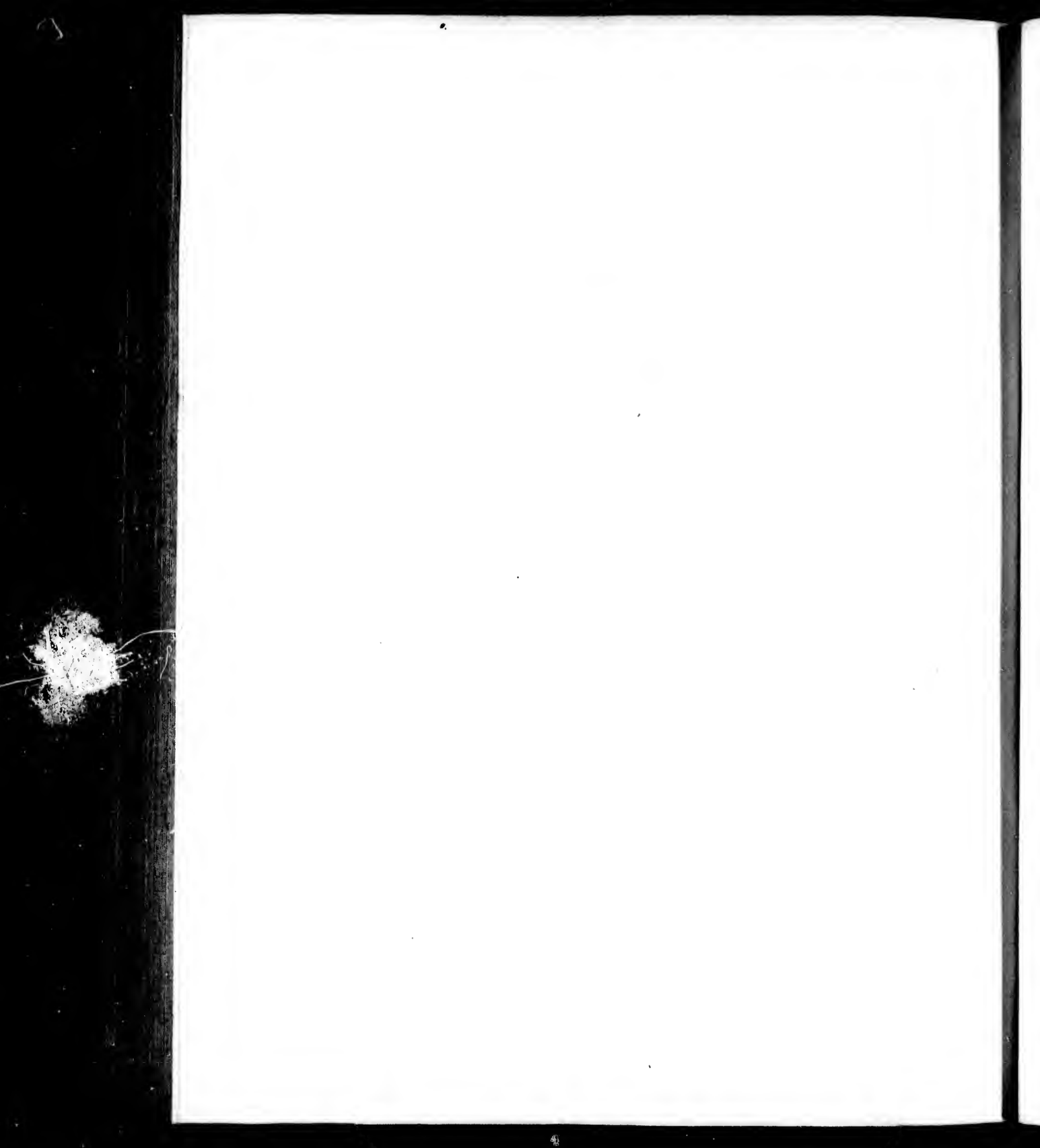


*Black-billed Cuckoo*

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space between the bill and eye, and surrounds the latter: nostrils a slit placed obliquely, not far from the base; the upper mandible finely serrated: the head is small; and the neck long and slender, both covered with short downy feathers, of a dusky white, or very pale brown, palest before, and darkest at the lower part behind: the back, scapulars, and wing coverts, are of the same colour, but deeper: the lower part of the neck, on the sides, and the wing coverts, marked with oval spots of white, regular, and forming rows on the latter: the scapulars streaked longitudinally with white, giving the bird an elegant appearance: across the lower part of the breast a dull rufous bar; from thence all beneath is black, of which colour are also the quills and tail; the last is eleven inches in length, a little rounded in shape, and the end of the feathers rusty-pale brown; the two middle feathers undulated cross ways in a singular manner: the legs are clumsy, stout, and only four inches and a half in length; the colour dirty yellowish brown.

*Anhinga noir de Cayenne, Pl. Enl. 960.*

**S**IZE of the others: length three feet. Colour of the bill yellow, but very pale: round the eye and throat pale dusky white: wing coverts yellowish white; the rest of the plumage black, except the feathers on the beginning of the back, and some of the scapulars, which are streaked down the middle with white, somewhat like the others; and the tip of the tail dirty rufous: legs brownish yellow.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

Vol. III.

4 L

*Anhinga*

2.  
VAR. B.  
BLACK D.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

2.  
VAR. C.  
RUFIOUS D.

Anhinga roux, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 453.  
—— du Senegal, *Pl. Enl.* 107.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the others; and differs from them in having the head, neck, and wing coverts, of a dirty rufous colour, and dusky brown, mixed in streaks: the rest of the plumage black.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Africa*, particularly *Senegal*; called there by the name of *Kandar*.

3.  
+ SURINAM D.

Le Grèbe-foulque, *Buf. Oif.* viii. p. 248.—*Pl. Enl.* 893.  
Oiseau de Soleil, *Descrip. Surin.* ii. p. 192.  
Surinam Tern, *Brown Illustr.* p. 98. pl. 39.  
*Br. Mus. Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Teal*: length thirteen inches. The bill is one inch and an eighth long, and of a pale colour: irides red: the crown of the head is black, and the feathers behind elongated into a small crest: the head itself small: and the neck slender, and long, in proportion to the body: the cheeks are of a bright bay; from the corner of each eye is a line of white: the sides and hind part of the neck longitudinally marked with lines of black and white: wings, back, and tail, dusky brown; the first pretty large, reaching to within one inch of the tail when closed: the tail is tipped with white, and is wedge shaped: the upper tail coverts remarkably long, giving the appearance of two tails, one above another: breast and belly white: legs short, and

rather



rather stout: all the four toes joined together by a membrane: the legs are of a pale dusky colour: and the toes are barred with black.

This bird inhabits *Surinam*; and is chiefly seen on the sides of *rivers* and *creeks*, feeding on small *fish*, as well as *insects*, but above all on *flies*, in the catching of which it is so dexterous, that it never misses striking one with the *bill* (which is very sharp) at the first attempt. It is often domesticated by the inhabitants, and known to them by the name of the *Sun Bird*. It is very active, and the head and body said to be continually in motion. From the circumstance of its continually expanding the tail and the wings both at the same time, it has been thought to resemble the *Sun*, according to the ideas of those who have observed it in this situation, and has thereby gained the name of the *Sun Bird*.

PLACE AND  
MANNERS.

From attending to the *synonyms*, we may observe how different the ideas of the authors have been who have mentioned the bird; and, to say the truth, it does not *quite* correspond with any *genus*; though it has the greatest similarity possible to the present, wherein we have placed it. Dr. *Forster* has given us his opinion herein, as may be observed in his *Zoologia Indica* \*, having observed the connection of the webs of all the four toes, which in the compleat bird is sufficiently manifest. A second circumstance likewise determines the vicinity to this *genus*, which is, the sudden darting of the bill on the objects of its prey, as the other *Darters* likewise are seen to do; yet the bird here treated of differs in one respect; *viz.* the not being *bare* on the

\* P. 23. Note \*.

*sides of the head*: though this circumstance, where every other corresponds, must have less weight, when we consider the endless variety in *Nature*, who will not, in frequent instances, bear the confinement of *system*, however useful such method may be in assisting authors to arrange her works.



DIRECTIONS

# D I R E C T I O N S

F O R T H E

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R O P E, V A R. A.

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# GENERIC CATALOGUE.

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\* Mem. By mistake the date is 1856.

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### ERRATA to VOL. I.

- Page 43, line 20, for *Tjbercafk*, read *Tjchercafk*.  
 52, — 7, — 26, — 56  
 175, between 17 and 18 add, *Buf. Oif.* iii. p. 318.  
 255, line 8, for *is*, read *are*.  
 268, — 7, — *Tartre*, — *Tertre*.  
 354, — 23, — *Forschal*, — *Forschal*.  
 427, — 4, — *Jacapani* — *Japacani*.  
 429, — 27, — *want* — *wants*.  
 490, — 14, — *Belly* — *Bill*.  
 496, — 10, — 746. fig. 2. — 206. fig. 2.  
 548, — 3, — *Rufs* — *Reife*, and add p. 165.  
 561, — 4, — *Domingo* — *Domino*.  
 658, — 15, after, the same, add *belly yellow*.  
 665, — 11, for *white* read *yellow*.  
 687, — 24, 25, for *white marked with black*, read *black marked with white*.  
 703, line 21, for *brownlh* read *brownish*.

### ERRATA to VOL. II.

- 197, line 14, for *greater* read *lesfer*.  
 547, — 26, — *Ruffia* — *Ruffe*.  
 553, — 10, — \* — †.  
 699, — 23, — *St. Jago* — *Jago*.

### ERRATA to VOL. III.

- 16, line 20 } for *le* read *la*.  
 22, — 13 }  
 37, — 19, — *Ifhim* — *Ifhim*.  
 48, — 25, — *on* — *in*.  
 174, — 3 and 20 } — *Manbeche*, — *Maubeche*.  
 175, — 7 }  
 183, in the margin, after **RED-NECKED**, dele **P**.  
 205, line 17, for *Pluvie* read *Pluvier*.  
 216, — 2, — *couronne* — *couronné*.  
 329, — 17, — *Lonruvia* — *Lomvia*.  
 396, in the margin, for **GIANT G.** — **GIANT P.**  
 447, line 22, for *d'Muscovie* — *de Moscovie*.  
 449, — 12, — *bronzé* — *bronzée*.  
 462, — 2, — *knowing* — *plucking*.  
 485, — 7, — *Le Canard brun* — *La Sarcelle brune*.  
 533, — 13, — *noir* — *noire*.

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