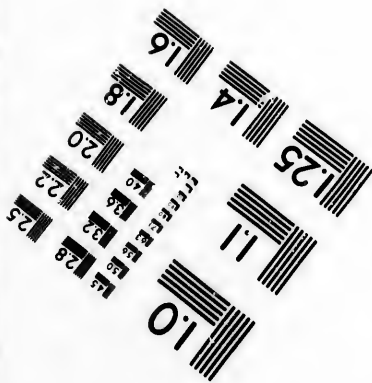
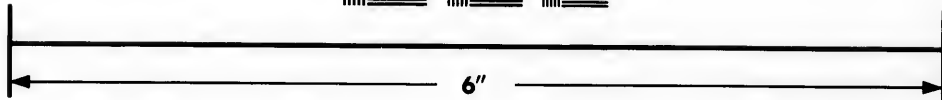
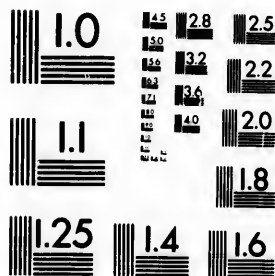


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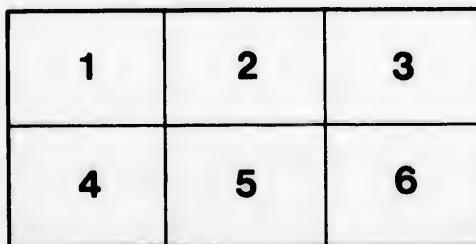
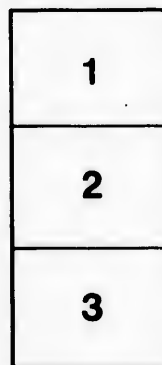
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of
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P R E F A C E.

THE Author of the following sheets intends, by the publication of them, to fulfil his promises to the public of closing therewith his GENERAL SYNOPSIS OF BIRDS.

In order to form this supplemental Volume, every species in the former ones has been revised; and to such of them as wanted correction, or where any new remark seemed necessary to be added, it has been done: after which, those described as new follow, at the end of each Genus; making in the whole work not fewer than 3000 birds; a number never imagined, by former writers in ornithology, to exist in nature.

It has been by some thought, that such an undertaking as the present might have been rendered more complete, if short generic and specific descriptions had been added; but as such, if joined to the work, could not, with propriety, have been placed any where except at the head of the descriptions at large, it would not, in the author's opinion, have elucidated the subject in the same propor-

tion as it must have added to the bulk of the volumes. A performance of this kind, therefore, to be of real utility, would require a separate publication; as, in that case, the descriptions, being compressed into a smaller space, might be cursorily perused, in the same manner as in the *Systema Naturæ* of *Linnaeus*, after whose elegant model it should also be formed.

This, however, cannot be in a very little compass, as it must exceed the limits of the ornithologic part of that author's work, in the same proportion as the species described in this *Synopsis* do those in the *Systema*; for at the time of *Linnaeus's* writing, the number of birds treated of by him did not greatly exceed 900, for all of which (excepting between 30 and 40 which were new, and described by him as such) he was able to refer to one or more writers who had given a full account of them; but in the present undertaking more than 2000 others have likewise been described, the greater part of which has been noticed by various writers since the last edition of *Linnaeus's* work; the rest, between 5 and 600 in number, only to be found in the several volumes of this work.

That concise generic and specific descriptions have been thought necessary, need not, in this place, be further insisted on, when it is known that the author of these sheets hastily penned

P R E F A C E.

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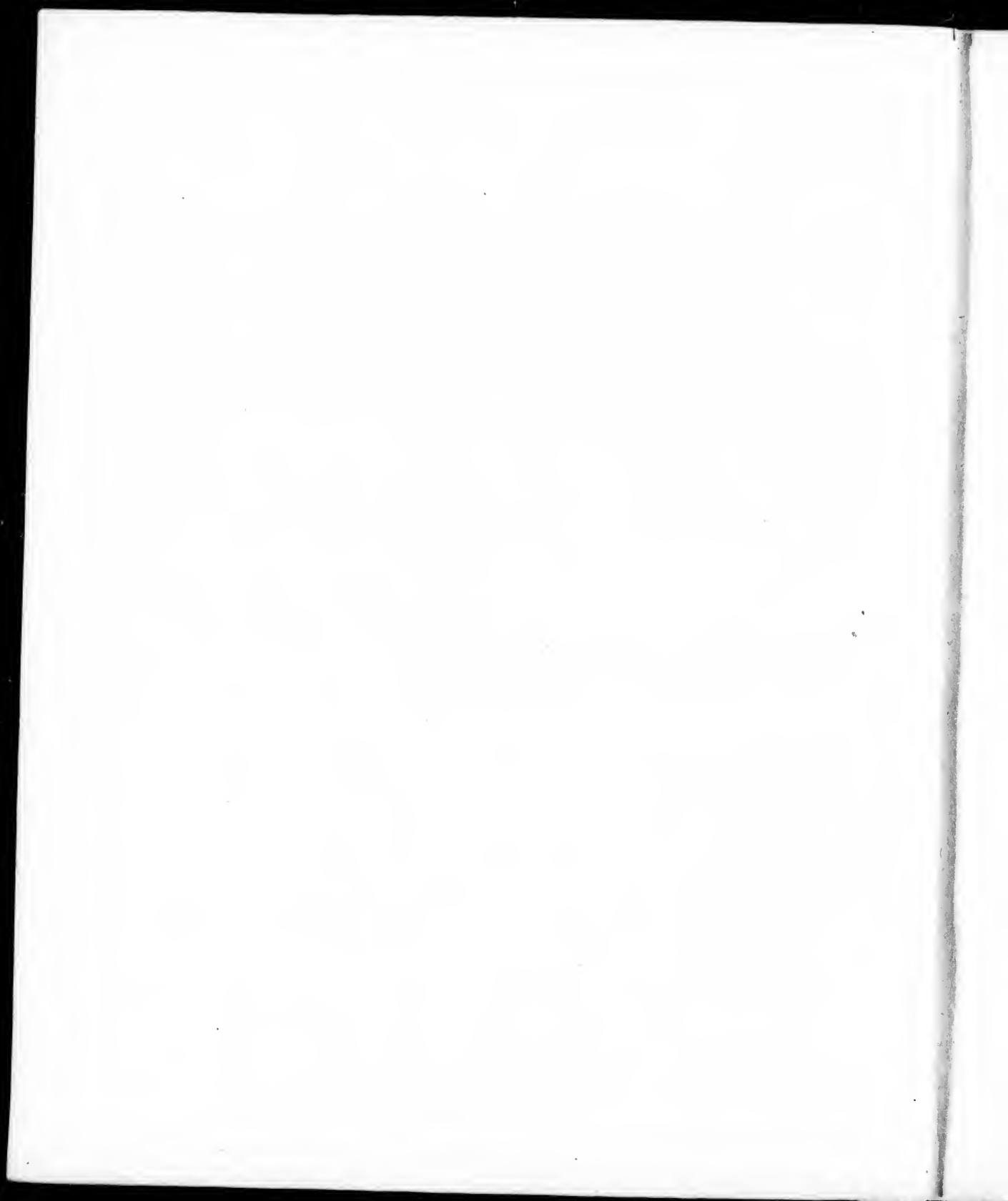
... for his own use, as fast as the volumes were published; but to give them a sufficient revival, so as to merit the public inspection, would, perhaps, require more time than he has immediately in his power to spare for the purpose.

For the present, he will only add most sincere thanks to his former friends for the continuation of their assistance, as well as to those severally mentioned in the present *Supplement*, who have contributed theirs, and by whose means he has been enabled to add descriptions of many new and curious subjects. Rejoicing not a little to have at last finished his promised task, he wishes nothing more than to find hereafter, that his well-intended labours may be received by the Public with its former candour.

JOHN LATHAM.

Dartford, May 1, 1787.

SUPPLEMENT.



S U P P L E M E N T.

B I R D S.

DIV. I. LAND-BIRDS.

ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

GENUS I. VULTURE.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 18*. Plaintive V. | N° 21. Pondicherry V. |
| 19. Cheriway V. | 22. Indian V. |
| 20. Crowned V. | 23. Gingi V. |

Condur V. *Gen. Syn.* vol. i. p. 4.
Laemmer-geyer, *Dec. Ruff.* ii. pl. 8. in p. 387 ?

I.
CONDUR.

THE *Laemmer-geyer* is mentioned by several authors as a most voracious and destructive bird, and that, among other things, it preys on *calves* and *sheep*, and is common about *Ghilan*, in *Persia*; but they differ greatly in size. *Gmelin* calls the length only four feet, and the breadth five. *Sprungli* described it as weighing twelve pounds, and extending, from wing to wing,

* The species in this *Supplement*, not before described in the *Synopsis*, will be placed at the head of their respective genus, as in that work.

SUPPL.

B

eight

eight feet three quarters; but observes, that a *Vulture* has been killed in *Switzerland*, measuring twelve feet from the tip of one wing to that of the other: however, it still remains dubious whether the *Laemmer-geyer* be the same with the *Condur*, or a mere variety of the *Bearded Vulture*, as some think; for the first is not mentioned as having a comb on the head, which travellers furnish the *Condur* with. In *Spilburgen's Voyage* *, it is said, that "in the island *Loubes* †, they took two fowls, in beak, wings, and talons, resembling an *Eagle*; and combs on their heads, like *Cocks*. They were two ells high, and three in breadth, from wing to wing, when stretched out."—It is much to be feared, that other authors, as well as myself, have greatly confounded the species of *Vultures*; for being, like the *Falcon* tribe, long-lived, their plumage puts on a great variety of dress, sufficient to deceive those who have hitherto attempted to discriminate them.

^{5.}
CARRION V.

Carrion Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* vol. i. p. 9.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 86.—*Damp. Voy.* ii. pt. 2d, p. 67.

Strunt-vogel, or Dung-Bird, *Kolb. Cap.* ii. p. 136 ?

DAMPIER observes, that the scent of this bird is so nice, that very soon after a beast is killed, two or three hundred will flock together from all parts in less than an hour's time, though before not one was to be seen thereabouts.

Kolben remarks, that an hundred or more will attack an *Ox* or *Cow* retired from labour, sick, and faint; and falling all at once upon him, soon devour him: they begin by making a hole in the

* See *Harris, Coll. Voy.* vol. i. p. 35.

† This is not far distant from *Peyta*, in *South America*.

belly,

V U L T U R E.

3

belly, and, thrusting in their heads, pick the flesh from the bones, still leaving the skin to cover them.

Alpin. V. *Gen. Syn.* vol. i. p. 12. N° 7.
Vultur percnopterus, *Linnaei, Faun. Arag.* p. 67.

7.
ALPINE V.

BUILDS in high rocks, about *Arragon* in *Spain*: is called there *Boleta*: is sometimes driven by tempest from *Persia* to *Astrachan*, in the *Russian* dominions; as some have been shot thereabouts.

Cinereous V. *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 14. N° 8.
Vultur totus fuscus, *Faun. Arag.* p. 67.

8.
CINEREOUS V.

FOUND in *Arragon*: said to vary, sometimes of a blackish colour: called in *Spain*, *Vuitre*.

Bengal V. *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 19. N° 16. pl. 1.
Vultur percnopterus (fem.) *Hasselq. Voy.* p. 194. (Eng. ed.)?

16.
BENGAL V.

IT has been hinted to me, that this bird is no other than the *female* of the above-quoted, from *Hasselquist* *, which appears not unlikely. This author observes, that it has an horrid appearance: the face naked and wrinkled: the eyes large and black: the beak black and hooked: the talons large: the whole body polluted with filth. He adds, that they are bold birds; and that all the places round *Cairo* are filled with the dead bodies of *Asses* and *Camels*, and thousands of these birds fly about, and devour

* Not the *V. percnopterus* of *Linnaeus*.—My *ash-coloured V.* p. 19, is most probably the *male* to that of *Hasselquist*.

V U L T U R E.

the carcafes before they putrify and fill the air with noxious exhalations.

17.
SECRETARY
V.

Secretary V. *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 20. N^o 17. pl. 2.
Slaangen-vraater, Sparrm. Voy. i. p. 154.

DR. *Sparrman* says, that this is not a shy bird; but when scared, it first tries to save itself by hopping and scudding very swiftly; and, if this method fails, takes to flight. It seizes *Serpents*, by first holding the point of one wing forward to parry off the bite; sometimes spurning and treading upon it; at other times taking it on its pinions, and throwing it into the air; and after wearying out the adversary, kills and swallows it at leisure, without danger. The above account, Dr. *Sparrman* does not doubt the truth of, though it did not fall under his own observation.

18.
PLAINTIVE V.

Plaintive Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 34.
Br. Mus.

DESCRIPTION. **L**ENGTH two feet four inches. Bill two inches long, and not greatly hooked, the colour black; the cere extends to within one inch and a quarter of the tip, and the nostrils are placed obliquely near the top; the bare part extends backward round the eyes, almost to the top of the head; and the colour of the whole of the bare parts yellow: the fore-part of the neck is nearly destitute of feathers: the top of the head and hind part of the neck are brown: the upper part of the body barred brown and white: the wings brown: the tail white, crossed with blackish bars, and the end, for one inch, of this last colour; the base of the four first quills

V U L T U R E.

5

quills marked as the tail : the legs yellow ; claws black, moderately hooked, and blunt at the tips.

The above description I was enabled to draw up from a specimen preserved in spirits, now in the *British Museum* ; whereby I have full assurance of its belonging to the *Vulture* genus, and seems to be no other than my *Plaintive Eagle* before described.

Falco cheriway, *Jacq. Vogel.* p. 17. t. 4.

19.
CHERIWAY V.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH two feet and a half, or more. Bill pale blue : head and neck very pale yellow : hind-head crested : cere and round the eyes rose-colour : general colour of the plumage on the upper parts ferruginous, beneath pale, vent white ; the two middle tail feathers barred with dusky ; the lateral ones, and quills, dusky black : legs pale yellow.

Inhabits the island of *Aruba*, on the coast of *Venezuela*, in *South America*.

PLACE.

Crested V. *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 67
Vultur coronatus, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 15. N° 11.

20.
CROWNED V.

THIS is very probably a variety of the *crested Vulture*, as it is said to be of the same size. The bill is black : the head of a reddish grey, and adorned with a crest composed of several feathers, six inches long at least : part of the wings, the neck, and breast, are black : belly white : thighs white, spotted with black : tail long, black and white mixed : legs very strong and yellow.

DESCRIPTION.

This was met with near *St. Magdalen River*, in *New Grenada*.
When it stands erect, it is two feet and a half in height.

PLACE.

Le

21.
PONDICHER-
RY V.
DESCRIPTION.

Le Vautour Royal de Pondichery, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 182. pl. 104.

SIZE of a large *Goose*. The bill black, pretty hooked, but rather short; the base covered with a naked skin; the nostrils pervious: the forehead is flat, and the head large: the head and neck flesh-coloured: the hind part of the head, and the space between the bill and eyes, covered with flesh-coloured down: the fore part of the neck and breast sparingly beset with fine feathers of the same colour, placed in tufts; on the neck is a fleshy red membrane, very small, bare of feathers, which begins beneath the ears, and reaches to the lowest part of the neck: the back, belly, wings, and tail, are black: the legs yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pondicherry*, in the *East Indies*, and parts adjacent.

22.
INDIAN V.
DESCRIPTION.

Le grand Vautour des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 183. pl. 105.

SIZE of a *Goose*. Bill black: irides red: the head and neck bare of feathers, and of a rufous colour; the head furnished with a straggling down, resembling hair; the neck long in proportion, and beset with tufts of very fine feathers: the feathers of the breast short, and appear as if clipped or shaved; those of the lower part of the neck behind are long, narrow, and pointed, and of a bright rufous colour: the wing coverts, back, and rump, the colour of *umber*, each feather tipped with a pale band: quills, tail, and legs, black.

PLACE AND MAN-
NERS.

This inhabits *India*, and is very voracious: found in the daytime on the banks of the *sea*, waiting for the dead *fish* which are there thrown up: fond of putrid carcases, which it often digs up out of the ground: it flies heavily, though the wings are very strong.

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7

Le Vautour de Gingi, Son. Voy. Ind. ii. p. 184.

23.
GINGI V.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Turkey*. In the bill not unlike that bird, and grey : nostrils pervious : irides red : the forehead, cheeks, and throat, are covered with a reddish skin : the feathers of the hind part of the head and neck, long, narrow, and white : the wing coverts, back, belly, and tail, of the same colour : the quills black : legs grey.

This inhabits the coast of *Coromandel*, where the inhabitants call it the *Wild Turkey*.

PLACE.

This perhaps is the *Vulture* mentioned in the *Essais Philosophiques*, said to be almost wholly white : the head and neck covered with fine, short, bristly feathers : quills long, and towards the ends of a blackish grey. This bird is said to fly quick and light, to be very voracious and timid ; and mostly found singly on some hillock in the marshes where it feeds, which it does on *carriion* ; but prefers *reptiles*, when to be had.

Another is also mentioned in the same book *, of the size of a *Turkey* : the male of a marbled brown ; the female, iron-grey : head and half the neck naked, wrinkled, and covered with reddish yellow excrescences, with scattered hairs between. This may perhaps have some relation to the other, as it is said to be very like the *King Vulture*, though not the same bird. It is often met with in flocks of twenty or thirty, eating the flesh of a dead beast.

* *Ess. Philos.* p. 58.

GENUS

GENUS II. F A L C O N.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| N° 99. Plain F. | N° 109. Streaked F. |
| 100. Black-necked F. | 110. Notched F. |
| 101. White-necked F. | 111. Rhomboidal F. |
| 102. Asiatic F. | 112. Behree F. |
| 103. Leverian F. | 113. Greenland F. |
| 104. Johanna F. | 114. Plumbeous F. |
| 105. Madagascar F. | 115. Dubious F. |
| 106. Cheela F. | 116. American F. |
| 107. Rufous-headed F. | 117. Criard F. |
| 108. Arabian K. | 118. Tiny F. |

2.
BLACK E.

Black Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 28. N° 2.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 87.

IT is very probable that my *Black* and *Ring-tailed Eagles* differ only from climate, as they seem to vary chiefly in having the breast plain, or marked with white spots. Both inhabit *Hudson's Bay*, appearing first in *March*: they build on the tops of trees, hatch two young in *May*, and depart in *Autumn*. That called the *Black Eagle* is known by the name of *Kethewuck-michesue*; the *Ring-tail*, *Apisk-michesue*. Mr. *Hutchins*, to whom I owe this last remark, observes, that the *Black*, *Ring-tail*, and *White-headed Eagles* of *America*, are inferior in size to those of *North Britain*.

Bald

F A L C O N.

9

Bald Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 29. N° 3.
 White-headed Eagle, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 89.

+ BALD E.^{3.}

THIS was met with by our voyagers at *Nootka Sound** and *Kamtschatka*†; is common in *America*: at *Hudson's Bay*, called *Wapaw-Estequan-Mickesue*: said to be the smallest *Eagle* which frequents that place: comes in *May*: builds on the highest trees: the nest composed of *sticks* and *grasses*, of a very large size: has two young ones, though frequently only one ‡.

Sea Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 30. N° 4.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 194. 86. A.
Falco ossifraga, *Brun. Orn.* p. 3. N° 13.—*Muller*, p. 9. N° 60.
 Bone-breaker, *Kolb. Cap.* ii. p. 137?

+ SEA E.^{4.}

THIS species is observed to be larger in *North America* than in *Europe*. It is common in *Russia* and *Siberia*; found in summer even on the *arctic* coast, and no less frequent about the *Caspian* sea.

If a conjecture may be had of its being the bird mentioned by *Kolben*, is found also at the *Cape of Good Hope*, where he says it feeds on the land *Tortoises*, carrying them to a great height in the air, and letting them fall upon some rock, in order to break the shells, whereby it may get the more easily at the meat.

- *Cook's Last Voy.* ii. p. 296.
- † *Id.* iii. p. 346.—The *Eaglets* said to be as white as snow.
- ‡ *Mr. Hutchins.*

SUPP.

C

Golden

5.
GOLDEN E.

Golden Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 31.—*Arct. Zool.* ii. 214. A.
Falco chrysaetos, *Muller*, N^o 59.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 67.

THIS species is common in *Sweden* and *Denmark*; met with at *Astrachan*; at *Orenbourg* often exposed to sale, as the *Kirgufians* make use of it in falconry, to take the *Wolf*, *Fox*, and *Antelope*: good ones sell dear, as not unfrequently a *horse* is given in exchange for this bird, while only a *sheep* is thought sufficient for one of another sort*.

6.
RING-TAILED
E.

Ring-tailed E. *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 32.
 Black Eagle, *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 195.
Falco fulvus, *Georgi Reisk*, p. 164.

INHABITS various parts of *Russia*: found about *Woronesch*, on the river *Don*, in vast numbers, where it makes the nest on the tops of the loftiest *trees*, breaking off large branches for the purpose with its strong bill; or when deficient of trees, on the *rocks* themselves: is a great enemy to *birds*, *rats*, &c. and will at times kill *sheep* and *calves* †. Both varieties found at *Astrachan* ‡, and made use of in falconry by the *Calmuks*, as well as the last species §; known there by the name of *Birkout* ¶. The feathers of the tail are much esteemed for pluming their arrows ¶. This species also inhabits *North America*, being found at *Hudson's Bay*, where it is known by the name of *Apisk-Mickesue*.

* *Dec. Russ.* ii. p. 142.—iii. p. 117. † *Id.* i. p. 89. ‡ *Id.* ii. p. 142.
 § *Id.* iii. p. 303. § *Russia*, vol. ii. p. 196, 269. ¶ *Arct. Zool.*

Cinereous Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 33. N° 8.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 214.
 Vultur albicilla, *Brun. Orn.* N° 12.—*Muller*, N° 58.—*Faun. Groenl.* p. 53.

8.
 CINEREOUS E.

THIS species is very common on the continent of *Europe*; the southern parts of *Russia*, particularly about the *Volga*; in *Sweden* and *Denmark*; also in *Iceland* and *Lapmark*. In *Greenland* it is found, the whole year, among the islands and rocks, from which last it darts on the several diving birds the moment of their rise to the surface of the water, the place of which it is enabled to ascertain by the bubbles: attempts now and then to prey on a live *Seal*, when, having fixed the talons too fast to be disentangled, the *Seal* draws the *Eagle* under water, to its destruction: feeds also on fish, especially the *Lump-fish*, and a sort of *Trout*. In a nest of one of these birds, near *Keswick*, in *Cumberland*, was found a *Grey* or *Hulsewater Trout*, of above twelve pounds weight. *Dr. Heysham*, who informed me of this, added to the observation, that he obtained the bird alive, and had kept it above ten years, at the time of his communicating to me the account; and that it was either six or seven years before the tail became white.

Black-cheeked E. *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 196. N° 10.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 196. N° 88.

SIZE of the *Ring-tail Eagle*. Bill dusky and blue; cere yellow: head, neck, and breast, deep ash-colour: each cheek marked with a broad black bar, passing from the corner of the mouth beyond the eyes: back, belly, wings, and tail, black: legs yellow, feathered below the knees.

Inhabit *North America*.

10.
 BLACK-CHEEK-
 ED E.
 DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

17.
JEAN LE
BLANC.

Jean le blanc, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 39. N° 17.

THIS species is pretty frequent in the southern parts of *Russia*, especially about the rivers *Don* and *Volga*, though not met with in *Siberia*: is used in falconry by the *Calmucs* *.

18.
NEW HOL-
LAND WHITE
E.

New Holland White E. *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 40. N° 18.

A Specimen of this is in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*. The whole plumage is white, the quills not excepted; in which it differs from the *Louisiane*, p. 36. The quills reach only to the beginning of the tail.

21.
PONDICHER-
RY E.

Pondicherry E. *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 41. N° 21.
Aigle Malabarre, *Eff. Phil.* p. 55.

THIS is frequent both on the *Coromandel* and *Malabar* coast, and is so common on the latter, that it is by some called the *Malabar Eagle*: it resembles, in many circumstances, the manner of the *Kite*; is a very bold bird, though not of so docile a race as to be used in falconry: it is called at *Indostan*, *Tchil*; and in the *Tamoul* language, known by the name of *Kueronden*; by the *French* called *Oiseau-brame*, and by the *English*, *Bramary Kite*; being held sacred by all, in compliance with the respect paid it by the *Bramins* of *India*.

* *Decouv. Russ.* iii. p. 303.

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White-crowned E. *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 42. N° 23.

23.
WHITE-
CROWNED E.

THIS species is the smallest of the *Eagles*, being not much larger than the *Jean-le-blanc*: is only met with on the rivers towards the *Caspian* sea, breeding along with the *Sea-Eagles* on the highest trees*.

Osprey, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 45. N° 26.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 94.
Falco haliaetus, *Mull. Prod.* N° 66.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 164.—*Kolb. Zap.* ii. p. 137?

26.
+ OSPREY.

THIS bird and its varieties are far spread, being met with in various parts of the old continent: frequent in *Kamtschatka*, and parts still more northward, in the summer; migrating, as the winter approaches, towards the *south* †: in all situations, is the procurer of food for the *White-tailed* and other *Eagles*. If *Kolben's* bird be really our *Osprey*, he observes that it is, of all birds, the most destructive to the *Flying-fish*, taking them up during their rise from the water ‡.

* *Mr. Pennant.*

† Found about *Baikal*: common at *Astrachan*, *Dec. Russ.* vol. ii. p. 142.

‡ *Kolben* asserts for fact, that one foot is made like that of a *Goose*; but his having been imposed on, cannot alter the fact of its being otherwise. See *Syn.* vol. i. p. 45.

Common

28.
† COMMON
BUZZARD.

Common Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 48. N° 28.—*Arç. Zool.* ii. N° 103.
Falco buteo, *Brun. Orn.* p. 5.—*Muller*, N° 64.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 164.—
Faun. Arag. p. 68. 3.

A Very common bird on the continent of *Europe*. In *France*, known by the name of *Goiran*; is most plentiful, in winter, about *Lyons*, where it is dressed for the table, and even thought good food, being at that season as fat as a *fowl*. The eggs are said to be cinereous, marked with deeper-coloured spots*. Inhabits both the *northern* and *southern* parts of *Russia*, though less frequent than some other species: is more abundant about *Astrachan*: common in *Spain*: called in the province of *Aragon*, *Alferraz*.

33.
+ HONEY BUZZARD.

Honey Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 52. N° 33.—*Arç. Zool.* ii. p. 224. I.
Falco apivorus, *Brun.* p. 5.—*Muller*, N° 68.

THIS species is not very common, either in *England* or on the continent of *Europe*, though inhabiting various parts of it: is seen as far *north* as *Sondmor*, in *Norway*; common in the open parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, near woods; and feeds much on *Lizards* †. It also is fond of *Mice*, being a great enemy to them, and hunting after them in the manner of the *Owl* ‡. The eggs are of a very deep red-brown, with ferruginous blotches of chestnut §.

* *Hist. de Lyons*, i. p. 198.—I have never seen the eggs, but am informed by Mr. *Boys*, that they are of a blueish white, marked with irregular rufous spots; the shape of the egg almost globular; usually three in the nest.

† *Arç. Zool.*

‡ *Brunnich*.—Hence called *Muse-Hog* and *Muse-baage*.

§ *Portland Museum*.

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Moor Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 53. N° 34.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 225. L.
 Falco æruginosus, *Brun.* p. 5.—*Muller*, N° 69.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 69. 6.—^{34.} + MOOR BUZ-
Sepp. Vog. pl. in p. 15. ZARD.

A Female will weigh sometimes twenty-seven ounces. Inhabits *England*; found chiefly on the *moors*: builds on the ground; the nest composed of dried sticks, intermixed with dry *sedges* or decayed *leaves*; the last chiefly within: the eggs of a blueish white*. Common also on the continent of *Europe*, and found as far north as the last species; is a common bird in the south of *Russia*, but not met with in *Siberia* †.

Collared F. *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 56. N° 37.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 222. G.
 Falco rusticolus, *Faun. Groenl.* N° 34.

^{37.} COLLARED F.

THIS inhabits *Greenland*, but is seldom met with, as it frequents the most remote places: is called by the natives *Mil-lekularatok*, signifying *spotted*. In the desert and open places between the *Don* and *Volga*, in the *Russian* dominions, it is also seen; but is not a common bird ‡.

* *Sepp.*—If the bird known in *France* by the name of *Faux Perdrix*, is said to build on the tops of high trees which grow singly, especially at *Auvergne* and *Forcé*.—*Hist. de Lyons*, i. N° 203.

† *Arch. Zool.*

‡ *Dec. Russ.* i, p. 314.

Goshawk,

^{39.}
+ GOSHAWK.

Goshawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 58. N° 39.—*Arb. Zool.* N° 99.
Falco palumbarius, *Muller*, N° 70.—*Georgi Reijé*, p. 164.

THE *Goshawk* is common in *Denmark*, all over *Russia*, and in *Siberia*, about the *Lake Baikal*: is used by the *Calmuks* in falconry: a variety found sometimes quite white, but it is very rare*; on the contrary, in *Kamtschatka* every individual is white, with hardly any spots; and these are said to prove the best of all for the sport of falconry †.

The *American* one seems larger than that of *Europe*; known at *Hudson's Bay* by the name of *Komisbark-papanasew*: it builds a nest in lofty trees, of sticks laid across, lined with *hay* and *feathers*; and lays four white eggs; the young hatched in the beginning of *July*: frequents plains and woods indifferently; is continually on the wing, and a great enemy to the *Partridges* and other birds ‡.

I have seen the *Goshawk* in drawings done in *China*, as well as in those from *India*, and have been assured that it is a native of the last, where the *male* is known by the name of *Bauge*.

The *female* differs in being somewhat larger, and paler on the upper parts, marked beneath with oval spots of dusky black, giving it the appearance of the *Gentil Falcon*. This sex is called in *India*, *Jurra*. The young males are greatly similar to the females, and do not attain their full plumage for several moults. The young male is called *Mudge Bauge*, and the young female, *Mudge Jurra*.

These, among others, are used in *India* for falconry.

* *Dec. Ruff.* iii. p. 303.

† *Arb. Zool.*

‡ *Mr. Hutchins.*

Kite, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 61. N° 43.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 223. H.
F. milvus, *Brun.* N° 3.—*Muller*, N° 61.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 164.

^{43.}
 + KITE.

THIS bird, so well known in *England*, is pretty common on the continent of *Europe*, but does not frequent the colder parts, except in the hotter months, being migratory: it is found with us at all seasons, but observed to be more in number in winter in the *southern* counties: preys on chickens and other poultry while young, sailing over the barn-yards for the purpose of darting upon the first unwary straggler: will sometimes eat *fish*, as it has been found feeding on the remains of one at the side of a pond, having perhaps beaten off the first possessor; for we would not suspect its taking the water itself, a circumstance in which the *Osprey* perhaps stands unrivalled. The egg of the *Kite* is of a blueish white, inclining to red at one end, blending itself with the white by small markings*.

Gentil Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 64. N° 48.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 98.
Falco Gentilis, *Brun.* N° 6.—*Muller*, N° 62.

^{48.}
 GENTIL F.

THIS species inhabits the north of *Scotland*, and builds in rocks near *Invercauld*, and in *Glen-more* †; is met with in the north of *Europe*, as far as *Finmark* ‡; but we do not hear of it farther south than *Astrachan* ||: was formerly used in *England* in *falconry*, as it is now on the continent. Is also found in *America*, but is there larger than in *Europe*: one shot in the province of *New York* measured two feet two inches.

* *Portland Museum.*

† *Flor. Scot.* i. p. 17.

‡ *Arch. Zool.*

|| *Dec. Russ.* ii. p. 142.

SUPPL.

D

Peregrine

^{52.}
+ PERÉGRINE
F.

Peregrine Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 73. N° 52.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 97.

THIS bird breeds in some high rocks not far from *Gilfland*, in *Cumberland*; also in some of the mountains about *Keswick*. A female, killed *May* 1781, weighed thirty-six ounces and a quarter, was nineteen inches in length, and forty-two in breadth. Is very destructive to game: near the nest were found the remains of *Moor-game*, *Partridges*, *Plovers*, &c. Is very noisy and clamorous. The young in the nest were three in number, and the male fed them for a week or ten days after the female was killed*.

The *Peregrine Falcon* is also common on the continent of *Europe* in summer; is frequent in *Kamtschatka*; wanders in summer to the very *Arctic* circle, but returns to the south in *winter*. Inhabits also *America*, from *Carolina* to *Hudson's Bay*, where it is of a larger size: at the last place known by the name of *Papana sew Kaycakè*: it varies extremely at different periods of age †.

^{54.}
+ ROUGH-
LEGGED F.

Rough-legged Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 75. N° 54.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 92.

V A R.

A Bird greatly resembling this species, and which I am inclined to think a variety, is in my collection: it measures one foot ten inches, and differs chiefly in the tail, the ground of which is a cream-coloured white; near the tip is a bar of brown above an inch in breadth; above that, a second of about half an inch broad; and above these, each feather has a spot upon it in the middle, mimicking, when spread, a third bar; besides which, the two

* *Dr. Heysham.*

† It is not improbable but my N° 49. Var. E. and F. may prove the same birds.—Var. E. is in my own collection; it is certainly greatly like the *Peregrine* F. but is a much larger bird.

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outer feathers on each side are marked with a few irregular spots of brown, almost the whole of their length, on the outer webs.

The above was presented to me by the Rev. Dr. *Wilgrefs*, of *Eltham*, who shot it in *Suffolk*. I received, on another occasion, from the same gentleman, a second, which differed in being of a larger size, and having a greater proportion of brown in the tail.

Placentia Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 76. N° 57.

Bay Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 54. N° 34. Var. A.

Chocolate F. *Arch. Zool.* N° 94.

57.
+ PLACENTIA
F.

LENGTH twenty-seven inches. Bill black; cere yellow: the feathers of the head, neck, and breast, brown, with the edges reddish white: back and wing coverts brown, edged with pale rufous: the under part of the bird of a fine deep chocolate-brown; across the breast nearly white; between the legs cream-colour: thighs fine tawny yellow, streaked with chocolate; the feathers very long: the quills are of a deep brown; the first five are, for two-thirds from the base, quite white; the others the same, but the white marked with irregular bars of brown: the upper tail coverts white, with a large chocolate spot at the tip of each feather: the tail deep chocolate; base of the feathers yellowish white; the end of each of a deeper chocolate than the rest of the feather; the very tip and the shafts of a dirty white: the wings and tail nearly of equal lengths: the legs are feathered to the toes; the last are of a greenish yellow: claws black, large, and hooked.

DESCRIPTION.

The above is described from a specimen in my own collection. It seems a larger bird than that from which Mr. *Pennant* took his

D 2

description;

description; but there is scarce a doubt of its being the same bird. It inhabits both *Hudson's Bay* and *Newfoundland*; preys much on *Ducks*; sits on a rock and watches their rising, when it instantly strikes at them*.

59.
SACRE.

Sacre, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 77. N° 59.—*Ar&Z. Zool.* N° 96.

THIS *Sacre* is used in *Tartary* for *falconry*; and is a courageous, strong species, attacking every thing that comes in its way. Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, where, if we do not mistake the species, it is known by the name of *Papanafeu Kacakè* †.

63.
CRESTED IN-
DIAN F.
DESCRIPTION.

Crested Indian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 80. N° 63.

AMONG some drawings belonging to the late Dr. *Fothergill*, I find one of these figured; it differs from that described by me, in having a broad bar of black across the breast, and another on the wing coverts.

65.
BLACK AND
WHITE F.

Black and White Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 81. N° 65?

Le Faucon à collier des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 182.—*Zool. Ind.* p. 12. pl. 23

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill black: irides rufous: yellow head: throat, hind part of the neck, and back, black: breast, belly, thighs, and rump, white: the lesser wing coverts white; the middle ones black; greater ones and secondary quills silvery ash-colour; prime quills black: tail pale silvery grey: legs rufous yellow.

* *Ar&Z. Zool.*

† The *Peregrine F.* goes by this name. See p. 18.

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The *female* is somewhat bigger than the *male*: general colour silvery grey: on the wing coverts are three round black spots, and three others on the outer webs of the second quills: primaries black: sides of the belly, thighs, and vent, white; transversely striated with a rufous red.

FEMALE.

Inhabits *India*: seems much allied to my *Black and White Falcon*, N° 65. if not the same bird: is called in *India*, *Chouama*, or *Rat-killer* *.

PLACE.

White Gyrfalcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 83. N° 69.—*A. Zool.* ii. p. 121. F.

69.
+ WHITE JER-
FALCON.

COMMON at *Hudson's Bay*, where it is called *Pau pune nay sue*. Length twenty-three inches: weight forty-five ounces Troy: varies much in colour †.

Brown Lanner, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 86. N° 72.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 225. K.
Falco lanarius, *Brun.* p. i. N° 1, 2.—*Muller*, N° 67.

72.
LANNER.

THE *Lanner* inhabits *Iceland* and the *Ferroe Isles*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*; frequent in the *Tartarian* deserts and the *Baraba*; none in the northern or eastern part of *Siberia* ‡: well known about *Astrachan*, and builds in all the deserts, among the shrubs and low trees; is used by the *Calmuks* in *falconry* §. In some parts is migratory, but stays in *France* the whole year §.

* Being a great enemy to *Rats*; as also to *Mice*, *Lizards*, and other vermin.

† Mr. *Hutchins*.

‡ Mr. *Pennant*.

§ *Dec. Russ.* iii. p. 303.

§ *Hist. de Lyons*, i. p. 206.

Henharrier,

75.
RINGTAIL.

Henbarrier, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 82. N° 74.—*Will. Orn.* p. 72. pl. 7.

Falco torquatus, *Brun.* N° 14.—*Kram. El.* p. 330. N° 13.

Ringtail, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 89. N° 75.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 106.

Falco cyaneus, *Muller,* N° 74.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 68.—*Kram. El.* p. 329.
N° 12.

HOWEVER certain I have presumed to be in the *Synopsis*, that the *Henbarrier* and *Ringtail* were different species, I have lately had occasion to *suspend* that opinion, for the reasons below mentioned, of which the candid reader is left to judge for himself, whether there may be foundation or not for *retracting* it.

At the time of our supposing that the two birds above mentioned were of different species, we departed from the opinion of that faithful and observant naturalist, M. *Briffon*, who joins the two without hesitation, as well as the authority of *Ray* and *Willughby*, with some others of lesser note, who likewise esteemed them as one and the same; but we were induced so to do from the testimony of Mr. *Pennant* having found a *Ringtail* of the *male sex*, seconded by a similar circumstance falling under our own observation, which naturally led us to suspect the possibility of the above-mentioned writers having been mistaken.

As the first step towards a further enquiry, let us compare the two birds together; when we shall find, that,

1. The *irides* in both are *yellow*.
2. The *wreath* of short stiff feathers, surrounding the head, appears equally the same in the *Henbarrier* as in the *Ringtail*.
3. The form of the *bill*, length of the *wings*, size and colour of the *legs*, are the same in both.

4. All

4. All the *Henbarriers* are nearly of the same size, viz. about twelve ounces in weight, and seven inches in length. All the *Ringtails* likewise correspond in size, viz. about eighteen ounces in weight, and twenty inches in length. Some sort of proof of the difference in sex, the *male* in the *Falcon* genus being ever the smallest. Added to which, Dr. *Heysham* observes, that as these birds are in plenty about him, he has opened many, and that the *Henbarriers* have ever proved to be *males*, and the *Ringtails* turned out to be *females*. This very observation *Kramer* has likewise made, having dissected several of each; from which he hesitates whether the two birds in question be not the same, against the common opinion of the sportsmen of *Austria*, who think them to be different*. Dr. *H.* adds, that the Duke of *Buccleugh's* game-keeper has destroyed some hundreds, and has frequently shot both *male* and *female* from the same nest. Lord *Carlisle's* game-keeper likewise avers the same.

In one of this last gentleman's letters to me, in answer to what might be urged in behalf of the two birds being different in species, he hints the great difficulty that there sometimes is in ascertaining the sex, except in pairing time, when the difference is visible even to a superficial observer. He likewise takes notice of their varying in colour at different ages, a matter not unfrequent in several of the *Falcon* genus. What then if this should be the single point which has occasioned the difference of opinion in

* His words are, " Venatores unanimi consensu distinctas species statuunt, cum nulla illis accipitrini generis præter tinnunculum species innotescat, cujus femina a mare colore distinguitur. Ego plures duodecimæ † & decimæ tertiaræ † speciei examinavi, sed 12 constanter marem, 13 fœminam reperiivi." *Elenc.* p. 331.

† Henbarrier.

‡ Ringtail.

various authors? I have also had my doubts about it, from observing a *Ringtail*, which had the back changing to a blueish lead-colour; but what has strengthened me in the opinion of its being so, is an observation of a very learned naturalist *, to the following purport. "The *Ringtail* is extremely common in *Russia* " as well as *Siberia*: in more temperate and open countries is " certainly not to be distinguished from the *Henbarrier*: both are " found as far as the *Lake Baikal*; and I have observed, more " than once, birds that were changing colours, and getting the " white feathers. The truth is, that the first year all are dark- " coloured, very differently variegated; but at the second change " of feathers, chiefly the *males* grow whitish; and such are the au- " gural birds of the *Monguls* and *Calmucs*."

Here then seems the difficulty solved, and may perhaps serve to reconcile the contrarieties of opinion hitherto entertained on this subject. That *Ringtails* have turned out *males*, on dissection, has been clearly proved, certainly owing to such having been young birds before their change of plumage: but I do not hear of a single *Henbarrier* having been met with of the opposite sex; till that circumstance shall happen, may we not fairly conclude, that both the one and the other have at first the *Ringtail* plumage, and that in a series of years, more or less, the *male* gains the lead-colour, approaching nearest to white in proportion to its age; and that, notwithstanding the *females* get paler by age also, yet they are never without some mixture of ferruginous? It may indeed require some time, though this matter may be ascertained by taking the young birds from the nest, keeping them for a requi-

* Dr. *Pallas*, in his manuscript catalogue of birds of the *Russian* empire, furnished to me by Mr. *Pennant*.

site number of years; and till this is done, the fact may be by some still held in doubt.

One thing however should not escape notice, which is, that no author, which has fallen under my observation, mentions the *Hen-barrier* as a bird of the *American* continent, or isles adjacent, though the *Ringtail* and its varieties are common throughout. That the ferruginous brown colour may not change, in the warmer climates, as *Carolina*, and parts more southward, as *Jamaica*, &c. is not surprising; but towards the *north*, as at *Hudson's Bay*, where it is frequently seen in other birds, appears singular. Let this be considered, and reasons given why such change should happen in *Great-Britain*, and various parts of the *old continent*, and not in the *new*; for my part I know of none.

The reader will, it is to be hoped, pardon this long digression, as it is meant to clear up a point hitherto held in controversy. The above hints may urge others to make further observations, in order to obtain a certainty in this; and may at the same time lead us to discriminate other birds, supposed of different species, perhaps proving, on a more intimate acquaintance, to be merely owing to opposition of sex.

Kestrel, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 94. N^o 79.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 226. M.

Falco tinnunculus, *Brun.* N^o 4, 5.—*Muller*, N^o 65.—*Faun. Arag.* N^o 4.

+ KESTRIL F.^{79.}

THIS species is not uncommon in many parts of the continent of *Europe*. The *female* said to lay four eggs*, of a pale ferruginous colour, marked with many irregular spots of a deeper hue †.

* *Hist. de Lyon*, i. p. 207.

† *Portland Mus.*

SUPPL.

E

Red-

82.
RED-THROAT-
ED F.

Red-throated Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 97. N° 82.

FEMALE.

LENGTH one foot eleven inches. Bill one inch and a half long; yellow, with the base and cere dusky: eyelids furnished with strong black lashes: throat and sides of the head very bare of feathers, sprinkled only with narrow ones almost like hairs: the skin of a dirty purple: the general colour of the plumage glossy blue, changing to a greenish black, except the lower belly and thighs, which are white: the tail is ten inches in length, even at the end: legs yellow: claws black.

This, I make no doubt, is the same with that described in my *Synopsis*; but as the one here mentioned is at least five inches longer, we may suppose it to be the *female*. It came under my inspection among a collection of birds brought from *Cayenne*.

85.
+ SPARROW
HAWK.

Sparrow Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 99. N° 85.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 226. N.
Falco nifus, *Muller*, N° 71.—*Faun. Arag.* N° 7.

THIS is found as high as *Sondmor*, and in the *Ferroe Islands*; in the south of *Russia*, but not in *Siberia**: seems spread almost throughout the old continent, from the above-named places to the *Cape of Good Hope*; and perhaps extends to *China* likewise, as we have observed a bird among some *Chinese* drawings so exactly like as to appear as a mere variety, not more differing than individuals of this species do from each other in this climate.

This bird builds in various manners and places: often in the deserted nests of other birds; also in *pollard trees*, and among

* *Arch. Zool.*

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rocks and ruins: lays four or five eggs, of a dusky white, marked with rust-coloured blotches, of irregular sizes and shapes*. In former times has been used in *falconry* †.

Pigeon Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 101. N° 86.

86.
+ PIGEON
HAWK.

THIS breeds at *Hudson's Bay*, making the nest of sticks and grass, lined with feathers, in the hollow of a tree: lays from two to four white eggs, thinly marked with red spots: the young fly in *August*: is known by the name of *Pecusish* ‡.

Ingrian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 102. N° 88.
Falco vespertinus, *Georgi Reise*, p. 164.

88.
INGRIAN F.

THIS species is common about the lake *Baikal*: is known at *Astrachan* by the name of *Kober* §. It has much of the manners of the *Kestrel*, but extends farther *east* than either that bird or the *Hobby*, though less common than either §.

Great-billed Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 103. N° 89.

89.
GREAT-BILL
ED F.

IN a collection of birds from *Cayenne*, I met with the following, which I suppose to be allied to this bird. Length to the rump twelve inches: bill very large in proportion to the size of the bird, at least of twice the usual proportion; upper mandible black, the under yellow: about the eyes almost bare of fea-

* *Portland Mus.*
|| *Dec. Ruff.* ii. p. 142.

† *Will. Orn.* p. 86.
§ *Mr. Pennant.*

‡ *Mr. Hutchins.*

thers : the plumage on the upper parts brown, each feather margined with ferruginous : behind the neck a crescent of white : chin and fore part of the neck rufous ; near the end of each feather a bar of black : the under parts of the body white ; lower belly and thighs barred rufous and white. The tail was wanting. This is perhaps the bird that *Buffon* has described * ; but in the *Pl. Enl.* †, to which he refers, the bill is not larger than common.

90.
+ HOBBY.

Hobby, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 203. N° 90.—*Aræ. Zool.* ii. p. 227. O.
Falco subbuteo, *Brun.* N° 10, 11.—*Muller*, N° 63.

THIS bird seems not to venture so far north as many others : is not met with in any part of *Sweden*, except the most southern provinces ‡ : migrates south in autumn ; winters about *Woronesch* and *Astrachan* § : is most common in the open country, particularly in the deserts of *Tartary* and *Siberia*, whenever small trees are at hand in which it may breed §. We believe this to be the most rapid in flight of all the *Hawks*. *Larks* will not trust to their wings while the *Hobby* is in fight ; and we remember once to have seen a *Swallow* pursued and overtaken, while on the wing, by this bird.

91.
ORANGE-
BREASTED
HOBBY.

Orange-breasted Hobby, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 103. N° 91.

IHAVE met with two of these birds, which I suspect to be males ; the one in length only nine inches, the other scarcely ten : in the first, the bars on the back were not very conspicuous :

* Vol. i. p. 237.

† 464.

‡ Scarcely beyond the province of *Schonen*. *Aræ. Zool.*

§ *Dec. Ruff.* ii. p. 142.

§ Mr. *Pennant*.

the

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the throat only orange: chin plain white: space round the eyes sparingly covered with feathers.

The second had a large rufous patch on the throat, in the middle of which was a spot of white: the upper parts brown black, barred with blueish: breast and belly the same, but crossed with narrow bars of white: lower belly, thighs, and vent, rufous: legs orange.

Both the above came from *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

Merlin, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 106. N^o 93.

93.
MERLIN.

IT has been supposed that the *Merlin* does not stay with us in summer; but I am assured by Dr. *Heysham* that it breeds in *Cumberland*, and that he has met with two nests, in each of which were four young, placed on the ground like that of the *Ringtail*. The bird supposed to feed at a distance from the nest. These birds vary much in colour: in some, the back and wings are not of a blueish ash-colour, but ferruginous. Their manner of building also varies, a pair of them having built in an old *Crow's* nest, near *Cowbit*, in *Lancashire*: of these it was observed, that when they first came, they were perpetually making a noise; but after the *hen* had hatched, became quite silent*. Is met with on the continent of *Europe*, but we believe no where common: observed now and then in the *Caspian Desert* and *Baraba*†. The egg is of a plain chocolate-brown, roundish, one inch and a quarter in length‡. The *male* and *female* both alike||.

* *Gent. Mag.* 1766. p. 24.

† Mr. *Pennant*.

‡ *Portland Mus.*

|| *Hist. de Lyon.* i. p. 202.

Plain

99.
PLAIN F.Plain Falcon, *Art. Zool.* ii. N^o 104.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH two feet one inch. Bill black : head dusky : nape spotted with white : back, wing coverts, and tail, uniform deep brown : under side of the neck, breast, belly, and thighs, deep brown, slightly spotted with white : primaries dusky ; inner webs marked with great oval spots of white, mottled with brown : middle feathers of the tail plain brown ; inner webs of the rest mottled with white ; exterior webs and ends slightly edged with the same : legs strong, yellow : wings nearly the length of the tail.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*.100.
BLACK-NECK-
ED F.*Lev. Mus.*

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH one foot eleven inches. Bill black : general colour rufous, transversely barred with black ; the bars very narrow on the belly and thighs : behind the eye a streak of black : on the fore part of the neck a large patch of black : top of the head and neck longitudinally striped with black : belly shaded with chestnut : quills black : end of the tail dusky : legs yellow : claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.101.
WHITE-NECK-
ED F.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH one foot ten inches. Bill black : head, neck, back, between the wings, and all beneath, white : on the lower part of the neck behind some lozenge-shaped black spots :
wing

F A L C O N.

31

wing coverts black, spotted with white: quills black half way from the base, spotted with white within; secondaries tipped with white: legs stout, yellow: claws black.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.
102.
ASIATIC F.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twenty-one inches. General markings of the body and wings greatly similar to the common *Buzzard*, but much less in size: bill blueish black: breast cream colour, dashed down the shafts with dusky black: belly, thighs, and vent, white: quills grey, barred with dusky black: on the secondaries a bar of the same near the end: bastard wing and greater coverts the same: tail nine inches and a half long, rounded, of a pale silvery grey; on the outer feather five or six irregular dusky bars, or rather blotches, down the shaft, not very distinct, the others plain; the upper coverts white: legs yellow, feathered on the fore part below the knees.

Inhabits *Cbina*. In possession of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

PLACE.

Leverian Falcon, *Arch. Zool.* N^o 101.
Lev. Mus.

103.
LEVERIAN F.

SIZE much less than the *Osprey*. Bill dusky blue, stout, and hooked: the head, neck, and under parts, white: crown of the head mixed brown and white: upper parts of the body brown, the feathers margined and tipped with white: on each side of the head a dusky mark; situated as in the *Osprey*: tail barred brown and white, except the two middle feathers, which are brown and black; the shafts white: legs yellow.

Inhabits *Carolina*.

DESCRIPTION.

7

SIZE

PLACE.

^{104.}
JOHANNA F.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE uncertain. Bill black; base of the under mandible yellow: head, neck, and under parts of the body, ferruginous, marked with black linear spots: quills and tail black brown; the last cuneiform in shape; its coverts whitish: legs yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*, the island of *Johanna*. The description taken from a manuscript in the possession of the late Dr. *Fotbergill*.

^{105.}
MADAGASCAR
F.

L'Autour à ventre rayé de Madagascar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 101. pl. 103.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Pheasant*. Bill black, curved from the base: the eye surrounded with a naked yellow skin, reaching from the base of the bill to the hind head; irides yellow: the top of the head, neck, back, and wing coverts, pale cinereous grey; the larger coverts marked with black near the tips: quills white, within half way from the base barred with dusky black, the end half black: under part of the wings striated white and black: breast, belly, and rump, white, marked with curved black bands: tail black, crossed about the middle with a band of white dotted with black: legs yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Madagascar*, where it is called by the French *Aigle rayé*. The manners are not said; but, from the bill being less hooked in the plate than mentioned in the description, from the sides of the head being so very bare, and the claws very little hooked, I have my suspicions of its rather belonging to the *Vulture* genus, than that of the *Falcon*.

SIZE

106.
CHEELA F.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE large, and of a very stout make: length two feet or more. Bill blue at the base, black at the tip: irides pale yellow: general colour of the plumage deep brown; before the eyes marked with white: the head feathers are somewhat elongated, but scarcely so much as to be called a *crest*: wing coverts marked with small white spots: quills darker than the rest of the plumage: tail the same, crossed in the middle with a bar of white about an inch and a half broad: thighs and belly of a paler brown than the upper parts; the first marked with a few white spots, the last plain: legs of a pale yellow, scaly: claws black.

Inhabits *India*, where it is not uncommon: known there by the name of *Cheela**.

PLACE.

107.
RUFIOUS-
HEADED F.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill black-brown; cere yellow: head and neck rufous, each feather dashed with brown; throat and behind the eyes marked with narrow stripes of black: back and rump brown: scapulars clouded, cinereous-grey barred with brown: chin pale rufous yellow: under parts of the body dirty white, crossed with numerous bars of ash-colour: feathers on the sides of the tail black and white mixed: tail seven inches long, the four middle feathers crossed with a buff-coloured bar an inch and a half from the end; the others marked with five or six of the same, the tips also buff-coloured: quills cream-colour, barred with narrow black lines, the ends blackish; secondaries the same, but barred only on the inner webs.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

* Mr. Middleton.

F

Falco,

108.
ARABIAN
KITE.

Falco, *Faun. Arab.* p. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

SMALLER than our *Kite*: length eighteen inches. Bill and cere yellow: the feathers of the head narrow, and of a rufous brown, dashed with black down the shafts: back and wing coverts cinereous, with brown shafts: quills brown without, within grey, fasciated with brown; the ends black: the tail the length of the body, and forked, the wing, when closed, not reaching to the end of it; the feathers cinereous, banded with brown: legs yellow; half of the shins covered with feathers: claws black.

PLACE.

This is said to be frequent in *Egypt* in the summer, and the *Arabic* name *Haddâi*.

109.
STREAKED F.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Rook*: length fifteen inches and a half. Bill black; cere yellow: head and neck white, each feather marked with a black streak down the shaft; through the eye a black streak: back and wing coverts black, spotted with white: quills plain black: tail black, crossed with a conspicuous white bar about the middle, and a few spots of the same on the inner webs of some of the outer feathers: the under parts of the body white: legs yellow: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

110.
NOTCHED F.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill brown; the under mandible yellow, the upper one furnished with a double notch about the middle: the plumage on the upper parts blueish black: breast:

F A L C O N.

35

breast and belly rufous, the last clouded with white : vent white : quills barred with white within : tail deep lead-colour, marked with three bars of a paler colour on the outer webs, and on the inner as many of white placed opposite : legs yellow.

Inhabits *Cayenne*:

PLACE.

III.
RHOMBOIDAL
F.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill dusky blue : head, and hind part of the neck, black ; fore part of the neck very light brown : back and wings grey, barred with black : belly pale reddish brown, marked with rhomboidal spots of black : tail grey, crossed with eleven or twelve bars of black, placed obliquely : legs pale yellowish green.

Inhabits the river *Ganges*, in *India*, and other places in that neighbourhood.

PLACE.

II2.
BEHREE F.
DESCRIPTION.

MALE.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill pale blue : colour of the plumage blackish brown above, white beneath ; the black curves forward towards the throat, and the white passes backwards above it, not unlike the distribution of those colours in the black *Falcon* : breast, belly, and thighs, marked with cordated black spots flattened at top : tail crossed with indistinct bars of a paler-colour : legs yellow : claws black.

The younger bird is marked somewhat different : the general colour, on the upper parts, pale reddish brown : the throat, and a patch behind the eye, white : fore part of the neck and breast marbled with pale brown and white : belly, thighs, and

FEMALE.

F 2

vent,

Bill
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vent, white: tail pale brown, crossed with narrow indistinct white bars.

PLACE. This species inhabits *India*, and is called *Bebree* *.

113.
GREENLAND
F.

Falco fuscus, *Faun. Groen.* N° 34. b.
Grey Falcon, *Crantz*, i. 78.—*Egede*, 64.
Dusky F. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 220. E.

DESCRIPTION.

LESS than the *Collared Falcon*. *Cere* and *legs* lead-colour: irides dusky: crown brown, spotted with white: nape and throat white: breast and belly yellowish white, streaked downwards with dusky: back dusky, tinged with blue; the ends of the feathers lightest, and sprinkled over with a few white spots, especially towards the rump: tail dusky, crossed very faintly with paler bars; the under side whitish: the tail of the young is black, with great brown spots on the exterior webs.

PLACE.

This species inhabits *Greenland* throughout, and is seen on the *Ice Islands* remote from shore. In the breeding season retires inland: lays from three to five spotted eggs: preys on various birds, darting on them like an arrow out of a bow; and gives battle to the *Raven*, but seldom proves victorious, as the last, by its screams, brings together others to its aid, which in concert drive off the enemy. The flesh is sometimes, though rarely, eaten. The skins used for garments. It also inhabits *Iceland*.

Fabricius thinks this bird to be a variety or young of the *Collared Falcon* †.—In the *Arctic Zoology* it is considered as a distinct species.

* *Mr. Middleton.*

† Vol. i. p. 56.

LENGTH

^{114.} PLUMBEOUS F.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. Plumage on the upper parts lead-colour: round the eye somewhat bare: wings and tail darkest; the last six inches in length, and nearly black, crossed near the base and the middle with two narrow lines of white, but, except the two middle ones, only on the inner webs; beneath white, transversely marked with narrow ash-coloured bars: chin pale cinereous white: just round the eye bare of feathers: between the legs white: legs long and yellow.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

Dubious Falcon, *Arb. Zool.* ii. N° 112.

^{115.} DUBIOUS F.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches: weight six ounces. Bill dusky: cere and irides yellow: head dusky, streaked with rust-colour: back and wing coverts brown, edged with rust: primaries dusky ash-colour, barred with black, the inner webs marked transversely with oval ferruginous spots: breast and belly dirty white, marked with oblong streaks of brown, not unlike the *English Merlin*: tail long, of a deep cinereous, crossed with four bars of black, resembling that of the *Sparrow-Hawk*.

Inhabits *New York* and *Carolina*: not improbably a variety of the *Pigeon-Hawk* *.

PLACE.

* *Arb. Zool.*—It is also greatly similar to my *American Brown Hawk*. *Syn.* i. p. 98. N° 84.

Dusky.

116.
AMERICAN F.Dusky Falcon, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 113.

DESCRIPTION.

LESS than the *Dubious F.* Bill blueish; upper mandible armed with a sharp process; cere yellow: head, back, wing coverts, and those of the tail, dusky brown, slightly edged with ferruginous: hind part of the neck spotted with white: primaries dusky; inner webs marked with oval spots of a pale rust-colour: tail *short*, tipped with white, and barred with four broad dusky strokes, and the same number of narrow ones of white: from the chin to the tail whitish, streaked downwards with distinct lines of black: legs deep yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York*.117.
CRIARD F.La petite Buse Criarde, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 184.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Wood-Pigeon*. Bill short: irides yellow; eyes surrounded with a naked red skin; the eyelids furnished with true eye-lashes: top of the head, hind part of the neck, back, rump, and tail, cinereous grey: lesser wing coverts black; the middle ones cinereous grey; the greater, greyish black: throat and under parts white: legs yellow: claws black; the middle one large.

PLACE.

This inhabits the coast of *Coromandel*: met with frequently in the rice-fields, where there are great quantities of small *Frogs*, on which it is supposed to feed: is a shy bird; and, as it cries out aloud when any one appears in sight, it has obtained the name of *Criard*.

F A L C O N.

39

Lev. Mus.

118.
TINY, F.

LENGTH from bill to rump six inches. Bill dusky: plumage on the upper parts cinereous brown: crown of the head dusky white: under parts of the body of this last colour, barred with dusky: legs yellow. The tail was wanting.

DESCRIPTION.

This minute species was brought from *Cayenne*, and is by much the smallest I ever met with.

PLACE.

GENUS

Lev.

GENUS III. O W L.

* E A R E D O W L S. ** WITH SMOOTH HEADS.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| 15. a. Chinese E. O. | 41. Wapacuthu O. |
| 15. b. Coromandel E. O. | 42. Spectacle O. |
| | 43. Mountain O. |

* E A R E D O W L S.

1.
GREAT
E. OWL.Great Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 116. N° 1.—*Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 114.
Strix Bubo, *Muller*, p. 10.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 164.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 70.

THIS species is said to inhabit various places on the old continent, extending even to the *arctic* region, and is common also at *Kamtschatka*. Is seen also at *Astrachan*, to the south; and mentioned, among others, as frequenting *Aleppo*. Is now and then seen with us, one being shot by the game-keeper of the Rev. Mr. *Hare*, at *Hurstmonceaux*, in *Sussex*, in the year 1784.

2.
+ VIRGINIAN
E. OWL.Virginian Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 119. N° 2.

THIS is smaller than the *European* species; but, from its great similarity thereto, is by some esteemed a variety of that bird. It is common both to *South* and *North America*; not unfrequent at *Hudson's Bay*, where it frequents the woods, and builds the nest in *March*; it is composed of a few sticks laid across, for the most part placed on the *pine* trees. The young fly in *June*. The eggs are

are two in number, of a dull white. The bird is called by the natives *Natowokey Omissew* *.

The *Owl* was accounted a bird of ill omen by the *Egyptians* and *Romans*, and is held to this day in superstitious fear by the *American savages*. By the *Athenians* it was held sacred; and, from its appearance of gravity, supposed emblematic of wisdom, and in course dedicated to the goddess *Minerva*. Particular veneration was observed to be paid to it in *Oneebew* by our circumnavigators †; and the same thing was also mentioned by *Dampier*, in respect to the natives of the west side of *New Holland*. The *Owl* is called by the inhabitants of the *Friendly Isles*, *Looloo* ‡.

Ceylonese Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 120. N^o 4.

⁴
CEYLONESE
H. OWL.

IT is observed by Mr. *Marsden*, that several *Owls* are found in *Sumatra* ||, and in particular the great horned one; by which he most probably means this species.

An *Owl*, the size of a *Hen*, is also said to be common to *India*; of a grey colour, with the end of each feather marked with concentric circles of pearly grey of different shades. This last is said to be not shy, and is sometimes seen flying in the day time §.

* *Hutchins.*

† *Cook's Last Voy.* vol. ii. p. 219.

‡ *Id. Append.*

|| *Hist. Sumatr.* p. 98.

§ *Eff. Phil.* p. 61.—Whether this is the same, or a different species, cannot be determined, as no horns are mentioned.

^{5.}
+ LONG-EAR-
ED O.

Long-eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 121. N^o 5.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N^o 115.
Strix otus, *Brun.* N^o 16.—*Muller*, p. 10.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 71.

THIS species is found in various parts of *Europe*, being met with in *Sweden*, and far north in the *Russian* dominions, to the south at *Astrachan*, and even to *Egypt* *. We likewise remember to have seen such a one among some *Chinese* drawings, where, from its relative size to others in the same collection, it could be no other than this species. It is likewise an inhabitant of *America*; but how far *south*, has not come to our knowledge. It is, however, common at *Hudson's Bay*, where it stays the year round. The weight of a male is eight ounces and a half: the breadth twenty-eight inches. Is not met with, except at a considerable distance from the *sea*; and seldom seen in the day, but of nights is very clamorous. It breeds in trees, and lays four white eggs in *April*. The young fly the end of *May*. It goes by the name of *Amisk Obo* †.

^{8.}
+ RED E. O.

Red Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 123. N^o 8.—*Arch. Zool.* N^o 117. pl. 11.
Strix Asio, *Faun. Groenl.* N^o 37.

THIS is found in the southern parts of *Greenland*, especially about *Tunnudliorbick*; and is probably the one known there by the name of *Siutitok*.

* *Arch. Zool.*

† *Mr. Hutchins.*

Short-eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 124. N^o 9.

^{9.}
+SHORT-EAR-
ED OWL.

THIS species is very common in the northern and woody parts of *Siberia*: comes blindly bold to the night fires, and assaults men, so as often to be killed with sticks. Has been met with at *Falkland Islands*, so probably is common to *South* as well as *North America* *. It visits *Hudson's Bay* in *May*; makes a nest of dry grass on the ground. The eggs are white. It departs south in *September*. Known to the *English* by the name of *Mouse Hawk*. By the natives called *Tbotkofecaufew* †. Is known to some in *England* by the name of *Woodcock Owl*, as it is supposed to appear and retreat with that bird. Is very fierce and courageous. One having been shot in *Derbyshire* in the wing, would not suffer itself to be taken up, as it flew at the person with surprising fury, and was obliged to be dispatched before it could be secured ‡. It is far from uncommon; but, as far as my observation leads me, is not met with so often as the *long-eared* species.

Scops E. Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 129.

^{15.}
SCOPS E. O.

THIS is pretty common in the south of *Russia*, and western parts of *Siberia*; but not observed eastward ||.

* *Art. Zool.*

† *Mr. Hutchins.*

‡ *Mr. Tunstall.*—I have also heard a similar instance confirmed to me by another hand.

|| *Mr. Pennant.*

Hibou de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 185.

^{15. a.}
CHINESE E. O.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Long-eared O.* Bill black : top of the head, hind part of the neck, back, rump, wing coverts, and tail, rufous brown, marked with fine undulated black lines : quills the same ; besides which, the second quills have four transverse bands of a pale rufous colour, and the outer webs of the greater ones are spotted with rufous white : the forehead is white : fore part of the head pale rufous : on each feather of the throat is a dash of black down the shaft, broadest near the end : breast, belly, and thighs, of a deeper rufous, with a darker streak down the middle of each feather, crossed by bands of white : legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *China*.

^{15. b.}
COROMANDEL
E. O.

DESCRIPTION.

Le petit Hibou de la Côte de Coromandel, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 186.

THIS is one third less than the last. Bill black : iride low : the cheeks are white : the head and upper parts rufous grey, spotted with rufous white : second quills the same, and crossed with rufous white bands, one of which is at the ends : prime quills darker, spotted on the outer web like the others : the tail also is similar, and crossed with three bands : the under parts of the body reddish, transversely marked with curved bands of black : legs reddish, and feathered to the claws.

PLACE.

Inhabits the coast of *Coromandel*. Whether this or the last has the eared feathers, is not said ; but by the name *Hibou* being applied, it should seem to belong to the eared species. In some drawings at Sir *Joseph Banks's* I met with one corresponding exactly as to colour ; and the length in the drawing was twenty inches. This had vast ears standing upright over the forehead.

** WITH SMOOTH HEADS.

Snowy Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 132. N° 17.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 117. fig. in frontisp.
Strix nyctea, *Georgi Reiss*, p. 164.—*Muller.*—*Brun.* p. 7.—*Faun. Groenl.*
 N° 16.

17.
 + SNOWY O.

THE length of this is two feet, but varies exceedingly: weight from one pound and a half to three pounds. Is a scarce bird in *Russia*; but more frequent in the *Uralian* mountains, as it is all over the north and east of *Siberia*: is very numerous in *Kamtschatka* *. It is known in *Sweden* by the name of *Harfang* †, and goes under the same appellation at *Astrachan* ‡, where it is not unfrequent. Is also common as high as *Greenland*, and builds in the hollows of rocks, at a distance from habitations: lives chiefly on *Ptarmigans* and *Hares*, which it drops on by stealth; though observed at *Hudson's Bay* to feed likewise on *Mice* and small *Birds*. This is there called *Wapacutku* §.

DESCRIPTION.

Cinereous Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 134. N° 19.
 Sooty Owl, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 120.

19.
 + CINEREOUS
 OWL.

THE male of this bird is two feet in length, and weighs three pounds. Irides yellow: from the breast to the vent is a space about an inch in breadth, quite bare of feathers. Is not un-

* *Arch. Zool.* † *Faun. Suec.*

‡ *Dec. Russ.* ii. p. 142.—Those seen about *Woronesch*, on the river *Don*, said to be deep-coloured in summer, and white in winter. *Id.* i. p. 91.

§ *Mr. Hutchins.*

common

common in the woods at *Hudson's Bay*, where it is a constant inhabitant: it builds the nest on a *pine* tree the middle of *May*, with a few loose sticks, lined with feathers: lays two eggs, marked with darkish-coloured spots: the young fly the end of *July*. Mostly seen in pairs: the chief food *Mice* and *Rabbits*: flies low, yet with great force, often striking itself into the snow a foot deep when in chase after its prey: is so strong as to be able to fly off with an *American Hare* alive in its talons: is called at *Hudson's Bay*, *Omissew Atbinetou*, or *Speckled Owl* *.

26.
+ WHITE O.

White Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 138. N° 26.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 124.

Strix flammea, *Muller*, p. 11.

THIS is common both to *North* and *South America*, as well as various parts of the continent of *Europe*, though not found so far *north* as some others.

It is said to inhabit *Astrachan* †; and we have also seen it painted among other birds from *China*. It is likewise a native of various parts of *India*, and far from uncommon. At *Hindostan* it is known by the name of *Ulu*, and in the *Persian* language is called *Bum* ‡.

* *Mr. Hutchins.*—This gentleman observed, that the *male* was larger than the *female*; and in such of the *Owi* genus as we have seen, it was ever the same, in this differing from the rest of the rapacious tribe.

† *Dec. Ruff.* ii. p. 142.

‡ *Mr. Middleton.*

Brown Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 140. 28.—*Art. Zool.* N° 125.

Strix ulula, *Brun.* N° 19.—*Muller*, p. 11.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 164.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 71.

28.
+ BROWN O.

THIS bird is less common in *Russia* than the rest of the continent of *Europe*: not known in *Siberia**; but mentioned by *Gmelin* as frequenting *Astrachan* †: it is also found at *Newfoundland*.

The *Brown Owl*, being fond of *Mice*, may be decoyed within gunshot, by any person's imitating the squeaking of one: is observed seldom to eat more than the fore quarters of its prey, leaving the hind untouched in the nest ‡: is said now and then to burrow like a *Rabbit* ||. The eggs are five in number, and white §.

Canada Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 142. N° 29.—Hawk Owl, *Art. Zool.* N° 234.
Strix funerea, *Muller*, p. 11.

29.
+ CANADA O.

WE have reason to think that it is found both in *Europe* and *America* ¶: in the last is very common, in the woods at *Hudson's Bay*; and makes the nest in *March*, in trees, of sticks and

* *Art. Zool.* † *Dec. Russ.* ii. p. 142. ‡ *Gen. Directory*, p. 142.

|| *Hist. de Lyons*, i. p. 199.

§ *Sepp. Vog.* pl. in p. 63.—In this plate are male and female of what he calls *Strix ulula*; but these seem so very like our *lesser eared Owl*, that I hesitate about the identity of the species.

¶ In the *Arctic Zoology*, the *Canada, Hawk, Caspian, and Ural Owls*, are thought to be one and the same. The two first seem to me much allied; and the *Caspian Owl* I have ever thought to be very similar: yet *Dr. Pallas*, in his description of the two last, thought them distinct species; and it was the opinion of so distinguished a naturalist which induced me to place them, according to his sentiments, in the *Synopsis*.

grafs,

grafs, with a lining of feathers: the eggs are white: the young fly in *June*: its food often *Mice*. It is a bold bird, and frequents the fires made by the natives in the night*.

New Zealand Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 149. N° 39.

^{39.}
NEW ZEA-
LAND OWL.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches. Nostrils and cheeks fulvous, the last palest: the upper parts of the body brown, the feathers margined with fulvous: the lower part of the back and rump plain brown: the breast and belly not unlike the upper parts, but paler: vent pale brown: the thighs brown, spotted with white: legs feathered to the toes, fulvous and brown clouded: tail brown, crossed with bands of pale brown, the tip very pale.

I mention this again here, as I have had the opportunity of describing it more fully, from one in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

^{40.}
+ LITTLE O.

Little Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 150. N° 40.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 126.
Strix passerina, *Brun.* N° 20.—*Muller*, N° 83.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 164.—*Sepp. Vog.* pl. in p. 69.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 71.

THIS is observed to vary in size: that of *Hudson's Bay* weighs four ounces and a half, and the length eight inches and a half; breadth twenty: it lives at all times among the *pine trees*, on which it builds a nest, half way up, made of grafs, in *May*: lays two white eggs; and the young fly the beginning of *July*: is not a plentiful species, and solitary to an extreme: very active of nights, but is drowsy, and seldom moves in the day, when it is not

* *Mr. Hutchins.*

uncommon

uncommon for the *Indian* children to steal towards them and seize them. It is common in *Russia*, but not met with in *Siberia* *. I have also met with this species among some drawings done in *India* †; but the ground colour of the bird was a clay-coloured brown, much paler than in the *European* one, the white spots much the same, and the tail crossed with three or four whitish bars.

Wapacuthu Owl, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 119.

LENGTH two feet, breadth four; weight five pounds. Bill black: irides yellow: space between the eyes, the throat, and cheeks, white: the ends of the feathers of the head black: scapulars and wing coverts white, elegantly barred with dusky reddish marks pointing downwards: primaries, secondaries, and tail feathers, irregularly spotted and barred with pale red and black: back and tail coverts marked with a few dusky spots: breast and belly dirty white, crossed with innumerable reddish lines: vent white: legs feathered to the toes, which are covered with hairs.

This inhabits the woods about *Hudson's Bay*; makes the nest on the dry mossy ground; the eggs from five to ten in number ‡, and white: the young hatched in *May*: called by the natives *Wapacuthu*, and by them confounded with the *Snowy Owl*; but Mr. *Hutchins* assures me that they are distinct species.

* *Arch. Zool.*

† In possession of Mr. *Middleton*.

‡ So Mr. *Hutchins* expresses; but, if no mistake, it is vastly different from the other species.

41.
+ WAPACU-
THU O.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE AND MAN-
NERS.

SUPPL.

H

Leu.

^{42.}
SPECTACLE O.

Lev. Mus.

PL. CVII.
DESCRIPTION.

THIS is less stout than the *Cinereous Owl*: length twenty-one inches. The bill strong, hooked, yellow, and half covered with reflected black bristles: the head small in proportion, not so fully clothed with feathers, giving it the air of a *Hawk*: the colour of the head and neck white, and the feathers on those parts appear woolly: on each side of the head a large patch of black brown surrounding the eyes: the chin is also of the same colour: the upper parts of the body are red brown, and a bar of the same crosses the breast: the under parts of the body rufous white: the quills and tail brown, crossed with narrow bars of a paler brown; tip of the last white: the legs are feathered to the toes with yellowish white feathers: the claws horn-colour.

PLACE.

I found this singular species among a collection of birds which were brought from *Cayenne*, and the specimen is now in the *Leve-rian* collection. A label affixed to the leg named it *Le Plongueur*.

^{43.}
MOUNTAIN O.

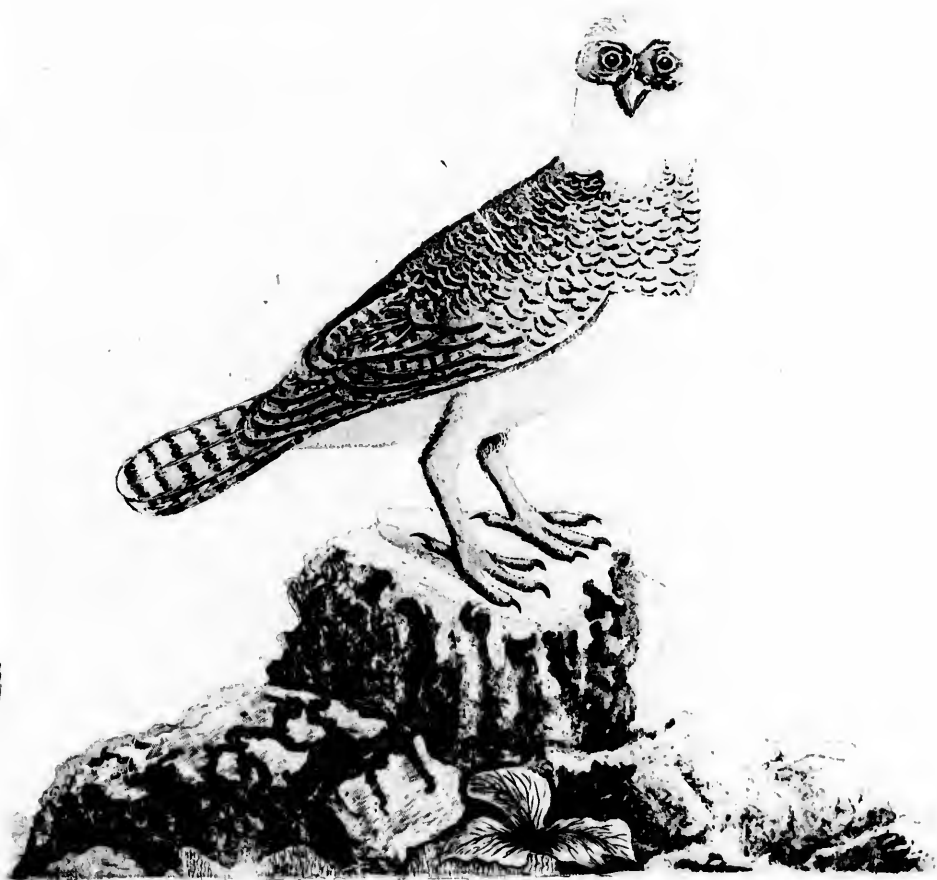
DESCRIPTION.

THIS bird in colour somewhat resembles the *Aluco Owl*, but is certainly a different species. The bill and irides are yellow: the general colour of the plumage cinereous: chin and space round the eyes black: the outermost quill, and half the next, ferrated on the outer edge: the tail rather long.

PLACE.

This inhabits *Siberia*, but only found in the mountains in the eastern parts.—*Mr. Pennant*.

ORDER



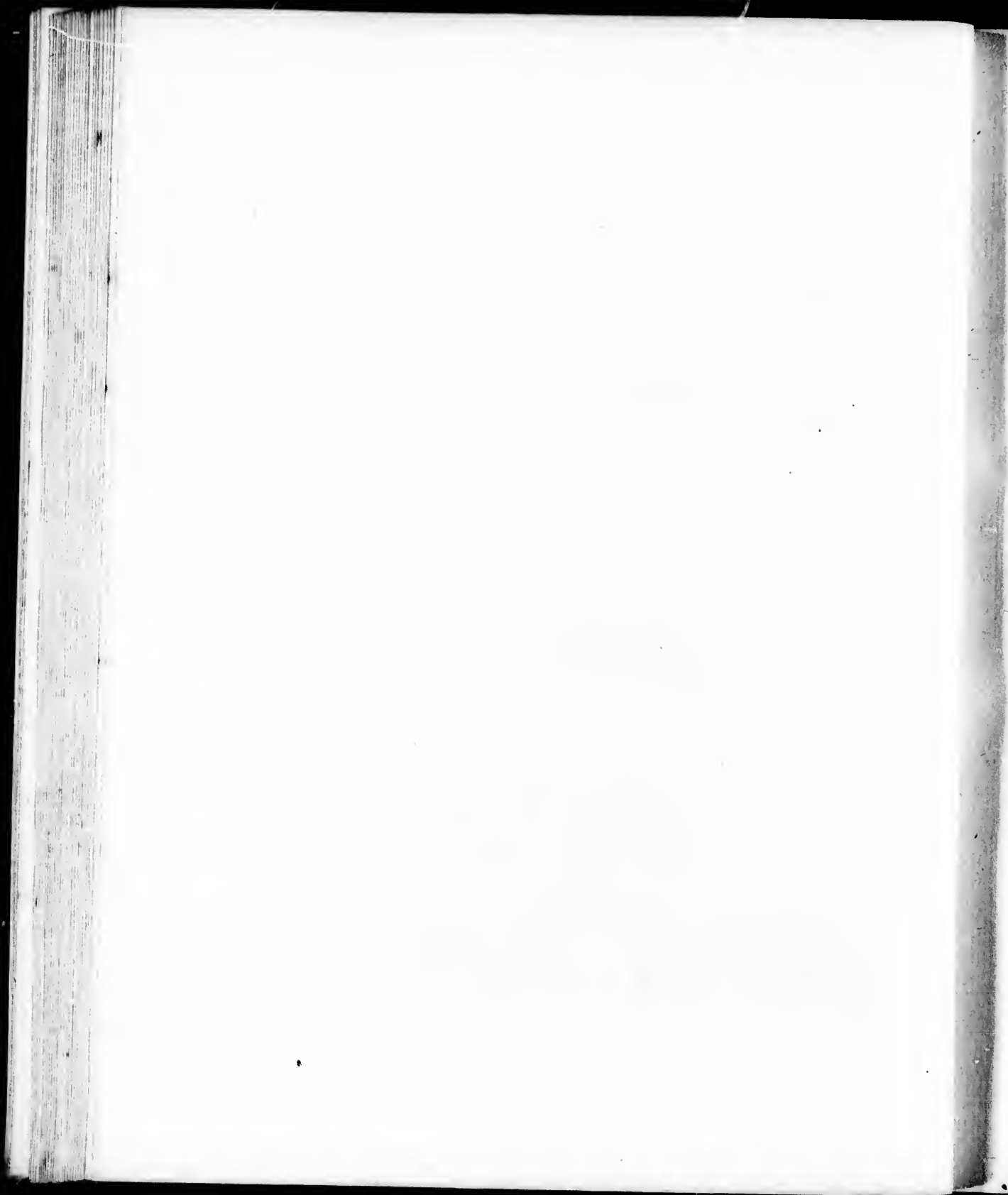
Spectacle Owl?

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ORDER II. P I E S.

GENUS IV. S H R I K E.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| N° 50. Lesser Grey Shr. | N° 53. Malabar Shr. |
| 51. Black capped Shr. | 54. Boulboul Shr. |
| 52. Nootka Shr. | 55. Orange Shr. |

Great cinereous Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 160. 4.—*Art. Zool.* N° 127.
Lanius excubitor, *Ann. Arag.* p. 71.—*Sepp. Vog.* pl. in p. 121.

I.
 + GREAT CI-
 NEREOUS SHR.

THIS species breeds at *Fuzson's Bay*, building half way up a pine or juniper tree, in *April*. The hen sits fifteen days. It is there known by the name of *Wapaw Wisky John*, or *White Wbisky John**.

Ferruginous-bellied Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 163. 8.

8.
 FERRUGINOUS
 BELLIED SHR.

IN the collection of the late Mr. *Boddam* this species is entitled *Canary-biter*, or *Fischal-Bird*.

* Mr. *Hutchins*.

15.
+ RED-BACK-
ED SHR.

Red-backed Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 167. N° 15.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 131.
Lanius Collurio, *Brun.* N° 23, 24.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 71.—*Sepp. Vog.* pl. in
p. 127.

THIS is found in the temperate and open parts of *Russia*, but not in *Siberia* *; and is pretty common in *France* and *Italy*, as well as many other parts of the continent, migrating according to the season: with us comes in *spring* and departs in *autumn*.

21.
LUZONIAN SH.

Luzonian Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 172. N° 21.

VAR.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill black: through the eyes a black streak: crown of the head, and upper part of the neck and body, ash-colour, verging to tawny on the back: breast and belly white: wings black, crossed with tawny: on the prime quills a white spot: tail black, tipped with chefnut: legs blackish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*. It seems much allied both to my chefnut-backed *Sbrike*, N° 3, and the *Luzonian* above mentioned; but from the size it most approaches the latter; infomuch as to apologize for my placing it as a *variety* of that species.—Described from the drawings of Lady *Impey*.

• *Arch. Zool.*

Jocose Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 175. N° 26.

Le petit Merle huppé de la Chine, *Buf. O%* iii. p. 318.

Le petit Merle huppé des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 189. pl. in p. 109.

26.
JOCOSE SHR.

AMONG some drawings in possession of the late Dr. *Fothergill*, one of these birds was figured with the throat black, and the breast and belly of a pale brown.

That of *Sonnerat* differs in being rather smaller, the crest much elongated and pointed at the top, and the black streak at the corner of the mouth not distinguished.

This bird frequents the coasts of *Malabar*, *Bengal*, and *Coromandel*. At the last place it is called *Boulboul*.

PLACE.

Grey Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 183. N° 36.

Lesser Grey Shrike, *Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 240. A.

36.
GREY SHR.

THIS species inhabits *Russia* and *Siberia*, in the forests, the whole winter: is taken and tamed by the fowlers for the sake of the diversion it affords, by sticking the birds which are given to it for food on a pointed wire, or stick, placed for the purpose, in the manner related under the article of our *great cinereous Shrike*.

It has been before mentioned as inhabiting the warmer parts of *America*; and we have observed a variety which came from *Cayenne*. This was only seven inches in length: the under parts, from the breast, yellowish white: the tail feathers not tipped with white, only the outer edge of the first marked with grey.

PLACE.

Spotted

41. A.
SPOTTED
CAYENNESHR.

Spotted Cayenne Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 189. N° 41. A.

IN the collection of Colonel *Davies* is a bird of this kind, differing in having the forehead of a pale buff-colour, a rufous spot on the ears, and the belly of a plain grey-colour.

49.
MAGPIE SHR.

Magpie Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 192. N° 49.

THIS bird inhabits *South America*. On a label tied to the leg of one which came from *Cayenne* was written *Vale Savane*, which I apprehend to be the name which the bird is there known by.

50.
LESSER GREY
SHR.

Pic-grishe d'Italie, *Buf. Oif.* i. p. 298.—*Pl. Enl.* 32.
Lesser Grey Shrike, *Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 241. B.

DESCRIPTION.

THE forehead is black: across the eyes a line of black: the head, hind part and sides of the neck, the back, and wing coverts, cinereous, palest on the rump; ridge of the wing white: prime quills black, with a spot of white near the base; secondaries black, with white tips: throat white: breast and belly tinged with rose-colour: tail feathers black; the ends of all but the two middle ones tipped with white.

PLACE.

This is found both in *Spain* and *Italy*; it also inhabits *Russia*, but not *Siberia*.

51.
BLACK-CAP-
PED SHR.
MALE.

LENGTH six inches. Bill one inch, hooked at the tip, colour dusky: the head much crested; the feathers of it three quarters of an inch long: the head, and all the fore part of the neck quite

S H R I K E.

59

quite to the middle of the belly, black: the upper part of the body of a greyish ash-colour; between the wings mottled with brown: wing coverts tipped with white, hence the wing appears barred with white; the outer edge of the second quills white: the upper tail coverts and tail tipped with white; on the outer feather two white spots: legs black.

One along with the above, supposed to be the *female*, wanted the crest: the crown was blackish: chin and throat ash-colour: the upper part of the body much like the other; between the shoulders mottled with white: the tail feathers the same as in the *male*, but the outer margins white.

These were brought from *Cayenne*.

FEMALE.

PLACE.

Nootka Shrike, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 130.

LENGTH seven inches and a quarter. Bill black, except the upper half of the lower mandible: crown, lower part of the neck behind, and the back, black: over the eye a white line, extending quite to the nape; beneath that, one of black; from this to the chin wholly white: a narrow white circle encompasses the neck: lesser wing coverts black; greater white, more or less dashed down the shafts with black; prime quills dusky, edged with yellowish brown; secondaries black, edged and tipped with white: tail black, a little rounded; the four outer feathers tipped with white: rump cinereous, the edges of the feathers grey: legs black.

This was brought from *Nootka Sound*, in *North America*.

52.
+ NOOTKA
SHR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

55.
MALABAR
SHRIKE.

Le grand Gobe-mouches de la Côte de Malabar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 195.
pl. 111.

Drongo de Malabar, *Buf. Oj.* iv. p. 587.
Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Miffel Thrush*: length seventeen inches and a half. Bill one inch, hooked at the tip, pretty stout, and black; at the base several bristles pointing forwards: irides red: general colour of the plumage black; but the head, neck, back, and rump, have a gloss of blue: the feathers of the head and neck are narrower than the rest, and sharp at the ends: the tail in general is of a moderate length, but the outmost feather on each side is three times the length of the others, and has, near six inches of its length, the shaft naked, being webbed only for about an inch and a half at the end, and that only on the outer side: the legs are strong and black.

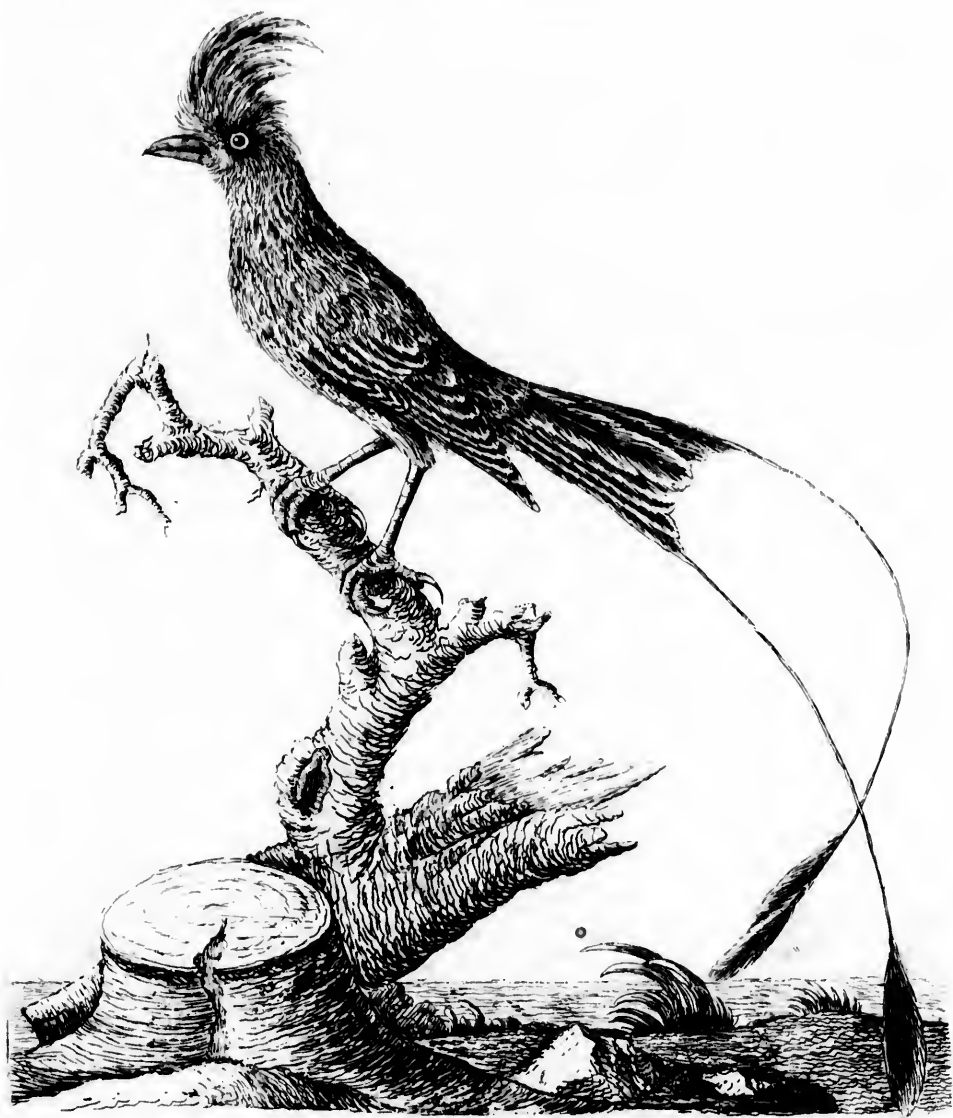
PLACE.

This inhabits the coast of *Malabar*, and other parts of *India*. It flies heavily, and is only seen of evenings. That in the *Leve-rian Museum* answers the above description. But I find a bird very similar, if not the same, among the drawings of *Lady Impey*. This is nearly as large as a *Jackdaw*. The whole bird black, glossed with blue: on the fore part of the head a vast crest, rising high and bending backwards; before it some loose feathers: those of the hind part of the neck are also long and loose. The tail exactly corresponds with that of the last described.

PL. CVIII.

PLACE.

This last is called the *Great-crested Blackbird*. The *Indian* name *Bamrauge*. It is found in various parts of *India*, especially on the hills of the kingdom of *Aracan*.



Malabar Shrike.

p. 195.

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57

SIZE of a *Fieldfare*. Bill yellow, and a trifle crooked at the end: head, neck, back, primaries, and tail, black: breast and belly changing to ash-colour: lesser wing coverts dusky; greater and secondaries brown, crossed with two whitish transverse bars: legs yellow.

Inhabits *India*; called the *Greater Boulboul*.

^{54.}
BOULBOUL
SHR.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill one inch, black: the top of the head, and each side of it, parallel with the under jaw, and nape, black: upper parts of the neck and body yellow; beneath, the same, but less bright: the chin and breast inclined to rufous: wing coverts brown; quills and tail the same, but darker: legs horn-colour.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

^{55.}
ORANGE SHR.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SUPPL.

I

GENUS

GENUS V. P A R R O T.

* WITH UNEVEN TAILS.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| N° 134. Pennantian P. | N° 137. Orange-bellied P. |
| 135. Buff-fronted P. | 138. Peregrine P. |
| 136. Dubious P. | |

** WITH TAILS EVEN AT THE END.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 139. Bankian Cockatoo. | 144. Amber P. |
| 140. Eastern Parrot. | 145. Solitary P. |
| 141. Grilled P. | 146. Blue-rumped P. |
| 142. Blue-cheeked P. | 147. Red-naped P. |
| 143. Cochin-china P. | |

* WITH UNEVEN TAILS.

Military Maccaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 202. N° 3.

^{3.}
MILITARY
MACCAW.

I Met with one of these at the house of the late *Taylor White*, Esq; preserved on paper by his daughter, after the manner recommended by Mr. *Edwards*, in his *History of Birds*; which is now to be seen among others in the *Leverian Collection*.

Brasilian Green Maccaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 208. N° 9.

^{9.}
BRASILIAN
GREEN MAC-
CAW.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seventeen inches. Bill black: general colour of the plumage on the upper parts green; crown inclining to blue;

P A R R O T.

59

blue; the rump to yellow: the fore part of the neck dusky ash-colour: breast and belly yellow green: between the legs of a deep crimson approaching to chestnut: quills blue, fringed on the outer edges with green: tail greatly cuneiform; the two middle feathers eight inches long; all the feathers of a yellow green, with chestnut shafts: legs black.

I saw this among a collection which came from *Cayenne*, perhaps the *female* of that before described.

Blue-bellied Parrot, *Gen. Syn. i. p. 213.*

^{14.}
VAR. C.
BLUE-BELLIED
PARROT.

THIS variety differs merely in having five or six spots of red tipped with yellow on the scapulars and inner bend of the wing, and the blue bounded with reddish at the nape.

I observed it among the drawings of Colonel *Davies*.

ISaw this among some *Chinese* drawings, where it was named *Ue shek uang.*

^{24.}
LORY PARRA-
KEET.

Caroline Parrot, *Gen. Syn. i. p. 227. N° 29.*

^{29.}
CAROLINE P.

IT is not improbable that this and my *Orange-beaded P. N° III.* are one and the same. The conjectures of a friend on this head lead me to think so; but Mr. *Du Pratz's* imperfect description of the last must ever leave conjecture to supply the place of fact; nor has Mr. *de Buffon* been able to supply the deficiency, taking it up only on the authority of the first describer.

32.
EMERALD
PARROT.

I Can no longer doubt the existence of this bird in the straits of *Magalbaen*, since it is averred that flocks innumerable, of a smaller kind of *Parrot*, were seen at *Port Famine*, in latitude 53. 44*.

37.
ALEXANDRINE
PARRAKEET.

Alexandrine Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 234. N° 37.—*Hasselq. Voy.* p. 196. Engl. ed.

HASSELQUIST observes, that this bird is brought by the *Ethiopians* to *Cairo* for sale; that it has a piercing shrill note, and can easily be taught to articulate, though not very distinctly. He adds, that its chief food consists of the seeds of the *safflower* †.

39.
VAR. C.
MALACCA
PARRAKEET.

Malacca Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 241. N° 39. Var. C.

THE name of this bird among the *Chinese* appears to be *Sing-sie*, as it was so called in a painting which came under my inspection.

76.
VAR. B.
SCARLET
LORY.

Scarlet Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 270. N° 76. B.

THIS bird is known in *China* by the name of *Ty-pawn*.

103.
CRIMSON-
WINGED PAR-
ROT.

Crimson-winged Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 299. N° 103.

SOME specimens of this bird measure thirteen inches in length.

* *Arab. Zool.* ii. p. 244.

† *Carthamus tinctorius*, *Lin.*

P A R R O T.

61

The *female* differs from the *male*, in having a green back, and the wing coverts green, except a few of the greater ones, which are scarlet.

FEMALE.

Inhabits *New South Wales*.—Mr. Pennant.

PLACE.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Head, lower part of the back, and all the under parts of the body, scarlet: chin of a rich blue: upper part of the back, and scapulars, deep brown, or black, edged with scarlet: lesser coverts pale blueish green: ends and interior sides of the quills dusky, marked on the inner webs with a single white spot: sides deep blue: tail very long, the middle feathers dusky; the exterior and upper part of the interior sides blue; the other parts of a fine green; tips of the exterior feathers white.

^{134.}
PENNANTIAN
P.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *New South Wales*: communicated by Mr. Pennant. This varies in having the crown of a blood-colour: back and belly green: thighs and vent red.

PLACE.

Lew. Mus.

LENGTH ten inches: size of a Lark in the body. Bill dusky: the forehead is buff-colour: crown of the head blue, which blends itself with the green at the back part of the head: the whole bird besides is green on the upper parts of the body, and yellowish green beneath: the quills are blue, with greenish edges: tail cuneiform, of the same green with the upper parts: legs dusky red.

^{135.}
BUFF-FRONT-
ED PARRA-
KEET.

DESCRIPTION.

The

The above was for some time alive in the possession of Lady *Read*: now in good preservation in the *Leverian Museum*. Native place uncertain.

^{136.}
DUBIOUS P.

Br. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill and legs pale horn-colour; from the base to the eye, and round the last, bare, and of the same colour: head and chin green: the whole neck pale rufous: upper parts of the body and wings green; under parts the same, but paler: the outer edge of the bastard wing, and quills, blue: tail cuneiform, but short, the colour a yellowish green; the four middle feathers blue at the ends, where they are pointed in shape; the four outer ones on each side tipped with brown.

Native place uncertain.

^{137.}
ORANGE-BEL-
LIED PARRA-
KEET.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seven inches and a half; breadth twelve. Bill yellowish green: head, breast, upper part of the body, and lesser wing coverts, dull green; greater coverts rich blue on the exterior sides; the interior dusky, marked with a white spot: lower belly orange: tail green; ends of the four outmost feathers fine yellow: legs greenish.

Native place uncertain. Communicated by Mr. *Pennant*.

^{138.}
PEREGRINE
PARRAKEET.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE rather bigger than the *Guinea Parrakeet*: length eight inches. Bill red: general colour of the plumage green, beneath inclining to yellow: the middle of the wing coverts pale brown,

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PL. CIX.



Bankian Cockatoo.

brown, appearing as a broad band down the wing: tail short, cuneiform: legs of a pale red.

I met with this at the late Mr. *Boddam's*, and it was said to have been brought from the *South Seas*.

PLACE.

** WITH TAILS EVEN AT THE END.

THE Great Variety of the *Cockatoo* with a *yellow crest*, was seen in vast flocks in *New South Wales*, making an horrible noise. The *Cockatoo* is found in *Sumatra*, and called there *Kaykay*. The name of the *Lesser White Cockatoo*, in *China*, is *Ling-Mew*.

SIZE of the *Red and Blue Macaw*: length twenty-two inches. Bill very large, of a horn-colour, with a black tip: general colour of the plumage black: the feathers of the head pretty long, but in a quiescent state lie flat on the head; on each, just at the tip, is a spot of pale buff-colour: the wing coverts are also marked in the same manner near the tips: the feathers of the upper part of the breast and vent are margined with buff; the lower part of the breast and the belly barred with darker and lighter buff-colour: the tail is pretty long, and a little rounded at the end; the two middle feathers are black; the others the same at the base and ends; the middle of them, for about one third, of a fine deep crimson, inclining to orange, crossed with five or six bars of black, about one third of an inch in breadth, and somewhat irregular, especially the outer ones, in which the bars are broken and mottled: legs black.

139.
BANKIAN
COCKATOO.

PL. CIX.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*. In the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*, who brought it with him from thence into *England*, on his return from his voyage round the world. It most certainly differs from the *Ceylonese Black Cockatoo*; but is probably the same with that mentioned by Mr. *Parkinson*, in his voyage*.

^{140.}
EASTERN PAR-
ROT.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Amazon's Parrot*. Bill red, tip yellow: general colour of the plumage green: ridge of the wing and prime quills pale blue: towards the end of the tail black and blue, the tip yellow: legs yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits *India*.—Lady *Impey*.

^{141.}
GRISLED PAR-
ROT.

DESCRIPTION.

La grande Perruche de la Chine, Sen. Voy. Ind. vol. ii. p. 212.

THIS is a trifle smaller than the *Amazon's Parrot*. The bill is as large as the head, and red: irides blueish: the head and breast are of a pale greenish grey: hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, grass green: the lesser wing coverts yellow: legs grey.

PLACE. Inhabits *China*.

^{142.}
BLUE-CHEEK-
ED PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill and crown of the head straw-colour: cheeks fine light blue: upper part of the back black, streaked with yellow; the lower, pale yellow: scapulars black: wing coverts and quills rich deep blue, tinged with

* P. 144.

green:

green: breast and belly green: vent red: exterior feathers of the tail blue, tinged with, and marked near the shafts with rows of small dark spots; the middle ones of a duller green: legs dusky.

Communicated by Mr. Pennant. Native place uncertain.

BILL yellow: crown of the head, part of the neck, breast, back, thighs, and vent, of a fine mazarine blue: nape scarlet, bounded below with blue: forehead, chin, throat, breast, middle of the belly, coverts of the wings, scarlet; a black bar crosses the coverts; the rest of the wings, and tail, black; the last even at the end: legs black.

Inhabits *Cochin-China*.—Lady Impey.

^{143.}
COCHIN-CHI-
NA P.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

THE bill in this bird is dusky: fore part of the head crimson; back part of it, and nape, dusky; rest of the neck green, marked with yellow streaks: belly the same, but paler: wings and tail green: thighs red: legs ash-colour.

Inhabits *Batavia*.—Lady Impey.

^{144.}
AMBER P.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE of a *Starling*. The bill and legs yellowish; the tip of the first reddish: irides fulvous: the hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, a most brilliant green: top of the head, part of the belly and sides, and thighs, purplish blue: the rest of the head, and fore part of the neck, crimson: the breast and upper part of the belly red and fulvous mixed: tail short, very little rounded at the end.

SUPPL.

K

This

^{145.}
SOLITARY
PARROT.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

This inhabits the island of *Feejee*, in the *Pacific Ocean*, from whence it is brought into *Tongo-taboo* and *Otabeite*, for the sake of the red and yellow feathers in the plumage. It is also now and then seen alive and tame in *Tongo-taboo* *. Its manners are solitary †. This bird, from the description, appears not unlike the *Blue-crested Parrot* ‡; but as the above is greatly superior in size, and has an even tail, I rather suppose it to be a distinct species.

^{146.}
BLUE-RUMPED
PARRAKEET.
DESCRIPTION.

Le petit Perruche de Malacca, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 212.

SIZE of the common *Parrakeet*. Bill violet grey: irides red: forehead blue: head, neck, and upper part of the breast, grass-green: lower part of the breast and belly yellowish green: rump blue: wing coverts pale green; second quills deep green; prime quills blue on the outer webs as far as the middle; the rest of a deep green: under wing coverts crimson: tail deep green, yellowish beneath: legs brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Malacca*.

^{147.}
RED-NAPED
PARRAKEET.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE small. General colour of the plumage green: on the forehead over the eye crimson: at the back part of the head a crescent of the same: the throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, are also crimson: tail plain green.

I described this from the drawings of Colonel *Davies*, but know not from whence it came.

* At *Otabeite* and the *Friendly* isles, *Parrots* in general are called *Kakaa*; and the *Parrakeets*, *Hainga*.—Cook, *Last Voy. App.*

† Mr. *Andersen's* MS.

‡ *Syn.* i. p. 254.

GENUS VI. T O U C A N.

16. Smooth-billed T.

Piperine Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 334. N° 11.11.
PIPERINE T.

FEMALE.

A Variety of the *female* of this species has lately come under my inspection. The bill horn-colour, with a bar of black near the end, and two others near the edge; the ridge is also black: the head, neck, and under parts of the body, of a fine deep cinnamon-colour: on the ear a spot of yellow, and between the legs the same colour: the back, wings, and tail, green; the last rounded, and tipped with brown: vent crimson. The yellow crescent at the back of the neck wholly wanting.

I met with this bird in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*, who informed me that it came from *Rio Janeiro*.

PLATE.

*Lew. Mus.*16.
SMOOTH-BIL-
LED T.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Green Toucan*: length twelve inches. Bill an inch and three quarters long, and one thick at the base; the upper mandible yellowish brown, the lower black; the edges not serrated, but perfectly smooth; nostrils not covered with feathers: eyes placed in a bare skin: the head and neck are chestnut, the top of the head darkest: upper parts of the body dark green; rump crimson: lower part of the neck, the breast, and belly, of a pale greenish yellow: thighs green; inside of the thighs dusky: legs brown.

K 2

Two

PLACE.

Two of these were brought from *Cayenne*, one of which is now in the *Leverian* collection. It bears much resemblance to the *female* of the *Green Toucan*, and might be placed as a variety of that bird, did not the total want of ferratures, as well as size of the bill, forbid the supposition.

GENUS

GENUS VII. H O R N B I L L.

N° 13. Gingi H.

N° 15. Grey H.

14. New Holland H.

16. Green-winged H.

Rhinoceros Hornbill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 342. N° 1.1.
+ RHINOCE-
ROS H.

THIS species is not uncommon at *Sumatra*, where a full-grown one measures full four feet in length from the point of the bill to that of the tail: extent of wing four feet six inches: the bill in length ten inches and a half; in depth, including the horn, six inches and a half: length of the neck one foot: the beak whitish: the horn yellow and red: irides red: the body black: tail white, ringed with black: rump, and feathers on the thighs, down to the heels, white.—Mr. *Marsden* likewise observes, that in an *HenCbick* the irides were whitish, and there was no appearance of a horn on the upper mandible. The food of this bird is not mentioned, but the flesh of it is said to be eaten with boiled *rice*, and is thought tender and good. The natives call it *Engang**.

Pied Hornbill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 349. N° 6.Calao de la Côte de Coromandel, *Sen. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 215. pl. 121.6.
PIED H.

IN this variety the bill is white; on the upper part of the upper mandible an appendage, extending from the base to the middle, the shape of it oval, being rounded at both ends as well as the sides; the

* *Hist. Sumat.* p. 99.

colour.

colour of it black, with a crescent of white at the back part : irides red brown : between the bill and eye bare and black : under the throat, from eye to eye, a bare white space : the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are black : on the coverts two white feathers : the second quills black, the end half white ; greater quills black : two middle tail feathers black at the base, and white the rest of their length ; the others entirely white : breast, belly, thighs, and vent, white : legs black.

This seems to differ both from my former description and that of *Buffon* following it, though I esteem them the same : but the variation of the tail feathers is singular. I have likewise observed a further variety, in the museum of the late Mr. *Boddam*, two feet six inches in length, wherein the two middle tail feathers were black, and all the others white ; the quills white only at the tips. Mr. *Boddam's* bird came from *Bengal*, where it is called *Cherry deanish*, or *Bird of Knowledge*.

I have lately seen one of these among some drawings from *India*, wherein all the tail feathers were black, with the ends white ; and two large patches of white, the one larger than the other, at the base of the under jaw. It is said to feed on *rice* and *fruits* : hence called the *Master of Rice*.

12.
WREATHED H.

Wreathed Hornbill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 358. N^o 12.—*Damp. Voy.* vol. iii. pt. 2. p. 165. pl. 3.

DAMPIER met with this bird at the island of *Ceram* and *New Guinea*, and describes it nearly in the following words : “ One
“ of my master’s mates killed two fowls as big as *Crows*, of a
“ black colour, excepting that the tails were all white : their
“ necks

“ necks were pretty long, one of which was of a saffron-colour,
 “ the other black : they had very large bills, much like a ram’s
 “ horn : their legs were strong and short, and their claws like a
 “ pigeon’s : their wings of an ordinary length ; yet they make a
 “ great noise when they fly, which they do heavily. They feed
 “ on berries, and perch on the highest trees. Their flesh is
 “ sweet.”

In a description of the same, with which I was favoured by
 Mr. *Pennant*, I find that the colour of the bill is yellowish, with a
 black spot at the base of the lower mandible : beyond the eye a
 naked blueish skin : crown black : head, neck, back, and coverts
 of the wings, dark grey, clouded with black : primaries black,
 their ends white : tail black, outmost feather on each side white on
 the upper half : legs strong, short, and blueish.

This was met with in the island of *Ceylon*, and supposed to be a
 young bird.

PLACE.

I have met with the segments of the appendage of the bill, from
 four to seven in number, in different specimens, which may lead
 one to think that the number increases with the age of the bird.
Dampier does not say the number on the bill in his figure, but I
 think seven may be counted ; and if so, perhaps it was an adult
 bird. That described by Mr. *Pennant* had only five segments.

Calao de Gingi, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 214. pl. 121.

13.
GINGI H.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH two feet. The bill long and bent ; on the top, as
 common in this genus, an appendage which points forward,
 and is sharp at the end, appearing not unlike a smaller bill placed
 on the top of a larger ; edges of the mandibles jagged ; the colour

of the bill, black; towards the point white: the head, neck, back, and wings, are dirty grey: from the gape of the bill a broad band of black passes beneath the eye and a little beyond it: the breast and belly are white; the quills black: the tail eleven inches long, and cuneiform in shape; the two middle feathers are dirty rufous grey, with a band of black at the end; the others black for three quarters of their length, then brown, and finally terminated with white: the legs are black; the outer toe united to the middle as far as the third joint, and to the inner as far as the first.

PLACE. Inhabits the coast of *Coromandel*.

^{14.}
NEW HOLL-
LAND H.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE less than the *Jay*. Bill convex, carinated, very gibbous at the base, and covered with a naked skin; nostrils small, pervious, placed one third from the base, about which are several short bristles: region of the eyes naked, wrinkled, cinereous: colour of the plumage in general dusky on the upper parts: shafts of the wings and tail dusky above, white beneath: toes divided to their origin.

PLACE. Inhabits *New Holland*. The ends of the quills and tail had been clipped by a pair of scissars, therefore it could not be ascertained whether those parts differed from the rest of the plumage.—
Mr. *Pennant*.

^{15.}
GREY H.
DESCRIPTION.

BILL yellow; at the base a spot of black, round which, and at the corner of the eyes, are tufts of hairs: behind the eye a naked blue skin: on the upper part of the bill is a process which

slopes on the fore part, is abrupt behind, and only reaches the forehead: the crown of the head is black; the rest of the head, neck, breast, and back, grey: the wings part grey, part black; the ends of the quills white: tail long; the middle feathers black; the lower part of the side ones the same, the rest of the length white.

BILL pale yellow; on the top a prominence, which is abrupt at each end; the further half part yellow, part black; base of the lower mandible black; near that a naked spot of a blueish white: beneath the eye a tuft of black hairs: plumage of the head, neck, back, wings, and tail, black; wings glossed with green: the outmost feathers of the tail, and upper part of the quills, and belly, white: legs blueish.

The native place of this and the last not certain.—Mr. *Pennant*.

From the inspection of several individuals of the *Hornbill* genus, as well as the drawings of others, I have much reason to suppose, that they not only vary among one another in the adult state, but more particularly so at various periods of age; from which we may conclude, that several of the above-mentioned are of the same species, though described as distinct; a circumstance only to be determined hereafter, by such observant naturalists as may chance to reside where these birds frequent.

16.
GREEN-WING-
ED H.
DESCRIPTION.

GENUS XII. C R O W.

- N° 42. White-eared Jay. N° 44. Macao Cr.
 43. Purple-headed Crow. 45. Rufous Cr.

†
 † RAVEN.

Raven, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 367. N° 1.—*Arct. Zool.* N° 134.

Corvus Corax, *Brun.* N° 27.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 164.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 72.

THE *Raven* is found every where in *Russia* and *Siberia*, except within the *arctic circle*; also in *Kamtshatka*, and in the adjacent *islands*. It has been noticed before as an *American* species; known at *Hudson's Bay* by the name of *Kakakew*. It lays from three to five greenish eggs, and the young fly in *July*. The natives thereabouts detest this bird*; yet among the *American* savages it is held as an emblem of return of health: hence their *magicians*, when they visit the sick, invoke the *Raven*, and mimic its voice †. Our circumnavigators met with it in the *Sandwich Islands*, two being seen in the village of *Kakooe*, and also at *Owbybee*; and supposed to be adored there, as they were called *Eatoas* ‡. It may be taught to speak like a *Parrot*, and even to sing, if we may credit the account of a late author ||.

* *Mr. Hutchins.* † *Arct. Zool.* ‡ *Cook's Last Voy.* iii. p. 161.—
Ell. Narr. ii. 142.

|| “ The most extraordinary of all is, that he can be taught to sing like a
 “ *man*. I have heard a *Raven* sing the *Black Joke* with great distinctness, truth,
 “ and humour !” See *Goldsmith's Animated Nature*, vol. v. p. 226.

South-Sea Raven, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 369. N^o 2.
Br. Mus.

2.
 SOUTH-SEA
 RAVEN.

VARIETY.

ONE of these is in the *British Museum*. The bill is ridged and arched on the top of the upper mandible, greatly similar to that of the *Ani*, but not sharp-edged: the general colour of the plumage black; but the whole of the hind part of the neck in this specimen is white, coming forwards, and making almost a crescent on the fore part. Whether this bird is an accidental variety or not, can scarce be determined; or whether the effect of the adult state: perhaps the last, as the bill is so considerably larger than in that described before. I observe also, that in the present one the legs are remarkably scaly and rough, and the claws large; a strong presumption of its being an old bird.

Carrion Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 370. N^o 3.—*Arch. Zool.* N^o 135.
Corvus Corone, *Brun.* N^o 29.—*Muller*, N^o 87.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 165.—
Faun. Arag. p. 72.

3.
 + CARRION
 CROW.

THIS species is common in many parts of the old continent, but scarce in *Russia*; only in the northern parts: grows more common in *Siberia*, especially beyond the *Lena*, where the *Hooded Crow* is not seen: about the *Lake Baikal* pretty common; but most of all plentiful about *Astrachan*, where, in company with others of the genus, they do immense damage to the vineyards, so as to oblige the owners to hire persons to drive them off with clappers, &c. *: extends also to *China*, as I have seen it in draw-

* *Dec. Russ.* ii. p. 143.

ings brought from thence. In the north of *America*, about *Hudson's Bay*, called *Ilabafeu*: observed to be most plenty inland, seldom appearing on the coasts*. Our voyagers met with both *Crows* and *Ravens* at *Nootka Sound* †, where the first is called *Kaenne*, or *Koennai* ‡.

A *Crow* like our *Carrion Crow* was observed at *Botany Bay*, in *New Holland* §. This species is not found in *Ireland* §.

4.
+ROOK.

Rook, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 372. N^o. 4.—*Art. Zool.* ii. p. 250. A.

THIS useful species seems much more confined than the last.

It is not mentioned, by either *Brunnicb* or *Muller*, as inhabiting *Denmark*, nor in the list of *Georgi*, as frequenting the *Lake Baikal*. It is however said to be met with about *Astrachan* ¶: is not uncommon in *Russia*, and the western part of *Siberia*, particularly in the more southern latitudes. I do not find it any where mentioned as an *American* species.

This and the *Crow* by common observers are not easily distinguished: but in the common *Crow* the upper mandible is much larger, sharper, and more curved, and reaches farther over the under one than in the *Rook*, in which the point appears blunt, and scarcely projects over the inferior**. The bill is observed to be weaker in the *Rook* than in the *Crow*, and of not so deep a black: the ends of the tail feathers in the *Rook* are broad and rounded, but those of the *Crow* are acute ††. Like the *Raven* and *Crow*,

* *Mr. Hutchins.* † *Ellis Nar.* ii. p. 143. ‡ *Cook's Last Voy. App.*
 || *Art. Zool.* § *Mr. Jackson.* ¶ *Dec. Russ.* ii. p. 143. ** *Mr. Tunstall.*
 †† *Art. Zool.*

this

this species is sometimes found of a pure white. Mr. *Tunstall* has one of these in his collection, in which the bill was white also. I have seen others black and white, and one quite brown, the colour of a *Jay*.

Hooded Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 374. N° 5.—*Art. Zool.* ii. p. 251. B.
Corvus cornix, *Brun.* N° 30.—*Muller*, N° 88.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 165.

5.
 + HOODED
 CROW.

THIS bird is very common throughout *Russia* and *Siberia*, but not beyond the *Lena*. Migrates to *Woronesch*, and passes the winter there: grows very large beyond the *Ob*, and often varies to intense blackness*.

Found, with several others of this genus, at *Aleppo* †, and common about the *Lake Baikal*; and most likely extends to other parts of *Asia*, as I have been informed that in some parts of *India* they are common, and so bold as to snatch the food from the dishes while the servants are carrying them across the court-yards, except they are kept off by beating ‡.

It is said that the culture of the *cinnamon-tree*, in *Ceylon*, is owing to *Crows*, but what species is uncertain. They are said to eat the quick-tasted, and red fruit of this tree, and with the fruit to swallow the kernels, and scatter them every where about with their excrements. On this account, none dares to shoot a *Crow*, under a severe penalty ||.

* *Art. Zool.* † *Russ. Alep.* p. 69. ‡ *Mr. Pennant.*

|| *Life and Adventures of J. Christian Wolf*.—This circumstance is attributed to the *White Nutmeg Pigeon*. See vol. iv. p. 638. Note*.

+ JACKDAW.

Jackdaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 378. N^o 9.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 251. C.
Corvus monedula, *Brun.* N^o 32.—*Muller*, N^o 89.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 165.

THIS is common all over *Russia* and the west of *Siberia*: is migratory, remaining in winter only in the southern part of *Russia*. A few seen beyond *Lake Baikal*. Is apt to vary, like many of the *Crow* species.

Philippine Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 381. N^o 12.

^{12.}
 PHILIPPINE
 CROW.

IN the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks* is a variety which has the breast, and the inside of the ridge of the wing, near the shoulder, clouded with white.

I also observed a second variety among the drawings of *Lady Impey*, in which the belly is slate-coloured.

New Guinea Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 381. N^o 13.

^{13.}
 NEW GUINEA
 CROW.

VAR.

DESCRIPTION.

ONE greatly similar to this species has lately been described to me. Length thirteen inches; body stout. Bill dusky, a few bristles covering the base: irides reddish: head and neck blueish ash-colour: the upper parts of the body and wings the same, but darker: the eye placed in a large bed of black, lengthening into a point at the back part: breast, belly, and vent, pale ferruginous: quills and tail dusky; the last pretty long, and rounded at the end: the legs red brown, very scaly and rough.

Native place uncertain.

Bare-

Bare-necked Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 382. N° 15.

15.
BARE-NECKED
CROW.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill yellowish; tip black; nostrils broad, exposed, without any reflected bristles: the outmost quills black; the rest of the prime quills black within, but without obliquely grey to near the tips: wing coverts and second quills pale grey: tail six inches long, even at the end: legs dusky yellow.

The above in the museum of the late Dr. *Hunter*. It does not clearly belong to the *Crow* genus; perhaps might with more propriety be placed with the *Grakles*. As I had the opportunity of examining it before it was put into attitude, I observed that the hind toe was placed more inward than in many other birds, but no membrane between that and the inner toe; nor in my opinion had nature ever intended it to be used forwards, as *Buffon* seems to think.

Jay, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 384. N° 19.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 252. E.
Corvus glandarius, *Brun.* N° 33.—*Muller*, N° 90.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 165.—*Faun. Arag.*—*Sepp. Vogel.* pl. in p. 1.

19.
+ JAY.

THIS species is common in the woods both of *Russia* and *Siberia*, but none beyond the *Lena**; *Georgi* mentions it as frequenting the *Lake Baikal*, and *Russel* records it as an *Aleppo* species†. I have a suspicion also that it extends to *China*, as it is to be seen in the drawings of birds from that country.

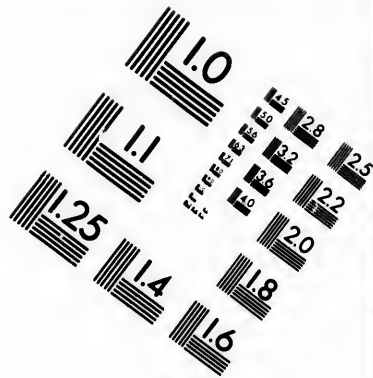
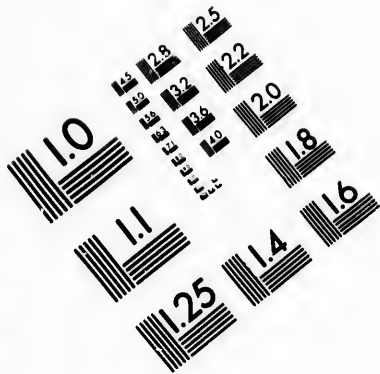
It is called by the name of *Jay* about *Arragon*, in *Spain*, as in

* *Arch. Zool.*

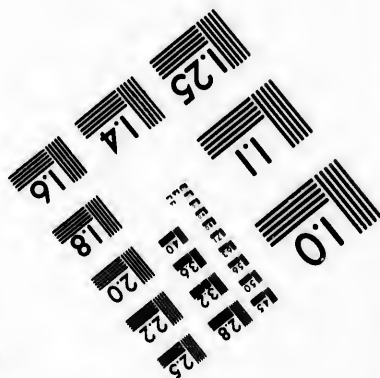
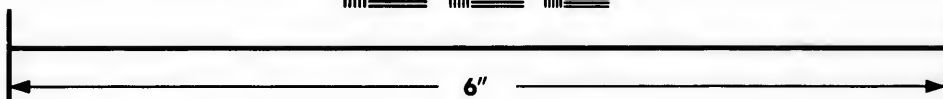
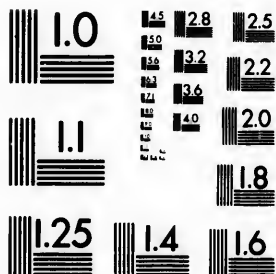
† *Hist. Alp.* p. 69.

England.





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England. In the last it is not esteemed as food; but in the first it is exposed in the markets for sale along with other birds* It is also eaten in *Sweden* †.

22.
CAYENNE
JAY.

Cayenne Jay, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 388. N° 22.

BETWEEN that figured by *Briffon*, and one in the *Leverian Museum*, I observe a small difference. In *Briffon's* figure of it, the white goes round in the shape of a crescent. In the *Leverian* specimen, the whole front to behind the eyes is black, only a small perpendicular dash of white under the ear.

24.
RED-BILLED
JAY.

Red-billed Jay, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 390. N° 24.

KKNOWN in *China* by the name of *Shan-naw*.

29.
+ MAGPIE.

Magpie, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 392. N° 29.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 136.
Corvus Pica, *Brun.* N° 32.—*Muller*, N° 92.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 165.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 72.—*Sepp. Vog.* pl. in p. 3.

I Find this bird to extend much farther on the continent than I once supposed. It is mentioned by *Ruffel* as common at *Alep-po* †; in *Georgi's* list of birds frequenting the *Lake Baikal*, and from thence to *China*. I had long suspected the last circumstance, from seeing it, among others, in *Chinese* drawings; but the matter is now beyond doubt, having lately met with one of these birds, brought from *China*, in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*. It is somewhat smaller than that usually seen in *England*.

* *Faun. Arag.*

† *Mr. Swederus.*

‡ *Hist. Alp.* p. 69.

I find

I find by Mr. *Hutchins*, that in some part of *Hudson's Bay* it goes by the name of *She pecum memewuck*. It is not unfrequent at all seasons in the interior parts, but seldom met with near the settlements. He observed, that one being caught in a *Martin trap* at *York Fort*, was thought a rarity, such a circumstance not having happened for twenty years before.

Surinam Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 397. N° 35.
Corvus argyrophthalmus, *Jacq. Vog.* N° 1.

35.
 SURINAM
 CROW.

THIS is said to be of the size of a *Jay*. General colour of the plumage black: irides silver white: above and beneath the eye a spot of blue: breast and outer part of the wing the colour of *Prussian blue*: tip of the tail white: bill and legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

This inhabits *Carthagera*, in *New Spain*, and is called *Oiseau de Plata*. It has a monotonous voice, frequents woods, and, being easily tamed, is often kept in houses.

PLACE AND MAN-
 NERS.

Short-tailed Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 398. N° 37.
La Breve de Malacca, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 190. pl. 110.

37.
 SHORT-TAIL-
 ED CROW.

THIS varies from those before described, chiefly in having the head and back part of the neck black: a greenish streak over the eye, bounded beneath with blue: chin white: fore part of the neck and back green: belly rufous: vent red.

VAR. D.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Malacca*.

PLACE.

SYOPL.

M

La

37.
VAR. E.
DESCRIPTION. **T**HIS variety differs principally in having the whole of the head and neck black: down the crown passes a longitudinal rufous stripe: chin white: breast pale rufous: belly, thighs, and vent, red.
- PLACE. Inhabits the coast of *Malabar*.

37.
VAR. F.
DESCRIPTION. **A**MONG the drawings of the late Dr. *Fotbergill* I find a further variety. Crown rusty brown: through the eye and round the head a streak of black; under this a collar of white: the upper parts of the body green; the under white: on the middle of the belly a spot of red: vent crimson: quills black: tail green, tipped with black: legs pale red.
- PLACE. Inhabits *China*.

38.
NUTCRACKER. Nutcracker, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 400. N° 38.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 252. D.
Corvus caryocatactes, *Brun.* N° 34.—*Muller*, N° 91.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 165.

THIS is met with as high north as *Sondmor*; is common in the pine forests of *Russia* and *Siberia*, and all over *Kamtschatka*. *Muller* mentions two varieties; the one rufous, the other spotted black and white.

39.
RED-LEGGED CROW. Red-legged Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 401. N° 39.
Corvus graculus var. *Faun. Arag.* p. 75.

THIS is common about all high rocks of the southern latitudes of *Siberia*; also about mount *Caucasus* and those of *Persia*.

Persia. The bill and legs in those parts are found to be black in young birds *. The eggs are larger than those of a *Jackdaw*, of a cinereous white, marked with irregular dusky blotches †.

Le petit Geay de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 188.
Lev. Mus.

^{42.}
WHITE-EARED
JAY.

SIZE of the *Blue Jay*: length eleven inches. Bill black, an inch long, scarcely curved, end blunt, the ridge of the upper mandible sharp-edged: irides rufous yellow: the feathers round the base of the bill, the throat, and fore part of the neck, are black: the top of the head blueish ash-colour, the feathers long enough to form a crest: between the black and ash-colour on the forehead are a few white feathers: on the ears a large patch of white: the colour of the body, wing coverts, and tail, brownish ash-colour: the quills blackish, edged with grey: tail four inches long, a trifle rounded in shape, and rather curves downward: legs long, of a pale brown: hind claw large, and much incurvated.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *China*. Common at *Canton*. Seen in flocks in *Dean's Island, Wampoo River*, picking up food on the mud of the shore.

PLACE.

BILL lead-colour; nostrils covered with reflected feathers: upper parts of the body pale rufous, beneath yellow, the head inclining to purple: quills and tail black; the last pretty long: legs flesh-colour.

^{43.}
PURPLE-
HEADED CR.
DESCRIPTION.

Supposed to inhabit *China*. I found this among the drawings of the late Dr. *Fothergill*.

PLACE.

* Mr. *Pennant*.

† *Portland Museum*.

^{44.}
MACAO CR.
DESCRIPTION.

La Pie de Macao, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 187.

THIS is one third less than our *Magpie*. Bill and forehead black: irides yellowish: top of the head cinereous grey: neck and breast dirty grey: belly and thighs the same, but paler: back, and wing coverts, rufous: rump cinereous grey: vent rufous: second quills greenish black; prime ones black; on the first two white spots, one of them within, the other without: tail and legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits the island of *Macao*, in *China*.

^{45.}
RUFOUS CR.
DESCRIPTION.

La Pie rousse de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 186. pl. 106.

SIZE of a *Blackbird*. Bill black: irides rufous yellow: head and neck brown, the last palest: breast and belly rufous white: back and rump yellowish, inclining to rufous: lesser wing coverts dirty rufous; the others pale grey: second quills grey without and brown within; the prime ones brownish black: tail cuneiform, grey; the two middle feathers brown at the ends; the others grey as far as the middle; the rest of the length brown, with white tips: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *China*.

GENUS

GENUS XIII. R O L L E R.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 17. Black R. | N° 20. Grey-tailed R. |
| 18. African R. | 21. Fairy R. |
| 19. Black-headed R. | |

Garrulous Roller, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 406. N° 1.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 253. G.
 Coracias garrula, *Brun.* N° 35.—*Muller*, N° 94.

I.
 +GARRULOUS
 ROLLER.

THIS is met with in *Russia*; but only from the southern parts to the neighbourhood of the *Irtish**: builds in the holes of old oaks, about *Wronesch.* Screams without ceasing. It is observed never to be seen on the ground †. The *birch-tree*, however, seems to be its favourite habitation, and in which it most frequently builds the nest, laying as far as five eggs, of a clear green, sprinkled with innumerable dark specks.

Br. Mus.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill broad and stout, and a little curved at the tip: nostrils small, placed on the fore part of a long depression at the base, covered by a membrane: at the base of the bill a few slight bristles: general colour of the plumage black: tail seven inches in length: legs black.

I met with the above preserved in spirits in the *British Museum*. Native place uncertain.

* *Arch. Zool.*

† *Dec. Russ.* i. p. 108.

Br.

17.
 BLACK R.
 DESCRIPTION.

18.
AFRICAN R.
DESCRIPTION.

Br. Mus.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill very stout, and bent at the tip; the colour yellow: plumage on the upper parts pale cinnamon; beneath, fine pale reddish lilac: vent, and under the tail, pale blue green: quills of a deep blue; the margins of the inner webs, and the tips, black: tail blackish blue; the ends of the two middle feathers black, the others pale blue green, tipped with black: legs brown.

PLACE. The above is in fine preservation in the *British Museum*, and was brought from *Africa*. It seems a very stout bird, in respect to its length.

19.
BLACK-HEAD-
ED R.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Jay*. Bill red: head and neck black; but the hind head is greyish: the upper part of the body is blueish purple; the under, white: quills brown: the two middle tail feathers blue, and the rest purplish; all of them tipped with white: legs red.

PLACE. Supposed to inhabit *Cbina*, as I met with it among some fine drawings from that country.

20.
GREY-TAILED
R.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Jay*: length seventeen inches. Bill black: head and neck the same; back, and part of the wing coverts, tawny brown; the rest of the coverts, and secondaries, white: greater quills black: breast and belly ash-colour: tail very long, cuneiform; colour of it pale grey, with the end black: legs ash-colour.

PLACE. Inhabits *India*.—From the drawings of *Lady Impey*, in which it is called the *Vagabond*.

R O L L E R.

87

SIZE of a *Jackdaw*. Bill stout, curved at the point, and furnished with hairs on the base; colour black: the hind part of the head, the nape, and middle of the neck, blue: back, lesser wing coverts, rump, and vent, the same; the colour very splendid: the rest of the wing black, marked with three small blue spots: the sides and front of the neck, the breast, and belly, black: tail dull blue: legs black.

Inhabits *India*, where it is known by the name of the *Blue Fairy Bird*.—From the drawings of Lady *Impey*.

46.
FAIRY R.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS

GENUS XIV. O R I O L E.

N° 46. Yellow-throated O. N° 47. Rusty O.

White-headed Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 422. N° 4.4.
WHITE-HEAD-
ED O.VAR.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nine inches and a half; breadth thirteen and a half; weight an ounce and three quarters. The head white, except a spot of black on the crown: neck and breast glossy black, spotted with white: lesser wing coverts the same, but more faint: bastard wing spotted white and black; the outer quills white: the rest of the bird brownish black: legs pale flesh-colour.

PLACE.

This was brought to Mr. *Hutchins*, while at *Hudson's Bay*, by the name of *Warwawchou Cluckithou*, in the month of *July*, 1781; said to be among other *Blackbirds*, but not common. I suspect it to be a variety of my *White-beaded Oriole*.

Another similar to this is mentioned in the *Arctic Zoology**, which was about an inch shorter: head and throat white: ridge of the wing, first primary, and thighs, the same; and a few oblong strokes of white on the breast: the rest of the bird dusky, glossed in parts with green. This likewise is most probably a second variety of the *White-beaded Oriole*, being found at *Hudson's Bay*.

* *Hudsonian White-beaded Oriole*.—*Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 260.

Golden Oriole, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 449. N^o 43.

Oriolus galbula, *Georgi Reise*, p. 165.—*Sepp. Vog.* pl. in p. 19.

^{43.}
GOLDEN O.

SINCE the first publication of my *Synopsis*, this bird has twice been shot in *England*. One of the specimens is now in my collection. The Var. A. of this species is common in *India*, where it is called *Mango-bird*, as it appears first at the ripening of that fruit, and is at that season in great plenty*.

Yellow-throated Oriole, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N^o 150.

LENGTH nine inches, breadth fifteen and a half. Bill dusky: over the eye a bright yellow stroke: cheeks and throat the same: the rest of the plumage tinged with green: some of the wing coverts tipped with white: legs dusky.

Shot at *Hudson's Bay*.

^{46.}
YELLOW-
THROATED O.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Rusty Oriole, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N^o 156.

LENGTH between seven and eight inches. Bill dusky: head, and hind part of the neck, of a blackish purplish hue; the edges of the feathers rust-coloured: from the bill, over and beneath the eyes, extends a black space, reaching to the hind part of the head: throat and under side of the neck, the breast, and back, black, edged with pale rust: belly dusky: wings and tail black, glossed with green.

This appears, the latter end of *October*, in *New-York*, and makes a very short stay there, probably on its way southerly from *Hudson's Bay*, where it is also found.

^{47.}
RUSTY O.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

* *Lady Impey.*

SUPPL.

N

GENUS

GENUS XV. G R A K L E.

12. Yellow-faced Gr.

1.
+ MINOR GR.Minor Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 455. N° 1.

I AM doubtful whether the *Minor* is a native of *China*, although we see it so frequently in *Chinese* paintings, as I am informed, by a person who has been at *Canton*, that he purchased several at *Java*, where they are common, and sold them to the *Chinese* at the rate of five shillings each, for the purpose of keeping them in cages. In *India* it is called the *Hill Moina*.

6.
PURPLE GR.Purple Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 462. N° 6.

I N the *Leverian Museum* is a beautiful variety. The bill is pale, with a dusky tip : the head white : back, shoulders, and breast, white, mottled with black : quills and tail black ; the last cuneiform : some of the outer feathers white just at the tips.

7.
CRESTED GR.Crested Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 464. N° 7.

I Believe this species, as well as the *Minor*, is known by the name of *Lefkoa*, or *Leuquoy* ; as I am informed by Mr. *Tunstall* that he had one of these alive, which, among other words, often repeated the word *Leuquoy*, and that the person he bought it of called it by that name. Mr. *Marsden*, after mentioning that the *Minor*,

Minor, called *Teeong*, has the faculty of imitating the human speech in greater perfection than any of the feathered tribe, observes, that there are two sorts of them, the *black* and the *yellow** : it should therefore seem that more than one or two birds pass under the name of *Leuquoy*.

In the neighbourhood of the *Ganges* the *Crested Grakle* is no doubt plentiful ; as, among some drawings done in *India*, I find it named the *Sarroo* of the *Ganges* †.

Dial Grakle, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 465. N° 8.

THE *Dial*, called *Moori*, is said to have a pretty, but short note ‡ ; and that it is used by the *Acheneſe* for the purpose of fighting, in the same manner as the *Cock* ; but attacks in a different manner, frequently engaging one another on the wing, and drop to the ground in the struggle §.

BILL compressed ; nostrils ovated : region of the eyes fine yellow, naked and wrinkled : head, neck, back, wings, and tail, black : wing coverts crossed with a white line : neck black : breast, belly, and vent, white : legs yellow, and very scaly.

Inhabits *New Holland*.—Communicated by Mr. *Pennant*.

* *Hist. Sumat.* p. 90.

† *Sir Elijah Impey*.

‡ *Hist. Sumat.* The author observes, that there is no bird on the island of *Sumatra* which sings.

§ *Id.* p. 238.

8.
DIAL GR.

12.
YELLOW-
FACED GR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS XVI. PARADISE BIRD.

N° 9. White-winged P. B.

WHITE-WING-
ED P. B.

LENGTH twenty-five inches or more. Bill one inch long, almost strait, black; the feathers on the chin nearly reach the end of the bill: the general colour of the plumage black: the back part of the neck glossed with copper: quills white, with the outer edges black: the tail consists of ten feathers; the two middle ones nineteen or twenty inches long; the second, sixteen inches; the third, twelve inches; the fourth, nine; and the outer ones only seven. The wings, when closed, reach about three inches on the tail.

I met with the above in the collection of the late Mr. *Boddam*, of *Bulls-Cross*. I am in doubt whether the plumage had any variable lustre, as is the case in some others of the genus; for as the bird was unluckily fixed in an obscure corner of the room, this circumstance could not be determined.

GENUS XVII. C U R U C U I.

N° 8. Blue-cheeked C.

N° 9. Indian C.

Fasciated Curucui, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 492. N° 7.Trogon Ceylonensis, *Bris. Orn.* vol. ii. p. 91. N° 7. 8vo. edit.FASCIATED C.^{7.}

THIS bird, with very little variation, I find described by *Brisson*, as above quoted; but the neck and breast are ash-colour.

Among the drawings of Mr. *Middleton* I find one which differs in a much greater degree. Length in the drawing fourteen inches. Bill hooked, beset with many hairs at the base; colour of it, and the bare space round the eyes, blue: irides red: head, neck, and back, pale brownish clay-colour: wing coverts barred with fine lines of black and brown: quills reddish chocolate-brown, some of the outer edges white: tail greatly cuneiform; the ends of some of the feathers white, of others black, with half of the outer webs white: across the breast a white bar; from thence to the vent the belly is red: legs short, of a pale red.

The same bird is likewise figured among the drawings of *Lady Impey*. It scarcely differs, except that the white band across the breast is very narrow.

LENGTH nine inches. Forehead red, bounded by a white line: crown, and hind part of the neck, red, bounded below by a line of white, and on the sides by black: from each eye a narrow red line pointing upwards: throat blue, marked with a spot

8.
BLUE-CHEEK-
ED C.
DESCRIPTION.

spot of red at the bottom: the rest of the body, wings, and tail, a rich green, except the quills, which are black: the legs green.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*.—Lady *Impey*.

INDIAN C.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL blueish, very hooked: head and neck black, striped with white: from the corners of the mouth, just beneath the cheeks, a whitish stripe: back and wings dusky, marked with round rusty spots: breast and belly yellowish white, barred with dusky: tail very long, cuneiform, crossed with narrow dusky bars: legs ash-colour.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*. Called *Bungummi*.—Lady *Impey*.

GENUS

GENUS XVIII. BARBET.

N° 18. Indian B.

Spotted-bellied Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 494. N° 1.

IN one specimen of this species I observed a slight trace of white beneath the eye. The name it goes by among the *French*, at *Cayenne*, is *Agaubue de Terre*.

I.
SPOTTED-BEL-
LIED B.

Grand Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 503.

AMONG the drawings of *Lady Impey* is a bird, which I suspect to be the *female* of this species. The length ten inches. Bill reddish brown, and stout, with six or eight bristles at the base; the nostrils are also hairy: round the eye bare, and of a reddish colour: general colour of the plumage a dull green: the breast and belly pale whitish green: quills black: tail short, green: legs of a pale yellow.

Inhabits *India*, where it goes by the name of *Honest Face*.

10.
GRAND B.

Yellow-cheeked Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 506. N° 15.

THIS inhabits *Ceylon* and *Batavia*: called, by the *Cingalese*, *Kottorea*. It perches on high trees, and cooes like a *Turtle*, but louder; and it is from this noise that the natives have formed the name it is known by *.

* *Mr. Pennant*.

15.
YELLOW-
CHEEKED B.

It

It is also a native of *India*, as I met with it among the drawings of Lady *Impey*.

16.
DOUBTFUL B.
VAR.

Doubtful Barbet, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 506. N^o 16.
Br. Mus.

IN the *British Museum* is a fine specimen of this bird, which differs somewhat from my former description. The bill is wholly of a pale yellowish colour; the under mandible smooth, without any transverse channels: the crown has a mixture of crimson feathers, which pass behind each eye, and afterwards extend forwards to blend with the crimson on the fore parts: the greater wing coverts are tipped with crimson, forming an oblique bar of the same across the wing: on the middle of the back is a patch of white, and a thick tuft of silky white feathers, square at the ends: all the under parts are red; but the chin, just under the bill, is black, and a spot of the same just at the base of the under mandible: the general colour of the bird is blueish black: the quills brown.

PLACE.

The above specimen came from *Africa*, but what part thereof uncertain:

17.
WAX-BILLED
B.

Red-billed Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 403.
Cayenne Black Cuckow, *Id.* i. p. 543.
Le Coucou noir de Cayenne, *Buf. Oij.* vi. p. 416.—*Pl. Enl.* 512.
Lev. Mus.

IT is but lately that a perfect specimen of this bird has come under my inspection; from which I am clear that the above two are one and the same with *this Barbet*. I have only here to add, that

that the toes are not quite divided to the bottom: at the bend of the wing, just within, is placed a horn-coloured spine, about one eighth of an inch long, and blunt at the end: the tail composed of ten feathers, and the wings, when closed, reach on it about an inch.

SIZE of the *Bulfinch*: length six inches. Bill blue, hooked, beset with very long hairs at the base, exceeding the end of the bill: irides white: general colour of the plumage green: forehead red: round the eye and chin yellow: the rest of the head black: the under part of the body white, streaked with green, passing on each side the neck in a crescent, and bounding the yellow chin: beneath this, it is red, and below it a spot of yellow, except which, the rest of the under part is white: the quills are dark ash-colour: legs red.

This inhabits *India*, and is called *Bussenbuddoo*. Taken from the drawings of Mr. *Middleton*. It seems greatly allied to the *Red-crowned Barbet* *, and is a beautiful species.

* *Syn.* vol. ii. p. 505.

18.
INDIAN B.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SUPPL.

O

GENUS

GENUS XIX. C U C K O W.

N° 47. Grey-headed C.

N° 48. Sonnerat's C.

I.
+ COMMON
CUCKOW.

Common Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 509. N° 1.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 266. A.
Cuculus canorus, *Brun.* N° 36.—*Muller*, N° 95.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 165.—
Sepp Vog. pl. in p. 117.—*Fau. Arag.* p. 73.

I AM informed, by an accurate observer of *English* birds, and their manners*, that the time of the *Cuckow's* coming is almost to a certainty on the tenth or twelfth of *April*, and that the *males* arrive first. In the stomach of these he has more than once observed several of the caterpillars of the *Fox Moth* †, which is large, and no doubt a delicate morsel.

Of the birds of the first year, scarce two seem alike: in some the bars are doubly more numerous than in others; and in one I observed this year, sent to me by Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, the ground-colour was of a brownish blue. I have also been informed, that now and then a bird has been met with, at the very first coming in spring, in which the ferruginous ground-colour of the plumage was yet manifest on the upper parts of the body.

The egg figured by *Sepp* is certainly not that of the *Cuckow*, being in shape similar to that of a *Hawk*: it is very like the *Jackdaw's* in size and shape, of a greenish white, speckled with brown, whereas the *true Cuckow's* egg is not much bigger than that of a

* Mr. *Green*, of *Lambeth*.† *Phalene Rubi*.—*Lin.*

Hedge Sparrow, greatly elongated in shape, the ground-colour not unlike it, and mottled all over with ferruginous purple*.

I have mentioned before the circumstance of my having heard the *Cuckow* call in the *night*. This happened again to me, the 10th of *May*, 1783, when, being in my own garden, between eleven and twelve at night, I heard one call several times together very distinctly. It may not be amiss to observe, that not only the last night, but the others in which I heard it, was bright *moon-light*.

The *Cuckow* extends to *India*. I have twice seen it in drawings from thence.

Eastern Black Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 518.

SIZE of a *Maggie*: length sixteen inches. Bill whitish, pretty strong: general colour of the plumage black; across the wings three narrow bars of white, and near the end of the tail the same: legs pale blue.

Inhabits *India*; called *Coweel*.—Lady *Impey*.

I find that there are two or three species of *Cuckows* in *India*, which are known by the name of *Kuill*, or *Coweel*; one as large as a *Jay*, and all of them frequenting woods. They for the most part fly in small flocks, rarely singly: the food insects. These are held in veneration by the *Mahometans*; but by others the flesh is accounted delicate, a single bird being sometimes sold to the lovers of good eating for twenty-four *livres*. It is said to sing very finely, as a *Nightingale* †.

* *Portland Museum*.

† *Ess. Philos.* p. 68.

10.

VAR. C.

EASTERN
BLACK C.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

11.
+ CRESTED
BLACK C.

Crested Black Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 519. N^o 11.
Cuculus ferratus, *Sparrm. Mus. Cawlf.* pl. iii.

MR. *Sparrman* takes his trivial name from the shape of the white spot on the wing being not unlike the teeth of a *saw* at the back part of it; this arises from the obliquity of the white on each quill, which, when they are somewhat open, may give it such an appearance. It is not, however, the case in my specimen, as it merely appears as an irregular patch on the wing.

16.
VAR. B.
DESCRIPTION.

Egyptian Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 523. Var. B.

SIZE of the *Rain Cuckow*: length nineteen inches and a half. Bill an inch and a half long, stout, curved, and of a black colour; nostrils almost covered with short feathers: upper eyelid furnished with eight or nine bristles: the head and neck dusky brown, and the feathers narrow; the fore part, as far as the breast, marked down the shafts with indistinct pale spots and bars; the hind part plain: wing coverts deep rufous, obscurely barred with dusky: quills barred rufous and blackish, alternate, about twenty of each: tail ten inches long, cuneiform; the outer feather only five inches in length; colour of the feathers black, barred with numerous oblique dusky white lines, not corresponding on each side the shafts: the belly, thighs, upper and under tail coverts, dusky, crossed with numerous white lines: legs short, stout, rough; the inner hind toe furnished with a strait claw, like that of a Lark, and one inch in length: on the inside of the bend of the wing a short blunt spur.

Inhabits

C U C K O W.

101

Inhabits *China*. The above specimen in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*. It seems greatly to coincide with my short description of the second variety, the *Egyptian Cuckow* *, if not the same bird.

PLACE.

I observe one greatly similar among the drawings of *Lady Impey*, serving to ascertain its inhabiting the coast of *Coromandel*; but this seems to have the nearest resemblance to my first variety, the plumage being black throughout, except the wings, which are of a bright ferruginous flame-colour; the prime quills barred with black. This is known in *India* by the name of *Crow-Pheasant*. I suppose it to be a voracious bird, as the *Indian* name signifies *Devourer with the Mouth*.

* *Honey Cuckow*, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 533. N^o 31.
Gnat-Snapper, *Kolb. Cap.* vol. ii. p. 154?

31.
 HONEY C.

THE *male* bird is said to have the base of the bill (*capistrum*) encircled with black †.

Lobos, in his *Voyage to Abyssinia* ‡, speaks of a bird called *Moroc*, which has the instinct of discovering *honey*: but from his account, it is that which is collected by the *Ground Bees*; as he says that they keep their holes in the ground extremely clean; that, though common in the highways, they are seldom found, except by the *Moroc's* assistance. The *Ratel* (a species of *Weefel*) ||, at times profits by the *Honey Cuckow*, watching the motion of that bird on all occasions; when, if the bird directs him to that which is collected under ground, it is enabled to get at it sufficiently easy: on the contrary, if the *Bee's* nest is in a *tree*, the disappointed

* *Gen. Syn.* vol. ii. p. 523. B. † *Sparrm. Voy.* ii. p. 191. ‡ P. 52. 8vo. edit. 1735. || *Hist. Quadr.* N^o 220.

animal, not able to get up to it, begins to gnaw the tree at the bottom, whereby the *Hottentots* have a second method of discovering such as contain *honey* *. Dr. *Sparrman* observes, that no one kept bees about the *Cape*, while he was there, except the *son* of a *colonist*; who used to set out empty *chests* and *boxes*, into which the *wild swarms* would frequently enter; and he has no doubt, from this circumstance, but that *bives* might be used there, as in other countries, with advantage.

There is great probability of this bird proving the *Gnat-Snapper* of *Kolben*: of which he says the note is not so fine as that of a *Tit-mouse*; and that it is a guide to the *Hottentots*, by directing them to the *honey* which the *bees* lay up in the clefts of the rocks.

^{47.}
GREY-HEAD-
ED C.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

LENGTH ten inches. Head and neck pale grey: breast and belly white, crossed with pale grey bars: wings deep ash, some of the feathers edged with rust: tail almost even at the end; white, crossed with equidistant dusky bars: legs pale brown.

Inhabits *India*.—Lady *Impey*.—Perhaps a variety of my *Panayan Cuckow* †.

^{48.}
SONNERAT'S C.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Le petit Coucou des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 211.

SIZE of a *Blackbird*. Bill and irides yellow: head, hind part of the neck, back, and wings, red brown, crossed with streaks of black: fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, white, barred with black: tail brown, spotted on each side of the shafts irregularly with black: legs yellow.

Inhabits *India*.

* *Sparrm. Voy.* ii. p. 183, 194.

† *Syn.* ii. p. 527.

GENUS XX. W R Y N E C K.

Wryneck, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 548.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 267. B.

Yunx torquilla, *Brun.* N° 37.—*Muller,* N° 96.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 73.

+ WRYNECK.

IT has been before observed, that this bird is met with in various places between *Bengal* and *Kamtschatka*; added to which, I cannot help thinking that it is also found at the *Cape of Good Hope*, as *Kolben* * mentions a bird by the name of *Long Tongue*, which inhabits that place.

* *Hist. Cape,* ii. p. 155.

GENUS

GENUS XXI. WOODPECKER.

50. a. Malacca W.

* WITH FOUR TOES.

GREAT BLACK
W.Great Black Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 552. 1.—*Arç. Zool.* ii. p. 276. A.
Picus martius, *Brun.* N^o 38.—*Muller*, N^o 97.

THIS is common in *Russia*, frequenting the woods, from *St. Petersburg* to *Ochotsk* on the eastern ocean, and to *Lapmark* on the west*. Is not an inhabitant of *Kamtschatka*.

This species is so very destructive to *Bees*, that the *Baschirians*, in the neighbourhood of the river *Ufa*, as well as the inhabitants of other parts, who form holes in the trees twenty-five or thirty feet from the ground, wherein the *Bees* may deposit their store, take every precaution to hinder the access of this bird; and in particular are cautious to guard the mouth of the hive with sharp thorns; notwithstanding which, the *Woodpecker* finds means to prove a very destructive enemy: and it is observed to be in most plenty where the *Bees* are in the greatest numbers †.

I have heard mention made of this species having been once seen in the southern parts of this kingdom; and *Mr. Tunstall* tells me, that he has been informed, by a skilful ornithologist, of its being sometimes seen in *Devonshire*.

* *Arç. Zool.*† *Dec. Russ.* iv. p. 9. 17.

White-billed Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 553. N° 2.—*Art.* *Zool.* ii. N° 156.

^{2.}
WHITE-BIL-
LED W.

FEMALE?

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH twenty inches. Bill the colour of the whitest *ivory*, and very blunt at the end: general colour of the plumage deep black: the head is crested at the back part, and finishes in a point; the whole of the top of the head, as well as the crest, black: from the hind part of the eye begins a line of white, which passes down on each side of the neck and back; at the lower part of the last, the two stripes unite in a point: the first four quills are plain black; the fifth is also black, with a white tip, and two spots of white on the inner web; the sixth and seventh black, with the ends and whole of the inner webs white; all the other quills wholly white: the under wing coverts are white: the tail black, very stiff, and the feathers greatly incurvated: legs dusky blue: claws black.

I apprehend this to be the *female* of the *white-billed* species, from its having no red about it; a circumstance not uncommon in that sex of the *Woodpecker* tribe.

I met with the specimen at Mr. *Humphries's*, dealer in curiosities, in *Long-Acre*, among others, in a collection which came from *Carolina*.

Pileated Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 554. N° 3.—*Art.* *Zool.* ii. N° 157.

^{3.}
+ PILEATED
W.

IN Mr. *Hutchins's* manuscript I observe a *Woodpecker* similar to this. Length seventeen inches and a half; breadth twenty-eight and a half; weight nine ounces and a quarter, Troy. Bill lead-colour: forehead greenish yellow: crown crimson: lore

SUPPL.

P

straw-

straw-coloured, passing over the eyes and down the sides of the neck : from the lower mandible a streak of black, communicating with the fore part of the neck, which is black : the back, wing coverts, scapulars, lower part of the belly, and tail, black : upper half of the quills and secondaries white ; the rest black : the belly and thighs the same, marked with faint transverse bars of white : legs black.

PLACE.

This was found near four hundred miles up the river *Albany*, in *North America*, in the month of *January*. It is called *May-May* ; and is most probably a variety of the *Pileated Woodpecker*, differing chiefly in the under parts being striated with white.

9.
RED-BREAST-
ED W.

Red-breasted Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 562. N° 9.

THE tail of this bird is wholly black, except one of the middle feathers, which has three spots of white on one side of the shaft. The whole length of the bird eight inches and a half.

Such a bird as this, if not the same, was met with in *Nootka Sound*, on the coast of *North America*. It is said to be " Less than a *Thrush*, of a black colour above, with white spots on the wing ; a crimson head, neck, and breast, and a yellowish olive-coloured belly ; from which last circumstance it might perhaps not improperly be called the *Yellow-bellied Woodpecker* *."

* *Cook's Last Voyage*, ii. p. 297.

Greater

Greater Spotted Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 564. N° 12.—*Art. Zool.* ii. N° 162.

^{12.}
+ GREATER
SPOTTED W.

Picus major, *Brun.* N° 40.—*Muller*, N° 99.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 165.—*Sepp.* *Vog.* pl. in p. 41.

FOUND in *Russia*, and other parts of *Europe*, as high as *Lapmark*; extends also to the most eastern parts of *Siberia*. Inhabits *Astrachan* *. I have never seen the egg of this bird; but observe, in *Sepp's* figure of it, that the colour is a greyish white, mottled with minute dusky specks.

Notwithstanding we can ascertain at least five species of *Woodpeckers* in *England*, yet I am assured, by a very intelligent naturalist †, that not a single one is found in *Ireland*.

Middle Spotted Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 565. N° 13.—*Art. Zool.* ii. p. 278. D.

^{13.}
+ MIDDLE
SPOTTED W.

Picus medius, *Brun.* N° 41.—*Muller*, N° 100.—*Georgi Reise*, p. 165.

THIS bird is met with on the continent, being found in *Denmark* and *Russia*. It also frequents the neighbourhood of the lake *Baikal*, and is likewise found at *Astrachan* ‡.

Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 566. N° 14.—*Art. Zool.* ii. p. 278. E.

^{14.}
+ LESSER
SPOTTED W.

Picus minor, *Muller*, N° 101.

THIS species is seen as far *north* as either of the two last-named species, and likewise extends to the most eastern parts of *Siberia*.

* *Dec. Russ.* ii. p. 143. † *Thomas Jackson*, Esq; of *Limerick* ‡ *Dec. Russ.* ii. p. 143.

It has also been noticed on the other side of the *equator*, a drawing of one having been received from the island of *Ceylan*, in the *East Indies* *.

14.
VAR. A.
DESCRIPTION.

SMALLER than the *Little Woodpecker*. Bill blueish: forehead and whole of the cheeks white: on the beginning of the crown a rich crimson spot; the hind part black and slightly crested: from the lower mandible begins a black line, which entirely surrounds the lower part of the cheeks, and joins the hind part of the neck, which is also black: back and scapulars black, marked with lunated white spots: wing coverts striped downwards, and spotted with white on a black ground: primaries and tail barred regularly with black and white: under part of the body white.

Collected by Mr. *Loten*: communicated by Mr. *Pennant*.

18.
+ HAIRY W.

Hairy Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 572. N^o 18.—*Art. Zool.* ii. N^o 164

THIS species has lately been found in the north of *England*, where it does not appear to be very uncommon. I had the satisfaction of seeing a pair in the collection of the late Dutchess Dowager of *Portland*. Her *Grace* informed me, that they were sent to her by Mr. *Bolton*, who shot them not far distant from *Halifax*, in *Yorkshire*. On comparing the *male* with one from *North America*, I observed a slight interruption on the middle of the red band on the hind head; in other points, they were exactly similar.

* *Art. Zool.*

The

The *female* coincided with the *American* one in every particular.

I am informed that it is not uncommon at *Hudson's Bay*, where it is called *Paupaſtaow* *.

Little Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 573. N° 19.
Downy Woodpecker, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 165.

^{19.}
+ LITTLE W.

THE *female* of this species has the hind head crossed with white, which in the *male* is red.

Yellow-bellied Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 574. N° 20.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 166.
Picus varius, *Georgi Reise*, p. 165.

^{20.}
+ YELLOW-BELLIED W.

WHETHER this inhabits any part of the *European* continent I cannot determine; but it is ranked by *Georgi* among the birds frequenting the *Lake Baikal*, in *Asia*.

The name given to it by the natives of *Hudson's Bay* is *Mekifewe Paupaſtaow* †.

Little Brown Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 577. N° 24.

^{24.}
LITTLE BROWN W.

IHAVE scarce a doubt but this species inhabits *India*, as I found a drawing of one in the collection of Mr. *Middleton*, which did not materially differ. The length was five inches. The bill pale: the head white, except the crown, and a large

* Mr. *Hutchins*.

† *Ibid*.

patch.

patch under the eye, both of which were brown : the upper parts of the body and tail brown black, sparingly spotted with white ; the under parts wholly white : legs blue.

^{25.}
+ GREEN W.

Green Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 577. N^o 25.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 277. B.
Picus viridis, *Brunn.* N^o 39.—*Muller*, N^o 98.—*Sepp. Vog.* pl. in p. 43.—
Faun. Arag. p. 73.

THIS species frequents many parts of the continent of *Europe* : among others, the *west* of *Russia* ; but disappears towards *Siberia*. Is found as high north as *Lapmark*, where it is called *Zhiaine* *.

The egg in *Sepp's* plate is of a greyish or yellowish white, marked with irregular lines of pale yellowish brown.

The *straw-coloured* specimen in the *Leverian Museum* was shot at *Belvoir-Chase*, the seat of the Duke of *Rutland*.

^{37.}
PASSERINE W.

Passerine Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 588. N^o 37.

SOME of these birds from *Cayenne* came under my inspection. Those which were called *males* answered to my former description. One marked as a *female* had the crown brown, otherwise like the *male*. In this last I observed the tail feathers to be exceedingly worn at the ends ; but in the others they were more rounded and pliant.

* *Arch. Zool.*

Cayenne

W O O D P E C K E R.

III

Cayenne Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 590. N° 40.
Lev. Mus.

^{40.}
CAYENNE W.

I Observe in some specimens a crimson streak on each side of the lower jaw, which is most probably the characteristic of the *male* bird.

Rufous Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 594. N° 45.

^{45.}
RUFIOUS W.

I HAVE seen more than one of this species which had a streak of crimson on each side of the under jaw.

In a collection brought from *Cayenne* were others, of an intermediate size between this and the *Red-cheeked* *. These had a large patch of *crimson* under the eyes, and the bars of the breast so much broader than on the rest of the under parts, as to give the appearance of a black breast on the first inspection. It seems, therefore, not improbable that the *Red-cheeked* and *Rufous Woodpeckers* proceed from age or sexual difference merely, and that the present is a connecting variety.

Gold-winged Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 597. N° 49.

CAPT. Cook, in his last voyage, found this bird at *Nootka Sound* †.

^{49.}
+ GOLD-
WINGED W.

Le Pic de Malacca, *Sen. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 211.

LESS than the *Green Woodpecker*. Bill black: irides red: top of the head dull crimson; the feathers long, forming a slight

^{50. a.}
MALACCA W.
DESCRIPTION.

* N° 44.

† *Voy.* ii. p. 297.

3.

crest:

crest: the throat and fore part of the neck rufous yellow: lesser wing coverts crimson: quills dusky red on the outer, and brown marked with roundish white spots on the inner webs: the breast, belly, and vent, are rufous white, crossed with black bands: the back dirty reddish grey: rump pale greenish yellow, crossed with black bands: tail black; the feathers remarkably stiff, and the shafts prominent: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Malacca*.

** WITH THREE TOES.

^{51.}
+ THREE-
TOED W.

Three-toed Woodpecker, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 600. N^o 51.*Picus tridactylus*, *Georgi Reise*, p. 165.

WE are informed, that this species is found as low on the *European* continent as *Woronesch* on the river *Don*, though in less plenty than the other kinds. The *female* is said to have the crown white, where the *male* is red, and has more white about her in the other parts of the body*. In *Siberia* it is almost as common as other species. Inhabits the parts about the *Lake Baikal* †.

I have received several from *Hudson's Bay*, which vary much in size; the largest is nine inches and three quarters in length. Some had the sides of the belly barred transversely with black and white, others not: some had the back plain black, in others it was spotted with white; but all were probably of one sex, as the heads were yellow.

* *Duc. Russ.* i. p. 100.† *Georgi*.

GENUS XXII. J A C A M A R.

N° 4. White-billed J.

Paradise Jacamar, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 605. N° 3.+ PARADISE J.^{3.}

IN a collection of birds from *Cayenne* was one of these, which had the crown of the head brown, and the general colour of the plumage more dull than usual. This was most likely the *female*.

SIZE smaller than the *Green Jacamar*: length seven inches.

The bill quite strait, scarcely an inch and a half long, and white, except the base of the upper mandible, which is dusky: on each side of the nostrils are three or four stiff bristles: the plumage on the upper parts of the body is deep glossy green: on the chin a triangular white spot; just under the bill, within the spot, pale rufous: the under parts of the body rufous, but deeper: the tail short, even at the end; the two middle feathers green, the others rufous: legs black.

I met with this in the collection of the late *Dr. Hunter*, supposed to have been brought from *South America*.

^{4.}
WHITE-BIL-
LED J.

DESCRIPTION.

SUPPL.

Q

GENUS

GENUS XXIII. KINGSFISHER.

N° 35. a. Amazonian K.

2.
CAPE K.Cape Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 610. N° 2.

THIS, no doubt, inhabits *China*, as well as the *Cape of Good Hope*, as I met with a drawing of one among other *Chinese* birds. The name given to it was *Tye-tzoy*. It likewise is a native of *India*, as I have seen it painted in three different collections of drawings from thence.

12.
VAR. D.
SACRED K.Sacred Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 621. N° 12.

A Further variety of this species is said to inhabit *New Zealand*. This has the crown of the head greenish black; a streak over the eyes, whitish before, greenish behind: round the neck a white collar: back dusky black: wing coverts pale green, with yellowish edges: quills and tail black, edged with blue: the under parts of the body whitish, tinged with dusky yellow on the breast: vent and under wing coverts very pale yellow. This is known at *New Zealand* by the name of *Poopoo*, *wbouroò roa*.

The *Kingsfisher* at *Otabeite* and the *Friendly Isles* is called *Koato-o-oo* *.

* *Cook's Last Voyage*, Appendix.

Black-

Black-capped Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 624. N° 15.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill four inches, colour a deep red: the head and all the upper parts of the body deep blue: wing coverts dusky black: quills the same, with the inner webs of many white, and the tips of all black: the under parts of the body are white, running back at the lower part of the neck like a crescent: legs black.

I met with this in the collection of the late Mr. *Boddam*. It appeared to me as a variety of my *Black-capped Kingsfisher*, if not of a different sex.

15.
VAR. C.
BLACK-CAP-
PED K.
DESCRIPTION.

Common Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 626. N° 16.—*Art. Zool.* ii. p. 280. A. Alcedo ispida, *Muller*, N° 105.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 73.

16.
+ COMMON K.

THIS is found only in the temperate parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*: not common in *Denmark*. A specimen I met with from *China* was precisely the same, though less than ours: the name given it was *Ju-loang*. I have seen it also exactly painted in collections of drawings from *India*.

Blue-headed Kingsfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 631. N° 20.
Lev. Mus.

20.
BLUE-HEADED
K.

SIZE of the *Blue-headed* one. Bill red: crown of the head barred blue and black; the edges of the feathers fringed with rufous; the rest of the head and neck, as far as the breast, rufous yellow: back,

VAR. A.
DESCRIPTION.

back, and wing coverts, fine blue : quills and tail rufous brown : belly white : legs red.

Native place uncertain.

^{27.}
† BELTED K.

Belted Kingfisher, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 637. N^o 27.—*Art. Zool.* ii. N^o 169.

THIS species inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, and makes the nest in the banks of rivers, the hole running a long way horizontally inwards : lays four white eggs ; and the young are hatched the end of *June*. It has the same manners, in respect to catching its prey, as the *European* species, being often seen fluttering above the surface of the water ; when, darting down on a sudden, it seldom fails to bring up a *fish* in its bill. The *Indian* name is *Kiskeman*, or *Kiskemanasue* *.

Captain *Cook* met with this species at *Nootka Sound* †.

^{35. a.}
AMAZONIAN
K.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Belted Kingfisher*, if not bigger: length thirteen inches. Bill three inches long, straight, and black ; the under mandible yellow at the base : upper parts of the body shining green : chin, throat, and belly, white, passing backwards in a ring to the nape : sides of the body and over the thighs mottled with green : the breast is also clouded with the same : quills spotted with white : the two middle tail feathers are green ; the others the same, but darker, and spotted on each side of the web with white : legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Cayenne*.

* *Mr. Hutchins.*

† *Last Voy.* ii. p. 296.

GENUS

GENUS XXIV. NUTHATCH.

N° 8. Black-headed N.

N° 10. Cape N.

9. Least N.

11. Long-billed N.

European Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 648. N° 1.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 231?
 Sitta Europea, *Brun.* N° 42.—*Muller*, p. 165.

1.
 + EUROPEAN
 N.

THIS bird is pretty common in *England*, but rather scarce in *France**; though it extends pretty far north on the continent, being met with in the forests of *Russia*, *Siberia*, and *Kamifchatka*, as well as in *Sweden*, and *Sondmor* in *Norway*. It also inhabits *India* †.

I have been informed, that it has at times a kind of whistle, somewhat imitating that of a man, which may be heard at some distance ‡.

Nuthatch, Var. B. *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 650.

Black-headed Nuthatch, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 171.

8.
 BLACK-HEAD-
 ED N.

I Believe this bird to be a distinct species, and not a variety of the *Common Nuthatch*, as I once thought.

Mr. *Hutchins* informs me, that one with a black head (probably this species), is not uncommon at *Hudson's Bay* in summer, retiring southward in winter, and is there called *Nemiscu-Apetbayshish*. The first word signifies *thunder*; and the bird so named, as it is supposed to be most noisy before the approach of it.

* Dr. *Broussonet*. † Lady *Impey's* drawings. ‡ Rev. Dr. *Wilgrefi*.

Nuthatch,

9.
LEAST NUT-
HATCH.Nuthatch, Var. C. *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 651.
Least Nuthatch, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N^o 172.

DESCRIPTION.

THE length of this minute *species* (for I find it to be distinct) is only three inches and a half. The bill blueish; the base of the under mandible pale: the head *mouse-colour*: upper parts of the body, and two middle tail feathers, cinereous; the others dusky black: the under parts of the body dusky white.

I met with several of the above at Mr. *Humphries's*, of *Long-Acre*, who received them in a collection from *North America*.

10.
CAPE N.
DESCRIPTION.Sitta caffra, *Spar. Mus. Carl.* pl. 4.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, strait, blueish black: the forehead, hind part of the neck, and back, are brown and yellow mixed: sides of the head, neck, breast, and under parts, dusky yellow; the tips and margins of the quills the same: the tail feathers are ten in number; above dusky black, beneath olive, and the tips dusky yellow; the two middle feathers longer than the others: legs black: claws yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*.

11.
LONG-BILLED
N.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill above an inch in length, and black; the base pale, almost white: from the mouth to the eye a black line, and thence along the sides of the neck, which, with the cheeks and forehead, are white: the crown, and whole of the upper parts of the body, and wings, very light blue grey: tips of the prime quills brown: belly pale tawny: legs pale brown.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Batavia*. Described from the drawings of *Lady Impey*.

G E N U S

GENUS XXVI. BEE-EATER.

N° 21. Coromandel B. E.

Common Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 667. N° 1.
Merops Apiaster, *Faun. Arag.* p. 73.

1.
 + COMMON
 B. E.

THIS bird is no where more frequent than in the southern latitudes of *Russia*; chiefly about the *Don*, *Volga*, and *Taick*. Some are met with about *Tobolschi*, on the *Irtisch*, though few or none farther in *Siberia*. They are migratory, and first seen about *Woronesch*, and neighbouring parts, about the 24th of *April*, coming in vast flocks; and make the nest in the clayey banks, which they perforate obliquely, to the depth of half a foot; the entrance of the hole is large, but grows smaller at the bottom; and the hills are in many places so full of them, that they appear like a *honey-comb*. The time of their departure into other countries is about the month of *September*, being observed by thousands in their flight southward*. These birds are observed to come to *Gibraltar* in *March*, in small flocks, not exceeding three or four, and seldom rest more than a few hours: their note is a little whistle, not unlike that of a *Whistling Duck*. When the sun shines upon them in their flight, they are a pleasing object, as they appear gilded †.

* See *Dec. Russ.* i. p. 107.—*Russia*, vol. iv. p. 340, &c. † Col. *Davies*.

2.
VAR. D.

Indian Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 670. N° 2.

INDIAN B. E.

I FIND this bird subject to great variety. One among the drawings of Lady *Impey* has a yellow forehead and a deep blue throat; the rest as in the *Indian* species. These are not uncommon in *India*, where they are often seen flying to and fro, and seem fond of *plantanes*.

In the *British Museum* is also a bird not greatly differing: the general colour of the plumage pale green; the under parts lightest: forehead inclining to orange: chin and throat black, mottled on each side of the under jaw with an obscure trace of blue: tail even at the end. This, perhaps, may be a young bird of the *Indian Bee-eater*, which is often seen in vast flocks in *India*; arriving the beginning of *autumn*.

18.
YELLOW-
TUFTED B. E.

Moho, *Ellis Narr.* ii. p. 155.

I Believe the bird mentioned in *Ellis's Narrative**, of the long tail feathers of which the natives of *Sandwich Islands* make *fly-flaps*, to be this very species. He observes, that the name of the bird is *Mohò*; and that the handle is not unfrequently made of an arm or leg bone of one of their enemies slain in battle.

21.
COROMANDEL
B. E.

Le Guépier jaune de la Côte de Coromandel, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 213, pl. 119.

DESCRIPTION.

BILL black: irides pale rufous: head and hind part of the neck pale yellow: from the bill through the eye a streak of

* Vol. ii. p. 156.—*Cook's Last Voy.* iii. p. 120.

black,

B E E - E A T E R.

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black, finishing behind it: throat pale green: fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, greenish yellow: sides of the neck deep yellow, undulated with greenish blue: quills and tail deep yellow; all but the two middle feathers of the last tipped with black: legs black.

Inhabits the coast of *Coromandel*.

PLACE. .

SUPP

R

GENUS

GENUS XXVII. H O O P O E.

N° 9. Red-billed Pr.

N° 10. Blue Pr.

1.
+ COMMON H.

Common Hoopoe, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 687. N° 1.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 283. A.
 Upupa epops, *Brun.* N° 43.—*Muller*, N° 103.—*Georgi Reife*, p. 165.—*Sepp*
Vog. pl. in p. 129.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 74.—*Kolb. Cap.* ii. p. 157.

I Believe the *Hoopoe* * to be met with, and even to breed in *England*, oftener than is generally supposed, as I have had them several times sent to me; and have been able to collect various instances in support of this opinion, which I can depend on, added to others of less certain authority; not that this bird is constant in its migrations into this island, there being in some years many to be met with; in others, few or none. The year 1783 seems to have been more abundant in these birds than any I have yet heard of; one of them being shot near *Orford*, on the coast of *Suffolk*, in *May*, and another seen near the same place the 24th of *June* following: these, no doubt, had bred thereabouts. The place where these were seen was a remarkable barren spot. In the month of *September* of the same year two were shot at *Holdernefs*, and many were seen in various other parts of *Yorkshire*, and as far north as *Scotland* †. One was shot the 10th of *September*, at *Cam* in *Gloucestershire*, another on *Epping Forest*, and a third in *Surrey*. A few years since, a pair had begun to make a nest in *Hampshire*; but being

* In the *Synopsis* the tail by mistake is said to be white, marked with black; whereas it should have been expressed exactly the contrary.

† *Mr. Tunstall.*

too much disturbed, forsook it, and went elsewhere *. The last year, 1786, a young bird was sent to me, the 10th of *May*, full fledged, shot near *Southfleet*, in *Kent* †; but the old birds had not been observed.

In *Sepp's* plate of the nest of this bird, I find it placed in the hollow of a tree, composed of soft bents, and smooth within. The eggs four in number, of a blueish white, marked with pale brown spots.

I find this bird, though very common in the deserts of *Russia* and *Tartary*, to be much more scarce beyond the river *Ob*; however, some are found beyond the *Lake Baikal*. *Dr. Pallas* confirms the account of the filthy manners of this species, as he met with an instance of a pair breeding in the privy of an uninhabited house in the suburbs of *Tzaritzin* ‡.

I am informed by *Colonel Davies*, that they every year are seen in *Gibraltar* in *March*, in small flocks of ten or twelve; hence are called there *March Cocks*. They are supposed to come from *Africa*, and to be on their passage north to some other place, as they only stay a few hours to rest themselves; and it is not uncommon to see five or six flocks in a week, during the time of their passage. He did not observe them to have any note; but that they had a dipping kind of flight, not unlike a *Woodpecker*. I have observed this bird to be among paintings both from *Cbina* and *India*; it is therefore, no doubt, common to both those parts.

* *Mr. Tunstall.*

† *By Mr. Godden, of that place.*

‡ *Arch. Zool.*

9.
RED-BILLED
PROMEROPS.

PL. CX.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Hoopoe*: length fifteen inches. Bill two inches and a half long, curved, as in that bird, but stouter; colour red; nostrils oval, placed near the base. The head is pretty full of feathers, which do not lay smooth, being somewhat dishevelled, as in some of the *Paradise Birds*: the colour of the head, neck, breast, and back, black, with a gloss, in some lights of red, and in others of green: the belly velvet black: wing coverts black, glossed with green: quills and tail glossy blue black: on the inner webs of the first six prime quills is an oval spot of white, almost an inch and a half from the tip: the tail is cuneiform; the longest feathers eight inches, the shortest outer ones only three inches, in length; the two middle ones are plain black throughout, the others marked with a spot of white on each side of the web, about an inch from the end; these spots are nearly oval in shape, and placed obliquely, but not quite opposite to each other: the legs are an inch long, and stout, as are the toes, the outer one united to the middle pretty deeply; the colour of the legs and toes red; the legs feathered half way down; claws hooked, and black.

This curious species I first saw in the collection of the late Dutchess Dowager of *Portland*, who informed me, that the person she had it from reported it to have come from *Africa*. It is now in the possession of Colonel *Davies*. Among the drawings of Captain *Paterfon* I likewise observe a figure of this bird, differing only in having the bill dusky instead of red. The drawing was made from a specimen met with in *India*.

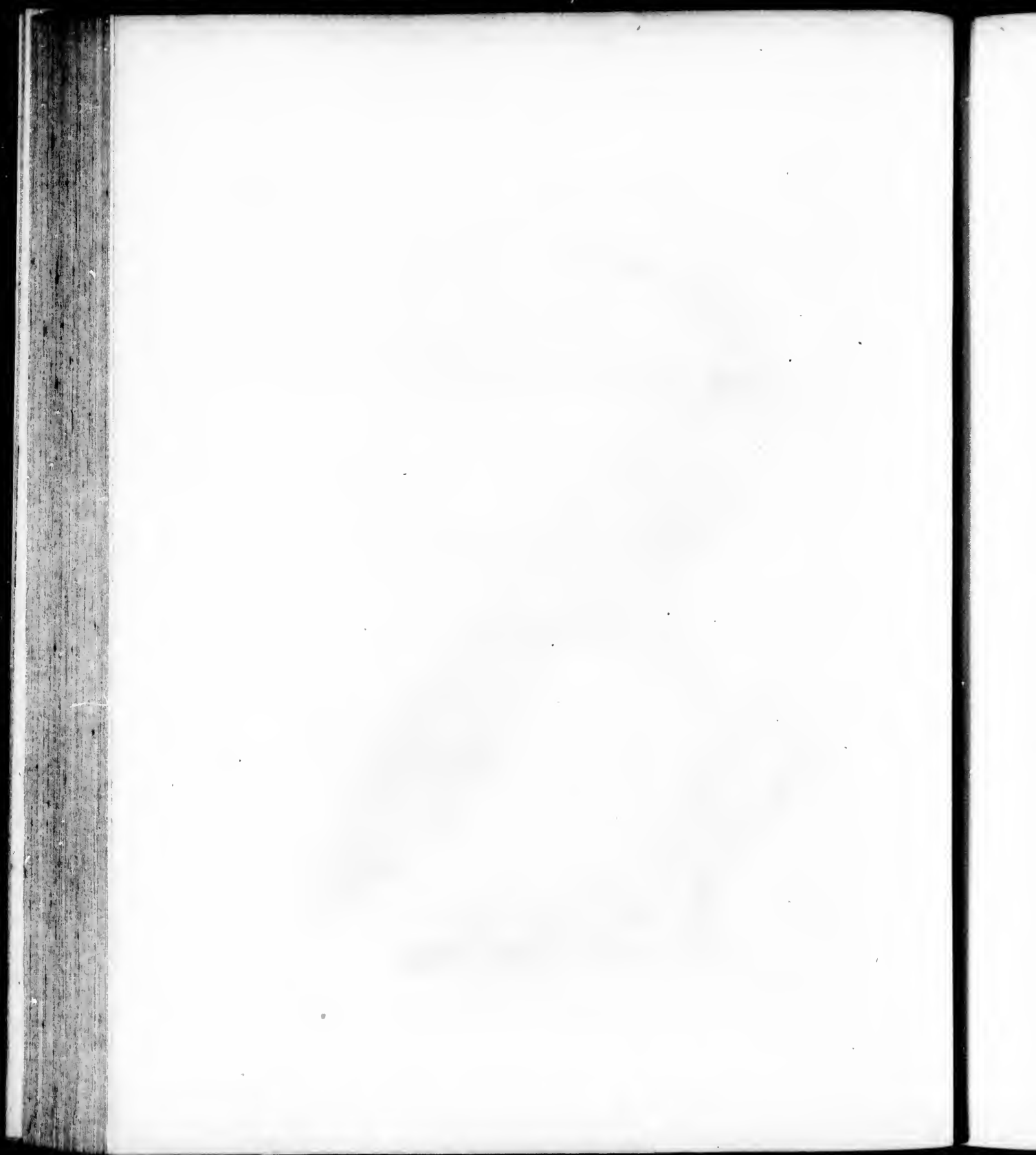
10.
BLUE PR.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last: length twelve inches. Bill two inches long, stouter than in the *Hoopoe*, and more curved, the colour black: general

Pl. CX.



Red-billed Tropicbird.



H O O P O E.

125

general colour of the plumage blue, palest about the head and under parts of the body : the tail more than four inches long, and somewhat cuneiform : legs pale lead-colour.

I met with a representation of this bird among the drawings of Captain *Paterfon*, and have been informed that it is a native of some part of *India*.

GENUS

GENUS XXVIII. C R E E P E R.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 50. Snuff-coloured Cr. | N° 57. Tufted Cr. |
| 51. Ash-bellied Cr. | 58. Red-billed Cr. |
| 52. Indigo Cr. | 59. Yellow-winged Cr. |
| 53. Blue-rumped Cr. | 60. Long-billed Cr. |
| 54. Yellow-bellied Cr. | 61. Barred-tail Cr. |
| 55. Red-backed Cr. | 62. Black-tailed Cr. |
| 56. Orange-backed Cr. | |

^{1.}
+ COMMON
CR.

Common Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 698. N° 1.—*Arz. Zool.* ii. N° 174.
Certhia familiaris, *Brun.* p. 12.—*Muller*, N° 104.—*Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 59.

THIS is found, but very rarely, in the forests of *Russia* and *Siberia*: is a constant inhabitant of *Sweden*, and extends as far north as *Sondmor*. A variety of this is found in *North America*, which is considerably larger. This country also contains the common sort.

^{3.}
+ GREAT HOOK-
BILLED CR.

Great Hook-billed Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 703. N° 3.

THIS species is common at *Owbybee*, and called by the natives *Hooboo* *.

^{4.}
+ HOOK-BILL-
ED GREEN CR.

Hook-billed Green Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 703. N° 4.

THIS is most probably the bird that is called at *Owbybee*, *Akaiearooa* †.

* *Cook's Last Voyage*, iii. p. 119.

† *Id. ib.*

Polytmus,

*Polytmus**, *Born. Phyl.* p. 76. pl. 2.

OUR people first met with these birds at the island of *Atooi*, though they are common in all the *Sandwich Islands*, where they are said to be gregarious, though not met with alive by any of our people. Those with a variegated plumage are young birds. The general name for them is *Eee-ewe*, though they called them at *Atooi*, *Heoro-taire* †.

African Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 717. N° 18.
Br. Mus.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill an inch and a quarter, moderately bent, and black: head, throat, and breast, green, glossed with copper bronze, appearing in some lights purple: lesser wing coverts and back fine gilded green: tail coverts the same, very long, reaching almost to the end of the tail: across the breast a narrow band of vermilion, not glossy: belly and vent dusky black: the greater wing coverts and quills are brown, tinged with green: tail feathers the same, fringed on the edges with green: legs black.

Inhabits *Africa*. I suspect this to be a mere variety of the *African Creeper*.

* Our *African Creeper*, vol. ii. p. 717. A. is figured in the same plate, and likewise called *Polytmus*.

† See *Cook's Last Voyage*, ii. p. 207, 227.—iii. p. 119. and App.

5.
+ HOOK-BIL-
LED RED CR.

18.
VAR. C.
AFRICAN CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Famous

^{21.}
FAMOUS CR.Famous Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 720. N^o 21.

A Specimen of this, in the collection of the late Mr. *Boddam*, was called by the name of *Sugar-Bird*.

^{26.}
+ BLACK AND
BLUE CR.Black and Blue Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 724. N^o 26.

A Specimen of this, in the collection of Mr. *Green*, of *Lambeth*, was of a dirty green colour; but the yellow markings on the wings the same. Whether a *female*, or a young bird, is uncertain.

^{27.}
BLUE CR.Blue Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 725. N^o 27.

ONE of these, in possession of Mr. *Jones*, of *Bermondsey*, has the bill and legs red.

^{29.}
CAYENNE CR.Cayenne Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 728. N^o 29.

IN the *Leverian Museum* are two birds which I suspect to be varieties of this species, or rather the young not arrived at perfect plumage. The one measures in length five inches: general colour of the plumage palish green; the under parts lightest, and marked with perpendicular streaks of white on the chin, throat, and breast: over the eye a pale streak, and beneath it one of black: quills and tail dark green, with pale edges. The other is not quite so long: general colour of the plumage green: sides of the head, chin, and throat, as far as the breast, dashed with perpendicular green streaks: quills and tail darker than the rest of the plumage.

Wall

Wall Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 730. N° 32.
Certhia muraria, *Faun. Arag.* p. 74.

^{32.}
 WALL CR.

THIS is found in *Spain*, particularly about *Jacca*, in the province of *Arragon*, where it is called *Paxaco aranero*. It has been observed about the *Caucasian* rocks in *Asia*, but not elsewhere in that neighbourhood. It seems, in every place where it has been yet found, to be a scarce bird.

Wattled Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 732. N° 34.

^{34.}
 WATTLED CR.

IN the account of *Cook's* last voyage, after describing the bird, it is observed that it was the only singing one found at *Tongotaboo*; and that it compensated a good deal for the want of the notes of others by the strength and melody of its own, which fill the woods at dawn, in the evening, and at the breaking up of bad weather*. It is said also to be found at others of the *Friendly Isles*, and known by the name of *Foulebaioo* †.

Mocking Creeper, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 735. N° 39.

^{39.}
 MOCKING CR.

THE note of this species is said not to be unlike that of the *Poë Bird*. Is found in greatest plenty in *Queen Charlotte's Sound*, and called there *Negbò bàrra*.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill an inch and a quarter, not much bent; the colour a black brown: the head,

^{50.}
 SNUFF-COLOURED CR.
 DESCRIPTION.

* *Cook's Last Voyage*, i. p. 334

† *Id. App.*

SUPL.

S

neck,

neck, and back, are of a deep *cinnamon*, or *snuff-colour*: beneath the body green: under wing coverts yellow: the two middle tail feathers are double the length of the rest, being two inches and a half long; the others of a moderate length, even at the ends, and of a blackish green colour: legs black.

I met with a specimen of the above at the late Mr. *Boddam's*. Native place uncertain.

^{51.}
ASH-BELLIED
CR.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill scarce an inch long, and black: tongue bifid: top of the head green: the upper parts of the neck, body, and wings, pale olive green; the under very pale ash-colour: quills and tail brown, edged with green: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Africa*.

^{52.}
INDIGO CR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Fig-eater*. Bill black: irides rufous yellow: the top of the head, neck behind, the back, wings, and tail, are of a pale indigo blue: over the eye a white streak, and a second of black passing under the eye to the hind head: the throat is white: the breast, belly, and vent, rufous: legs rufous yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*.

Br. Mus.

Le Rossignol de Muraille des Indes, Son. Voy. Ind. vol. ii. p. 208.

Le Grimpereau verd du Cap de B. Esperance, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 208.
pl. 116. f. 2.

^{53.}
BLUE-RUMPED
CR.

SIZE of the *Canary Bird*. Bill bent, and black: head, neck, back, and wing coverts, light changeable green: quills and tail reddish, or glossy rufous: rump sky-blue: throat red: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*, and has an agreeable note.

PLACE.

Le Grimpereau de Malacca, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 209. pl. 116. f. 1.

^{54.}
YELLOW-BEL-
LIED CR.

BIGGER than the last. Bill black: irides red: the forehead deep changeable green: behind the eye is a dirty greenish band, passing half way down the side of the neck, where it is rounded at the end; parallel to, and beneath this, is a second, of glossy violet, which arises at the gape, and is continued on to the wing: the throat is red brown: the lesser wing coverts violet, with a metalline gloss; the others the same, inclining to red: the quills dirty brown: the back, rump, and tail, are changeable violet: breast, belly, and thighs, yellow: legs brown.

DESCRIPTION.

A slight variety of this is in the collection of Colonel *Davies*. Length four inches. Head, neck, and all above, violet purple: sides of the head, beneath the eyes, greenish brown: chin and throat inclining to red: wing coverts, scapulars, and rump, glossy violet purple: quills brown, edged with dusky olive: tail black, edged with glossy purple: beneath, from the breast, yellow.

^{55.}
RED-BACKED
CR.

Le Grimpereau à Dos rouge de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 209.
pl. 117. f. 1.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is probably the least of its race, being only three inches in length. The bill is a trifle bent, and black: irides red: the top of the head, hind neck, back, and rump, are crimson: from the nostrils a black band passes through the eye to the wing: the throat, breast, and belly, are rufous white: the wing coverts dark green, almost black: quills, tail, and legs, black. A specimen is in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*, which came from *China*. I observe it also among the *Indian* drawings of Lady *Impey*.

^{56.}
ORANGE-
BACKED CR.

Le Grimpereau siffleur de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 210. pl. 117.
f. 2.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the last. Bill and irides the same: the upper parts of the plumage are blue-grey: throat and fore part of the neck the same, but paler: on the upper part of the back is a spot of orange yellow: the breast and belly are also orange yellow: the vent pale yellow: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *China*.

^{57.}
TUFTED CR.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH four inches. Bill black, incurvated: head, neck, and back, deep olive; the feathers edged with dusky: prime quills brown: belly and tail black: on each side of the breast a tuft of yellow feathers: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Bengal*.

SIZE

C R E E P E R.

133

SIZE very small ; length scarcely more than three inches. Bill red, tipped with black : crown of the head, part of the neck, and back, olive : breast and belly white : wings, tail, and legs, dusky.

Inhabits *India*.

58.
RED-BILLED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE small. Bill black : head and neck varied with dusky and gold : tongue long, capable of being darted into flowers, like that of a *Humming Bird* : wing coverts of a fine yellow : quills, tail, and legs, black.

Inhabits *Bengal*.

59.
YELLOW-
WINGED CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

TOTAL length five inches. Bill an inch and a half : tongue long and missile, as in the last described : crown and hind part of the neck light green : back, wings, and tail, dusky, edged with olive green : fore part of the neck and breast white : belly and vent pale yellow : legs blueish.

Inhabits *Bengal*. I am indebted to the drawings of Lady *Impey* for the four last described.

60.
LONG-BILLED
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Le Grimperau gris de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* vol. ii. p. 210. pl. 117. f. 3.

SIZE of a *Titmouse*. Bill yellow : the top of the head, neck, back, and wings, are cinereous grey : throat, breast, and belly, very pale rufous : quills dirty brown : tail composed of ten feathers, and cuneiform in shape ; the two middle ones are brown,

61.
BARRED-TAIL
CR.
DESCRIPTION.

with.

with a black band at the end ; the others grey, with a curved band of black near the tip : legs yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *China*.

62.
BLACK-TAIL-
ED CR.

DESCRIPTION.

Certhia melanura, *Sparrrn. Mus. Carls.* pl. 5.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black : head and back violet : breast and belly inclining to green : wing coverts brown, margined with olive ; some of the quills have the outer margins greenish : tail pretty long, a little forked in shape, and black : legs black : claws yellow.

PLACE.

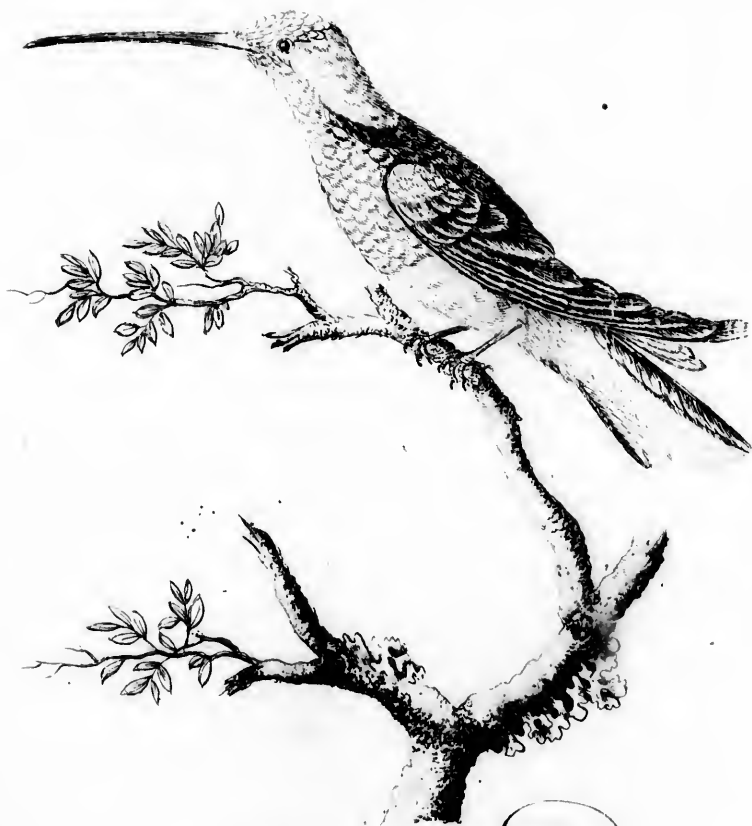
Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*.

ed

t:
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ns
t:

us

PL. CXI.



Starling Humming-Bird.

GENUS XXIX. HUMMING BIRD.

N° 61. Patch-necked H. B.

SIZE of the others. Upper parts of the body brownish green : throat and fore part of the neck green : breast and belly violet : vent white : tail as in the two others of this species.

In the collection of Colonel *Davies*.

18.
VAR. B.
MANGO H. B.

Harlequin Humming Bird, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 760. N° 20.

AMONG the drawings of Colonel *Davies*, I observe one of these which measures full five inches. The colours of the plumage are much the same as before described, except that beneath the black at the back part of the neck is a narrow band of blue green : the wing coverts and upper part of the back incline to green ; and the under part of the tail verges to purple.

The plate herewith given is a good representation.

20.
HARLEQUIN
H. B.
PL. CXI.

Ruffed Humming Bird, *Art. Zool.* ii. N° 177.

THIS species is called, at *Nootka Sound*, *Safinneér Safin* *.

56.
RUFF-NECKED
H. B.

SIZE of the *Red-throated Humming Bird*. Bill long, slender, black : the crown of the head, taking in the eyes, hind part of

61.
PATCH-NECK-
ED H. B.
DESCRIPTION.

* *Cook's Last Voy.* ii. p. 297. and *Append.*

the

H U M M I N G B I R D.

the neck, upper part of the body, wings, and tail, are deep brown: irides, fore part of the neck, and all beneath, white: sides of the neck marked with dusky spots; besides which is a glossy crimson patch, almost as big as a *tare*: legs black.

Described from the drawings of Sir *A. Lever*.

ORDER III. P A S S E R I N E.

GENUS XXX. S T A R E..

Common Stare, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 2. N° 1.—*Arz. Zool.* ii. p. 331. A.
Sturnus vulgaris, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 25.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 84.

I.
 + COMMON
 STARE.

INHABITS *Europe*, as high as *Salten*, in the diocese of *Drontheim*, in *Norway*; and in great numbers in *Næsne Helgeland*, in *Feroe*, and in *Iceland* *. In the north of *England* is called *Chepster*, and *Chep-Starling* †.

Silk Stare, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 10. N° 8.

8.
 SILK STARE.
 DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill purplish red, the end dusky: the whole head and fore part of the neck yellowish white, inclined to dusky on the crown: upper part of the body fine pale ash-colour: wings and tail glossy black; base of the quills white, forming a spot on the outer part of the wing: bastard wing white: tail two inches and a half long, even at the end: the under parts of the body of the same colour as the upper, but paler, and approaching to white at the vent: legs reddish, or pale yellow.

MALE.

The *female* is brown where the *male* is black: the crown of the head is black; forehead mixed black and white; sides of the head and behind the eye white: the back as in the *male*: wings glossy

FEMALE.

* *Arz. Zool.* † *Mr. Tunstall.*

SUPPL.

T

brown,

brown, inclining to ash-colour; base of the quills not white: rump white: tail as the quills, the tips of the feathers white for a quarter of an inch, but deeper on the inner webs; the outer feather plain: legs brown.

PLACE.

I met with both the above in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*, who received them, about two years since, from *China*. Mr. *Tunstall* informs me, that he had a *male* bird a considerable time alive in his *menagery*, and that it had all the actions of the common *Starling*.

GENUS XXXI. T H R U S H.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| N° 123. Margined Thr. | N° 127. Persian Thr. |
| 124. Hudsonian Thr. | 128. Lauma Thr. |
| 125. New York Thr. | 129. Orange-headed Thr. |
| 126. Gingi Thr. | 130. Black and Scarlet Thr. |

Throstle, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 18.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 342. C.

Turdus musicus, *Faun. Arag.* p. 85.

Turdus iliacus minor, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 23.

^{2.}
+ THROSTLE.

IN the north is sometimes heard to sing in the month of *December* *.

Little Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 20. N° 5.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 201.

^{5.}
+ LITTLE THR.

THIS species is found in *Jamaica* †.

Redwing, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 22. N° 7.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 342. D.

Turdus iliacus, *Faun. Arag.* p. 84.—*Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 21.

^{7.}
+ REDWING.

SUCH numbers of these birds, *Throstles*, and *Fieldfares*, are killed for the market in *Polish Prussia*, that *excise* was paid at *Dantzick* for *thirty thousand* pairs, besides what were smuggled, or paid duty in other places ‡.

* *Mr. Tunstall.*

† *Arch. Zool.*

‡ *Id.*

14.
KAMTSCHAT-
KA THR.
Pl. in Frontispiece.

Kamtschatka Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 28.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 343. E.

THIS is, without doubt, the same bird with my *Ruby-throat Warbler*, vol. iv. p. 463.

20.
PAGODA THR.

Pagoda Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 30. N° 20.

IHAVE met with several of these in drawings from *India* and *China*, but they seem to differ both in size and markings; most of them have a long black crest, and the space round the eye bare: the colour of the back and wing coverts blue grey: the whole of the neck, breast, and belly, of a brownish rufous-colour; the neck feathers streaked down the middle with white: the quills and tail black; the outer feathers of the last tipped with white.

In some specimens the neck and breast are plain rufous: the back, wings, and tail, light grey: quills black.—In my former description, the bird is said to be scarcely bigger than a *Sparrow*; but the above birds are nearly as large as a *Starling*. They are chiefly kept in cages, on account of their song, and are known by the name of *Powee*.

21.
MALABAR THR.

Malabar Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 30.

THIS seems rather smaller than the last, and is greatly similar in the markings: the length seven inches. It chiefly differs in the head being of the same colour as the body, and not furnished with a crest. It is also called *Powee*, and kept in cages as the last. I have my doubts, whether it is a distinct species.

Reed Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 32. N° 28.
Junco, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p.

^{28.}
+ REED THR.

THE nest, as figured by *Sepp*, is composed of the tops of reeds, mixed with very fine fibres. The eggs are five in number, of a yellowish white, spotted with brown, and rather bigger than those of a *Sparrow*.

Chinese Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 35. N° 32.

^{33.}
+ CHINESE THR.

THIS, as well as the *Crying Thrush*, inhabits *India*. Called at *Bengal* the *Five Brothers*, being for the most part seen in small flocks of five together.

Blackbird, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 43. N° 46.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 345. I.
Turdus merula, *Faun. Arag.* p. 85.—*Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 17.

^{46.}
+ BLACKBIRD.

SOMETIMES heard singing before *Christmas*.

Ring Ouzel, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 46. N° 49.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 46. N° 49.
Turdus torquatus, *Faun. Arag.* p. 85.

^{49.}
+ RING OU-
ZEL.

THIS bird is met with in *Europe*, as high as *Lapmark*, but does not inhabit either *Russia* or *Siberia*. It is perhaps more common with us than is supposed, being frequently mistaken for the *Blackbird*. Is seldom met with, except in spring and autumn, when these birds are on their journey backwards and forwards to other places; at which times they may be seen in small flocks of five or six;

fix; and, when disturbed, fly out of a hedge, one by one, making a chattering noise, whereby the observing ornithologist will easily distinguish them from *Blackbirds*. One killed in *September* last had its craw full of *hawthorn berries*.

^{50.}
+WATER OU-
ZEL.

Water Ouzel, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 48. N° 50.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 332. B.
Sturnus cinclus, *Faun. Arag.* p. 84.—*Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 25.

FOUND in *Europe*, as high as *Feroe* and *Finmark* *; in the *Russian empire*, as far as *Kamtschatka*; in *Christiansoe* and *Norway*; also in *Jutland*; but only in the *winter season* †.

^{51.}
WHITE-TAIL-
ED THR.

White-tailed Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 49. N° 51. pl. 38.
Corvus totus niger et rectricibus basi albis, *Faun. Arag.* p. 72.

THIS species is found in *Aragonia*, in *Spain*.

^{52.}
ROSE-CO-
LOURED THR.

Rose coloured Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 50. N° 52.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 344. G.

EXTENDS to *India*. Sir *Joseph Banks* is in possession of one of this species, which was brought from *Bombay*.

^{53.}
BLUE THR.

Blue Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 51. N° 53.

THIS probably inhabits *India*, as I met with one, which appeared to me as the *female*, among the drawings of *Lady Impey*.

* *Arch. Zool.*

† *Brunnich.*

Shining.

T H R U S H.

143

Shining Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 50. N° 60. A.

60.
SHINING THR.
VAR. A.

THIS bird corresponds so very nearly with the *Blue and Green Daw* of *Edw.* pl. 320. that I have scarce a doubt of its being the same.

White-fronted Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 71. N° 91. A.

91.
WHITE-
FRONTED THR.
VAR. A.

THIS bird inhabits *New Zealand*, and is said to be very tame and familiar.

Yellow-crowned Thrush, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 74. N° 96.—*Brown Illustr.* p. 50. pl. 22.
Ceylonese Starling, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 11. N° 11.

96.
YELLOW-
CROWNED THR.

IHAVE the greatest reason to think that this and the *Ceylonese Starling* are one and the same species.

Turdus Africanus, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 29. t. 14.

123.
MARGINED
THR.

SIZE of a *Blackbird*. Bill yellow; point black: general colour of the plumage black: the fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, margined with rufous brown; towards the vent with white: the edge of the wings, and the legs, pale.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Africa*.

PLACE.

Hudsonian Thrush, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 204.
Lev. Mus.

124.
+ HUDSONIAN
THR.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill black: general colour of the plumage deep blueish ash: crown, nape, wing co-

DESCRIPTION.

11

verts,

verts, and primaries, more or less edged with pale chestnut: coverts of the tail of the same colour; the tail itself deep ash, rounded at the end: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*.—I was favoured with a specimen from the same place by Mr. *Hutchins*.

125.
NEW YORK
THR.

New York Thrush, *Arch. Zool.* N° 205.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of our *Blackbird*. Bill dusky, strong; length of it half an inch: head, neck, and breast, mottled with light rust-colour: and black: back very glossy, and the edges of the feathers ferruginous: from the bill, above and beneath each eye, extends to the hind part of the head a band of black: belly dusky: wings and tail black, glossed with green: tail rounded: legs black.

PLACE. Appears in the province of *New York* the latter end of *October*, in its way from its more northern breeding place.

126.
GINGI THR.
DESCRIPTION.

Le petit Martin de Gingi, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 194.

SIZE of a *Thrush*. Bill yellow: irides red: head black, and a little crested: from the base of the upper mandible a bare yellow space, which reaches beyond the eye: the neck, back, rump, and belly, are grey: wing coverts and second quills greenish; the greater ones have the base half pale rufous, from thence to the end black: the tail black, the ends rufous; this last colour deepest on the outer feathers: the under coverts pale rufous: legs yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits the coast of *Coromandel*.

BIGGER

BIGGER than the *English Blackbird*, but not unlike it: length eleven inches. Bill an inch and a half long, orange-colour, rather stouter than in the *Blackbird*, and a trifle more bent; the base beset with a few hairs: general colour of the plumage black: beneath the eye a white dot: wings brown: primaries black: belly and vent ash-colour: tail even at the end, two inches and a half long: legs and claws dull yellow.

Described from the drawings of Lady *Impey*; said to have come from *Persia*. It is ranked among the singing birds.

127.
PERSIAN THR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

BILL dusky: cheeks white: crown, hind parts of the neck, and back, brown, marked with curved black spots: lesser wing coverts black, chequered with white: outmost primary black; the rest of them rusty brown, tipped with ash: fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, white, barred with curved black marks: tail dusky: legs yellowish.

Inhabits *India*.—Lady *Impey*. It is called *Cowal*, from its note imitating that word. Gorges fruit till torpid, and, after a time, flings up the stones. The *Emperor* forbids his army to keep the field when this bird appears.

128.
DAUMA THR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill dusky: head, neck, breast, and belly, orange: back, wings, and tail, grey: vent white: on the lesser wing coverts a spot of the same: legs whitish.

Inhabits *India*.—Lady *Impey*.

129.
ORANGE-
HEADED THR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SUPPL.

U

SIZE

^{130.}
BLACK AND
SCARLET-THR.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Song-Thrush*: length eight inches and a half. Bill dusky black, a little bent at the tip: the head, neck, upper part of the back, lesser wing coverts, prime and second quills, and two middle tail feathers, black: the under parts of the body from the throat, the lower part of the back, the middle wing coverts, and the rest of the tail feathers, a rich deep scarlet: there are also three spots of the same near the tips of three of the second quills: the tail is rounded in shape: the legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*.—*Lady Impey*.

GENUS XXXII. CHATTERER.

10. Red-winged Ch.

Br. Mus.

^{10.}
RED-WINGED
CH.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is full the size of a *Lark* in the body: length seven inches and a half. Bill black, notched at the tip; the length, to the gape, three quarters of an inch; but the feathers come remarkably forward over the nostrils: the general colour of the plumage is blue black, with a gloss of polished steel: the lesser wing coverts of a most beautiful crimson; the lowest order of a reddish yellow: the tail is four inches long: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Africa*.

GENUS.

GENUS XXXIII. C O L Y.

N° 6. Green C. N° 7. Indian C.

SIZE of the *Redwing Thrush*: length more than twelve inches.
 Bill black: forehead, and edges of the eyelids, covered with black velvet-like feathers: whole plumage of a deep glossy green: quills and tail dusky; the last cuneiform, and seven inches and a quarter in length.

Inhabits *New Holland*.—Communicated by Mr. *Pennant*.

6.
 GREEN C.
 DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill black; base of both mandibles of a dull red: the lore, and a space round the eye, of the same colour: the crown of the head and hind part of the neck pale cinereous grey: forehead and chin yellow: sides, front of the neck, and all beneath, pale rufous, palest at the vent: back, wings, and tail, cinereous lead colour; the last greatly cuneiform in shape, and seven inches in length: legs red: claws black.

Inhabits *India*. From the drawings of Captain *Paterfon*.

7.
 INDIAN C.
 DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS XXXIV. GROSBEAK.

- N^o 86. Ash-headed Gr. N^o 88. Flamingo Gr.
87. Eastern Gr. 89. Totty Gr.

^{2.}
+ WHITE-
WINGED
CROSSBILL.

White-winged Crossbill, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 108. N^o 2.
Crossbill, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N^o 208.

MR. *Hutchins* informs me, that a *Crossbill*, which is most likely this sort, comes to *Hudson's Bay* in *March*; and in *May* builds a nest of grass, mud, and feathers, generally about half way up a *pine-tree*, and lays five white eggs, marked with yellowish spots. The young fly about the end of *June*. It stays till the end of *November*, after which it disappears; supposed to retire inland. It is known there by the name of *Afitckou Achafish*.

^{4.}
+ HAWFINCH.

Hawfinch, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 109. N^o 4.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 354. C.
Loxia coccothraustes, *Faun. Arag.* p. 85.—*Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 137.

IN *Sepp's* figure of the *nest* of this bird, it appears to be of a very loose texture, and carelessly made. It is placed on an *oak*. The eggs of a pale purple, spotted with brown.

^{5.}
+ PINE GR.

Pine Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 111. N^o 5.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N^o 209.

THIS species inhabits *North America*: not unfrequent at *Hudson's Bay* from *April* to *September*, frequenting the groves of *pin*es and *junipers*; makes a nest in the trees, in *May*, with sticks, lined

lined with feathers, at a small height from the ground. The eggs are four in number, and white. The young are hatched the middle of *June*. Though this bird, when adult, is beautiful in colour, the young brood for some time remain of a plain dull blue. The natives of the *Bay* call it *Wuscunitbow* *.

Mr. *Pennant* observes, that he has seen them in the *pine* forests, near *Invercauld*, in the county of *Aberdeen*, in *Scotland*, in the month of *August*; and therefore suspects that they breed there †.

Cape Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 113. N° 7.

+ CAPE GR.^{7.}

MR. *Sparrman*, in his voyage, after talking of being treated with a rare and delicate dish of *broiled Sparrows* (*Loxia capensis*, *Lin.* †) adds, that they do much damage to the *corn fields*; and that at the approach of summer, they always change their yellow for a blood-red hue.

Goldbacked Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 115. N° 9.

GOLD-BACKED^{9.}
GR.

MR. *Tunstall* informs me, that he has two or three times been in possession of this species, and in particular had once a *pair* of them together. The *female* was of a dark brown. The *cocks* changed twice in a year, and in winter were nearly of the colour of the *bens*. One of the *cocks* lived nine or ten years, and died not long since. Neither of them had what could be called a song.

* Mr. *Hutchins.* † *Arch. Zool.*

† *Voy.* i. p. 174.—Should not this rather be *Loxia orix*, *Lin.* which is of a beautiful red colour in summer, and of a plain ash-colour in the winter season?

13.
CARDINAL GR.

Cardinal Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 118. N° 13.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 210.

A Relation of Mr. *Tunstall's* had a pair of these birds, which built a nest in an *orange-tree* placed in the aviary, and laid eggs; but while the hen was sitting, an high wind blew down the nest, whereby the eggs were broke: young birds were found in them.

15.
MADAGASCAR
GR.

Madagascar Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 119. N° 15.

THIS beautiful species inhabits *India*: but in the drawings of *Lady Impey*, which ascertain the circumstance, the bill is white: the head, neck, back, breast, and belly, are of a full crimson: the greater part of the wings and tail brown. Whereas, in that described by *Briffon**, the middle of each feather of the back is dashed with brown, and a black mark between the bill and eye. It is known in *India* by the name of the *Common Totty*.

19.
PARADISE GR.

Paradise Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 122. N° 14.

MR. *Tunstall* has twice been successful in hatching young ones of this species in his aviary, each time bringing one to perfection. One of them lived a week, the other a fortnight; but they were forsaken by the mother at last; supposed to have happened from being too much disturbed. While the hen was sitting, if any one looked on her, it threw her into strange agitation, writhing herself into a form almost horrid, and seeming to

* Vol. iii. p. 112.

be falling into convulsions. The *cock* frequently sang, and would do it almost at command, but in so low a note, as scarce to be heard, except quite close to the cage.

Dominican Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 123. N^o 20.

20.
DOMINICAN
GR.

I With pleasure give way to the sentiments of my attentive friend Mr. *Tunstall*, when he informs me, that he has had both the *Dominican* and *Crested Grosbeak* in his possession, and is of opinion that they are separate species. Of the first, he has had several, some of which have lived many years, but never could ascertain the *cocks* from the *bens*; nor did any of them attempt to sing in the least. As to the *Crested* one, it seemed to differ both in manners and size, and is a much scarcer bird; never more than three known at the time he had his. It lived with him at least fourteen years, and appeared worn out with age, and died in the time of moult. It now and then called out, but never had what might be termed a *song*.

Java Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 129. N^o 29.

29.
+ JAVA GR.

I HAVE my suspicions, that the want of white on the cheeks is not the characteristic mark of the *female*, but is more probably the effect of immature age, as I met lately with a number of these in a cage just imported, wherein the usual white space on the cheeks was mottled brown and white, appearing as if in the change towards perfection. Mr. *Tunstall* has also observed a similar circumstance in a bird in his own collection.

Green.

^{36.}
GREEN GR.

Green Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 134. N° 36.
Loxia Chloris, *Brun.* N° 242, 243.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 86.—*Sepp Vog.* pl. in
p. 73.

IT has been said, and I believe upon pretty good authority, that
this bird has produced with the *Canary-Bird*.

^{47.}
MALACCA GR.

Malacca Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 141. Var. A.

INHABITS *India*: known there by the name of *Mungul*.

^{51.}
BULFINCH.

Bulfinch, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 143. N° 51.
Loxia pyrrhula, *Faun. Arag.* p. 86.—*Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 133.

BRUNNICH* mentions two varieties, the one larger than the
other.

Mr. *Tunstall* has several times attempted to breed these birds,
but did not succeed; the *cock*, for the most part, falling a victim
to the fury of his mate.

^{61.}
THICK-BILLED
GR.

Thick-billed Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 148. N° 61.

IN the *Leverian Museum* is a bird answering to this description,
with the addition of a beautiful crimson crown, indented on the
back part, not unlike that of the *Blue-backed Manakin* †.

* *Orn.* p. 67.

† *Syn.* vol. iv. p. 520.

Hamburg Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 149. N^o 64.

64.
HAMBURGH
GR.

FROM the information given me, concerning this bird, by Mr. *Tunstall*, I have good reason to suppose it nothing else than our *Mountain* or *Tree Finch*. The above gentleman, inquisitive to know what this bird really was, sent on purpose to a friend at *Hamburg* for a specimen; when, to his astonishment, the bird sent proved no other than the *Tree Sparrow*; nor could he learn that any other, more likely to prove the bird in question, which he meant to have, existed thereabouts; and, to say the truth, the descriptions of both agree greatly upon paper, however *Briffon* and *Albin* may have thought to the contrary.

Black-bellied Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 155. N^o 75.

75.
BLACK-BEL-
LIED GR.

I DO not recollect seeing this bird, except in Mr. *Tunstall's* collection. He informs me, that it lived with him for some time, and moulted twice in a year. In winter it was brown.

Asiatic Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 155. N^o 76.

76.
VAR. A.
ASIATIC GR.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill stout, a little bent; the colour reddish orange, with a dusky point: irides red: the whole of the head is black: the upper part of the neck, body, and lesser wing coverts, blueish ash-colour; beneath, ash-colour, but paler, inclining to orange under the wings: the greater wing coverts, quills, and tail, black; the last forked in shape; the prime quills, secondaries; and two of the middle tail feathers, tipped with white: legs red.

SUPPL.

X

Described

PLACE.

Described from some fine drawings done in *China*, in possession of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

77.
BROWN-
CHEEKED GR.

Brown-cheeked Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 155. N° 77.

WAS in the same collection with the last but one, for some time. It proved a very lively pretty bird, but was not observed to change the colour of the plumage at any season.

80.
FASCIATED
GR.

Fasciated Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 156. N° 80.

THE bird here mentioned was alive, in the possession of Mr. *Tunstall*, for a considerable time; after which he presented it to a friend. I never heard of a second specimen in any collection.

84.
DWARF GR.

Dwarf Grosbeak, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 158. N° 84.
Loxia minima, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 28. N° 13.
Lew. Mus.

THIS is a common bird both in *India* and *China*. I have observed the following differences:

One in the *Leverian Museum*, three inches and a half in length. The general colour olive brown: the under parts cinereous white: between the bill and eye yellowish, as is the edge of the wing: bill and legs black.

In a second, in Lady *Impey's* drawings, the body and tail are brown: rump, breast, and belly, white: bill dusky: legs very pale.

SIZE small. Bill blue: head and neck slaty ash-colour: back, wings, and tail, dusky; the last tipped with white: breast and belly dirty white: legs blue.

Inhabits *India*.—Lady *Impey*.

86.
ASH-HEADED
GR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE of the *Cowry Grosbeak*: length six inches. Bill dusky, short, and stout, as in the *Bulfinch*: head, neck, and back, red brown; beneath, from the breast, white, undulated with dusky: vent yellowish: tail pale reddish ash-colour: legs dusky.

I met with this among some drawings from the *East*, in the collection of Mrs. *Wheeler*; but whether inhabiting *India* or *China*, it was not certain.

87.
EASTERN GR.
DESCRIPTION:

PLACE.

Loxia Flamengo, Sparmm. Mus. Carl. pl. 17.

BILL reddish, surrounded at the base with feathers tipped with black: forehead and space round the eyes white: the rest of the head above fine *rose-colour*: sides of the head and neck the same, but deeper: fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, pale *rose-colour*: the third and fourth quills black: the tips of the lower order of wing coverts dusky, forming a bar of the same on the wing: on the rump a spot of black: the upper surface of the tail pale foot-colour: the rest of the body, viz. back, thighs, under part of the tail, and the rest of the wing, white: legs sanguineous.

This is said to be of the size and stature of the *Bulfinch*, and the probability of its being a variety of that bird is likewise hinted:

X 2

but

88.
FLAMINGO
GR.
DESCRIPTION.

but as the figure in the plate is of the natural size, and measures very little short of eight inches in length, it can scarcely be a variety of the *Bulfinch*, which does not measure six. This specimen was caught at *Upsal*, in *Sweden*, alive, and was kept a whole year in a cage, but did not alter the colour during the time of its confinement.

89.
TOTTY GR.
DESCRIPTION.

Loxia totta, *Sparm. Mus. Carl.* pl. 13.

LENGTH four inches. Bill nearly white: forehead greenish-brown: the crown of the head, hind part of the neck, space between the shoulders, and upper wing coverts, testaceous brown: the under parts of the body brownish white: the quills and tail black, and all the feathers of both tipped with white; the tail a trifle forked at the end: shins yellowish: feet black.

PLACE.

Found in the *Hottentots country*, in the neighbourhood of the *Cape of Good Hope*. It is met with also in *India*; as I find it, with very little difference, among the drawings of *Lady Impey*. It is known in the last place by the name of *Totty*.

GENUS

GENUS XXXV. BUNTING.

N° 64. Maelby B.

N° 65. Gaur B.

Snow Bunting, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 161. N° 1.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 222.1.
+ SNOW B.

THIS is known at *Hudson's Bay* by the name *Wapatbecu-
fsh.*

Ortolan Bunting, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 166. N° 5.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 367. D.
Emberiza hortulana, *Brun.* p. 68.—*Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 145.5.
ORTOLAN B.

THE nest, as figured by *Sepp*, is composed of dry bents, mixed
with leaves. The eggs are of a very pale purple, dashed with
minute dusky specks.

Yellow Bunting, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 170. N° 7.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 367. C.
Emberiza citrinella, *Brun.* N° 249, 250.—*Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 115.—*Faun.*
Arag. p. 86.7.
+ YELLOW B.

THIS species is found as far north as *Sondmor*; in *Russia*, and
the west of *Siberia*; but none in the wilds of the *East*.

Reed Bunting, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 173. N° 9.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 368. E.
Emberiza schæniclus, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 8.9.
+ REED B.

THIS is common in the south of *Russia* and *Siberia*. I should
suppose that it varies the method of placing the nest: it is
usually

usually fastened to four *reeds*; but in *Sepp's* plate it is in the fork of a tree near the ground.

37.
BLACK-
THROATED B.

Black-throated Bunting, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 197, N^o 37. pl. 44.—*Arch. Zool.*
N^o 228. pl. 17.

A Bird was described to me by Mr. *Hutchins*, very similar to this, if not the same. The length seven inches and a half; breadth thirteen and a half; weight from ten drams to thirteen and a half, Troy. Bill black: forehead yellowish, passing over the eye in a streak: between the bill and eye black, passing beneath the eye, and ending in a patch below the ear: above the forehead a black crescent, the horns turning backwards: crown and upper parts of the plumage brown: quills tipped with white: tail coverts reddish brown: the two middle tail feathers brown; the three next on each side black, edged with pale brown at the tip; the next white on the outer web; and the outer one white, both the outer web and tip: the throat is yellow, with a triangular mark of black in the middle: belly and vent blueish white: legs black.

PLACE.

This frequents *Hudson's Bay*, where it is called *Outatapaseu*. Its note at all times merely a *chirp*. It builds there, making the nest on the ground; and lays four or five white eggs, spotted with black. It appears at times in small flocks, often accompanying the *Geese*; and at other times seen with the *Snow Buntings*.

White.

White-crowned Bunting, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 200. N° 44.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 221.

THIS bird is called at *Hudson's Bay* by the name of *Cusabata-shibb*. It has a melodious song when perched, but in flight it is silent*.

44.
WHITE-
CROWNED B.

Black-crowned Bunting, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 202. N° 49.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 230.

IN *Cook's* last voyage †, I find an observation concerning this bird, viz. that the *male* was black on the upper part of the breast: that the *female* had also black on the breast, but no spot of yellow on the crown.

49.
BLACK-
CROWNED B.

Cinereous Bunting, Var. *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 204. N° 5.—*Arch. Zool.* N° 233.

THE bill in this bird is yellow: head, back, and wings, rust-coloured, each feather deeply and elegantly edged with pale grey: some of the greater coverts edged with paler rust; primaries and tertials with white: throat, breast, and sides, white, fully spotted with rust: middle of the belly white: middle feathers of the tail brown; exterior white, each feather truncated obliquely.

Inhabits *New York*.

51.
VAR. V.
CINEREOUS B.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Painted Bunting, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 206. N° 54.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 226.

IHAVE hitherto doubted that this bird had bred in *England*; but Mr. *Tunstall* assures me to the contrary. Two pairs have

54.
PAINTED B.

* Mr. *Hutchins*.

† Vol. ii. p. 379.

made

made nests and laid eggs in the orange-trees, in a menagery of a relation of his, at *Holdernefs*, in *Yorkshire*; but in this instance the young were not hatched. The above gentleman has kept many, but seems to think that they gain their full plumage sooner than the third year.

64.
MAELBY B.
DESCRIPTION.

Emberiza maelbyensis, *Sparv. Mus. Carl.* N° 21.

SIZE of a *Yellowhammer*. Bill and legs pale rufous: the eyelids, spot between the bill and eye, the chin, upper part of the throat, and sides of the neck and vent, dusky white: forehead, crown, lower part of the neck before, and upper part of the breast, blueish ash-colour: lower part of the breast, belly, and thighs, ferruginous: back ferruginous, marked with acute black spots: wing coverts black, edged with ferruginous: under wing coverts brimstone: quills dusky, with pale ferruginous margins: tail feathers ten in number, black; the four outer ones, half way from the tips, white, the outer margins black.

The above was met with in *Sweden*, at *Maelby*, a seat of Count *Carlson*, in *Sodermanland* *.

65.
GAUR B.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE small: length four inches and a half. Bill pale rose-colour: head, neck, back, breast, and belly, cinereous, palest beneath: wings and tail brown, with paler edges: legs pale blue.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *East Indies*, and is called *Gaur*.—*Lady Impey*.

* I have my doubts whether this is not related to our *Pine Bunting*, *Synopsis*, vol. iii. p. 203. N° 50. being a female, or young bird, of that species.

GENUS XXXVI. T A N A G E R.

N° 45. Capital T.

Olive Tanager, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 218. N° 4.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 237.
Lev. Mus.

^{4.}
OLIVE T.
VAR. A.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black : upper parts of the olive green : beneath, as far as the upper part of the belly, of a fine yellow : lower belly and vent white : from the bill, passing over the eye, a streak of white ; and a second in the direction of the lower jaw : tail longish, and even at the end : legs black.

The native place of the above is uncertain ; but I suspect it to be a mere variety of the *Olive Tanager*.

Chinese Tanager, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 229. N° 23.
Chinese Finch, *Gen. Syn.* p. 277 ?

^{23.}
CHINESE T.

IMUCH suspect that the bird described by this name is no other than the *female* of my *Chinese Finch* ; but as the bill in Colonel *Davies's* specimen seems to be that of a *Tanager*, I should think it better to range what is said in both places under this genus.

Rufous-throated Tanager, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 241. N° 37.
Fringilla rufo-barbata, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 11. N° 8.

^{37.}
RUFOUS-
THROATED T.

THE general colour of this bird is glossy black, with the chin rufous : space between the bill and eye deep black.

DESCRIPTION.

SUPL.

Y

This

PLACE.

This is said to be found in plenty at *Martinico*, and others of the *Caribbee* islands, and to feed on seeds, grass, fruits, and insects. I have not a doubt of its being the same with my *Rufous-throated Tanager*, though the size is not mentioned.

^{45.}
CAPITAL T.
PL. CXII.
DESCRIPTION.

Lev. Mus.

LENGTH five inches. Bill stout, and of a dusky flesh-colour: the head, throat, and all the fore part of the neck, as far as the breast, black: the upper half of the neck behind, the sides of it, and all the under parts, of a fine yellow, inclining to orange on the breast: the rest of the bird pale olive-green: wings and tail darker, edged with yellow: legs flesh-colour.

I met with this among the drawings of Sir *Ashton Lever*. Native place uncertain.

GENUS

PI. CXIL.



Capital Tanager



GENUS XXXVII. F I N C H.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| N° 97. Yellow-throated F. | N° 101. Oker F. |
| 98. Lovely F. | 102. Testaceous F. |
| 99. Carthagera F. | 103. Rusty-coloured F. |
| 100. Imperial F. | 104. Nootka F. |

House Sparrow, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 248. N° 1.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 382. G.
Fringilla domestica, *Brun.* N° 264, 265.—*Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 77.—*Faun.*
Arag. p. 87.

1.
 † HOUSE
 SPARROW.

BBLACK Sparrows are not uncommon, but all which I have seen have been of a dull colour. Mr. *Tunstall* mentions one which came under his inspection, which was of as deep and glossy a black as that of a *Crow*. Mr. *Sparrman*, in his account of the *Carlsonian Museum*, describes a *Finch* * which was wholly white, the bill and legs not excepted. This was probably a white *House Sparrow*, though he says that the bill was somewhat larger in proportion.

Tree Finch, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 252. N° 2.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 246.
Fringilla montana, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 79.

2.
 † TREE FINCH.

THE nest in the above author is placed in the hollow of a tree, composed of bents, mixed with a few feathers. The eggs five in number, of a pale brown, marked with spots of deep brown.

* N° 20.

Y 2

Mr.

PLACE.

Mr. *Hutchins* informs me, that this bird, or one greatly similar, comes into *Hudson's Bay* in *April*, and departs in *September*. Is called by the *Nepetherway Indians*, *Nepin apetbasib*. He thinks it not unlikely, that my *Mountain Finch*, N° 16 *, may be the same species. His bird differs somewhat in the placing, as well as the construction, of the nest; for it is made on the ground among the *grass*, and composed of *mud* without, and *straw* within, lined with soft *hair* or *down*. The *eggs* are the same in number and colour.

^{3.}
BLACK-
FACED F.

Black-faced Finch, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 253. N° 3.—*Arz. Zool.* ii. N° 255.

THE circumstance of the second figure, in *Pl. Enl.* 181, being *female* to the other in the same plate, seems to be doubted by Mr. *Pennant* †.

PLACE.

The supposed *female* is certainly found in *Carolina*; the other probably only inhabits *Cayenne*. I am the less capable of judging, as neither of the birds in question has come under my inspection.

^{4.}
RING SPAR-
ROW.

Ring Sparrow, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 254. N° 4.

MR. *Tunstall* informs me, that he had these birds living for some time, but never could find that they had any cry or note. The ring on the breasts of some was much brighter than in others, and probably such were the *male* birds.

* See observations on the above bird in *Arz. Zool.* vol. ii. p. 373.

† *Arz. Zool.*

Chaffinch,

Chaffinch, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 257. N° 10.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 381. F.
Fringilla caelebs, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 141.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 87.

10.
 +CHAFFINCH.

THE *Chaffinch* is sometimes seen with *coal-black* legs, such an one being shot near *London**. Called by some, in the north of *England*, *White Linnet* and *Flax-Finch*; by others, *Spink* †, from its cry.

Glossy Finch, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 267. N° 21. Var. A.
Fringilla Æthiops, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 10. N° 7.

21.
 VAR. A.
 GLOSSY F.
 DESCRIPTION.

SIZE and shape of a *Chaffinch*. The irides of a rufous colour: the whole plumage, without exception, of a deep black.

This is found in the woods of *Cartbagena*. Its note very weak; and to produce it, requires great exertion, as the head feathers, during the time of singing, as well as those of the neck, appear erect. It feeds on fruits and seeds, is easily tamed, and when in a cage will eat bread.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Cowpen Finch, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 269. N° 24.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 241.

24.
 COWPEN F.
 DESCRIPTION.
 MALE.

THE description in the *Arctic Zoology* says, that the *male* has the head and neck dusky brown: back, wings, body, and tail, fine black, glossed with green and blue.

The *female* deep brown: breast and belly light cinereous brown: chin white: wings and tail dusky, edged with brown.

FEMALE.

This species arrives at *New York* in *May*; lays five eggs in *June*, and migrates southward in *August*.

PLACE.

* *Mr. Tunstall.* † Can this be corrupted from the word *Pinçon*? Id.
 White-

^{32.}
WHITE-
THROATED F.

White-throated Finch, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 272. N° 32.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 248.

THIS species has been seen in small flocks at *New York* in *January*, and is met with in summer in *Newfoundland*. Some of them have the orange spot at the base of the bill very obscure, and want the white spot on the chin; from which circumstance such may be supposed to be *females* *.

^{57.}
+ AMERICAN
GOLDFINCH.

American Goldfinch, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 288. N° 57.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 242.

THESSE birds are mostly called *York Yellows*, as coming mostly from the neighbourhood of *New York*.

Mr. *Tunstall* assures me, that having kept several of them, both *male* and *female* constantly lost their yellow in the winter season, and became exactly of the colour of my var. B. of the *Siskin* †, and as constantly recovered their original plumage in the spring.

^{58.}
+ SISKIN.

Siskin, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 289. N° 58.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 383. I.
Fringilla spinus, *Sepp Veg.* pl. in p. 135.

THE above author has delineated the nest in the same plate with the bird. It is placed in the fork of a tree, composed of dry bents mixed with leaves, and lined within with feathers of various colours, and very full of them. The eggs are three in number, of a longish form, and of a dull white.

* *Arch. Zool.*

† iii. p. 291. *Le Tarin de la Nouvelle York*, *Buf. Ois.* iv. p. 231.—*Pl. Enl.* 292. f. 1, 2.

Lepid Finch, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 299. N° 67.
Fringilla lepida, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 7. N° 5. pl. 2.

67.
 LEPID F.

IN *Jacquin's* figure of the bird, the plumage inclines much to green: the under parts from the breast, and one or more of the outer tail feathers, white. It has also the fulvous streak above, but not beneath the eye: the chin is fulvous, surrounded by dusky black, and the breast of the same colour. The total length scarcely four inches.

Greater Redpole, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 304.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 261.
Fringilla cannabina, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 157.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 87.

74.
 + GREATER:
 REDPOLE.

THE nest appears in *Sepp's* work. It is placed on the ground, composed of fibres of roots mixed with dry bents, and a little portion of moss, in texture pretty compact. The eggs are three in number, of a blueish white, a little mottled with yellow, and speckled with brown.

Lesser Redpole, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 305. N° 75.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 262.

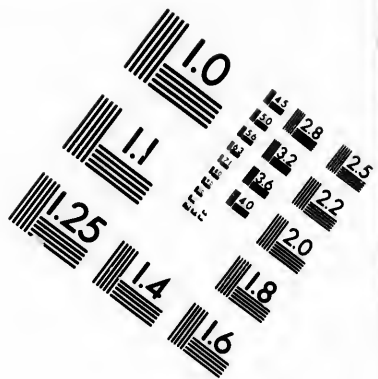
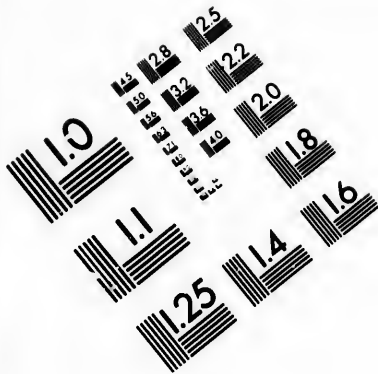
75.
 + LESSER:
 REDPOLE.

MR. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, informs me, that this species comes over, the beginning of *November*, in great numbers, along the coast of *Kent*; and at their first arrival are either so fatigued or familiar, that the children about *Deal* and *Thanet* catch them with their hands*.

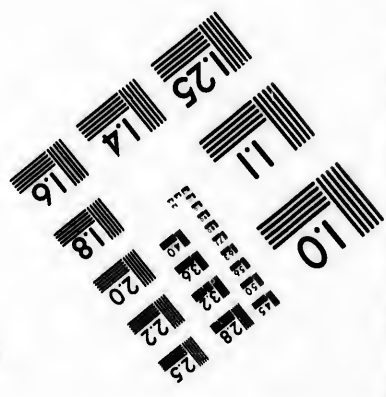
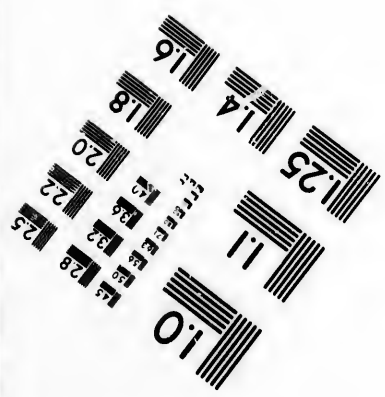
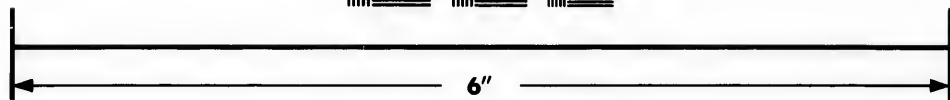
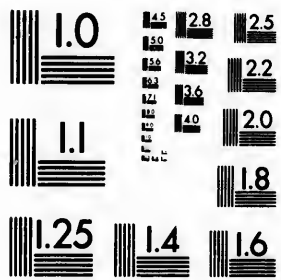
* At this time, the wind being strong at *south-east*, come over *Woodcocks*, *Geese*, and other *wild fowl*.—*Mr. B.*

Amaduvade





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
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1.8 3.2
2.2 3.6
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3.0 4.5
3.6 5.0
4.5 6.0
5.6 8.0
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82.
 † AMADU-
 VADE F.

Amaduvade Finch, *Gen. Syn.* iii, p. 311, N° 82.

IN some drawings from *India*, I observe two of these birds, the one marked as usual, the other olive; and, I make no doubt, designed for different sexes. Mr. *Tunstall* informs me, that he has kept them often, and observed that they became more spotted, in proportion to their age; and that one in particular, which seemed as it were powdered with white, when first in his possession, had scarce any white spots about it.

97.
 YELLOW-
 THROATED F.
 DESCRIPTION.

Yellow-throated Finch, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 249.

BILL and legs blueish grey: head and upper parts of the body cinereous: primaries dusky, edged with pale brown: chin white: on the throat a pale yellow spot: belly dirty white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York*.

98.
 LOVELY F.
 DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Siskin*. Bill red: general colour of the plumage green: chin and fore part of the neck inclining to yellow: belly and vent elegantly barred with black and white: tail dusky black: legs pale red.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*. I met with the above among the drawings of *Lady Impey*; as also in some others, in possession of Mrs. *Wheeler*. I have my suspicions that it is either a young bird, or a female of the *Beautiful Finch* *, as it differs very little therefrom in colour, except in the forehead and throat, which are not red, as in that

* Vol. iii. p. 266.

bird:

bird : yet, as it is much smaller in size, and the rump and tail not chestnut, it may possibly be a distinct species.

Fringilla Carthaginiensis, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 8. N^o 5-

99.
CARTHAGENA
F.

SIZE a trifle bigger than a *Canary-Bird*. Bill pale brown : general colour of the plumage cinereous, spotted with brown and yellow : legs the colour of the bill.

DESCRIPTION.

This is found in the woods of *Carthageria*, in *South America*, and has a note not unlike that of a *Chaffinch*. Feeds on seeds.

PLACE.

100.
IMPERIAL F.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Amadwade Finch* : length three inches and a half. Bill dusky red : crown, and all the under parts of the body, yellow ; the upper parts pale ferruginous rose-colour : quills and tail dusky ; the last short : legs pale dusky red.

Inhabits *China*.—Described from some drawings in possession of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

PLACE.

Fringilla albo-ocracea, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 19. N^o 14. t. 5.

101.
OKER F.

SIZE of a *Chaffinch*. The bill and legs yellow : general colour of the plumage white, except the head, fore part of the neck, breast, and wing coverts, which are more or less of the colour of *yellow oker*.

DESCRIPTION.

This was described from a living specimen in an aviary, said to have been caught in *Austria*. It seems to me rather a *variety* of some of the *Finch* tribe, than a distinct species.

PLACE.

SUPPL.

Z

Fringilla

^{102.}
TESTACEOUS
F.

Fringilla testacea, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 27. N^o 21. t. 12.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill pale red : irides black : head, neck, and back, ferruginous, mottled with black : breast and belly the same, but paler : wings and tail brown : legs flesh-colour.

PLACE.

Brought from *Portugal* to *Vienna*.

^{103.}
RUSTY-COL-
LARED F.

SIZE uncertain. General colour brown, with a ferruginous collar.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Terra del Fuego*.

^{104.}
NOOTKA F.
PLACE.

SIZE uncertain. General colour black, with a white bill. Inhabits *Nootka Sound*, where it is called *Mamat* *.

* *Cook's Last Voy. App.*

GENUS

GENUS XXXVIII. FLYCATCHER.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| N° 79. Phœbe Fl. | N° 84. Society Fl. |
| 80. Golden-throat Fl. | 85. White-fronted Fl. |
| 81. Nitid Fl. | 86. Passerine Fl. |
| 82. Lesser Crested Fl. | 87. African Fl. |
| 83. Hanging Fl. | |

Bourbon Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 330. N° 7.

^{7.}
BOURBON FL.

THE head of the *female* is ash-coloured*.

Flammeous Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 338. N° 26.
Br. Mus.

^{26.}
FLAMMEOUS
FL.

A FINE specimen of the *male* is in the possession of Sir *Joseph Banks*. The length six inches. The bill black, with a slight notch near the tip: the plumage on the upper parts black: rump and upper tail coverts a fine glowing orange: chin, throat, and sides of the head, beneath the eye, black: from the breast to the legs orange: vent yellowish white: thighs black: tail very cuneiform in shape; the two middle feathers three inches in length; the outer one but an inch and a half; colour black; the ends of all, except the four middle feathers, more or less orange-coloured: legs black.

DESCRIPTION.

* *Briffon.*

Z 2.

Black.

28.
BLACK FL.
VAR.
DESCRIPTION.

Black Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 338. N° 28.

SIZE and shape of the *Goldfinch*. Bill black, with whitish edges: head, neck, breast, belly, and tail, black: wings the same, marked with a single white spot in the middle: the ends of the greater coverts ferruginous: some of the prime quills and secondaries edged with yellow: legs black.

PLACE. Inhabits *India*. Called *Grey Peedaw*.—Lady *Impey*.

30.
AZURE FL.

Azure Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 339. N° 20.

I Observe one of these figured among Mr. *Middleton's India* drawings. The general colour *indigo* blue. The bill very hooked at the point, and the base beset with long hairs, some of them reaching beyond the tip: irides yellow, surrounded with black: the top of the head mottled with black: on the lower part of the neck a narrow black crescent: belly white.

PLACE. This is not uncommon about *Calcutta* and other parts of *India*; and feeds on *flies*.

44.
PARADISE FL.

Paradise Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 345. N° 44. and Var.

I HAVE twice met with this bird in drawings done in *India*; in which the *cinnamon-coloured* one was expressed as the *female* of the *white* one. The name given to them was *Shawbul*, which means the *King of Singing Birds*, as the bird is said to have a most delightful note*.

* Lady *Impey*.

Cayenne Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 355. N° 58.
 Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, *Gen. Syn.* iii. p. 359. N° 65.

78.
 CAYENNE FL.

PLEASE to make these two only one species.

Dusky Flycatcher, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 275.

79.
 PHOEBE FL.
 DESCRIPTION.

HEAD dusky: back of a dull cinereous olive: quills and secondaries dusky; the last edged with white: breast pale ash-colour: belly whitish yellow: tail dusky; exterior web of the outer feather white: legs black.

Sent from *New York*, by the name of small or common *Phœby Bird*, or *Bee-Eater*. Appears the latter end of *March*, or beginning of *April*. Lays five small white eggs. Disappears in *August*. Eats *bees*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Golden-throat Flycatcher, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 276.

80.
 GOLDEN-THROAT FL.
 DESCRIPTION.

CROWN of the head, upper part of the neck and body olive: throat and ridge of the wing of a very rich yellow: breast and belly white, tinged with yellow: primaries and tail bright olive green.

Inhabits *New York*.

PLACE.

SIZE small. Bill black: plumage pale green: coverts edged with white: quills and tail dusky, with yellowish edges: legs black.

Inhabits *China*.—Mrs. *Wheeler*.

81.
 NITID FL.
 DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Lesser

82.
LESSER
CRESTED FL.

Lesser Crested Flycatcher, *Art. Zool.* ii. N^o 268.

DESCRIPTION.

BACK part of the head crested: head, neck, and back, of a dirty light cinereous green: breast and belly whitish, tinged with yellow: wings and tail dusky: coverts crossed with two bars of white: secondaries edged with white: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Nova Scotia*.—In the collection of Colonel *Davies*.

83.
HANGING FL.

Green Flycatcher, *Art. Zool.* ii. N^o 274.

DESCRIPTION.

HEAD cinereous green: on each side of the bill a yellow spot: back and wing coverts pale green; across the last two white bars: primaries and tail dusky, edged with green: throat pale ash-colour: middle of the belly white: sides of a fine yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York*, and is a scarce species. Comes in *May*; breeds, and retires in *August*. Was sent to *England* by the name of *Small Green Hanging Bird*.

84.
SOCIETY FL.

Muscicapa nigra, *Sparr. Mus. Carl.* pl. 23.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH six inches. Bill nearly an inch, stout at the base, and a trifle curved towards the point; the base beset with bristles. The whole bird is black; but the bill, head, space between the shoulders, and legs, are of a much deeper colour than the rest. The wings reach one third on the tail.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Otaheite*, and other islands contiguous thereto. I find one similar to this among the papers of Sir *Joseph Banks*, recorded by Mr. *Anderson*. His bird has a lead-coloured bill, and the back
and

and wing coverts inclining to brown; otherwise it is black. Also a second is there mentioned, supposed to be the *female*; the whole of the plumage of which is of an uniform black brown.

Muscicapa albifrons, Sparrm. Mus. Carlf. N^o 24.

LENGTH five inches and three quarters. Bill black, slender, a trifle curved at the point, and a few hairs at the base: forehead dusky white: hind head, nape, shoulders, wing coverts, and second quills, sooty black: prime quills brown, edged with ferruginous: fore part of the neck and breast dusky white; the shafts of the feathers brown: belly pale ferruginous: tail two inches in length; all the feathers of an uniform black: legs black.

Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*. Is greatly similar to the *Coldfusch*; but differs in wanting the white on the wings, and the tail feathers being all of one colour.

SIZE uncertain. Colour of the plumage on the upper parts of the body dusky black; beneath whitish: tail black.

Inhabits the island of *Tanna*.—Described from drawings in the possession of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

Muscicapa ochracea, Sparrm. Mus. Carlf. pl. 22.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill pale: head and back brownish: neck and breast ferruginous ash-colour; the feathers narrow, and sharp at the ends: the region of the ears

9

covered

85.
WHITE-
FRONTED FL.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

86.
PASSERINE FL.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

87.
AFRICAN FL.
DESCRIPTION.

covered with a tuft of longish narrow feathers : belly the colour of rusty oker : quills, wing coverts, and tail, black at the tips and inner sides ; the outer edge white : tail the length of the body : legs black : claws yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Cape of Good Hope*. It seems much to resemble the *Ash-coloured Flycatcher*.

GENUS XXXIX. L A R K.

Black Lark, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 380. N° 13.
 Tanagra Sibirica, *Sparrm. Mus. Carlsc.* N° 19.

^{13.}
 BLACK LARK.

THIS I apprehend to be the same with my *Black Lark*; and have some reason to think that the *Mutable Lark** is a variety, and not a distinct species, of the first named.

Calandre Lark, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 382. N° 15.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 280.—
Faun. Arag. p. 84.

^{15.}
 CALANDRE L.

THIS bird inhabits *India*, if not *China* also; in respect to the first, the drawings of *Lady Impey* affirm it. We have also seen it represented in other drawings, which were said to have come from the last-named place.

* Vol. iv. p. 381. N° 14.

GENUS XL. W A G T A I L.

1.
WHITE W.White Wagtail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 395. N° 1.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 396. E.
Motacilla alba, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 119.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 88.

THIS is found as high as *Iceland*, the *Feroe* isles, and *Drontheim*; is also common in *Russia*, *Siberia*, and *Kamtschatka*, but does not extend to the more northern regions.

This bird, as well as the following species, also inhabits *India*; a drawing of both birds being in the collection of *Lady Impey*, done on the spot.

4.
GREY W.Grey Wagtail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 398. N° 4.
Motacilla boarula, *Faun. Arag.* p. 89.

THIS species, I have reason to think, is not seen in the *south* of *England* in the summer season; nor have I been able to ascertain its breeding-place nearer than *Cumberland*, which *Dr. Heysham* assures me it does every year, making its first appearance there about *April*. He has never met with the nest, but has shot the young ones in *June* more than once, and thinks that it departs southward in *October*, about the time it appears with us in *Kent*; for I do not recollect ever seeing it before the 8th or 9th of that *month*.—*Mr. Jackson* informs me, that it breeds in *Ireland*.

Yellow

Yellow Wagtail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 400. N° 6.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 396. F.
Motacilla flava, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 103.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 88.

6.
 YELLOW W.

IN *Sepp's* plate the eggs are white, mottled with red brown spots. Is said to inhabit *Sweden*, but not higher. Common in all parts of *Russia*, *Siberia*, and even *Kamtschatka*.

GENUS XLI. WARBLER.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| N° 150. Awatcha W. | N° 154. Equinoctial W. |
| 151. Reed Wren. | 155. Black-necked W. |
| 152. Lesser White Throat. | 156. Plumbeous W. |
| 153. Van-Diemen's W. | |

1.
NIGHTINGALE

Nightingale, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 408. N° 1.—*Arch. Zool.* p. 416. A.
Motacilla lusciniæ, *Brun.* N° 270.—*Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 123.—*Faun. Arrog.*
 p. 88.

NEITHER this bird, nor the *Blackcap*, inhabit *Ireland*; nor is the *Redstart* known to be there for certain*.

21.
SEDGE W.

Sedge Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 430. N° 21.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 419. M.
Junco minor, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 99?

THE bird figured in this author is so much like the *Sedge Warbler*, that I think them one and the same species. The nest is smaller than that of the *Reed Wren* of Mr. *Lightfoot*; but composed of much the same materials, though less deep. It is not tied to the reeds in the manner of that of the *Reed Wren*, but the whole of the sides of the nest envelops the reed which supports it. The eggs are three in number, of a pale yellowish brown.

In the same author I find a bird, by the name of *Arundinacea minima*, but no reference to any author. The nest of this is

* Mr. *Jackson*.

fastened

W A R B L E R.

181

fastened round three forks of branches; is of a downy texture. The eggs five in number, like those of the *Junco minor*, but speckled with minuter brown spots.

Dartford Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 435. N^o 27.

^{27.}
DARTFORD W.

I AM informed by an intelligent observer of *English* birds *, that he has never met with this species in the neighbourhood of *London*, except in *winter*; and that it disappears before the end of *April*. Should this be the general fact, I can by no means reconcile the circumstance of its breeding in *France* †, as all migratory birds go northward to breed, not to a warmer climate; and should rather suppose, that if it does not quit *England* in summer, it will hereafter be found in the northern parts of it, as has been observed in respect to the *Grey Wagtail*.

Long-legged Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 465. N^o 74.

^{74.}
LONG-LEG-
GED W.

THIS species varies: sometimes the colour is brown instead of green. As to size, it must be extremely minute, as one weighed by Mr. *Anderson* equalled no more than 120 grains ‡.

^{74.}
VAR. A.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE very small: length three inches. Bill and legs yellowish: general colour brownish: the under parts of the body dusky white.

Inhabits *Van Diemen's* land. Supposed to be a variety of the *Long-legged*.

PLACE.

* Mr. *Green*. † *Hist. des Ois.* vol. v. p. 158. ‡ MS. at Sir *Jof. Banks's*.

Wheat-

^{75.}
WHEAT-EAR.

Wheat-ear, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 465. N^o 75.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 420. P.
Motacilla oenanthe, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 163.

THIS is met with at the *Cape of Good Hope* *. The birds which we see in our quarters are probably on their passage to the parts where they breed. Are first met with on our downs and commons in small numbers, about the middle of *April*; and after staying a fortnight or more, depart elsewhere, and are not seen again till their return in *August*. I cannot say that I have observed them in the same places on their return more than once or twice in my life, though I have remarked them every year at their coming; but Mr. *Boys* informs me, that he has seen them in plenty about *Sandwich*, on the 10th of *August*. I have been told, that when they breed in the *rabbit burrows*, a circumstance not unfrequent, the nest is placed so far therein, as scarcely to be within the reach of a man's arm †.

^{87.}
CEYLON W.

Ceylon Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 474. N^o 87.
Green Indian Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 474. N^o 90.

IAM informed that these two birds differ only in sex.

^{104.}
YELLOW-
RUMPED W.
VAR.
DESCRIPTION.

Yellow-rumped Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 481. N^o 104.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N^o 286.

ABIRD similar to this, if not the same, is seen in summer at *Hudson's Bay*. Length five inches; breadth six inches and a

• Mr. *Pennant*.

† Mr. *Green*.

half;

half; weight five drams. Irides blue; orbits white: lore and ears black: on each side of the head a streak of white: throat and belly light yellow: breast and thighs streaked longitudinally black and yellow: vent white: back black, streaked with dull green: scapulars green and dove-colour: lesser wing coverts grey; greater white, longitudinally streaked with black: quills black, edged with grey: tail coverts yellow, tipped with black nearest the tail: tail feathers black, edged with white; all the feathers, except the two middle ones, marked with a large spot of white on the inner web: legs black.

This comes into *Hudson's Bay* in summer; builds in the willows a nest composed of grass and feathers; lays four eggs; the young hatched in *July*; feeds on flies; cries against rain, or at least has a shrill song, which it lengthens out considerably against rain; from which circumstance the natives give it the name of *Kimmewan apaykuteshish**.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Yellow-poll Warbler, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 515. N° 148.

148.
YELLOW-POLL
W.

MR. *Pennant* supposes the two birds, described under this title, to be distinct species; and mentions the second under the title of *Olive Warbler* †. Mr. *Hutchins* informs me, that the *Yellow-Poll* comes into *Hudson's Bay* in *June*, and that the irides are blue. It is seen chiefly among the willows in woods, and is perpetually flying from tree to tree, and makes a soft noise. The nest seems well put together, and composed of moss, grass, hair, and feathers, interwoven: sometimes placed at a small height up

* Mr. *Hutchins*.

† *Arch. Zool.* N° 307.

a tree,

a tree, at other times near the bottom. It lays from three to five white eggs, marked with rusty-coloured spots. Is called at *Hudson's Bay*, *Sowow petbayfish*.

150.
AWATCHA W.

Awatcha Warbler, *Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 422. T.

DESCRIPTION.

THE crown of this bird, the upper part of the neck and body, are deep brown: primaries edged with white: lower part of the five outmost feathers of the tail deep orange, ends brown; the two middle feathers wholly brown: throat and breast white; the sides of the first, and all the last, spotted with black: from the upper mandible to each eye an oblique white line: sides pale rust-colour: middle of the belly white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Kamtshatka*.

151.
+REED WREN.

Motacilla arundinacea, *Phil. Transf.* vol. lxxv. p. 8. pl. 17

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Willow Wren*: weight seven pennyweights nine grains. Length of the male seven inches and a half; of the female, six and three quarters. Bill half an inch, of a dark horn-colour; the under mandible flesh-colour; inside of the mouth orange: irides olive brown: eyelashes dirty white: from the bill to the eye a broad streak of tawny white: the general colour of the plumage greenish olive brown: quills and tail brown, with paler edges; the last somewhat cuneiform in shape: the chin white; the rest of the under part tawny white; base of all the feathers black: the legs are of a light olive: soles of the feet bright greenish yellow. The *male* and *female* much alike.

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Pl. CXIII.



Lepus White-Throat.

The nest is composed externally of dry stalks of grass, lined for the most part with the flowery tufts of the common reed; but sometimes with small dead grasses, and a few black horse-hairs to cover them. The nest is usually suspended, or fastened on, like a *hammock*, between three or four stalks of reeds, by means of dead grass, &c.; but the bird does not always confine herself to the reeds, as instances are seen of the nest being made on the branches of a water-dock; or, as was the case in that from which the drawing was taken, in a trifurcated branch of a shrub near the water. The eggs are commonly four, of a dirty white, stained all over with dull olive spots, chiefly at the largest end, where are generally seen two or three small irregular black scratches.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

The above bird frequents the river *Coln*, in *Buckinghamshire*, and no doubt other rivers and watery places where *reeds* grow. It is a pretty shy bird, and not often taken, though the nest is frequently met with. It may easily be mistaken for the *Sedge Bird*, but is certainly a different species; the circumstance of its having the base of the bill much broader than in the *Sedge Bird*, were there no other characteristic, must alone determine the difference between them.

PLACE.

Motacilla sylvia, *Lin. Syst. i. p. 230. N° 9?*—*Faun. Suec. N° 250?*

SIZE of the *Yellow Wren*, and of the same slender shape: length scarcely five inches. Bill half an inch long, slender, and dusky; base of the under mandible pale yellow: irides dark: the upper parts of the plumage in general pale cinereous brown, somewhat darker on the crown; the under parts, from the chin to the vent, dusky white: the tail two inches in length, of the

SUPPL.

B b

same

152.
LESSER WHITE
THROAT.
PL. CXIII.
DESCRIPTION.

same colour as the body, except the outer feather, which is paler on the outer web; the two middle feathers are a trifle shorter than the rest, making the tail appear somewhat forked when spread: the wings reach rather more than one third thereon, when at rest: legs deep brown.

Male and female much alike.

PLACE AND MAN-
NERS.

The bird was first introduced to my notice by the Reverend Mr. *Lightfoot*; who informed me, that it is found in *May* and *June* near *Bulstrode*, in *Buckinghamshire*; and that it builds in *bramble* and other low bushes. The nest is composed of dry *bents* mixed with *wool*, within lined with bents of a finer texture, and here and there a few white hairs of a *horse* or *cow*, though not sufficient to form a lining. The eggs are white*, marked with small dots of brown, and larger irregular blotches of the same towards the larger end; also some other blotches of a paler brown mixed with the last; the small end quite plain.

I have much reason to think that the above has not been described by authors as a *British* species; and I greatly suspect that it differs very little from the *Motacilla sylvia* of *Linnaeus*, if not the same bird. That *Linnaeus's* bird is not our *White-throat*, I believe is manifest, both from size and colours. That author expressly says, that the size scarcely exceeds that of the *Yellow Wren*†, and that it bears great affinity to the *Sedge Bird*‡. But that the bird in question is neither the *Yellow Wren*, nor *Sedge Bird*, I am clear, as I have all the three now before me.

* There were only three in the nest which came under my inspection:

† *Vix Motacilla trochila major.*

‡ He says of the *Salicaria*, or *Sedge Bird*—*Avis valdè affinis Sylviae, modon sexu tantum distincta. Faun. Suec. N° 249, 250.*

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill the length of the head, colour black : forehead marked with white striæ : space over the eyes, and the cheeks, whitish : back brown, mixed with white : wings pale brown ; the edges of most of the feathers fulvous on the outer edges, forming a spot of the same on the wing : tail shorter than the body, somewhat cuneiform in shape ; the outer margin of the feathers, half way from the base, pale fulvous ; the two outer ones on each side marked with a white spot within, at the tips : the under parts of the body white : the breast and vent striped longitudinally with white : legs black.

Inhabits *Van Diemen's Land*.—Described from the papers of Mr. *Anderson*.

^{153.}
VAN DIEMEN'S
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SIZE nearly that of a *Sparrow*. Bill dusky : general colour testaceous brown, palest on the rump ; under parts of the body white : quills and tail brown ; the last a trifle round, and crossed with obsolete bars.

Inhabits *Christmas Isle*. Sings with a short warble, which is not unpleasing, somewhat like that of the *Babbling Warbler*.—Described from the same papers as the last.

^{154.}
EQUINOCTIAL
W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

BILL yellow, the base blue : crown and hind part of the neck black ; the feathers longish, so as to form a crest at will : sides of the neck, breast, and belly, reddish white : back and wing coverts light grey : primaries and tail black : legs yellow.

Inhabits *India*.

^{155.}
BLACK-NECK-
ED W.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

156.
PLUMBEOUS
W.

Lev. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE small: length three inches and three quarters. Bill short, dusky brown: plumage above deep lead-colour, nearly black; beneath, pale ash-colour: quills and tail dusky: legs deep brown.

Native place uncertain.

GENUS XLII. M A N A K I N.

II.
STRIPED-
HEADED M.

Striped-headed Manakin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 526. N^o 11.

IHAVE been hitherto at a loss for the native place of this bird. Mr. *Anderson's* papers inform me, that it is a native of *Van Diemen's Land*. I think it not an improbable supposition, that the *Brown Sbrike* * may be the other sex of this species.

* Vol. i. p. 191.

GENUS

GENUS XLIII. TITMOUSE.

Azure Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 538. N° 3.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 426. C.
Parus Saebienfis, *Sparrm. Mus. Carl.* pl. 25.

AZURE^{3.} T.

THIS beautiful species inhabits the northern parts of *Europe*.
 It is found in *Sudermania* *; also met with in great abundance
 in the northern woods of *Siberia* and *Russia*, and about *Synbirsk*, in
 the government of *Casan*. It is migratory, appearing in winter
 conversant about the houses in *St. Petersburg*. It twitters like a
 Sparrow, but with a softer and sweeter note †.

Marsh Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 541. N° 8.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 427. E.
Parus palustris, *Brun.* N° 288.—*Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 47.

+ MARSII^{8.} T.

IN my *Synopsis* it has not appeared clear to me, whether the *Cole-*
mouse and this were different species. I find it to be the opi-
 nion of *Sepp*, that they form but one, being both figured in the
 same plate, as *male* and *female*. In one of them is a spot of white
 on the hind head, and the sides of the head are white: the throat
 black. The other has the top of the head wholly black, and the
 black spot of the throat wanting. The nest seems here composed
 of sedge, mixed with large *cat's tail*, lined with down and fea-
 thers; furnished with five white eggs, mottled with red brown.

* *Mus. Carl.*† *Arch. Zool.*

18. Long tailed Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 550. N^o 18.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 428. G.
 ↳ LONG-TAIL- Parus caudatus, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 49.
 ED T.

IN my *Synopsis* I have said, that this bird had been brought from *Jamaica*. I think it necessary here to inform the reader, that my friend, who related to me the circumstance, was led into the error, from receiving it among some other birds which were natives of that place; but was afterwards informed that it had been added to them in *England*, after their arrival.

20. Bearded Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 552. N^o 20.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 428. H.
 ↳ BEARDED T. Parus biarmicus, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 83.—*Brun.* p. 8. (*Lanius.*)

IHAVE never yet been able myself to ascertain the nest and eggs. In *Sepp's* plate the nest is placed on the ground among the *sedges*. It is of a very loose texture, composed of the tops of dry grass, mixed with the seed-heads of *rushes* and *reeds*, with narrow leaves intermixed. The eggs four in number, of a reddish white, marked with small brown spots.

This species is found in *Schonen*, in *Sweden*; but rarely. Is very common about the *Caspian Sea* and *Palus Mæotis*, and among the *rushes* of the rivers which fall into them; but in no high latitudes in *Asia*. None in *Siberia* *.

24. Hudson's Bay Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 557. N^o 4.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 425.
 HUDSON'S BAY
 T.

THIS species has scarce any note beyond a chirp. Is seen among *juniper* plains the whole year. In winter, fly in small

* *Arch. Zool.*

flocks,

T I T M O U S E.

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flocks, a little way at a time. Builds in the *junipers* in *June*, and makes a nest of grass, lined with feathers. The young fly the beginning of *July*. In the summer its food is *flies* of all kinds; and is very fond of *moskitoes*, with which it also brings up its young; but in winter, is obliged to subsist on *berries* and *seeds*, and at times on the insides of *juniper* and *pine buds*, said to be stored up for the purpose*.

Great-headed Titmouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 557. N^o 25.

A Variety, met with in *Norfolk Island*, differed in having the breast of a beautiful *crimson*, instead of *orange* †.

* *Mr. Hutchins.*

† *Anderson's MS.*

^{25.}
GREAT-HEAD-
ED T.
VAR. A.

GENUS

GENUS XLIV. SWALLOW.

1.
← CHIMNEY
SW.

Chimney Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 561. N° 1.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 330.
Hirundo domestica, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 31.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 90.

THE *American* one differs from the *European* species, in having the under side ferruginous; which circumstance is also observable in those which are found beyond the *Jenisei*, and in all the north-east part of *Siberia**. The *Votiaks*, a *Finnish* nation, pay great respect to the *Swallow*; for “ he that kills one of these, a *Lapwing*, *Pigeon*, or *Wagtail*, exposes himself to all sorts of misfortunes in his flock. They even build nests for the *Swallows* †.”

3.
← MARTIN.

Martin, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 564. N° 3.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 331.
Hirundo urbica, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 33.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 90.

MR. *Hutchins* informs me, that the *Martin* is called, at *Hudson's Bay*, *Sbafhywinepeshew*; but I am not certain that it quite answers to the description of the *English* species: perhaps it may be the *Black-rumped* one, mentioned in the *Philosophical Transactions* ‡.

* *Arch. Zool.* † *Russia*, vol. i. p. 138. ‡ Vol. lxii. p. 408.—*Arch. Zool.*

S W A L L O W.

193

Ambergris Swallow, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 568. N° 9.

LENGTH five inches. General colour above, not unlike that of the *Sand-Martin*; beneath, cinereous white: tail long, and greatly forked.

I met with this in the collection of Sir *Joseph Banks*, supposed to have come from *China*. It is most likely a variety, if not different in sex, from the *Ambergris Swallow*.

9.
AMBERGRIS
SW.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SUPPL.

Cc

GENUS

GENUS XLV. GOATSUCKER.

N° 16. Bombay G.

N° 17. Indian G.

5.
+ EUROPEAN
G.

European Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 593. N° 5.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 437. A.
Caprimulgus europæus, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 39.—*Brun.* N° 293.—*Faun. Arag.*
 p. 91.

THIS species is found all over *Siberia* and *Kamtschatka*. It lives not only in forests, but also in open countries, where it finds rocks or high banks for shelter.

6.
+ VIRGINIA G.

Virginia Goatsucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 595. N° 6.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 337.
 Long-winged Goatsucker, *Arch. Zool.* N° 337.

THE sexes seem to vary in this bird, as in the *European* species. One of these, presented to me by Mr. *Wavel*, was eight inches in length: the spot on the chin rather paler than the rest of the plumage, but by no means white: no spot of white on either quills or tail feathers, by which I judge it to be the *female*, of which that described by me is the *male*.

It should seem to be the same with the *Mosquito Hawk* of *Hudson's Bay*; but Mr. *Hutchins's* manuscript makes it nine inches and a half in length, twenty-three inches in breadth, and an ounce and three quarters when the bowels are taken out. It is known at *Hudson's Bay* by the name of *Payfk*, or *Peesk*, from the note, and is there migratory: said to be very numerous in the interior parts, and feeds on *muskitoes* and *flies*.

Sharp-

Sharp-tailed Goatfucker, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 600. N^o 13.

13.
SHARP-TAIL-
ED G.

THE circumstance of the tail feathers of this bird being sharp at the ends, was omitted in the description given of it in the *Synopsis*. The shafts of each feather are bare of webs at the tips, as in the *Thorn-tailed Warbler**; but shorter, as in the *Aculeated Swallow* †.

Buffon observes, that birds of this genus mix frequently with the *Bats*; which is not singular, since their appearance of mornings and evenings is at the same hours, and the food of both precisely alike. I well remember meeting with the bodies of *Cockchafers* ‡ in the stomach of the *Horse-shoe Bat* ||; and, on further enquiry, found that the animal ate the body of that insect only, rejecting the other parts of it; as quantities of heads, corselets, and wings, were found strewed on the ground about its haunts.

SIZE of the *Virginia Goatfucker*: length eight inches and a half. Bill dusky: general colour of the plumage not unlike that of the *Siberian Owl*, being a beautiful mixture of pale ash-colour, mottled with black and ferruginous: the top of the head is pale ash-colour, mottled with dusky down the middle of the crown: on each side of the under jaw is a pale streak; and on the throat, a whitish spot: the breast crossed with numerous cinereous bars: between the legs pale rufous: the quills are dusky, barred with rufous; the first the shortest; four of the greater quills have a spot of white on the inner web: the tail marked the same as the quills;

16.
BOMBAY G.
DESCRIPTION.

* *Syn.* vol. iv. p. 463. N^o 71. † *Id.* p. 583. N^o 32. ‡ *Scarabæus*
Melolontha. *Lin.* || *Hist. Quadr.* ii. p. 559. N^o 406.

but the two middle feathers are likewise mottled, as the back ; the two outer ones on each side have the ends white for about an inch, but the white extends higher up on the outer webs : the middle toe is greatly pectinated.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Bombay*, in the *East Indies*.—The description taken from one in the possession of Sir *Joseph Banks*.

^{17.}
INDIAN G.
DESCRIPTION.

CROWN and back whitish ash-colour, elegantly marked with minute dusky lines : cheeks, breast, wing coverts, and secondaries, beautifully marked in the same manner with lines and large spots of rust : prime quills dusky : middle feathers of the tail light ash, crossed with a few black bars ; outmost feather rusty and black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*.—*Lady Impey*.

ORDER

ORDER IV. C O L U M B I N E.

GENUS XLVI. P I G E O N.

* WITH MODERATE TAILS.

N° 60. a. Grey P.

N° 60. b. Purple-shouldered P.

Stock Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 604. N° 1.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 329. A.
Columba oenas, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 13.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 83.

^{1.}
+ STOCK P.

THE Pigeon is very common in the southern parts of *Russia*, and in *Sweden*; but is always observed to migrate southward, as the winter approaches; but none are seen in *Siberia*, till you come beyond the *Lake Baikal*, where a very small variety with the white rump breed in plenty among the rocks. Not a single species is to be found in *Kamtschatka* *.

Partridge Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 615. N° 3.

^{3.}
PARTRIDGE P.

I HAVE a suspicion that this bird is found in *St. Helena*; as I find, in Mr. *Anderson's* catalogue, one set down under the name of *Columba perdix*, which is said to be common in that island.

White-winged Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 617. N° 6.

^{6.}
WHITE-WING-
ED P.

THIS is said, by *Jacquin* †, to be found in *Cartagena*, in *South America*: as also another, the size of a *Turtle*; colour

* *Arch. Zool.*

† *Vog.* p. 38. N° 27. *Columba leucoptera*.

3

brown,

brown, black, and white, mixed; with a scalloped neck and breast, and black eyes.

^{12.}
POMPADOUR
P.

Pompadour Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 624. N° 12.

INHABITS various parts of *India*. Common up the country about *Bengal*, where it is called *Coucla*. It has a whistling kind of note, not unlike that of a *Thrush*, very different from that of other *Pigeons*.—Mr. *Middleton*.

^{14.}
GREEN-WING-
ED P.

Green-winged Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 625. N° 14.
Columba indica, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 35. N° 29. pl. 16.

A Variety is here mentioned, with the quills and tail feathers green; wing coverts violet; and the rump and vent blue.

^{29.}
+ RING P.

Ring Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 635. N° 29.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 329. B.
Columba palumbus, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. —*Faun. Arag.* p. 83.

IHAVE hitherto been uncertain whether the *Ring Pigeon* bred twice in the year, or not; but have now authority to say, that it frequently, if not generally, does so. A letter from my friend and relation Mr. *L. Porter* of *Chertsey*, in *Surrey*, runs thus: “The *Ring Dove*, no doubt, breeds twice in the year; the nest “being found, in the middle and end of *August*, very commonly, “in the heads of *willows*, where they delight to build; and, some “years since, I saw a *female* shot as she left the nest, the 22d of “*September*; when, getting up to the nest, which was placed on “a *pollard oak*, two eggs were found with young in them.”

This

This species is very common in the *Russian* forests, but very scarce in *Siberia*, and none seen in the north-east: visits *Sweden* in summer, departing in autumn: not in *Norway* *.

Ring-tailed Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 639. N° 33.
Columba caribæa, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 30. N° 24.

33.
RING-TAIL P.

IN this bird the bill is of a greenish red: the space round the eyes bare, and of a dirty yellow: the tail cuneiform, and about the length of the body. It differs from that described by *Briffon*, in not having a white belly, nor the bar on the tail.

DESCRIPTION.

This is found in all the woods of the *Caribbee Islands*; is pretty tame, but never sufficiently so to be at large; though it will lay eggs when confined in a cage. It is greatly esteemed for food, infomuch that each bird sells for a *dollar*.

PLACE.

Common Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 644. N° 40.
Columba Turtur, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 11.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 83.

40.
+ COMMON
TURTLE.

THIS is extremely frequent in the south of *Russia*, and in the rocky country beyond the *Lake Baikal*. It is highly favoured in the *Turkish* dominions, where it is extremely plentiful, government allowing a certain rate per cent. in respect to the duty on corn, on their account. A crowd of these birds constantly alight on the vessels which cross the port of *Constantinople*, and carry this commodity uncovered, either to the *magazine* or *mills*, and the boatmen never oppose their greediness. This permission to feast on the grain brings them in great numbers, and familiarizes them

* *Art. Zool.*

to such a degree, that they are seen standing on the shoulders of the *rowers*, watching for a vacant place where they might fill their crops in turn*.

I believe this to be sufficiently common in *China*, and various parts of *India*, as I have met with drawings of both it, and the *Spotted-necked*, from thence several times. In Sir *Joseph Banks's* collection is one from the first-named, which seems a trifle larger than our *British* specimens, and the colour much higher, though identically the same in every other particular.

44.
BARRED-TAIL
P.

Barred-tail Pigeon, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 650. N° 44.
Columba striata, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 32. pl. 15.

THIS is frequent at *Malacca*; also in great plenty in the island of *St. Helena*. *Jacquin* likewise records it among the birds inhabiting the neighbourhood of *Venezuela*, in *South America*.

45.
BLUE-HEADED
P.

Blue-headed Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 651. N° 45.
Columba cyanocephala, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 36. N° 30. t. 17.

THIS is very common in the island of *Cuba*, where it is caught in traps, and brought into the markets in quantities for eating. It may be kept tame, but will not propagate in that state, having been tried in an aviary, without effect, for some time.

59.
+ GROUND T;

Ground Turtle, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 659. N° 59.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 191.
Columba passerina, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 32. N° 26.

THIS species is plentiful in all the *Caribbee Islands*, where it is common at every table, being much esteemed. It frequents

* *Mem. of the Baron de Tott.*

ftony

P I G E O N.

stony places, under the bushes. The *French* call it *Ortolan*; the *English*, *Ground Dove*; the *Dutch*, *Steen Duifje*; and the *Spaniards*, *Palomito*. The voice is plaintive and weak, very like that of our *Turtle*. At *Cartbagena*, on the *South American* continent, are some varieties bigger than others, having few brown spots, and the belly not scalloped; and others with the belly scalloped in a different manner from the others. It will propagate in a state of domesticity, the circumstance having been tried at *Vienna*.

Columba corenfis, *Jacq. Vog. p. 31. N° 25.*

60. a.
GREY P.

SIZE of the *Common Pigeon*. The eyes are red, surrounded with a naked skin spotted with black: general colour of the body grey: the feathers on the lower part of the neck appear changeable in different lights, as if scalloped, though really not of different colours: the tail even at the end.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *Coro*, in the district of *Venezuela*, in *South America*. Is prized by the inhabitants for food, being eaten young.

PLACE.

SIZE of the *Common Pigeon*. Bill stout, dusky; edges pale: head and neck olive yellow: between the neck and back ash-colour: back and wing coverts olive; the lesser coverts pale purple; greater coverts and secondaries striped longitudinally with black and white: the prime quills are black, but the outer edges of the three first are white: breast and belly pale ash: lower part of the tail olive green; the end dusky: legs pale orange yellow.

60. b.
PURPLE-
SHOULDERED
P.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *India*. *Lady Impey*.—It seems much allied to the *Pompadour Pigeon*, N° 12.

PLACE.

SUPPL.

D d.

LENGTH:

60. y.
INDIAN P.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill blueish at the base; towards the tip white: head ash-colour: neck pale yellowish green; lower part of the neck all round, the middle of the wing near the shoulder, and all the under parts, white: the whole of the outer edge of the wing, and the quills, black, with whitish edges: body above, and tail, greenish ash-colour; end of the tail dusky: legs blueish: claws black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*. Mr. *Middleton*.—I observe one of the above in the drawings of Mrs. *Wheeler*, in which the legs were yellow.

ORDER

ORDER V. GALLINACEOUS.

GENUS XLVIII. TURKEY.

Wild Turkey, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 178.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 80.

THESE are cultivated in *Sweden*, and even in *Norway*; but they degenerate in size. They are also common in all parts of *Russia*, but will not thrive in *Siberia* *.

1.
AMERICAN T.

Horned Turkey, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 680. N° 2.

I HAVE lately had an opportunity of seeing a *male* of this beautiful species in most perfect plumage, brought from *India* by Mrs. *Wheeler*. I cannot add any thing to the description before given of that sex, further than to observe, that the tail is rounded in shape, and composed of twenty feathers, which are blackish at the ends.

2.
HORNED T.

In the *Leverian Museum* is a most beautiful and perfect specimen of the *female*. This sex is without the horns, so conspicuous in the *male*. The feathers of the head and part of the neck are silky black, with a blue gloss, marked on the sides of the throat with an irregular patch of red: the feathers on the back part of the head and nape are crimson; and the whole top of the head furnished with long loose feathers, tending backwards: the markings on the body much like those of the *male*, but scarce so bright: the back, and part of the wing coverts, besides the spots of white, are in both most beautifully intermixed with streaks of black and crimson upon a fillemot ground: the rump and tail feathers somewhat

FEMALE.

* *Arch. Zool.*

Similar, the crimson decreasing towards the tail, the ends of which are dusky black: the legs are furnished with a blunt spur behind.

Mrs. *Wheeler* informs me, that she has had both sexes alive in her possession; and, had it not been for an accident on board the ship, should have brought the above-mentioned *male* to *England*. This bird, when alive, had the faculty of dilating and lengthening the flap on the throat, so as almost to hang over the breast, much in the same manner as the *Cock Turkey* does the caruncles on the neck and flap of the forehead, at which time the colours were greatly heightened, appearing of a beautiful deep blue, barred across with crimson.

These birds are by no means common, though not unfrequent in paintings done in *India*; and are particularly well figured in those of Mr. *Middleton* and *Lady Impey*. Sir *Elijah* informs me, that it is known in *India* by two names, the one *Singbee Moory*, or *Marbled Fowl*; the other, *Moory Manmoor ei*, or *Bright Fowl*.

GENUS XLIX. P I N T A D O.

1.
GUINEA P.

Guinea Pintado, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 685.—*Hasselq. Voy. Eng. ed.* p. 202. N° 42.

DR. *Sparrman** informs us, that it is common in the neighbourhood of the *Cape of Good Hope*, having found them in flocks in the road from *Zee-cow River* to *Sunday River*; and that they were very shy, flying low and strait forwards, like the *Partridge*; and that they rested on trees of nights, in large companies, inasmuch that Dr. *Sparrman* once killed six of them at one shot, besides several others wounded.

* *Voy.* vol. ii. p. 19.

GENUS L. C U R A S S O W.

Nº 5. Cumana C.

Nº 7. Galeated C.

6. Piping C.

Crax cumanenfis, Jacq. Vog. Nº 19. p. 25. t. 10.

SIZE of a *hen Turkey*. Bill dusky : general colour of the plumage black : the feathers of the crown white and long, forming a crest, which hangs down behind : the breast marked with spots of white : legs red : claws black.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of the river *Oronooko*, in *South America* ; particularly *Cumana*.

5.
CUMANA C.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Crax pipile, Jacq. Vog. Nº 20. p. 26. t. 21.

THIS bird, in size and general colour of the plumage, is not unlike the last. The cere, orbits, and top of the head, are white, but the head not crested : beneath the throat a wattle of a deep blue colour : the back is of a red brown, spotted with black : on the greater wing coverts a great mixture of white : the belly is black : the legs red.

This is found in the same places as the last, of which it may, on our more familiar acquaintance, prove a variety or sexual difference. It has a low piping kind of voice.

6.
PIPING C.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Le Hocco à tête calleuse, *Bris. Orn.* 8vo. i. p. 87.

GALEATED C.^{7.}

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE almost of a *Turkey*. General colour black, except the vent and under tail coverts, which are white: on the crown of the head is a horny substance, about two inches in height, broad at bottom; ending at top in a blunt point, not unlike a helmet: the bill and legs are red.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Curassao*.

GENUS

GENUS LI. P H E A S A N T.

N° 11. Impeyan Ph.

N° 13. African Ph.

12. Coloured Ph.

Domestic Cock, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 700.I.
DOMESTIC C.

THE changes in the plumage of *hen* birds has been mentioned in the *Synopsis*; but I find that the circumstance does not happen merely in those *females* which have done laying or sitting. Mr. L. Porter informs me, that he once had a black *Game Hen*, which one year grew spotted, and the following year quite white. Spurs were observed to grow on her legs, and she crowed at intervals like a *Cock*. Notwithstanding this, she laid eggs and bred for some years after. As to age, the common poultry would, no doubt, if permitted, live a long while. A *Hen* was living, at a place called *Highberries*, in *Cumberland*, in 1777, then thirty years old, full in feather, and very fat; but had not laid any eggs for six or seven years past*.

The *Darling* fowls are observed to be much larger than those from other places in *England*, being frequently known to weigh from seven to eight pounds when plucked, though they will now and then weigh much beyond this. A friend of mine sent a cargo of these fowls into *Scotland*, one of the *Cocks* of which weighed nearly *fourteen pounds*.

• Mr. Tunstall.

4.
VAR. A.
RING PHEA-
SANT.

I HAVE scarce a doubt but these birds will hereafter become full as plentiful in this kingdom as the *Common Pheasant*. It is well known that several noblemen and gentlemen have turned out many pairs into their neighbouring woods, for the purpose of breeding. I have heard of several being met with at large by the sportsmen in various parts of *Kent*; two instances of this having last year come under my own inspection.

Lev. Mus.

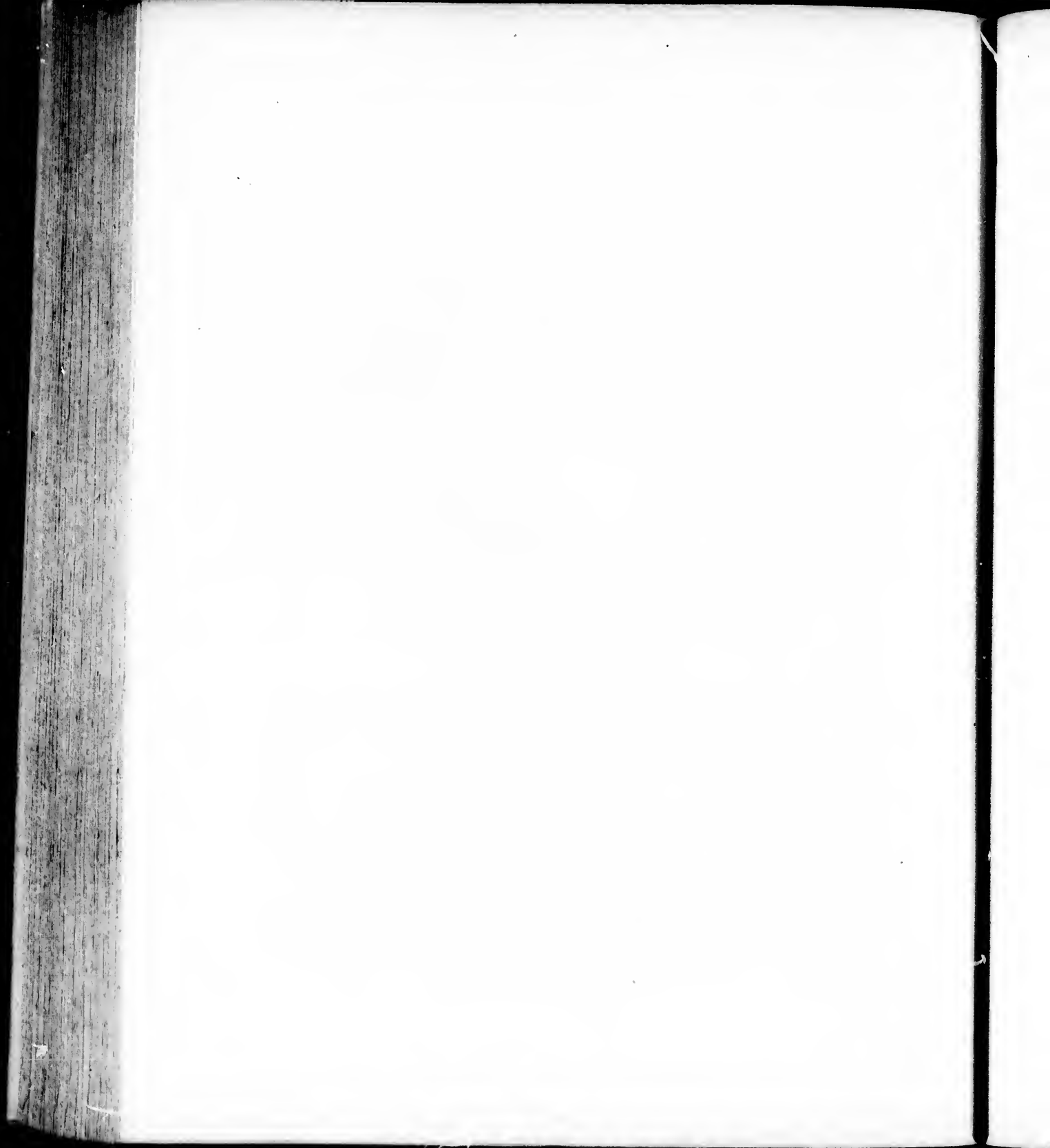
II.
IMPEYAN PH.
PL. CXIV.
DESCRIPTION.

LARGER than a *Dunghill Fowl*: length two feet. Bill brown, two inches long, much curved, the upper mandible hanging considerably over the under, which is hid thereby: round the eye bare, and of a greenish blue: on the head is an erect crest, consisting of seventeen or eighteen feathers of different sizes, the longest three inches and a half in length; they consist of little more than shafts, except at the end, where they are oval, with a spear-shaped point: the feathers of the neck are long and loose, not unlike those of a *Cock*; those of the head and throat are green bronze; of the middle of the neck purple, with a copper gloss, and the lower part of it a yellow copper bronze; all of them exceedingly brilliant, and changeable in different reflexions of light: the back and wing coverts are rich purple, tipped with green bronze: prime quills black: the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, are dull black, with here and there a greenish gloss: thighs the same: the legs feathered below the knees: tail brownish cinnamon-colour, with the end dusky, and rounded in shape; the feathers fourteen in number: legs stout, rough, and scaly;

PLCXIV.



Impyan Pheasant.



scaly; the colour a dark brown: toes long; between them, at the base, a slight membrane: at the back part of the legs a thick, short spur.

The *female* is smaller than the *male*, and of a less elegant shape; the length twenty-one inches. The bill, and bare space round the eye, as in the *male*: the general colour of the plumage brown; the middle of each feather paler, or buff-coloured, mottled and barred with dark brown, appearing not greatly different from the back of the *Great Eared Owl*: beneath the eye is a broad dusky white band: the prime quills are black; the second quills barred black and ferruginous: the tail very short, hardly exceeding the quills in length; the colour of the feathers of it similar to the back: the legs as in the *male*, but furnished with a blunt knob in place of the spur.

FEMALE.

These birds inhabit *India*, but in no great plenty, being brought from the hills in the northern parts of *Hindustan*, to *Calcutta*, as curiosities. Lady *Impey* attempted, with great probability of success, to bring over with her some of them to *England*; but, after living on board the ship in health for two months, they caught a disorder from the rest of the poultry, similar to the small-pox, and died in consequence. The food given them, during the passage, was *rice* in the husk. Sir *Elijah* informs me, that these birds are known in *India* by the name of *Monaul*, which is foolishly translated *Mouth-Piece*; that the *male* is called by some the *Golden Fowl*. They bear cold, but are impatient of heat. The *cock* was never observed to crow, but had a strong, hoarse cackle, not unlike that of a *Pheasant*. Specimens of the male birds are now in the *Leverian Museum*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

SUPPL.

E c

SIZE

^{12.}
COLOURED
PH.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Fowl*: length twenty-two inches. Bill greenish white, and pretty much hooked in shape: sides of the head naked, carunculated, and red, much in the same manner as in the *Pencilled Pheasant*: the feathers at the back part of the head much elongated, forming a crest, which hangs down behind: the head, throat, and hind part of the neck, are black: the back, rump, and wing coverts, the same, slightly edged with white: prime quills dusky brown: tail rather large, even at the end, and black: the fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, covered with longish sharp-pointed feathers, which are black in the middle, deeply edged on the sides with white: thighs black: legs brown black; at the back of each a spur of a moderate length: claws curved and black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *India*, where it is called the *Coloured Fowl*.—From the drawings of Lady *Impey*.

Br. Mus.

^{13.}
AFRICAN PH.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill exactly formed as in the *Crested Pheasant**, being stout, short, and of a yellow colour: the head is likewise crested, as in that bird; each feather which composes it is brown in the middle, and white on the sides: the top of the head is blackish: back blueish ash-colour, each feather dashed with a blackish stripe down the shaft: chin and fore part of the neck rusty brown: sides of the neck whitish, a little mottled with dark brown: breast and belly white, dashed down the shafts with black: wings blueish ash, shafts and tips blackish: bastard wing black: the eight first quills are white on the inner

* *Syn.* vol. iv. p. 720. pl. LXIV.

P H E A S A N T.

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webs half way from the base; the two next white next the base; the rest of their length, and the whole of all the rest, lead-coloured brown: the tail is nine inches and three quarters long, and rounded at the end; the two middle feathers brown, with the ends black; the others wholly black: legs black.

This specimen is in good preservation in the *British Museum*, and was brought from *Africa*. It had but ten feathers in the tail; but, from the appearance of it when spread out, it seemed to have originally consisted of a greater number.

PLACE.

GENUS LIII. G R O U S.

* WITH FOUR TOES.

N° 17. a. Rehufak Gr. N° 17. c. Helsingian Gr.
 17. b. Rock Gr.

Sharp-tailed Grouse, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 181.

^{2.}
 LONG-TAILED
 GR.

THE tail in this bird consists of eighteen feathers. I observe in some birds the two middle ones of the tail are an inch and a half, or more, longer than the rest, and in others scarce exceeding half an inch; a distinction incident to sex or age. The *female* said to differ from the *male*, in having less of the red naked skin above the eyes.

These birds keep in pairs, or small flocks, in the *juniper* plains the whole year, feeding on the buds and berries alternately: mostly seen on the ground; but, when disturbed, fly to the tops of the highest trees. They lay on the ground, and make a loose nest of grass, lined with feathers: the eggs white, marked with spots, and are hatched the middle of *June*. Said to make a noise with the feathers of the tail, like the cracking of a *fan*. The flesh is of a light brown colour, plump, and very juicy*.

* *Arch. Zool.*

Black

Black Grou, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 733.
Tetrao tetrix, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 165.

^{3.}
 BLACK GROUS.

THIS bird, as I have been lately informed, becomes gradually more scarce all over the north of *England*, as well as in *Scotland*, owing to various causes; viz. the great improvement made in the art of *shooting flying*, introduced within these few years: the custom of inclosing many moors and commons, added to the mischief done by burning the *beath* on the moors, in order to fertilize them, and which it is difficult to prevent, being commonly set on fire in the night, and will often extend for several miles; and, as it is chiefly done in the spring, many nests, with the old ones upon them, are destroyed thereby. Perhaps the great facility of conveying these birds to the metropolis, or the great trading towns, by means of the numberless wheel-carriages, may likewise contribute greatly to their scarcity.

These birds will live in menageries in a confined state, but have not been known to breed therein.

The flesh of several of the *Grouse* kind is more or less inclined to brown; notwithstanding, it is well-tasted: but in this bird part of the flesh of the breast is white, and called, in the north, the *White Muscle*, appearing as a singular contrast to the surrounding parts, which are deep coloured. This circumstance is not observed in the *Wood Grouse*, whose breast is equally dark-coloured throughout; nor in any other of this species that we know of.

Neither this species, nor the *Ptarmigan*, are at present in *Ireland*, though the *Red Grouse* is found in plenty among the mountains and bogs of that kingdom.

Spurious .

3.
VAR. A.
SPURIOUS GR.

Spurious Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 734.—*Art. Zool.* ii. p. 314. B.
Tetrao hybridus, *Sparrm. Mus. Carlsc.* pl. 15.

WE have been hitherto much in the dark concerning this bird. Dr. *Sparrman*, to our present obscure knowledge of it, adds the following observations:—That it is of the size of the *female Great or Wood Grouse*, and supposed to have been produced from that bird and the *male Black Grouse*: that it varies greatly in colour, scarce two being found exactly corresponding; and that it is a remarkably stupid bird. Its note resembles most that of the *Wood Grouse*, but louder, harsher, and every way more disagreeable. This gentleman likewise remarks, that the birds hitherto met with, whether associating with the *male* birds or *females*, are ever of the *male sex*. This species is not uncommon in the woods of *Sweden* and *Finland*.

Mr. *Tunstall* informs me, that he was told by some old *Scotch* gentlemen, that both the *Wood Grouse*, as well as the *Spurious Grouse*, were extant in *Scotland* within their memory.

6.
SPOTTED GR.
DESCRIPTION.

Spotted Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 735. N° 6.

MR. *Hutchins* has lately added to my collection a most beautiful variety of this bird. Length sixteen inches. General colour of the plumage ferruginous cream-colour, marbled and striated across with brown and yellow clay-colour: fore part of the neck and breast most inclined to yellow: under parts of the body white, marked with broken bars of cinereous brown: quills plain brownish cream-colour: tail yellowish brown, prettily mottled with darker; the tips of all the feathers ferruginous, but pale.

Ruffed

Ruffed Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 738. N° 8.—*Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 179.

Shoulder-knot Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 737. N° 7.

8.
RUFFED GR.

WE beg leave here to retract our opinion of the *Ruffed* and *Shoulder-knot Grouse* being of different species. Mr. *Pennant's* observations on this head have their due weight with us, and are supported by our having lately received specimens of both of them by the assistance of Mr. *Hutchins*.

We have been informed, that both sexes vary much at different stages of life. The ground-colour of the plumage is not unlike in both sexes; but the tail in both is exactly similar. The *male* only has the *ruff* and *crest*, which the *female* has no traces of; in return, the *female* only has the black at the base of the wing or shoulder.

Namaqua Grouse, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 750. N° 15.

15.
NAMAQUA
GR.

DR. *Sparrman** mentions his having met with two species of *Tetrao*, near the *Hottentots' Holland's* warm bath, both of the size of our *Partridge*; one of them called a *Partridge*, the other a *Pheasant*. He observes, that they live in flocks, and are not difficult to come at, especially of mornings and evenings, at which time they discover their abode by a shrill *kurring* noise. One of these species is most probably the *Namaqua Grouse*; the other, for want of description, cannot be determined.

* *Voy.* i. p. 153.

13.
RED GROUS.Red Grou, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 746.

I AM informed, that the nearest approach of this species towards the *south*, in this kingdom, is *Staffordshire* *; but it has every where diminished in quantity, from the same causes as the *Black Grou*. It is not so commonly eaten in *London* as the last-mentioned, as the flesh much sooner corrupts. The usual weight of a *male* is eighteen or nineteen ounces; but one has been killed, near *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*, which weighed twenty-five *. This species has been known to breed in the menagerie of that noble and intelligent naturalist and collector the late *Dutchess Dowager of Portland*. It was observed to me, that she effected this, in some measure, by causing fresh pots of *ling* or *beats* to be placed in the menagerie almost every day.

17. a.
REHUSAK GR.
DESCRIPTION.Rehufac Grou, *Arch. Zool.* ii. p. 316. E.

SIZE of a small *Hen*. Neck rust-coloured, spotted with black: back and tail coverts black, varied with rusty streaks: breast divided from the lower part of the neck by a dark shade; the rest of the breast and vent white.

FEMALE.

The *Hen* is spotted with yellow: primaries white: tail black, end whitish: thighs white, marked with some rusty spots: legs feathered down to the toes, which are covered with large brown scales.

PLACE AND MAN-
NERS.

Inhabits the woods and alps of *Lapland*; lays thirteen or fourteen reddish eggs, marked with long brown spots: when disturb-

* Mr. Tunstall.

ed, flies away with a loud noise, like a coarse laugh. The *Keron*, or common *Ptarmigan*, on the contrary, is silent, and inhabits the *Alps* only.

Rock Grouse, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N° 184.

AT *Hudson's Bay* a *White Grouse*, seemingly of a different species from the common, is observed. In size it is less by one third. It is exactly like the other in colour, excepting that it has a black line from the bill to the eye.

The manners differ somewhat, as it inhabits *rocky* places or *juniper* plains, at all seasons. It frequently stretches the neck out, and makes a croaking kind of noise. They are very numerous at the two extremes of the *Bay*, but never visit the middle settlement, except in very severe weather. This is called by the natives *Uscatbachish*, by the *English*, *Rock-Partridge*; whereas the other is distinguished by the name of *Wapatheu*.

Tetrao canus, *Sparrr. Mus. Carl.* N° 16.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill black: the whole plumage of a hoary white, obscurely undulated with brown, the ends of the feathers being of that colour: wing coverts brownish, marked with a whitish spot at the ends: vent white: the tail clouded above with hoary, white, and brown: legs black.

A specimen of the above bird was sent to the author from the province of *Helsingia*, in *Sweden*; and is said to be pretty frequent in a particular spot. From the colour of the tail, it cannot be a variety of the *Ptarmigan* in any stage; nor does the author think

SUPPL.

F f

it

17. b.
ROCK GROUS.
DESCRIPTION.

17. c.
HELSEINGIAN
GROUS.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

it related to the *Hazel Grouse*, though somewhat similar: it is therefore most probably a distinct species.

I find a *Grouse* with feathered legs (the colour brown, variegated with black) in the manuscript of Mr. *Anderson*, mentioned as a native of *Terra del Fuego*; likewise another with naked legs, of the same colours, met with in *New Caledonia*: but the size of neither is mentioned.

GENUS LIV. P A R T R I D G E.

* WITH FOUR TOES.

N° 36. a. Chittygong P. N° 36. c. Hudsonian Quail.
 36. b. Aragonian P.

Pintado Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 761. N° 7.

LENGTH eleven inches. Irides brown: the head, nape, and half way down the back of the neck, rufous; the feathers dashed down the shafts with dusky: sides of the head and chin plain rufous: the lower part of the neck, all round the breast, and all beneath, brownish black; each feather marked with three spots of white on each web: lower part of the back and rump brown, crossed with numerous lines of white over the thighs; and the middle of the belly the same, but the lines broader: wing coverts brownish black, spotted as the under parts; but the spots are rufous instead of white: tail short, dusky blackish brown; the two middle feathers crossed with pale rufous lines near the base: legs red.

I met with a specimen, answering to the above description, at Sir *Joseph Banks's*, who informed me, that he received it from *Bombay*. It appears a variety or sexual difference of the *Pintado Partridge*.

7.
 VAR. A.
 PINTADO P.
 DESCRIPTION.

PLACE,

? 2.

Guernsey Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 768.

VAR. A.

+GUERNSEYP.

FROM this species being now and then met with at large in this kingdom, one might be induced to think that it may be by degrees naturalized thereto. Several gentlemen, and especially the late Duke of *Northumberland*, have turned out many brace for the purpose. It has also been mentioned, that so far back as the time of *Charles* the Second, several pairs were turned out about *Windsor*, for the purpose of increasing; but it is supposed that they at last perished, though some of them, or their descendants, were seen a few years afterwards. Indeed they seem to thrive sufficiently well in a confined state, as I myself have known them to do; but have been informed, that, on their being put out afterwards to shift for themselves, they died soon after, as was the case with some in the possession of Mr. *Tunstall*. Is not then this climate of too moist or too chilly a nature for this bird, or perhaps both? I have once tasted their flesh, and thought it very delicate, as do the inhabitants of every place to which they are indigenous, especially in *France*, where they are made into pies, and esteemed greatly.

A bird similar to the above, or rather the *Greek Partridge*, inhabits *India*, but seems somewhat larger, being fourteen inches in length. I learn this from various drawings, especially those of *Lady Impey* and Mr. *Middleton*. This last-named gentleman informs me, that it is far from uncommon, and often kept tame. It is known in *India* by the name of *Cheucquoir*: is called by the *English*, *Firelock*, as it will peck at sparks of *fire* on the ground.

Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, lately informed me, that some *Partridges* were

were received not long since from *Boston*, in *New England*, by a person, who turned them into the fields at large; and that they most certainly have bred, as a covey of them was afterwards seen. The species he could not ascertain from his own knowledge, not having seen them.

Pondicherry Partridge, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 774. N° 17.

17.
PONDICHER-
RY P.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill black: the chin, round the eye, and beneath it, yellow; the rest of the head, neck, and breast, pale brownish white, marked with large roundish black spots: a bar, composed of narrow lines of black and white, divides the middle of the breast, beneath which it is white: the belly is brown, marked with short transverse bars of black: back whitish brown, crossed with narrow transverse dashes of black, pointed at each end: the prime quills are black at the tips: tail reddish clay-coloured brown, crossed with nine or ten oblique bars of black; tips of the feathers white: legs very pale before, the hind part and toes black: hind claw very small: legs not furnished with spurs.

Inhabits *India*, where it is called *Ghoori tetur*, or *Rock-Pigeon*. It is met with for the most part in pairs, seldom in covies; nor indeed is it very common. It is shy, flies high, and is not easily shot. It is called by some a *Partridge*, but its cry is very unlike that bird*. From the great similarity in markings to the *Pondicherry Partridge*, and its not having a spur, I apprehend it to be the female of that species.

PLACE AND MAN-
NERS.

* Mr. Middleton.

Common

24.
+ COMMON
QUAIL.

VAR. B.

Common Quail, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 779. N^o 24.

Tetrao coturnix, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 143.—*Faun. Arag.* p. 83.—*Hasselq. Voy.*

Eng. ed. p. 203. N^o 44.

Lew. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

IN the *Leverian Museum* is a variety. The crown of the head brown: over the eyes, and round them to the hind head, white, dotted with black: the rest of the neck pale rufous yellow, dashed with white down the shafts: the lower part of the neck, all round the back, between the wings, the breast, belly, and outer edge of the wing, white: wing coverts and scapulars yellow brown, barred with dark brown, and each feather dashed with yellow down the shaft: quills yellow brown: tail mottled brown, towards the end chestnut, the tips very pale and mottled, the two outer feathers white: legs yellow.

36. a.
CHITTY-
GONG P.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Pheasant*: length seventeen inches. Bill pale ash-colour: a broad oval space round the eyes, naked, and of a pink-colour, beginning at the nostrils, and ending in a point behind; nostrils placed in a kind of *cere*: the head and neck white, marked with black lines: on the ear a brown patch: back and wings most beautifully marked with bars and lines of black and pale brown, and edged and tipped with white: breast black, marked with femilunar lines of white: belly pale reddish brown, edged with white, and marked irregularly in the middle with dusky: tail mottled white and pale brown, crossed with bars or zigzag lines of black and white: legs the colour of the bill, and not furnished with a spur behind.

I

This

P A R T R I D G E.

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This bird inhabits *India*, and is there, by the less informed, supposed to be the *female* of the *Impeyan Pheasant*, but falsely, as it comes from a different part of the country. It is common in the lower parts of *Bengal*, and in the province of *Chittygong*.—*Mr. Middleton*. I likewise find the same among the drawings of *Lady Impey*. It is a most beautiful bird, and, if one might hazard a supposition, may possibly hereafter prove to be the *female* of the *Ceylon Partridge**, the true size of which has not hitherto been determined.

PLACE.

Tetrao pedibus anticè hirsutis, &c. *Faun. Arag.* p. 81. N° 3. pl. 7. f. 2.

36. 5.
ARAGONIAN P.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE bigger than the *Common Partridge*. Bill black: head ash-colour: throat black: round the neck ferruginous: breast rufous, crossed with a band of black: back variegated brown and ferruginous: belly, thighs, and quills, black: wing coverts ferruginous; beneath them white: tail cuneiform, cinereous brown; the outer feathers tipped with white: vent white, spotted with ferruginous: legs ash-coloured, hairy on the fore part, and furnished with a spur behind.

The *female* differs in having a grey breast, and the band thereon narrower than in the *male*.

The above inhabits the neighbourhood of *Saragosa*, in *Aragonia*, and makes a nest on the ground, laying four or five testaceous-coloured eggs, spotted with brown; and is known by the name of *Cburra*.

PLACE.

* *Syn.* vol. iv. p. 758.

35. c.
+ HUDSONIAN
QUAIL.

Lew. Mus.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is the smallest of its race, measuring in length only five inches. The bill dusky brown: general colour of the plumage a pale brownish cream-colour, marked at the back part of the neck and over the thighs with irregular spots of white: the wings, back, and tail, crossed sparingly with lines of white, bounded on their lower part with black: the under parts of the body are paler than the upper, and unspotted: legs dusky brown.

PLACE.

I received a specimen of this from *Hudson's Bay*; from which place, I am informed, that in the *Leverian Museum* also came.

GENUS

GENUS LV. T R U M P E T E R.

2. Undulated Tr.

Pfophia undulata, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 24. N° 18. t. 9.

SIZE of a *Goose*. The bill dusky blue: general colour of the plumage on the head, and the upper parts of the body, somewhat like that of the *Bustard*, being of a pale reddish brown, beautifully undulated with black: the feathers at the back part of the head long, forming a dependent crest: beneath the ears begins a list of black, which passes down on each side of the neck, widening as it descends, and meeting on the lower part before, where the feathers become greatly elongated, and hang loosely, somewhat similar to the breast feathers of the *Demoiselle*; excepting this, all the under parts are white: the legs in colour not unlike that of the bill.

This species inhabits *Africa*. The specimen from which the above account was drawn up was brought from *Tripoli*.

2.
UNDULATED
TR.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

SUPPL.

G g

GENUS

GENUS LVI. B U S T A R D.

10. Passarage B.

^{2.}
LITTLE B.

Little Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 799. N° 2.
Otis tetrax, *Faun. Arag.* p. 79.

THIS species is said to be not uncommon in *Spain* as well as *France*, and the flesh is by some thought to taste most like that of an *Hare*. Mr. *Tunstall* has one of these in his museum, which was shot in *Suffex*, which, he informs me, proved a *male* on dissection, although the black on the neck, the characteristic of that sex, was wholly wanting, and supposed, before it was opened, to have been a *female*. This is very frequent in the southern and south-west plains of *Russia*, and in small flocks when it migrates. It continues a good way into the deserts of *Tartary*, but is never seen in *Siberia**.

^{3.}
ARABIAN B.

Arabian Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 801. N° 3.
 Le Paon sauvage de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* p. 85. t. 49.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH three feet. The bill long, pointed, strait, and a little enlarged at the end; colour dusky black: the head, neck, and breast, are light grey, marked with semicircular lines of black: on the head is a long tuft of feathers ending in a point, which the bird carries horizontally: the superior feathers

* *Art. Zool.*

of

of this crest are black; those below grey, banded with black: back, wings, and tail, brown: bastard wing white, margined with grey: belly white: toes three in number, all placed forwards, and united to the first joint.

This bird inhabits all the *Philippine Islands* and the *Cape of Good Hope*. It is called *Peacock* by the natives, but on what account is very uncertain; or whether its actions or attitudes correspond with those of that bird. The above is *Sonnerat's* description, by which it seems to me clearly to be the *Arabian Bustard*, and not a distinct species.

PLACE.

White-eared Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 802. N° 4.

WHITE-EARED
B.

THIS bird (the *Knorrhane*) has the art of concealing itself perfectly till one comes pretty near it; when on a sudden it soars aloft and almost perpendicular into the air, with a sharp, haasty, quavering scream of *korrh, korrh*, which is an alarm to the animals throughout the whole neighbourhood*.

Our last voyagers met with a *Bustard* on the coast of *New Holland*, in *Bustard Bay*, which weighed sixteen pounds; but we have no other account of it, than its having a black band across the breast. We can likewise add, on the authority of the late Captain *King*, that he met with great flocks of a large kind of *Bustard* on the plains near *Norton Sound*, north latitude 64 $\frac{1}{2}$. No description whatever could be obtained of the species, as they were very shy, ran very fast, and for a considerable time before they took wing, so that he could never get one shot at them †.

* *Sparrrn. Voy.* i. p. 153.

† *Arch. Zool.*

5.
INDIAN B.
DESCRIPTION.

Indian Bustard, *Gen. Syn.* iv. p. 804. N^o 3.

THIS bird, which is called in *India*, *Churge*, weighs from twelve to fourteen pounds. The *male* has the head, neck, breast, and under parts, black, but the latter incline to ash-colour: the back beautifully mottled with reddish brown and black, as in our *Bustard*: wing coverts white: quills black: bill and legs pale ash-colour.

FEMALE. The *female* is very like our *female Bustard*. The general colour pale ash, clouded and undulated with darker and blackish: head, neck, and belly, plain.

PLACE. These are found in plenty in various parts of *India*, where they are eaten, and much esteemed*. I still retain an idea of the probability of this and my *White-eared Bustard* being the same, as they differ very little, except in the white patch on the ear, one from the other.

10.
PASSARAGE B.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Little Bustard*: length eighteen inches. Bill long and slender, brown and white: the head, neck, breast, and belly, black: on the ears a large white patch: junction of the neck and back white: the whole back, wings, and tail, black, with a net-work of the finest lines of black and brown surrounding the meshes of black: the greater wing coverts are white: on the hind head are four pairs of capillary feathers; each pair of different lengths, and dilating at their ends into a lance-shaped tuft; the longest four inches, the shortest scarce rising in sight: the legs are strong, and of a pale yellow: toes divided to their origin.

* *Mr. Middleton.*

Inhabits

B U S T A R D.

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Inhabits *India*. Called *Passage Plover* *. The similarity of markings in this and my *White-eared Bustard* are worth observation, as one drawing might almost serve to represent both birds; but the last described, being much smaller in size, with the addition of the long capillary feathers on the ears, seem to determine its being a different species.

PLACE.

In the possession of Mrs. *Wheeler* I find a specimen of a bird, which I suppose to be the *female* of the above. It is nineteen inches or more in length, and the plumage not unlike that of the *Little Bustard*, but less delicate in its markings. I find that it is known in *India* by the name of *Ocrail*; by some of the *English* called *Flercher*. It is much esteemed, consequently greatly sought after; but though it is not uncommon, very few are taken, as it is a very shy bird. The flesh of the breast is part white, part brown, and is accounted a great delicacy.

* *Lady Impey*.

ORDER

ORDER VI. STRUTHIOUS.

GENUS LVIII. OSTRICH.

DR. *Sparrman** is of opinion that the *male* and *female Ostrich* sit on the eggs by turns, as in one of his journies, in the month of *December*, he frightened a *male* from the nest, which was made only on the bare sand, on which the eggs lay scattered and loose; they were in number eleven. In another nest fifteen were found; and he reasonably concludes, that from sixteen to twenty is the common number. The usual weight of the shell is eleven ounces; the depth six inches and a half; and contains five pints and a quarter of liquid; and that the weight of a fresh egg does not greatly exceed this. The *Hottentots* eat the flesh of the birds, and the colonists at the *Cape* use the eggs in pancakes. The tame *Ostriches* at the *Cape* have strength sufficient to run along with any one on their back, without seeming to be impeded by his weight. In the tame state, they are apt to be mischievous, and will frequently kill the poultry by trampling them under their feet; and he mentions an instance of one that was obliged to be killed, having trampled sheep to death in the same manner.

* *Sparrm. Voy. i. p. 121, 122.*

DIV. II. WATER-BIRDS.

ORDER VII. WITH CLOVEN FEET.

GENUS LXII. J A B I R U.

N° 2. Indian J.

SIZE large. Bill dusky, almost strait above; near the forehead gibbous; the under mandible swelled beneath: from the base of the bill, passing through and beyond the eye, a black streak: general colour of the plumage white: lower half of the back, prime quills, and tail, black: legs pale red.

Inhabits the *East Indies*, and feeds on *snails*.—Lady *Impey*.

^{2.}
INDIAN J.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS LXV. H E R O N.

N° 80. African H.

N° 82. Yellow-necked H.

81. Lohajung H.

4.
INDIAN CR.Indian Crane, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 38. N° 4.

THIS bird is very common in great flocks north of *Calcutta*.

8.
GIGANTIC CR.
PL. CXV.
DESCRIPTION.Gigantic Crane, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 45. N° 8.

IHAVE three or four times met with this bird in paintings done in the country which it inhabits; but the most faithful representation will be found in the drawings of *Lady Impey*, under whose inspection it was done from the life in *India*. The size is allowed to be from five to seven feet in length, and, when standing erect, it is five feet high. The bill of a vast size, sharp-pointed, compressed on the sides, of a yellowish white colour, and opens very far back into the head; the nostrils, a slit placed high up near the base: the whole head and neck are naked; the front is yellow; the fore part of the neck the same, but more dull; the hind part of the head and neck red, with here and there a warty excrescence, mixed with a few straggling hairs curled at the ends: the *craw* hangs down on the fore part of the neck, like a pouch, and twines round the back part; the lower part of it furnished with hairs, like the rest of the neck, but at the bottom are in greater number, and of a triangular form: the upper part of the back and shoulders are surrounded with white downy feathers; the
back

PL. CXV.



Gigantic Crane.



back itself and wing coverts deep blueish ash-colour: second quills dusky brown: prime quills and tail deep blackish lead-colour; the last scarcely exceeds the quills in length; the feathers of it are ten inches long, and twelve in number: the feathers of the sides beneath the wings, and those of the vent and under tail coverts, are long and downy, some of them measuring near a foot, and of a dusky white colour, as are all the under parts of the body: the legs are long and black, naked far above the knees, and very scaly: the toes are webbed at the base: the claws blunt.

This singular species is not unfrequent at *Bengal*, where it arrives before the rainy season comes on, and is called *Argala*, or *Adjutant* *. It has also, from its immense gape, gained the name of *Large Throat*; and, from its swallowing bones, the *Bone-eater*, or *Bone-taker*. It is allowed on all hands to be a most necessary animal, as it picks up vermin from every quarter; such as *snakes*, *lizards*, *frogs*, and other noxious reptiles; and, its size requiring a vast supply, proves the most useful inhabitant, which the natives of *Africa* and other places acknowledge by their holding it in great estimation.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

I find that the downy feathers above mentioned have been made use of, in the manner of those of the *Ostrich*, in the *bead-dress* of the *ladies*, to which purpose they seem well appropriated, being of the most delicate texture, and floating with every breath of wind †;

* I have been told, that the bird has obtained this last name from its appearing, when looked on in front at a distance, like a man having a white waistcoat and breeches.

† A good idea may be formed of their excessive lightness, from my having weighed one of them, which was eleven inches and three quarters in length, and seven in breadth, and balanced only eight grains.

SUPL.

H h

but

but their present scarcity in *England* has hitherto prevented their appearing in common. In the *British Museum* is a complete tail, with the under tail coverts annexed, in good preservation.

^{9.}
+ WHITE
STORK.

White Stork, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 47. N° 9.

TWO instances have been mentioned, in our former volumes, of this bird having been met with in *England*: in addition to which, Mr. *Boys* informs me, that one has been picked up dead, but fresh, on the shore of *Sandwich Bay*. Another was also shot, in the winter of 1785, at *Southfleet*, in *Kent* *, but perished before I had notice of it.

^{13.}
+ NIGHT HE-
RON.

Night Heron, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 52. N° 13.
Ardea hylicorax, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 151.

THE nest in *Sepp's* plate is made, in an artless manner, of dry sticks; and the eggs are of a pale blue.

^{17.}
+ BITTERN.

Bittern, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 56. N° 17.
Ardea stellaris, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 74.

I Believe that this bird may be met with in the marshes about us at all seasons, yet is observed to be most frequent in *winter*. Mr. *Boys* informs me, that it is never seen about *Sandwich*, except in very cold weather; and that in particular, in the severe season in *January* 1784, great numbers were shot thereabouts.

The *Bittern* with us seems to be rising into esteem for the use of

* Communicated by Mr. *Macretb.*

the table, being, as well as the *Heron*, seen exposed for sale in the *London* markets; but the palates of our sister kingdom seem to relish it greatly, as I have been informed, that sometimes half a guinea is given for one in *Dublin* *. This species is found on the continent, in various parts of *Russia*, and in *Asia*; in *Siberia*, as far north as the river *Lena*, and is continued considerably to the north †. We have reason to think, that it is likewise an inhabitant of most of the milder parts of the old continent; and not improbably met with also in some part of *India* and *China*, as we have seen it represented in paintings from those parts, though not so commonly as the *Heron*; which last, we are informed, is very frequent at *Bengal*, where it is called *Aunjun* ‡.

Little Bittern, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 65. N^o 27.
Ardeola, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 57.

^{27.}
 LITTLE BIT-
 TERN.

IN *Sepp* the nest is placed on the ground, and composed of short bits of sticks, with here and there a flag leaf interspersed. The eggs four in number; the size of those of a *Blackbird*, and white.

Cinnamon Heron, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 77. N^o 43.

^{43.}
 CINNAMON H.

BY some fine *Chinese* drawings which came under my inspection, I find the tail to be of a bright ferruginous chestnut, rather deeper than the colour of the back. It also inhabits *India*.

• *Mr. Jackson.* † *Arch. Zool.* ‡ *Mr. Middleton.*

61.
SNOWY H.Snowy Heron, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 92. N^o 61.
Ardea nivea, &c. *Jacq. Vog.* p. 18. N^o 13.

DESCRIPTION.

THIS is one third less than the *Bittern*. The bill black : irides yellow : the whole plumage as white as *snow* : the hind head, back part of the neck, sides of the breast, and the back, covered with long narrow hair-like feathers, flowing very beautifully with every puff of wind ; but those of the hind head longer than the rest, forming a pensile crest : the legs are black : the toes yellow.

PLACE.

This bird inhabits the parts near *Carthagena*, in *South America* ; called, by the *Spaniards*, *Garça blanca*. The voice is loud and disagreeable. Is sometimes eaten by the *Indians*. This is, no doubt, the same bird with my *Snowy Heron*, which I also find is not uncommon in *India* *, as well as other parts of the old continent before described.

I find also, in the drawings of Mr. *Middleton*, a smaller *Heron*, wholly white ; the length sixteen inches : bill three, pretty stout, and yellow : irides orange : legs black. This is said to inhabit *Bengal*, where it is called *Caboga*. It seems to be greatly allied to the *Little White Heron*, but I will not determine it to be the same species.

69.
VIOLET
HERON.Violet Heron, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 97. N^o 69.

THIS bird is said to be very common in the *East Indies*. In some drawings from thence, the bill was black, tinged with

* Lady *Impey*.

red

red on the sides : the crown of the head, the whole body, and tail, black : the neck, vent, and under tail coverts, of a pure white : legs dirty yellow ; in some specimens red.

This bird is called, at *Bengal*, *Monickjore* ; at *Hindoſtan*, *Luglug*. It is reckoned pretty good eating, and uſed for ſport in falconry, in the manner that the *Heron* formerly was in this kingdom*.

Coromandel Heron, *Gen. Syn. v. p. 102. N° 78.*

I Obſerve this bird among the drawings both of Lady *Impey* and Mr. *Middleton*. In addition to the deſcription of the bill in the *Synopſis*, I obſerve that the ends of the two mandibles much reſemble a pair of pincers, being broad at that part, and not pointed, as in the *Pondicherry Heron*. In this circumſtance, ſo greatly different from all others of the genus, as to juſtify the nice ornithologiſt in forming a new one.

I find it to be common on the *Ganges*, but more ſo on the *Gumpta* ; and that it is known by the name of *Goungbill*.

Lev. Muſ.

SIZE ſmaller than our *Common Heron* : length nearly three feet. Bill ſeven inches long, of a duſky yellow ; the end black or duſky : the head and greater part of the neck are of a pale ferruginous colour : chin and throat white : the top of the head black, and the feathers elongated into a creſt almoſt three inches in length : on the back part of the neck is a liſt or ſtripe

* Mr. *Middleton*.

78.
COROMAN-
DEL H.

80.
AFRICAN H.
DESCRIPTION.

of

of black, reaching two thirds of the way down : on each side, beginning behind the eye, another, continuing on each side to the breast : the feathers of the lower part of the neck before are long, narrow, and loose, as is most of the *Heron* tribe ; the colour of them, and the lower part of the neck, a deep ash : the breast ferruginous chestnut : back very deep ash-colour : quills and tail black : the loose feathers on the rump much like those on the fore part of the neck, with a mixture of ferruginous : the belly pale ferruginous ash-colour : legs dull yellow ; the fore part of them, the toes, and claws, black.

PLACE. This species inhabits *Africa*, from whence a specimen has been received into the *Leverian Museum*. A second specimen is likewise in the same collection, which was shot in *Asbdown Park*, near *Lambourn, Berks*, belonging to Lord *Craven*.

81.
LOHAUJUNG
H.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE large ; length three feet. Bill nine inches long, black, straight, pointed ; lower mandible somewhat convex ; nostrils a slit near the base : the fore part of the head, as far as the throat, and sides, of a rich green : crown of the head, and neck, deep brown, marked with a few great green spots : upper part of the back brown ; the lower like the neck : wing coverts white ; ridge and lower parts pale brown : secondaries fine deep green : breast, belly, and primaries, white : tail black : legs long, scaly, reddish : toes webbed at the base : claws short.

PLACE. Inhabits *India*, where it is not uncommon, and called *Lobaujung*. Described from Lady *Impey's* drawings.—Among these I also observe another, which differs in having the beginning of the back mottled brown and white, and the white on other parts not

H E R O N.

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not pure. I have likewise seen this bird in other drawings, in which the whole of the upper part of the back, and the under parts, were of a pure white. I apprehend that these distinctions mark the sex of the bird.

SIZE of the *Blue Gaulding*: length two feet. Bill three inches and a half long, dusky brown: at the back part of the neck hangs a long black crest: sides of the neck pale yellow; the fore part of it bright bay, edged with white and black: back, wings, belly, tail, and legs, black.

Inhabits *India*. Met with in plenty in the province of *Oude*, and in other parts, in low watery places; but is not accounted good food*.

* *Mr. Middleton.*

82.
YELLOW-
NECKED H.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE,

GENUS

GENUS LXVI. I B I S.

N° 20. Black-headed I.

N° 21. Coco I.

15.
WHITE-HEAD-
ED I.

DESCRIPTION.

White-headed Ibis, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 116. N° 15.

SIZE of a *Heron*, if not bigger. Bill long, very stout at the base, and not greatly curved; in length one foot or more: the fore part of the head and cheeks bare and yellow, as is the bill itself: general colour of the plumage greyish white: wing coverts black, margined with white: outer edge of the wing, the quills, and tail, black: rump and tail coverts as long as the tail, and of a pink colour, concealing the tail, and hanging over it: legs long, of a pale pink or flesh-colour.

In one of these birds the wing coverts have a mixture of brown, and a bar of brown across the breast, which I am informed is a distinction of sex.

PLACE.

This inhabits *India*; is very common on the *Ganges*, and called *Jaungbill*. The pink feathers of the rump are used not unfrequently, like those of the *Ostrich*, as ornaments by the ladies*.

20.
BLACK-HEAD-
ED I.

DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Curlew*: length twenty-one inches. Irides brown: bill six inches long, very stout, much curved, and black: space between the bill and eye, and round the last, bare and black: head black: nape and hind part of the neck marked with small

* Lady *Impey*.

spots

I B I S.

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spots of the same : the rest of the plumage white : legs black :
between the toes a membrane : hind claw long.

Inhabits *India*. Called *Buttore* *.

PLACE.

Tantalus Coco, *Jacq. Vog.* N° 18. p. 24.

21.
COCO IBIS.

SIZE of the *White Ibis*. Bill six inches long, and flesh-colour :
the bare space on each side of the head the same : general colour
of the plumage a greyish white ; the three outer quills black
at the tips : legs flesh-colour.

DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits the *Caribbee Islands*, and is called by the natives *Peschour*, as it feeds on *fish* in the wild state. It is now and then kept tame, and will then eat *flesh*, both raw and boiled. Its note imitates the word *Ko*, which the bird frequently repeats ; hence the name given to it. It is thought to be tolerable eating. I should suspect this to be no other than a variety of the *White Ibis*.

PLACE AND MANNERS.

Mr. Middleton.

SUPPL.

11

GENUS

GENUS LXVII. C U R L E W.

N° II. Hudfonian C.

1.
+ COMMON
CURLEW.

Common Curlew, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 119. N° 1.
Scolopax arquata, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 109.

THIS bird appears both in *Chinese* drawings, and those from *India*; we may therefore conclude it to inhabit both those places.

5.
WHITE-HEAD-
ED C.

White-headed Curlew, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 123. N° 5?
New Species of *Tantalus*, *Sparrm. Voy.* i. p. 281.

DESCRIPTION.

DR. *Sparrman* describes a bird very similar, if not the same with this species. The bill is five inches long, black at the tip and lower neb; the upper neb red: the neck ash-colour; back the same, with a cast of green and a little yellow: the wings dark beneath, and above of a blue colour, inclining to black: the lesser wing coverts violet: the tail wedge-shaped, twice the length of the bill, and the body somewhat larger than that of a *Hen*: thighs ash-colour: feet, legs, and membrane between, blackish. In other respects it had all the characteristic marks of the *Tantalus**.

PLACE.

This inhabits the neighbourhood of the *Cape of Good Hope*, and is called by the colonists *Hagedasb* and *Hadelde*, supposed from

* Does he mean that the face was naked? If so, it should certainly be ranked with the *Tantalus*, or *Ibis*; but it is not mentioned in his description.

the bird's note. Met with in great numbers about *Zwart-kops-rivier*: the same called by the *Hottentots*, *Tàkaikene*. It lives on *bulbs* and *roots*, which it digs up with the bill. Is shy, and roosts on trees of nights. It is said to be a sign of *rain*, if this bird flies in great flocks against the wind.

Esquimaux Curlew, *Arct. Zool.* ii. N° 364.

LENGTH seventeen inches. Bill nearly four; colour black; the upper mandible hangs over the lower: the head, neck, and breast, whitish: the chin, and before the eye, plain; the rest dashed with brown streaks, most so on the breast: top of the head deep chocolate brown, divided down the middle by a white line, and the sides of it above the eyes bounded with white: between the bill and eye brown: region of the ears brownish: the upper part of the body and wings brown, mottled with white; but the back and scapulars are also marked with spots of white; those on the rump are more numerous, and incline to ferruginous: belly, thighs, and vent, white: sides crossed with narrow bars of brown: quills brown, the inner margins spotted with dusky white, shafts white: the wings and tail even; the last brown, crossed with seven or eight blackish bars, a quarter of an inch broad: legs blueish black: toes divided to their origin.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, from whence I was favoured with a specimen procured by Mr. *Hutchins*.

This is the *Esquimaux Curlew* of the *Arctic Zoology*; but not that of the *Philosophical Transactions* *, described by Dr. *Forster*. This I am well assured of, having both of them in my collection; as also the variety of our *Common Curlew*, as described before in its place †.

* Vol. lxii. p. 411. See *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 125. † *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 120.

II.
+ HUDSONIAN
C.

DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

GENUS LXVIII. S N I P E.

N° 33. Marbled Godwit.

N° 34. Hudsonian Godwit.

9.
CAPE SNIPE.Cape Snipe, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 138. N° 9.

THIS *Snipe* is called, at the *Cape, Kewvitt*; as it screams out, in the dusk of the evening, in a kind of disagreeable sound, imitating the name it bears*.

9.
VAR. E.
DESCRIPTION.

BILL yellow, swelling at the ends of both mandibles; the colour yellowish green: crown dusky: eyes large and black; round each a circle of yellow feathers, pointing in a line behind: cheeks and throat white: back slaty blue, spotted with black, and bounded the whole length by a yellow line: scapulars most elegantly marked with narrow black lines on a blueish ground, and the feathers edged with semicircular lines of blueish and black; the rest of the wing tawny, with black semicircles, pointing the reverse to the former: tail like the scapulars, but marked with large tawny spots: breast brown above, black beneath: belly, vent, and thighs, white: legs pale ash.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *East Indies* †.* Dr. *Sparrman*.† *Lady Impey*.

Common.

Common Godwit, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 144. N° 14.

14.
+ COMMON
GODWIT.

THE bill in different birds differs extremely, having been met with from two inches and a half to four and a quarter in length; and the weight from six ounces and three quarters to twelve ounces, and even more.

It is known at *Hudson's Bay* by the name of *Wasawuckape-shew**.

Greenshank, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 147. N° 18.

18.
+ GREEN-
SHANK.

THE *Greenshank* inhabits both *India* and *China*. In the former, is known by the name of *Chaba*.

Redshank, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 150. N° 20.

20.
+ REDSHANK.

IT is singular to observe the very great difference of this bird in the *summer* and *winter* drefs. In the latter season, I have observed it so lean, as to weigh only four ounces: the bird is then of the usual colours, though paler; but the white spots, generally seen on the upper parts of the body, in a manner obliterated: the wing coverts very slightly fringed with white.

The *Chinese Redshank*, a variety of this, is frequent in *India*, where it is known by the name of *Tectaree*.

33.
+ MARBLED
GODWIT.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill nearly four inches; colour a dull orange; towards the end black: all the upper parts

* *Mr. Hutchins.*

brown,

brown, more or less streaked and spotted with rufous white: between the bill and eye, also the chin, white: on the back the marks are pale rufous, and pretty numerous, arising from each feather having five or six transverse bars of that colour on the margins: the wing coverts have less brown in them, appearing at a distance scarcely marked with it: the quills are rufous cream-colour, dotted with minute specks of brown; the four first have the outer webs and ends of a dusky black; the shaft of the outmost one white: under wing coverts pale rufous: the breast and sides are of this last colour, but much paler, and transversely barred with dusky waved lines, broadest on the sides: the middle of the belly and thighs plain: vent nearly white: tail rufous, crossed with six or seven bars of brown on each feather; the three outer ones quite irregular; the two middle ones palest: legs black, and bare for an inch and a quarter above the knee.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*. Given to me by Mr. *Hutchins*.

^{34.}
+HUDSONIAN
GODWIT.

DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH seventeen inches. Bill three inches long, turning upwards; the base half pale, the rest black: top of the head blackish, spotted or streaked with dusky white: sides of the head and back part of the neck much the same: lore dusky: over the eyes, from the bill, a white streak: chin nearly white: back and scapulars dusky brown, spotted with rufous white, one spot being placed on each side of the shaft, for the most part, though in the large feathers two: wing coverts brown, some of the middle ones mixed with paler, with the addition of some white spots; larger coverts plain ash-colour: quills black, the shafts white; the base of all, from the fourth, white to about one third of their length: rump,

S N I P E.

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rump, and upper tail coverts, white : the under parts of the bird, the whole way from the throat to the vent, fine rufous chefnut, waved across with dusky lines, each feather having a narrow line near the tip : the tail feathers white at the base, taking up most space as the feathers approach outwards ; the rest of their length dusky black : legs black : wings and tail of equal lengths.

I received this, with the former, from Mr. *Hutchins*.

GENUS

GENUS LXIX. SANDPIPER.

N^o 38. Greenwich S. 39. Brown S. 40. Black S.10.
+ SWISS S.Swiss Sandpiper, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 167. N^o 10.

ONE of these, from *Hudson's Bay*, given to me as the *female* of this species, had the upper parts brown, mottled with dusky white, not unlike the *male*, but less bright: sides of the head and fore part of the neck white, sparingly marked with brown spots: belly white, marked with longish streaks of black; the ends of the feathers being black for some length: the quills, rump, and tail, as in the *male*: in both, the sides of the body have several black feathers, above two inches in length, arising at the junction of the wing. In both, the bill and legs are black, and a spur serves instead of a hind toe. In short, this reputed *female* is so like the *Grey Sandpiper*, that, the belly excepted, which in the *English* one is not marked with black, one must suppose them to be mere varieties of each other.

11.
+ GREY S.Grey Sandpiper, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 168. N^o 11.

IN the roof of the mouth of this bird is a double row of spinous appendages pointing inwards: tongue the length of the bill: under the wing the same long black feathers, eight or nine in number, as observed above of the *Swiss Sandpiper*: and no back toe, only a *spur*, much as in the *Petrel*.

Dunlin,

Dunlin, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 185. N° 33.

^{33.}
+ DUNLIN.

THE *Dunlin* I have received, by favour of Mr. *Hutchins*, from *Hudson's Bay*; which differs so little from the *British* one, that a description is unnecessary.

Southern Sandpiper, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 187. N° 35.

^{35.}
+ SOUTHERN
SANDPIPER.

THIS I received from *Hudson's Bay* with the last species. It differs very little from the description of it in my *Synopsis*, except in being, in the whole, one inch longer; and the bill only an inch and a quarter in length.

Turnstone, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 188. N° 37.

^{37.}
+ TURN-
STONE.

THESSE inhabit the coasts of *Kent*, but not in great plenty. I received a *male* from Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, shot near that place, *August* 1785.

The *Hudson's Bay* natives know this species by the name of *Misbee quasqua ropa shish**.

^{38.}
+ GREENWICH
S.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Redbank*: weight near eight ounces: length twelve inches and a half. Bill an inch and a half long, black: crown of the head reddish brown, streaked with black: nape, cheeks, and neck, ash-colour; the middle of the feathers dusky down the shaft: lower part of the neck and back black; the fea-

* Mr. *Hutchins*.

SUPPL.

K k

thers

thers margined on the sides with pale ferruginous, and some of those of the back at the tips also: chin nearly white: fore part of the neck very pale ash-colour, as far as the breast, which is of a dusky white: belly, sides, vent, and upper tail coverts on each side, and whole of the under ones, white: lesser wing coverts ash-colour; the greater, the same, obscurely margined with pale ferruginous; greatest tipped with white; under wing coverts pure white: prime quills dusky, the shafts more or less white; secondaries and scapulars nearly the colour of the back; the secondaries and primaries very little differing in length: the lower part of the back, rump, and middle of the tail coverts, ash-colour: tail a little rounded at the end, brownish ash-colour, somewhat mottled with brownish near the tips, and fringed near the end with pale ferruginous: legs dusky olive green, bare an inch above the knee: the outer and middle toe connected at the base.

PLACE.

The above was shot at *Greenwich*, on the 5th of *August*, 1785, by Dr. *Leith*, who did me the favour to add it to my collection. I esteem it a new species.

^{39.}
BROWN S.
DESCRIPTION.

Brown Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 195.

SIZE of a *Jacksnipe*. Bill black: the head, upper part of the neck, and back, of a pale brown, spotted with black: coverts of the wings dusky, edged with dirty white: under side of the neck white, streaked with black: the belly white: tail cinereous: legs black.

In the collection of Mr. *Tunstall*. Bought in the *London* market.

Black.

Black Sandpiper, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 197.

40.
BLACK S.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of a *Thrush*. Bill short, blunt at the point, and dusky; nostrils black: irides yellow: the head small, and flattened at top; the colour white, most elegantly spotted with grey: the neck, shoulders, and back, mottled in the same manner, but darker, being tinged with brown; in some lights these parts appeared of a perfect black, and glossy: the wings were long; the quill feathers black, crossed near their base with a white line: the throat, breast, and belly, white, with faint brown and black spots, of a longish form, irregularly dispersed; but on the belly become larger, and more round: the tail short, entirely white, except the two middle feathers, which are black: the legs long and slender, and of a reddish brown colour.

This was shot in *Lincolnshire*; and communicated to Mr. *Pennant* by Mr. *Bolton*.

PLACE.

GENUS LXX. P L O V E R.

N° 24. a. Indian Pl.

* WITH A STRAIT BILL.

Golden Plover, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 193. N° 1.1.
+ GOLDEN PL.

I HAVE mentioned in my *Synopsis*, that this species varied in having the belly sometimes black, and at other times black and white. I have been lately informed, that this is entirely owing to the season. About the beginning of *March*, the appearance of black on the breast is first seen, increasing by degrees till that part becomes of a full black; but after the time of incubation, this colour again disappears*. It is seen at times on the coasts of *Kent*, but we believe is far less plenty there than towards the north of *England*. It, no doubt, is a native of *India*, as I have seen it in drawings from thence. It is called there, *Bugadee*†.

Long-legged Plover, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 195. N° 3.3.
+ LONG-LEG-
GED PL.
DESCRIPTION.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill two inches and a half long, strait and black: upper part of the head, and hind part of the neck, ash-coloured; the edges of the feathers pale: back reddish brown: wings purplish black: round the eye, and all the under parts, white: the wings exceed the tail in length: legs very long, and red.

* Mr. Jackson.

† Mrs. Wheeler.

Inhabits

Inhabits *India*, and not uncommon: met with in flocks, and frequent in company with the *Tectaree*, or *Chinese Redshank*.

PLACK.

I apprehend the above to be no other than the *Long-legged Plover* in its juvenile state; the more so, as that bird is not unfrequent in *India*. Mrs. *Wheeler* informs me, that it is there known by the name of *Crakoli*.

Sanderling, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 197. N^o 4.

^{4.}
+ SANDER-
LING.

THESSE are met with on the coasts of *Kent*, we believe, at all seasons. I have received them from my intelligent friend Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, both in *January* and in *August*. This bird, like the *Purre*, and some others, varies considerably, either from age, or with the season; for those received in *August*, had the upper parts dark ash-coloured, and the feathers deeply edged with ferruginous; but others, sent to me in *January*, were of a plain dove-coloured grey: they differed also in some other trifling particulars. I am informed, that they are seen in autumn in small flights, and not unfrequently along with the *Purres*, and both of them indiscriminately called *Ox Birds*.

DR. *Heysham* informs me, that he once received some *Dotterel's* eggs from *Keswick*, in *Cumberland*; also, that a female *Dot-* ^{14.}
terel was killed upon the very top of the mountain *Skiddow*, in the breeding season. + DOTTEREL.

24. a.
INDIAN PL.
DESCRIPTION.

Le petit Pluvier des Indes, *Bris. Orn. 8vo. ii. p. 234. N° 16.*

NEARLY the size of a *Lark*: length six inches. Bill nine lines long, and blackish: the upper part of the body is brown; the under, dusky. white: on the breast two transverse brown bands: the prime quills brown; the secondaries dusky: tail feathers white at the base; the rest of their length brown: wings and tail of equal length when closed: legs dusky black.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *East Indies*.

**** WITH A CURVED BILL.**

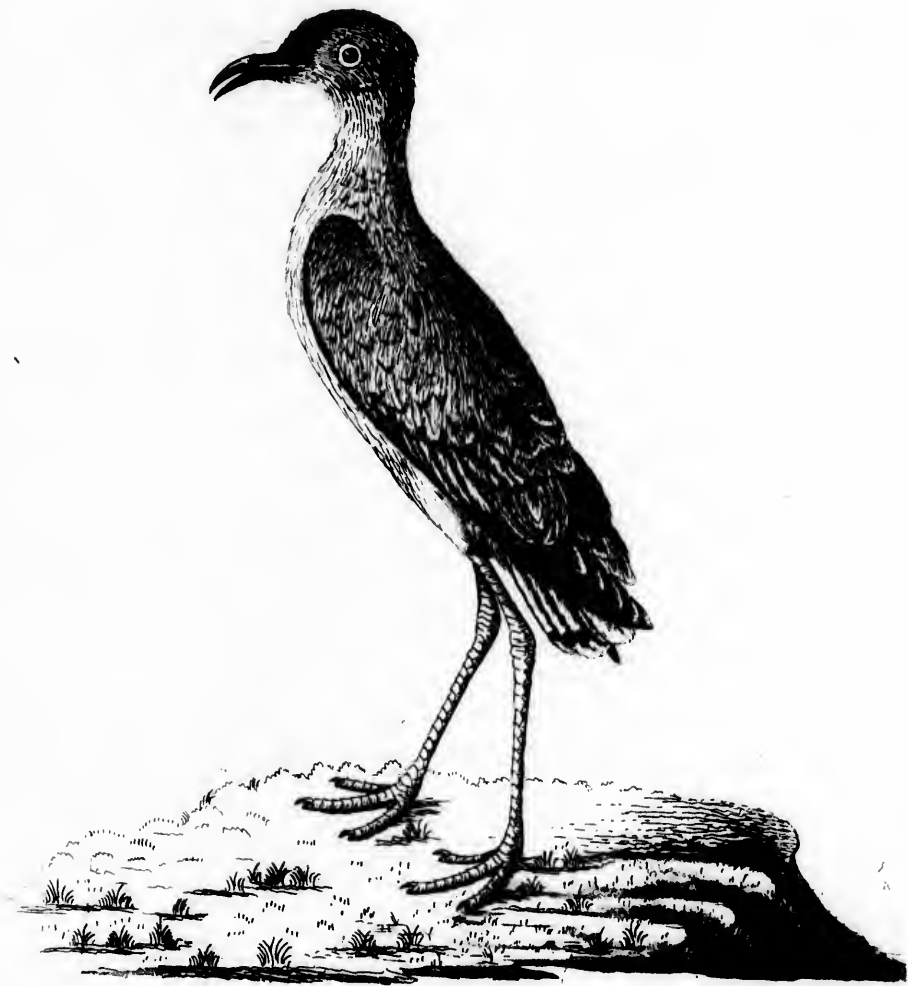
Cream-coloured Plover, *Gen. Syn. v. p. 217. N° 25.*

25.
- CREAM-CO-
LOURED PL.
PL. CXVI.

A Bird of this curious and singular species was shot near *St. Alban's*, in *East Kent*, the seat of *William Hammond, Esq.*; who presented it to me with the following account. He first met with it running upon some light land; and so little fearful was it, that, after having sent for a gun, one was brought to him, which did not readily go off, having been charged some time, and in consequence missed his aim. The report frightened the bird away; but, after making a turn or two, it again settled within a hundred yards of him, when he was prepared with a second shot, which dispatched it. It was observed to run with incredible swiftness, and, at intervals, to pick up something from the ground; and was so bold, as to render it difficult to make it rise from the ground, in order to take a more secure aim on the wing. The note was not like any kind of *Plover's*, nor indeed to be compared with that of any known bird.

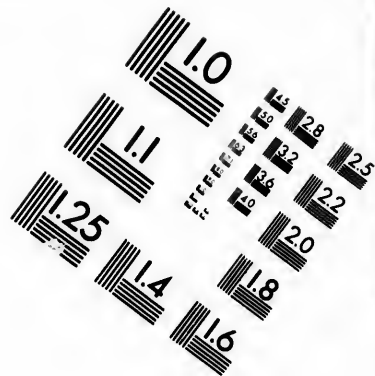
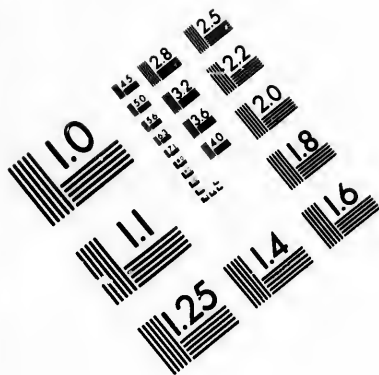
GENUS

*

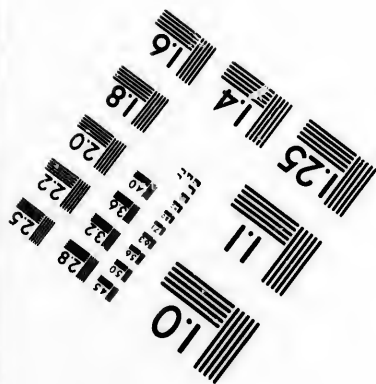
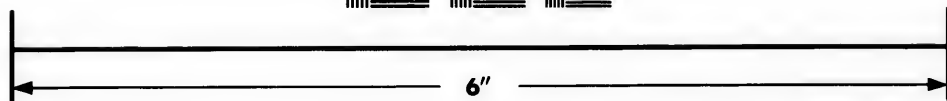
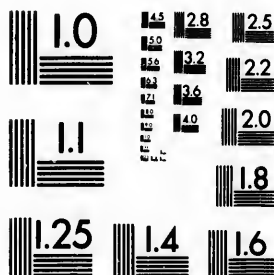


Cream-coloured Plover.





**IMAGE EVALUATION
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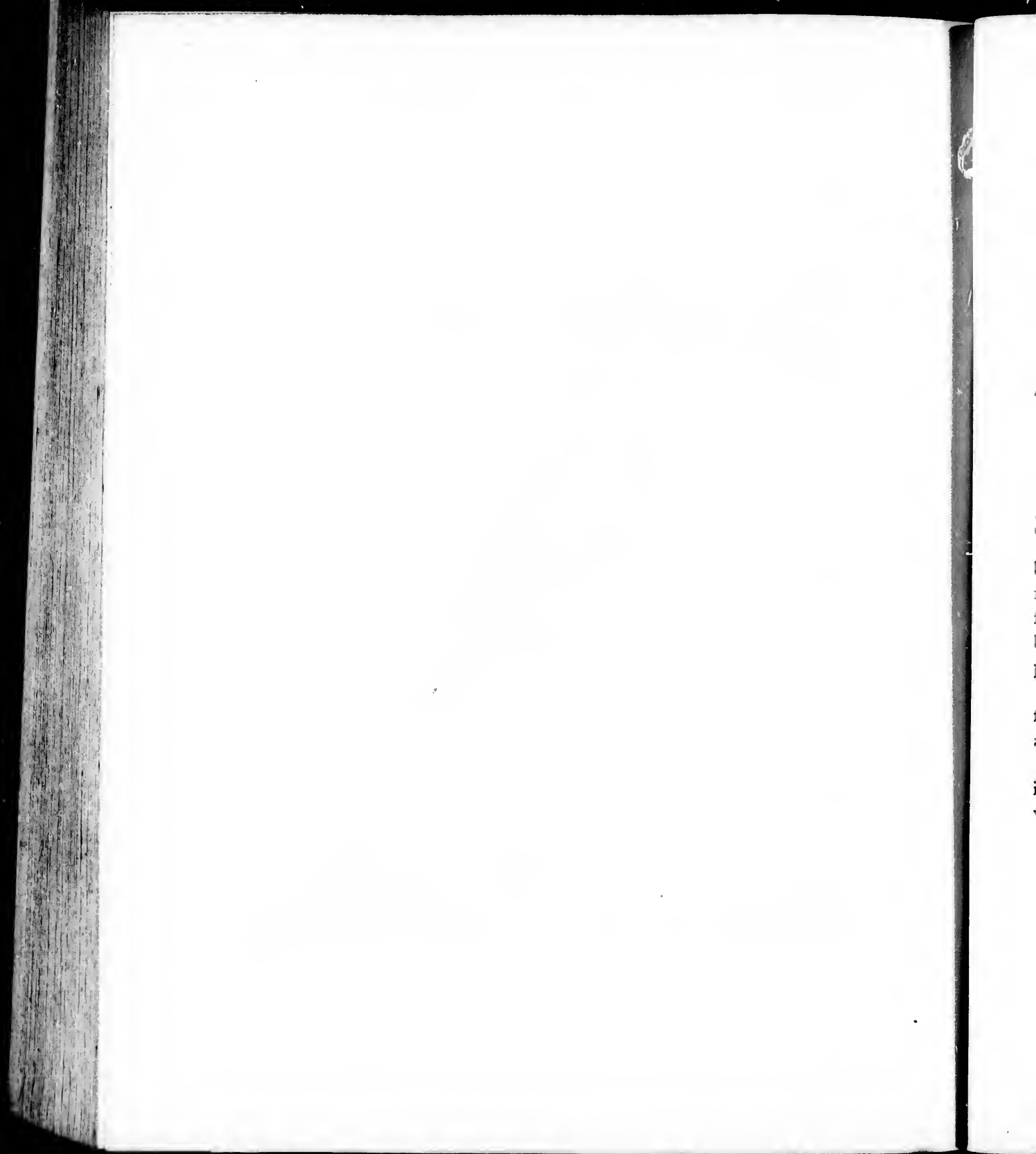


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GENUS LXXIII. R A I L.

Troglodyte Rail, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 229. N° 3.
Rallus australis, *Sparrrn. Mus. Carlsf.* pl. 14.

3.
 TROGLODYTE
 R.

THE figure in the above work answers to my description of it, except that it wants the white streak over the eye.

Philippine Rail, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 230. N° 4.

4.
 VAR. D.
 PHILIPPINE
 R.

SIZE of our common *Water Rail*. Bill red, with a white tip: the crown of the head, and hind part of the neck, as far as the beginning of the back, of a reddish rufous colour; the back darker, spotted across with white: wings nearly the same; the quills not spotted: the under parts, from the chin to the beginning of the belly, pale ash-colour; from thence to the vent white: legs of a pale green.

DESCRIPTION.

Another specimen had a purplish bill: wings dark brown; each feather crossed with lines of white and black: lower belly, thighs, and vent, crossed with black: legs brown.

Both the above were met with in drawings from *India*, where it is known by the name of *Chaba*. It seems to be a species which varies exceedingly.

GENUS

GENUS LXXIV. J A C A N A.

N° 10. Indian J.

6.
LUZONIAN J.
DESCRIPTION.

Luzonian Jacana, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 245. N° 6.

AMONG the drawings of Lady *Impey* I find the above bird. The size nearly that of the *Chinese Jacana*. The bill is of a pale green, and shaped much like that of a *Gull*: the crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, brown: above the eyes white: along the side of the neck a yellow stripe, divided from the fore part by another of black, which finishes on the breast; excepting this, all the under parts from the chin are white: the wing coverts are white, crossed with a few brown bars: prime quills black, ending in two projecting narrow feathers: tail cuneiform, brown: legs as in other *Jacanas*, and of a pea green.

PLACE. This inhabits *India*, where it is called a *Plover* *.

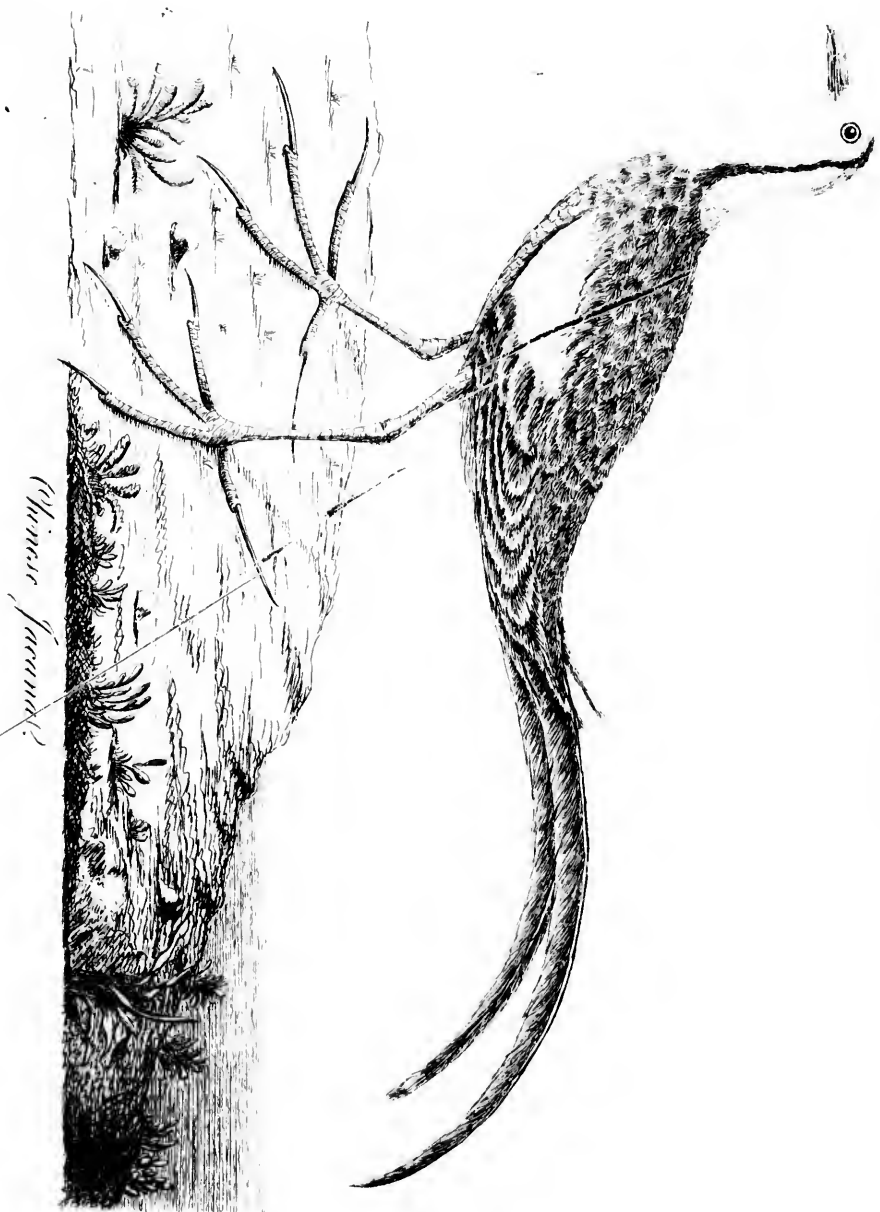
8.
CHINESE J.
PL. CXVII.
DESCRIPTION.

Chinese Jacana, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 246. N° 8.

SIZE of the *Gold Pheasant*: length two feet. Bill blueish: front of the head, cheeks, fore part and sides of the neck, white; hind part of the head black, descending in a line on each side of the neck to the breast: the back part of the neck, behind

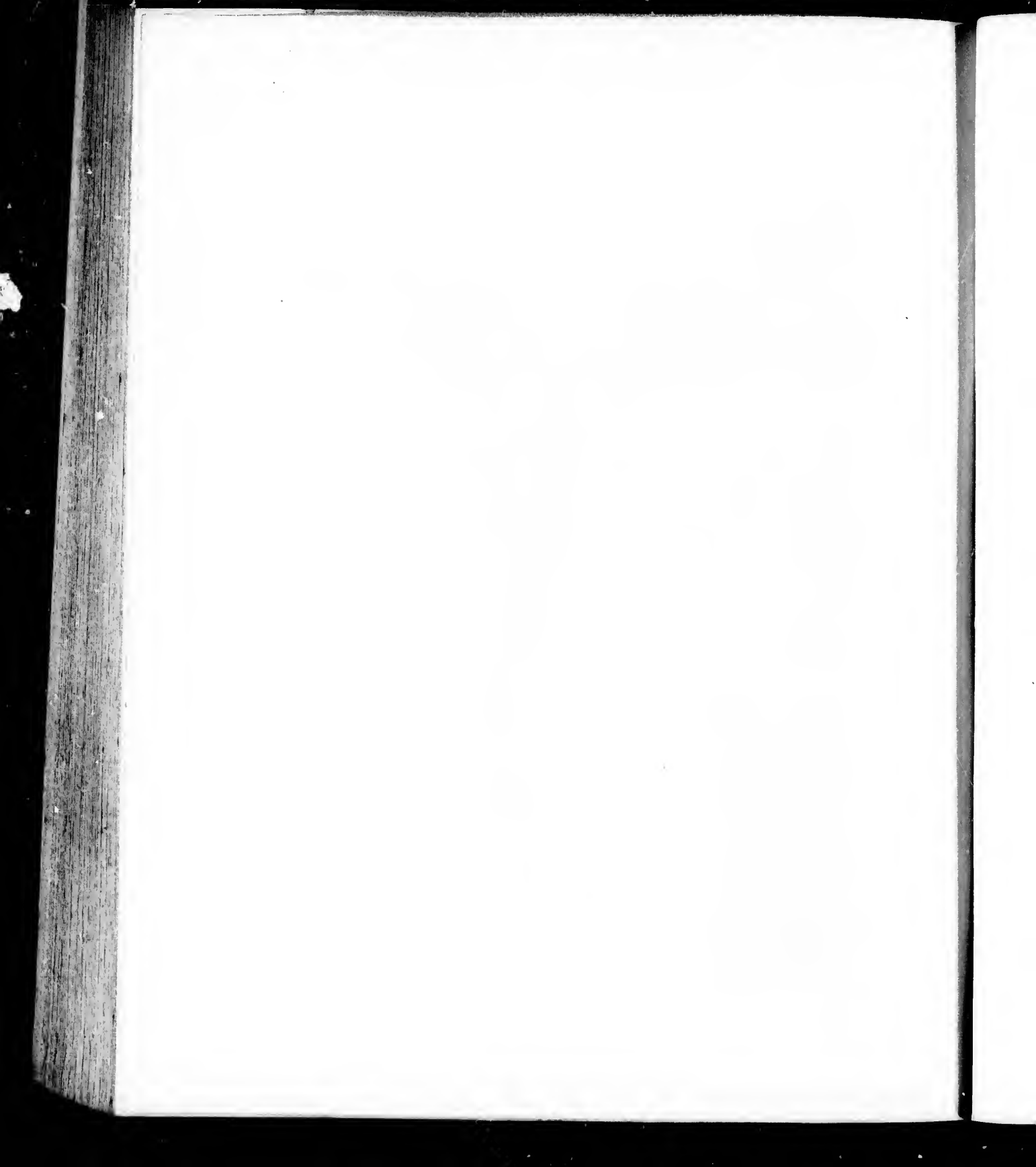
* I have much suspicion that it is related to my *Chinese Jacana*; as I was informed, that, when perfect, the two middle tail feathers are greatly longer than the others, as in that bird.

this,



Pl. CXVII.

Chinus Jacquin?



this, of a yellow buff-colour: between the neck and back gilded brown: all the under parts, from the breast, deep purple: back and scapulars reddish brown: wing coverts white: quills brown; the secondaries edged with white; the ends of some of the primaries grow very narrow towards the tips, and end almost in a point; at the bend of the wing a short, sharp, horn-coloured spur: the two middle tail feathers half the length of the bird, and shaped like those of the *Gold Pheasant*; one of them longer than the other, ending in a point; the adjoining one less sharp at the end, and marked near the tip with an oval spot of white*: legs green: toes and claws very long, as usual in this genus.

Inhabits *India*, where it is called *Vuppi-pi*. From the drawings of Lady *Impey*.—It is, no doubt, also known by another name, as I observed one of them, among some drawings shown to me by Major *Roberts*, which was called *Sobna*.

PLACE.

SIZE of the common *Water Hen*. Bill yellow; base of the upper mandible dusky blue; near the gape a red spot: head, neck, and under parts, deep blueish black: back and wings dirty cinereous brown: quills the same, but darker, and inclining to violet: over the eye, and reaching some way beyond it, a broad white streak: legs dirty luteous brown: toes and claws long, and shaped as in others of this genus.

10.
INDIAN J.
DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *India*. Called, at *Bengal*, *Peepee* and *Mowra*; at *Hindustan*, *Coudey*. It is called also *Dullpee*, from its living in a

PLACE.

* I apprehend that there should be four long tail feathers, and that the two middle ones are alike, as well as their adjoining ones; especially as I do not recollect any bird in which the tail feathers do not arise by pairs.

SUPPL.

L 1

floating

floating manner. It is a shy bird, and frequents stagnant lakes, where it is not easily come at. It builds the nest upon floating islands, among weeds, pretty close to the banks. *Male* and *female* much alike.—Mr. *Middleton*.

GENUS LXXV. G A L L I N U L E.

+ MARTINICO
7.
G.

Martinico Gallinule, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 255. N^o 7.

Fulica martinicensis, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 12. t. 3.

JACQUIN observes, that it is plentiful in the swamps of *Martinico*, where the flesh is valued for food; and that its voice is fine and soft, though seldom exerted.

ORDER

ORDER VIII. WITH PINNATED FEET.

GENUS LXXVIII. C O O T.

Common Coot, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 275. N° 1.

Fulica atra, *Sepp Veg. pl.* in p. 61.—*Hafslq. Voy. Eng. ed.* p. 200.

I.
+ COMMON
COOT.

I HAVE seen this twice represented in drawings from *India*.
In one set of them it was figured of a much superior size,
which leaves room to think that the greater species may likewise
inhabit that part of the world.

Fulica leucoryx, *Sparrr. Mus. Carlj.* pl. 12.

THIS variety has the eyelids pale, and the whole of the wing
white; but the shafts of the prime quills black: in other
things, like the common species.

This was found dead in the park at *Stockholm*.

I.
VAR. A.
DESCRIPTION.

PLACE.

Fulica Æthiops, *Sparrr. Mus. Carlj.* pl. 13.

SIZE of the common one, and differs only in having the fea-
thers of the breast and belly ferruginous, undulated with
brown.

Place not mentioned.

I.
VAR. B.
DESCRIPTION.

GENUS LXXIX. GREBE.

7.
 4-RED-NECK-
 ED GR.
 PL. CXVIII.

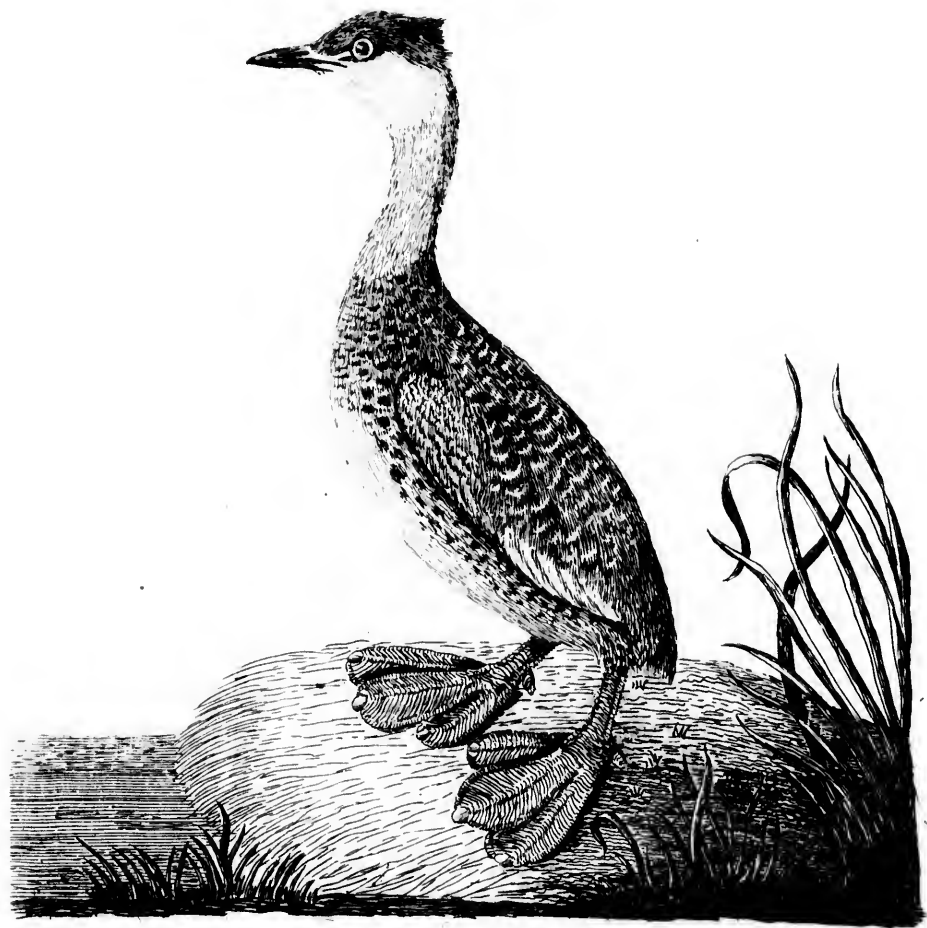
Red-necked Grebe, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 288. N^o 7.
Colymbus subcristatus, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 37. pl. 18.
Colymbus parotis, *Sparrm. Mus. Carl.* pl. 9.

DESCRIPTION. **L**ENGTH eighteen inches; to the end of the toes twenty-four; weight seventeen ounces. Bill nearly two inches long; sides of the base of both mandibles, for three quarters of an inch, of a fine orange yellow; the rest black: lore brown or blackish: irides fine orange red: the crown, and sides of the head above the eyes, nearly black, and the feathers a little elongated: the hind part of the neck, the back, and wings, dark brown; six of the middle secondaries white, a little mottled with dusky at the tips; the two or three outward ones more or less white near the tips and inner webs: the chin, sides under the eyes, and fore part of the neck, for above an inch, pale ash-colour; the rest of the neck ferruginous chesnut, mottled on the breast with dusky: from thence, to the vent, white, like fattin, mottled on the sides with dusky irregular spots: legs black.

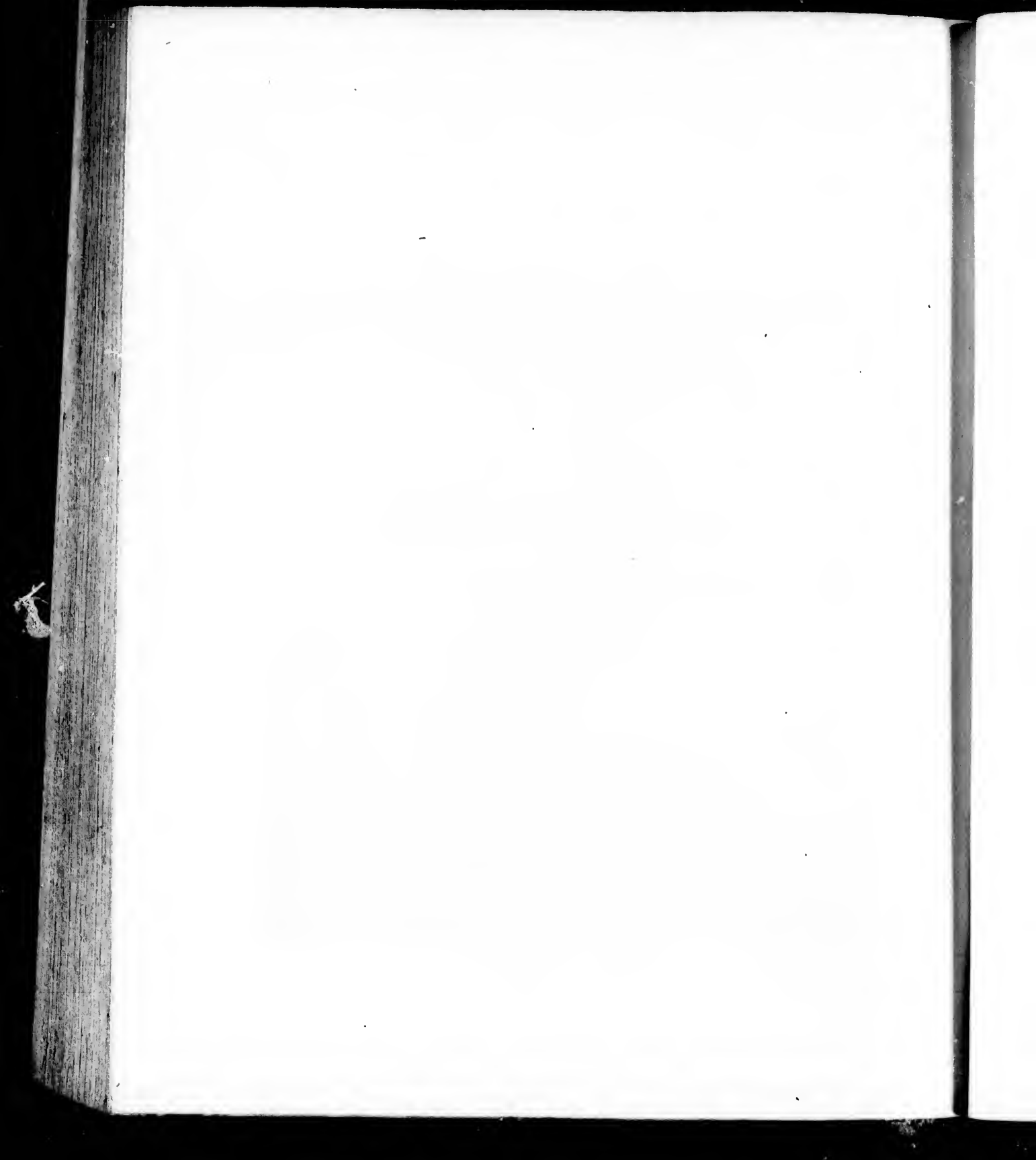
I received a perfect specimen of the *male* of this bird from Major *Hammond*, who informed me, that the end of *April*, the year 1786, two of them alighted in a farm-yard, near his house in *East Kent*, and were taken alive.

I have also met with two other specimens; the first sent to me, *January* 28, 1786, by Mr. *Martin*, of *Teignmouth*, a gentleman to whom I owe many other obligations: his specimen had not come to perfection, as the colours of the head and neck were much blended,

PL. CXVIII.



Red-necked Grebe?



blended, and the ferruginous on the neck only just breaking forth. Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*, also obliged me with a third, the beginning of last *October*: his bird, he informed me, weighed nineteen ounces and a half; the length twenty-one inches and a half; breadth twenty-eight. The bill yellow at the base, dusky olive towards the tip: lore dusky: irides pale brown: head quite smooth. The description differed not much; but the ferruginous colour of the neck was much blended with dusky; the white on the under parts greatly mottled with the same: legs, without, dusky; within, greenish yellow: the middle toe united to the inner, as far as the first joint; and to the outer, to the middle of the second*.

The two last-mentioned are, no doubt, birds not in full plumage. That described by Dr. *Sparrman* is clearly under the same predicament; perhaps a still younger bird than either of the others, as the cinereous parts on the throat appear white, with three or four lines of black, and across the lower part of the neck is a band of white. The bird figured in *Jacquin* seems an adult.

* This circumstance appears to prevail throughout the genus, and should be added to the characters of it.

I do not recollect, that, among any of the drawings from *India* or *China*, which have come under my inspection, I have met with a single species of the *Grebe* genus; yet several have been noticed as inhabitants of the warmer as well as colder parts of *America*. Indeed we remark a variety of our *Little Grebe*, or what is esteemed as such, from the *Philippine Islands*, recorded by *Buffon*; and I have not a doubt but future observers will find the *Continent of Asia* likewise not to be deficient therein.

It was supposed also by former authors, that the *Jacana* genus was confined to *Brazil* and its environs, hence the whole of that race known were called *Brazilian Water-bens*. But later observations have pointed out to us no fewer than four of that genus, which inhabit *Africa* and *Asia*.—One proof, among the many others, how much we have yet to learn in *Ornithology*.

ORDER IX. WEB-FOOTED.

* WITH LONG LEOS.

GENUS LXXX. AVOCETTA.

Scooping Avocet, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 293. N° 1.
Recurvirostra avocetta, *Sepp Veg.* pl. in p. 69.

1.
 † SCOOPING
 AV.

THE weight of this bird is frequently fourteen ounces and a half, Troy: length twenty-two inches; breadth thirty inches: length of the naked part of the legs seven inches. The *Avocet* appears on the coast of *Kent* about the middle of *April*, and departs for the most part the beginning of *September**.

GENUS LXXXII. FLAMINGO.

Red Flamingo, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 299. N° 1.

1.
 † RED FL.

DR. *Sparrman* † met with large flocks of *Flamingoes* between *Table* and *Simon's Bay*, near *Alphen*, in the month of *April*, seeking their food in pools and puddles that were beginning to dry up. He informs us, that these were of a snow-white colour, and the wings of a flaming rosy hue.

* *Mr. Boys.*

† *Voy.* i. p. 30.

3.

** WITH.

** WITH SHORT LEGS.

GENUS LXXXIV. A U K.

Razor-bill, *Gen. Syn.* v. p. 319. N° 5.

^{5.}
+RAZOR-BILL.

THE method that this bird takes in fishing is rather singular, often diving and catching several small fish, which it is observed to range on each side of the bill, with the head in the mouth, and the tails hanging out on each side of the bill; and when the mouth can hold no more, the bird retires to the rocks to swallow them at leisure.

GENUS

GENUS LXXXV. GUILLEMOT.

Foolish Guillemot, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 329. N° 1.

+ FOOLISH G.^{1.}

A Singular circumstance has been observed of this bird, which is, that when taken out of sight of the sea, and turned loose, it does not attempt to fly; but as soon as carried within reach of the sea, it flies thereto very readily; and if it is put into fresh water, it will swim about, but seems unwilling to dive, or, if forced thereto, does not to any great depth, and directly rises again to the surface: whether this is owing to the want of proper food contained in the water, or repugnant to it as an element unpleasing to its nature, cannot be determined. This bird, like the *Razor-bill*, carries the fish with the tails hanging out of the bill*.

Black Guillemot, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 332. N° 3.

+ BLACK G.^{3.}

THE *Black Guillemot* is common in the *Bay of Dublin*, which it does not forsake the whole year †.

* *Mr. Jackson.* † *Id.*

GENUS LXXXVIII. T E R N.

N° 24. Philippine T.

Sandwich Tern, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 356. N° 9.+ SANDWICH
T.

I AM informed, that this species is equally common on the shores of *Suffolk* in the summer, as on those of *Kent*; and that it may be distinguished from others both by its superior size while flying, as well as the difference in note*.

Mr. *Boys* has observed to me, that it has a shorter scream than that of the *Common Tern*, though more like it than the note of any other. It is found to associate with the *Common Tern*, for the most part, while the *Black Tern* is in distinct flights, and all of the above considerably more numerous than the *Little Tern*. The *Sandwich Tern* generally is seen in the neighbourhood of *Romney* about the 17th of *April*, and departs about the 5th of *September*.

+ WHITE T.

White Tern, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 363. N° 17.
Sterna alba, *Sparrm. Mus. Carlf.* pl. 11.

THIS author, in whose work I first observe a figure of the bird, remarks, that it inhabits the *East Indies*, and the *Cape of Good Hope*, as well as various parts of the *South Seas*.

* Rev. Dr. *Wilgrefi*.

Black

Black Tern, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 366. N° 22.
Sterna nigra, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 131.

^{22.}
 + BLACK T.

THIS species is observed to appear on the coasts of *Kent* in a few days after the other *Terns*; and, as they differ somewhat in their manners, do not associate. The *Black Tern* never deposits the eggs on the sea beach, as the others do, but breeds and feeds in the flows within land. It is a less shy bird, and the note much shriller than that of the other *Terns*.

Le petit Fouquet des Philippines, *Son. Voy.* p. 125. t. 85.

^{24.}
 PHILIPPINE T.
 DESCRIPTION.

THIS is double the size of the *Common Tern*. The bill bent black, and pointed at the end: the upper part of the head even with the eye is white: at the base of the bill is a narrow stripe of black, which surrounds the eye, and finishes in a point: neck, breast, and belly, vinaceous grey; above, the same, but deeper: quills, tail, and legs, black.

Inhabits the *Philippine Isles*; often found at a great distance from land.

PLACE.

GENUS LXXXIX. G U L L.

9.
+ BLACK-
HEADED G.

Black-headed Gull, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 380. N° 9.
Larus ridibundus, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 153. *M. and Fem.*

THIS appears first about *Romney*, on the coast of *Kent*, about the 17th of *April*, and departs the beginning of *September*. A few appear again in the winter*.

15.
+ BLACK-
TOED G.

Black-toed Gull, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 387. N° 15.

THE beginning of *September* last, I was presented with one of these by *Mr. Jackson*, which was shot at *Fieldplace*, near *Horsbam*, in *Suffex*. It differs from that described in my *Synopsis* in a few particulars. It is sixteen inches in length. The whole plumage darker coloured, and mixed with ferruginous; the quills marked at the tips with the same: breast mottled with white: the shape of the tail a trifle rounded at the end: the quills, when closed, reach an inch beyond the tip of it †.

18.
+ TARROCK
G.
VAR. A.

Tarrock Gull, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 393. N° 18.

I Received this variety, killed near *Teingmouth*, in the county of *Devon*, *November 1785* ‡.

* *Mr. Beys.*

† The tail in my specimen had but ten feathers; that of *Briffon* contained twelve: I therefore suspect my bird to have been deficient therein.

‡ *Mr. Martin.*

GENUS

GENUS XC. P E T R E L.

* TRUE, WITH THE NOSTRILS CONTAINED IN A TUBE.

Shearwater, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 406. N^o 11.

11.
SHEARWATER.

THE *Shearwater* is observed to fly in an undulating manner, descending so as almost to touch the surface of the water, and then rising again alternately. When swimming on the water, it appears to raise itself with the greatest difficulty from the surface; and, in the effort, the head preponderates for some distance, when the bill is seen to cut the water; hence the name of *Cutwater*, or *Shearwater*, has perhaps been given to the bird*.

Stormy Petrel, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 411. N^o 18.

18.
+ STORMY P.

THIS bird visits the isle of *Thanet* early in the *winter*; sometimes in the month of *October*. One killed there in *January* †. In the middle of *October* last, one of these was seen on the banks of the *Thames*, near *Northfleet* ‡, when a boy threw a stone at it, and stunned it, so as to take it with the hand. This was sent to me, and, as it appeared not hurt, I endeavoured to keep it alive, but it would by no means feed. It would dip its bill into a cup of water, when placed in the cage by it, but refused all kind of food, and died the third day after I received it. It seemed to walk in a tripping manner, and with some difficulty, when on its feet; and would frequently sit down, resting the body on the whole length of the hind part of the legs.

* *Mr. Jackson.*

† *Mr. Boys.*

‡ *Mr. Mackreth.*

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

2.
 † DUN-DIVER.

Dun-Diver, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 420. N^o 2.
Mergus ferratus, *Brun. Orn.* N^o 96*.

I N confirmation of what I before advanced †, concerning the probability of this bird and the *Goosander* being different species, I have been lately informed by Dr. *Heysham*, that he some time since dissected two *Dun-Divers*; the one weighing about two pounds: this proved a *female*; the eggs numerous, and appearing very distinct. The other bird, being much larger, weighed full three pounds. The crest in this was longer than that of the other, and the belly of a bright buff-colour. This proved, on dissection, a *male*; and the *testes* were sufficiently apparent, and beginning to grow turgid. At this time he observed, that he could not obtain a single *Goosander*, though some were seen about, and sometimes in company with, the *Dun-Divers* ‡.

The *Dun-Diver* inhabits *Ireland*, and breeds upon the islands of the *Shannon*, near *Killaloo*, and is frequently seen there the whole summer through ||.

The *Goosander*, *Red-breasted Goosander*, and *Smew*, appear about *Sandwich* in winter §.

* I have quoted the above, in my *Synopsis*, for the *Red-breasted Goosander*; but I am now clear that *Brunnich* meant the *Mergus castor* of *Linnaeus*, a small variety of this species. His *M. cristatus*, N^o 94, 95. he means the *Red breasted* species.

† *Synopsis*, vol. vi. p. 421, 422.

‡ My friend does not say whether he observed a *labyrinth* in the *male* bird.

|| Mr. *Jackson*.

§ Mr. *Boys*.

Red-breasted

M E R G A N S E R.

271

Red-breasted Merganser, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 423. N° 3.
Mergus cristatus M. & Fem. *Brun.* N° 94, 95.

^{3.}
 + RED-
 BREASTED G.

IN a male of one of these, which was shot near *Sandwich*, in *Kent*, I observed that the feathers which compose the crest were simply black; also down the middle of the crown, as well as the space before the eye, and beneath the chin and throat; but in the rest of the neck the black had a gloss of green. This sex is furnished with a curious and large *labyrinth*. The *windpipe*, about two inches from its entrance above, swells out into an oval form, of three times the width it before occupied, and continues so for about two inches; after which it resumes its first shape and size, and so continues, to the divarication into the lungs; at which place it passes through, and communicates with a bony *labyrinth*, in shape not unlike a *heart*, two inches and a quarter long by two in breadth; one side of which is perforated with two holes, one of which is double the size of the other, and both covered with a pellucid membrane which is dilatable, and serves to enlarge the cavity of the *labyrinth* at the will of the bird.

Smew, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 428. N° 5.

^{5.}
 + SMEW.

IHAVE once found a few *shrimps* in the stomach of one of these birds. Mr. *Jackson* informs me, that he has found it perfectly distended with them, and that they are supposed to be its chief food.

GENUS

GENUS XCII. D U C K.

N° 99. Pink-headed D. N° 100. Barred-headed D.

Whistling Swan, *Gen. Syn. vi. p. 433. N° 1.*1.
+ WHISTLING
SW.

THIS bird sometimes weighs twenty-five pounds*.

The *trachea*, or *windpipe*, enters the breast-bone; the *keel-like* process of which, in most other birds, is flat and sharp, but in this species is very large and hollow. It is into this cavity that the *windpipe* enters, and, after making a turn, comes out again at the orifice where it entered †.

In *America* they are not uncommon, especially on the borders of the upper lakes, as they breed in the *lagoons* and marshy inlets, and migrate to the southern provinces with their young, in incredible numbers, about the beginning of *October* ‡.

Black-backed Goose, *Gen. Syn. vi. p. 449. N° 13.*13.
BLACK-BACK-
ED G.

TO the description given before in the *Synopsis*, the following may be added. The *male* differs from the *female* in having the excrescence at the base of the bill full as prominent and rounded as in the *King Duck*; it is likewise flatted at top in the same manner; but in the *female* it is considerably smaller: the gloss on the plumage is also more inclining to the green and blue reflections in the *male*. Both sexes have a long and dangerous spur on

* Mr. Boys. † Dr. Heysham. ‡ Colonel Daviss.

*

the

the shoulder of the wing, which, as it is a strong bird, renders it a formidable enemy. It is found north of the *Ganges*, but is not very common. It is known by the name of *Nuckdab*.—Communicated by Mr. *Middleton*.

Ruddy Goose, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 456. N° 18.

18.
RUDDY G.

SAID to be common in *Crim Tartary*. The *Baron de Tott*, in his Memoirs, observes, that among the various species of aquatic birds which abound in the *Crimea*, the most remarkable is a kind of *Wild Goose*, with longer legs than ours, and a plumage of a bright brick-colour. The *Tartars* pretend, that the flesh is exceedingly dangerous: "I tasted it (says he) and only found it " exceedingly *good-for-nothing*."

Grey-headed Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 458. N° 19.

19.
GREY-HEAD-
ED D.

IN the specimen in the *Leverian Museum* may be perceived a blunt knob a little below the bend of the wing.

Tame Goose, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 461.
Anas Anser, *Brun.* N° 55.

21.
A.
+ TAME
GOOSE.

IAM informed by a friend*, that the *Geese*, in their journey from the distant counties to *London*, will walk from eight to ten miles a day on an average, travelling from three in the morning till nine at night; and as it happens that some of the weaker ones are much fatigued thereby, in such case they are fed with *oats* instead of *barley*, the usual food on the journey.

* Mr. Jones.

^{29.}
+ EIDER D.

Eider Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 470. N° 29.
Anas Mollissima, *Brun.* N° 57—66.—*Sparrem. Mus. Carlj.* pl. 6.

THIS very seldom visits the southern part of this island; yet Mr. *Boys* informs me, that he had a description of a bird shot in the *Island of Thanet*, *March* 1786, which could be no other than a *male* of this species.

^{37.}
+ VELVET D.

Velvet Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 482. N° 37.

THE *Scoter* and *Velvet Duck* are greatly similar in plumage, the last chiefly differing from the former in having the white mark beneath the eye, and a band of the same across the wing; but internally they differ much: the *male* of the *Scoter* is totally without a *labyrinth*, or enlargement of the *windpipe*, in any part; but the *Velvet Duck* has a very conspicuous swelling, of a roundish form, about the size of a small *walnut*, at about two thirds of its length; though at the entrance into the lungs there is no real *labyrinth*, only an enlargement.

^{47.}
RED-BILLED
WHISTLING D.

Red-billed Whistling Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 498. N° 47.
Anas autumnalis, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 6. N° 4.

THE bill in young birds is black. This species is very common at *New Grenada*, in *South America*, and is frequently kept tame in the farm-yards between the tropics, but is apt to be quarrelsome, and will often fly away. The *Spaniards* call the bird *Pifetic*, from its voice; the *English*, *Main-Duck*. This is frequently brought into *Europe*, and has propagated in an aviary at *Sbonbrun*, in *Sweden*.

Shieldrake,

Shieldrake, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 504. N^o 51.

^{51.}
SHIELDRAKE.

M. *Daubenton* * talks of a mixed breed between the *Shieldrake* and *Common Duck*; but says that the produce was not fertile.

Spanish Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 525. N^o 69.
Anas viduata, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 3. t. 1.

^{69.}
SPANISH D.

THIS species inhabits *Carthagena*, in *South America*. The word *Vindila*, as written by *Linnaeus*, is certainly an error of the press; it should have been *viudita*, which signifies a *little widow*, and was intended to be so called †.

It has been observed to me, that the *White-headed Duck* of *Scopoli* ‡, and the *Ural Duck* of *Dr. Pallas* ||, are the same with this bird, notwithstanding the above authors consider them as new species §. The *Spanish Duck* was first described by *Linnaeus*, and I must confess that the description of the three birds in question agree with each other exceedingly.

Western Duck, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 532. N^o 74.
Anas dispar, *M. & Fem. Sparrm. Mus. Carl.* pl. 7.

^{74.}
+ WESTERN D.

THE *male* has been before described.

The *female* has the whole plumage mixed brown and ferruginous, not unlike that of the *Woodcock*. The quills are all strait, and of a dusky colour; the secondaries have some of them white

FEMALE.

* *Encyclopédie méthodique*, vol. i. p. 341. † *Jacquin.* ‡ *Ann.* i. N^o 79.
|| *Trav.* ii. p. 713. § *Mr. Pennant.*

tips, making a spot on the wing : some of the wing coverts have also white tips, forming a large spot of white forwards : the legs are black.

A pair of these were shot at one time, on a river in *Ostrogothia*, in *Sweden*.

88.
+ COMMON
TEAL.

Common Teal, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 551. N^o 88.
Anas Crecca, *Sepp Vog.* pl. in p. 147. M. and Fem.

BOTH the *Garganey* and this bird are found on the coasts of *Kent* in the *winter* *. The *Teal* is now known to breed in the mosses about *Carlisle*, in *Cumberland* †. Both the *Garganey* and *Teal* extend to *India*, as I have met with them in drawings done in that country. I likewise find, that the *Wild Duck*, the *Shoveler*, and the *Gadwal*, inhabit the coast of *Coromandel*, and, no doubt, other parts of *India*.

99.
PINK-HEADED
D.

PL. CXIX.
DESCRIPTION.

SIZE of the *Black-billed Whistling Duck* : length twenty-one inches. Bill two inches and a half in length, a trifle bent at the point ; colour of that, the whole of the head, and half the neck, a fine pink ; and, as far as that colour extends, the feathers are short and downy : irides red : the lower part of the neck, and the rest of the plumage, a dusky deep chocolate brown, except a kind of speculum, formed of three or four of the quills, which are of a pale red, or rust-colour : some of the lower wing coverts are curved downwards at the ends, as in the *male* of the *Western Duck* ‡ : the tail is two inches in length and the wings reach near one third

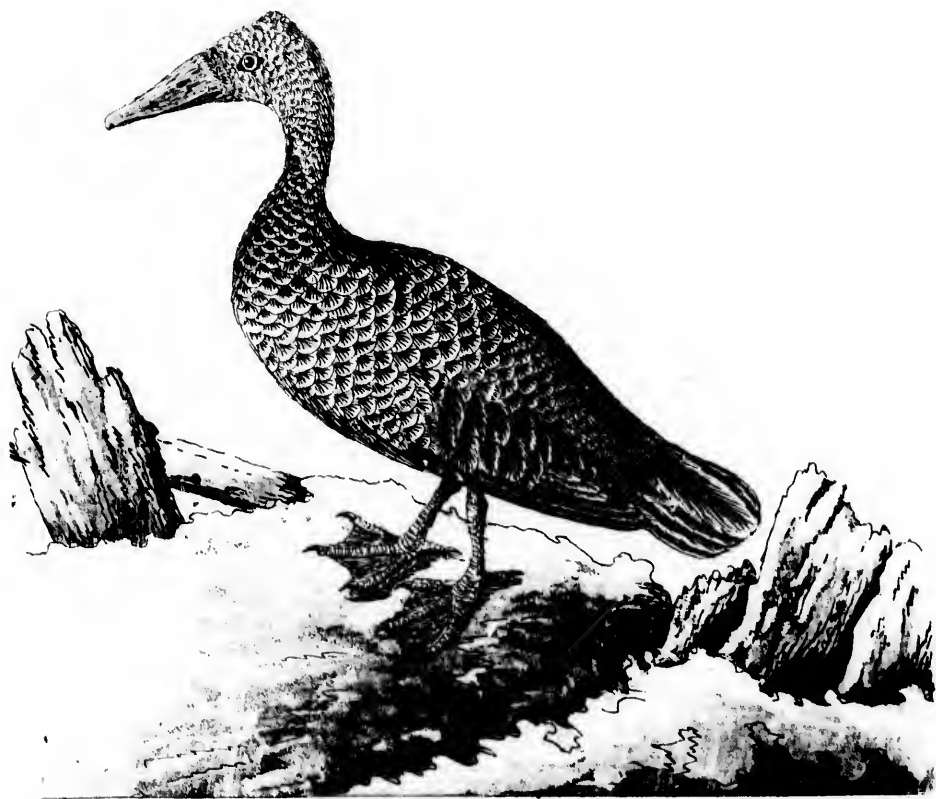
* *Mr. Boys.*

† *Dr. Heyßam.*

‡ *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 532.

thereon :

PL. CXIX.



Pink-headed Duck.

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thereon: the legs are blue grey, and rather longer than in many of the genus. The *female* scarce differs from the *male*.

Inhabits various parts of *India*; most frequent in the province of *Oude*. Is seldom seen in flocks, for the most part, only two being found together. Is often kept tame*.

PLACE..

SIZE of a *Tame Goose*: length twenty-six inches. Bill two inches long, and of a bright yellow; nail black: the head, throat, and hind part of the neck, are white: at the back part of the head, below the eye, a crescent of black, the horns curving upwards towards the eye; below this is a second; and under this, most part of the back of the neck is black also: the back is of a fine pale grey; the edges of the feathers lightest: wings pale ash-colour; edges of the prime quills dusky: lower part of the neck before, breast, and upper part of the belly, a most elegant pale ash-colour, edged with white: lower belly deep brown, edged with white: rump and vent snow white: tail fine light grey, tipped with white: legs reddish yellow.

100.
BARRED-
HEADED G.
DESCRIPTION.

Inhabits *India*. I am informed, that this species is often met with by hundreds in a flock in the *winter* months, and is very destructive to the *corn*. Supposed to come from *Tibet*, and other parts towards the north, departing again as the summer approaches. Its flesh is much esteemed †.

PLACE..

* Mr. Middleton. † Major Roberts.

GENUS.

GENUS XCIII. P E N G U I N.

Cape Penguin, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 566. N^o 5.+ CAPE P.^{5.}

WE find by Mr. *Sparrman* *, that at present the little island of *Malagas*, in *Falſe Bay*, is particularly reſorted to by the *Penguins* and *Seals*; and although *Robben* or *Seal Iſland* (otherwiſe called *Penguin Iſland*) in *Table Bay*, bears the name of the bird, they have been ſeldom found there ſince the iſland has been inhabited.

* *Voy.* i. p. 24.

GENUS

GENUS XCIV. PELICAN.

Corvorant, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 593. N° 13.—*Sepp Vog.* pl. in p.

IT is difficult to make the *Corvorant* rise from the water, especially if followed, and obliged to dive many times, as its feathers imbibe much wet. On this account, it is observed, that when it comes out of the water, it expands and flaps the wings as soon as possible, that the feathers may the sooner dry. Mr. *Jackson* observed to me, that having once made a great noise beneath the nest of a *Corvorant* which had built in the rocks, he frightened out three young, which not being fledged enough to fly, dropped into the water, but immediately swam about, and dived without the least difficulty, as if they had been used to that element. Both *Corvorant* and *Shag* are called about *Sandwich* by the name of *Cole-Goose* *.

13.
+ CORVO-
RANT.

Spotted Shag, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 602. N° 18.
Pelicanus punctatus, *Sparrm. Mus. Carl.* pl. 10.

18.
SPOTTED
SHAG.

THIS, like the *Corvorant*, and many other birds, has, no doubt, two manners of building, each suited to its present convenience. It is said usually to build among the rocks; but we are told by Dr. *Sparrman*, that it makes the nest in the trees also.

* Mr. *Boys*.

Gannet,

25.
+ GANNET.

Gannet, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 608. N° 25.

I Find that it is not the *Pelecanus Sula* of *Linnaeus*, but the *Sula Hoieri*, a different bird, and a mere variety of our *Common Gannet*, which is now and then found in this kingdom*. It chiefly varies in having some of the second quills, and some of the tail feathers, black.

Mr. *Martin*, of *Teingmouth*, in *Devonshire*, suspects that the *Gannet* breeds thereabouts, as he has seen the old birds in the summer season.

26.
VAR.
+ LESSER G.
DESCRIPTION.

Lesser Gannet, *Gen. Syn.* vi. p. 611. N° 26?
Lev. Mus.

SIZE of a *Duck*: length twenty inches. Bill strait, as in the *Gannet*, and shaped like it; colour reddish brown, with a dusky or black point; the base, and skin round the eye, of a deep red. The plumage is wholly white, except the wings, scapulars, and middle of the back, which are dusky, and the quills black: the tail is even at the end: legs blood red.

I apprehend this bird to be a variety of the *Lesser Gannet*. It differs chiefly in being smaller, and in having the tail feathers white throughout, which in the other are only white at the base, the rest of the length being black.

* *Syn.* vol. vi. p. 613.—*Arch. Zool.* vol. ii. p. 583.

A LIST of the BIRDS of GREAT BRITAIN ;

Comprehending all such as either visit us at uncertain Seasons, or are usually domesticated, as well as those which are known to be constant Inhabitants.

EXPLANATION OF THE MARKS.

- † Those which are found with us in the Summer Season.
 * Such as are Winter Inhabitants.
 †† The more rare Birds.
 ††† Those which breed with us in a domesticated State.

DIVISION I. LAND-BIRDS.

DIVISION II. WATER-BIRDS.

DIV. I. ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

GENUS II.

FALCON.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	FALCO.	Syst. Nat. I.
SEA Eagle ^a	I. p. 30	— p. 9	I. N ^o 44	Offisfragus — —	p. 124. N ^o 4
Golden E. ^b	— 31	— 10	— 42	Chrysaetos — —	— 125 — 5
Ringtail E. ^c	— 32	— id.	— 43	Fulvus — —	— — —
Cinereous E. ^d	— 33	— 11	— 45	Albicilla (<i>Vultur</i> , Lin.)	— 123 — 8
Osprey —	— 45	— 13	— 46	Halæetus — —	— 129 — 26
Common Buzzard —	— 48	— 14	— 54	Buteo — —	— 127 — 15
Honey B. —	— 52	— id.	— 56	Apivorus — —	— 130 — 28
Moor B. —	— 53	— 15	— 57	Æruginofus — —	— id. — 29
Goshawk ^e	— 58	— 16	— 52	Palumbarius — —	— — — 30
Kite ^f	— 61	— 17	— 53	Milvus — —	— 126 — 12
Gentil Falcon ^g	— 64	— id.	— 50	Gentilis — —	— — — 13
Peregrine F. —	— 72	— 18	— 48	<i>Peregrinus</i> — —	— — —
Spotted F. ^h	— 74	— —	— 55	<i>Danius</i> — —	— — —

^a In the North of England and in Scotland, also in Ireland. ^b Caernarvonshire, Snowdon, Ireland.
^c Frequent in Scotland, and called the Black Eagle.—In the Peak of Derbyshire. ^d In Scotland, and the Orkneys: constantly breeds in Cumberland. ^e Scotland, Ireland. ^f Not seen in the Northern counties in winter. ^g The Gentil F. is probably only the young of the Goshawk. ^h Shot at Halifax, in Yorkshire.

SUPPL.

O o

Rough

LIST OF THE BIRDS

FALCON.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	FALCO.	Syst. Nat. I.
Rough-legged F. ¹	I. p. 75	— p. 18	II. p. 632	<i>Norvegicus</i> —	—
Grey F. ^k	— 82	—	I. N° 49	<i>Griseus</i> —	—
White Jerfalcon ¹	— 83	— 21	— 47	<i>Islandus</i> —	—
Brown Lanner ^m	— 86	— 21	— 51	<i>Lanarius</i> —	p. 129. N° 24
Hen-Harrier ^a	— 88	—	— 58	<i>Cyaneus</i> —	— 126 — 10
Ring-tail —	— 89	— 22	— 59	<i>Pygargus</i> —	— — 11
Kestrel —	— 94	— 25	— 60	<i>Tinnunculus</i> —	— 127 — 16
Sparrow-Hawk —	— 99	— 26	— 62	<i>Nifus</i> —	— 130 — 31
Hobby ^o —	— 103	— 28	— 61	<i>Subbuteo</i> —	— — 14
Merlin ^p —	— 106	— 29	— 63	<i>Falco</i> —	—

GENUS III.

O W L.				S T R I X.		
Great eared O. ^q —	— 116	— 40	— 64	<i>Bubo</i> —	—	— 131 — 1
Long-eared O. —	— 121	— 42	— 65	<i>Otus</i> —	—	— 132 — 4
* Short-eared O. ^r —	— 124	— 43	— 66	<i>Brachyotos</i> —	—	—
White O. —	— 138	— 46	— 67	<i>Flammea</i> —	—	— 133 — 8
Tawny O. —	— 139	—	— 68	<i>Stridula</i> —	—	— — 9
Brown O. —	— 140	— 47	— 69	<i>Ulula</i> —	—	— — 10
Little O. ^s —	— 150	— 48	— 70	<i>Passerina</i> —	—	— — 12

¹ Not very common. I have twice received it from *Suffolk*. Has also been shot near *London*. ^k Once shot at *Halifax*, in *Yorkshire*. ^l Inhabits the *North of Scotland*. ^m Once caught in a decoy in *Lincolnshire*. ⁿ By some late observations it should seem that the *Hen-Harrier* and *Ringtail* differ only in sex. ^o The *Hobby* supposed to migrate hence in *October*. ^p The *Merlin* does not appear in the *South* till towards the *winter*: breeds in *Scotland*, also in *Cumberland*. ^q This species is very rarely seen in *England*. ^r Appears with us in *October*--said to come and go with the *Woodcock*: hence by some called the *Woodcock Owl*. ^s Exceedingly rare in *England*.

ORDER

ORDER II. P I E S.

GENUS IV.

SHRIKE.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	LANIUS.	Syst. Nat. I.
† Great cinereous Sh. †	I. p. 160	— p. 51	I. N° 71	Excubitor	— p. 135 — 11
† Red-backed Sh. †	— 167	— 52	— 72	Collurio	— 136 — 12
† Wood Chat †	— 169	—	— 73	Rufus	—

GENUS XII.

CROW.				CORVUS.		
Raven	—	— 367	— 74	— 74	Corax	— 155 — 2
Crow	—	— 370	— 75	— 75	Corone	— — 3
Rook	—	— 372	— 76	— 76	Frugilegus	— 156 — 4
* Hooded Cr. †	—	— 374	— 77	— 77	Cornix	— — 5
Jackdaw	—	— 378	— 78	— 81	Monedula	— — 6
Jay	—	— 384	— 79	— 79	Glandarius	— — 7
Magpie	—	— 392	— 80	— 78	Pica	— 157 — 13
Nutcracker †	—	— 400	— 82	II. p. 625	Caryocatactes	— — 10
Red-legged Cr.	—	— 401	—	I. N° 80	Graculus	— 158 — 18

GENUS XIII.

ROLLER.				CORACIAS.		
Garrulous R. †	—	— 406	— 85	II. p. 624	Garrula	— 159 — 1

GENUS XIV.

ORIOÉE.				ORIOULUS.		
Golden O. †	—	— II. p. 449	— 89	— p. 626	Galbula	— 160 — 1

† This species not common; most so in the South of England. Only seen in summer. † Both this and the last breed with us, but depart in autumn: this is not uncommon. † Exceedingly scarce. I never yet met with it. † Breeds both in Scotland and Ireland. † Not seen in the South, except in the winter months. † Scarce ever met with in England. † Has only once or twice been shot in this kingdom. † Is now and then met with in England.

LIST OF THE BIRDS

GENUS XIX.

CUCKOW.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	CUCULUS.	Syst. Nat. I.
† Common C.	— II. p. 509	— p. 98	I. N° 82	Canorus — —	p. 168. N° 1

GENUS XX.

WRYNECK.				YUNX.	
† Common Wr.	— 548	— 103	— 83	Torquilla — —	— 172 — 1

GENUS XXI.

WOODPECKER.				PICUS.	
Great black W. ^a	— 560	— 104	—	Martius — —	— 173 — 1
Greater spotted W.	— 564	— 107	— 85	Major — —	— 170 — 17
Middle spotted W. ^b	— 565	— id.	— 86	Medius — —	— — 18
Lesser spotted W.	— 566	— id.	— 87	Minor — —	— — 19
Hairy W. ^c	— 572	— 108	—	Villofus — —	— 175 — 16
Green W. — —	— 577	— 110	— 84	Viridis — —	— — 12

GENUS XXIII.

KINGFISHER.				ALCEDO.	
Common K.	— 626	— 113	— 88	Isida — —	— 179 — 3

GENUS XXIV.

NUTHATCH.				SITTA.	
European N.	— 648	— 117	— 89	Europæa — —	— 177 — 1

GENUS XXVII.

HOOPOE.				UPUPA.	
Common H. ^d	— 687	— 122	— 90	Eops — —	— 183 — 1

GENUS XXVIII.

CREEPER.				CERTHIA.	
Common Cr. .	— 701	— 126	— 91	Familiaris — —	— 184 — 1

^a Has been met with in the South of *England*; now and then said to have been seen in *Dewonshire*.
^b This is a scarce species. ^c Lateiy found to inhabit *Yorkshire*. ^d Oftener met with in *England* than is generally supposed: I have had more than one or two proofs of its breeding here.

ORDER III. PASSERINE.

GENUS XXX.

STARRE.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	STURNUS.	Syst. Nat. I.
Common St.	— III. p. 2	— p. 137	I. N° 104	Vulgaris —	— p. 290. N° 1

GENUS XXXI.

THRUSH.			TURDUS.		
Mistle Thr.	— 16	— 105	Vivivorus	— 291	— 1
Throttle —	— 18	— 139	Muficus —	— 290	— 4
* Redwing	— 22	— id.	Iliacus —	—	— 3
* Fieldfare	— 24	—	Pilaris —	— 291	— 2
Blackbird —	— 43	— 141	Merula —	— 295	— 22
Ring Ouzel ^c	— 46	— id.	Torquatus	— 296	— 23
Water O. ^f	— 48	— 142	Cinclus (<i>Sturnus</i> , Lin.)	— 290	— 5
Rose-coloured Thr. ^g	— 50	— id.	Roseus —	— 294	— 15
		I. p. 627			

GENUS XXXII.

CHATTERER.			AMPELIS.
Waxen Ch. ^h	— 91	— I. N° 112	Garrulus — — 297 — 1

GENUS XXXIV.

GROSBEAK.			LOXIA.		
Common Grosbeak ^l	— 106	— 115	Curvirostra —	— 299	— 1
Hawfinch ^k	— 109	— 148	Coccothraustes	—	— 2
Pine Grosbeak ^l	— 111	— id.	Enucleator	—	— 3
Greenfinch	— 134	— 152	Chloris —	— 304	— 27
Bulfinch —	— 143	— id.	Pyrrhula —	— 300	— 4

^a Breeds in the North of England; in Wales and Scotland; seen in the South only in spring and autumn, during its migrations. ^f Inhabits chiefly the northern parts of this kingdom. ^g Rare in England; has been shot in Norfolk, Lancashire, and once near London. ^h Not commonly met with in the South, yet more frequent than the last-named. ⁱ Sometimes visits us in vast flocks. ^k Now and then met with in England, perhaps may sometimes breed here, as it has been seen in the summer months. ^l Inhabits Scotland only, breeding in the pine-forests.

GENUS XXXV.

BUNTING.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	EMBERIZA.	Syst. Nat. I.
Snow B. ^m	III. p. 161	p. 157	I. N° 122	Nivalis — —	p. 308. N° 1
Tawny B. ⁿ	— 164	—	— 121	Frigida — —	—
Mountain B. ^o	— 165	—	— 123	Montana — —	—
Yellow B.	— 170	— 157	— 119	Citrinella — —	— 309 — 5
Common B.	— 171	—	— 118	Miliaria — —	— 308 — 3
Reed B. —	— 173	— 157	— 120	Schæniclus — —	— 311 — 17
Green-headed B. ^p	— 211	—	—	Solitaria — —	—

GENUS XXXVII.

FINCH.				FRINGILLA.		
House Sparrow	— 248	— 163	— 127	Domestica — —	— 323 — 36	
Tree Sparrow ^q	— 252	— id.	— 128	Montana — —	— 324 — 37	
Chaffinch —	— 257	— 165	— 125	Cælebs — —	— 318 — 3	
* Brambling ^r	— 261	—	— 126	Montifringilla — —	— — 4	
Goldfinch —	— 281	—	— 124	Carduelis — —	— — 7	
* Siskin —	— 289	— 166	— 129	Spinus — —	— 322 — 25	
Common Linnet	— 302	—	— 130	Linota — —	— — —	
Greater Redpole	— 304	— 167	— 131	Cannabina — —	— 322 — 28	
Lesser D° —	— 305	— id.	— 132	Linaria — —	— — 29	
Mountain Linnet	— 307	—	— 133	Pipilans — —	— — —	
Var. A. Twite	— id.	—	— id.			

GENUS XXXVIII.

FLYCATCHER.				MUSCICAPA.		
† Spotted Fl.	— 323	—	— 134	Grifola — —	— 328 — 20	
† Pied Fl. —	— 324	—	— 135	Atricapilla — —	— 326 — 9	

^{m n o} Mostly found in the North of *England*; rarely in the South.
near *London*.

^q Chiefly found in *Lancashire*, *Lincolnshire*, and *Yorkshire*.

^p Caught in *Mary-le-Bon-fields*
^r Sometimes comes

into *England* in vast flocks, and mixes with the *Chaffinches*.

GENUS

GENUS XXXIX.

LARK.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	ALAU DA.	Syt. Nat. I.
Sky Lark — —	IV. p. 368	—	I. N° 136	Arvensis — —	p. 287. N° 1
Wood L. — —	— 371	—	— 137	Arborea — —	— — 3
Tit L. — —	— 374	—	— 138	Pratenfis — —	— — 2
Field L. — —	— 375	—	— 139	Agrestis — —	— —
Red L. ° — —	— 376	—	— 140	Pennsylvanica — —	— —
Leffercrested L. — —	— 391	—	— 141	Cristatella — —	— —

GENUS XL.

WAGTAIL.				MOTACILLA.	
White W. — —	— 395	— 178	— 142	Alba — —	— 331 — 11
Grey W. † — —	— 398	— id.	— 144	Boarula — —	— —
† Yellow W — —	— 400	— 179	— 143	Flava — —	— 331 — 12

GENUS XLI.

WARBLER.				SYLVIA (Motacilla, Lin.)	
† Nightingale — —	— 408	— 180	— 145	Luscinia — —	— 328 — 1
† Greater Pettychaps — —	— 413	—	—	Simplex — —	— —
† Lesser D° — —	— id.	—	— 149	Hippolais — —	— 330 — 7
Hedge W — —	— 419	—	— 150	Modularis — —	— 329 — 3
† Redstart — —	— 421	—	— 146	Phœnicurus — —	— 335 — 34
† White-throat — —	— 428	—	— 160	Communis — —	— —
† Grasshopper W. — —	— 429	—	— 156	Trivialis (Alauda, Lin.) — —	— 288 — 5
† Sedge W. — —	— 430	— 180	— 155	Salicaria — —	— 330 — 8
*? Dartford W. † — —	— 435	— 181	— 161	Dartfordiensis — —	— —
Redbreast — —	— 442	—	— 147	Rubecula — —	— 337 — 45

° Now and then met with in the neighbourhood of London; but more common in America. † Breeds in the North of England; only seen in the South during the winter months. † This is probably only a winter inhabitant, at least it has not yet been seen in the summer season in the South of England.

LIST OF THE BIRDS

WARBLER.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	SYLVIA.	Syst. Nat. I.
Stone Chat	— IV. p. 448	—	I. N° 150	Rubicola	— p. 332. N° 17
Whin Chat	— 454	—	— 158	Rubetra	— — 16
† Wheat Ear	— 465	— 182	— 157	Oenanthe	— — 15
† Grey D°. Var A.	— 467	—	Append	id. β.	— id.
Common Wren	— 506	—	— 154	Troglodytes	— — 337 — 46
Gold-crested Wr.	— 508	—	— 153	Regulus	— — 338 — 48
† Yellow Wr.	— 512	—	— 151	Trochilus	— — — 49
† D° Var.	— 513	—	— 152	Acredula	— — — 49 β
† Reed Wr. γ	—	— 184	—	Arundinacea	— — —
† Lesser White-throat*	—	— 185	—	Sylviaella	— — —

GENUS XLIII.

TITMOUSE.				PARUS.		
Great T.	— 530	—	— 162	Major	— — 341	— 3
Colemouse x	— 540	— 189	— 164	Ater	— — —	— 7
Marsh T.	— 541	— id.	— 165	Palustris	— — —	— 8
Blue T.	— 543	—	— 163	Ceruleus	— — —	— 5
Long-tailed T.	— 550	— 190	— 166	Caudatus	— — 342	— 11
Bearded T. γ	— 552	— id.	— 167	Biarmicus	— — —	— 12

GENUS XLIV.

SWALLOW.				HIRUNDO.		
† Chimney Sw.	— 561	— 192	— 168	Rustica	— — 343	— 1
+ Martin	— 564	— id.	— 169	Urbica	— — 344	— 3
† Sand M.	— 568	—	— 170	Riparia	— — —	— 4
† Swift	— 584	—	— 171	Apus	— — —	— 6

GENUS XLV.

GOATSUCKER.				CAPRIMULGUS.		
† European G.	— 593	— 194	— 172	Europæus	— — 346	— 1

* Newy-discovered species. I apprehend the latter to be the *Motacilla Sylvia* of *Linnaeus*, rather than the *White throat*, as is by some supposed. x It is by many held in doubt, whether or not this and the next are distinct species. γ No doubt breeds in *England*, as I have met with it at all seasons.

ORDER

ORDER IV. COLUMBINE.

GENUS XLVI.

PIGEON.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	COLUMBA.	Syst. Nat. I.
Stock P.	— IV. p. 604	— p. 197	— I. N° 101	Oenas — —	— p. 279. N° 1
Ring P.	— — 635	— — 198	— — 102	Palumbus — —	— 282 — 19
† Common Turtle	— — 644	— — 199	— — 103	Turtur — —	— 284 — 32
† Spotted-necked D°	— — 645	— — 200			

ORDER V. GALLINACEOUS.

GENUS XLVII.

PEACOCK.				P A V O.	
† Crested P.	— — 668	— —	— 278	Cristatus — —	— 267 — 1

GENUS XLVIII.

TURKEY.				M E L E A G R I S.	
† Common T.	— — 676	— — 203	— — 282	Gallopavo — —	— 268 — 1

GENUS XLIX.

P I N T A D O.				N U M I D A.	
† Guinea P.	— — 685	— — 204	— — 280	Meleagris — —	— 273 — 1

GENUS LI.

P H E A S A N T.				P H A S I A N U S.	
† Cock and Varieties	— — 700	— — 207	— — 279	Gallus — —	— 270 — 1
Pheasant	— — 712	— —	— — 280	Colchicus — —	— 271 — 3
Ring D°. Var. ^z	— — 715	— — 208			
† Painted Ph. ^a	— — 717	— —		Pictus — —	— 272 — 5
† Pencilled Ph.	— — 719	— —		Nycthemerus — —	— — 6

^z A beautiful variety. Has been many times shot at large, and no doubt will soon become as plentiful as the common species.

^a Has been found at large several times, and possibly may hereafter become common.

SUPPL.

P 2

GENUS

GENUS LIII.

GROUS.		Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	TETRAO.	Syft. Nat. I.
Wood Gr. ^b	—	IV. p 729	—	I. N ^o 92	Urogallus	— p. 273. N ^o 1
Black Gr.	—	— 733	— 213	— 93	Tetrix	— 274 — 2
Spurious Gr. Var.	—	— 734	— 214	— id.	Hybridus	— 273 — i β
Ptarmigan	—	— 741	—	— 95	Lagopus	— 274 — 4
Red Gr.	—	— 746	— 216	— 94	Scoticus	

GENUS LIV.

PARTRIDGE.					PERDIX (<i>Tetrao</i> , Lin.)	
Common P.	—	— 762	—	— 96	Cinerea	— 276 — 13
Guernsey P. ^c	—	— 768	— 220	—	Rufa	— 276 — 12
Common Quail	—	— 779	— 222	— 97	Coturnix	— 278 — 20

GENUS LVI.

BUSTARD.					OTIS.	
Great B.	—	— 796	—	— 95	Tarda	— 264 — 1
Little B. ^d	—	— 799	— 226	— 99	Tetrax	— — 3
Thick-kneed B.	—	— 806	—	— 100	Oediconemus (<i>Cbaradrius</i>)	— 255 — 10

^b This Genus, for the most part, inhabits only the more Northern counties; the first species found only in *Highlands of Scotland*, where at this present it is very rare.

^{c d} Now and then met with at large in *England*; but as both of them prefer the warmer climates, it is scarce probable that they will ever become common in this island.

D I V. II. WATER-BIRDS.

O R D E R VII. WITH CLOVEN FEET.

G E N U S LX.

SPOONBILL.		Synopsi.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	PLATALEA.	Syst. Nat. I.
White Sp. ^c	—	V. p. 13	— p.	II. p. 634	Leucorodia	— p. 231 N° I

G E N U S LXV.

HERON.				ARDEA.			
Common Crane ^f	—	40	—	—	629	Grus	— 234 — 4
White Stork ^g	—	47	— 234	—	—	Ciconia	— 235 — 7
Night Heron ^h	—	53	— id.	—	—	Nycticorax	— — — 9
Bittern	—	59	— id.	— N° 174	—	Stellaris	— 239 — 21
Little B. ⁱ	—	66	— 235	— p. 633	—	Minuta	— 240 — 26
Common Heron	—	83	— id.	— N° 173	—	Cinerea	— 236—11—12
Egret ^k	—	90	—	— p. 631	—	Garzetta	— 237 — 13
Great Wh. Heron ^l	—	91	—	— N° 175	—	Alba	— 239 — 24
African ^m	—	—	— 237	—	—	Rutila	— — — —

G E N U S LXVI.

IBIS.		TANTALUS.	
Glossy I. ⁿ	— — 115 —	—	Igneus — — —

G E N U S LXVII.

CURLEW.				NUMENIUS(ScolopaxLin.)			
Common C.	—	119	— p. 242	— 176	Arquatus	—	— 242 — 3
Whimbrel	—	123	—	— 177	Phæopus	—	— — 4
Pygmy ^o	—	127	—	—	Pygæus	—	— — —

^c Very rare. A flock of them migrated into the marshes near *Yarmouth*, in 1774. ^f Said to be common in *England* many years ago, now scarce ever met with. ^g Has twice been met with in this kingdom. ^h One shot near *London* in 1782. ⁱ Only two or three times seen in *England*. ^k Once said to be plentiful here, now very rarely met with. ^l One shot in *Asbdown Park, Berks*; an *African* species? ^m Chiefly inhabits *Russia*; one in the *Leverian Museum*, shot in *Cornwall*. ⁿ Two only upon record; one met with in *Holland*, the other shot last year near *Sandwich*, in *Kent*. The weight of this specimen was almost 2 ounces, length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bill $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; the edges of all the feathers a very pale oker instead of white. *Dr. Leith* seems to think that he has met with this bird in the marshes near *Greenwich*, in the month of *August*.

LIST OF THE BIRDS

GENUS LXVIII.

SN I P E.	Synopsi.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	SCOLOPAX.	Syst. Nat. I.
Woodcock	V. p. 129	p. —	II. N° 178	Rusticola —	p. 243. N° 6
Great Snipe P	— 133	—	— 188	Media —	—
* Common Snipe	— 134	—	— 187	Gallinago —	— 244 — 7
* Jack Sn.	— 136	—	— 189	Gallinula —	— 8
Red Godwit †	— 142	—	— 181	Lapponica —	— 246 — 15
Common G.	— 144	— 245	— 179	Ægocephala	— 16
— Var. A.	— 145	—	—	— Var.	—
Cinereous G. †	— id.	—	— 180	Cinerea —	—
Cambridge G. †	— 146	—	— 185	Cantalrigiensis	—
Jadreka Sn.	— id.	—	— 182	Limosa —	— 245 — 13
* Greenshank	— 147	— 245	— 183	Glottis —	— 245 — 10
Spotted Sn.	— 148	—	— 185	Totanus —	— 12
Redshank —	— 150	— 245	—	Alidris —	— 245 — 11

GENUS LXIX.

SANDPIPER.				TRINGA.	
† Ruff —	— 159	—	— 192	Pugnax —	— 247 — 1
Lapwing —	— 161	—	— 190	Vanellus —	— 248 — 2
Gambet —	— 167	—	— 198	Gambetta —	— 3
* Grey S. —	— 168	— 248	— 191	Squatarola —	— 252 — 23
* Green S. —	— 170	—	— 201	Ocropus —	— 250 — 13
— Var. A. —	— 171	—	—	— Var.	—
* Ash-coloured S. —	— 177	—	— 194	Cinerea ? —	—
† Common S. —	— 178	—	— 204	Hypoleucos —	— 250 — 14
Spotted S. —	— 179	—	— 196	Macularia —	— 249 — 7
Purra —	— 182	—	— 206	Cinclus —	— 251 — 18
— Var. A. —	— 183	—	—	—	—
Little S. —	— 184	—	— 207	Puffina —	— 252 — 20
Dunlin —	— 185	— 249	II. 205	Alpina —	— 249 — 11
Red S. —	— 186	—	202-203	Icelandica —	— Addend.
† Knot —	— 187	—	— 193	Canutus —	— 251 — 15
Turnstone —	— 188	— 249	— 199	Interpres —	— 248 — 4
— Var. A. —	— 190	—	— 200	Morinella —	— 248 — 6

† Has twice been shot in Kent, and once in Lancashire: is a very rare species.
 met with twice in England. † A single specimen shot in Lincolnshire.
 Cambridge.

‡ Only has been
 † Once shot near

|| Greenwich

SANDPIPER.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	TRINGA.	Syt. Nat. I.
Greenwich S. ^t	V. p.	p. 249	II. —	<i>Grenovicensis</i>	—
Brown S. ^u	—	—250	—195	<i>Fusca</i>	—
Black S. ^v	—	—251	—197	<i>Leucura</i>	—

GENUS LXX.

* With a straight Bill.

PLOVER.				CHARADRIUS.		
Golden Pl.	—	—193	—252	—208	Pluvialis	— 254 — 7
Long-legged Pl.	—	—195	— id.	—209	Himantopus	— 255 — 11
Sanderling	—	—197	—253	—212	Calidris	— — 9
† Ringed Pl.	—	—201	—	—211	Hiaticula	— 253 — 1
† Dotterel	—	—208	—253	—210	Morinellus	— 254 — 5
—Var. A.	—	—209	—	—		

** With a curved Bill.

Cream-coloured Pl. ^v	—	—217	—254	—	<i>Cursor</i>	— — —
---------------------------------	---	------	------	---	---------------	-------

GENUS LXXI.

OYSTER-CATCHER.				HÆMATOPUS.		
Pied O. C.	—	—219	—	—213	Ostralegus	— 257 — 1

GENUS LXXII.

RAIL.				RALLUS.		
Water R.	—	—227	—	—214	Aquaticus	— 262 — 2

GENUS LXXV.

GALLINULE.				GALLINULA, (Rallus & Fulica, Lin.)		
† Crake G.	—	—250	—	—216	Crex (Rallus)	— 261 — 1
Common G.	—	—258	—	—217	Chloropus (Fulica)	— 258 — 4
Spotted G.	—	—264	—	—215	Porzana (Rallus)	— 262 — 3

^t A single specimen shot near Greenwich, in Kent.

^u A bird of this species was shot in Lincolnshire.

Europe, the one in France, the other in England, shot in Kent, and in my own collection.

^v Once met with in the London market.

^w Two only on record have been met with

ORDER

ORDER VIII. WITH PINNATED FEET.

GENUS LXXVII.

PHALAROPE.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	PHALAROPUS, (<i>Tringa</i> , Lin.)	Syst. Nat. I.
Red Ph. ^x	— V. p. 271	— p. —	II. N° 219	Fulicarius	— p. 249. N° 10
Grey Ph. ^y	— — 272	— — —	— 218	Lobatus	— — — 8

GENUS LXXVIII.

COOT.				FULICA.	
Common C.	— — 275	— p. 259	— 220	Atra	— — — 257 — 2
Greater C.	— — 277	— — —	— 221	Aterrima	— — — 258 — 3

GENUS LXXIX.

GREBE.				PODICEPS, (<i>Colymbus</i> , Lin.)	
Crested Gr. ^z	— — 281	— — —	— 223	Cristatus	— — — 222 — 7
Tippet Gr. ^a	— — 283	— — —	— 222	Urinator	— — — 223 — 9
Eared Gr. —	— — 285	— — —	— 224	Auritus	— — — 222 — 8
Dusky Gr. —	— — 286	— — —	— 225	<i>Nigricans</i>	— — — — —
Red-necked Gr. ^b	— — 288	— 260	— — —	<i>Ruficollis</i>	— — — — —
Little Gr. —	— — 289	— — —	— 226	Minutus	— — — — —
Black-chin Gr. ^c	— — 292	— — —	— 227	Hebridalis	— — — — —

^x ^y Both of these extremely rare in this kingdom.
 species, the last not in full plumage.
 met with, except in the *Hebrides*.

^z ^a These two are probably only one species.
^b But lately discovered in this kingdom.

^c Not hitherto

ORDER IX. WEB-FOOTED.

* With long Legs.

GENUS LXXX.

AVOSET.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	RECURVIROSTRA.	Syst. Nat. L.
Scooping Av.	V. p. 293	p. 263	Il. N ^o 228	Avofetta —	p. 256. N ^o 1

** With short Legs.

GENUS LXXXIV.

AUK.				ALCA.		
Great A.	—	311	—	—	229	Impennis — p. 210. N ^o 3
Puffin —	—	314	—	—	232	Arctica — — 211 — 4
Razor-billed A. ^d	—	319	— 264	—	230	Torda — — 210 — 1
Black-billed A. ^c	—	320	—	—	231	Pica — — — 2
Little A. —	—	327	—	—	233	Alle — — — 211 — 5

GENUS LXXXV.

GUILLEMOT.				URIA, (Colymbus, Lin.)		
Foolish G. ^f	—	329	— 265	—	234	Troile — — — 220 — 2
Leffer G. ^g	—	331	—	—	235	Ringia — — — — —
Black G. —	—	332	— 265	—	236	Grylle — — — 220 — 1
— -Spotted Var.	—	334	—	—	id.	

GENUS LXXXVI.

DIVER.				COLYMBUS.		
Northern D.	—	337	—	—	237	Glacialis — — — 221 — 5
Imber D. —	—	340	—	—	238	Immer — — — 222 — 6
Speckled D.	—	341	—	—	239	Stellatus — — — — —
Black-throated D.	—	343	—	—	240	Arcticus — — — 221 — 4
Red-throated D. —	—	344	—	—	241	Septentrionalis — — — 220 — 3

^d ^e These two are one and the same species, the latter being a young bird. ^f ^g These two birds are likewise supposed to be the same, in different stages of life, the last not in full plumage.

GENUS

LIST OF THE BIRDS

GENUS LXXXVIII.

TERN.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	STERNA.	Syt. Nat. I.
† Sandwich T. ^h	V. p. 356	p. 266	—	Sandvicensis	—
† ——— Var. A. ⁱ	— 358	—	—	Nævia	p. 228. N ^o 5?
† Common T.	— 301	—	II. N ^o 254	Hirundo	— 227 — 2
† Lesser T.	— 364	—	— 255	Minuta	— 228 — 4
† Black T.	— 366	— 267	— 256	Fiffipes	— — 7
Brown T. ^k	— 368	—	— 253	Fufca	— — —

GENUS LXXXIX.

GULL.				LARUS.	
Black-backed G. ^l	VI. p. 371	—	— 242	Marinus	— 225 — 6
Herring G. ^m	— 372	—	— 246	Fufcus	— — 7
Wagel ⁿ	— 375	—	— 247	Nævius	— — 5
Common G.	— 378	—	— 249	Canus	— 224 — 3
Black-headed G. ^o	— 380	— 268	— 252	Ridibundus	— 225 — 9
Red-legged G. ^p	— 381	—	— 252 A.	Cinerarius	— 224 — 4?
— — — Var. A.	— 382	—	—		
Brown-headed G. ^q	— 383	—	—	Erythropus	— — —
Winter G.	— 384	—	— 248	Hybernus	— — —
Skua	— 385	—	— 243	Catarractes	— 226 — 11
Black-toed G. ^r	— 387	— 268	— 244	Crepidatus	— — —
Arctic G.	— 389	—	— 245	Parasiticus	— 226 — 10
Tarrock ^s	— 392	—	— 251	Tridactylus	— 224 — 2
— — — Var. A.	— 393	— 268	—		
Kittiwake ^t	— id.	—	— 250	Riffa	— 224 — 1

GENUS XC.

PETREL.				PROCELLARIA.	
Fulmar P.	— 403	—	— 257	Glacialis	— 213 — 3
Shearwater P.	— 406	— 269	— 258	Puffinus	— — 6
Stormy P.	— 411	— id.	— 259	Pelagica	— 212 — 1

^h i Till lately was confounded with the other Terns; i is the young bird.

^k A doubtful species.

^{l m n} These three may possibly hereafter prove to be of the same species, of which the last is either the female, or young bird in imperfect plumage.

^{o p} These two differ also from age: ^o is a bird of the first year, as this species does not gain its black head till the second.

^q A rare species; at first sight differs not greatly from the black-headed, but on examination seems distinct.

^r Very rare; one recorded to have been shot near Oxford, and another killed near Horsham, in Suffex: now in my collection.

^{s t} Probably only differing in sex or age.

GENUS

GENUS XCI.

MERGANSER.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	MERGUS.	Syst. Nat. I.
Goosander ^u	— VI. p. 418	— p. 270	II. N ^o 260	Merganser	— p. 208 N ^o 2
Dun-diver ^v	— — 420	— id.	— id.	Castor	— — 209 — 4
Red-breasted M.	— — 423	— 271	— 261	Serrator	— — 208 — 3
Smew	— — 429	— id.	— 262	Albellus	— — 209 — 5
Minute M.	— — id.	—	— 263	Minutus	— — id. — 6

GENUS XCII.

DUCK.				ANAS.		
Whistling Swan	— — 433	— — 272	— — 264	Cygnus (ferus)	— — 194	— 1
† Mute Swan	— — 436	— —	— — 265	— (manuctus)	— id.	— 2
† China Goose	— — 447	— —	— —	Cygnoides	— —	— 2
— — Var. A.	— — id.	— —	— —	—	— —	— 2
† Canada G.	— — 450	— —	— —	Canadensis	— — 198	— 14
† Egyptian G.	— — 453	— —	— —	Ægyptiaca	— — 197	— 10
Red-breasted G. ^w	— — 455	— —	— —	Ruficollis	— —	—
† Grey lag G.	— — 459	— —	— 266	Anser	— — 197	— 9
* White-fronted G.	— — 463	— —	— 268	Albifrons	— —	—
* Bean G.	— — 464	— —	— 267	Fabalis	— —	—
* Barnacle	— — 466	— —	— 269	Erythropus	— — 197	— 11
* Brent	— — 467	— —	— 270	terrestris	— — 198	— 13
Eider G.	— — 470	— 274	— 271	Mollissima	— —	— 15
† Moschovy	— — 476	— —	— —	Moschata	— — 199	— 16
* Scoter	— — 480	— —	— 273	Nigra	— — 196	— 7
* Velvet D.	— — id.	— 274	— 272	Lusca	— — 196	— 6
† Mallard	— — 489	— —	— 279	Boschas	— — 205	— 40
† Hook-billed	— — 495	— —	— —	Adunca	— — 206	— 41
* Scaup D.	— — 500	— —	— 275	Marila	— — 196	— 8
Shieldrake	— — 504	— 275	— 278	Tadorna	— — 195	— 4
Shoveler	— — 509	— —	— 280	Clypeata	— — 200	— 19
Red-breasted D ^o	— — 512	— —	— 281	Rufigaster	— —	—
* Gadwall	— — 515	— —	— 288	Strepera	— —	— 20
* Wigeon	— — 518	— —	— 286	Penelope	— — 202	— 27
Bimaculated D. ^x	— — 521	— —	— 287	Locitans	— —	—
* Pochard	— — 523	— —	— 284	Ferina	— — 203	— 31
Ferruginous	— — 526	— —	— 285	Rutila	— —	—

^u * The *Goosander* and *Dun-diver*, from late observations, seem to be different species, and not merely differing in sex, as generally thought.

met with in *England*.

^w Since the year 1766 three specimens of this bird have been met with in *England*.

^x Once taken in a decoy in *England*.

SUPPL.

Q 9

* Pintail

298 LIST OF THE BIRDS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

DUCK.	Synopsis.	Supplem.	Br. Zool.	ANAS.	Syst. Nat. I.
* Pintail D.	— VI. p. 526	—	— II. p. 282	Acuta —	— p. 202. N° 28
Long-tailed D.	— 528	—	— 283	Hyemalis —	— 202 — 29
* Golden-eye	— 535	—	— 276	Clangula —	— 201 — 23
* Morillon	— 537	—	— 277	Glaucion —	— 201 — 26
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Sparrm. Mus. Carl. Museum Carlsonianum, in quo novas et selectas Aves coloribus ad vivum, brevique descriptione illustratas, jussu et sumptibus generosissimi possessoris, exhibet *Andreas Sparrman*. Fasciculus 1. Holmiæ, fol. 1786.

Sparrm. Voy. A Voyage to the Cape of *Good Hope*, towards the antarctic polar circle, and round the World, but chiefly into the country of the *Hottentots* and *Caffres*, from the year 1772 to 1776, by *Andreas Sparrman*, M. D. &c. &c. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1785.

ADDITIONAL.

ADDITIONAL CORRECTIONS

I N T H E F O R M E R V O L U M E S .

E R R A T A .

V O L . I .

Page	52,	line	6,	for	26,	read	56.
	66,	_____	21,	_____	or	_____	5f.
	94,	_____	2,	_____	<i>cend, ee,</i>	_____	<i>cendré.</i>
	94,	_____	7,	_____	17,	_____	16.
	178,	_____	17,	_____	124,	_____	524.
	180,	_____	17,	_____	<i>verdatre</i>	_____	<i>verte.</i>
	330,	_____	15,	_____	<i>Cochical</i>	_____	<i>Cochicat.</i>
	351,	_____	5,	_____	556	_____	565.
	<i>ibid.</i>	in the note,	_____	_____	<i>planchees</i>	_____	<i>planches.</i>
	394,	in the margin,	_____	_____	— AFRICAN,	_____	— SENEGAL.

V O L . II .

553, _____ 10, _____ * _____ †
 672, _____ 2, after 10, _____ pl. 43.
 682, place the note at the bottom in page 683.
 736, line 6, for *inches* read *lines*.

V O L . III .

88,	_____	18,	_____	iv.	_____	iii.
91,	_____	14,	_____	299,	_____	297.
120,	_____	2,	_____	after <i>sach,</i>	_____	add <i>feather.</i>
139,	_____	18,	_____	for	19,	read 13.
143,	_____	12,	_____	<i>breast</i>	_____	<i>rsft.</i>
194,	_____	16,	_____	after 1,	_____	add p. 311.
198,	_____	17,	_____	dele <i>belly</i>	_____	<i>whit.</i>
206,	_____	11,	_____	for	316,	_____ 315.
307,	_____	17,	_____	_____	148,	_____ 142.
350,	_____	8,	_____	_____	236,	_____ 327.
351,	_____	18,	_____	_____	237,	_____ 327.
355,	_____	5,	_____	_____	237,	_____ 372.

CORRECTIONS IN THE FORMER VOLUMES.

V O L. IV.

371,	line	17,	for	p.	read	No.
378,	→	6,	→	224,	22.5,	read 226.
389,	→	19,	after	<i>Lark</i> ,	add	<i>Br. Zool. No. 141.</i>
451,	→	8,	for	235,	read	335.
468,	→	11,	→	231,	→	331.
498,	→	4,	at the end,	add	<i>tips of the.</i>	
504,	→	2,	for	iii. p. 344.	read	v. p. 342.
552,	→	19,	→	340,	→	342.
584,	→	16,	→	<i>Species,</i>	→	<i>Genus.</i>
685,	→	13,	→	24,	→	42.
723,	→	2,	→	272,	→	274.
764,	→	11,	→	<i>Crest,</i>	→	<i>refl.</i>

V O L. V.

142,	→	21,	→	77,	→	76.
159,	→	5,	→	147,	→	247.
185,	→	2,	→	429,	→	249.
280,	→	19,	after	<i>doubly</i>	read	<i>ferrata.</i>

V O L. VI.

340,	→	2,	→	232,	→	read 222.
423,	→	25,	after	<i>Goosander,</i>	→	<i>Br. Zool.</i>
464,	→	5,	for	462,	→	472.
509,	→	3,	→	77, 78,	→	p. 21.
515,	→	21,	→	N° 91,	→	p. 21.
537,	→	4,	→	26,	→	36.

Omitted in the Index, *Tringa fusca*, p. 225.

ERRATA in the SUPPLEMENT.

98, in the Note, for *Phalena*, read *Phalena*.
 161, line 21, for *barbata*, read *barbata*.

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