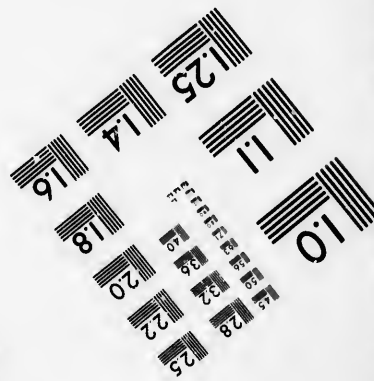
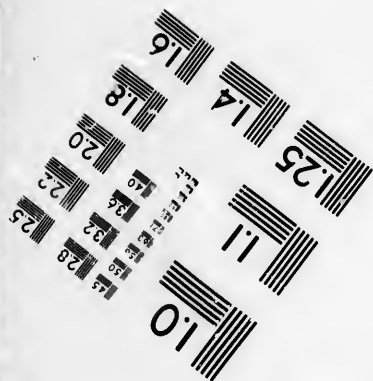
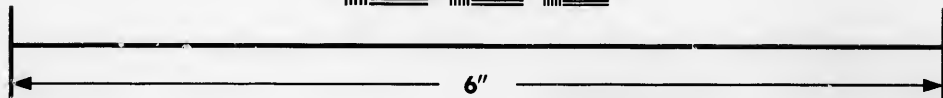
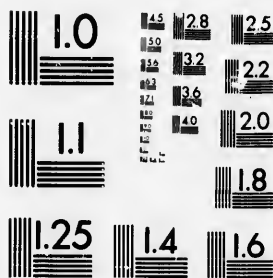


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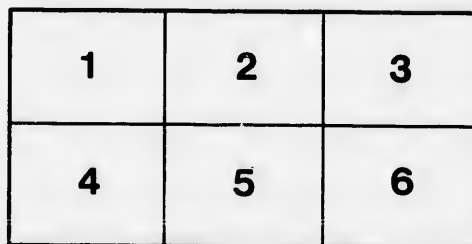
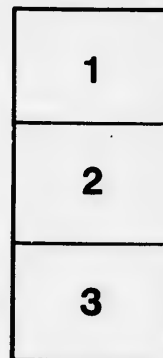
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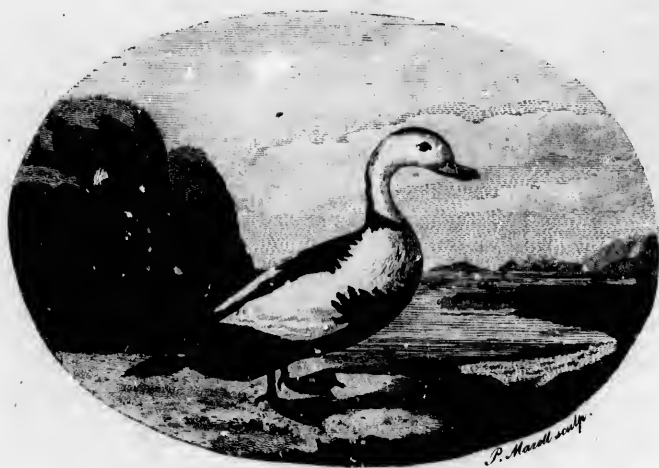


PIED DUCK, N^o 488.

ARCTIC ZOOLOGY.

V O L. II.

C L A S S II. B I R D S.
III. R E P T I L E S.
IV. F I S H.
V. I N S E C T S.



PIED DUCK, N^o 488.

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II. REPTILES.
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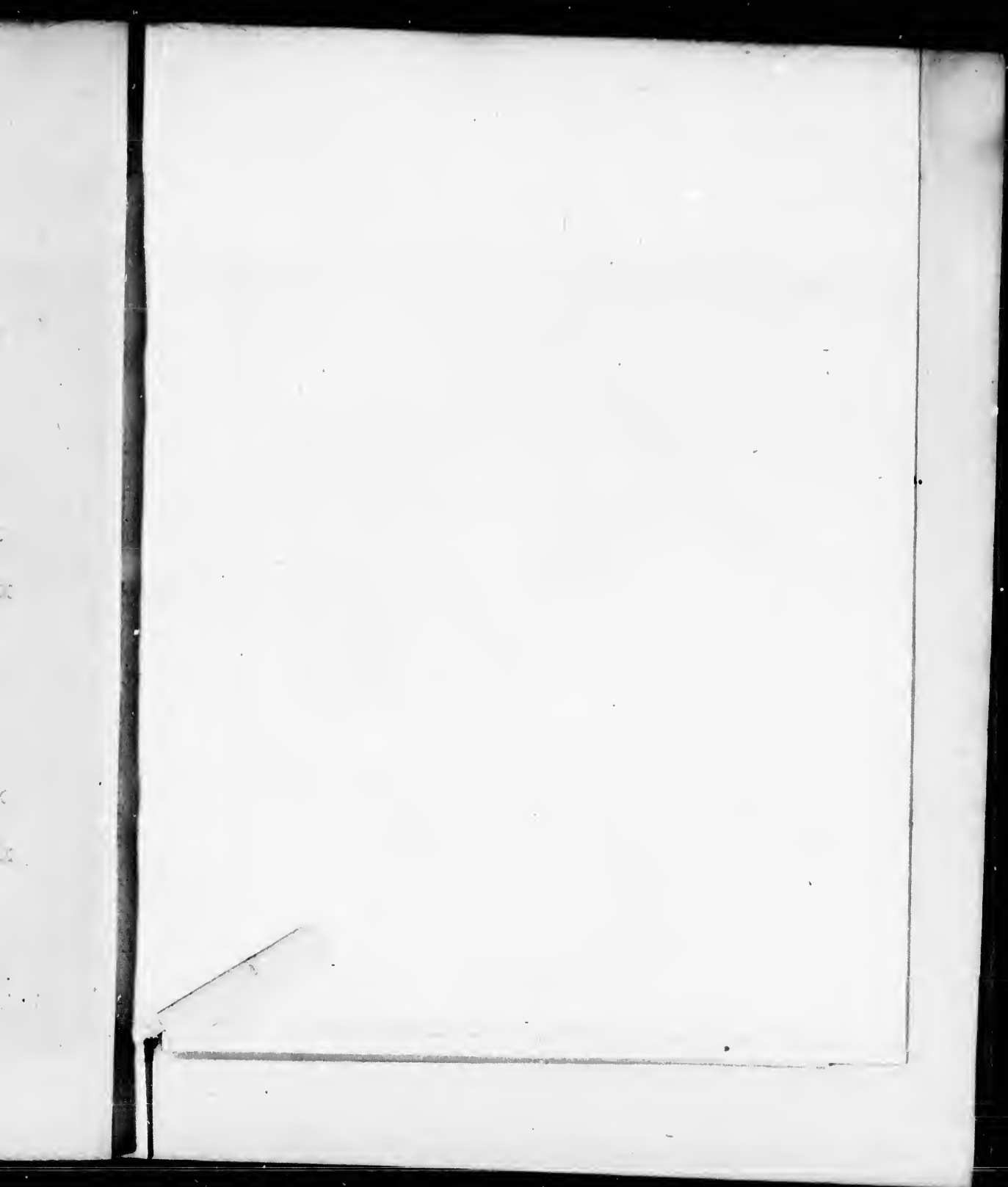


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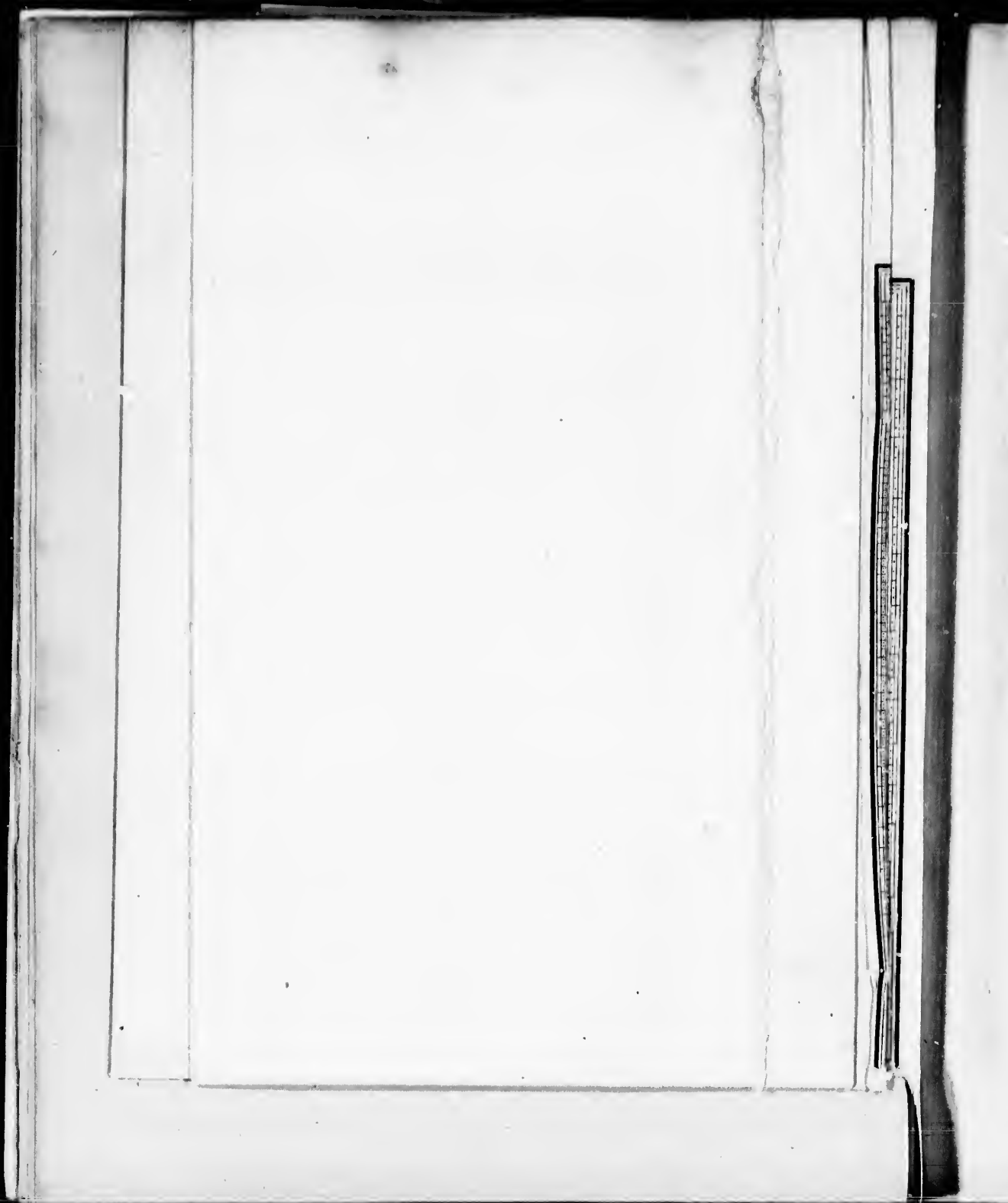
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XV.	Varied Thrush, N° 197	19
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MR. PENNANT'S ARCTIC ZOOLOGY.



Engraved by W. Fisher 1812



ARCTIC ZOOLOGY.

ORDER IV. COLUMBINE.

XIX. PIGEON. *Gen. Birds, XI.*

Pigeon, *Jesslyn's Voy.* 99.

Wild Pigeon, *Lawson*, 140.—*Kalm*, ii. 82.

Pigeon of Passage, *Catesby*, i. tab. 23.

Wood Pigeon, *Du Pratz*, ii. 88.

Columba Migratoria, *Lin. Syst.* 285.

Le Pigeon sauvage d'Amérique, *Brisson*, i. 100.—*De Buffon, Ois.* ii. 527.—
LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

187. PASSENGER.

P. With a black bill: red irides: head, and hind part and sides of the neck, of a slaty blue; on each of the last a large shining golden spot: coverts of the wings of a dark blueish grey, marked with a few black spots: quill feathers brown: tail of a great length, and cuneiform: the middle feathers dusky grey, the next paler, the outmost white. Weight nine ounces.

These birds visit the provinces of *North America* in most amazing numbers every hard winter. They appear in greater or lesser numbers, according to the mildness or severity of season; for when the weather proves mild, few or none are seen in the southern parts. Necessity alone obliges them to change their quarters, in search of acorns, mast, and berries, which the warmer provinces yield in vast abundance. When they alight, the ground is soon cleared of all esculent fruits, to the great loss of the hog, and other

MANNERS.

FOOD.

VOL. II.

B

mast-

PASSENGER PIGEON.

maft-eating animals. When they have devoured every thing which has fallen on the furface, they form themfelves into a great perpendicular column, and by rotation keep flying among the boughs of the trees, from top to bottom, beating down the acorns with their wings, and fome or other, in fucceffion, alight on the earth and eat*. The fpecies of food they are fondeft of is the fmall acorn, called the *Turkey acorn*, it being alfo a favorite food of thofe birds. In *Canada* they do vaft damage in autumn, by devouring the corn, before they begin their fouthern flight †.

NESTS.

They build their nefts in trees, and coo like the *Englifh Wild Pigeon*; and lay two eggs. They breed in the more northern parts, from the country fouth of *Moose Fort*, in *Hudfon's Bay* ‡, to that between *Fort Frederick* and *Fort Anne*, and the woods about the river *Onandago* §. During the time of incubation and nutrition, they feed firft on the feeds of the § red maple, which ripens in *May*; and after that, on thofe of the elm ¶. It appears by thofe accurate obfervers, Mr. *Bartram* and Mr. *Kalm*, that they continue in their breeding-places till the middle at left of *July*: the firft having feen them in *June*; the laft, the 19th of *July*. Mr. *Hutchins* affures me, that they continue in the inland parts of *Hudfon's Bay* till *December*; and when the ground is covered with fnow, feed on the buds of juniper.

MIGRATIONS.

As foon as thefe birds find a want of food, they collect in vaft flocks, and migrate to fuch places as are likely to fupply them with fubfiftence. The multitudes which appear during the rigorous feafons are fo immense, that the mention of them, unlefs fupported by good authority, would feem incredible. They fly by millions in a flock; and in their paffage literally intercept the light of the

VAST NUMBERS.

* *Du Roi*. † The fame. ‡ *Pb. Tr.* lxii. 398. § *Bartram's Journey to Onandago*, 36.—*Kalm's Travels*, ii. 311. ¶ *Acer Rubrum*, *Lin.*
—*Catesby*, i. 52. ¶ *Ulmus Americana*, *Lin.*

P A S S E N G E R P I G E O N .

3

run for a considerable space. As soon as one flock has passed, another succeeds, each taking a quarter of an hour before the whole flock is gone. This continues, in some seasons, for three days without any intermission*.

The inhabitants of *New York* and *Pensylvania* are frequent witnesses of the phænomenon, and kill numbers of these migrants from their balconies, and the roofs of their houses. When they alight on trees to roost, they often break the limbs of stout oaks, unable to support the weight of the crowds which perch on them. The ground beneath the trees on which they have lodged a night, is covered with their dung to a considerable depth †.

Josselyn, who observed these Pigeons in 1638, in *New England*, before they were disturbed by population, says, he has seen flights of them moving at *Michaelmas* to the southward, four or five miles long, so thick that he lost sight of the sun. He adds, that they return in spring; and that they join nest to nest, and tree to tree, by their nests, for many miles together, in the woods ‡. *Kalm* mentions their passage through *Jersey* in *March*.

The inhabitants of *North America* profit by this kind gift of Providence, and shoot them in their passage; for they are very fat, and excellent meat. The *Indians* watch the roosting-places; go in the night, and, knocking them down with long poles, bring away thousands. Formerly, you could not go into a little *Indian* town, in the interior parts of *Carolina*, but you would find a hundred gallons of Pigeons oil or fat, which they use with their mayz, as we do butter ||. They scorn to obtain that useful article from the quiet

RETURN.

THEIR OIL.

* *Catechy*.

† *Lawson*, 44.—The Rev. Mr. *Burnaby* relates the prodigious flights he saw passing in *September*, southerly, over *New England*. He adds, he scarcely met with any other food in the inns he was at. p. 132.

‡ *Voy.* 99.

|| *Lawson*, 44.

PASSENGER PIGEON.

employ of the dairy; but are fond of the similitude, provided it could be obtained by any means suitable to their active spirit.

M. du Pratz hit upon an ingenious expedient of taking them on roost, by placing under the trees vessels filled with flaming sulphur; the fumes of which ascending, brought them senseless to the ground in perfect showers.

I shall conclude this account with what was communicated to me by the late Mr. *Ashton Blackburne*, from his own observations, or those of his friends who were eye-witnesses to the wondrous facts related of these birds.

“ *New York, June 21, 1770.*

“ I think,” says Mr. *Blackburne*, “ this as remarkable a bird as
 “ any in *America*. They are in vast numbers in all parts, and have
 “ been of great service at particular times to our garrisons, in sup-
 “ plying them with fresh meat, especially at the out-posts. A
 “ friend told me, that in the year in which *Quebec* was taken, the
 “ whole army was supplied with them, if they chose it. The way
 “ was this: every man took his club (for they were forbid to use
 “ their firelocks) when they flew, as it was termed, in such quan-
 “ tities, that each person could kill as many as he wanted. They
 “ in general begin to fly soon after day-break, and continue till
 “ nine or ten o’clock; and again about three in the afternoon,
 “ and continue till five or six: but what is very remarkable, they
 “ always fly westerly. The times of flying here are in the spring,
 “ about the latter end of *February* or the beginning of *March*,
 “ and continue every day for eight or ten days; and again in the
 “ fall, when they begin the latter end of *July* or the beginning of
 “ *August*. They catch vast quantities of them in clap-nets, with
 “ stale pigeons. I have seen them brought to this market by sacks-
 “ full.

PASSINGER PIGEON.

5

“ full. People in general are very fond of them; and I have heard
“ many say they think them as good as our common Blue Pigeon;
“ but I cannot agree with them by any means. They taste more
“ like our Queest, or Wild Pigeon; but are better meat. They
“ have another way of killing them—They make a hut of boughs
“ of trees, and fix stale Pigeons on the ground at a small distance
“ from the hut. They plant poles for the Wild Pigeons to light
“ on when they come a *salting* (as they term it) which they do
“ every morning in the season, repairing to the marshes near the
“ sea-side; then the persons in the hut pull the stale Pigeon, when
“ the birds will alight in vast numbers on the poles, and great
“ multitudes are shot. Sir *William Johnson* told me, that he killed
“ at one shot with a blunderbuss, a hundred and twenty or thirty.
“ Some years past they have not been in such plenty as they used
“ to be. This spring I saw them fly one morning, as I thought
“ in great abundance; but every body was amazed how few there
“ were; and wondered at the reason.
“ I must remark one very singular fact: that, notwithstanding
“ the whole people of a town go out a *pigeoning*, as they call it, they
“ will not on some days kill a single hen bird; and on the very
“ next day, not a single cock (and yet both sexes always fly westerly;)
“ and when this is the case, the people are always assured that
“ there will be great plenty of them that season. I have been at
“ *Niagara* when the centinel has given the word that the Pigeons
“ were *flying*; and the whole garrison were ready to run over one
“ another, so eager were they to get fresh meat.”

Picacuroba,

188. CAROLINA.

Picacuroba, *Marcgrave*, 204.Turtle Dove, *Lawson*, 142.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 88.La Tourterelle de la *Caroline*, *Briffon*, i. 110.Turtle of Carolina, *Catesby*, i. 24.—*De Buffon*, ii. 557.—*Pl. Enl.* 175.Columba Carolinenfis, *Lin. Syst.* 286.Long-tailed Dove, *Edw.* 15.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

P. With the orbits naked and blue: crown, neck, back, and scapulars, brown; the last spotted with black: some of the lesser coverts of a lead-color: quill feathers dusky: beneath each eye in the male a black spot; on each side of the neck another, variable, with green, gold, and crimson: breast of a pale claret-color: belly and thighs of a dull yellow: tail very long and cuneiform; the two middle feathers brown; the others white, marked in the middle with a black spot. LENGTH fourteen inches.

Inhabits *Carolina* the whole year; and is found as far south as the *West Indies* and *Brasil*. Feeds much on the berries of the poke, or *Phytolacca Decandria**, and the seeds of the mug-apple or *Podophyllum Peltatum*†. *Lawson* says, it is a great devourer of peas; on which account the *Americans* catch as many as they can in traps; and as an additional reason, because of the delicacy of their flesh.

* *Phytolacca Decandria*, *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 631.† *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 723.



Passenger Pigeon, N. 187.

Carolina Pigeon, N. 186.

P. Marshall sculp.

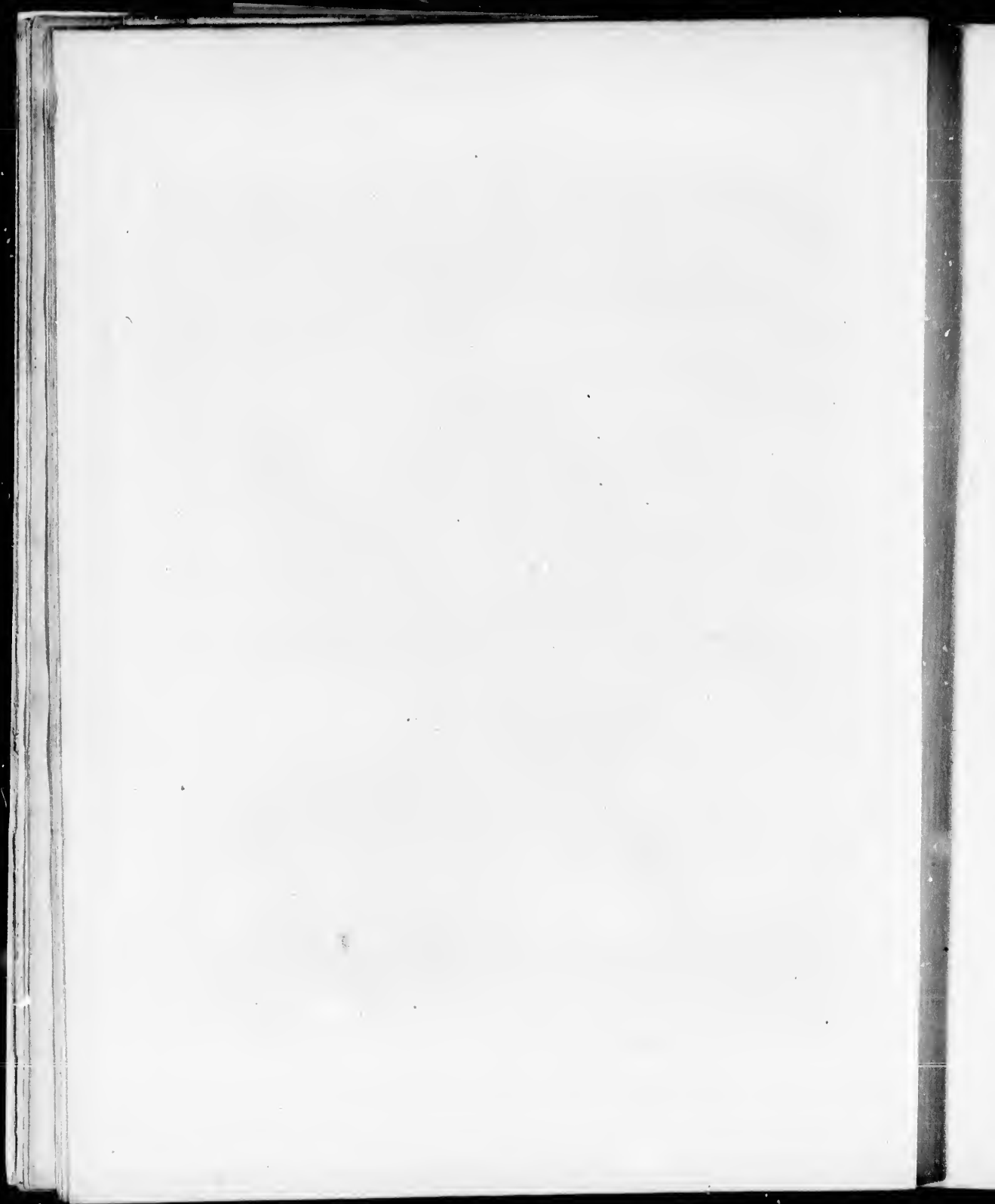
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P. With



RUST-HEADED, AND WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON.

7

P. With a blueish bill: fore part of the head and throat cinereous white: hind part of the head and neck rusty, glossed with variable green and copper: wings glossy brown: breast light grey, dashed with vinaceous: belly and vent white: tail long; deep ash: exterior feathers tipped with white: legs red. SIZE of the *English* Turtle.

188*. RUST-HEADED.

Inhabits *New York*.—*Mus. Bl.* Mr. *Hutchins* informed me, a Pigeon with a reddish head, and orbits, was found far inland in the *Hudson's Bay* settlements.

PLACE.

White-crowned Pigeon, *Catesby*, i. 25.

Bald-pate, *Brown Jam.* 468.—*Sloane*, ii. 303.

Le Pigeon de la Roche, de la *Jamaïque*, *Briffon*, i. 137.—*De Buffon*, ii. 529.

Columba Leucocephala, *Lin. Syst.* 281.—*LEV. MUS.*

189. WHITE-CROWNED.

P. With the end of the bill white; the base purple: crown white, beneath that purple: hind part of the neck changeable green, edged with black.

Inhabit the *Babama* islands, and breed among the rocks; and prove of great use to the inhabitants, who take vast numbers. This species is found also in *Jamaica*, where *Brown* says they feed on the seeds of the mangrove and wild coffee.

PLACE.

I do not recollect that our navigators saw any Pigeons on the western side of *America*; but the *Spaniards* saw abundance in lat. 41. 7. north*.

* In *Barrington's Miscellanies*, 492.

CANADA, AND GROUND PIGEON.

190. CANADA.

La Tourterelle de Canada, *Briffon*, i. 118.—*De Buffon*, ii. 552.—*Pl. Enl.* 176.
Columba Canadensis, *Lin. Syst.* 285.

P. With the crown, hind part of the head, and upper part of the back, of a cinereous brown: the lower part of the back and rump ash-colored: lower part of the neck and the breast cinereous, dashed with rust: coverts of the wings spotted with black: primaries dusky, the exterior edges of the greater yellowish: the tail long and cuneiform; the middle feathers ash-colored; the exterior on each side white, marked on their inner side with a red spot, and beneath that with a great black one.

The head, neck, back, breast, and coverts of the wings, of the female, have the feathers terminated with dirty white and yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada*. Greatly resembles, in size, form, and some of the colors, the *Carolina Pigeon*: I guess, therefore, that it is here needlessly separated from that species.

191. GROUND.

Picupinima, *Mercgrave*, 204.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 62. 184.—*Sloane Jam.* ii. 305.
—*Brown*, 469.

Ground Dove, *Catesby*, i. 26.

La petite Tourterelle, *Briffon*, i. 113.

Columba Passerina, *Lin. Syst.* 285.

Le Cocotzin, *Fernandez*, 24.—*De Buffon*, ii. 559.—*Pl. Enl.* 243.

P. With a yellow bill tipped with black: red irides: upper part of the head, body, and coverts, of a cinereous brown; the coverts spotted with black: breast and belly a variable purple, spotted with a deeper: the two middle feathers of the tail cinereous brown, those of the sides dusky: legs yellowish. In **SIZE** does not exceed a Lark.

SIZE.

This

S T O C K D O V E.

PLACE.

This diminutive species is not found further north than *Carolina*, where they sometimes visit the lower parts near the sea, where shrubs grow, in order to feed on the berries; especially of the pellitory, or tooth-ach tree *, which gives their flesh a fine flavor. The species is continued through the warm parts of *America*, the islands *Mexico* and *Brazil*. The *French* islanders call them *Ortolans*, from their excessive fatness and great delicacy. They take them young, when they will become very tame.



THERE is not a single species of Pigeon to be found in *Kamtchatka*; a proof that the birds of this genus do not extend far to the north-west of *America*: otherwise the narrow sea between the two continents could never confine birds of so swift and strong a flight.

A. The STOCK DOVE, *Wil. Orn.*
Columba Oenas. Skogsdufva, Faun. Suec. N° 207.

IS very frequent in a wild state in the south of *Russia*, breeding in the turrets of village-churches, and in steep rocky banks of rivers; but at approach of winter, migrates southward. It does the

* *Xanthoxylum Clava Herculis, Lin. Sp. Pl. 1455.—Catesby, i. 26.*

RING DOVE.

fame in *Sweden* *. Is among the birds of the *Feroe* isles, and sometimes strays as far as *Finmark* †.

No Pigeons are seen in *Siberia*, till you come beyond lake *Baikal*, where a very small variety (with a white rump) breeds in great plenty about the rocks. This is the same with our **ROCK PIGEON**, one stock or origin of our tame Pigeons. This species breeds in the cliffs as far north as the diocese of *Bergen* in *Norway* †. Haunt during winter the cliffs of the *Orknies*, by myriads.

- B. RING DOVE, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 102.
Columba Palumbus. Ringdufwa, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 208.
 Le Ramier, *De Buffon*, ii. 531.

COMMON in the *Russian* forests: very scarce in *Siberia*; none in the north-east. Visits *Sweden* in summer: migrates in autumn. None in *Norway*.

None of the Pigeon tribe inhabit the *arctic* zone, by reason not only of the cold, but of defect of food.

* *Ekmark Migr. Av.* in *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 593. † *Leems*, 245.

‡ *Pontop.* ii. 69.—Since the publication of the last edition of the *British Zoology*, I have been informed, by the Rev. Mr. *Asby*, of *Barrow*, near *Newmarket*, that multitudes of *Stock Doves* breed in the rabbit-burrows on the sandy plains of *Suffolk*, about *Brandon*; and that the shepherds annually take the young for sale.

C R E S C E N T S T A R E .

11

O R D E R V . P A S S E R I N E .

XX. S T A R E . *Gen. Birds, XLI.*

Lark, *Lawson*, 144.—*Cateby*, i. 33.

Le Merle a collier d'Amerique, *Briffon*, ii. 243.

L'Etourneau de la Louifiane—449.

Le Fer a Cheval, ou Merle a collier d'Amerique, *De Buffon, Oif.* iii. 371.—

Pl. Enl. 256.—*Latban*, iii. 6.

Alauda Magna, Lin. Syf. 289.

Sturnus Ludovicianus—290.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

192. C R E S C E N T .

ST. With a dusky head, divided in the middle by a pale brown line, bounded on the side by two others: on the corner of each eye, above the bill, is a yellow spot: whole upper part of the body, neck, and wings, reddish brown and black: breast and belly of a rich yellow; the former marked with a black crescent: primaries pale brown, barred with a darker: tail very short, the feathers sharp-pointed; the three outmost white, marked with a pale brown stripe on the exterior side; rest of the feathers light brown, marked with pointed bars of black: legs long.

LENGTH above ten inches: WEIGHT between three and four ounces.

Inhabits most parts of the continent of *North America*: lives in the *savannas*, feeding chiefly on the seeds of grasses; sits on small trees and shrubs; has a jetting motion with its tail; is reckoned excellent meat; has a musical but not a various note. Arrives in

SIZE.

PLACE.

LOUISIANE STARE.

New York in *March*, or the beginning of *April*: lays in *June*, in the grass, five white eggs, thinly spotted with pale rust-color. Leaves the country in *September* or *October*.

193. LOUISIANE. *Sturnus Ludovicianus*, *Lin. Syst.* 290.—*Latham*, iii. 6.
L'Etourneau de la Louisiane, *De Buffon*, iii. 192.—*Briffon*, ii. 449.—*Pl. Enl.* 256.

ST. With a whitish bill, tipped with brown: with the crown, back, wings, and tail of a rusty ash-color; the first marked along the middle with a white line; and another of the same color over each eye; inner webs of the four outmost feathers white: in front of the neck a large black spot; each feather tipped with grey: rest of the fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, of a rich yellow: thighs and vent dirty white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.



- A. STARE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 104.
Sturnus, vulgaris Stare, *Faun. Suec.* N° 213.
L'Etourneau, *De Buffon*, iii. 176.—*Latham*, iii. 2.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

ST. With a yellow bill: black body glossed with purple, and spotted with yellow and white: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe* as high as *Salteris*, in the diocese of *Drontheim*, in *Norway*; and in great numbers in *Næsne Helgeland**, in *Feroe*,

* *Leems*, 194.

and

W A T E R O U Z E L.

13

and in *Iceland* *. They migrate from *Norway*, a few excepted, which lodge in the fissures of the rocky isle near *Stavanger*, at the southern extremity of that kingdom, and come out to bask in the sunny days of winter.

The STARE winters in *Denmark*, but sometimes never quits *Scania*.—*Mr. Oedman*.

They are found in vast flocks in all parts of *Russia*, and the west of *Siberia*; but are very scarce beyond the *Jensei*. In many places of *England* reside the whole year: in others, migrate after the breeding-seasons by thousands to other countries.

B. WATER OUZEL, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 111.

Sturnus cinclus, *Watnfare*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 214.

Le Merle d'Eau, *De Buffon*, viii. 134.—*Latbam*, iii. 48.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

WATER OUZEL.

ST. Dusky above: throat and breast white: belly rust-colored: tail black. WEIGHT two ounces and a half: LENGTH seven inches and a half.

Found in *Europe* as high as *Feroe* and *Finmark* †: in the *Russian* empire, as far as *Kamtschatka*. The *Tartars* believe, that the feathers of this bird, tied to their nets, produce good fortune in their fishery ‡.

The WATER OUZEL is used by the *Russians* as a remedy against the dropsy. The whole bird, unfeathered, is reduced to ashes in a pot; it is taken in one dose, and acts as an absorbent.—*Mr. Oedman* saw it succeed beyond all expectation in an *ascites*: his father, a gentleman eighty years of age, almost suffocated with a quincy, and with his stomach greatly swelled, was restored to health in four days by this simple remedy only, and has survived, in good health, seven years since the trial.

* *Brunnich*, 64.

† *Leems*, 261.

‡ *Voy. en Sibirie*, ii. 112.

PLACE.

XXI. THRUSH.

XXI. T H R U S H. *Gen. Birds XLII.*

194. MIMIC.

Mock-bird, *Catesby*, i.—*Lawson*, 143.Le Moqueur, *De Buffon, Ois.* iii. 325.—*Pl. Enl.* 645.—*Briffon*, ii. 262.—*Latham*, iii. 40.Turdus Polyglottos, T. Orpheus, *Lin. Syst.* 293.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

TH. With a black bill and legs : head, neck, back, and lesser coverts on the ridge of the wing, ash-colored : the other coverts dusky, slightly edged with white : quill feathers black ; white on their lower parts : under side of the body white : tail very long ; the middle feathers dusky ; two outmost feathers white ; the exterior margins black.

The breast of the female of a dirty white.

A. The Lesser, *Edw.* 78.

DIFFERS from the former in having a white line over each eye ; and in being somewhat inferior in size. *Jamaica* *.

B. Varied. *Tetronpan, Fernandez*, 38.

WITH a spotted breast ; probably a young bird of one of the others.

PLACE.

These birds shun the cold parts of *America* ; and are found from the province of *New York* as far south as *Mexico* and the *Antilles*.

* *Sloane*, ii. 306.

They

M I M I C T H R U S H .

15

They are so impatient of the rigorous season, as to retire at approach of winter from all the provinces north of *South Carolina*. According to *Catesby* they inhabit that province the whole year. They visit *New York* in *April*, or the beginning of *May*, but are rather scarce in that part of *America*: they breed there in *June*, and lay five or six blue eggs, thickly spotted with dull red.

They build often in fruit-trees *; are very familiar, and love to be conversant about dwellings; and, during summer, usually deliver their song perched on the chimney's top. During breeding season, are very shy, and will desert their nest if any one looks on the eggs †: but are sometimes preserved, and brought alive to *England*.

During summer they feed on berries, mulberries, and other fruits, and insects. In winter, when other food is scarce, on the berries of the *Dogwood* ‡. When tamed, feed on every thing.

These birds are perhaps the first among the choristers of the woods; and are justly famed not only for the variety, fulness, and melody of their notes, but their imitative faculty of the notes of all other birds or animals, from the Humming-bird to the Eagle. They will even imitate the sound of other things. I have heard of one, confined in a cage, that would mimic the mewing of a cat, the chattering of a magpye, and creaking of a sign in high winds. The *Mexicans* call them *Cencontlatolli* §, or the birds of four hundred tongues, on account of their vast variety of notes and imitative powers. In the warmer parts of *America* they sing incessantly from *March* to *August*, day and night, beginning with their own compositions, and then finishing by borrowing from the whole feathered choir, and repeat their tunes with such artful sweetness, as to excite pleasure and surprize. The super-excellence of their songs makes ample amends for the plainness of their plumage.

VARIOUS SONG.

* *Lawson*.

† *Kalm*, i. 218.

‡ *Cornus Florida*, *Lin. Sp. Pl.*

§ *Fernandez*, p. 20.

They

M I M I C T H R U S H.

They may be said not only to sing, but dance : for, as if excited by a sort of extasy at their own admirable notes, they gradually raise themselves from the place where they stand, with their wings extended, drop with their head down to the same spot, and whirl round with distended wings, accompanying their melody with variety of pretty gesticulations *. They are birds of vast courage ; and will attack any large bird.

To the preceding account I am enabled to add the following particulars from the remarks of the late *George Austin*, Esq; a gentleman long resident in *South Carolina*.

The *Mock-all* migrates from *Carolina* in the winter season, towards the south. Its song, and the variety of its notes, surpass those of the *European* nightingale. It is a domestic bird, and is very common about *Charles Town* ; builds its nest in orange-trees. Should a cat approach this, it will fly, with a hissing noise, near the head of the animal and scare it away. It feeds its young with grasshoppers, which swarm upon the grass-plats. Upon flapping its wings, these insects rise, of which it makes a booty of three or four at a time, and hies with them to its nest. Having discharged this necessary duty of parental attention to its young, it flies to the chimney, and perching upon the summit, cheers the habitation with its melodious notes. The song comes most agreeably down the chimney, for its strainings are too loud within doors. Nor does it rest long here, but soon visits another chimney top, singing all the way in the air.

At a country seat of *Mr. Austin*, situate north of *Charles Town*, many of these birds remained late in *October* †, when the rest had migrated to the southern regions ; these sang several nights successively upon lighting up candles in the windows.

* *Cateby*.

† Possibly *Cateby* might observe some in *October*, and from thence might conjecture that these birds stayed in the country the whole winter.

FERRUGINOUS AND RED-BREASTED THRUSH.

17

Ground Mocking-bird, *Lawson*, 143.

Fox-coloured Thrush, *Catesby*, i. 28.

Turdus rufus, *Lin. Syst.* 293.—*Latham*, iii. 39.

La Grive de la Caroline, *Briffon*, ii. 223.

Le Moqueur François, *De Buffon*, iii. 323.—*Pl. Enl.* 645.—*LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.*

195. FERRUGINOUS.

TH. With yellow irides: head, and whole upper part of the body, coverts of the wings, and the tail, of a pale rust-color: under part of a dirty white, spotted with brown: across the coverts of the wings are two white lines: tail very long: legs brown. **LENGTH** twelve inches.

Inhabits *North America*, from *New York* to *Carolina*. In the former, arrives in *May*, and migrates to the south in *August*: continues in *Virginia* and *Carolina* the whole year: builds in low bushes, and (in *New York*) breeds in *June*, and lays five white eggs, closely spotted with rust-colour.

It feeds on berries, especially those of the cluster bird-cherry, of which all the Thrush kind are very fond. It is called in *America* the *French Mocking-bird*, from the variety of its notes; but they are far inferior to the real.

Fieldfare of Carolina, *Catesby*, i. 29.

La Grive de Canada, *Briffon*, ii. 225.

La Litorne de Canada, *De Buffon*, iii. 307.—*Pl. Enl.* 558.

Turdus migratorius, *Lin. Syst.* 295.—*Latham*, iii. 26.—*LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.*

196. RED-BREASTED.

TH. With the bill half yellow and half black: head and cheeks black: orbits covered with white feathers: chin and throat black, streaked with white: under part of the neck, the breast, and

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D

upper

RED-BREASTED THRUSH.

upper part of the belly, of a deep orange: vent white: back and rump of a deep ash-color: coverts and quill feathers dusky, edged with white: inner coverts of the wings orange: tail black; the outmoſt feather marked with white: legs brown. SIZE of an *Engliſh* Throſtle.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudſon's Bay* to *Nootka Sound*, on the weſtern coaſt; and ſouth as low as *Carolina*. Quits the warmer parts in the ſpring, and retires north to breed. Appear in pairs in *Hudſon's Bay*, on *Severn River*, at the beginning of *May*. At *Moſe Fort*, theſe birds build their neſt, lay their eggs, and hatch their young, in fourteen days; but at *Severn* ſettlement, which lies in 55, or four degrees more north, the ſame is not effected in leſs than twenty-fix days *. They are alſo very common in the woods near *St. John's*, in *Newfoundland*.

They arrive in *New York* in *February*, and lay their eggs in *May*, and quit the country in *October*: in each country where they paſs the ſummer, they adapt their retreat to the time in which winter ſets in.

NESTS.

They make their neſts with roots, moſs, &c.; and lay five eggs, of a moſt lively ſea-green colour. The cock is moſt aſſiduous in aſſiſting its mate in making the neſt and feeding the young; and in the intervals cheers her with its muſical voice.

Like the *Engliſh* Fieldfare, they come and go in large flocks. They have two notes; one a loud ſcream, like the Miſſel-bird: the other, a very ſweet ſong, which it delivers from the ſummit of ſome lofty tree.

They feed on worms, inſects, and berries. Mr. *Cateſby* brings a proof, that it is not the heat of the ſeaſon alone that forces them away. He had, in *Virginia*, ſome trees of the *Alaternus*, in full

* *Ph. Tranſact.* lxi. 399.

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Varied Thrush N. 197.

P. Harrell sculp.

VARIED, TAWNY, AND BROWN THRUSH.

berry; the first which were known in *America*: a single Fieldfare was so delighted with them, as never to quit them during the whole summer.

They are called in *America*, the *Robin*; not only from the redness of the breast, but from their actions and tameness, as I have observed in those kept in aviaries.

TH. With a dusky crown: upper part of the neck and back of an iron grey: cheeks black: beyond each eye is a bright bay line: throat, under side of the neck, and breast, of the same color; the breast crossed by a black band: sides orange-colored: middle of the belly white: lesser coverts of the wings iron grey; greater, dusky, tipped with bright ferruginous; primaries dusky, crossed and edged with bay: tail long, of a deep cinereous color: legs pale brown. SIZE of the former.

197. VARIED.

Inhabits the woods of *Nootka* Sound. *Latbam*, iii. 27.

PLACE.

TH. With the head, back, and coverts, tawny; the head the brightest: cheeks brown, spotted with white: throat, breast, and belly white, with large black spots: rump, primaries, and tail, of a pale brown: the ends of the tail sharp-pointed: legs pale brown. SIZE of the Redwing Thrush.

198. TAWNY.

From the province of *New York*. *BL. MUS.*—*Latbam*, iii. 28.

PLACE.

TH. With the head, neck, back, cheeks, coverts, and tail, of an olive brown: primaries dusky: breast and belly of a dirty white, marked with great brown spots: legs dusky. SIZE of the former; and a native of the same country. *BL. MUS.*—*Latbam*, iii. 28.

199. BROWN.

200. RED-LEGGED,

Merle appellé *Tilli*? *Feuillee*, i. 126.
 Red-leg'd Thrush, *Catesby*, i. 30.
 Le Merle cendré de l'Amérique, *Briffon*, ii. 288.
Turdus plumbeus, *Lin. Syst.* 294.—*Latham*, iii. 33.
 Le Tilly, ou la Grive cendrée de l'Amérique, *De Buffon*, iii. 314.—*Pl. Enl.* 560.

TH. With a dusky bill: irides, edges of the eyelids, and legs, red: throat black: whole body of a dusky blue: tail long, and cuneiform: tail dusky, with the three exterior feathers on each side tipped with white. **WEIGHT** two ounces and a half. The hen is a third part less than the cock.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Babama* islands, *Andros*, and *Ilathera*. Has the voice and gestures of Thrushes. Feeds on berries, especially of the gum *elmy* tree*.

201. LITTLE.

Little Thrush, *Catesby*, i. 31.—*Edw.* 296.—*Latham*, iii. 20.
 Le Mauvis de la Caroline, *Briffon*, ii. 212.
 La Grivette d'Amérique, *De Buffon*, iii. 289.—*Pl. Enl.* 398.—*LEV. MUS.*
 —*BL. MUS.*

TH. With the head, whole upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of an uniform brown color: eyelids encircled with white: chin white: breast, and under side of the neck, yellowish, marked with large brown spots: belly white: legs long, and brown. **SIZE** of a Lark.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada*, *Newfoundland*, and the whole continent of *North America*, and even *Jamaica*. In all the cold parts, even as low as

* *Amyris Elemifera*, *Lin. Sp. Pl.* i. 495.

UNALASCHA, AND GOLDEN-CROWNED THRUSH.

21

Pensylvania, they migrate southward at approach of winter. They arrive in that country in *April*, and breed there. They inhabit thick woods, and the dark recesses of swamps: are scarce, and not often seen*. In *Jamaica* they inhabit the wooded mountains †. They feed on berries, &c. like other Thrushes, but want their melody.

TH. With the crown and back brown, obscurely spotted with dusky: breast yellow, spotted with black: coverts of the wings, primaries, and tail, dusky, edged with testaceous. SIZE of a Lark.

Found on *Unalaska*. *Latbam*, iii. 23.

PLACE.

Golden-crowned Thrush, *Edw.* 252.

Motacilla aurocapilla, *Lin. Syst.* 334.—*Latbam*, iii. 21.

Le Figuier a tete d'or, *Briffon*, iii. 504.

La Grivelette de St. Domingue, *De Buffon, Ois.* iii. 317.—*Pl. Enl.* 398.—

BL. Mus.

203. GOLDEN-CROWNED.

TH. With the crown of the head of a bright gold-color, bounded on each side by a black line: upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of an olive brown: under side of the neck, breast, and sides, white, spotted with black; or, as the *French* expressively call it, *grivelées*: belly in some of a pure white; in others, spotted: legs of a yellowish brown. In SIZE lesser than the last.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*, and probably all the southern provinces. It builds its nest on the ground, on the side of a bank, in the form

PLACE.

* *Catesby*.

† *Sloane*, ii. 305.

of

HUDSONIAN, AND NEW-YORK THRUSH.

of an oven, with leaves, lining it with dry grass, and lays five white eggs, spotted with brown. Migrates on approach of winter to the islands, such as *St. Domingo, Jamaica, &c.* Some having been taken at sea in *November* in their passage*.

204. HUDSONIAN. **T**H. With a black bill: general color of the plumage deep blueish ash: crown, nape, coverts of the wings, and primaries, more or less edged with pale chestnut: coverts of the tail of the same color: tail deep ash, rounded at the end: legs black. **LENGTH** of the whole bird seven inches and a half.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*. **LEV. MUS.**

205. NEW-YORK. **T**H. With a dusky strong bill, half an inch long: head, neck, and breast, mottled with light rust-color 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. **SIZE** of an *English* BLACK-BIRD.

PLACE. Appears in the province of *New York* in the latter end of *October*, in its way from its more northern breeding-place. **BL. MUS.**

* *Edwards.*

Latbam,

LABRADOR THRUSH, AND FIELDFARE.

23

Latham, iii. 46.—*Bl. Mus.*—*Lev. Mus.*

206. LABRADOR.

TH. With a black bill, rather slender, near an inch long. In one specimen the plumage wholly black, glossed with variable blue and green *: in another †, the feathers on the head, neck, and beginning of the back, slightly edged with deep rust: tail, and rest of the plumage, full black; tail *even* at the end.

Inhabits *Labrador*, and the province of *New York*.

PLACE.



A. FIELDFARE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 106.

Turdus pilaris. *Suecis* Kramsfogel. *Uplandis* Snoskata, *Faun. Suec.* N° 215.

La Litorne, *De Buffon*, iii. 301.—*Pl. Enl.* 490.—*Latham*, iii. 24.—*Lev. Mus.*—*Bl. Mus.*

TH. With head and rump cinereous: back and wing coverts chestnut: breast and belly of a rusty white, spotted with black. WEIGHT about four ounces. LENGTH ten inches.

These birds swarm in the woods of *Sweden* and *Norway*: breed in the highest trees; and continue, at least in *Sweden*, the whole

PLACE.

* From *Hudson's Bay*.—*Lev. Mus.*

† *New York*.—*Bl. Mus.*

year.

Latham,

year *. In *Norway* I do not trace them further north than the diocese of *Bergen*. Multitudes are found in all seasons in *Poland* †: multitudes also migrate from other places to the *Polish* woods in autumn. Perhaps the woods in all those countries may be overcharged with them, so that annually numbers may retire into other places, without being missed by the inhabitants. *Pontoppidan* says, that Fieldfares are in great flocks in autumn, when berries are most plenty ‡. After they have exhausted the woods, they migrate to us, compelled both by cold and want of food. The following circumstance makes it certain that *Norway* is the country which supplies us with the multitudes which annually visit *Great Britain*. They appear constantly in the *Orknies*, near the approach of winter, in their way south, and feed, during their residence in those isles, on the berries of *empetrum nigrum*, *arbutus alpina*, and *uva ursi*, and those of the *juniper*. They arrive in *England* about *Michaelmas*, and leave it early in *March*. They are frequent in the forests of *Russia*, *Siberia*, and even *Kamtchatka*, as is the REDWING THRUSH. Both visit *Syria* ||, and both migrate into *Minorca* in the end of *October*, and winter in that climate §.

- B. MISSEL TH. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 105.
Turdus viscivorus, *Biork-Traft*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 216.
Le Draine, *De Buffon*, iii. 295.—*Pl. Enl.* 489.—*Latbam*, iii. 16.

TH. Olive-brown above: whitish yellow below, spotted with black: inner coverts of wings white: tail brown; three outermost feathers on each side tipped with white. WEIGHT near five ounces: LENGTH eleven inches.

* *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 594.
 || *Russel's Aleppo*, 65, 71.

† *Klein Migr. Av.* 178.
 § *Cleghorn's Minorca*, 56.

‡ *Hist. Norway*, 69.

Inhabits

THROSTLE, AND REDWING.

25

Inhabits *Europe* as far as *Norway*; but not higher than the middle part. Common in *Russia*; but has not reached *Siberia*.

PLACE.

C. THROSTLE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 107.

Turdus musicus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 217.

La Grive, *De Buffon*, iii. 280.—*Pl. Enl.* 406.—*Latham*, iii. 18.—*L'EV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

TH. Above of an olive-brown: breast white, with large dusky spots: inner coverts of the wings of a deep orange: cheeks white, spotted with brown. **WEIGHT** three ounces: **LENGTH** nine inches.

Inhabits *Europe* as far north as *Sondmor**. Is found in most parts of *Russia*, where juniper grows, especially about the river *Kama*: not in *Siberia*.

PLACE.

D. REDWING, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 108.

Turdus iliacus. *Klera. Kladra. Taltraft. Faun. Suec.* N° 218.

Le Mauvis, *De Buffon*, iii. 309.—*Latham*, iii. 22.

TH. With a whitish line above each eye: and the cheeks bounded beneath by another: head, and upper part of body, brownish: on each side of the neck a spot of deep yellow: tail of an uniform brown: breast white, spotted with brown: inside of the wings deep orange. **WEIGHT** two ounces and a quarter.

Is met with as remote as *Sondmor*, and even in *Iceland*. In *Sweden* sings sweetly, perched on the summit of a tree, among the forests of maples.—The song of the REDWING differs from that of the musical THROSTLE in most essential notes.—*Mr. Oedman*.

PLACE.

* *Strom*, 260.

KAMTSCHATKAN THRUSH, AND ORIOLE.

Builds in hedges, and lays six blueish green eggs, spotted with black *. Appears in *England* with the Fieldfare, and has with us only a piping note. Such numbers of these birds, Throftles, and Fieldfares, are killed for the market in *Polish Prussia*, that excise was payed in one feason at *Dantzick* for thirty thousand pairs, besides what were smuggled or payed duty in other places †. Found with the Fieldfare in the *Russian* dominions,

E. KAMTSCHATKAN. *Latham*, iii. 28.—*LEV. MUS.*

TH. With a dusky bill: crown, upper side of the neck, back, and wings, light brown: from the base of the bill, on each side, a black line passes to the eyes, and a little beyond; over each, a line of white: chin and throat of an elegant rose-color: breast and belly of a whitish brown: tail of a light brown, and rounded. LENGTH six inches.

PLACE. Inhabits *Kamtschatka*.

F. ORIOLE, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. p. 626, 8^{vo}.—4^{to}, 532. tab. iv.—*Will. Orn.* 198. *Oriolus galbula*, *Lin. Syst.* 160.—*Faun. Suec.* N^o 95. *Loriot, De Buffon*, iii. 260. tab. xvii.—*Pl. Enl.* 26.

TH. With head and whole body of a rich yellow: bill red: irides of a dull red: wings black; the primaries marked with a yellow spot: tail black; tips yellow. FEMALE dull green: ends of the exterior feathers of the tail whitish. LENGTH ten inches.

PLACE. Inhabits many parts of *Europe*. Has been shot in *Finland*; but is in *Sweden* a rare bird. Seen in *England* but very seldom: affects

* *Faun. Suec.* N^o 218.

† *Klein. Migr. Av.* 178.

ROSE-COLORED OUZEL.

27

warm climates : frequent in *India* and *China*. Found in the temperate parts of the *Russian* empire, as far as lake *Baikal* : none beyond the *Lena*. Is almost constantly sitting from place to place : makes no long residence in any. Builds a hanging nest between the forks of a bough, usually of some lofty tree. Lays four or five eggs, of a dirty white, spotted with dusky. Is reckoned very good meat. Receives its name of *Loriot* from its note. Feeds on insects, berries, and fruits.

Mr. ARGILLANDER observes, in the *Aff. Stockholm*, 1786, that the GOLDEN ORIOLE returns to *Savolax*, in *Finland*, in the end of *May*, and retires in *September* : that it is much more frequent in the north of that province than the south, living in the birch woods along the coasts. Two males attend one female : is it therefore *biandrous* ? During summer, they keep by threes or fours together : towards autumn the flocks increase in numbers : foretel storms by an alteration in their whistle. They fly like Thrushes : are timid birds, yet very irascible, and will bite very hard : are so tenacious of life, that one which was shot through by two great shots, lived two days. The flesh is as good as that of the Thrush.—Mr. *Oedman*.

- G. ROSE-COLORED OUZEL, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. p. 627. 8^{vo}.—4^{to}. tab. v.
Turdus roseus, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 219.—*Will. Orn.* 194.—*De Buffon*, iii. 348. tab. xxii.
 —*Pl. Enl.* 251.—*Latham*, iii. 50.

TH. With a crested head : head, neck, wings, and tail, black, glossed with variable purple, blue, and green : breast, belly, back, and lesser coverts of the wings, of a fine rose-color. SIZE of a Stare.

Linnaeus, on the authority of Mr. *Adlerheim*, says it is found in *Lapland*. Has been shot in a garden at *Chester* ; and twice besides

near *London*. Is migratory. I cannot discover its breeding-place in *Europe*. Is found during summer about *Aleppo*, where it is called, from its food, the *Locust-bird* *.

Appears annually in great flocks about the river *Don*: and in *Siberia* about the *Irtish*, where there are abundance of Locufts, and where it breeds between the rocks.

H. RING-OUZEL, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 110.

Turdus torquatus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 221.

Ring-troft, *Norvegio*, *Brunnich*, N° 237.—*De Buffon*, iii. 340.—*Latbam*, iii. 46.—

LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

TH. With wings and tail black: upper part of the body dusky; lower part the same, edged with ash-color: breast marked with a white crescent. LENGTH eleven inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe* as high as *Lapmark* †. Is not found in *Russia* and *Siberia*: is, in the south of *England*, and in *France*, an errant passenger, for a week or two, to other countries: in alpine parts, resident. Is met with about Mount *Caucasus*, and in *Persia*.

Belon ‡ says, that in his time they swarmed so in their season about *Embrun*, that the hosts were used to treat their guests with them instead of other game. We are told by the *Count de Buffon*, that they build their nests on the ground at the foot of some bush; from which they are called *Merles Terriers*.

* *Ruffel's Aleppo*, 70.

† *Gjelavælgø Lappönöm*.—*Leems*, 260.

‡ *Oyseaux*, 319.

B L A C K B I R D.

29

I. BLACKBIRD, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 109.

Turdus merula. *Traut. Kohltraf. Faun. Suec.* N° 220.—*Latbam*, ii. N° 46.—*LEV.*
Mus.—*BL. Mus.*

TH. With a yellow bill: plumage and legs intensely black.

FEMALE with bill and plumage of a dusky hue. LENGTH nine inches and a half: WEIGHT about four ounces.

Inhabits *Europe* as high even as *Dronthei*. Is uncommon in *Russia*, except beyond the *Uralian* chain, and in the western provinces. But about *Woronesch*, this bird, and the STARE, do not make their appearance till about the 17th or 18th of *April**, searching for food in other places during the severe season:

PLACE.

* *Extracts*, i. 107.

XXII. C H A T T E R E R . *Gen. Birds* XLIII.

207. P R I B .

Chatterer, *Catesby*, i. 46.—*Edw.* 242.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 112.Le Jaseur de la Caroline, *Briffon*, ii. 337.—*De Buffon*, *Ois.* iii. 441.—*Latham*, ii. 93.—*L. EV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

CH. With a black bill: black band of feathers across the forehead, extended on each side of the eyes towards the hind part of the head: head crested; color of that and neck a pale reddish brown: chin black: back deep brown: rump grey: coverts of wings cinereous: quill feathers dusky; ends of the seven last tipt with wax-like, or enameled appendages, of a bright scarlet color: tail dusky, tipt with bright yellow: breast whitish: belly and thighs of a light yellow: legs black. LENGTH seven inches. FEMALE wants the scarlet appendages to the wings.

PLACE.

Inhabits *America*, from *Nova Scotia* to *Mexico* and *Cayenne* *. The *Mexican* name is *Coquantototl*. *Fernandez* † says, it lives in the mountainous parts of the country. Feeds on seeds; but is remarkable neither for its song, or the delicacy of its flesh. It migrates in flocks to *New York* the latter end of *March*; breeds there in *May* and *June*; and retires south in flocks in *November*.

The differences between this bird, and the CHATTERERS of the old continent, are these:—it is about an inch inferior in length: it wants the rich yellow on the wings; but, as a recompence, has the same beautiful color on the belly.

* *De Buffon*.† *Hist. Av. Nov. Hisp.* 55.

P R I B C H A T T E R E R .

31

IN EUROPE.

The *European* varieties are found as high as *Drontheim*, and appear in great numbers during winter, about *Peterburgh* and *Moscow*, and in all parts of *Russia*, and are taken in flocks. They do not breed there: retiring to the very *arctic* circle for that purpose. It is said, that they never have been observed beyond the river *Lena*: and that they are much scarcer in *Siberia* than *Russia*. Mr. *Bell* saw some about *Tobolski* in *December* *. The navigators found them, *September* 1778, on the western coast of *America*, in lat. 64. 30.: long. 198. 30.

* *Travels*, i. 198.

XXIII. G R O S B E A K. *Gen. Birds XLV.*

208. CROSSBILL.

Le Bec croisé, *De Buffon*, iii. 449.—*Pl. Enl.* 218.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 115.*Loxia curvirostra.* Korfnaf. Kiagelrifvare, *Faun. Suec.* N° 224.—*Latbam*, ii. 106.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

GR. With each of the mandibles crooked, and crossing each other at the tips: wings, head, neck, and body, of a full red: wings and tail dusky: the coverts crossed with two white lines.

The FEMALE is of a dirty green: rump of a deep yellow: the colors of each sex vary wonderfully; there being scarcely two which agree in the degree of shades of red or green: but the bills are sufficient distinctions from all other birds.

PLACE.

Inhabits the northern latitudes of *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* to *Newfoundland*. Mr. *Edwards* mentions one taken off *Greenland*; but that individual must have been driven there by a storm, since it could never have subsisted in that woodless region, its food being the kernels of pine-cones, apples, and berries.

These birds arrive at *Severn* river, in *Hudson's Bay*, the latter end of *May*; but so greatly affect a cold climate, as to proceed even more northward to breed. They return in autumn at the first setting-in of the frost. Their habitations are the forests of pines.

They are found in all the evergreen forests of *Russia* and *Siberia*. In *Scandinavia*, as high as *Drontbeim*. In *England* they only appear in certain years. I do not find that they migrate in any part except in *America*.

The *American* species varies from the *European* in being much less; and in the two white lines across the wings.

PINE

PINE GROSB E A K, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 114.—*Edw.* 123.

Le Dur-bec, *De Buffon*, iii. 444.—*Pl. Enl.* 135.

Loxia enucleator. L. *Canadensis*, *Lin. Syst.* 299, 304.

Tallbit, Swank-Papgoia, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 223.—*Latbam*, ii. 111—*LEV. MUS.*

209. PINE.

GR. With a very strong thick bill, hooked at the end: head, and upper part of the body, of a rich crimson; each feather marked with black in the middle: lesser coverts incline to orange; the others dusky, crossed by two white lines: the primaries and tail dusky: lower part of the neck, breast, and belly, of a pale crimson: vent cinereous: legs black. The male PINE GROSB E A K is the first year of an orange color, the second of a scarlet. FEMALE of a dull dirty green; twice the size of the *English* Bulfinch.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay**, *Newfoundland*, and *Canada*, and as far as the western side of *North America*: visits *Hudson's Bay*, in *April*: frequents the groves of pines and junipers: sings on its first arrival, but soon grows silent: makes its nest on trees, at a small height from the ground, with sticks, and lines it with feathers. Lays four white eggs, which are hatched in *June*. The clerk of the *California* observed these birds first on the 25th of *January*: they fed on the poplar tree †. It is remarked, that birds of plain colors only inhabit the frigid climates: but this gay bird is an exception.

PLACE.

It is likewise an inhabitant of the northern parts of *Europe*, as far as *Drontheim*; and in *Asia*, in all the pine forests: is frequent in *Siberia*, and the north of *Russia*: is taken in *autumn* about *Petersburgh*, and brought to market in plenty. In spring it retires to *Lapland*.

I have seen them in the pine forests near *Invercauld*, in the county

* *Pb. Transf.* lxii.

† *Voy. to Hudson's Bay*, ii. 5.

of *Aberdeen*, in *Scotland*, in the month of *August*; therefore suspect they breed there.

210. CARDINAL.

Coccothraustes Indica cristata, *Aldr.* ii. 289.

Virginian Nightingale, *Will. Orn.* 245.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 85.

Redbird, *Lawson*, 144.—*Caseby*, i. 38.

La Cardinal hupé, *De Buffon*, iii. 458.

Grosbec de Virginie, *Briffon*, iii. 253.

Loxia Cardinalis, *Lin. Syst.* 300.—*Latbam*, ii. 118.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

GR. With a light red bill; base encompassed with black feathers: head adorned with an upright pointed crest: head, neck, and body, of a rich scarlet color: wings and tail of a dark and dull red. FEMALE of a much duller hue, with brown cheeks and back: belly of a dirty yellow. LENGTH nine inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits the country from *Newfoundland* to *Louisiana*. Is a hardy and familiar bird: very docile. Lives much on the grain of mayz, which it breaks readily with its strong bill. Lays up a winter provision of that grain; and conceals it very artfully in its retreat, first with leaves, and then with small branches, with an aperture for an entrance*.

Their song is remarkably fine; so that they are called the *Virginian Nightingale*. They sit warbling in the mornings, during spring, on the tops of the highest trees †. They also sing when confined in cages, and are much sought on account of their melody. In a state of confinement the female and male are at such enmity, that they will kill one another. They seldom are seen in larger numbers than three or four together. I have heard that

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 94.

† *Kalm*, ii. 71.—He says that they are very destructive to Bees.

their

POPE, AND RED-BREASTED GROSBEAK.

35

their note is toned not unlike that of a Thrush; and that when tame, they will learn to whistle. Arrives in the *Jersies* and *New York* in the beginning of *April*; and during the summer, haunts the *magnolia* swamps. In autumn retires to the south.

Crested Cardinal, *Brown's Illustr.* tab. xxiii.

Le Paroure hupè, *De Buffon*, iii. 501.—*Pl. Enl.* 103.—*Latham*, ii. 124.

211. POPE.

GR. With a most elegant upright pointed crest: that, head, and neck, of a most rich scarlet: sides of the neck, breast, and belly, white: upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, dark grey: legs flesh-color.

Size a little inferior to the last. Is said to have a soft feeble note*.

Inhabits from *Louisiana* to *Brazil*.

PLACE.

Loxia Ludoviciana, *Lin. Syst.* 306.—*Latham*, ii. 126.—*Briffon*, iii. 247.
Le Rose Gorge, *De Buffon*, iii. 460.—*Pl. Enl.* 153.—*Bl. Mus.*

212. RED-BREASTED.

GR. With the head, chin, and back, deep black: coverts of the wings black, crossed with two white lines: upper part of the primaries black; lower white: tail black; inner webs of the two outmost feathers marked with a large white spot: breast and inner coverts of the wings of a fine rose-color: lower part of the back, belly, and vent, white: legs black. Head of the FEMALE spotted with white: breast yellowish brown, spotted with black.

Inhabits from *New York* to *Louisiana*. Arrives in *New York* in *May*: lays five eggs: retires in *August*. Is in that province a scarce bird.

PLACE.

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 93.

F 2

GR.

213. SPOTTED.

GR. With the middle of the head, neck, and whole under side of the body, white, marked with narrow spots of brown: above each eye is a long bar of black, reaching from near the bill to the hind part of the head: back, wings, and tail, brown: the coverts of the wings crossed with two white lines: inner coverts of the wings of a fine yellow: on the inner side of the outmost feathers of the tail is a white spot: legs dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New England*.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 126.

214. FANTAIL.

Grosbec appellé queue en éventail de Virginie, *Pl. Enl.* 380.—*De Buffon*, iii. 463.—*Latham*, ii. 128.

GR. With a dusky bill: scarlet head, neck, breast, and belly; colors most lively on the head: back and wings dusky, tinged with scarlet: the coverts of the tail a rich red: tail dusky, edged with red: lower belly and thighs in some white, perhaps females.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Virginia*. Mr. *Blackburne* sent one from *New York*, shot in *November*. This species has a custom of spreading its tail like a fan, from which arose the name.

215. YELLOW-BELLIED.

GR. With a yellow bill: red head; hind part of an olive brown: hind part of the neck, and whole under side, of a fine red: wings, lower part of the back, and the tail, olive, the two middle feathers of the last excepted, which are red: belly yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Virginia*. From Mr. *Kuckahn's* collection.—*Latham*, ii. 125.

GR. With

DUSKY, BLUE, AND PURPLE GROSBEAK.

37

GR. With the head, neck, and back, dusky, edged with pale brown: coverts of the wings dusky, crossed with two bars of white: quill feathers dark; their outmost edges of a pale yellowish green: middle of the throat white: the breast, and sides of the belly, white spotted with brown.

216. DUSKY.

New York. Killed in *June*.—*BL. MUS.*—*Latbam*, ii. 127.

PLACE.

Loxia Cærulea, *Lin. Syst.* 304.—*Latbam*, ii. 116.

Pyrrhula Carolineus Cærulea, *Briffon*, iii. 223. tab. xi.

Blue Grosbeak, *Catesby*, i. 39.—*De Buffon*, iii. 454.—*Pl. Enl.* 154.

217. BLUE.

GR. With a narrow black list round the base of the bill: head, whole body, and coverts of the wings, of a deep blue; the last marked with a transverse bar of red: primaries and tail brown, dashed with green: legs dusky. **FEMALE** of a dark brown with a small mixture of blue.

Inhabits *Carolina* during summer only. Is a scarce bird, and seen only in pairs. Has but a single note.

PLACE.

Loxia violacea, *Lin. Syst.* 306.—*Latbam*, ii. 117.

Purple Grosbeak, *Catesby*, i. 40.

Pyrrhula Bahamensis violacea, *Briffon*, iii. 326.

La Bouvreuil ou Bec rond violet de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 395.—*LEV. MUS.*

218. PURPLE.

GR. With head and body entirely purple: wings and tail of the same color: over each eye a stripe of scarlet: throat and vent feathers of the same color. **FEMALE** wholly brown, with red marks similar to the cock.

Inhabits

GREY, AND CANADA GROSBEAK.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Babama* islands. Feeds much on the mucilage of the poison * wood-berries. From the trunk of this tree distils a liquid, black as ink, said to be a poison.

219. GREY. Le Grisalbin, *De Buffon*, iii. 467.—*Latham*, ii. 134.
Grosbec de Virginie, *Pl. Enl.* 393, N^o 1.

G R. Entirely of a light grey color, except the head and neck, which are white. SIZE of a Sparrow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Virginia*.

220. CANADA. *Loxia Canadensis*, *Lin. Syst.* 309.—*Latham*, ii. 127.
Le Flavert, *De Buffon*, iii. 462.—*Briffon*, iii. 229.—*Pl. Enl.* 152.

G R. With the upper part of the plumage of an olive green; the lower light-colored, and inclining to yellow: chin black: base of the bill surrounded with feathers of the same color: legs grey.

PLACE. Supposed, from the *Linnean* name, to inhabit *Canada*: but is also found in *Cayenne*.

• *Amyris Toxifera*, *Lin. Sp. Pl.* 496.

BULFINCH, AND GREEN GROSBEAK.

39



- A. BULFINCH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 116.
Loxia Pyrrhula. *Domherre, Faun. Suec.* N° 225.
Le Bouvreuil, De Buffon, iv. 372.—*Latham*, ii. 143.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

GR. With a short thick bill: full black crown: whole under side rich crimson: tail black. Under part of the FEMALE of a light brown.

Is found in *Europe* as high as *Sondmor* *. Frequent in the north of *Russia*; and, during winter, all over *Russia* and *Siberia*, where it is caught for the table. The *LOXIA ATRA*, *Brunnich*, N° 244, a bird shot at *Christiansoe*, and described as wholly black, except a white line on the wings, and the outmost feather in the tail, seems only a variety of this species.

PLACE.

- B. GREEN GR. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 113.
Loxia chloris. *Swenska, Faun. Suec.* N° 226.
Le Verdier, De Buffon, iii. 171.—*Latham*, ii. 134.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

GR. With the plumage of a yellowish green.
Inhabits *Europe* as far north as *Drontbeim*. Is rare in *Russia*. Seen about the *Kama*. None in *Siberia*: yet *Steller* describes it

PLACE.

* *Faun. Suec.* N° 222.

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chin black:
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BULFINCH,

among the birds of *Kamtſchatka*. Inhabits *Sweden* the whole year, as does the BULFINCH.

C. HAW GR. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 113.

Le Gros-bec, *De Buffon*, iii. 444. tab. xxvii.—*Pl. Enl.* 99, 100.

Loxia coccothraustes. Sterkneck, *Faun. Suec.* N° 222.—*Latbam*, ii. 109. LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With a large conic thick bill: crown and cheeks bay: hind part of the neck of a fine grey: chin black: breast dirty flesh-color: back, and coverts of wings, deep brown: tail short; inner webs white. WEIGHT two ounces.

PLACE.

Is a species that seldom is seen far north. Newly arrived in *Schonen*, where it does much damage to cherry-orchards. Doctor TENGMALM observes, that the HAW GROSBEAK, and CROSSBILL, come alternately in vast flocks, but never appear at the same time.

Lives on the kernels of fruits, and even on walnuts and almonds, which it easily breaks with its strong bill. Is migratory: appears only accidentally in *England*. Known only in the west and south of the *Russian* empire, where fruits grow, wild or cultivated. Disappears in other parts, as far as beyond lake *Baikal*; where they come from the south in great plenty, and feed on the *pyrus baccata**, a tree peculiar to that country. They build their nest, like that of the Turtle, with dry sticks fastened with slender roots; and lay five blueish eggs, spotted with brown.

* *Amman. Stirp. Ruth.* p. 195. tab. xxxi.—*Flora Ross.* tab. x.

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ii. 109. LEV.

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NTING.



Spotted Grosbeak N. 213.

White Crowned Bunting N. 221.

P. Marshall sculp.

WHITE-CROWNED, AND SNOW BUNTING.

XXIV. BUNTING. *Gen. Birds*, XLVI.

Emberiza Leucophrys, *Forster*.—*Phil. Transf.* lxii. 403, 426.—*Latham*, ii. 200.

221. WHITE-CROWNED.

B. With a red bill: white crown: sides of the head black: beneath the eyes a black line joining the former: space between both white: front, sides of the neck, and breast, cinereous: back and coverts of the wings of a rusty brown, spotted with black, crossed with two lines of white: scapulars edged with white: primaries brown: tail long, and of the same color: legs flesh-colored. LENGTH seven inches and a half: EXTENT nine: WEIGHT three-quarters of an ounce.

Inhabits the country round *Hudson's Bay*. Visits *Severn* river in *June*. Feeds on grass seeds, grubs, insects, &c. Makes its nest at the bottom of willow-trees: lays four or five eggs, of a dusky color. Appears near *Albany* Fort in *May*: breeds there, and retires in *September*. Its flight short and silent; but when it perches, sings very melodiously.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. i. N° 122.—*Tawny B.* N° 121.—*Edw.* 126.

Emberiza nivalis, *Lin. Syst.* 308.—*Latham*, ii. 16.

Sno-sparf, *Faun. Succ.* N° 227. tab. i.—*Sneekok*, vinter fugl. *Cimbris*.—*Snee* fugl. *Fialster Norvegis*, *Brunnich*, N° 245.

L'Ortolan de Neige, *De Buffon*, iv. 329.—*Pl. Enl.* 497.—*LEV. MUS.*—*B. L. Mus.*

222. SNOW.

B. With a short yellow bill, tipped with black: crown tawny: neck of the same color: breast and belly of a dull yellow, declining into white towards the vent: back and scapulars black,

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edged

edged with reddish brown: the coverts of the tail white on their lower, yellowish on their upper parts: on the wings is a large bed of white: the other parts black and reddish brown: tail a little forked; three outmost feathers white; the third black, tipped with white; the rest wholly black: legs black: hind claw long, but not so strait as that of the Lark. WEIGHT one ounce five drams: LENGTH six inches and a half: EXTENT ten.

PLACE.
HUDSON'S BAY.

The earliest of the migratory birds of *Hudson's Bay*. Appeared in 1771, at *Severn* settlement, on *April* 11th; stayed about a month or five weeks; then proceeded farther north to breed*. Return in *September*; stay till *November*, when the severe frosts drive them southward. Live in flocks: feed on grass seeds, and are conversant about dunghills: are easily caught, under a small net baited with oatmeal, and are very delicate meat. I am not certain of the winter retreat of these birds out of *Hudson's Bay*; but, having seen one of this species among those sent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *New York*, I imagine that they spread over the more southern parts of *North America* in the rigorous season, as they do over *Europe* in the same period.

CHANGE OF
COLOR.

These birds have a summer and a winter dress. The first we have described. Against the rigorous season they become white on their head, neck, and whole under side: great part of their wings, and the rump, assumes the same color: the back, and middle feathers of the tail, are black. But *Linnaeus*, who was very well acquainted with this species, says, that they vary according to age and season. Mr. *Grabam* sent to the Royal Society two specimens; one in its summer feathers, which exactly answered to our TAWNY BUNTING, N° 121; the other, to our SNOW BUNTING, N° 122, in its winter feathers. On this evidence, I beg the readers of

* *Phil. Transf.* lxii. 403.

the *British* isles to consider the above as one and the same species.

Hudson's Bay is not the farthest of their northern migrations. They inhabit not only *Greenland**, but even the dreadful climate of *Spitzbergen*, where vegetation is nearly extinct, and scarcely any but *cryptogamous* plants are found. It therefore excites wonder, how birds, which are graminivorous in every other than these frost-bound regions, subsist: yet are there found in great flocks, both on the land and ice of *Spitzbergen* †. They annually pass to this country by way of *Norway*: for in the spring, flocks innumerable appear, especially on the *Norwegian* isles: continue only three weeks, and then at once disappear ‡. As they do not breed in *Hudson's Bay*, it is certain that many retreat to this last of lands, and totally uninhabited, to perform in full security the duties of love, incubation, and nutrition. That they breed in *Spitzbergen* is very probable; but we are assured that they do so in *Greenland*. They arrive there in *April*, and make their nests in the fissures of the rocks, on the mountains, in *May*: the outside of their nest is grass; the middle of feathers; and the lining the down of the *Arctic Fox*. They lay five eggs, white, spotted with brown: they sing finely near their nest.

They are caught by the boys in autumn, when they collect near the shores in great flocks in order to migrate; and are eaten dried ||.

In *Europe* they inhabit, during summer, the most naked *Lapland Alps*; and descend, in rigorous seasons, into *Sweden*, and fill the roads and fields; on which account the *Dalecarlians* call them *Illwarsfogel*, or bad-weather birds. The *Uplanders*, *Hardvårsfogel*;

* *Crantz*, i. 77.

† *Lord Mulgrave's Voy.* 188.—*Marten's Voy.* 73.

‡ *Leems*, 256.

|| *Faun. Greenl.* 118.

GREENLAND.

expressive of the same. The *Laplanders* style them *Alaïpg*. *Olaus Magnus* speaks of them under the name of *Avicula nivales**, but mixes much fable in his narrative: he perches them also on trees; whereas they always sit upon the ground.

Leems † remarks, I know not with what foundation, that they fatten on the flowing of the tides, in *Finmark*, and grow lean on the ebb. The *Laplanders* take them in great numbers in hair springs, for the tables, their flesh being very delicate.

They seem to make the countries within the whole *arctic* circle their summer residence; from whence they overflow the more southern countries in amazing multitudes, at the setting-in of winter in the frigid zone. In the winter of 1778-9, they came in such multitudes into *Birsa*, one of the *Orkney* islands, as to cover the whole barony; yet, of all the numbers, hardly two agreed in colors.

NORTH OF
BRITAIN.

Lapland, and perhaps *Iceland*, furnishes the north of *Britain* with the swarms that frequent those parts during winter, as low as the *Cheviot* hills, in lat. 55. 32. Their resting-places, the *Feroe* isles, *Schetland*, and the *Orknies*. The highlands of *Scotland*, in particular, abound with them. Their flights are immense; and they mingle so closely together, in form of a ball, that the fowlers make great havock among them. They arrive lean, soon become very fat, and are delicious food. They either arrive in the highlands very early, or a few breed there; for I had one shot for me at *Invercauld*, the 4th of *August*. But there is a certainty of their migration, for multitudes of them often fall, wearied with their passage, on the vessels that are sailing through the *Pentland Firth* ‡.

* *De Gent. Septentr.* lib. xix. p. 156.
Pocock's Journal, MS.

† *Finmark*, 255.

‡ *Bishop*

In

B L A C K B U N T I N G.

In their summer dress they are sometimes seen in the south of *England**, the climate not having severity sufficient to affect the colors; yet now and then a milk-white one appears, which is usually mistaken for a white Lark.

Russia and *Siberia* receive them, in their severe season, annually, in amazing flocks, overflowing almost all *Russia*. They frequent the villages, and yield a most luxurious repast. They vary there infinitely in their winter colors; are pure white, speckled, and even quite brown †. This seems to be the influence of difference of age more than of season.

Germany has also its share of them. In *Austria* they are caught, and fed with millet, and afford the epicure a treat equal to that of the *Ortolan* ‡.

RUSSIA.
SIBERIA.

GERMANY.

Fringilla Hudsonias, *Forster*.—*Pl. Transf.* lxii.—*Latham*, ii. 666.
Snow-bird, *Catesby*, i. 36.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

223. BLACK.

B. With a white short bill: blue eye: head, neck, wings, body, and tail, of a sooty blackness, edged with rust: breast, belly, and vent, of a pure white: exterior sides of the primaries edged with white; of the secondaries, with pale brown: exterior webs of the outmost feathers of the tail white: of the specimen described in the *Transactions*, the two outmost are wholly white, and the third marked with a white spot; the rest dusky. LENGTH six inches and a half: EXTENT nine: WEIGHT half an ounce.

Appears near *Severn* settlement not sooner than *June*: stays a fortnight: frequents the plains: feeds on grass seeds: retires into the *arctic* parts to breed. Returns to *Hudson's Bay* in autumn, in

PLACE.

* *Morton's Northamp*, 427.
Austr. 372.

† *Bell's Travels*, i. 198.

‡ *Kramer Anim.*

its

TOWHEE BUNTING.

its passage to the south. Migrates into *New York*, where it continues the whole winter. Appears in the southern provinces, as low as *Carolina*, but chiefly in snow, or when the weather is harder than ordinary*. Arrive in millions, in very rigorous seasons, and fly about the houses and barns to pick up the corn. Frequent the gardens, and the small hills, to feed on the scattered seeds of grass. Are called by the *Swedes*, *Snowvogel*, or *Snow-bird*; by the *Americans*, *Chuck-bird* †. They do not change their colors in any season of the year. Are esteemed very delicate meat.

224. TOWHEE.

Towhee-bird, *Catesby*, i. 34.—*Latbam*, ii. 199.

Fringilla Erythrophthalma, *Lin. Syst.*—*Briffon*, iii. 169.

Le Pinçon noir, aux yeux rouges, *De Buffon*, iv. 141.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

B. With the head, coverts of the wings, whole upper side of the body, and breast, black: middle of the belly white: sides orange: quill feathers black, edged with white: tail long, and black; exterior edge of the outmost feathers white; and a large white spot on the end of the three first; middle feathers entirely black.

FEMALE of a rusty brown: belly white, bounded by dirty yellow: irides in both sexes red. **LENGTH** eight inches and a half.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York* and *Carolina*. Has a pretty note.

* *Lawson*, 146.

† *Kalm*, ii. 51, 81.

Maia Fernandez, 56. C. ccxix.—Wil. Orn. 386.—Raii Syn. Av.

Rice-bird, Hortulanus Carolinensis, Catelby, i. 14.—Edw. 291.

Emberiza oryzivora, Lin. Syst. 311.—Latham, ii. 288, 289.

L'Ortolan de la Caroline, Brisson, iii. 282.

L'Agripenne, ou l'Ortolan de Riz, De Buffon, iv. 337.—Pl. Enl. 388.—LÉV.
Mus.—BL. Mus.

225. RICE.

B. With the head, and whole under side of the body, black : hind part of the neck in some pale yellow ; in others, white : coverts of the wings, and primaries, black ; the last edged with white : part of the scapulars, lesser coverts of the wings, and rump, white : back black, edged with dull yellow : tail of the same colors, and each feather sharply pointed : legs red. LENGTH seven inches and a quarter.

Head, upper part of the neck, and back, of the FEMALE, yellowish brown, spotted with black : under part of a dull yellow : sides thinly streaked with black. The bird described by *le Comte de Buffon*, under the title of *l'Agripenne de la Louisiane**, seems to be no other than a female of this species, varied by having some of the secondary feathers wholly white.

These birds inhabit in vast numbers the island of *Cuba*, where they commit great ravages among the early crops of rice, which precede those of *Carolina*. As soon as the crops of that province are to their palate, they quit *Cuba*, and pass over the sea, in numerous flights, directly north ; and are very often heard in their passage by sailors frequenting that course. Their appearance is in *September*, while the rice is yet milky ; and commit such devastations, that forty acres of that grain have been totally ruined by them in a small time.

PLACE.

* *Hist. d'Oif.* iv. 399.—*Pl. Enl.* 388. fig. 2.

They

R I C E B U N T I N G .

They arrive very lean; but soon grow so fat, as to fly with difficulty; and, when shot, often burst with the fall. They continue in *Carolina* not much above three weeks, and retire by the time the rice begins to harden. They are esteemed to be the most delicate birds of the country. I am informed, that the male birds have a fine note.

It is very singular, that, among the myriads which pay their autumnal visit, there never is found a single cock-bird. Mr. *Catesby* verified the fact by dissecting numbers, under a supposition, that there might have been the young of both sexes, which had not arrived at the full colors; but found them all to be females, which are properly the RICE-BIRDS. Both sexes make a transient visit to *Carolina* in the spring. It is said, that a few stragglers continue in that country the whole year.

RICE, the periodical food of these birds, is a grain of *India* *: it probably arrived in *Europe* (where it has been much cultivated) by way of *Bactria*, *Susia*, *Babylon*, and the lower *Syria* †. The time in which it reached *Italy* is uncertain: for the *Oryza* of *Pliny* is a very different plant from the common Rice; but the last has been sown with great success about *Verona* for ages past; and was imported from thence, and from *Egypt* ‡, into *England*; until, by a mere accident, it was introduced into *Carolina*. It was first planted there about 1688, by Sir *Nathaniel Johnson*, then governor of the province; but the seed being small and bad, the culture made little progress.

Chance brought here, in 1696, a vessel from *Madagascar*; the master of which presented a Mr. *Woodward* with about half a bushel, of an excellent kind §; and from this small beginning sprung an

* *Raii Hist. Pl.* ii. 1446.

† *Strabo*, lib. xv. p. 1014.

‡ *Anderfon's*

Dir. ii. 327.

§ The same, 238—and *Catesby*, ii. Account of *Carolina*, xvii.

immense

immense source of wealth to the southern provinces of *America*; and to *Europe* relief from want in times of dearth. Within little more than half a century, a hundred and twenty thousand barrels of Rice have been in one year exported from *South Carolina*; and eighteen thousand * from *Georgia*: and all from the remnant of a sea store, left in the bottom of a sack!—Ought I not to retract the word *chance*, and ascribe to PROVIDENCE so mighty an event from so small a cause?

Painted Finch, *Catesby*, i. 44.—*Larison*, 144.

Emberiza ciris, *Lin. Syst.* 313.—*Edw.* 130, 173.

Le Verdier de la Louisiane, dit vulgairement le Pape, *Briffon*, iii. 200. App. 74.

—*Pl. Enl.* 159.—*De Buffon*, iv. 176.—*Latham*, ii. 206.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

226. PAINTED:

B. With the head, and hind part of the head, of an exquisite deep blue: orbits scarlet: back, greater coverts, and secondaries, green: primaries dusky: the upper orders of lesser coverts of a fine blue; the lower, orange: rump, and whole under side of the body, of a rich scarlet; the sides declining into yellow: tail dusky, edged with green.

* *American Traveller*, 95, 101.—In a news-paper of last year, I met with the following article:—A Gentleman died lately in *Carolina*, without any nearer relation than a third cousin. He determined to leave his estate, consisting of three fine plantations, to some person whose public deserts would justify such a step. On consideration, he determined in favor of Mr. *Abby*, a gentleman in the province, whose ancestor had introduced the culture of rice, by which *Carolina* had increased so amazingly in wealth, declaring at the same time in his will, that if there had been any living person to whom his country was equally obliged, in the same line of peace, he would have preferred him. Mr. *Abby*, on his death, which happened lately, took possession of the Gentleman's estate, in consequence of this will.—How much more rational is such a conduct, than endowing colleges or hospitals!

LOUISIANE, AND BLACK-THROATED BUNTING.

This beautiful species is some years in arriving at the height of its colors. At first is of a plain brown, like a hen Sparrow; in the next stage, becomes blue; in the third, attains the perfection of its gay teints.

The FEMALE is brown, and has over its plumage a tinge of green.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina* in the summer-time; but migrates in winter perhaps as far as *Vera Cruz*, in *Spanish America*, where the *Spaniards* call it *Mariposa pintada*, or the Painted Butterfly. It chuses a tree for nestling equal to its own elegance of form and color; affecting the orange for that purpose.

227. LOUISIANE. *Hortulanus Ludovicianus*, *Briffon*, iii. 278.—*De Buffon*, iv. 325.—*Pl. Enl.* 158.
Emberiza Ludovicica, *Lin. Syst.* 310.—*Latbam*, ii. 177.

B. With the crown reddish, surrounded with a black mark, in form of a horse-shoe: another black line beneath each eye: the whole upper part of the body of a rusty brown, spotted with black: lower part of the back, lesser coverts of the wings, and rump, black: breast and belly reddish; towards the vent growing more faint: tail and primaries black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Louisiana*. Nearly allied to the *European* species: perhaps a female, or young bird.

228. BLACK-THROATED.

B. With a large and thick bill: fore part of the head of a yellowish green: hind part and cheeks cinereous: above each eye a line of rich yellow: on the corner of the mouth another: on the throat a black spot: breast and belly of a fine yellow: back, scapulars, and secondaries, black, edged with reddish brown: lesser coverts

UNALASCHA, BLACK-CROWNED, &c. BUNTING.

51

coverts of a bright bay: primaries and tail of a dusky brown: vent and thighs white: legs dusky.

Inhabits *New York*.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*—*Latbam*, ii. 197.

PLACE.

B. With a yellow line from the bill, reaching over each eye: crown dusky, divided lengthways with a white line: back black, edged with pale brown: tail and primaries dusky, edged with white: throat and breast white, spotted with black: belly white.

229. UNALASCHA.

Inhabits *Unalaska*.—*Latbam*, ii. 202. N^o 47.

PLACE.

B. With a deep black crown, and a rich yellow spot on the forehead: feathers on the back black, edged with rust-color: wings of the same color, crossed with a double line of white: rump olive brown: throat and breast cinereous: belly whitish: tail long, and of a deep brown: legs yellowish.

230. BLACK-CROWNED.

Inhabits *Nootka Sound*.—*Latbam*, ii. 202.

PLACE.

B. With head, neck, breast, and sides, rust-colored: belly white: wings ferruginous, with two white marks on the primaries: tail of the same color: the two outmost feathers of the tail tipped with white.

231. RUSTY.

New York. In Mrs. *Blackburn's* collection. Perhaps the same with Mr. *Latbam's* species, ii. 197*: if so, it is common to *Russia* and *America*.—*Latbam*, ii. 202.

PLACE.

* *Emberiza Rutila*, *Pallas Itin.* iii. 698.

232. UNALASCHA. **B.** With head, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, brown, tinged with red: breast and sides dirty white, clouded: middle of the belly plain dirty white.

PLACE. Inhabits the western side of *North America*.

233. CINEREOUS. Le Bruant de Canada? *Briffon*, iii. 296.
Le Cul-rouffet, *De Buffon*, iv. 368.—*Latbam*, ii. 204.—*LEV. MUS.*

B. With a short bill: head, neck, back, breast, and coverts of the wings and tail, of a pale reddish brown, edged with ash-color: on the neck and breast the ash-color predominates: belly white: primaries dusky, edged with white: tail pale brown, with the ends sharp-pointed.

PLACE. Inhabits *Canada*.

233. A VAR. **B.** With a yellow bill: head, back, and wings, rust-colored; each feather deeply and elegantly edged with pale grey; some of the greater coverts edged with paler rust; the 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 feathers white; each feather truncated obliquely.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York*.—*BL. MUS.*

234. BLUE. Le Bruant bleu de Canada, *Briffon*, iii. 298.
L'Azuroux, *De Buffon*, iv. 369.—*Latbam*, ii. 205.

B. With the crown of a dirty red: the upper part of the neck and body, scapulars, and lesser coverts of the wings, of the same color, varied with blue: the lower part of the neck, breast, and



Black-throated Bunting N^o. 228. Cinereous Bunting N^o. 233.

J. Harrell sculp.



INDIGO BUNTING.

53

and belly, of a lighter red, mixed with blue : primaries and tail brown, with the exterior edges of a cinereous blue.

Inhabits *Canada*. Breeds in *New England*; but does not winter there.

PLACE.

Tanagra cyanea, *Lin. Syst.* 315.—*Latham*, ii. 205.

Blue Linnet, *Catesby*, i. 45.

Le Tangara bleu de la Caroline, *Briffon*, iii. 13.

Le Ministre, *De Buffon*, iv. 86.—*BL. MUS.*—*LEV. MUS.*

235. INDIGO.

B. With a dusky bill : plumage of a rich sky-blue color ; lightest about the belly and breast : across the coverts of the wings is a row of black spots : primaries and tail dusky, edged with blue.

FEMALE brown above ; of a dirty white beneath. In SIZE less than the *English* Goldfinch.

Inhabits (according to *Catesby*) the interior parts of *Carolina*, a hundred and fifty miles from the sea. Has the note of a Linnet. It is found as low as *Mexico*, where the *Spaniards* call it *Azul Lexos*, or the far-fetched bird : and the *Americans* call it the *Indigo* bird. Notwithstanding *Catesby*, it appears in the province of *New York*, in *May*. Makes its nest of dead yellow grass, lined with the down of some plant ; and places it between the fork of an upright branch.

PLACE.

A. GOLDEN

GOLDEN, AND COMMON BUNTING.



A. GOLDEN BUNTING. *Emberiza Aureola*, *Pallas Itin.* ii. 711.—*Latham*, ii. 201.

B. With the crown, hind part of the neck, and back, of a deep bay: sides of the head, throat, and space round the nostrils, black: under part of the neck, breast, and belly, of a most beautiful citron-color: the middle of the neck crossed by a bar of bay: vent white: wings dusky, marked with a great bed of white: tail a little forked; two outmost feathers on each side crossed obliquely with white: legs pale ash-colored.

PLACE.

Found only in *Siberia*. Most frequent in the east part; where it extends even to *Kamtschatka*. Is conversant in the islands, in rivers overgrown with reeds and willows. Has the note of the Reed Sparrow.

B. COMMON B. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 118.

Kornlarka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 228.

Knotter Norwigit, *Brunnich*, N° 247.

Le Proyer, *De Buffon*, iv. 355.—*Pl. Enl.* 30. 1.—*Latham*, ii. 171.—*LEV. MUS.*

B. With the head, and upper part of the body, light brown: lower part yellowish white: all parts, except the belly, spotted with black: tail subfurcated, dusky edged with white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe* as high as *Sondmor* *. Migrates into the south of *Russia*. Unknown in *Siberia*.

* *Strom.* 240.

C. YELLOW

YELLOW BUNTING, AND ORTOLAN.

55

- C. YELLOW B. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 119.
 Groning. Goldspink, *Faun. Suc.* N° 230.
 Le Bruant de France, *De Buffon*, iv. 340.—*Pl. Enl.* 30. 2.—*Latham*, ii. 170.—
 LEV. MUS.

B. With the crown of a fine light yellow: chin, throat, and belly, yellow: breast marked with orange red: rump rust-colored: tail brown; two outmost feathers marked, near the end, obliquely with white.

Found as high as *Sondmor* *, in the *Russian* empire. In *Russia*, and the west of *Siberia*: but none in the wilds of the east.

PLACE.

- D. ORTOLAN, *Wil. Orn.* 270.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 94.
Emberiza Hortulana, *Lin. Syst.* 309.—*Faun. Suc.* N° 229.
L'Ortolan, *De Buffon*, iv. 305.—*Pl. Enl.* 247. 1.—*Latham*, ii. 166.—LEV. MUS.

B. With a cinereous crown: yellow throat: back pale brown, spotted with black: rump dashed with yellow: belly rust-colored: tail dusky; inner ends of the outmost feathers marked with a great spot of white.

These are a southern species; but sometimes wander into *Sweden*, in *March*. Breed, and quit the country in autumn †. Are common in *Russia* and *Siberia*, but not further than the *Oby*. Arrive in *France* with the Swallows ‡. In *Italy*, about *Padua*, in *May*, and retire in *September* §. I cannot trace their winter residence. They come rather lean: make an artless nest: lay four or five greyish eggs: and usually lay twice in the summer. These birds sing pret-

PLACE.

* *Strom.* 230.

† *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 595.

‡ *De Buffon*, iv. 309.

§ M. SCOPOLI'S List of *Italian* birds, MS. with which he favored me.

tily,

tily, and in the night*: but, by epicures, are valued more as a delicious morsel, than for their song. They are taken and placed in a chamber lightened by lanthorns; so that, not knowing the vicissitudes of day and night, they are not agitated by the change. Are fed with oats and millet; and grow so fat, that they would certainly die, if not killed in a critical minute. They are a mere lump of fat; of a most exquisite taste; but apt soon to satiate.

These birds receive both their *Greek* and their *Latin* name from their food, the millet. *Aristotle* calls them *Cynobirmi*; and the *Latins*, *Miliaria* †. The latter kept and fattened them in their *ornithones*, or fowl-yards, as the *Italians* do at present; which the ancients constructed with the utmost magnificence, as well as convenience ‡.

E. REED B. *Br. Zool.* i. N° 120.

Saf. Sparf. *Faun. Succ.* N° 231.

Ror-Spurv. *Brunnich*, N° 251.

L'Ortolan de roseaux, *De Buffon*, iv. 315.—*Pl. Enl.* 247. 2.—*Latbam*, ii. 173.—

LEV. MUS.

B. With black head and throat: cheeks and head encircled with white: body above rusty, spotted with black; beneath white. FEMALE has a rust-colored head, spotted with black: wants the white ring.

PLACE.

Is found as far north as *Denmark*: and is rare in *Sweden*. Common in the south of *Russia* and *Siberia*. Its song nocturnal, and sweet. Makes a nest pendulous, between four reeds.

* *Kram. Austr.* 371.

† *Arist. Hist. An.* lib. viii. c. 12: and *Varro de re Rust.* lib. iii. c. 5.—*Ficedulae et miliariae dicuntur à cibo, quod altera fico: altera milio fiant pingues.* *Varro de Ling.* Lat. iv.

‡ See a plan in the *Leipfic* edition of *Var. de re Rust.* lib. iii. v.

F. SPARMANNIAN,

F. SPARMANNIAN. *Emberiza Malbyensis*, *Mus. Carlson*. tab. xxi.

IT was discovered on the estate of Count *Carlson*, at *Maelby*, in *Sodermanland*. The bill and legs are reddish: the crown, cheeks, and fore-part of the neck, are cinereous: between the eyes and nostrils is a white spot: the chin and vent white: lower part of the breast, belly, and thighs, rust-colored: back and coverts of wings rust-colored and black: primaries dusky, edged with rust: in the tail *ten* feathers; the six middlemost wholly black; the two outermost, on each side, have the upper part of their interior parts white; the rest black.—Dr. *Sparman*.

XXV. T A N A G E R. *Gen. Birds XLVII.*

236. SUMMER. Summer Red-bird, *Catesby*, i. 56.—*Edw.* 239.—*Latham*, iii. 220.
Muscicapa rubra, *Lin. Syst.* 326.—*Briffon*, ii. 432.
Tangara du Mississipi, *De Buffon*, iv. 252.—*Pl. Enl.* 741.—*Latham*, iii. 218.

T. Wholly red, except the wings; the ends of which are brown: bill yellow: legs reddish. FEMALE brown, with a tinge of yellow.

PLACE. Inhabits the woods on the *Mississipi*. Sings agreeably. Collects, against winter, a vast magazine of maize, which it carefully conceals with dry leaves, leaving only the hole by way of entrance; and is so jealous of it, as never to quit its neighborhood, except to drink*.

237. CANADA. Scarlet Sparrow, *Edw.* 343.
Tanagra rubra, *Lin. Syst.* 314.—*Latham*, iii. 217. N^o 3. A.
Tangara de Canada, *De Buffon*, iv. 250.—*Pl. Enl.* 156.

T. With a whitish bill: head, neck, and whole body, of a brilliant scarlet; the bottoms of the feathers black: primaries dusky; lower part of their inner webs white: tail and legs black; tips of the first white; but that circumstance is sometimes wanted. The supposed FEMALE is of a green color, light and yellowish beneath. SIZE of a Sparrow.

PLACE. Inhabits from *New York* to the *Brasils*. In *New York* it appears in *May*, and retires in *August*. Is a very shy bird, and lives in the deepest woods.

238. OLIVE. **T**. With the head, whole upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, of an olive green, fading into cinereous towards the rump: wings and tail brown, edged with white: throat and

* *Du Pratz.*

GREY, AND BISHOP TANAGER.

59

breast of a fine yellow : belly white : legs brown. Wings and tail of the FEMALE dusky, edged with olive : under side of the body of a very pale yellow.

Inhabits *New York* : and as far south as *Cayenne* *. BL. MUS.—
Latham, ii. 218.

PLACE.

Le Gris-olive, *De Buffon*, 277.—*Pl. Enl.* 714.—*Latham*, ii. 236.

239. GREY.

T. With a black bill : forehead, and space above the eyes, grey : back of an olive grey : wings and tail dusky, edged with grey : under part of the body an uniform grey.

Inhabits *Guiana* and *Louisiana*.

PLACE.

Latham, iii. 226.

Tanagra episcopus, *Lin. Syst.* 316.

L'Eveque, *Brisson*, iii. 40.

Le Bluet, *De Buffon*, iv. 265.—*Pl. Enl.* 176.—*LEV. MUS.*

240. BISHOP.

T. With a black bill : whole plumage of a blueish grey ; in some places greenish : on the coverts of the wings the blue predominates : legs ash-colored. Head, neck, and breast, of the FEMALE of a blueish green : back, and coverts of the wings, brown ; the last crossed obliquely with a greyish stroke : primaries and tail black.

Inhabits *Louisiana* † ; and as low as *Cayenne*. Haunts the skirts of forests, and feeds on the smaller fruits. Is sometimes gregarious, but usually found in pairs. Roosts on the palm-trees. Has a very sharp and disagreeable note.

PLACE.

* L'Olivet, *De Buffon*, iv. 269.

† *Du Pratz*, ii.

XXVI. FINCH. *Gen. Birds XLVIII.*

241. COWPEN.

Cowpen-bird, *Catesby*, i. 34.—*Latbam*, ii. 269.
 Le Pinçon de Virginie, *Buffon*, iii. 165.
 I.e Brunet, *De Buffon*, iv. 133.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

F. With the head and neck of a dusky brown: back, wings, and body, of a fine black, glossed with green and blue: tail the same: legs black. Crown and upper part of the FEMALE deep brown: throat white: breast and belly light cinereous brown: wings and tail dusky, edged with brown. Bigger than the *English* Bulfinch.

PLACE.

Arrives in *New York* in *May*: lays five eggs in *June*: and migrates southward in *August*. Appears in flights in winter, in *Virginia* and *Carolina*, and associates with the Redwing Orioles, and Purple Grakles. It delights much to feed about the pens of cattle; which gave occasion to the name.

242. GOLDEN.

American Goldfinch, *Catesby*, i. 43.—*Edw.* 274.—*Latbam*, ii. 289, 291.
Fringilla Trifida, *Lin. Syst.* 320.
 Le Chardonneret jaune, *De Buffon*, iv. 212, 231.—*Pl. Enl.* 202, 292.—*BL. MUS.*

F. With a flesh-colored bill: fore part of the head black: rest of the head, neck, and whole body, of a most beautiful gold color; whitening towards the vent: wings black, with two lines of white: tail black: inner webs of the exterior feathers white: legs brown. FEMALE wants the black mark on the head: whole upper part

ORANGE, AND RED-BREASTED FINCH.

part of an olive green; lower part of a pale yellow: in other marks the sexes agree: on coverts of wings two bars of yellow.

My respected friend *Marmaduke Tunstall*, Esq; hath satisfied me, that this, and the bird I called in my first edition of this work the *New-York Siskin*, are the same species in different states.

Inhabits *New York* and other parts of *North America*.

PLACE.

Bahama Finch, *Catesby*, i. 42.—*Latham*, ii. 276.

Fringilla Zena, *Lin. Syst.* 320.—*Briffon*, iii. 368.—*De Buffon*, iv. 140?

244. ORANGE.

F. With a yellow throat: head and neck black: above and beneath each eye a long white line: breast orange-colored: belly white: back greenish: coverts of the wings black; lowest order white: primaries and tail dusky, edged with white: legs lead-color. Head of the FEMALE ash-color: back of a dull green: belly of a dull yellow.

Inhabits the *Bahama* isles.

FEMALE.

PLACE.

F. With a white bill: cheeks, throat, and under side of the neck and breast, of a rich crimson: belly white: crown, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, black: coverts crossed with two lines of white: legs black.

Eight of these were driven, in a storm, on *Sandy Hook*, in *April* 1779. *Latham*, ii. 272.

245. RED-BREASTED.

TREE, AND BAHAMA FINCH.

246. TREE.

Br. Zool. i. N° 128.

Mountain Sparrow, fem. *Edw.* 269.—*Latham*, ii. 252, 265.

Moineau de Canada, *Briffon*, iii. 102.—*Pl. Enl.* 223.

Le Soulciet, *De Buffon*, iii. 500.—BL. MUS.—LEV. MUS.

F. With the end of the bill dusky; base of the lower mandible yellow: cheeks, and under side of the neck, pale ash-color: from the base of the bill, on each side, is a red line passing above the throat: crown, hind part of the neck, and feathers on the ridge of the wings, bay: back ferruginous, spotted with black: coverts of the wings black, edged with rust-color, and crossed with two bars of white: belly and breast of a dirty white: tail dusky, edged with ash-color. LENGTH six inches and a half: EXTENT ten.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* during summer. Comes to *Severn* settlement in *May*. Advances farther north to breed; and returns in autumn, in its way southward. Found also in *Pensylvania*. Supposed, by Mr. *Edwards*, to be the female of the Tree, or Mountain Sparrow, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 128; but, as I have had opportunity of seeing specimens of this bird from *Hudson's Bay*, *Newfoundland*, and *New York* *, all of which agreed in marks and colors, I have no doubt but that it is a distinct species.

247. BAHAMA.

Bahama Sparrow, *Catfish*, i. 37.—*Latham*, ii. 300.

Fringilla bicolor, *Lin. Syst.* 324.

Le Verdier de Bahama, *Briffon*, iii. 202.—LEV. MUS.

F. With the head, neck, and breast, black: the remaining parts of a dirty green color. SIZE of a Canary-bird.

PLACE.

Inhabits the woods of the *Bahama* islands. Sits perched on a bush, and sings, repeating one set tune.

* BL. MUS.

Edwards,

Edwards, 304.—Latham, ii. 272.—BL. Mus.

F. With a broad bar crossing from the bill, over each eye, towards the hind part of the head; orange-colored near the bill; white beyond the eyes; and bounded above and below with a dusky line: crown divided lengthways by a white stroke: throat white: hind part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings, prettily spotted with black, ash-color, and ferruginous: primaries and tail dusky, edged with white: ridge of the wing pale yellow: breast and belly of a brownish white: legs yellowish.

Inhabits *Pennsylvania*. Mr. *Blackburne* saw a small flock of them in the province of *New York*, in *January*. I have likewise described them from *Newfoundland*, where they are found during summer: one, which I suppose to be the female, had the yellow spot at the base of the bill very obscure, nor had it the white spot on the chin.

248. WHITE-THROATED.

PLACE.

F. With head, and upper part of body, cinereous: primaries dusky, edged with pale brown: chin white: on the throat a pale yellow spot: belly of a dirty white: legs and bill of a blueish grey.

Inhabits the province of *New York*.

249. YELLOW-THROATED.

PLACE.

Latham, ii. 275.

F. With a lead-colored bill: forehead, and space between the beak and eyes, yellow: on the crown are three black stripes on a white ground: behind each eye is a black spot: cheeks and chin

250. STRIPED.

FERRUGINOUS, AND FASCIATED FINCH.

chin whitish: hind part of the neck and back brown, spotted with dusky: coverts of the wings uniform brown: tail of the same color, and subcuneiform: primaries dusky. breast light grey: belly still paler.

PLACE. Shot in *New York* in *May*. In the cabinet of Major *Davies*, of the Artillery; a gentleman to whom this Work is under great obligations.

251. FERRUGINOUS.

Little Sparrow, *Edw.* 354.—*Latham*, ii. 272.—BL. MUS.

F. With the head and back cinereous, edged with rust-color: coverts of the wings and tail of a bright ferruginous: inner webs of the primaries, and the tail, dusky; the exterior ferruginous: the cheeks, breast, and belly, white, marked with large bright spots of ferruginous: legs yellowish. SIZE of a House Sparrow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Newfoundland*, and as low as *Pensylvania*. Called in *New York*, the Shepherd, from its note *Sbep, sbep*: stays there only the winter. Fond of scraping the ground.

A bird of a plain dusky rust-color above, and white beneath, spotted like the former, shot at *Unalaska*, seems a variety.

252. FASCIATED.

F. With the crown, hind part of the neck, and back, rust-colored, spotted with black; the spots on the back large: coverts of the wings of a plain ferruginous: primaries dusky, edged with dirty white: whole under side white, with black streaks pointing downwards: tail brown, crossed by numerous dusky bars.

PLACE. Inhabits *New York*. BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 273.

F. With

F. With the head, upper part of the neck, and back, cinereous, rust-colored, and black: cheeks brown: lesser coverts of the wings bright bay: the orders below black; edged with white: primaries dusky, edged with white: lower part of the neck and sides white, spotted with small white streaks: belly pure white: tail dusky.

253. GRASS.

Inhabits *New York*. Lays five eggs in *May*, in the grass. Called the *Grey Grass-bird*. Continues the whole winter. BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 273.

PLACE.

F. With the head, neck, and back, of a light brown, spotted with black: under part of the neck, breast, and sides, white, with small brown spots: belly white, and unspotted: primaries brown, edged with white; as are the coverts.

254. WINTER.

Inhabits *New York*. Seen and killed there, out of a small flock, in *January*. BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 274.

PLACE.

Le Moineau de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iii. 496.—*Pl. Enl.* 181. fig. 2.—*Latham*, ii. 253.

255. BLACK-FACED.

F. With the fore part of the head and chin black: hind part, neck, and rump, crimson: back, tail, and wings, black, edged with rust-color: breast crossed with a black band: belly brownish.

Inhabits *Carolina*, according to the Count *De Buffon*, who supposes it to be the female of a crested Finch, of a very different aspect*, native of *Cayenne*.

PLACE.

* *Pl. Enl.* 183. fig. 1.

256. NORTON.

F. With the head, upper part of the neck, and secondaries, black, edged with bright bay: rump bright bay, edged with ash: lesser coverts of the wings bright bay; middle order black, crossed with a white line; primaries dusky: throat buff-colored; bounded on each side by a dusky line: belly and sides white: sides and under part of the neck spotted with rust-color: tail dusky, edged with dirty white: along the middle of the outmost feather is a pure white line, ending at the tip.

PLACE.

Discovered in *Norton Sound*.—*Latham*, ii. 274.

257. CRIMSON-
HEAD.

F. With a crimson head and breast; the first faintly marked with dusky spots: space behind each eye dusky: back, coverts of the wings, primaries, and tail, black, edged with crimson: belly white, tinged with red.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York*. Arrives there in *April*. Is very frequent among the Red Cedars, and shifts most nimbly around the stems. **BL. MUS.**—A bird of this species, or nearly related, is described by Doctor *Pallas*, under the name of *Fringilla rosea**; which, he says, frequents lake *Baikal*, and the country to the north of that water.

IN ASIA.

258. PURPLE.

Purple Finch, *Catefky*, i. 41.—*Latham*, ii. 275.

Le Bouvreuil violet de la Caroline, *Briffon*, iii. 324.

F. With a purple head and body, with some dusky mixture, especially the inner webs of the primaries, and the tail: belly white. **FEMALE** brown, with the breast spotted like a Thrush.

* *Travels*, iii. 699.

Appears

L A P L A N D F I N C H.

67

Appears in *Carolina*, in *November*. Feeds on *juniper*-berries. In *February*, destroys the swelling buds of fruit-trees.

PLACE.

Fringilla Lapponica, *Lin. Syst.* 317.—*Faun. Suec.* N^o 235.
Fringilla calcarata, *Pallas Travel*, ii. App. 710. tab. E.
 Le Grand Montain, *De Buffon*, iv. 134.—*Latham*, ii. 263.

259. LAPLAND.

F. With a yellow bill, with a dusky point: crown black: from the base of the bill is a white line, passing under each eye, descending down the sides of the neck, bending towards the breast: throat, and fore part of the breast, black: its sides and belly white: hind part of the neck and back brown, mixed with rust-color: tail forked; that, and the wings, dusky, edged with rust-color; some of the exterior feathers of the tail marked, near their ends, with a white spot: legs dark brown; hind claw long, like a Lark's, and almost straight. LENGTH five inches: EXTENT seven: WEIGHT half an ounce.

A bird of a hardy constitution. Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* during winter. Appears in *November*, and lives among the *juniper* bushes. Is called by the natives, *Tecurmasbish*.

PLACE.

It also inhabits *Greenland*, but continues there only in the summer. Makes an artless nest of moss and grass, lined with a few feathers; and lays in *June* five or six eggs, of a clay-color, clouded: departs early*. Is found in *Lapland*, in the *Feroe* isles, the northern parts of *Siberia*, and near the *Urallian* chain, where it breeds. Arrives in flocks, from the south, and frequent the fields at the first flowering of the *Draba verna*, or *Whillow-grass*. Has nearly the note of a Linnet; but its flight is higher and more lasting. It runs on the ground like a Lark: and feeds on seeds.

* *Fauna Greenl.* 119.

260. CINEREOUS. **F.** With the head, upper part of the body, wings, and tail, deep cinereous brown, edged with obscure rust-color: at the corner of the upper mandible is a light grey line; another bounds the cheeks beneath; and a dusky line bounds that: the throat is of a light grey: under side of the neck pale cinereous, marked with great dusky black spots: middle of the belly whitish: bill long: that and the legs dusky.

PLACE. Inhabits *Unalaska*. *Latham*, ii, 274.

261. GREATER
REDPOLL.

Greater Red-headed Linnet, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 131.—*Latham*, ii, 304.

Hampling, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 240.

La Linotte, *De Buffon*, iv, 58.—*Pl. Enl.* 485.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

F. With a blood-red spot on the forehead: breast tinged with rose-color. In the *European* species, a rust-color prevails in all the upper part of the body; in this the greatest portion is white. LENGTH five inches and a half: EXTENT nine.

PLACE. Is found in the northern parts of *North America*. Is seen only in the south and west of *Russia*: yet is met with in *Scandinavia*, as high as *Drontheim*. None in *Siberia*.

262. LESSER
REDPOLL.

Br. Zool. i. N^o 132.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii, 405.

Grafiska, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 24.

Le Sizerin, *De Buffon*, iv, 216.—*Pl. Enl.* 151. 2.—*Latham*, ii, 305.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

F. With a red spot on the forehead: breast of the same color: back dusky, edged with rusty brown: coverts brown, with two transverse bars of white.

Inhabits

A R C T I C F I N C H.

69

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, and probably other parts of *America*: also *Greenland*, where it arrives in *April*, and quits the country in autumn. Is found in *Sweden*, where it migrates in flocks of above two hundred, about *Michaelmas*, and not one female amongst them.—*Mr. Oedman*.

PLACE.

Is seen in prodigious flocks all over *Russia* and *Siberia*, particularly in the spring, flying about the villages. *Mr. Steller* also saw it in *Kamtschatka*, and the islands.



- A. ARCTIC F. *Fringilla flavirostris*, *Lin. Syst.* 322.
Rifka, Faun. Suec. N^o 239.—*Latbam*, ii. 260.

F. With a yellow bill: body black and ash-color, lightest in front: wings and tail black: tips of the feathers on the breast glossed with crimson. FEMALE of a dusky ash.

Appears about the *Teneſei*, and in the eastern parts of *Siberia*, even in the severest of winters: and returns to the north even before the Snow Bunting*. Is not seen in *Russia*, but inhabits *Sweden*.

PLACE.

* *Pallas's Travels*, ii. 710.

B I U L E A N

LULEAN FINCH. TWITE.

- B. LULEAN F. *Fringilla Lulensis*, *Lin. Syst.* 318.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 234.—*Latbam*, ii. 287.
Le Chardonneret à quatre raies, *De Buffon*, iv. 210.

F. With body and tail dusky cinereous: chin white: breast and shoulders ferruginous: belly whitish: primaries dusky: on part of the wings two black lines, one rusty, and a fourth white.

PLACE.

Inhabits about *Lulea*, in *West Bothnia*.

- C. TWITE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 133.
La Linotte de Montagne, *De Buffon*, iv. 74.—*Latbam*, ii. 307.

F. With a short yellow bill: head cinereous, and black: above each eye a spot of pale brown: back rusty, spotted with black: coverts of the tail rich scarlet: tips of the greater coverts of the wings white: primaries dusky; inner sides white: tail dusky; all but the two middle feathers edged with white. About the SIZE of the greater Red-headed Linnet.

PLACE.

Is seen in northern *Europe* as high as *Finmark* *. I discover it only in the *Fauna* of that country, of *Silesia* †, and of *Great Britain*. It flits in great numbers, in spring and fall, in the neighborhood of *London*, to and from its breeding place.

* *Gran-Isisk*, *Leems*: well described, p. 256.

† *Linaria Saxatilis*. *Stein-henffling*, *Schwenckfelt. Av. Silesia*, 294.

D. FLAMING

FLAMING, BRAMBLING, AND CHAFFINCH.

71

- D. FLAMING. *Fringilla flammea*, *Lin. Syst.* 322.—*Faun. Succ.* N° —*Latham*, ii. 259. tab. xlvii.—*LEV. MUS.*

F. With a pale brown bill: crown of a deep crimson flame-color, slightly crested: upper part of the body and wings brown: lower parts of a light rose-color: legs pale brown. LENGTH four inches.

Inhabits *Norland*, in *Sweden*.

PLACE.

- E. BRAMBLING, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 126.
Norquint, *Faun. Succ.* N° 233.—*Latham*, ii. 261.
Le Pinson d'Ardenne, *De Buffon*, iv. 123.—*Pl. Enl.* 54. 2.

F. With head and back of a glossy black, edged with dull yellow: breast, and lesser coverts of the wings, orange: inner coverts rich yellow: primaries dusky; exterior sides edged with yellow: tail a little forked; black, with the outmost webs of the outmost feather white.

Breeds in the woods of *Nordland* and *Drontheim*. In hard winters descends into *East Gotland* *.

PLACE.

- F. CHAFFINCH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 125.
Finke. Bofinke, *Faun. Succ.* N° 232.—*De Buffon*, iv. 109.—*Pl. Enl.* 54.—*Latham*, ii. 257.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

F. With the front black: crown blueish-grey: cheeks, throat, and breast, reddish: upper part of the back tawny; lower, green: wings and tail black, marked with white. FEMALE OF duller colors: breast of a dirty white.

* *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 596.

PLACE.

Is found as high as *Drontheim*. Both sexes continue in *England* the whole year. By admirable and unusual instinct, in *Sweden* the females, to a bird, collect in vast flocks at the latter end of *September*, desert their mates, and, passing through *Schonen*, *Denmark*, *Holstein*, and *Holland*, visit several parts of *Europe*. They reach *Holland* about a fortnight after *Michaelmas*, and at that time afford great amusement to the gentry at their country houses, in taking them while they sit at tea in their pavilions. They spread nets among their plantations, and strew the ground with hemp-feed, by way of bait. The birds arrive, and perch by thousands in the trees: then alight on the ground, hungry, and inattentive to the danger. The nets are closed by the pulling of a cord by the persons in the pavilions; and multitudes are thus taken. Those which escape, continue their route to *Flanders*, *France*, and *Italy*. The males continue in *Sweden*, and enliven its rigorous winter with their chearful twitter. Towards spring, they receive additional spirits; perch on every tree, and animate with their notes every spray, expecting the arrival of spring, and of their mates. The last return invariably the beginning of *April*, in such numbers as almost to darken the skies; join their consorts, perform their nuptials, retire to the woods, increase and multiply*.

France has its resident Chaffinches, as well as *England*: many also winter in *Italy*: many come there in *April*, and migrate in *October* †; perhaps into *Minorca*, where it arrives in *October*, and continues in that island the whole winter ‡.

* *Aman. Acad.* iv. 595.

† *M. Scopoli*, MS. List, & *Av.* 148.

‡ *Cleghorn*, 56.

- G. SPARROW, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 127.—*Latbam*, ii. 248.
 Fatting. *Grafparf. Faun. Suec.* N° 242.
Le Moineau, De Buffon, iii. 474.—*Pl. Enl.* 6. 1. 55. 1.

INHABITS *Europe* in plenty as high as *Drontheim**: infests the corn, in the *Orknies*, by thousands: is native among the rocks beyond lake *Baikal*; but it is said, that they were unknown in the greatest part of *Sibiria* before the *Russians* attracted them by the cultivation of corn. By a wonderful instinct, these and many other birds discover the effects of rural œconomy, which draws various species, unknown before, from distant parts, to share with mankind the several sorts of grain or feeds which are grateful to them. Partridges keep pace with the spreading of corn over many parts of the earth, and appear where they were never seen before: and RICE-BIRDS quickly discovered the cultivation of *rice* in *South Carolina*, and come annually some hundreds of miles to feed on it.

PLACE.

- H. GOLDFINCH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 124.
Stiglitz, Faun. Suec. N° 236.
Le Chardonnet, De Buffon, iv. 187.—*Pl. Enl.* 4.—*Latbam*, ii. 281.—*LEV. MUS.*
 —*BL. MUS.*

F. With the base of the bill encircled with rich scarlet: cheeks white: crown black: primaries dusky, marked with a rich yellow spot: tail black; tips white: feathers round the bill of the FEMALE brown: other colors less brilliant.

This elegant bird is found as high as *Sondmor* †: whether it goes farther north, is rather doubtful ‡. In *Italy*, appears in *April*:

PLACE.

* *Aves Nidr. Enum.* MS. † *Strom.* 255. ‡ *Gunner, in Leems*, 256.

breeds; and retires in *October* and *November*. Is common in *Russia*, and the greatest part of *Siberia*. None beyond the *Lena*, and lake *Baikal*.

- I. SISKIN, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 129.
 Le Tarin, *De Buffon*, iv. 221.—*Pl. Enl.* 485.
 Siska, *Groufska, Faun. Suec.* N° 237.—*Latham*, ii. 289.

F. With a black crown: body yellowish; green above: breast the same: wings green, with a yellow spot in the middle: tail black; yellow at the base: head and back of the FEMALE greenish ash, spotted with brown.

PLACE.

Found as high as *Sweden*, and perhaps *Norway* *. In *Sweden*, during summer, lives in woods, and among junipers: in winter, consorts with Red-headed Linnets, and feeds on the buds of alders. Plenty in the south and west of *Russia*, but none towards the *Uralian* chain, nor in *Siberia*.

* Siifgen? *Pontoppidan*, ii. 94.

XXVII. FLY-CATCHER. *Gen. Birds, XLIX*

Tyrant, *Catesby*, i. 55.—*Briffon*, ii. 391.

Lanius Tyrannus, *Lin. Syst.* 136.—*Latbam*, i. 186.

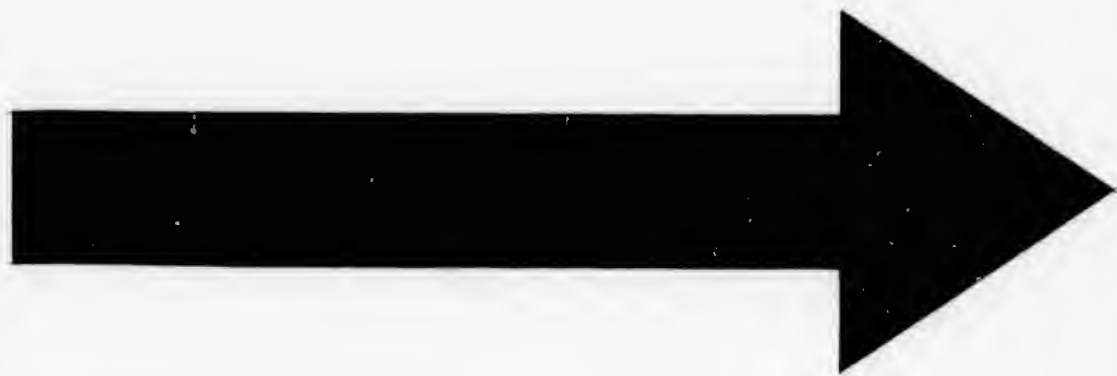
Le Tyran de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 577.—*Pl. Enl.* 676.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

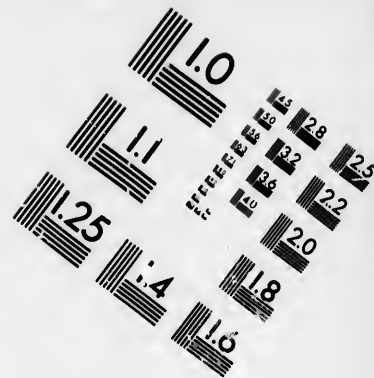
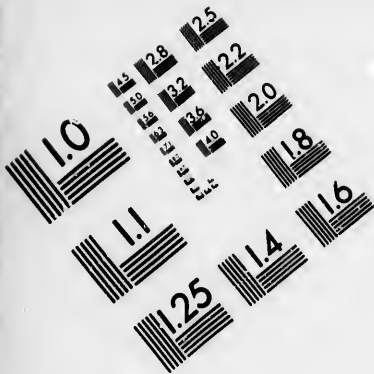
263. TYRANT.

FL. With a black bill and head; the crown divided lengthways by a stripe of scarlet; in some, yellow: back ash-color: wings dusky, edged with white: tail black, tipped with white: under side of the body white: legs black. SIZE of a Redwing Thrush.

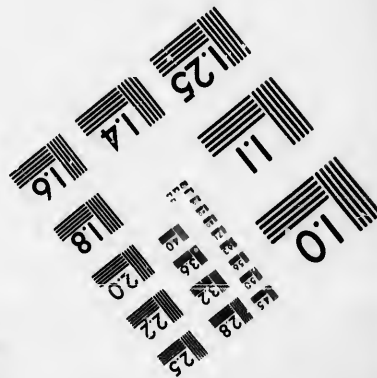
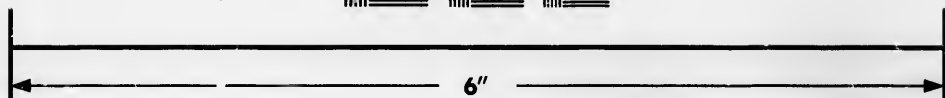
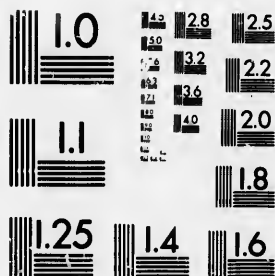
This species appears in *New York* in *April*: lays five white eggs, spotted with rust-color: builds in low bushes: makes its nest with wool, and some moss, and lines it with small fibres of roots: leaves the country in *August*: observes the same time of migration in the southern provinces. Mr. *Catesby* gives so very good an account of its manners, and singular spirit, that I beg leave to express it in his own words:—"The courage of this little bird is singular. He pursues and puts to flight all kinds of birds that come near his station, from the smallest to the largest, none escaping his fury; nor did I ever see any that dared to oppose him while flying, for he does not offer to attack them when sitting. I have seen one of them fix on the back of an Eagle, and persecute him so, that he has turned on his back into various postures in the air, in order to get rid of him; and at last was forced to alight on the top of the next tree, from whence he dared not to move, till the little Tyrant was tired, or thought fit to leave him. This is the constant practice of the cock, while the hen is brooding: he

PLACE.





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“ sits on the top of a bush, or small tree, not far from her nest ;
 “ near which, if any small birds approach, he drives them away ;
 “ but the great ones, as Crows, Hawks, and Eagles, he won't
 “ suffer to come within a quarter of a mile of him without attack-
 “ ing them. They have only a chattering note, which they utter
 “ with great vehemence all the time they are fighting.

“ When their young are flown, they are as peaceable as other
 “ birds. It has a tender bill ; and feeds on insects only. They
 “ are tame and harmless birds. They build their nest in an open
 “ manner, on low trees and shrubs, and usually on the *sassafras*-
 “ tree.”

264. LOUISIANA
 TYRANT.

Le Tyran de la Louisiane, *De Buffon*, iv. 583.—*Latham*, ii. 358.

F L. With a long flat beak, hooked at the end : head and back
 cinereous brown : throat clear slate-colour : belly yellowish :
 primaries bright bay : on the greater coverts some lines of white :
 tail long, of a cinereous brown. Rather inferior in size to the last.
 Inhabits *Louisiana*.

265. FORK-TAIL.

Muscicapa Tyrannus. *Lin. Syst.* 325.—*Latham*, ii. 355.

Le Tyran a queue fourchue, *Briffon*, ii. 395.

Le Savana, *De Buffon*, iv. 557.—*Pl. Enl.* 571.—*LEV. MUS.*

F L. With head and cheeks black : feathers on the crown yellow
 at their bottoms : upper part of the body ash-colored ; lower
 white : tail greatly forked ; the two outmost feathers on each side
 five inches longer than the others ; color black : the lower half of
 the exterior feather white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada*, and as low as *Surinam*.

Yellow-

CHATTERING, AND CRESTED FLY-CATCHER.

77

Yellow-breasted Chat, *Catesby*, i. 50.—*Latbam*, ii. 350.
 Le Merle verde de la Caroline, *Briffon*, ii. 315.—*De Buffon*, iii. 396.—*Pl. Enl.* 627.—*Bl. Mus.*

266. CHATTER-
 ING.

F L. With the crown, upper part of neck and back, and tail, of a cinereous green: each eye encircled with yellow: from the throat to the thighs of a fine yellow: belly white: tail dusky, edged with white: legs black. **SIZE** of a Sky-Lark.

Inhabits the interior parts of *Carolina*, two or three hundred miles from the sea. Is so very shy, as to be shot with the utmost difficulty. Lives by the banks of great rivers; and makes so loud a chattering, as to reverberate from rock to rock. Flies with its legs hanging down. Its musical note is good. Often flies up perpendicular, and lights by jerks.

PLACE.

Crested Fly-catcher, *Catesby*, i. 52.—*Latbam*, ii. 357.
Muscicapa crinita, *Lin. Syst.* 325.
 Le Gobe-Mouche hupè de Virginie, *Briffon*, ii. 412.
 Le Moucherolle de Virginie a huppè verte, *De Buffon*, iv. 565.—*Pl. Enl.* 569.
 —*Bl. Mus.*

267. CRESTED.

F L. With an upright crest: head and back olive: the coverts of the same color, crossed with two white lines: primaries dusky; the four first edged, on their outmost sides, with ferruginous: tail dusky; two middle feathers plain; the inner webs of the others orange: neck and breast of a lead-color: belly and thighs yellow: legs black. I have seen one of a cinereous color on the upper parts, and white belly: perhaps a young bird, or a hen. **WEIGHT** one ounce.

LENGTH

LESSER-CRESTED, &c. FLY-CATCHER.

SIZE. LENGTH eight inches. Sent from *New York*, with the name of the Large Wild *Phoeby Bird*, or Bee-eater.

PLACE. Breeds in *New York* and *Carolina*. Its note extremely brawling, as if at enmity with all other birds. Makes its nest of snake-skins and hair, in holes of trees. Retires in *August*.

268. LESSER-CRESTED.

FL. With a small backward crest: 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*.—Captain *Davies*.

269. BLACK-HEADED.

Black-cap Fly-catcher, *Catesby*, i. 53.—*Latham*, ii. 353.
Le Gobe-Mouche brun de la Caroline, *Briffon*, ii. 367.
Le Gobe-Mouche noirâtre de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 541.

FL. With a black crown: back brown: wings and tail dusky, edged with white: whole under side white, tinged with yellowish green: legs black. Head of the hen of not so full a black as that of the cock.

PLACE. Breeds in *Carolina*. Is supposed to migrate in the winter.

270. CINEREUS.

Little brown Fly-catcher, *Catesby*, i. 54. fig. 1.
Le Gobe-Mouche cendré de la Caroline, *Briffon*, ii. 368.
Muscicapa virens, *Lin. Syst.* 327.
Le Gobe-Mouche brun de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 543.—*Latham*, ii. 350.
—BL. MUS.

FL. With the upper mandible black; the lower yellow: eyes red: head and back of a deep ash-color: over each eye a faint white line: wings and tail brown: secondaries edged with white: whole

RED-EYED FLY-CATCHER.

79

whole under side of the body dirty white, tinged with yellow: legs black. WEIGHT nine pennyweights.

Inhabits *Carolina*, in the summer only.

PLACE.

Red-eyed Fly-catcher, *Catesby*, i. 54. fig. 2.—*Edw.* 253.

Muscicapa Olivacea, *Lin. Syst.* 327.—*Brown Jam.* 476.

Le Gobe-Mouche de la Jamaïque, *Briffon*, ii. 410.

Le Gobe-Mouche olive de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, iv. 539.—*Latham*, ii. 351, 352.—*Lev. Mus.*

271. RED-EYED.

FL. With red irides: crown, and whole upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of a cinereous brown: over each eye a white line: edges of the primaries and tail whitish: under side of the body white, dashed with olive: legs black. WEIGHT ten pennyweights and a half.

Inhabits *Carolina*, and as high as *New York*; and migrates at approach of winter: probably into *Jamaica*; the same kind being found there, where, from its note, it is called *Whip Tom Kelly*. Has great affinity with the preceding: perhaps they differ only in sex. Makes a pendulous nest, usually in apple-trees, and hangs it between the horizontal fork of some bough, beneath the leaves. It is most curiously formed with cotton and wool, lined with hair and dead grass; and wonderfully bound to the branches by a certain thread-like moss, twisted round them, and likewise all about the outside of the nest. Lays five eggs, white, thinly spotted with deep rust-color.

PLACE.

NEST.

Cat-

CAT, AND CANADA FLY-CATCHER.

272. CAT.

Cat-bird, *Catesby*, i. 66.—*Lawson*, 143.—*Latbam*, ii. 353.Le Gobe-Mouche brun de Virginie, *Briffon*, ii. 365.*Muscicapa Carolinensis*, *Lin. Syst.* 328.Le Moucherolle de Virginie, *De Buffon*, iv. 562.—*Lrv. Mus.*—*Bl. Mus.*

FL. With a black crown: upper part of the body, wings, and tail, blueish grey: the tail cuneiform, marked with numerous dusky bars: under side of the body of a pale grey: vent ferruginous: legs brown. Larger than a LARK.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York* and *Carolina*. Mews like a kitten; from which arose its name. Lives among bushes and thickets. Feeds on insects. Makes the outside of its nest with leaves and matting rushes; the inside with fibres of roots. Lays a blue egg. Has a great spirit, and will attack a Crow, or any large bird. Mr. *Latbam* saw one which was brought from *Kamtshatka*, which differed from this only in having no rust-color on the vent.

273. CANADA.

Muscicapa Canadensis, *Lin. Syst.* 324.—*Latbam*, ii. 354.Gobe-Mouche cendré de Canada, *Briffon*, ii. 406. tab. xxxix.—*De Buffon*, iv. 538.—*Catesby*, i. 60.

FL. With a cinereous head, spotted with black; a yellow spot between the bill and the eyes; and beneath each eye a black one: the upper part of the body cinereous; the lower, yellow, marked on the under side of the neck with small black spots: the tail of a cinereous brown, with the exterior webs ash-colored.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada*.

FL. With

GREEN, DUSKY, &c. FLY-CATCHER.

81

FL. With a yellow spot on each side of the bill: head a cinereous green: back and coverts of the wings of a pale green; cross the last are two bars of white: primaries and tail dusky, edged with green: throat of a pale ash-color: middle of the belly white: sides of a fine yellow.

274. GREEN.

Sent from *New York* by Mr. *Blackburne*, under the name of the small Green Hanging Bird. It comes there in *May*, breeds, and retires in *August*: and is a scarce species. BL. MUS.

PLACE.

FL. With a dusky head: back of a dull cinereous olive: quill feathers and secondaries dusky; the last edged with white: breast of a pale ash-color: belly of a whitish yellow: tail dusky; exterior web of the exterior feather white: legs black.

275. DUSKY.

Sent from the same place, under the title of The Small or Common *Phœby* Bird, or Bee-eater. Appears the latter end of *March*, or beginning of *April*; lays five white small eggs: disappears in *August*. Eats Bees. BL. MUS.

PLACE.

FL. With the crown, upper part of the neck, and body, of a dirty olive: throat and ridge of the wing of a very rich yellow: breast and belly white, tinged with yellow: primaries and tail of a bright olive green.

276. GOLDEN-THROAT.

Inhabits *New York*. BL. MUS.

PLACE.

Striped Fly-catcher, *Forster*, Ph. Tr. lxii. 406.

Muscicapa striata, the same, 429.—*Latbam*, ii. 349.—*Miller's Plates*, N^o 15.

277. STRIPED.

FL. With a black crown; white cheeks: hind part of the head varied with black and white: throat of a yellowish white, striped with brown: breast white, striped on the sides with black:

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belly

DUN FLY-CATCHER.

belly white: back of a cinereous green, marked with black: wings dusky, mixed with white: tail dusky, with the three outmost feathers marked with a white spot: legs yellow.

Head of the FEMALE of a yellowish green, with short streaks of black: a short yellow line passes from the bill over each eye: throat, cheeks, and breast, of a yellowish white, striped on the sides with black: in other respects like the MALE, but greener. LENGTH five inches; EXTENT seven.

PLACE.

Arrives at *Severn* settlement, *Hudson's Bay*, in the summer. Feeds on rafs-seeds.



A. DUN FL. *Faun. Ruff.*—*Latham*, ii. 351.

FL. Dusky above; ash-colored beneath: throat and vent spotted with white.

PLACE.

Found about lake *Baikal*, and in the eastern part of *Siberia*: and observed by *Steller* in *Kamtschaska*.

B. PIED

PIED, AND SPOTTED FLY-CATCHER.

83

B. PIED FL. *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 135.

Muscicapa Atricapilla, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 256, tab. 1 *.

Le Gobe-Mouche noir a Collier, *De Buffon*, iv. 520.—*Pl. Enl.* 565.

Motacilla Leucomela, *Muller*, N^o 268.—*Latham*, ii. 324.—*LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.*

FL. With white front: bill, head, back, and legs, black: coverts of tail spotted with white: coverts of wings dusky, crossed with a white bar: primaries dusky: exterior sides of secondaries white; interior black: breast and belly white: middle feathers of tail black; exterior black, marked with white: head of the FEMALE wholly brown, as is the upper part of the body: white in the wings obscure: breast and belly dirty white.

Found as far north as *Sondmor*. Inhabits that diocese the whole year; and, during winter, frequently takes refuge in the very houses †. Feeds on the buds of birch. The PIED FLY-CATCHER returns to *Sweden* in *April*: lives near the water: lays five eggs, in the hollows of trees.—*Mr. Oedman*.

Is met with in *Russia* only between the *Kama* and the *Samara*.

PLACE:

C. SPOTTED FLY-CATCHER.

THE SPOTTED FLY-CATCHER, *Br. Zool.* I. No. 134. returns later.—*Mr. Oedman*.

The FIGEATER, *Motacilla Ficedula*, is not found in *Sweden*, *LINNÆUS* being somehow or other mistaken.—*Mr. Oedman*.

* The description refers to the *Black-cap Warbler*. The figure to this bird.

† *Act. Nidros*, v. 543.

XXVIII. L A R K. *Gen. Birds, L.*

278. SHORE.

Alauda gutture flavo. The Lark, *Catesby*, i. 32.*Alauda alpestris*, *Lin.*, *Syst.* 289.Gelbburtige Lerch, *Klein*, *Av.* 72.—*Latham*, ii. 385.Le Hauffe-col noir, ou l'Alouette de Virginie, *De Buffon*, v. 55.—*Briffon*, iii. 367.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

L. With yellow cheeks and forehead: breast and belly white: head divided by a line of black; another passes beneath each eye, bounding the throat, which is yellow: across the upper part of the breast is a broad black mark; beneath that is a tinge of red: upper part of the neck, and coverts of the wings and tail, are ferruginous: back brown: primaries dusky: two middle feathers of the tail brown; the rest black; those on the outside edged with white: legs dusky: head of the FEMALE dusky. LARGER than the common Lark.

PLACE.

Inhabit the large plains of several provinces, and breed there. They appear on our settlements in *Hudson's Bay* in *May*, and proceed farther north to breed. Feed on grass-seeds, and the buds of the sprig birch. Run into small holes, and keep close to the ground; whence the natives call them *Cbi-chup-pi-sue*.

In winter they retire to the southern provinces in great flights; but it is only in very severe weather that they reach *Virginia* and *Carolina*. They frequent sand-hills on the sea-shore, and feed on the *sea-side oats*, or *uniola panicula*. They have a single note, like the Sky-lark in winter.

They

RED, AND CALANDRA LARK.

85

They are also found in *Poland*; in *Russia* and in *Siberia* more frequent: in both are very common during winter; but retire to the north on approach of spring, except in the north-east parts, and near the high mountains.

Red Lark, *Edw.* 297.—*Br. Zool.* i. N° 140.—*Briffon*, App. 94.—*Latham*, ii. 376.

279. RED.

L'Alouette aux joues brunes de Pensylvanie, *De Buffon*, v. 58.—*LEV. MUS.*

L. With a white line above and beneath each eye: thickish bill: chin and throat whitish: head, and whole upper part of the body, and coverts, pale ferruginous, spotted with black: breast whitish, with dusky spots: belly of a dirty white: side tinged with rust: tail dusky; outmost feathers white; the two next edged with white: legs dusky. When the wing is closed, says *Mr. Edwards*, the third quill from the body reaches to its tip; a constant characteristic of the Wagtail genus.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*; appears there in *March*, in its passage northward. Found also near *London*.

PLACE.

Edw. 268.—*Latham*, ii. 382.

Alauda Calandra, *Lin. Syst.* 288.

La Calandra ou grosse Alouette, *De Buffon*, v. 49.—*Pl. Enl.* 363.—*Briffon*, iii. 352.

280. CALANDRA.

L. With a bill thicker and stronger than usual to the genus: from the bill a black line passes to and beyond the eye; above and beneath are two others of white, faintly appearing: head, neck, back, and coverts of the wings, reddish brown, spotted with black: primaries and tail dusky, edged with rust-color: throat white: upper

upper part of the breast crossed by a narrow black crescent; beneath that the breast is of a pale brown, spotted with a darker: belly and vent white: tail a little forked: legs of a pale flesh-color. In SIZE rather superior to the Sky-Lark; but the body thicker. It is a species allied to the common BUNTING.

PLACE.

Brought from *North Carolina*; and first described as an *American* bird by Mr. *Edwards*. Is common in many parts of *Europe*, especially in the southern. In *Asia* it is found about *Aleppo*, and is pretty frequent about the *Tartarian* deserts bordering on the *Don* and *Volga*.

A. SKY-LARK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 136.L'Alouette, *De Buffon*, v. 1.

Alauda arvensis. Larka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 209.—*Latban*, ii. 368.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

SIZE.

L. With the crown of a reddish brown, spotted with black: hind part of the head cinereous: chin white: breast and belly pale dull yellow; the first spotted with black: back and coverts of wings dusky, edged with pale reddish brown: exterior web, and half the interior web of the outmost feather of the tail, white: legs dusky. LENGTH seven inches one-fourth: EXTENT twelve and a half: WEIGHT an ounce and a half.

Inhabits

WOOD, AND TIT LARK.

87

Inhabits all parts of *Europe*, even as high as *Nordland* in *Norway*, beneath the *Arctic* circle. They migrate in *Scandinavia*. They are the first birds, in *East Gotland* in *Sweden*, which give notice of the return of spring, singing with a tremulous note, and flying in flocks near to the ground. Enlivened by the warmth of summer, they soar and sing with full voices. In *September* they collect in flocks, and retire south; probably into the province of *Schonen*, where they are found in vast multitudes during winter*. They are frequent in all parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, and reach even *Kamtshatka*.

PLACE.

B. WOOD-LARK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 137.

Alauda arborea, *Faun. Suec.* N° 211.

Le Cujelier, *De Buffon*, v. 25.—*Pl. Enl.* 650.—*Latham*, ii. 371.

L. With crown and upper part of back reddish brown: head surrounded with a whitish coronet from eye to eye: first feather of the wing shorter than the second. In form shorter and thicker than the Sky-Lark.

Inhabits not farther north than *Sweden*. Found in the woods of *Russia* and *Siberia*, as far east as *Kamtshatka* †.

PLACE.

C. TIT-LARK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 138.

Alauda pratensis, *Faun. Suec.* N° 210.

La Farlouse, *De Buffon*, v. 31.—*Pl. Enl.* 574.—*Latham*, ii. 374.

L. With a black bill: olivaceous brown head and back, spotted with black: breast yellow, with oblong streaks of black. Of a slender form.

Found not higher than *Sweden*.

PLACE.

* *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 593.

† *Mr. Latham*, ii. 372.

D. FIELD-

FIELD-LARK, AND WHITE WAGTAIL.

D. FIELD-LARK, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 139.

Alauda campestris, *Faun. Suec.* N° 212.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 70.

La Spipolette, *De Buffon*, v. 43.—*Latham*, ii. 275.

L. With head and neck pale brown, marked with dusky lines, faintest on the neck: rump and back of a cinereous olive; the first spotted with black, the last plain: legs pale brown: hind claw shorter than usual with Larks. Lesser than the Sky-Lark.

PLACE. Extends only to *Sweden*. These three species disappear in that kingdom in the height of winter. If the weather softens, they return in *February*. The Comte *De Buffon** describes a variety of this, under the name of *La Farlouzzane*; which, he says, came from *Louisiana*.

WAGTAIL. *Gen. Birds* LI.E. WHITE, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 142.

M. Alba. Arla, *Faun. Suec.* N° 252.—*Latham*, ii. 395.

La Lavandiere, *De Buffon*, v. 251.—*Pl. Enl.* 652.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

WT. With head, back, and neck, black: cheek, front, and chin, white: belly white: primaries dusky: tail long, dusky, with part of the webs white.

PLACE. Inhabits as high as *Iceland*, the *Feroe Isles*, and *Drontheim* †. It is a bird of augury with the *Swedish* farmers; who have a proverb

* v. 38.

† *Av. Nidr. Enum. MS.*

YELLOW, AND YELLOW-HEADED WAGTAIL.

89

relative to this and the WHEAT-EAR, which is another bird of direction: "When you see the WAGTAIL return, you may turn your sheep into the fields; and when you see the WHEAT-EAR, you may sow your grain*."

It is common in *Russia*, *Siberia*, and *Kamtschatka*, but does not extend to the arctic regions.

- F. Yellow Wagtail, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 143.
M. Flava. *Sadefarla, Faun. Suec.* N° 253.—*Latham*, ii. 400.
La Bergeronette grise, *De Buffon*, v. 261.—*Pl. Enl* 674.—*LEV. Mus.*

W. T. With crown and upper part of the body of an olive-green: breast and lower part of the body of a rich yellow: throat spotted with black. In the FEMALE those black spots are wanting: the other colors are also much more obscure.

Inhabits *Sweden*; but not higher. Migrates like the former. Common in all parts of *Russia*, *Siberia*, and even *Kamtschatka*.

PLACE.

- G. Yellow-headed Wagtail. *Motacilla ciffreola*, *Pallas Itin.* iii. 696.—*Latham*, ii. 401.

W. T. with citron-colored head, neck, breast, and belly: the hind part of the neck marked with a black crescent: the back blueish grey.

Common in *Siberia*, as far as the *Arctic* circle: less so in *Russia*. Migrates with the last.

PLACE.

* STILLINGFLEET'S *Tracts*, 2d ed. 265.

TCHUTSCHI WAGTAIL.

H. TCHUTSCHI, *Latham*, ii. 403.

W. T. With crown and back deep olive-brown: a spot of white between the upper mandible and eye: coverts and primaries deep brown; the first crossed with two bars of white: breast and belly white, dashed with rust: vent pale yellow: tail very long; outward web, and half the inward web, of outmost feather, white; all the rest dusky: legs black.

PLACE.

Taken off the *Tchutschki* coast, within the Streights of *Bering*, lat. 66, north.

XXIX. WARBLER. *Gen. Birds* LII.

Blue-bird, *Catesby*, i. 47.

Blue Red-breast, *Edw.* 24.—*Lawson*.

Motacilla Sialis, *Lin. Syf.* 336.—*Latham*, ii. 446.

Le Rouge gorge bleu, *De Buffon*, v. 212.—*Pl. Enl.* 390.—*Briffon*, iii. 423.—
—*Liv. Mus.*—*Bl. Mus.*

281. BLUE-BACK-
ED RED-BREAST.

W. With bill and legs of a jetty blackness: head, hind part of the neck, back, tail, and coverts of the wings, of a rich deep and glossy blue: primaries dusky, tipped with brown: from the bill to the tail red. Head, and lower part of the neck, in the FEMALE, cinereous blue: breast duller than that of the MALE.

Frequent in most parts of *North America*, from *New York* to the *Bermuda* islands. Is the same in the new world as the *Robin-red-breast* is in the old. Are harmless, familiar birds. Breed in holes of trees. Have long wings. Are swift of flight, therefore elude the pursuit of the Hawk. Have a cry and a whistle. Feed usually on insects; but, through deficiency of that food, come to the farm-houses, to pick up grass-seeds, or any thing they can meet with.

PLACE,

282. BLACK-
HEADED.Redstart, *Catesby*, i. 67.—*Edw.* 80.Muscicapa ruticilla, *Lin. Syst.* 326.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 180. N° 51.Le Gobe-Mouche d'Amérique, *Briffon*, iii. 383.—*De Buffon*, v. 178, 566.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

W. With the head, neck, breast, back, and wings, black: the primaries crossed with a broad bar of orange: the sides and inner coverts of the wings, belly, and vent, white, spotted with black on the upper sides: two middle feathers of the tail dusky; the rest of the same color at their ends; the lower parts orange: legs black. The FEMALE cinereous olive above; white beneath, bounded on each side by yellow: the parts of the tail which are red in the male, are in this sex yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits the shady woods of *New York*, *Virginia*, *Hudson's Bay*, and *Carolina*, during the summer. Retreat to *Jamaica*, and perhaps others of the *Antilles* during winter*.

283. YELLOW-
BREAST.Maryland Yellow-throat, *Edw.* 237.Le figuier de Maryland, *Briffon*, iii. 506.Le figuier a joues noires, *De Buffon*, v. 292.Turdus Trichas, *Lin. Syst.* 293.—*Latham*, ii. 438.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

W. With black forehead and cheeks: crown cinereous: hind part, whole upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, of a deep olive green: primaries and tail edged with yellow: under side of the neck, breast, and belly, of a rich yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pennsylvania* and *Maryland*. Frequents bushes and low grounds, near hills of water. Quits the country in autumn.

* *Sloane's Jamaica*, ii. 312.

La Fauvette a poitrine jaune de la Louifiane, *De Buffon*, v. 162.—*Pl. Enl.* 709.
—*Latham*, ii. 439.

284. ORANGE-
THIGHED.

W. With forehead and cheeks black : head crossed in the middle with a white band, which divides the cheeks from its hind part : nape, back, wings, and tail, deep olive : lower part of the neck, breast, and belly, fine yellow : thighs and vent reddish orange : tail rounded.

Inhabits *Louifiana* ; and is a most elegant species : differs from the last in its rounded tail.

PLACE,

Blue Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 252.

Motacilla Canadensis, *Lin. Syn.* 336.

Le petit figuier cendré de Canade, *Briffon*, iii. 527.—*Latham*, ii. 487.

Le figuier bleu, *De Buffon*, v. 304.—*Pl. Enl.* 685.—*Bl. Mus.*

285. BLACK-
THROAT.

W. With the head, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of the wings, of a slaty blue : throat, under part, and sides of the neck, black : primaries dusky ; white at bottom : breast and belly white : tail dusky.

Inhabits, during summer, *Canada* and other parts of *America*, to the south. Arrives in *Pensylvania* in *April*. Migrates in winter to the *Antilles*, and returns in spring.

PLACE.

Yellow-throated Creeper, *Catesby*, i. 62.—*Latham*, ii. 437.

La Mefange grife a gorge jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 454.—*Briffon*, iii. 563.

286. YELLOW-
THROAT.

W. With a yellow spot on each side of the upper mandible : throat of a bright yellow : from the bill, a black line extends across each eye, pointing down, and bounding the sides of the neck :

HOODED, AND YELLOW-RUMP WARBLER.

neck : forehead black : crown, hind part of the neck, and back, grey : wings dark cinereous ; the coverts edged with white : middle of the breast and belly of a pure white : sides spotted with black : tail black and white. The FEMALE wants both the yellow and black marks.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina* ; and is continually creeping about the trees in search of insects.

287. HOODED.

Cateby, i. 60.—*Latham*, ii. 462.

Le Gobe-Mouche citrin, *De Buffon*, iv. 538.—*Pl. Enl.* 666.

La Mefange a Collier, *De Buffon*, v. 452.—*Bl. Mus.*

W. With the forehead, cheeks, and chin, yellow, regularly encircled with black like a hood. This black is the color of the head, breast, and each side of the neck : back, wings, and tail, of a dusky green : inner webs of the exterior feathers of the tail white : breast and belly bright yellow. SIZE of a Gold-Finch.

PLACE.

Frequents the thickets and shady parts of the uninhabited places of *Carolina*.

288. YELLOW-RUMP.

Yellow-rumped Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 255.

Le figuier tacheté de la Pensylvanie, *Briffon*, iii. 503.

Le figuier a tête cendré, *De Buffon*, v. 291.—*Latham*, ii. 481.

W. With cheeks and crown of the head cinereous : hind part of the neck and back of an olive-green ; the last spotted with black : rump of a bright yellow : throat and breast of the same color ; the breast spotted with black drops : rest of the under side white : wings dark ash-color ; the coverts crossed with two bars of white : inner sides of the primaries edged with white : coverts of the

RED-HEADED, AND BLACK-POLL WARBLER.

95

the tail black; two middle feathers of the tail dusky; the middle part of the inner webs of the rest white; the tops and bottoms black.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*.

PLACE.

Yellow Red-poll, *Edw.* 256.

Motacilla petechia, *Lin. Syst.* 334.—*Latbam*, ii. 479.

Le figuier à tete rouge de *Pensylvanic*, *Briffon*, iii. 488.—*De Buffon*, v. 286.

—*Bl. Mus.*

289. RED-HEAD.

W. With the crown scarlet: cheeks yellow: hind part of the neck, back, and rump, of an olive-green: wings and tail dusky, edged with yellow: all the under side of the body of a rich yellow, speckled with red, except the vent, which is plain. A bird, which I suspect to be the FEMALE, shot in *Newfoundland*, had the scarlet crown; but the upper part of the body was dusky, edged with pale brown: coverts of the tail white: primaries and tail dusky: breast and belly of a dirty white, and unspotted.

Visits *Pensylvania* in *March*. Is a lonely bird, keeping in thickets and low bushes. Does not breed there; but goes farther north to breed; probably to *Canada* and *Newfoundland*. Feeds on insects.

PLACE.

W. With the crown black: cheeks white: upper part of the body ash-colored, with long black strokes pointing to the tail: coverts of the wings and primaries dusky; the first marked with two white bars: the secondaries edged with white: tail dusky; ends of the two outmost feathers marked with a white spot: throat white, streaked on each side with black: breast and belly of a dirty white, streaked downwards with black: legs whitish.

290. BLACK-POLL.

Inhabits,

GREY-POLL, AND YELLOW-POLL WARBLER.

PLACE.

Inhabits, during summer, *Newfoundland* and *New York*; called in the last, *Sailor*. Arrives there in *May*; breeds; and retires in *August*.—BL. MUS.—*Latham*, ii. 460.

291. GREY-POLL.

W. With head, sides of the neck, and coverts of the wings and tail, of a fine grey; the coverts of wings crossed with two white bars: primaries and tail dusky, edged with grey: throat orange: chin and breast of a fine yellow: belly whitish ash-color.

PLACE.

Sent from *New York* to Mrs. *Blackburn*.—*Latham*, ii. 461.

292. YELLOW-POLL.

Le figuier tachete 1 Espece, *De Buffon*, v. 285.—*Pl. Enl.* 58.—*Latham*, ii. 514.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With the forehead and whole under side of the body of a fine yellow; the last streaked with red: the upper part, and coverts of wings, of an olive-green: the primaries brown, bordered with green: tail brown, bordered with rich yellow. FEMALE of a duller color.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada*; where it makes only a short stay, and does not breed there. Found in *New York*; and even *Hudson's Bay* during summer. Retires into *South America*, according to M. *De Buffon*. He suspects that N° 1, plate 58, *Pl. Enl.* is the female. Till that is ascertained, I beg leave to make a new species of it, in the OLIVE, N°

The nest is very elegant, composed of down, mixed with dead grass; the inside lined with fine fibres. The eggs spotted near the larger end. Sent from *New York*, under the name of the *Swamp Bird*.

WHITE-POLL, AND GOLDEN-CROWNED WARBLER.

97

Black and white Creeper, *Edw.* 300.

Le figuier varié, *De Buffon*, v. 305.—*Latham*, ii. 488.

————— de St. Domingue, *Briffon*, iii. 529.—*Bl. Mus.*

293. WHITE-
POLL.

W. With the crown white, bounded by a black line passing from the corners of the bill; beneath that is a stripe of white: below the eyes a broad bed of black, bounded with white: chin and throat black: hind part of the neck, back, and rump, white, marked with great black spots: coverts and primaries black; the first crossed with two white bars; the last edged on their inner sides with white: belly white: sides spotted with black: tail black, edged with grey; inner webs of the outmost feathers spotted with white.

Arrives in *Pennsylvania* in *April*; stays there the whole summer. Feeds on insects, caterpillars, &c. Probably winters in the *Antilles*, where it is likewise found*.

PLACE.

Golden-crowned Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 298.

Le figuier couronne d'or, *De Buffon*, v. 312.—*Latham*, ii. 486.

294. GOLDEN-
CROWNED.

W. With a golden crown, bounded on all sides with a blueish slate-color: above each eye, a narrow white line: from the bill, across the eyes, a broad band of black: throat and chin white: hind part of neck and back blueish, with dusky oblong spots: rump yellow: breast black, edged with grey; sides of the breast yellow: belly and vent white, spotted with black: wings dusky; coverts and secondaries edged with white: tail black; three outmost feathers on each side marked on their inner webs with white. FE-

* *Sloane*, i. 309.

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O

MALE

GOLDEN-WING, &c. WARBLER.

MALE is brown on the back ; wants the black stroke through the eye, and mark on the breast : in other respects agrees with the cock.

PLACE. Arrives in *Pensylvania* in spring : stays there but three or four days, proceeding northward to breed. Appears likewise in the same manner in *Nova Scotia*.

295. GOLD-WING.

Golden-wing Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 299.

Le figuier, aux ailes dorées, *De Buffon*, v. 311.—*Briffon*, App. 109.

Motacilla chrysoptera, *Lin. Syst.* 333.—*Latbam*, ii. 492.

W. With a golden crown : eyes inclosed in a band of black, reaching from the bill to the hind part of the head, and bounded above and below with a white line : throat, and under side of neck, black : upper part, back, and lesser coverts of wings, pale blueish grey : greater coverts rich yellow : primaries and tail dark cinereous : belly white.

PLACE. Like the preceding, transient in the spring through *Pensylvania*.

296. YELLOW-FRONTED.

W. With the forehead and crown of a bright yellow : from the bill extends through the eyes a band of black, bounded on each side with white : chin, throat, and lower side of the neck, black : breast and belly white : upper part of the neck, back, rump, and lesser coverts of the wings, of a light blueish grey ; the greater coverts, and lower order of lesser, of a bright yellow, forming a great spot in each wing : primaries and tail of a deep ash-color ; inner webs of the outmost feathers of the tail spotted with white.

PLACE. A passenger, like the former, through *Pensylvania*.—*Latbam*, ii. 461.

GREEN, AND BLOODY-SIDE WARBLER.

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Green black-throated Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 300.—*Latham*, ii. 484.
Le figuier à cravate noire, *De Buffon*, v. 298.—*Briffon*, App. 104.

297. GREEN.

W. With yellow cheeks and sides of the neck : black throat, under side of the neck, and sides under the wings : upper part of the breast yellowish ; lower, and belly, white : head, and upper side of the body, of an olive-green : coverts of the wings of the same color, marked with two bars of white : primaries and tail dusky ; the inner webs of the first edged with white ; of the three outermost feathers of the tail spotted with white.

Appears and migrates in the same manner as the other,

PLACE.

Red-throated Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 301.
La figuier a poitrine rouge, *De Buffon*, v. 308.—*Briffon*, Add. 105.
Motacilla Penfylvanica, *Lin. Syst.* 333.—*Latham*, ii. 489.

298. BLOODY-SIDE.

W. With a yellow crown : white cheeks : a small black mark passing under each eye : throat, and whole under side of the body, white, except part of the breast, which is of a blood-red, which color extends along the sides under the wings : hind part of the head black : back and rump dusky, edged with yellowish green : coverts of the wings, and primaries, dusky ; the first marked with two bars of white : tail dusky, with a white mark on the exterior feathers. FEMALE wants the black spot on the hind part of the head, and those on the back ; in other respects agrees with the cock.

Attends the preceding species in their short passage through *Pennsylvania*.

PLACE.

CÆRULEAN WARBLER, AND WORM-EATER.

299. CÆRULEAN.

Little blue-grey Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 302.

La figuier gris de fer, *De Buffon*, v. 309.—*Briffon*, App. 107.

M. Cærulea, *Lin. Syst.* 337.—*Latham*, ii. 490.

W. With the head and whole upper part of the body of a blueish slate-color: wings brown; a few of the secondaries edged with white: over each eye a narrow line of black: tail dusky; two outmost feathers white; the third on each side tipped with white. FEMALE wants the black stripe over the eyes: and the colors of the tail, and upper part of it, brownish.

PLACE.

Appears in *Pensylvania* in *March*. Builds its nest in *April*, with husks from the buds of trees, down of plants, &c. coating it with lichens, and lining it with horse-hair. It continues in the country all summer, and retires south at approach of winter; perhaps to *Cayenne*, where the same species is found*.

300. WORM-EATER.

Worm-eater, *Edw.* 305.—*Latham*, ii. 499.

Le Demi-fin. Mangeur de vers, *De Buffon*, v. 325.

W. With the crown of a reddish yellow, bounded by a line of a lighter; beneath that, another of black; and through the eye, from the bill, a third of yellow, bounded beneath by a dusky stroke: cheeks, throat, and breast, of a yellowish red, deepest on the breast, fading towards the belly, which is white: upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, of a deep olive-green: legs flesh-colored. BILL of this species is much thicker than others of the genus.

PLACE.

Does not appear in *Pensylvania* till *July*, in its passage northward.

* *Pl. Enl.* 704.

Does

YELLOW-TAIL, AND SPOTTED WARBLER.

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Does not return the same way; but is supposed to go beyond the mountains which lie to the west. This seems to be the case with all the transient vernal visitants of *Pensylvania*.

Yellow-tail Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 257.

301. YELLOW-TAIL.

W. With an ash-colored crown: hind part of the neck, coverts of the wings, and the back, of an olive-green: rump cinereous; sometimes that and the head of the same color with the back: throat, under side of neck, breast, and belly, white; the sides of the breast dashed with rust-color: sides, under the wings, yellow: on the lower part of the primaries a large bed of yellow: two middle feathers of the tail brown; the rest yellow tipped with brown.

Taken on its passage, with other birds (before described) of this genus, off *Hispaniola*, at sea, supposed to be on their way to their winter quarters in *Jamaica*, and other islands.

PLACE.

Spotted yellow Fly-catcher, *Edw.* 257.—*Latham*, ii. 482.

La figuier brun de Canada, (the male) *Briffon*, iii. 515.

————— de St. Domingue (the female) 513.—*De Buffon*, v. 293.

302. SPOTTED.

W. With the head, upper part of the body, and wings, of a dark olive-green: primaries and tail of a more dusky hue: the interior web of the outmost feathers of the tail marked with a large white spot: lesser coverts of the wings, near the ridge, crossed with white: rump yellowish: all the under side of the body yellow: under side of the neck, breast, and sides, spotted with black: middle of the belly and vent plain.

Taken

LOUISIANE, AND ORANGE-THROAT WARBLER.

PLACE.

Taken with the preceding. Inhabits also *Canada*, which may be its place of summer residence and breeding. The FEMALE, which has a white breast, and the colors of the upper part of the body more dull than that of the cock, has been found in the isle of *Hispaniola*; which may be one of the winter quarters of this and congenerous birds.

303. LOUISIANE.

Le figuier à gorge jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 288.Le figuier de la Louisiane, *Briffon*, iii. 500.—*Latham*, ii. 480.

W. With the head and whole upper part of the body of a clear olive-green: cheeks inclining to cinereous: coverts of the wings of a blueish ash-color, crossed with two white bars: primaries dusky, edged externally with olive, internally with white: tail of a dusky brown, edged like the wings; and the three outmost feathers marked near their ends with a white spot: lower side of the neck and breast of a fine yellow; the last spotted with red: belly and vent white, tinged with yellow. FEMALE wants the red spots on the breast.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Louisiana* and *St. Domingo*.304. ORANGE-
THROAT.Le figuier à gorge orangée, *De Buffon*, v. 290.Le grand figuier de Canada, *Briffon*, iii. 508.

W. With the head, upper part of the neck and back, and lesser coverts of the wings, of an olive-green: the lower part of the back, rump, and greater coverts, ash-colored: primaries brown, edged on the outmost webs with dark cinereous; on the inner with dirty white: throat and under side of the body orange, except the vent,

QUEBEC, AND BELTED WARBLER.

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vent, which is white. FEMALE differs from the male in having its under side of a duller and paler color.

Inhabits *Canada*.

PLACE.

Le figuier à tête jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 298.—*Briffon*, iii. 517.—*Pl. Enl.* 731.
Motacilla icterocephala, *Lin. Syst.* 334.—*Latham*, ii. 484.

305. QUEBEC.

W. With a yellow crown: space between the bill and the eyes black: below the eyes, and on the sides of the neck, white: hind part of the head, neck, back, and rump, black, edged with yellowish olive: ridge coverts of the wings, and tail, of the same color; other lesser coverts, and the greater coverts, black, marked with two transverse bars of yellow: tail dusky, edged with olive; the outmost feathers marked half the length of their inner webs with yellowish white: all the lower part of the body of a dirty white.

Inhabits *Canada*.

PLACE.

Le figuier a ceinture, *De Buffon*, v. 503.

Le figuier cendré, *Briffon*, iii. 524.

Motacilla Canadensis, *Lin. Syst.* 334.—*Latham*, ii. 486.

306. BELTED.

W. With an oblong yellow spot on the crown: rest of the head, upper side of the body, and coverts of wings, of a deep blueish ash-color, almost black; the last crossed with two white bars: from the bill, above each eye, passes a white line: the under side of the neck, breast, and belly, are white; the two first marked longitudinally with brown streaks: between the breast and belly is a transverse belt of yellow: tail dusky, a little forked; the two outmost feathers on each side white at their ends and inner sides:

OLIVE, NEW-YORK, AND DUSKY WARBLER.

sides : coverts of the tail yellow. FEMALE is brown on the upper side : the coverts of the tail are not yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada*.

307. OLIVE.

Le figuier de la Carline, *Pl. Enl.* 58, N^o 1.—*De Buffon*, v. 286.

W. With the head, upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, of an olive-green : primaries and tail brown ; the first bordered with green, the last with yellow : under side of the body of a pale yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*.

308. NEW-YORK.

Le Fauvette tacheté : de la Louifiane, *De Buffon*, v. 161.—*Pl. Enl.* 752.—*Latham*, ii. 436.

W. With a black bill, slightly bent at the end : over each eye a white line : crown, and all the upper plumage, cinereous and deep brown : lower part of the neck and body yellowish, streaked with black : legs reddish brown. LENGTH near six inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Louisiana*, and the hedges about *New York*. Not gregarious.

309. DUSKY.

Fauvette ombrée de la Louifiane, *De Buffon*, v. 162.—*Pl. Enl.* 709.—*Latham*, ii. 437.

W. With a black slender bill : upper part of the plumage greyish brown : back marked faintly with black : wings, coverts of the tail, and the tail itself, dusky ; the last edged with white, thinly speckled with black : legs dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

Le

PROTHONOTARY, &c. WARBLER.

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Le figuier protonotaire, De Buffon, v. 316.—Pl. Enl. 704.—Latham, ii. 494.

310. PROTHONOTARY.

W. With the head, neck, throat, breast, and belly, of a fine jonquil yellow: vent white: back olive: rump ash-color: wings and tail black and cinereous.

Inhabits *Louisiana*. Called there *le Protonotaire*; but the reason has not reached us.

PLACE.

Le figuier a demi collier, De Buffon, v. 316.—Latham, ii. 494.

311. HALF-COLLARED.

W. With a yellowish olive crown: an ash-colored band behind the eyes: coverts of the wings brown, edged with yellow: primaries brown, edged with white: throat and all the under side of the body of a clear ash-color: across the breast is a half-collar of black: belly tinged with yellow: tail ash-color: four feathers on each side edged with black on their inner sides.

Le figuier a gorge jaune, De Buffon, v. 317.—Latham, ii. 495.

312. ORANGE-BELLIED.

W. With the head and upper part of the body of an olive-brown: coverts of the wings yellow, varied with brown: primaries brown: secondaries and tail brown, bordered with olive: throat, under side of the neck, and breast, yellow; part of the latter tinged with brown: the rest of the lower part of the body reddish, approaching to yellow.

OLIVE-BROWN, GRASSET, &c. WARBLER.

313. OLIVE-
BROWN.Le figuier brun olive, *De Buffon*, v. 318.—*Latham*, ii. 495.

W. With the upper part of the head and body of a brownish olive: the coverts of the wings, and primaries, brown; the first edged and tipped with white; the last edged with grey: throat and breast white, varied with tints of grey: belly of a yellowish white: vent quite yellow: tail brown, bordered with clear grey; those of the middle tinged with yellow; the two outmost on each side bordered with white.

314. GRASSET.

Le figuier grasset, *De Buffon*, v. 319.—*Latham*, ii. 496.

W. With the head and upper part of the body of a deep greyish green and deep olive; the middle of the head marked with a yellow spot: back tinged with black: wings brown or dusky: throat and under side of the neck reddish; the rest of the lower part white: tail black, edged with grey; and the four outmost feathers on each side marked near their ends with white.

315. GREY-
THROAT.Le figuier cendre, a gorge cendré, *De Buffon*, v. 319.—*Latham*, ii. 496.

W. With the head, and upper part of the body and wings, ash-color; the last edged with white: throat and under side of the body of a more clear ash-color: tail black: first feather on each side almost white; the second half white; the third tipped with the same.

PLACE.

These five species inhabit *Louisiana*, and are called there *Grassets*, from their exceeding fatness. They frequent the tulip-trees; in particular

GUIRA, AND BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.

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particular the *magnolia grandiflora*, or the *laurel-tree**, whose evergreen leaves give ample shelter to the feathered tribe.

Motacilla Guira, *Lin. Syst.* 336.—*Edw.* 351.—*Laibam*, ii. 505.—*Marcgrave*, 212.—*De Buffon*, v. 343.—*BL. Mus.*

316. GUIRA.

W. With head, hind part of neck, and back, of an olive green; lower part dashed with yellow: lesser coverts dusky, slightly edged with white; greater, and primaries, dusky, with their edges deeply marked with white: throat, and lower part of the neck, full black: breast and belly of a fine light yellow: tail brown, edged with dull yellow. The crown of the FEMALE olive green, spotted with black: hind part of the neck plain green: chin and fore part of neck black: breast and belly yellow, spotted with red: wings and tail like those of the male.

Inhabits *New York*. Makes its nest between the small branches of some tree. It is open at top, shallow, and formed of broad dead grass, and some fibres. Its eggs white, thinly spotted with black.

PLACE.

W. With the crown intensely black, divided by a line of rich yellow: from each corner of the upper mandible is another of the same color: through the eye passes one of black, reaching beyond it, bounded beneath by a narrow yellow line: sides of the neck, the throat, and middle of the breast, are of a beautiful yellow: sides spotted with black: vent and thighs white: lesser coverts black; greater white: back striped black and white: prima-

317. BLACK-
BURNIAN.

* *Cateby*, ii. 61.

PINE, AND YELLOW WARBLER.

ries dusky: middle feathers of the tail dusky; three outmost on each side marked with white.—*Latbam*, ii. 461.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York*.—BL. MUS.

318. PINE.

Pine-Creeper, *Catesby*, i. 61.—*Edw.* 277.

Le figuier de sapins, *De Buffon*, v. 296.—*Latbam*, ii. 483.

W. With the crown, cheeks, breast, belly, and thighs, of a bright yellow: from the bill to the eyes is a dusky line: hind part of the neck, the back, and rump, of a yellowish green, inclining to olive, brightest on the rump: wings and tail of a blueish grey: coverts marked with two white lines: outmost feathers of the tail with their inner webs white. FEMALES of a brownish color.

PLACE.

Appears in *Pensylvania*, from the south, in *April*. Feeds on insects and buds of trees. Continues there the whole summer. Inhabits the softer climate of *Carolina* the whole winter; and is seen creeping about the trees, especially the firs and pine, with other congenerous birds, which associate during that season in small flocks.

319. YELLOW.

Yellow Titmouse, *Catesby*, i. 63.

Yellow Wren, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 151.—*Edw.* 278.

Le figuier brun & jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 295.

Le Pouillot, ou le Chantre, *Ib.* 344.—*Briffon*, iii. 479.

Le figuier de Caroline, *Ib.* 486.—*Latbam*, ii. 512.

M. Trochilus, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 264.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

W. With the head and upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of a deep olive: cheeks yellow: through the eyes passes a dusky line, and beneath them another: whole under side, and inner coverts

RUBY-CROWNED, &c. WARBLER.

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coverts of the wings, of a fine yellow; but in some much paler than others.

Inhabits *North Carolina*; breeds there, and disappears in winter, retiring to *Jamaica* and other islands. Is almost an universal bird. Found in most parts of *Europe*. Bears all climates, from the *East Indies* to the rugged *Kamtschatka*. Is one of the smallest birds of *Europe*. Feeds on insects.

PLACE.

The SCOTCH WARBLER, or *M. Acredula*, is discovered by Doctor TENGMALM to be no other than a young yellow Wren.—*M. Trochilus*. Mr. Oedman.

Ruby-crowned Wren, *Edw.* 254.

Le Roitelet rubis, *De Buffon*, v. 373.—*Latham*, ii. 511.—LEV. MUS.

320. RUBY-CROWNED.

W. With a rich ruby-colored spot towards the hind part of the head: rest of the head, upper part of the neck, body, and coverts of the wings, of an olive-colour: coverts crossed by two white lines: primaries and tail dusky, edged with yellow: from bill to tail a light yellow. LENGTH four inches: extent five: weight four drams.

SIZE.

Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* to *Pensylvania*; probably through the whole continent. A most delicate bird, to be found in the rude climate of the bay.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. i. N° 153.—*Catesby*, App. 13.

M. Regulus, *Kongsfogel*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 262.—*Latham*, ii. 508.

Le Roitelet, *De Buffon*, v. 363.—*Pl. Enl.* 651. 3.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

321. GOLDEN-CRESTED.

W. With a black crown, divided lengthways with a rich scarlet line, which it shews or conceals at pleasure. In other respects, the colors and marks resemble the former. The least

least of all *European* birds. LENGTH only three inches and a half.

PLACE.

Is found in *New York*; and inhabits the red cedars. Is met with in *Europe* as high as *Drontheim* *. Crosses annually from the *Orknies* to the *Sbetland* isles; where it breeds, and returns again before winter: a long flight, of sixty miles, for so small a bird. Rare in *Russia*. Frequent in *Siberia*, about the *Jensei*.

322. WREN.

Br. Zool. i. N° 154.

M. Troglodytes, Faun. Suec. N° 261.—*Latham*, ii. 506.

Le Troglodyte, De Buffon, v. 352.—*Pl. Enl.* 651. 2.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

W. With head and back brown, obscurely barred with dusky: coverts of wings, quill-feathers, and tail, elegantly barred with black and ferruginous: whole under side of a dirty white, mottled with pale brown.

Twice the size of the *European Wren*; yet appears to be of the same kind. Is one of the exceptions to the remark made, that the animals of the same species in the new are lesser than those of the old world.

PLACE.

Appears in the province of *New York* in *May*, and lays in *June*. Builds its nest in holes of trees, with fibres of roots and sticks, lining it with hairs and feathers. Lays from seven to nine eggs white, thinly spotted with red. Has the same actions with *European Wren*: sings, but with a different note. Retires south in *August*.

The *European* kind reaches to the *Feroe* isles; where it enters the cottages, to peck the dried meat of the inhabitants †. Found also

* *Av. Nidr. Catal.* MS.

† *Brunnich*, N° 284.

B U S H W A R B L E R.

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in *Norway*; but not far north. Rare in *Sweden* and *Russia*. The GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN, and COMMON WREN, never quit *Sweden* in the winter. The last lives during that season in the thickest bushes.—Mr. *Oedman*.

Unknown in *Siberia*.

Little Sparrow? *Catesby*, i. 35.

Hedge Sparrow, *Lawson*, 144.—*Latbam*, ii. 420.

223. BUSH?

W. With the body entirely brown.

Less than the *European* Hedge Sparrow. Mr. *Catesby* says, that it partakes much of the nature of that species. Mr. *Lawson* says, that the Hedge Sparrow of *Carolina* differs scarcely from the *English*; only that he never heard it sing. They are not numerous; are usually seen single, hopping under bushes: feed on insects: and are commonly seen near houses in *Carolina* and *Virginia*, where they continue the whole year.

PLACE.



- A. NIGHTINGALE, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 145.
 Nächtergahl, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 345.—*Latham*, ii. 410.
 Le Rossignol, *De Buffon*, v. 81.—*Pl. Enl.* 615.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

W. With head and neck tawny, dashed with olive: throat, breast, and belly, glossy ash-color: tail deep tawny.

PLACE.

Inhabits the groves of *Oland*, *Gotbland*, *Upsal*, and *Schonen*; but not farther north. Appears about the middle of *May*: retires about the time of hay-harvest*. Found in the temperate parts of *Russia*; and in *Siberia*, as far as *Tomsk* only; not as yet in the eastern parts. None in *Scotland*. Extends over every temperate part of *Europe*; to *Syria* †, *Persia* ‡, and the *Holy Land* §; and to the banks of the *Nile*.

- B. REDSTART, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 146.
 M. Phœnicurus Rodstjert, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 257.—*Latham*, ii. 421.
 Le Rossignol de muraille, *De Buffon*, v. 170.—*Pl. Enl.* 351.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

W. With white front: crown and back deep blueish grey: cheek and throat black: breast, rump, and sides, red: two middle feathers of tail brown; the rest red. FEMALE, head and back ash-color: chin white.

* *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 597. † *Russell*, as quoted by Mr. *Latham*. ‡ *Fryer's Trav.* 248. § *Hasselquist*.

Inhabits

GREY REDSTART, &c. WARBLER.

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Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Drontbeim*. In all parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*: in the last, the colors are extremely vivid. Extends to *Kamtschatka*, and even to the *Arctic* circle.

PLACE.

C. GREY REDSTART.

M. Erithacus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 258.

Le Rouge-queue, *De Buffon*, v. 180.—*Latham*, ii. 423.

W. With a hoary crown: back and wings cinereous: whole under side of the body and tail ferruginous.

Inhabits *Sweden*. Lives in trees. Lays nine blueish grey eggs. Seen also near the *Volga*.

PLACE.

D. Red-breast, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 147.

Rotgel, *Faun. Suec.* 260.—*Latham*, ii. 442.

Le Rouge-gorge, *De Buffon*, v. 196.—*Pl. Enl.* 361.—*Lev. Mus.*

W. With front, chin, and breast, of a deep orange red: upper part of the body, wings, and tail, olivaceous.

Inhabits *Europe* as far as *Drontbeim*. Scarce in *Russia*. Is seen above the *Kama*; but never in *Siberia*. Its familiarity with mankind has occasioned it, in many countries, to receive a fond name: thus the *Danes* call it *Tommi-Liden*; the *Norwegians*, *Peter Ronfmad*; the *Germans*, *Thomas Gierdet*; and we, *Robin Red-breast* *.

PLACE.

* Mr. Latham.

E. BLUE-THROAT. *M. Suecica*, N° 259.Bloukropff, *Kram. Aufß.* 375.—*Latham*, ii. 444.La Gorge-bleue, *De Buffon*, v. 206.—*Pl. Enl.* 361.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With a tawny breast, marked with a sky-blue crescent: over each eye a white line: head and back brown: tail dusky, ferruginous towards the base, and tip with yellow: belly whitish: the vent yellowish.

PLACE.

Inhabits *West Bothnia* and *Lapland*. Lives among the alders and willows, and is supposed not to migrate from that severe climate*. Is found in all the northern parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*. Sings finely.

A bird, differing from this only by a blue line below each eye, is figured by *Mr. Edwards*, tab. 28, and drawn from one shot on the rock of *Gibraltar*.

F. BLACK-CAP, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 148.*M. atricapilla*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 256.—*Latham*, ii. 415.La Fauvette à tête noire, *De Buffon*, v. 125.—*Pl. Enl.* 580.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

W. With a black crown: hind part of neck pale ash: back, and coverts of wings, greyish olive: breast and belly light ash. Crown of the FEMALE dull rust-color.

PLACE.

Found in *Sweden*; chiefly in *Schonen*. Not in the *Russian* catalogue.

* *Aman. Acad.* iv. 597.

G. PETTY-CHAPS, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 149.

M. Hippolais, *Faun. Suec.* N° 248.—*Latham*, ii. 413.

La Fauvette, *De Buffon*, v. 117.—*Pl. Enl.* 579.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With inside of the mouth red: head, back, and wings, olivaceous ash: inner coverts yellow: breast white, tinged with yellow: belly silvery: tail dusky.

Found as far as *Sweden*: visits that kingdom in the middle of *May*.

PLACE.

H. HEDGE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 150.

M. Modularis Jarnsparf, *Faun. Suec.* N° 245.—*Latham*, ii. 419.

Le Traîne Buisson, ou Mouchet, ou la Fauvette d'hiver, *De Buffon*, v. 151.—*Pl. Enl.* 615.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With a deep brown head, mixed with ash: throat and breast of a dull slate-color: belly dirty white: sides, thighs, and vent, of a tawny brown: tail dusky.

Inhabits *Sweden*, its farthest northern residence. Lays four or five fine pale blue eggs.

PLACE.

I. BOG-RUSH.

M. Schænobænus, *Faun. Suec.* N° 246.—*Latham*, ii. 418.

La Rouffette, ou la Fauvette des bois, *De Buffon*, v. 139.

W. With head, back, and rump, of a testaceous brown; the two first spotted: the wings testaceous on their outmost sides: throat and belly of the same color: tail dusky. SIZE of a Wren.

Inhabits among the bog-rushes of *Schonen* in *Sweden*.

The *Fig-eater*, *Motacilla Ficedula*, is not found in *Sweden*. *Linnaeus* inserted it among the birds of his country by mistake.

PLACE.

L. GRASSHOPPER, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 382.

Alauda trivialis, *Lin. Syf.* 238.—*Latbam*, ii. 429.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With head and upper part of the body of an olive brown, spotted with black: primaries dusky, edged with olive brown: breast and belly dirty white: tail very long, and cuneiform, composed of twelve sharp-pointed brown feathers.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sweden*. Is frequent in *Siberia*. Scarce in *Russia*. Has the note of a Grasshopper.

M. SEDGE, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 155.

M. Salicaria, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 249.—*Latbam*, ii. 430.

La Fauvette de roseaux, *De Buffon*, v. 142.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With a brown head, streaked with dusky: over each eye a line of white, bounded above by another of black: throat white: breast and belly white, tinged with yellow: back reddish brown, spotted with black: rump tawny: tail brown; circular when spread.

PLACE. Inhabits *Sweden*. Is frequent in *Russia* and *Siberia*, in willow thickets near rivers, even to the *Arctic* circle.

O. LONG-BILLED.

W. With a very long slender bill: forehead, cheeks, and chin, pale rust-color: upper part of body and tail brown, tinged with olive: under part of the body of the same color, but lighter: middle of the belly white. Lesser than a Hedge Sparrow.

PLACE. Inhabits *Kamtschatka*.

* * WITH

* * WITH PARTICOLORED TAILS.

P. WHEAT-EAR, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 157.

M. Oenanthe. Stensquetta, *Fauv. Suec.* N^o 254.—*Latham*, ii. 465.

Le Motteux, ou Cul blanc, *De Buffon*, v. 237.—*Pl. Enl.* 554.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With head and back grey, tinged with red: from the bill to the hind part of the head, across each eye, is a broad bar of black; above that a line of yellow: breast and belly white, tinged with yellow: rump and lower half of the tail white; the end black. FEMALE wants the black bar across the eyes: less white on the tail, and the colors in general are duller.

A species which extends from the sultry climate of *Bengal* * to the frozen region of *Greenland*. Is migratory, at least in the temperate and frigid zones. Goes even in summer as high as beyond the *Arctic* circle, in *Europe* and *Asia*, wherever the country is rocky. In *Greenland*, is conversant among rills of water. Feeds on insects and worms, especially those of places of interment; is therefore detested by the natives †. Breeds in that country in *June*. Is found in *Iceland* and the *Feroe* islands. On its first appearance in *Sweden*, the peasants expect to be freed from the severe nocturnal frosts ‡. Its winter retreat unknown.

PLACE.

* *Edw. Birds*, i. Preface, xii.
Acad. iv. 597.

† *Faun. Groenl.* N^o 84.

‡ *Amæn.*

STAPAZINA, WHIN-CAT, &c. WARBLER.

Q. STAPAZINA.

M. *Stapazina*, *Lin. Syst.* 331.—*Latham*, ii. 468.

Le Motteux, ou Cul blanc rousâtre, *De Buffon*, v. 454.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With head, neck, and breast, of a reddish brown: throat and belly white: across the eyes a brown bar: rump white: tail like that of the former.

PLACE.

Is frequent, with the preceding, in *Russia* and *Siberia*; and extends to *Kamtschatka*. Often found in the warmer parts of *Europe*.

R. WHIN-CAT, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 158.

Le Tarier, *De Buffon*, v. 224.—*Pl. Enl.* 678.

M. *Rubetra*, *Faun. Succ.* N° 255.—*Latham*, ii. 245.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With head and back of rusty brown, spotted with black: over each eye a white line; under that a broad bed of black: breast reddish yellow: two middle feathers of the tail black; the rest white at their bottoms, black at their ends. The FEMALE has on the cheeks a bed of brown instead of black, and the other colors less vivid.

PLACE.

Found not farther north than *Sweden*. Is found in the temperate parts of *Russia*, as far as the *Uralian* chain; but has not reached *Siberia*.

S. WHITE-THROAT.

M. *Sylvia*. *Skogfnetter mefar*, *Faun. Succ.* N° 250.—*Latham*, ii. 428.

La Grifette, ou Fauvette grise, *De Buffon*, v. 132.—*Pl. Enl.* 579. 3.—*LEV. MUS.*

W. With head of a brownish ash: back tinged with red: lesser coverts of wings pale brown; greater dusky, edged with tawny brown: wings and tail dusky, with reddish brown margins:
exterior

AWATCHA, AND KRUKA WARBLER.

119

exterior side, and part of the interior sides, of the outmost feather of the tail white.

Not farther north than *Sweden*. Scattered over all *Russia* and *Siberia*.

PLACE.

T. AWATCHA.

W. With crown, upper part of neck and body, deep brown: primaries edged with white: lower part of the five outmost feathers of the tail deep orange; ends brown; two middle feathers wholly brown: throat and breast white; the sides of the first, and all the last, spotted with black: from upper mandible to each eye, an oblique white line: sides pale rust-color: middle of the belly white.

Inhabits *Kamtschatka*.

PLACE.

U. KRUKA.

M. Curruca. *Kruka*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 247.—*Latham*, ii. 417.

W. With head, wings, and upper part of body, brownish ash; lower part white: tail dusky; but each outmost feather striped down with a line of white.

Inhabits *Sweden*, and all parts of *Russia*; but not *Siberia*. Its eggs ash-colored, spotted with rust. Not our Hedge Sparrow, which *Linnaeus* makes synonymous with it.

PLACE.

XXX. TITMOUSE. *Gen. Birds* LIV.

324. TOUPET.

Crested Titmouse, *Catesby*, i. 57.—*Latham*, ii. 544.La Mefange huppée de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, v. 451.—*Briffon*, iii. 561.Parus bicolor, *Lin. Syst.* 340.—*I. EV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

T • body, of a deep grey: under side white, tinged with red; deepest under the wings: feathers on the head long, which it erects occasionally into a pointed crest, like a toupet: legs of a lead-color. **FF**MALE differs not in color.

PLACE.

Inhabits the forests of *Virginia* and *Carolina* the whole year, and feeds on insects. Shuns houses. Found also in *Greenland* *. Flies swift; and emits a weak note.

325. VIRGINIAN.

Yellow-rump, *Catesby*, i. 58.—*Latham*, ii. 546.La Mefange à croupion jaune, *De Buffon*, v. 453.Parus Virginianus, *Lin. Syst.* 342.—*Briffon*, iii. 575.

T. With the head, whole body, wings, and tail, brown, tinged with green: rump yellow.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*. Frequents trees, and feeds on insects.

* *Faun. Groenl.* 123.

Finch Creeper, *Catesby*, i. 64.—*Latham*, ii. 558.
Parus Americanus, *Lin. Syst.* 341.—*BL. Mus.*

326. CREEPING.

T. With a blueish head : white spot above, and another beneath each eye : upper part of the back of a yellowish green ; rest of the back, tail, and wings, of a dusky blue ; the last crossed with two bars of white : throat yellow, bounded beneath by a black band, extending to the hind part of the neck ; which is of the same color : breast yellow : belly white : sides tinged with red : legs dull yellow. FEMALE dusky.

Inhabits *Carolina* all the year. Creeps up and down the bodies of trees, and picks insects out of the bark.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. i. N^o 164.

Parus ater, *Faun. Succ.* 268.—*Latham*, ii. 540.

La petite Charbonniere, *De Buffon*, v. 400.—*LEV. Mus.*

327. COLEMOUSE.

T. With a black head, marked on the hind part with a white spot : back and rump of a cinereous green ; brightest on the last : coverts of the wings of a dusky green ; the lowest order tipped with white.

Shot during summer in *Newfoundland*. Is found in *Siberia*, even beyond the *Lena* ; and winters in that climate.

PLACE.

Mefange à tête noire du Canada, *De Buffon*, v. 408.—*Briffon*, iii. 553.
Parus atricapillus, *Lin. Syst.* 341.—*Latham*, ii. 542.

328. CANADA.

T. With the head and chin black : sides of the neck, cheeks, and all the under part of the body, white : upper side of the neck, back, and rump, of a deep ash-color : coverts of the wings, and

VOL. II. R primaries,

HUDSON'S BAY TITMOUSE.

primaries, brown; the first edged with grey; the exterior sides of the last with a lighter grey; the inner with white: the two middle feathers of the tail cinereous; the others brown on the inner side, and ash-colored on the outmost, edged with light grey.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Canada* and *Hudson's Bay*, and as high as lat. 64. 30, on the western side of *North America*. Is a most hardy bird; and continues about *Albany* Fort the whole year; but most numerous in cold weather, probably compelled by want of food. Feeds on worms and insects: makes a twittering noise; from which the natives call it *Kijs-kijs-kesbiso* *.

I cannot add a bird of this kind from *Louisiana* as a new species, as it differs in nothing, except having the black spot on the chin larger, and the colors deeper. The FEMALE has a tinge of red amongst the cinereous, and on the head †.

329. HUDSON'S
BAY.

Parus Hudsonicus, *Forster*.—*Ph. Transf.* lxii. 408. 430.—*Latham*, ii. 557.

T. With the head of a rusty brown: a white line beneath each eye: black throat: feathers on the back long, brown tipped with olive: feathers on the breast and belly black, tipped with white: sides under the wings ferruginous: wings brown: edges of the primaries cinereous: tail rounded; brown, edged with cinereous: legs black. Male and Female resemble each other. LENGTH five inches and an eighth. EXTENT seven. WEIGHT half an ounce.

PLACE.

Continues, even about *Severn* river, the whole year. Frequents the juniper-bushes, on buds of which it feeds. Lays five eggs. In winter collects in small flocks, flying from tree to tree. The natives call them *Peebe-ke-ke-sbislo*.

* *Phil. Transf.* lxii. 407.† *De Buffon*, v. 407.—*Pl. Enl.* 502.



- A. GREAT TITMOUSE, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 162.—*Latham*, ii. 536.
 Le Charbonniere, ou grosse Mefange, *De Buffon*, v. 392.—*Pl. Enl.* 3.
 Talg-oxe, *Faun. Suec.* 265.—*L. EV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

T. With white cheeks: bill, head, and throat, black: belly yellowish green, divided lengthways with a bed of black: rump blueish grey: coverts of wings blue: primaries edged with blue: tail dusky; exterior sides of the outmost feathers white; of the others blueish: legs lead-color. SIZE of a Chaffinch.

Inhabits *Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Sibiria*, even in the winter.

PLACE.

- B. STRÖMIAN, *Strom. Sond.* i. 240.—*Brunnich*, p. 73.—*Latham*, ii. 537.

T. With bill black above, yellow below: neck and upper part of the body yellowish green: throat yellow: breast yellow, spotted with bay: belly blue, yellowish near the vent: tail bifurcated, of the same color with the back; the two middle feathers greenish; the two outmost edged with white: legs black.

Discovered by Mr. *Ström*, in *Sondmor*.

PLACE.

AZURE, AND BLUE TITMOUSE.

- C. AZURE TITMOUSE. *Parus Sæbyensis*. *Sparman Mus. Carl.* tab. xxv.
Parus Cyaneis, *Nov. Com. Petrop.* xiv. 498. tab. xiii. fig. 1.—588. tab. xxiii. fig. 1.
Parus Indicus, *Aldr.*—*Raii. Syn. Av.* 74.—*Latham*, i. 538.

T. With a very short and thick bill: crown and hind part of the neck of a hoary whiteness; the lower part of the last bounded by a transverse band of a dark blue: cheeks white, crossed by a deep blue line, extending beyond the eyes: back light blue: rump whitish: under side of the neck, breast, and belly of a snowy whiteness, with a single dusky spot on the breast: wings varied with rich blue, dusky, and white: tail rather long; of a dusky blue, tipped with white: legs dusky blue.

SIZE of the *English* Blue Titmouse. The plumage of this elegant species is extremely loose, soft, and of most exquisitely fine texture, and so liable to be raised, that when the bird is sitting, but especially when it is asleep, it appears like a ball of feathers.

PLACE.

It inhabits, in great abundance, the northern woods of *Siberia* and *Russia*, and about *Synbirsk*, in the government of *Kasan*. It is a migratory bird, and appears in winter conversant about the houses in *Petersburgh*. It is also found in *Sweden*, about the farm of *Sæby*, in *Soderland*. It twitters like the common Sparrow, but with a softer and sweeter note.

- D. BLUE, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 163.
Blamées, *Faun. Suec.* N° 267.—*Latham*, ii. 543.
Le Mefange bleue, *De Buffon*, v. 413.—*Pl. Enl.* 3. 2.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

T. With a rich blue crown, wings, and tail: a black line over each eye: cheeks and forehead white: back yellowish green: breast and belly yellow.

Inhabits

MARSH, CRESTED, &c. TITMOUSE.

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Inhabits as high as *Sondmor* *. Found in southern *Russia*, but not in *Siberia*.

PLACE.

E. MARSH, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 165.

Entita, Tomlinge, *Faun. Suec.* N° 269.—*Latham*, ii. 541.

La Nonnette cendrée, *De Buffon*, v. 403.—*Pl. Enl.* 3. 3.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

T. With head wholly black : under side of the body white : back cinereous. Like the *Colemoufe*, N° 327 : it wants the white spot on the hind part of the head : its tail is longer, and the bulk larger.

Is found as far as *Sondmor* †. Inhabits all parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, even as far as *Kamtshatka* ; and endures the hardest frosts.

PLACE.

F. CRESTED.

Parus cristatus. *Tofsmysfa*. *Tofstita*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 266.

La Mefange huppée, *De Buffon*, v. 447.—*Pl. Enl.* 502.—*Latham*, ii. 545.

T. With a large upright crest : chin black : rest of the plumage a mixture of black, ash-color, and white.

Is found in *Sweden*, and in the west and temperate parts of *Russia* ; but does not reach *Siberia*.

PLACE.

G. LONG-TAILED, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 166.

Lanius caudatus *Ahlita*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 83.—*Latham*, ii. 551.

La Mefange à longue queue, *De Buffon*, v. 436.—*Pl. Enl.* 502. 3.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

T. With crown white, mixed with dark grey : head furrounded by a bed of black, beginning at the base of the bill : from the hind part of the head to the rump a line of black ; feathers on

* *Strom.* 239.

† *Ibid.*

each

BEARDED TITMOUSE.

each side of that line, and those on the breast, a fine purplish red: tail very long and cuneiform; black, with the interior edges of the three outmost feathers white.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Sweden*. Frequent, even in winter, in thickets and woods, all over *Russia* and *Siberia*. Its elegant nest described in the *Br. Zool.* i. p. 395.

H. BEARDED, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 167.—*Latbam*, ii. 552.

La Moufache, *De Buffon*, v. 418.—*Pl. Enl.* 618.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

T. With a fine grey head: beneath each eye a deep black triangular tuft of feathers: back, sides, and thighs, orange-colored: secondaries black, edged with orange: middle of the breast bloom-colored: tail long, cuneiform, and ferruginous. FEMALE wants the black tufts: crown of a dirty brown: outmost feathers of the tail black; the ends white.

PLACE.

Found but rarely in *Schonen* in *Sweden*. Is very common about the *Caspian* and *Palus Mæotis*, and among the rushes of the rivers which fall into them; but in no high latitudes in *Asia*. None in *Siberia*.

XXXI. SWALLOW. *Gen. Birds LV.*

Br. Zool. N° 168.—*Latham*, ii. 560.

Hirundo rustica. *Ladu Swala*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 270.

L'Hirondelle de cheminée, *De Buffon*, vi. 591.—*Pl. Enl.* 543.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

330. CHIMNEY.

SW. With the head, upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, black, glossed with rich purplish blue: forehead red: under side ferruginous. That of *Europe* white; in the **MALE** tinged with red: tail black; every feather, unless the two middle, marked with a white spot near the end.

Differs in nothing from the *English* chimney Swallow, but in the redness of the under side.

These birds inhabit, during summer, *Newfoundland*, and other parts of *North America*. Build on lofty rocks and precipices, especially such as yield shelter by overhanging their base. Others, since the arrival of the *Europeans*, affect the haunts of mankind, and make their nests in barns, stables, and out-houses: in some parts they are, on that account, called Barn Swallows. The *Swedes* give them the same name, *Ladu Swala*, because in their country they also nestle in barns.

PLACE.

They appear in the *Jersies* the beginning of *April*, wet, says Mr. *Kalm*, from the sea or lakes, at the bottom of which they had passed torpid the whole winter—I should rather imagine, from the casual showers they met with in their long flight from their winter quarters: and that they do take such, Mr. *Kalm* himself is witness to,

by

by meeting with them on their passage at sea, nine hundred and twenty miles from any land*.

In the province of *New York* they appear in *May*. Make the same sort of nest with the *European*. Lay in *June*. Disappear in *August*, or early in *September*.

Is found in *Europe* as far north as *Drontheim*, and sometimes frequents the *Feroe* isles.

IN SIBIRIA.

This species is very common all over *Siberia*; but those which are found beyond the *Jenesei*, and in all the north-east part of that country, have their lower part rust-colored, like the *American* variety; for they cannot be deemed a distinct species.

331. MARTIN.

Br. Zool. i. N^o 169.—*Latham*, ii. 564.

Hirundo urbica. *Hus-Swala*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 271.

L'Hirondelle au Croupion blanc, ou de Fenêtre, *De Buffon*, vi. 614.—*Pl. Enl.* 542.—*Bl. Mus.*

SW. With a white rump, breast, and belly: head and back black, glossed with blue: wings and tail black: feet covered with white down.

PLACE.

In *Europe* is seen as high as *Drontheim*.

Inhabits, during summer, *Newfoundland* and *New York*. It was also found by the navigators on the western coast in the month of *October*: it was inferior in size to those found in *Europe*. A specimen, with a black rump, was sent from *Hudson's Bay* †; doubtful whether a variety or distinct species. They build there under the windows of the few houses, or against the steep bank of rivers.

IN SIBIRIA.

Is very common in *Siberia* and *Kamtschatka*.

* *Voy.* i. 24.—See also *Br. Zool.* i. p. 344, &c.

† *Ph. Transf.* lxxii. 408.

SAND SWALLOW, AND PURPLE SWIFT.

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Br. Zool. i. N^o 170.—*Latbam*, ii. 568.

Hirundo riparia. Strand-Swala. Back-Swala, *Fann. Succ.* N^o 273.

L'Hirondelle de rivage, *De Buffon*, vi. 632.—*Pl. Enl.* 543. 2.—*Bl. Mus.*

332. SAND.

SW. With the head and upper part of the body of a mouse-color: wings and tail dusky: under side white: throat crossed by a mouse-colored ring: feet smooth and black.

Arrives in *June* in *New York*. Builds in deep holes of banks, over lakes and rivers; and departs in *August* or the beginning of *September*. It is frequent in *Siberia* and *Kamtshatka*. Is found in *Europe* as far north as *Sondmor* *.

PLACE.

Purple Martin, *Catefby*, i. 51.

Great American Martin (fem ?) *Edw.* 120.

Hirundo purpurea. H. Subis, *Lin. Syst.* 344.—*Latbam*, ii. 574. N^o 21.—575. N^o 23, 24.

Le Martinet couleur de pourpre, *De Buffon*, vi. 676.

L'Hirondelle de la Baie de Hudfon, *Ib.* 677.

L'Hirondelle de la Louisiane, *Ib.* 674.—*Pl. Enl.* 722.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

333. PURPLE SWIFT.

SW. With its whole plumage black, glossed most richly with variable blue and deep purple: wings and tail of a duller color: legs and feet naked, large, and strong; three toes only standing forward, not all four, as in the *European* kind. In *SIZE* far superior to the *English* Swift; but the wings in proportion shorter.

The colors of the *FEMALE* are less glossy on the upper part of the body; below of a dirty white: in some, the ridge of the wings is white, and the breast grey. Such is the specimen engraven by

* *Stron.* 249.

VOL. II.

S

Mr. Ed-

Mr. *Edwards*; which I suspect to be a young bird, and not to differ in species, although it may in sex, from that of Mr. *Catesby*; for I have had opportunity of examining both male and female from *New York*. I must also unite the *Louisiane* of the Count *De Buffon*, to this species.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* to *South Carolina*, and *Louisiana*. Appears in *New York* in *April*. Leaves the province the latter end of *August*. By the self-interest of mankind, they are welcome guests, and provided with lodgings, in form of earthen pots or boxes, placed on the outsides of the houses, against their arrival, and sometimes with empty calabashes hung on the tops of poles*. In these they make their nests, and lay four or five eggs. In return for these benefits, they are the guardians of the poultry; driving away, and pursuing with great noise, Crows, Hawks, and all kinds of vermin. On the approach of any thing noxious, they set up a loud note; which the chickens consider as an alarm, and instantly run under shelter.

334. SWIFT.

Br. Zool. i. N^o 171.—*Latham*, ii. 584.

Swift, or Diving, *Lawson*, 145.

Hirundo apus. Ring-Swala, *Faun. Suec.* 272.

Le Martinet noir, *De Buffon*, 643.—*Pl. Enl.* 542.—*Bl. Mus.*

SW. With a very small bill: white chin: all the plumage besides dusky: all the toes standing forward.

PLACE.

According to Mr. *Lawson*, inhabits *Carolina*. Found in vast abundance beyond lake *Baikal*, on the loftiest rocks; chiefly about the river *Onon*, where a variety with a white rump is very common. Extends in *Europe* as high as *Drontbeim*.

* *Lawson*, 144.

American Swallow, *Catesby*, i. 8.

Chimney Swallow, *Kalm*, ii. 146.

Hirundo pelagica, *Lin. Syst.* 345.—*Latham*, ii. 583.

Le Hirondelle brune acutipenne, *De Buffon*, vi. 699.—*Pl. Enl.* 726.—*LEV.*

Mus.—*BL. Mus.*

335. ACULEATED.

SW. With the bill short, broad, and black: head, upper part of the neck, and wings, dusky: breast cinereous: back, tail, and belly brown: tail even at the end; extremities of each shaft naked and sharp-pointed: wings extend far beyond the tail: legs longer than common to this tribe, and naked a little below the knee. LENGTH five inches and a half.

Inhabits many parts of *North America*. Arrives in *New York* and *Pennsylvania* in *May*; sometimes early, sometimes late in the month. Builds in chimnies, forming a most curious nest, with bits of small sticks, cemented by peach-tree gum. It is open at top, and forms about a third of a circle. Lays four or five eggs in *June*, and quits the country in *August*. They often stick close to the chimney-wall by their feet, and support themselves by applying their sharp tail to the sides. They make all day a great thundering noise, by flying up and down the funnel.

It is remarkable, that three species of the *American Swallows*, in general seek the protection of houses for their places of building their nests, ovation, and nutrition; yet it is very certain, that before the arrival of the *Europeans* they must have had recourse to rocks or hollow trees for those purposes; for the miserable hovels of the *Indians* had neither eaves for the uses of the 331st and 330th species, nor chimnies for that of the bird in question. The two first must therefore have fixed their nest against the face of some precipice, as some of the House Swallows do at present in *America*,

PLACE.

ACULEATED SWALLOW.

IN SIBIRIA.

and this species does about the steep rocks about *Irkutsk* in *Siberia*. The instinct that directs part of this genus to fly to the protection of mankind, as soon as opportunity, unknown to preceding broods, offered, is as wonderful as it is inexplicable.

LOUISIANE.
A VARIETY.

The Comte *De Buffon* mentions another of this species *, which is found in *Louisiana*. It differs only in the superior length of the wings, from the bird I describe: I therefore can consider it but as a mere variety.

* vi. 700.

XXXII. GOATSUCKER. *Gen. Birds* LVI.Goatsucker of Carolina, *Catesby*, i. 8.East India Bat, or Musqueto Hawk, *Larson*, 144.L'Engoulevent de la Caroline, *De Buffon*, vi. 532.—*Latham*, ii. 592.336. SHORT-
WINGED.

G. With the head, back, breast, and coverts of the wings, elegantly mottled with black and bright rust-color, and spotted with large ragged black marks: the scapulars of the same color, here and there spotted with white: on the lower part of the back is a mixture of ash-color: primaries and secondaries most beautifully varied with narrow bars of black and ferruginous: the four middle feathers of the tail barred and mottled with the same colors; as are the external webs of the three outmost on each side; but the inner webs of a snowy whiteness. Wings, when closed, reach little farther than half the length of the tail. LENGTH twelve inches: EXTENT twenty-four.

SIZE.

I received this species from Doctor GARDEN of *Charlestown, South Carolina*; where it is called, from one of its notes, *Chuck, Chuck Will's widow*; and in the northern provinces, *Whip poor Will*, from the resemblance which another of its notes bears to those words. This, Mr. *Kalm* says, is the fancy of the *Europeans*; for the real sound is likest to *Whipperiwbip*, with a strong accent on the first and last syllable*. It begins its note about the time that the cherry-trees begin to blossom, or near the 22d of *April*, in

PLACE.

* *Kalm*, ii. 152.

the

SHORT-WINGED GOATSUCKER.

EGGS. the *Jerfies*; probably sooner in the southern provinces. Mr. *Blackburne* observed them first, in the province of *New York*, in *May*. Adds, that they lay two eggs on the bare ground; and that they will scarcely quit them on the nearest approach. They disappear in *August*.

FOOD. Their food is entirely insects, which they catch night and morning, at the time in which they emit their song. They never settle on high trees; but on bushes, rails, or the steps of houses, which they frequent, as insects swarm more, near to habitations, than other places. They give their note sitting: if they see an insect pass, they fly up, catch it, and then settle again, and renew their song. Oft-times numbers perch near one another, make a vast noise, repeating their song as if in emulation. They continue their call till it is quite dark: their note ceases during night; but commences at the dawn, and is continued till the sun rises, when they again desist for the whole day*. I must add, that, besides these notes, it has that strange sound resembling the turning of a great spinning-wheel; probably common to the whole genus †.

They are extremely rare towards the sea-side; but swarm towards the mountains. Doctor *Garden* never got but this one. Mr. *Clayton* confirms their scarcity in the maritime parts of the provinces; and favors us with the following account of them.

“ I never heard but one in the maritime parts; though my
 “ abode has been always there; but near the mountains, within
 “ a few minutes after sun-set, they begin, and make so shrill and
 “ loud a noise, which the echoes from the rocks and sides of the
 “ mountains increase to such a degree, that the first time I lodged
 “ there I could hardly get any sleep. The shooting them in

* *Kalm*, ii. 153.

† *Br. Zool.* i. p. 352, 410—417. 8vo.

LONG-WINGED GOATSUCKER.

135

“ the night is very difficult; they never appearing in the day.
 “ Their cry is pretty much like the sound of the pronunciation of
 “ the words *Whip poor Will*, with a kind of a *chucking* between every
 “ other, or every two or three cries; and they lay the accent upon
 “ the last word *Will*, and left of all upon the middle one.

“ The *Indians* say, these birds were never known till a great
 “ massacre was made of their country folks by the *English*, and
 “ that they are the departed spirits of the massacred *Indians*.
 “ Abundance of people here look upon them as birds of ill omen,
 “ and are very melancholy if one lights on their house or near
 “ their door, and sets up its cry (as they will sometimes upon the
 “ very threshold); for they verily believe one of the family will die
 “ very soon after *.”

Whip poor Will, or lesser Goatsucker, *Edw.* 63.—*Catesby*, App. 16.—*Latbam*,
 ii. 595.

Caprimulgus minor Americanus, *Lin. Syst.* 346.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

337. LONG-
 WINGED.

G. With the head and body dusky, mottled with white and pale
 rust-color: primaries black, marked near the middle with a
 white bar: under the throat is a white crescent, with the ends point-
 ing upwards: breast barred with dirty white and dusky: tail black,
 marked regularly on each web with spots, mottled with black and
 white: near the ends of each feather is a large white spot, the
 ends quite black: wings, when closed, extend beyond the end of
 the tail. LENGTH nine inches and a half: EXTENT about twenty-
 three.

Inhabits the same provinces with the former, and seems to have
 the same manners and notes; for, according to *Doctor Garden*,

PLACE.

* *Catesby*, App. 16.

each

EUROPEAN GOATSUSCKER.

each are known, in different places, by the name of *Whip poor Will*. It is found as far north as *Henly House*, a settlement about a hundred miles up *Albany river* in *Hudson's Bay*, where it is called the *Musqueto Hawk*.



A. EUROPEAN.

Caprimulgus Europeanus. Nattkafwa. Quallknarran, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 274.—*Latham*, ii. 593.

L'Engoulevent, *De Buffon*, vi. 512.—*Br. Zool.* i. N^o —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

G. With head and back elegantly streaked with narrow lines of black and grey, and with a few long oblong strokes of black and rust: belly barred with black and grey: wings black; each web finely marked with rusty spots: near the ends of the three first primaries, a large oval white spot: tail dusky, with regular spots, mottled with rust and black; ends of the two first feathers white. FEMALE wants the spots on the wings and tail.

PLACE.
IN KAMTS-
CHATKA.

It is found in *Europe* as far north as *Sondmor*, and is common all over *Siberia* and *Kamtschatka*; and lives not only in forests, but in open countries, where it finds rocks or high banks for shelter.

R.

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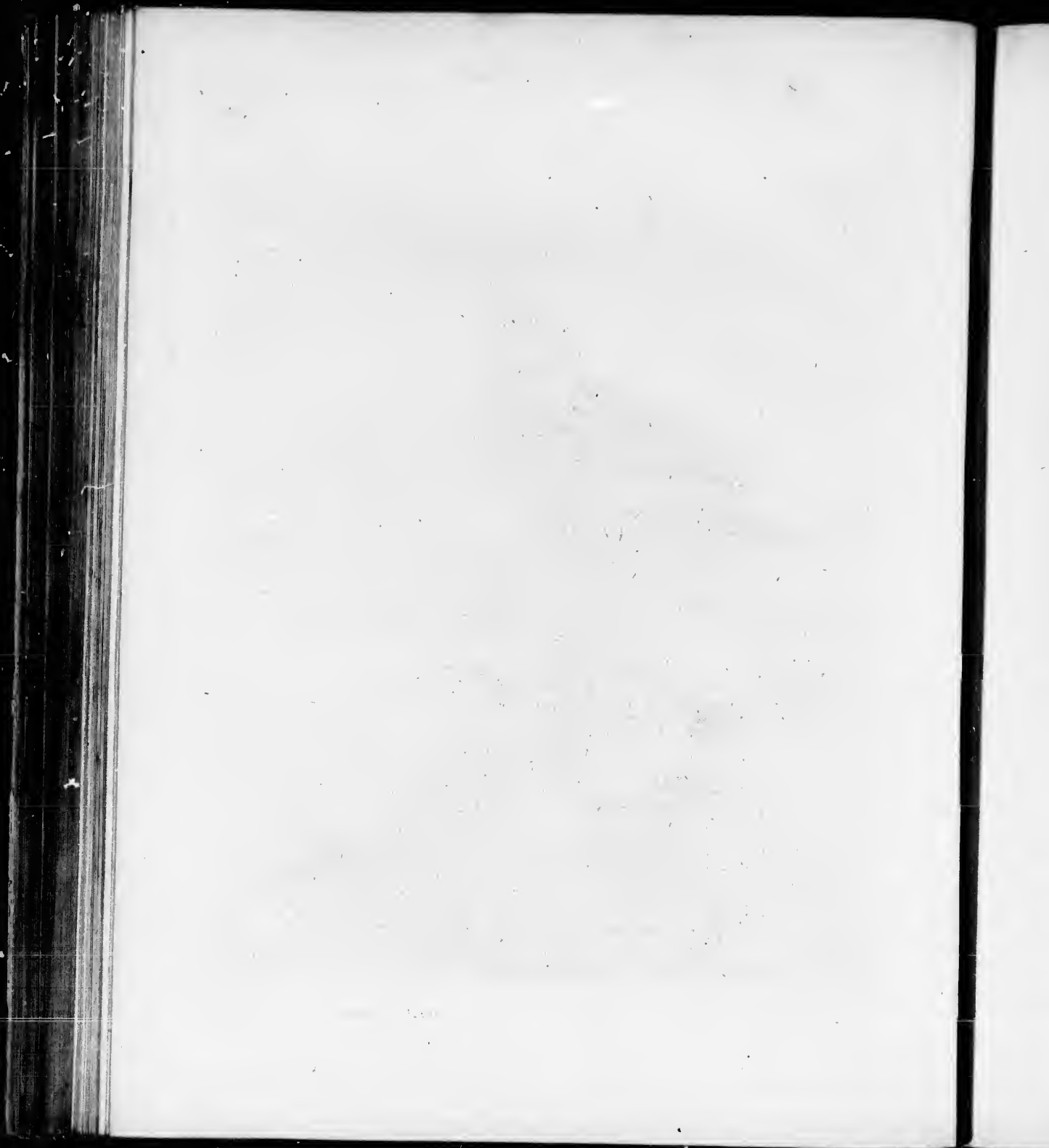
XVIII

436.



Sculeated Swallow, N. 335. Longwinged Goatsucker, N. 337

E. Mearns sculp.



D I V. II.
W A T E R F O W L S.

SECT. I. CLOVEN-FOOTED.

Vol. II.

T

D I V.

D I V. II. Water-Fowls.

SECT I. CLOVEN-FOOTED.

XXXIII. SPOON-BILL. *Gen. Birds*, LIX.

338. ROSEATE.

Ajaja, *Marcgrave*, 204.—*Wil. Orn.*—*Raii Av.*—*Platalea ajaja*, *Lin. Syst.* 231.
—*Latham*, iii. 16.La Spatule d'Amérique, *De Buffon*, vii. 456.—*Pl. Enl.* 165.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 84.

PLACE.

SP. B. With the fore part of the head and throat naked and whitish: the whole plumage white, tinged with a beautiful rose-color, deepest about the wings and coverts of the tail, where it nearly approaches crimson. SIZE of a Goose. Is an eatable fowl. Is conversant in *Louisiana*, about the shores and rivers; and lives on water-insects and small fish. Is found also in *Mexico**, *Guiana* †, *Brazil*, and in *Jamaica*, and the greater *Antilles*. The plumage acquires its beauty in proportion to the age of the bird ‡; so probably is whitish when young. It soon grows tame.

* *Fernandez*, 49.† *Barrere*, 125.

‡ The same.



- A. SPOON-BILL, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. N° ix.—*La Spatule, De Buffon*, vii. 448. tab. xxiv.
 —*Pl. Enl.* 405.—*Latham*, iii. 13.
Platalea Leucorodia, Pelekan, Faun. Succ. N° 160.—*LEV. MUS.*

SP.B. Wholly white, with a pendent crest: legs and bill black: at the angles of the bill, on each cheek, a bright orange spot. From the end of the bill to end of the claws, forty inches. EXTENT fifty-two.

Inhabits the *Feroe* isles*; and on the continent is sometimes found in summer as high as *West Bothnia* and *Lapland* †. Inhabits also the temperate parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, both in flocks and solitary, frequenting the vast lakes of the country. Is seen even beyond lake *Baikal*. Winters in the south. They are found in vast flocks on the borders of the river *Yaik*, about *Kalmikjowa*, where they resort to feed on the fresh water mussels. When they are disturbed they rise high into the air, and assume an oblique and winding form, which no noise can discompose or break. Their plumage, especially in their flight, exhibits a most dazzling whiteness. I do not trace them farther south than *Aleppo*, which is one of their winter retreats ‡.

PLACE.

* *Worm. Mus.* 310.

† *Faun. Succ.* N° 160.

‡ *Extracts*, i. 86.

S P O O N - B I L L :

It builds its nest on high trees, and is very clamorous in the breeding season. Lays four eggs, white powdered with pale red. Feeds on fish, which it is said to take from the diving tribe of birds, frightening them from their prey by clattering its bill *. It devours frogs and snakes; and will even feed on aquatic plants, and roots of reeds. Notwithstanding its fishy food, it was formerly esteemed a delicacy. A grove at *Sevenbuys*, near *Leyden*, was, in the middle of the last century, one of their breeding places, and was rented from the lord of the soil by a person who made a profit of their young. But when I was there, in 1765, I found that the grove had been long cut down, and the birds quite driven away. Are never seen in *Englana* except by accident.

* *Worm. Mus.* 310.

XXXIV. H E R O N. *Gen. Birds*, LXIII.

Hooping Crane, *Catesby*, i. 75.—*Edw.* 132.—*Latbam*, iii. 42.

Ardea Americana, *Lin. Syst.* 234.

La Grue blanche, *De Buffon*, vii. 308.—*Pl. Enl.* 889.

339. HOOPING
CRANE.

H. With a yellowish brown bill, serrated near the end: crown covered with a red skin, thinly beset with black bristles: from the bill, beneath each eye, extends a similar stripe: on the hind part of the head a triangular black spot: quill feathers, and a few of the greater coverts, black: secondaries, and the whole plumage, of a pure white: webs of the tertials elegantly loose and unconnected, and, falling over the primaries, almost conceal them: legs and feet black and scaly. LENGTH from the bill to the tip of the claws five feet seven inches.

Inhabits all parts of *North America*, from *Florida* to *Hudson's Bay*. Is migratory: appears early in the spring about the *Alatamaha*, and other rivers near *St. Augustine*, and then quits the country in great numbers, and flies north in order to breed in security. They breed there in unfrequented places near the sides of lakes, make their nest on the ground with grass and feathers: lay two white eggs, and sit twenty days. The young are first yellow, and become white by degrees. They feed on insects and worms, which they get from the bottom of shallow ponds. They appear in summer in *Hudson's Bay*, and return southward with their young on approach of winter. They make a remarkable hooping noise: this makes me imagine these to have been the birds, whose clamor Captain *Philip Amidas* (the first *Englishman* who ever set foot on *North America*)

PLACE.

so

B R O W N C R A N E .

so graphically describes, on his landing on the isle of *Wokokou*, off the coast of *North Carolina*: "WHEN," says he, "such a flock of "Cranes (the most part white) arose under us, with such a cry, "redoubled by many echoes, as if an armie of men had showed "all together." This was in the month of *July**; which proves, that in those early days this species bred in the then desert parts of the southern provinces, till driven away by population, as was the case with the common Crane in *England*; which abounded in our undrained fens, till cultivation forced them entirely to quit our kingdom.

340. BROWN
CRANE.

Brown and ash-colored Crane, *Edw.* 133.—*Grus Canadensis*, *Lin. Syst.* 234.—
Toquil Coyotl, *Fernandez*, 44.—*Latbam*, iii. 43.
La Grue brune, *De Buffon*, vii. 310.—*LEV. MUS.*

H. With a dusky bill, near four inches long: crown red and naked: cheeks and throat white: hind part of the head and whole neck cinereous: rest of the plumage of the same color, tinged with pale rust: primaries black, shafts white; the row of feathers incumbent on them light ash: tertials brown with elegant loose webs, incurvated, and extending beyond the ends of the primaries: tail cinereous: legs black. **LENGTH** three feet three. **EXTENT** three, five. **WEIGHT** seven pounds and a half.

SIZE.

PLACE.

This species is found in *Mexico*; but migrates into the north to breed. About the middle of *February* they are seen in their flight over the *Jerseys*, steering northerly; and in the spring some make a short halt there †. They arrive in *May* about *Severn* river in *Hudson's Bay*. Frequent lakes and ponds. Feed on fish and insects. Nestles on the islands. Hatch two young; and retire south-

* *Smith's Hist. Virgin. &c.* 2.

† *Kalm*, ii. 72.

GREAT, AND RED-SHOULDERED HERON.

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ward in *autumn* *. I must observe, that they formerly made a halt in the *Hurons* country, at the season in which the *Indians* set their *maiz*; and again on their return from the north, when the harvest was ready, in order to feed on the grain. The *Indians*, at those times, were used to shoot them with arrows headed with stone; for *Theodat* †, my authority, made his remarks in that country in the beginning of the last century.

Largest crested Heron, *Catesby*, App. 10.—*Ardea Herodias*, *Lin. Syst.* 237.
Le grand Heron d'Amerique, *De Buffon*, vii. 385.—*Latham*, iii. 85.

341. GREAT.

H. With a bill eight inches long: on the hind part of the neck a long crest of slender herring-bone feathers, of a brown color, to be erected at pleasure: the head, neck, and whole of the body, brown, palest on the under part, and spotted; primaries black: legs brown. HEIGHT, when erect, four feet and a half.

Inhabits *Virginia*. Feeds on fish, frogs, and lizards.

PLACE.

Ash-colored Heron, *Edw.* 135.—*Ardea Hudsonias*, *Lin. Syst.* 238.—*Latham*, iii. 86.

342. RED-SHOULDERED.

Le Heron de la Baie d'Hudson, *De Buffon*, vii. 386.—*LEV. MUS.*

H. With a white forehead: black crest: hind part of the neck of a reddish brown; fore part white, spotted with black: feathers on the breast long and narrow: belly black and white, bounded with black: sides grey: primaries and tail dusky: coverts and secondaries cinereous: shoulders and thighs of an orange red: bill yellowish: legs dusky. In SIZE superior to the *English* Heron.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, frequenting, during summer, the inland lakes.

PLACE.

* *Pb. Transf.* vii. 409.

† As quoted by *De Buffon*.

Head

FEMALE?

Head smooth, deep cinereous: neck paler: throat white: breast and belly white, striped downwards with black: back, tail, and coverts of wings, light ash: primaries black: shoulders and thighs of a dirty yellow: legs dusky.

PLACE.

Sent to Mrs. Blackburn from *New York*, under the name of the *Hen Heron*. It probably is the female of the last. Its LENGTH was three feet to the tail: to the end of the toes four feet nine.

243. COMMON
HERON.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 173.—*Ardea cinerea*. Hagen, *Faun. Suec.* N° 165.—*Latham*, iii. 83.

Le Heron commun, *De Buffon*, vii. 34.—*Pl. Enl.* 787. 755.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

H. With a white crown: long pendent black crest: white neck, streaked before with black: coverts of the wings, scapulars, and tail, grey: belly white: primaries dusky. Crest on the FEMALE very short. LENGTH three feet three.

PLACE.

Is frequent in *Carolina**; and I think a specimen was sent to Mrs. Blackburn from *New York*, where they breed in flocks as they do in *England*. If I mistake not the kind, they come to *New York* in *May*, and retire in *October*. They are found in *Russia* and *Siberia*, but not very far north. *Crantz* says, that they have been seen in the south of *Greenland*; but were never observed by *Fabricius* †: but it certainly inhabits *Romsdal* and *Nordmer* ‡, in the severe climate of the diocese of *Drontheim*.

It may be here remarked, that this, and the whole tribe of what *Linnaeus* calls *Grallæ*, or the *Cloven-footed Water Fowl*, quit *Sweden*, and of course the more northern countries, at approach of winter; nor is a single species seen till the return of spring §.

* *Catesby*, App. xxxvi.—*Lawson*, *Hist. Carol.* 148.

† *Faun. Greenl.* 106.

‡ *Liebm.* 242.

§ *Siman. Acad.* iv. 588.

GREAT AND LITTLE WHITE HERON.

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White Heron, *Br. Zool.* i. N^o 175.—*Ardea Alba*, *Lin. Syst.* 239.—*Faun. Suec.*
N^o 166.—*Latbam*, iii. 91.
Le Heron blanc, *De Buffon*, vii. 365.—*Pl. Enl.* 896.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

344. GREAT
WHITE.

H. With a very slender yellow bill: plumage entirely of a milk white: legs black. LENGTH to the toes four feet and a half.

Inhabits *America*, from *Brasil*, *Jamaica*, and *Mexico*, to *New England*. Is gregarious, and often seen in *Carolina* perched on trees in flocks of thirty*. It migrates, being seen in *New York* from *June* to *October* only. Is found, but rarely, in *Sweden*. Inhabits the *Russian* dominions, about the *Caspian* and *Black Seas*, the lakes of *Great Tartary*, and the river *Irtish*, and sometimes extends north as high as lat. 53. Captain *COOK* observed this species in *New Zealand* †.

PLACE.

Garzetta, *Aldr. Av.* lib. iii. 161.—*Will. Orn.* 280.—*Raii Syn. Av.* 99.—*Latbam*, iii. 94. Var. A.
La Garzette blanche, *De Buffon*, vii. 371.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

345. LITTLE
WHITE.

H. With the bill and legs black: whole plumage white: on the head a short crest. LENGTH two feet.

This species is found in *New York*. Is met with again in *New Zealand* and *Otaheite*.

PLACE.

* *Lawson*, 148.

† *Voy. towards S. Pol.*, i. 87.

RED-BILLED, AND GREAT EGRET.

RED-BILLED.

Little white Heron, *Arch. Zool.* ii. N^o 345.—*Latham*, v. 93.—*Catesby*, i. 77.
Le Crabier à bec rouge, *De Buffon*, vii. 401.

H. With a red bill, two inches three quarters long: yellow irides: green legs: plumage of a snowy whiteness. LENGTH eighteen inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits, during summer, *Carolina*: frequents rivers and ponds: feeds on fish, frogs, &c.: retires south at the approach of winter.

346. GREAT EGRET.

La grande Aigrette, *De Buffon*, vii. 377.—*Pl. Enl.* 925.—*Latham*, iii. 89.

H. With a long slender crest: bill and legs black: whole plumage of a silvery whiteness: the feathers on the back inexpressibly elegant, long, silky, narrow, and with unwebbed plumes, hanging over the wings and tail; the same kind are pendent from the breast. Of double the SIZE of the *European* species. LENGTH of which, from bill to the tip of the tail, is two feet*.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Louisiana* and *Guiana*. Does not frequent the shores; but the vast morasses and overflown tracts, where it nestles on the little isles formed by the inundations. The *Guiritinga* of the *Brazilians* † is probably the same species. It extends to the *Falkland* isles; for *Bougainville* observed these Egrets, which he first thought were common Herons. They fed towards night, and made a barking noise ‡.

The feathers of the Great Egret would prove a valuable article of commerce, being very much sought after for the ornamental part of drefs.

* *Br. Zool.* ii. App. N^o vii.
the World, Engl. ed. 67.

† *Marcgrave*, 209.

‡ *Voy. round*

LITTLE, AND REDDISH EGRET, &c.

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Br. Zool. ii. App. N^o vii.—*Ardea Garzetta*, *Lin. Syst.* 237.—*Latham*, iii. 90.
L'Aigrette, *De Buffon*, vii. 372. tab. xx.—*Pl. Enl.* 901.—*LEV. MUS.*

347. LITTLE
EGRET.

H. With yellow irides: a crest with some short and two long pendent feathers: whole plumage of a delicate silvery white: feathers on the breast and scapulars very delicate, loose, and unwebbed: legs a blackish green. **WEIGHT** about one pound. **LENGTH** to the tip of the tail two feet.

Is frequent in *New York* and *Long Island*: about the *Black* and *Caspian* seas; but seldom farther north. Are found in *France*, and the south of *Europe*. Migrates into *Austria* in spring and autumn*. Is frequent in *Senegal*, *Madagascar*, *Isle de Bourbon*, and *Siam* †.

PLACE.

L'Aigrette rousse, *De Buffon*, vii. 378.—*Pl. Enl.* 902.—*Latham*, iii. 88.

348. REDDISH
EGRET.

H. With the body of a blackish grey: the silky long feathers of the neck and back of a rusty red. **LENGTH** about two feet.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

PLACE.

Small Bittern, *Catesby*, i. 80.—*Ardea virescens*, *Lin. Syst.* 238.—*Latham*, iii. 69.
Le Crabier vert, *De Buffon*, vii. 404.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

349. GREEN.

H. With a green head, and large green crest: bill dusky above, yellow beneath: throat white: neck a bright bay, streaked before with white: coverts of the wings dusky green, edged with white: tail and primaries dusky: feathers on the back cinereous,

* *Kram. Austr.* 346.

† *De Buffon, Ois.* vii. 375, 376.

LOUISIANE, AND BLUE HERON.

long, narrow, and silky: belly of a cinereous red: legs yellowish. The colors of the FEMALE less brilliant: plumage brown: wings spotted with rust-color. It wants the long silky feathers. LENGTH eighteen inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits from *New York* to *South Carolina*. Usually sits, with its long neck contracted, on trees hanging over rivers. Feeds on small fish, frogs, and crabs. From the east, the *French* call several of these Herons *Crabiers*.

They are supposed to migrate, even from *Carolina*, at approach of winter.

750. LOUISIANE.

Le Crabier roux à tête & queue vertes, *De Buffon*, vii. 407.—*Pl. Enl.* 909.—*Latham*, iii. 81.

H. With the crown and tail of a dull green: the neck and belly red, tinged with brown: coverts of the wings dusky green, edged with tawny: the back covered with long slender feathers, faintly dashed with purple.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

351. BLUE.

Blue Bittern, *Catesby*, i. 76.—Le Crabier bleu, *De Buffon*, vii. 398.—*Ardea Cærulea*, *Lin. Syst.* 238.—*Latham*, iii. 79.—*LEV. MUS.*

H. With a blue bill, dusky at the point: head and neck of a changeable purple; the first adorned with a beautiful crest of long slender feathers: the remainder of the plumage entirely of a fine deep blue: from the breast depend several long feathers: the back is covered with others a foot in length, hanging four inches beyond the tail; they are silky, and of the same fine texture with those of the crest: the legs are green. WEIGHT fifteen ounces.

It

YELLOW-CROWNED HERON.

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It appears, but not in numbers, in *Carolina*, and that only in the spring of the year. Its winter residence seems to be *Jamaica* *.

PLACE.

Crested Bittern, *Catesby*, i. 79.—*Ardea Violacea*, *Lin. Syst.* 238.—*Latham*, iii. 80.
Le Crabier gris de fer, *De Buffon*, vii. 399.

352. YELLOW-CROWNED.

H. With a black, strong, and thick bill: crown of a pale yellow: from the hind part issue three or four long slender white feathers, erigible at pleasure; some are six inches long: a broad white stripe runs from the corner of the lower mandible as far as the ears: the rest of the cheeks and head are of a blueish black: head, breast, belly, and coverts of wings, of a dusky blue: the primaries brown, tinged with blue: the back striped with black, mixed with white: from the upper part arise tufts of elegant slender silky feathers, falling beyond the tail: the legs and feet yellow. WEIGHT one pound and a half.

This species appears in *Carolina* in the rainy seasons: but their native places are the *Bahama* islands, where they breed in amazing numbers, amidst the bushes in the rocks. They are called by the islanders *Crab-catchers*, as they chiefly live on those crustaceous animals. They are of great use to the inhabitants; who take the young birds before they can fly, and find them delicious eating. They swarm so on some of the rocky isles, that two men, in a few hours, will fill a small boat with them, taking them when perched on the rocks or bushes; for they will make no attempt to escape, notwithstanding they are full grown.

PLACE.

* *Sloane's Hist. Jamaica*, ii. 315.

H. With

353. ASH-COLOR-
ED.

H. With a black strong bill: crown dusky: cheeks and chin whitish: neck of a pale cinereous brown, streaked before with white: back, wings, and tail, cinereous, clouded round each feather with dusky: feathers on the sides of the back long and broad, hanging over the ends of the wings: belly white: legs yellowish. LENGTH two feet one inch.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York*. Arrives there in *May*: breeds, and leaves the country in *October*.—BL. MUS.—*Latham*, iii. 87.

354. STREAKED.

H. With a bill about two inches long: crown, back, and tail, of an uniform dusky color: hind part of the neck and cheeks rusty and black: chin and throat white: fore part of the neck marked with streaks of white and black: coverts of the wings, with streaks of black and yellowish white: ridge of the wing white: primaries dusky.—LEV. MUS.—*Latham*, iii. 87.

Another, in the same *Museum* and same case (probably differing only in sex) has, from the lower mandible, a white line bounding the lower part of each cheek: the greater coverts of the wings and scapulars dusky, each feather tipped with white. In other respects it agrees with the former: the legs of each are greenish: the form of their bodies slender and elegant. LENGTH, from bill to the tip of the tail, about seventeen inches.

PLACE.

Sent to Sir *Ashton Lever* from *North America*.

355. GARDENIAN.

Le Pouacre de Cayenne? *Pl. Enl. 259*.—*Latham*, iii. 71.

H. With a dusky strong bill: head, neck, breast, and belly, whitish, elegantly streaked downwards with short fine lines of black; the crown and hind part the darkest: upper part of the back

GARDENIAN, AND NIGHT HERON.

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back streaked with white; the lower dusky and plain: the whole wing of the same color: the lesser coverts marked with small yellowish spots; the greater coverts marked with a white spot at the end of each feather, forming, across the wings, two rows: the primaries edged with dull white; the ends tipped with the same: tail dusky: legs of a deep dirty yellow. LENGTH about twenty-two inches.

DOCTOR GARDEN, of *South Carolina*, favored me with this bird. From the characteristic lines of white spots in the wings, I do not doubt but that the Brown Bittern of *Catesby*, i. 78, is the same* with this: notwithstanding, it would hardly be known, had he not preserved the spots in his very bad figure of it. He says it frequents ponds and rivers in the interior part of the country remote from the sea.—LEV. MUS.

PLACE.

Ardea Nycticorax, *Lin. Syst.* 135.—*Wil. Orn.* 279.—*Latbam*, iii. 52.
Le Bihoreau. *Le B. de Cayenne*, *De Buffon*, vii. 435. 439. tab. xxii.—
Pl. Enl. 758. 759. 899.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

356. NIGHT.

H. With a black bill, crown, back, and scapulars; the last broad and long: forehead, cheeks, neck, and underside of the body, white: wings and tail of a very pale ash-color: the hind part of the head is most specifically distinguished by three very slender white feathers, five inches long, forming a pendent crest: legs of a yellowish green. The LENGTH, to the tip of the tail, one foot seven inches.

Inhabits *New York*; and a variety is found as low as *Cayenne*. Is common to *Europe*. Is frequent in the southern parts of the *Russian* dominions; but does not extend farther than lat. 53. It

PLACE.

* Also l'Etoile of *De Buffon*, vii. 428.

must

must not at this time be sought for in the wood near *Sevenbuys* in *Holland*, so noted in the days of Mr. *Willughby* for the vast rendezvous of Shags, Herons, Spoon-bills, and these birds, besides Ravens, Wood-pigeons, and Turtles*, it being now cut down. When Mr. *Willughby* visited the place, it was rented, for the birds and grass, for three thousand gilders a year.

This bird is not the *Nycticorax* of the Antients; which was some rapacious fowl, probably of the Owl kind. It is the *Nacht-rab*, or Night-Raven of the *Germans*; so called from its nocturnal cry, resembling the straining of a person to vomit.

557. BITTERN.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 174.—*Ardea Stellaris*. Rordrum, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 164.—*Latham*, iii. 56.

Bittern from Hudson's Bay, *Edw.* 136.—Le Butor, *De Buffon*, vii. 411. 430.—*Pl. Enl.* 789.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

H. With the upper mandible dusky; lower yellow: feathers on the crown black and long; on the cheeks tawny; on the throat white: hind part of the neck brownish red; fore part white, beautifully marked with short stripes of red, bounded on each side with one of black: feathers on the breast very long: the belly of the colors of the fore part of the neck: back, coverts of wings, and the tail, are ferruginous, traversed with dusky lines: primaries black: legs yellowish green. Rather inferior in SIZE to the *European* Bittern; but so like, as not to merit separation.

PLACE.

It inhabits from *Hudson's Bay*, to *Carolina* †. In the former, it appears the latter end of *May*: lives among swamps and willows: lays two eggs. Like the *European* species, is very indolent; and, when disturbed, takes but a short flight ‡. It does not bellow.

* *Ray's Travels*, i. 33.† *Lawson*, 148.‡ *Ph. Transf.* lxii. 410.

That of the old continent is found in *Russia*; and, in *Asia*, in *Siberia*, as far north as the river *Lena*, and is continued considerably to the north. Inhabits *Sweden* *; but, with all the other Herons, disappears at approach of winter †.

The second species of Bittern, mentioned by *Lacepède*, p. 148, as being lesser than the former, with a great topping, of a deep brown color, and a yellowish white throat and breast, is at present unknown to us.

H. With yellow irides: very small crest: the bill seven inches long, slender, and of the same color with the former: forehead dusky: throat white: crest and hind part of the neck of a deep ferruginous color: the fore part of the neck marked with four rows of black spots: the feathers towards the breast long: a dark line passes from the breast upwards to the back of the neck: the upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, deep ferruginous, marked with a few large black spots: primaries dusky: tail short, and of a lead color: belly and breast of a dirty white, striped with black: legs of a dirty yellow. The crest on the head is very small, and the feathers lie universally smooth. SIZE of the *European Bittern*.

Inhabits *North America*; the province unknown. Described from a live bird at *Amsterdam*.—*LEV. MUS?*—*Latham*, iii. 87.

* *Faun. Suec.* N^o 164.

† *Aman. Acad.* iv. 588.

358. RUSTY-
CROWNED.

PLACE.

LITTLE HERON, AND COMMON CRANE.

359. LITTLE.

Little Bittern, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. N^o x. tab. viii.—*Pl. Enl.* 323.—*Latbam,* iii. 65.*Ardea Minuta, Lin. Syst.* 240.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MTS.*

H. With a smooth head: crown black: hind part of the neck and cheeks ferruginous: coverts on the ridge of the wing, and ends of the greater, of a bright bay; the rest of the coverts of a very pale clay color: primaries and secondaries dusky, with ferruginous tips: lower side of the neck and belly of a yellowish white: breast crossed with a band of black: tail black: legs of a dusky green. **LENGTH,** to the end of the tail, fifteen inches. The body narrow: neck very long.

PLACE.

Inhabits from *New York* to *South Carolina*, and many parts of *Europe*. Extends to, and perhaps winters in *Jamaica*. Its eggs are of a sea-green color.



A. COMMON CRANE, *Br. Zool.* ii. App. N^o vi.—*Ardea Grus, Trana, Faun. Succ.* N^o 161.—*Latbam,* iii. 40.—*La Grue, De Buffon,* vii. 286. tab. xiv.—*Pl. Enl.* 769.—*LEV. MUS.*

H. With a bald crown: fore part of the neck black: primaries black: a large tuft of elegant unwebbed curling feathers springing from one pinion of each wing: those, and all the rest of the

the

C O M M O N C R A N E.

155

the plumage, cinereous. LENGTH six feet. WEIGHT about ten pounds.

Cranes arrive in *Sweden* in great flocks in the spring season; pair, and disperse over the whole country; and usually resort to breed to the very same places which they had used for many years past*. No augural attention is paid to them there; yet *Hesiod* directs the *Grecian* farmer "to think of ploughing whenever he hears the annual clamor of the Cranes in the clouds †."

PLACE.

Inhabits all *Russia* and *Siberia*, even as far east as the river *Anadyr*; and migrates even to the *Arctic* circle. None seen in *Kamtshatka*, except on the very southern promontory, which they probably make a resting-place, on their re-migration; *Kamtshatka* being destitute of serpents and frogs, on which they feed in countries where corn is unknown. They lay two blueish eggs on the rushy ground: the young are hatched late; and as soon as they can fly attend their parents in their southern migration:

PLACE.

Potuzæ te, Nile, GRUES.

For *Egypt* is generally supposed to be the great winter quarters of these birds. Previous to their retreat, they assemble in amazing numbers, choose their leader, soar to a considerable height, and then, with continued clamor, proceed to their designed place. *Milton*, when he touches on this wonderful instinct of nature, describes their progress with equal truth and elegance.

Part loosely wing the region: part more wise,
In common, rang'd in figure (▷) wedge their way,
Intelligent of seasons, and set forth

* *Amœn. Acad.* iv. 588.

† *Εγγων και Εμετεων.* II. v. 66.

SIBIRIAN CRANE.

Their airy caravan, high over seas
 Flying, and over lands with mutual wing
 Easing their flight. So steers the prudent CRANE
 Her annual voyage, borne on winds;
 The air flotes as they pass, fann'd with unnumber'd plumes.

B. SIBIRIAN CRANE. *Grus Leucogeranos*, *Pallas Itin.* ii. 714.—*Latham*, iii. 37.

H. With a red bill like the former, serrated near the end: face naked beyond the eyes: coverts and primaries black: all the rest of the bird of a snowy whiteness: legs red. Its HEIGHT is four feet and a half.

PLACE.

Inhabits the vast morasses of *Siberia*, and every part where lakes abound; and penetrates far north into the boggy forests about the *Ischim*, *Irtisch*, and *Oby*. Makes its nest among the inaccessible reeds, with layers of plants, placed on the elevated turfy hillocks. Lays two great grey eggs, streaked with numerous dusky lines. Makes a clamorous noise, and that frequently, especially during its flight, resembling that of the Whistling Swan. It is very shy, and difficult to approach. The moment it sees a man, be it ever so far off, it instantly rises into the air, which resounds with its cries. Its great height giving it the advantage of seeing all round to a considerable distance, the sportsman is therefore obliged to use great caution. The least rustling of the reeds sets it on its guard. He therefore approaches it under some cover, or when the bird is busied in taking the small fishes on which it feeds. Apprehensive as it is of men, it is fearless of dogs, and will attack them with great fury, which gives the master opportunity of making his shot. In the breeding season it is quite intrepid, and will guard its young with great courage, and with its sharp bill become a very dangerous opponent to the person who attempts its nest. The male and female

female alternately protect the young. Those, for the first year, are of the color of ochre; in the second they become white. The skin is as red as the bill. They are frequently reared with the young of other Cranes, at *Tobolski* and other parts of *Siberia*, and will agree with them very well; but will grow enraged at the sight of children, and eagerly attack them. Feeds on small fish, frogs, lizards, and serpents. Winters usually about the *Caspian* sea. Observed to migrate in spring northward along the course of the *Volga*, always in pairs*. It possibly extends to *China*, a bird extremely like it being frequently seen on the *Chinese* paper.

C. WHITE STORK. *Ardea Ciconia*. Storck, *Faun. Suec.* N° 162.—La Cicogne, *De Buffon*, vii. 253.—*Pl. Enl.* 866.—*Latham*, iii. 47.—*LEV. MUS.*

H. With red bill and legs: primaries black: the rest of the plumage white: skin of the color of blood. Larger than the common Heron.

Inhabits most parts of *Europe*, except *England*. In the west of *Russia*, is not found beyond 50 degrees north, nor to the east of *Moscow*. It appears in *Sweden* in *April*; but is never seen farther north than *Scania*; retires in *August* †: does not reach *Norway*, unless tempest-driven.

This species is semi-domestic: haunts towns and cities; and in many places stalks unconcerned about the streets, in search of offals and other food. Removes the noxious filth, and clears the fields of serpents and reptiles. They are, on that account, protected in *Holland*; held in high veneration by the *Mahomedans*; and so greatly respected were they in old times by the *Thessalians*, that to kill one of these birds was a crime expiable only by death ‡.

* *Extracts*, i. 336.

† *Aman. Acad.* iv. 588.

‡ *Pliny*, lib. x. c. 23.

The

PLACE.

W H I T E S T O R K .

The Storks observe great exactness in the time of their autumnal departure from *Europe* to more favorable climates. They pass a second summer in *Egypt*, and the marshes of *Barbary**: in the first they pair, and lay again, and educate a second brood †. Before each of their migrations they rendezvous in amazing numbers; are for a while much in motion among themselves; and after making several short flights, as if to try their wings, all of a sudden take flight with great silence, and with such speed, as in a moment to attain so great a height as to be instantaneously out of sight. The beautiful and faithful description which the NATURALIST'S POET ‡ gives of this annual event, ought not by any means to be omitted.

Where the *Rhine* loses his majestic force
 In *Belgian* plains, won from the raging deep
 By diligence amazing, and the strong
 Unconquerable hand of Liberty,
 THE STORK-ASSEMBLY meets; for many a day
 Consulting deep and various, ere they take
 Their arduous voyage thro' the liquid sky.
 And now, their route design'd, their leaders chose,
 Their tribes adjusted, clean'd their vigorous wings;
 And many a circle, many a short essay,
 Wheel'd round and round, in congregation full
 The figur'd flight ascends, and riding high
 The aerial billows, mixes with the clouds.

* *Shaw's Trav.* 428.† *Belon. Oyf.* 201.

‡ THOMSON.

D. BLACK STORK. *Ardea nigra*. Odenwald, *Faun. Suec.* N° 163.—*Latbam*, iii. 50.
La Cigogne noire. *De Buffon*, vii. 271.—*Pl. Enl.* 399.

H. With the bill, legs, and skin, red: head, neck, body, and wings, black, glossed with blue: breast and belly white. About the SIZE of the former.

Inhabits many parts of *Europe*. It is not uncommon in the temperate parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, as far as the *Lena*, where lakes and morasses abound. Migrates to warmer countries in autumn. Is a solitary species. Preys on fish, which it not only wades for, but, after hovering over the waters, will suddenly plunge on its prey. It also eats beetles and other insects. Perches on trees: and builds its nest in the depths of forests.

These birds pass over *Sweden* in the spring in vast flocks, flying towards the extreme north. They sometimes rest in the moors at night; but it is reckoned a wonder, if any one is found to make its nest in the country. They return southward in autumn; but, in both their passages, soar so high as to appear small as sparrows*.

* *Aman. Acad.* iv. 589.

PLACE.

XXXV. I B I S. *Gen. Birds, LXV.*

360. WOOD.

Wood Pelecan, *Catesby*, i. 81.—*Latbam*, iii. 105.Curicaca, *Marcgrave*, 191.—*De Buffon*, vii. 276.—*Pl. Enl.* 868.—*Briffon*, v. 335.Tantalus Loculator, *Lin. Syst.* 240.

I With a bill near ten inches long; near seven in girth at the base; frait till near the end, where it bends downwards: fore part of the head and face covered with a bare dusky blue skin: hind part of the head, and the whole neck, of a pale yellowish brown: under the chin is a pouch capable of containing half a pint: the greater primaries, and some of the greater coverts, are black glossed with green; the rest of the wing, back, and belly, white: tail square, short, and black: legs very long, black, and semi-pal-mated. The body of the SIZE of a Goose.

PLACE.

Appears in *Carolina*, at the latter end of summer, during the great rains, when they frequent the overflown *savannas* in vast flocks; but retire in *November*. They perch erect on tall cypress and other trees, and rest their monstrous bills on their breasts for their greater ease. They are very stupid and void of fear, and easily shot. Fly slowly. Their food is herbs, fruits and seeds, fish, and water insects; notwithstanding which they are excellent eating.

The residence of these birds, the rest of the year, is *Brazil*, *Guiana**, and perhaps other parts of *South America*.

* *Des Marchais*, iii. 326.

Guara, *Maregrave*, 203.—*De Buffon*, vii. 35.—*Pl. Enl.* 81.

Red Curlew, *Catesby*, i. 84.—*Latham*, iii. 106.

Tantalus Ruber, *Lin. Syst.* 241.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

361. SCARLET.

I. With a slender incurvated bill, and naked skin on the face, both of a pale red color: the whole plumage of the richest scarlet, only the ends of the wings are black: legs pale red. In. SIZE somewhat larger than the *English* CURLEW.

Frequent the coasts of the *Bahama* islands. Are common in *East Florida*: in *Georgia* are frequent in the months of *July* and *August*, after which they retire southward. A few are seen in the south of *Carolina*, and the parts of *America* within the tropics, and very seldom to the north. These birds perch, like the former, upon trees, and make a most resplendent appearance. They lay their eggs in the tall grass. When first hatched, the young are of a dusky color: their first change is to ash-color; then to white; and, in their second year, to columbine; and with age acquire their brilliant red. In *Guiana* it is often domesticated, so as never to leave the poultry yard. It shews great courage in attacking the fowls, and will even oppose itself to the cat. The flesh is esteemed excellent. Its rich plumage is used by the *Brazilians* for various ornaments.

PLACE.

Brown Curlew, *Catesby*, i. 83.—*De Buffon*, vii. 42.—*Latham*, iii. 110.

Tantalus Fuscus, *Lin. Syst.* 242.

362. BROWN.

I. With the bill six inches and a half long, resembling the former: bill, face, and legs, red: neck, upper part of the back, and tail, of a cinereous brown: lower part of the back, breast, and belly, white.

WHITE, AND BAY IBIS.

363. WHITE. White Curlew, *Catesby*, i. 82.—*De Buffon*, vii. 41.—*Pl. Enl.* 915.—*Latham*, iii. 111.
Tantalus Albus, *Lin. Syst.* 242.

I. With the face, bill, and legs, like the former: the whole plumage of a snowy whiteness, except the ends of the four first primaries, which are green. The flesh and fat is of saffron-color.

PLACE.

These birds arrive in *South Carolina*, with the *Wood Ibis* and the *Brown Curlew*, in great numbers, in *September*, and frequent the low watery tracts: continue there about six weeks, and then retire south to breed. This species goes away with egg. There was a suspicion, that the BROWN and the WHITE differed only in sex; but experiment proved the contrary. The white kind are twenty times more numerous than the others; the flesh of the latter also differs, being of a dark color.

All these species frequent the sides of rivers, and feed on small fish, crustaceous animals, and insects.



- A. BAY IBIS. Tantalus Falcinellus, *Lin. Syst.* 241.—*Muller*, N^o 178.—*Latham*, iii. 113.
—*LEV. MUS.*

I. With a black face: violet-colored wings and tail: blue legs.
Inserted here on the authority of Mr. *Muller*; but this species has hitherto been known only to southern *Europe*, and about the *Caspian* and *Black Seas*.

It has appeared of late years in the isle of *Oland*, in the *Baltic*, and begins to form a settlement there, and to return annually.—Mr. *Oedman*.

XXXVI. CURLEW. *Gen. Birds LXVI.*

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 177.—Eskimaux Curlew, *Faun. Am.*—*Latbam*, iii.
—*LEV. MUS.*

364. ESKIMAUX.

C. With a dusky bill, near three inches long: crown of a deep brown, divided lengthways by a white stripe: cheeks, neck, and breast, of a very pale brown, marked with small dusky streaks, pointing down the back: scapulars and coverts spotted with black and pale reddish brown: primaries dusky; shafts white: inner webs marked with red oval spots: tail barred with black and light brown: legs blue. Larger than the *English* WHIMBREL, of which it is a variety: and differs only in having its back brown instead of white.

Were seen in flocks innumerable, on the hills about *Chateaux Bay*, on the *Labrador* coast, from *August* the 9th to *September* 6th, when they all disappeared, being on the way from their northern breeding-place. They kept on the open grounds, fed on the *empetrum nigrum*, and were very fat and delicious. They arrive in *Hudson's Bay* in *April* or the beginning of *May*: pair and breed to the north of *Albany Fort*, among the woods: return in *August* to the marshes; and all disappear in *September**

PLACE.

* *Pb. Transf.* lxii. 411. where it is called the *Eskimaux* Curlew.



- A. CURLEW, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 176.—*Scolopax arquata*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 168.—*Latham*, iii. Le Courlis, *De Buffon*, viii. 19.—*Pl. Enl.* 818.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

C. With an incurvated bill, seven inches long: head, and upper part of the wings pale brown, spotted with black: back white: tail white, barred with black: legs blueish. WEIGHT from twenty-two to thirty-seven ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Lapmark* * and *Iceland* †; and is found on the vast plains of *Russia* and *Siberia*, quite to *Kamtchatka*.

- B. WHIMBREL, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 177.—*Scolopax Phæopus*. *Windspole*. *Spor. Faun. Suec.* N° 169.—*Latham*, iii. Le Courlieu, ou petit Courlis, *De Buffon*, viii. 27.—*Pl. Enl.* 842.—*LEV. MUS.*

C. With a bill near three inches long: head marked lengthways by a whitish line, bounded on each side by one of black: neck, coverts of wings, and upper part of the back, pale brown, spotted with black: lower part of the back and the belly white: tail light brown, barred with black: legs blueish grey. WEIGHT twelve ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits the same places with the former.

* *Lcems*, 249.

† *Brunnich*, p. 49.

van, iii.

upper:
white:
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GHT

VII.



Eskimauw Curlew, N. 364.

Little Woodcock, N. 365.

P. Masell sculp.

XXXVII. S N I P E. *Gen. Birds LXVII.*

SN. With the upper mandible of the bill two inches and a half long; the lower much shorter: forehead cinereous; hind part black, with four transverse yellowish bars: from bill to the eye a dusky line: chin white: under side of the neck, breast, belly, and thighs, of a dull yellow, palest on the belly: hind part of the neck black, edged with yellowish red: back, and lesser coverts, of the same color; rest of the coverts marked with zigzags of black and dull red: primaries dusky: inner coverts rust-colored: tail black, tipped with brown: legs short, pale brown. LENGTH, from tip of the bill to the end of the tail, eleven inches and a half.

This species has entirely the form of the *European Woodcock*; but differs in size and color. They appear in the province of *New York* in the latter end of *April*, or beginning of *May*. They lay, the latter end of the last month or beginning of *June*, from eight to ten eggs? and usually in swampy places. *Mr. Lawson** found them in *Carolina* in *September*. He prefers them, in point of delicacy, to the *European* kind.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

365. LITTLE
WOODCOCK.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 187.—*Scolopax gallinago*, *Horsgjak*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 173.—*Latham*, iii.

La Beccassine, *De Buffon*, vii. 483.—*Pl. Enl.* 883.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

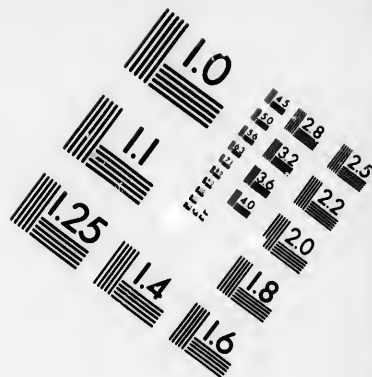
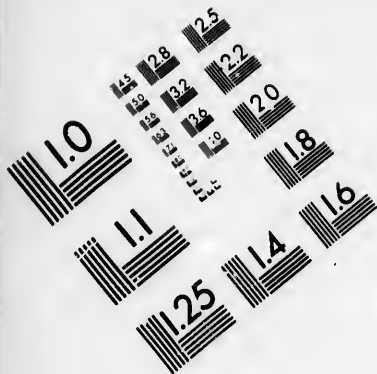
366. COMMON
SNIPE.

SN. With head divided lengthways with two black lines, and three of reddish brown: throat white: neck mottled with brown and testaceous: ridge of the wing dusky: greater coverts and primaries

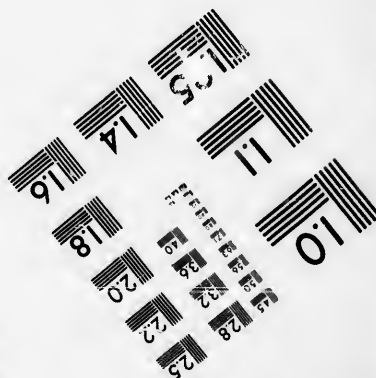
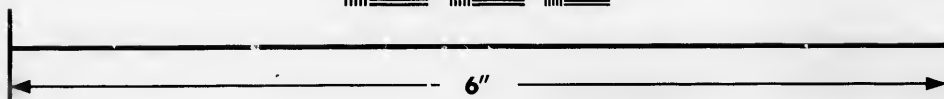
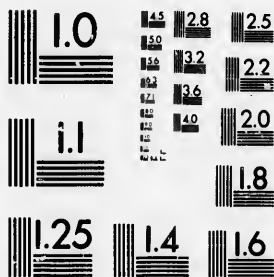
* P. 44.

dusky;





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JACK, AND RED-BREASTED SNIPE.

dusky, tip with white: belly white: lower half of the tail black; upper orange, with two dusky stripes: toes divided to the origin. The *American* is lesser than the *British*.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe* as far as *Iceland*: extends even to *Greenland**; and common in all parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*. Is found all over *North America*, and swarms in *South Carolina*. The lines on the head are less distinct in the *American* kind: the bill is also shorter than that of the *English*.

Petbay pe ca she is a variety of our Snipe: common in the marshes from *May* to the end of *September*, makes a drumming noise with its wings, fluttering perpendicularly. May be heard far. The noise ceases in the beginning of *June*.

367. JACK.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 189.—*Petite Becassine, ou le Sourde, De Buffon*, vii. 490.—*Latbam*, iii.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

SN. With crown of the head black, tinged with rust: a yellow stroke over each eye: neck mottled with white, brown, and testaceous: rump of a glossy purplish blue: tail brown, edged with tawny. **WEIGHT** under two ounces.

PLACE.

These two inhabit *Europe*, *North America*, and *Siberia*.

368. RED-BREAST-
ED SNIPE.

SN. With a bill like the common kind, two inches one-eighth long: head, neck, and scapulars, varied with black, ash-color, and red: under side of the neck and breast ferruginous, thinly spotted with black: coverts and secondaries dark cinereous; the last tip with white: back and rump white, concealed by the scapulars:

* *Faun. Greenl.* N^o 71.

tail

BROWN, AND NODDING SNIPE.

167

tail barred with dusky and white : legs dark green : middle and outmost toe connected by a small web. SIZE of the *English Snipe*.

Inhabits the coast of *New York*.—*Latham*, iii. —BL. MUS.

PLACE.

SN. With a bill like the former : from that to each eye a white bar : head, neck, and scapulars, of a fine uniform cinereous brown, in a very few places marked with black : coverts and primaries dark brown ; shaft of the first primary white : secondaries light brown, edged with white : back white : rump and tail barred with black and white : breast mottled with brown and white : belly white : legs and toes like the former. Its SIZE the same.—BL. MUS.

369. BROWN.

Inhabits the same place.

PLACE.

SN. With the bill very slender, long, and black : the crown, and upper part of the back, dusky, streaked with red : cheeks cinereous, streaked with black : neck and breast cinereous, mixed with rust-color, and marked obscurely with dark spots : belly white : thighs spotted with black : lesser coverts of wings ash-colored ; greater dusky, edged with brown : primaries and secondaries dusky ; the last tip with white : lower part of the back white, spotted with black : tail barred with black and white ; tips reddish : legs greenish : the toes bordered by a narrow plain membrane. SIZE of the *English Snipe*.

370. NODDING.

Observed in *Chateaux Bay*, on the coast of *Labrador*, in *September*. Are perpetually nodding their heads.—*Latham*, iii.

PLACE.

Edw.

371. GREAT
GODWIT.

Edw. 137.—*Scolopax Fedoa*, *Lin. Syst.* 244.—*La Barge rouffe de Baie de Hudfon*, *De Buffon*, vii 507.—*Latham*, iii.—*LEV. MUS.*

SN. With bill six inches long: throat white: from the bill to the eye extends a dusky line: head and neck mottled with dusky and light brown: breast barred with black: belly plain brown: back and coverts varied with rusty brown and dusky: the primaries and secondaries ferruginous on their exterior webs: tail barred with light brown and black: legs very long, black, and naked very high above the knees.

PLACE. Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* and *Connecticut*.—*BL. MUS.*

372. RED.

Red Godwit, *Br. Zool*, ii. N° 181.—*Edw.* 138.—*Scolopax Lapponica*, *Faun. Succ.* N° 174.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 411.—*Latham*, iii. 142.
La Barge rouffe, *De Buffon*, vii. 304.—*Pl. Enl.* 900.—*LEV. MUS.*

SN. With a bill three inches three quarters long, reflecting a little upward; yellow near the base; dusky towards the end: head, neck, breast, and upper part of the back, ferruginous, and streaked with black, excepting the neck, which is plain: lower part of the back white: lesser coverts of the wings cinereous brown: exterior webs of the primaries black; the lower parts white: the lower part of the tail white; the upper black; the tips white: the legs dusky. **LENGTH**, to the tip of the tail, one foot six inches. **EXTENT** two feet four. **WEIGHT** twelve ounces. Varies much in colors, according to age.

PLACE. Is common to the north of *Europe* and of *America*. Very numerous, in summer-time, in the fens of *Hudson's Bay*; where they breed, and then retire. Appear about the *Caspian* sea in the spring; but never in *Siberia*, nor in the north of *Asia*.

Godwit,

COMMON, MARBLED, &c. GODWIT.

169

Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 179.—*Catesby*, App.—*Latbam*, iii. 144.
 La Barge Aboyeuse, *De Buffon*, vii. 501.—*Pl. Enl.* 876.—*LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.*

373. COMMON.

SN. With the bill turning a little up; four inches long; pale purple at the base; dusky at the end: head, neck, back, and coverts of the wings, of a very light brown, with a brown spot in the middle of each feather: primaries dusky; inner webs of a reddish brown: lower part of the back of a pure white: tail barred with black and white: belly and vent white: legs dusky; in some of a greyish blue. In SIZE somewhat inferior to the last.

Common to the north of *Europe, Asia, and America.*

PLACE.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill orange, four inches long, black towards the tip: plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, marbled and spotted with rufous white: cere and chin white: quills rufous cream-color, marked with minute brown specks: the whole of the under parts of the body pale rufous; the breast and sides very pale, transversely barred with dusky waved lines: vent rufous white: tail rufous, crossed with six or seven brown bars: legs black.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*. Communicated by Mr. *Latbam*.

MARBLED
GODWIT.

PLACE.

LENGTH nearly seventeen inches: bill three, bending a little upwards; the base half pale, the rest black: crown blackish, spotted and streaked with dusky white: sides of the head, and back part of the neck, nearly the same, but paler: lore dusky: over the eye a white streak: chin whitish: back and scapulars dusky brown,

HUDSONIAN
GODWIT.

VOL. II.

Z

spotted

SPOTTED SNIFE.

spotted with rufous white: lesser wing coverts brown; in the middle paler, and marked with a few spots of white: larger coverts plain ashy-color: quills black, with white shafts, the bases of them, from the fourth, white for one-third of their length: rump white: the whole of the under parts, from the chin to the vent, fine rufous bay, waved across with dusky lines: tail feathers white at the base, and dusky the rest of their length: legs black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, with the last. Communicated by Mr. *Latbam*.

374. SPOTTED.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 186.—*Phil. Trans.* lxii. 410.—*Latbam*, iii.—BL. MUS.

SN. With a very slender bill, a little more than two inches long: orbits, chin, and throat, white; from bill to eye a line of white: cheeks and under side of the neck white, with short streaks of a dusky color: crown and upper part of the neck brown, with white streaks: coverts of the wings, primaries, secondaries, and scapulars, black, with elegant triangular spots of white: tail barred with black and white: breast and belly white: legs long; and in the live bird of a rich yellow; sometimes red. LENGTH, to the tip of the tail, near sixteen inches.

PLACE.

Arrives in *Hudson's Bay* in spring. Feeds on small shell-fish and worms; and frequents the banks of rivers. Called there, by the natives, from its noise, *S' a-shew*; by the *English*, *Yellow-legs*. Retires in autumn. Makes a stop in the province of *New York*, on its return, but does not winter there. This, and several other species of Snipes and Sandpipers, are called, in *North America*, *Humilities*.

JADREKA, AND STONE SNIPE.

171

Lesser Godwit, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 188.—La Barge commune, *De Buffon*, vii. 560. 375. JADREKA.
 —*Pl. Enl.* 874.—*Latham*, iii. 146.
Scolopax Limca, *Faun. Suec.* N° 172.
Jadreka, *Olaf. Iceland*, ii. 201. tab. xlviii.

SN. With a bill near four inches long: head and neck cinereous: cheeks and chin white: back of an uniform brown: wings marked with a white line: rump and vent feathers white: middle feathers of the tail black; in the rest the white predominates more and more, to the outmost: legs dusky. **WEIGHT** nine ounces. **LENGTH**, to the tail, seventeen inches.

Inhabits *Iceland*, *Greenland**, and *Sweden*. Migrates in flocks in the south of *Russia*.

PLACE.

SN. With a black bill: head, neck, and breast, spotted with black and white: back, scapulars, and greater coverts, of the same colors: primaries dusky: rump and tail barred with black and white: belly white: legs long and yellow. Double the **SIZE** of a Snipe.

376. STONE.

Observed in autumn feeding on the sands on the lower part of *Chateaux Bay*, continually nodding their heads. Are called there *Stone Curlews*.

PLACE.

* *Faun. Groenl.* N° 72.

REDSHANK, AND YELLOWSHANKS SNIPE.

377. REDSHANK.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 184.—*Scolopax Totanus*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 167.—*Latbam*, iii. Le Chevalier aux pieds rouges, *De Buffon*, vii. 513.—*Pl. Enl.* 845.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

SN. With bill red at the base, black at the end: head, hind part of neck, and scapulars, of a dusky ash-color, faintly marked with black, often plain: back white, sprinkled with black: under side of neck white, streaked with dusky: breast and belly white: tail barred with black and white: legs of a bright orange-colour. **LENGTH** near twelve inches. **EXTENT** twenty. **WEIGHT** five and a half.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, in common with the north of *Europe*, as high as *Finmark* *; and is found in *Siberia*. Grows less common towards the north of that country. Is sometimes found, in *Hudson's Bay*, quite white †.

378. YELLOWSHANKS.

SN. With a slender black bill, an inch and a half long, a little bent at the end: head, hind part of the neck, back, and greater coverts of the wings, dirty white, spotted with black: lesser coverts plain brown: primaries dusky: breast and fore part of the neck spotted with black and white: belly and coverts of the tail pure white: tail barred with brown and white: legs yellow. **LENGTH**, from tip of the bill to the tail, eleven inches.

PLACE.

Appears in the province of *New York* in autumn.—*BL. Mus.*

* *Leem's*, 253.† *Edw.* 139.

GREENSHANK, SEMIPALMATED, &c. SNIPE.

173

Br. Zool. ii. N° 183.—*La Barge varié, De Buffon*, vii. 503.—*Latham*, iii. *Scolopax Glottis, Faun. Suec.* N° 171.—*LEV. MUS.*

379. GREENSHANK.

SN. With a bill two inches and a half long, very slender, and a little recurvated: head, and upper part of neck, cinereous, with dusky lines: over each eye a white line: coverts of wings, scapulars, and upper part of the back, of a brownish ash-color: breast, belly, and lower part of the back, white: primaries dusky: tail white, finely marked with waved dusky bars: legs green. **LENGTH** fourteen inches. **WEIGHT** only six ounces.

Inhabits the province of *New York*; and in every latitude of *Russia* and *Siberia*, in plenty. Is found in *Europe* as high as *Sondmor* *.

PLACE.

SN. With a bill two inches long, and dusky: head and neck streaked with black and white: breast white, with round brown spots: belly and sides white; the last marked with transverse bars of brown: back and coverts of the wings cinereous, with great sagittal spots of black: primaries dusky, with a transverse white bar: secondaries white: the middle feathers of the tail cinereous, barred with black; outmost white: legs dusky: toes semipalmated. **LENGTH** fourteen inches.

Inhabits *New-York*.—**BL. MUS.**

380. SEMIPALMATED.

PLACE.

A. ATTICKU.

THIS species is called, by the *Indians* of *Hudson's Bay*, *Atticku, sha, she, shu*. **WEIGHT** twenty-seven drams: **LENGTH** eight and a half: **EXTENT** fifteen; bill one and a half, black, straight, very slender:

* *Strom.* 235.

head,

BLACK SNIPE, AND EUROPEAN WOODCOCK.

head; and upper part of neck, dusky, with darker prone lines: coverts of wings, back, and scapulars, brownish ash, sparingly spotted with dirty white: chin, underside of neck, and breast, spotted with black and white: belly white: two upper feathers of tail brown; the rest, with the coverts, finely crossed with undulated dusky bars: legs green. Come in *June*, in small flocks, and breed on the plains: retire in winter: often light on trees. Make a shrill noise in flying.

381. BLACK.

SN. With red bill and legs: the plumage most intensely black.

PLACE.

Observed by *Steller* in the islands towards *America*.



A. EUROPEAN WOODCOCK, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 178.—*Le Becasse, De Buffon*, vii. 462.—*Pl. Enl.* 885.—*Latbam*, iii.

Scolopax rusticola. *Morkulla, Faun. Suec.* N^o 170.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

SN. With a reddish cinereous front: hind part of the head barred with reddish brown: upper part of the body and wings barred with rust-color, black, and grey: breast and belly dirty white, barred with dusky lines. WEIGHT twelve ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits, during summer, *Scandinavia*, *Lapland*, and *Iceland*. Migrates southerly at approach of winter. Common in *Russia* and *Siberia*, but only in the time of migration; and breeds in the northern marshes and *Arctic* flats.

The

GREAT, AND DUSKY SNIPE.

175

The female Woodcock may be distinguished from the male by a narrow stripe of white along the lower part of the exterior web of the outmost feather of the wing. The same part, in the outmost feather of the male, is elegantly and regularly spotted with black and reddish white. In the bastard wing of each sex is a small pointed narrow feather, very elastic, and much sought after by painters as a pencil.

- B. GREAT SNIPE, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 188.—*Latbam*, iii.
Scolopax Media, *Frisch.* tab. 228.—*LEV. MUS.*

SN. With head divided lengthways by a testaceous line, bounded on each side by one of black; above and beneath each eye another: neck and breast yellowish white, marked with semicircular spots of black: sides undulated with black: back and coverts testaceous, spotted with black, and edged with white: primaries dusky: tail rust-color; external feathers barred with black. **WEIGHT** eight ounces.

Inhabits the *Arctic* regions of *Siberia*. Found in *England* and *Germany*. The link between the Woodcock and Snipe.

PLACE.

- C. DUSKY SNIPE. *Scolopax Fusca*, *Lin. Syst.* 243.—*Briffon*, v. 276, tab. xxiii.
La Barge brun, *De Buffon*, vii. 508.—*Pl. Enl.* 875.—*Latbam*, iii.

SN. With the upper part dusky black, with the edges of the feathers whitish: lower part of the body dark cinereous: two middle feathers of the tail dusky, streaked crossways with white: the side feathers brown, streaked in the same manner: legs black. **LENGTH** twelve inches; of the bill two and a quarter.

Breeds within the *Arctic* circle. Migrates into *Russia* and *Siberia*.

PLACE.

The

FINMARK SNIPE.

The DUSKY SNIPE is to be reckoned among the *Swedish* birds, one having been killed near *Stockholm*.—Mr. *Oedman*.

D. FINMARK SNIPE. *Scolopax Gallinaria*, *Muller*, N° 183.—*Latbam*, iii.

SN. With the bill tuberculated like that of the common Snipe : head entirely grey : legs yellow. In other respects, has great agreement with the common sort.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Finmark*.

XXXVIII. SANDPIPER. *Gen. Birds, LXVIII.*

Br. Zool. ii. N° 200.—*Tringa interpres*, *Tolk, Faun. Suec.* N° 178.
Turnstone, Catfby, i. 72.—*Tringa Morinellus*, *Lin. Syst.* 249.—*Latham*, iii.
Le Tourne-pierre, De Buffon, viii. 130.—*Pl. Enl.* 130.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

382. HEBRIDAL.

S. With black bill, red at the base : white forehead, throat, belly, and vent : crown white, spotted with black : sides of the head white : a black line passes above the forehead ; is continued under each eye to the corner of the mouth ; drops on each side of the neck to the middle, which is surrounded with a black collar : breast black : coverts cinereous : upper part of the back, scapulars, and tertials, ferruginous, spotted with black : lower part of back white, traversed with a black bar : tail black, tipped with white : legs short ; of a bright orange. **WEIGHT** three ounces and a half. **LENGTH** eight inches and a half.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*, *Greenland**, and the *Arctic* flats of *Siberia*, where it breeds, wandering southerly in autumn. It lays four eggs. It migrates in *America*, as low as *Florida*. In spring it possesses itself of the isles of the *Baltic*, till it quits them in autumn †.

PLACE.

Tringa Striata, *Lin. Syst.* 248.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 71.—*Faun. Dan.* N° 194.—*Latham*, iii. 383. STRIATED.

S. With the base of the bill and legs yellow : upper part of the body undulated with dusky and cinereous : front of the neck dusky : breast and belly white : primaries and secondaries black ;

* *Faun. Groenl.* N° 74.

† *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 590.

KNOT, AND SPOTTED SANDPIPER.

the last tip with white : tertials white, with a stripe of black : tail black : the feathers on the side cinereous, edged with white. Size of a Stare.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Sweden, Norway, and Iceland*. Is found, but not frequently, in *Russia and Sibiria*; and is conversant, even during winter, in the frosty climate of *Greenland*; but retires to breed into the bottom of the bays: flies very swiftly along the surface of the water, catching the insects on the surface. Never touches the water with its feet or body; but dexterously avoids the rising of the highest waves. Twitters with the note of the Swallow*.

384. KNOT.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 193.—Le Canut, De Buffon, viii. 142.—Latbam, iii. Tringa Canutus, Faun. Suec. N° 183.—LEV. MUS.

S. With a black bill: between the base and eyes a white line: crown and upper part of the body of a dusky brown: wings of the same color, crossed with a line of white: the breast and under side of the neck white, spotted with black: rump white, with large black spots: legs short, of a blueish grey: toes divided to the origin.

PLACE.

I have seen this species from the province of *New York*. Observed by *Dr. Pallas* only about lake *Baikal*.

385. SPOTTED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 196.—Tringa Macularia, Lin. Syst. 249.—Edw. 277.—Latbam, iii. La Grive d'eau, De Buffon, viii. 140.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

S. With a white line above each eye: crown, upper part of neck and body, and coverts of the wings, olive brown, with triangular black spots: under side from neck to tail, white, with brown

* *Faun. Groenl. N° 73.*

spots:

ASH-COLORED, &c. SANDPIPER.

179

spots: middle feathers of the tail brown; those on the side white, with dusky lines: legs of a dirty flesh-color. FEMALE has no spots on the lower part of the body. SIZE of the Striated.

Inhabits *North America*. Arrives in *Pennsylvania* in *April*, and stays there all the summer. Visits *Hudson's Bay* in *May*: breeds there, and retires in *September*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 194.—*Tringa Cinerea*, *Brunnich*, N^o 179.—*Latham*, iii.
—*BL. Mus.*

386. ASH-COLORED.

S. With a dusky cinereous head, spotted with black: neck cinereous, marked with dusky streaks: upper part of the back and scapulars of a plain cinereous: lower part, and coverts of wings, finely varied with concentric semicircles of black, ash-color, and white: coverts of the tail barred with black and white: tail cinereous, edged with white: breast and belly pure white; the first spotted with black: legs dusky green: toes bordered with a narrow membrane, finely scolloped. LENGTH ten inches. WEIGHT five ounces.

Seen in great numbers on *Seal Islands*, near *Chateaux Bay*. Continues the whole summer in *Hudson's Bay*, and breeds there. Breeds in *Denmark*? Frequent the *Flintshire* shores in the winter season, in great flocks.

PLACE.

S. With the under side of neck and body white: the breast spotted with brown: lesser coverts dusky, edged with white: back and greater coverts dusky in the middle; the edges cinereous: the secondaries of the same colors: coverts of the tail barred with black and white: sides beneath the wings streaked with brown: tail cinereous.

387. NEW-YORK.

Inhabits the province of *New York*.—*BL. Mus.*

PLACE.

COMMON, AND GREEN SANDPIPER.

388. COMMON.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 204.—*La Guignette, De Buffon*, vii. 540.—*Pl. Enl.* 850.—*Latham*, iii.

Tringa Hypoleucus Snappa, Faun. Suec. N° 182.—*LEV. MUS.*

S. Above of a deep brown, spotted with rugged marks of black : the plumage most glossy and silky : fore part of the neck and breast white, with a few black spots : belly white : primaries and secondaries dusky ; the last with their bottoms and ends white : the outmost feathers of the tail spotted with white and brown ; the middle brown, tipped with white : legs yellowish. **WEIGHT** about two ounces. Differs little from the *European* kind, but in the colors of the legs.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Chateaux Bay*, and the northern latitudes of *Siberia*, as far as *Kamiscbatka*.

389. GREEN.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 201.—*Le Becasseau, De Buffon*, vii. 535.—*Pl. Enl.* 843.

Tringa Ocropus, Faun. Suec. N° 180.—*Tr. Littorea ? Faun. Suec.* N° 185.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

S. With head and upper part of the neck cinereous brown, streaked with white : lower part of neck mottled with brown and white : back, scapulars, and coverts of wings, of a dusky green, glossy as silk, and elegantly speckled with white : primaries dusky : rump, breast, and belly, white : tail white, the feathers marked with different numbers of spots : legs a cinereous green. About a third larger than the **COMMON**.

PLACE.

I have seen this species in *Mr. Kuckan's* collection, which he made in *North America*. It is also found in *Iceland* ; and is very common in all the watery places of *Russia* and *Siberia*. The *Tringa Littorea* is said to migrate from *Sweden* to *England*, at approach of winter*.

* *Aman. Acad.* iv. 590.

PURRE, AND DUNLIN SANDPIPER.

181

Br. Zool. ii. N° 206.—*Tringa Cinclus*, *Lin. Syst.* 251.—*Latbam*, iii.
L'Alouette de mer, *De Buffon*, vii. 548.—*Pl. Enl.* 851.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

390. PURRE.

S. With a slender black bill: head and upper part of neck ash-colored, streaked with black: from bill to eyes a white line: under side of the neck white, mottled with brown: back and coverts of wings a brownish ash-color: greater coverts dusky, tipped with white: breast and belly white: two middle feathers of the tail dusky; the others ash-color, edged with white: legs of a dusky green. **WEIGHT** an ounce and a half. **LENGTH** seven inches and a half.

Inhabits the coast of *New York*, and extends as low as *Jamaica* and *Cayenne*. Not mentioned among the *Scandinavian* birds. Common in all latitudes of *Russia* and *Siberia*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 205.—*La Brunette*, *De Buffon*, vii. 493.—*Latbam*, iii.
Tringa Alpina, *Faun. Suec.* N° 181.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 77.
Loar Thræll, *Olaf. Iceland.* i. N° 677. tab. xli.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

391. DUNLIN.

S. With head, hind part of the neck, and back, ferruginous, marked with great black spots: lower part of neck white, streaked with black: coverts of the wings ash-colored: breast and belly white, marked with a black crescent: tail ash-colored; the two middle feathers longest and darkest: legs black. In **SIZE** somewhat larger than the last.

Inhabits *Greenland*, *Iceland*, *Scandinavia*, the alps of *Siberia*, and, in its migration, the coasts of the *Caspian* sea.

PLACE.

Br.

392. RED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 202.—Aberdeen Sandpiper, N° 203.—*Latham*, iii,
Tringa Islandica, *Lin. Syst.* Add.

S. With the bill black and slender, a little bending: head, upper part of the neck, and beginning of the back, dusky, marked with red: lower side of the neck and breast cinereous, mixed with rust-color, and obscurely spotted with black: lesser coverts of the wings cinereous; primaries dusky; secondaries tipped with white: two middle feathers of the tail are dusky, and extend a little beyond the others: the rest are cinereous: legs long and black.

PLACE.

The birds which I have seen of this kind came from the coasts of *New York*, *Labrador*, and *Nootka Sound*. They are also found in *Iceland**. Probably are the same with the *Scolopax Subarquata*, which, during summer, frequent the shores of the *Caspian* sea, lake *Baikal*, and especially the mouth of the *Don* †. I believe them to be the young, or the females, of that which is described in the *Br. Zool.* under the name of the Red. The last differs in nothing, but in having the whole under side of a full ferruginous color.

SIZE.

LENGTH from eight to ten inches. Varies greatly in size.

393. GREY.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 197.—Grey Plover, *Will. Orn.* 309.—*Latham*, iii.
Tringa Squatarola, *Faun. Suec.* N° 186.
Le Vanneau Pluvier, *De Buffon*, viii. 68.—*Pl. Enl.* 854.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

S. With a strong black bill: head, back, and coverts of wings, black, edged with grey, tinged with green, and some white: cheeks and throat white, streaked with black: primaries dusky,

* *Brunnich*, N° 180.

† *Nov. Com. Petrop.* xix. 471. tab. xix.—The *Tringa Ruficollis*, *PALLAS Iter.* iii. 700, is another red-necked species, found about the same salt lakes.

white

GAMBET AND ARMED SANDPIPER.

183

white on their interior lower sides: belly and thighs white: rump white: tail barred with black and white: legs of a dirty green: back toe very small. WEIGHT seven ounces. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, twelve inches.

According to *Lawson*, frequents the vallies near the mountains of *Carolina*. Are seen flying in great flocks; but seldom alight *. Very common in *Siberia*; and appear in autumn in flocks, after breeding in the extreme north.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 198.—*Latham*, iii.

Tringa Gambetta, *Faun. Suc.* N° 177.—*Tr. Variegata*, *Brunnich*, N° 181.

394. GAMBET.

S. With head, back, and breast, of a cinereous brown, spotted with dull yellow: coverts of the wings, and scapulars, cinereous, edged with yellow: primaries dusky: belly white: tail dusky, bordered with yellow: legs yellow. SIZE of the Greenshank.

Taken in the frozen sea, between *Asia* and *America*, lat. $69\frac{1}{2}$, long. $191\frac{1}{2}$. Inhabits also *Scandinavia* and *Iceland* †; in the last it is called *Stelkr*, from its note.

PLACE.

Le Vanneau armé de la Louisiane, *Brisson*, iv. 114. tab. viii.—*De Buffon*, viii. 65.—*Pl. Enl.* 835.—*Latham*, iii.

395. ARMED.

S. With an orange bill, depressed in the middle: on each side of the base is a thin naked skin of a light orange-color, which rises above the forehead, extends beyond each eye, and falls, in form of a pointed wattle, far below the chin: crown dusky: hind part of the neck, back, rump, scapulars, and coverts of the wings,

* *Hist. Carol.* 140.—*Catesby*, App.

† *Paulsen's List.*

of

SWISS, AND LITTLE SANDPIPER.

of a dusky grey: from the chin to the vent white, tinged with tawny: primaries mostly black: the fore part of the wing is armed with a sharp spur, a most offensive weapon: the tail short, whitish, crossed near the end with a black bar, and tipped with white: legs long, and of a deep red. LENGTH, from bill to tail, above ten inches. EXTENT about two feet two.

PLACE. Inhabits *Louisiana*.

396. SWISS.

Tringa Helvetica, *Lin. Syst.* 250.—*Le Vanneau Suisse*, *De Buffon*, viii. 60.—*Pl. Enl.* 853.

Vanellus Helveticus, *Briffon*, v. 106. tab. x.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

S. With a strong bill an inch long, depressed in the middle: front and sides of the head white; hind part spotted with black and white: cheeks, under side of the neck, breast, and belly, black: thighs and vent white: primaries black: back, coverts of wings, and the tail, white, barred with black: legs black: back toe very small. SIZE of a Lapwing.

PLACE.

Inhabits the coast of *Connecticut* and *Hudson's Bay*. Visits the last in the spring. Feeds on berries, insects, and worms. Retires in *September*. Breeds also in the *Arctic* flats of *Siberia*; and, in the time of migration, appears in all parts of the south of *Russia* and *Siberia*. Is found in *France* and *Switzerland*.

397. LITTLE.

Br. Zool. ii, No 207.—*Tringa pusilla*, *Lin. Syst.* 252.—*Oddinstiane Islandis*, *Latham*, iii.

S. With crown black: upper part of the plumage brown, edged with black and pale rusty brown: belly and breast white: tail dusky: legs black. SIZE of a Hedge Sparrow.

Inhabits

RUFF, AND FRECKLED SANDPIPER.

185

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, *Iceland*, and *Newfoundland*. Observed also in *Nootka Sound*. It is met with as far south as *St. Domingo* *. Probably migrates there in the winter.

PLACE.



- A. RUFF, *Br. Zool.* ii, N° 192.—*Le Combattant, ou Paon de mer, De Buffon*, vii, 521.
—*Pl. Enl.* 305, 306.—*Latham*, iii.
Tringa pugnax, *Brushane, Faun. Succ.* N° 175.—*Leem's Lapm.* 246.—*LEV. MUS.*
—*BL. MUS.*

S. With a long ruff of feathers on the fore part and sides of the neck; and a long tuft on the hind part of the head: legs yellow. REEVES, or the females, are of a pale brown: back slightly spotted with black: breast and belly white: neck smooth.

Inhabits the north of *Europe* in summer, as far as *Iceland*, and is very common in the northern marshes of *Russia* and *Siberia*.

PLACE.

- B. FRECKLED.—*Calidris nævia*, *Briffon*, v. 229. tab. xxi. fig. i.—*Latham*, iii.

S. Above of a dusky cinereous, spotted with red and black; the last glossed with violet: lower part of the body of a reddish white, varied with dusky and chestnut-colored spots: two middle feathers of the tail ash-colored, edged with white; the rest dark cinereous; the outmost feather on each side marked lengthways; on the exterior side, with a white line: legs greenish. LENGTH near nine inches.

Is found in the north of *Russia* and *Siberia*; and also in *France*.

PLACE.

* *Briffon*, v. 222.

SELNINGER, AND LAPWING SANDPIPER.

- C. SELNINGER, *Muller*, N° 206.—*Tringa Maritima*, *Brunnich*, 182.—*Leems*, 254.—*Latham*, iii.

S. Above varied with grey and black: the middle of the back tinged with violet: fore part of the neck dusky: lower part of the body white: tail dusky: four outmost feathers on each side shorter than the rest, and edged with white: legs yellow. SIZE of a Stare.

PLACE. Inhabits *Norway* and *Iceland*. Lives about the sea-shores, and is always emitting a piping note.

- D. LAPWING, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 190.—*Le Vanneau*, *De Buffon*, viii. 48.—*Pl. Enl.* 242.—*Latham*, iii.

Tringa Vanellus Wipa, Cowipa, Blæcka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 176.—*LIN. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

S. With a black bill: crown and breast black: head adorned with a very long slender crest, horizontal, but turning up at the end: cheeks and sides of the neck, and belly, white: back and scapulars glossy green; the last varied with purple: primaries and secondaries black, marked with white: coverts of tail, and vent, orange: outmost feathers of the tail white, marked with one dusky spot; the upper half of the rest black; the lower of a pure white. WEIGHT eight ounces. LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. EXTENT two feet and a half.

PLACE. The Lapwing is common in most parts of *Europe*. Extends to the *Feroe* isles, and even to *Iceland**. Is very frequent in *Russia*; but becomes very rare beyond the *Uralian* chain; yet a few have been observed about the rivers *Ob* and *Angara*, and beyond lake

* *Brunnich*.

Baikal;

WAVED, AND SHORE SANDPIPER.

187

Baikal; but never farther to the east. They extend southward as far as *Persia* and *Egypt* *, where they winter; but, unable to bear the vast heats of the summer, migrate to the countries about *Woronesch* and *Asracan* †. Appears in *Lombardy*, in *April*; retires in *September*. Continues in *England*, and I believe in *France*, the whole year; but constantly shifts its quarters in search of food, worms and insects. In *France*, multitudes are taken for the table in clap-nets, into which they are allured by the playing of a mirror.

E. WAVED. *Tringa Undata*, *Brunnich*, N° 188.—*Latham*, iii.

S. Of a dusky color, marked with undulated lines of white and yellowish clay-color: shaft of the first primary white: tips of the secondaries, and their coverts, white: tail ash-colored, tipped with black.

Inhabits *Denmark* and *Norway*.

PLACE.

F. SHORE. *Tringa Littorea*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 183.—*Brunnich*, N° 177.—*Latham*, iii. *Le Chevalier varié*, *De Buffon*, v. 517.—*Pl. Enl.* 300.

S. With a dusky neck, striped obliquely with white: back and coverts of the wings dusky, with small rusty spots, lightest on the last: primaries and secondaries dusky, the last tipped with white; shaft of first primary white: breast and belly white: tail crossed with waved bars of dusky and white: legs dusky. SIZE of a *Turtle Dove*.

Inhabits the marshes of *Sweden*; and is found in *Denmark*.

PLACE.

* *Hassilquist*, 288.

† *Extraits*, i. 107. ii. 147.

WOOD AND UNIFORM SANDPIPER.

G. WOOD. *Tringa Glareola*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 184.—*Latbam*, iii.

S. With the back dusky, speckled with white: primaries and secondaries dusky; the last tipt with white: breast and belly whitish: tail barred with black and white; the outmost feathers lightest: rump white: legs of a dirty green. SIZE of a Stare.

PLACE. Inhabits the moist woods of *Sweden*.

H. UNIFORM. *Keildu-suin*, *Islandis*, *Muller*, N° 205.—*Latbam*, iii.

S. With a short black bill, and of an uniform light ash-color on all its plumage.

PLACE. Inhabits *Iceland*.

XXXIX. PLOVER.

XXXIX. PLOVER. *Gen. Birds, LXIX.*

Spotted Plover, *Edw.* 140.—Le Pluvier doré à gorge noire, *De Buffon*, viii. 85. 398. ALWARGRIM.
 Charadrius Apricarius. Alwargrim, *Faun. Suec.* N° 189.—*Latbam*, iii.
 —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

PL. With a short bill, like that of the *Swiss* Sandpiper: the forehead white, from which a white line falls from each corner, along the sides of the neck, and unites at the breast; the whole intervening space black, as are the breast, belly, thighs, and vent; only on the last are a few white spots: crown, hind part of neck, back, and coverts of wings and tail, dusky, most elegantly spotted with bright orange: the primaries dusky, edged with ash-color: secondaries and tail barred with dusky and brown: legs black.
 SIZE of a Golden Plover.

Inhabits all the north of *Europe*, *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Hudson's Bay*, and all the *Arctic* part of *Siberia*; and descends southward in its migrations. Is called in *Hudson's Bay*, the *Hawk's eye*, on account of its brilliancy. It appears in *Greenland* in the spring, about the southern lakes, and feeds on worms and berries of the Heath*. Arrives in *New York* in *May*: breeds there, and disappears in the latter end of *October*, after collecting in vast flocks. Is reckoned most delicious eating.

The ALWARGRIM breeds in all the morasses of *Smoland*: those which migrate to the *Swedish Alps*, return at *Michaelmas*, and re-migrate through *Helsingeland*, where thousands of them are seen covering the fields.—*Mr. Oedman*.

* *Faun. Groenl.* N° 79.

GOLDEN, AND NOISY PLOVER.

399. GOLDEN.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 208.—*Le Pluvier doré, De Buffon*, viii. 81.—*Pl. Enl.* 904.
Charadrius Pluvialis, *Akerhoua, Faun. Suec.* N° 190.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV.*
Mus.—*BL. Mus.*

PL. With head, upper part of the neck, back, and coverts of wings, dusky, elegantly spotted with yellowish green: breast brown, streaked with greenish lines: belly white: middle feathers of the tail barred with black and yellowish green; the others with black and brown: legs black. **LENGTH**, to the tip of the tail, eleven inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, as low as *Carolina* *. Migrates to the *Labrador* coast, about a week after the *Eskimaux WHIMBRELS*, in its way to *New York*; but not in such numbers. Found in *Iceland* and the north of *Europe*; but are scarcely seen in *Russia*. Very frequent in *Siberia*, where they breed in the north. They extend also to *Kamschatka*, and as far south as the *Sandwich* isles: in the last it is very small. I have seen, which I suppose to be young, a variety with black breasts: and sometimes a very minute back toe.

400. NOISY.

Chattering Plover, *Catesby*, i. 71.—*Le Kildir, De Buffon*, viii. 96.—*Latbam*, iii.
Charadrius Vociferus, *Lin. Syst.* 253.—*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

PL. With a broad black bar, extending from the bill, beneath each eye, to the hind part of the head: orbits red: forehead, and space before and beyond the eyes, white: fore part of the crown black; the rest brown: a white ring encircles the throat and

* *Lawson*, 140.—*Catesby*, App.

neck;

RINGED PLOVER.

191

neck; beneath that another of black; under that succeeds, on the breast, two semicircles, one of white, another of black; all below is white: back and coverts of wings brown: primaries dusky: the feathers on the rump are orange, and extend over three parts of the tail; the lower part of which is black. **SIZE** of a large Snipe.

Inhabits *New York*, *Virginia*, and *Carolina*; where they reside the whole year. Averse the plague of the sportsmen, by alarming the game by their screams. They are called in *Virginia*, *Kill-deer*, from the resemblance their note bears to that word. Migrate to *New York* in the spring: lay three or four eggs: stay late.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 211.—*Le Pluvier à collier*, *De Buffon*, viii. 90.—*Pl. Enl.* 921.
Charadrius Hiaticula, *Strandpipare*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 187.—*Latbam*, iii.
—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

401. RINGED.

PL. With a short bill; upper half orange-color; the end black: crown light brown: forehead, and a small space behind each eye, white: from the bill, beneath each eye, extends a broad bar of black: the neck is encircled with a white ring; and beneath that is another of black: coverts of wings of a pale brown: primaries dusky: tail brown, tipped with lighter: legs yellow.

Almost all which I have seen from the northern parts of *North America*, have had the black marks extremely faint, and almost lost. The climate had almost destroyed the specific marks; yet, in the bill and habit, preserved sufficient to make the kind very easily ascertained. The predominant colors were white, and very light ash-color. **WEIGHT** near two ounces. **LENGTH**, to tip of the tail, seven inches and a half. Those of the western coasts of *North America* are much smaller.

VARIES.

SIZE.

Inhabits

BLACK-CROWNED, AND SANDERLING PLOVER.

PLACE.

Inhabits *America*, down to *Jamaica* * and the *Brafsils*; in the last it is called *Matuitui* †, where it frequents sea-shores and estuaries. Is found in summer in *Greenland*: migrates from thence in autumn. Is common in every part of *Russia* and *Siberia*. Was found by the navigators as low as *Owybe*, one of the *Sandwich* ifles, and as light-colored as those of the highest latitudes.

402. BLACK-CROWNED.

PL. With the bill an inch long; black towards the end; red towards the base: forehead black: crown black, surrounded with a circle of white: throat white: neck and breast of a very light ash-colored brown, divided from the belly by a dusky transverse stroke: belly and vent white: back, scapulars, and coverts of the wings, cinereous brown: primaries dusky; white towards their bottoms: tail white towards the base; black towards the end; and tipped with white: legs very long, naked an inch above the knees, and of a blood red: toes very short. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, about ten inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits the province of *New York*. Has much the habit of the *European* DOTTREL.—LEV. MUS.

403. SANDERLING.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 212.—*Le Sanderling*, *De Buffon*, vii. 532.

Charadrius Calidris, *Lin. Syst.* 255.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

PL. With a slender, black, weak bill, bending a little at the end: head and hind part of the neck cinereous, streaked with dusky lines: back and scapulars of a brownish grey, edged with dirty white: coverts and primaries dusky: belly white: feathers of the

* *Sloane*.† *Marcgrave*, 199.

RUDDY, AND LONG-LEGGED PLOVER.

193

tail sharp-pointed and cinereous: legs black. WEIGHT near an ounce and three quarters. LENGTH eight inches.

Inhabits *North America*. Abounds about *Seal Islands*, on the *Labrador* coast. I do not find it among the birds of northern *Europe*; nor in *Asia*, nearer than lake *Baikal*.

PLACE.

PL. With a black strait bill, an inch long: head, neck, breast, scapulars, and coverts of wings and tail, of a ruddy color, spotted with black, and powdered with white; in the scapulars and coverts of wings the black prevails: the outmost web of the four first quill feathers brown; the internal white, tipped with brown: the upper part of the others white; the lower brown: the two middle feathers of the tail brown, edged with rust; the others of a dirty white: legs black: toes divided to their origin.

404. RUDDY.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*.—Mr. *Hutchins*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 209.—*Fl. Scot.* i. N^o 157.—*Latbam*, iii.

Charadrius Himantopus, *Lin. Syst.* 255.—*Hasselquist*, 253.

L'Echasse, *De Buffon*, viii. 114.—*Pl. Enl.* 878.—*LEV. MUS.*

405. LONG-LEGGED.

PL. With the crown, upper part of the neck, back, and wings, dusky; the last crossed with a white line: tail of a greyish white: forehead and whole under side of the neck and body white: legs the most disproportionably long and weak of any known bird; the *French*, for that reason, call it, very justly, *l'Echasse*, or the bird that goes upon stilts; they are of a blood-red, four inches and a half long, and the part above the knees three and a half. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, thirteen inches.

VOL. II.

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Inhabits

PLACE.

Inhabits from *Connecticut* to the islands of the *West Indies* *. Is not a bird of northern *Europe*. Frequent in the southern desert of independent *Tartary*: very common about the salt lakes; and often on the shores of the *Caspian* sea. Is again found on the *Indian* shores near *Madras* †.



- A. DOTTREL, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 210.—*Charadrius Morinellus* *Labul*, *Lappis*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 188.—*Leems Lapmark*, 260.—*Latham*, iii.
 Le Guignard, *De Buffon*, viii. 87.—*Pl. Enl.* 832.—*LEV. MUS.*

PL. With bill and crown black: from the bill, over each eye, a white line: breast and belly dull orange; the first crossed with a white line: vent white: back, coverts of wings, and tail, olivaceous, edged with dull yellow: tail dusky olive; ends of the outmost feathers white. Colors of the female duller. WEIGHT four ounces. LENGTH ten inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe*, even as high as *Lapmark*. First appears in *Drontheim*; then seeks the *Lapland* alps. Returns in smaller numbers. Appears in *May* at *Upsal*, in its passage northward. Breeds in all the north of *Russia* and *Siberia*; but appears in the temperate latitudes only in their migrations.

* *Sloane.*† *Raii Syn. Av.* 193.

ALEXANDRINE PLOVER.

195

- B. ALEXANDRINE.—Charadrius Alexandrinus, *Lin. Syst.* 253.—*Brunnich, App.* p. 77.
—*Hasselquist Itin.* 256.—*Latham, iii.*

PL. With a black bill: a white line over each eye, and collar round the neck: head, upper part of body, and coverts of wings, light cinereous brown: primaries dusky; from the fifth to eighth marked with an oblong white spot on the exterior margin: secondaries dusky, tipped with white: middle feathers of the tail black; outmost white: under side of the body white: legs dusky blue. SIZE between a Lark and a Thrush.

Found in the diocese of *Drontheim, Norway*. Common about the salt lakes between the rivers *Argun* and *Onon*; but not observed in any other part of *Russia* or *Siberia*. Inhabits also the canal which conveys water from the *Nile* to *Alexandria* *.

PLACE.

* *Hasselquist Itin.* 256.

XL. OYSTER-CATCHER. *Gen. Birds.*

406. PIED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 213.—*Catesby*, i. 85.—L'Huitrier. La pie de mer, *De Buffon*, viii. 119.—*Pl. Enl.* 929.—*Latham*, iii.

Hæmatopus ostralegus, *Strandkjura*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 192.—*Brunnich*, N° 189.—*L. E. V. Mus.*—*Bl. Mus.*

O. With a long depressed bill, cuneated at the end, and of a rich orange-color: beneath the throat sometimes a white bar: the whole neck besides, with head, back, and coverts of wings, of a fine black: wings dusky, crossed with a bar of white: under side of the body white: lower part of the tail white; end black: legs strong and thick, of a dirty flesh-color. WEIGHT sixteen ounces. LENGTH seventeen inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, from *New York* to the *Babama* islands; and again is found in *Sbarks Bay*, on the west coast of *New Holland**, with some variation of color. It is met with about *Curaçoa* in the *West Indies* †, and wholly black, with a red bill and cinereous legs.

Found as far as *Lapmark* ‡. Inhabits all *Russia* and *Siberia*. Breeds on the great *Arctic* flats: and extends to *Kamtschatka*.

The *Fins* hold this bird in the utmost detestation; for they suppose that when they are engaged in the Seal chase, it gives notice to the Seals of the approach of the hunters, and by that means frightens away the game §.

* *Dampier*, iii. 85. † *Feuillee*, *Observ.* ed. 1725. p. 289. ‡ *Leems*
Lapmark, 252. § *Torfæi*, *Hist. Norv.* i. 109.

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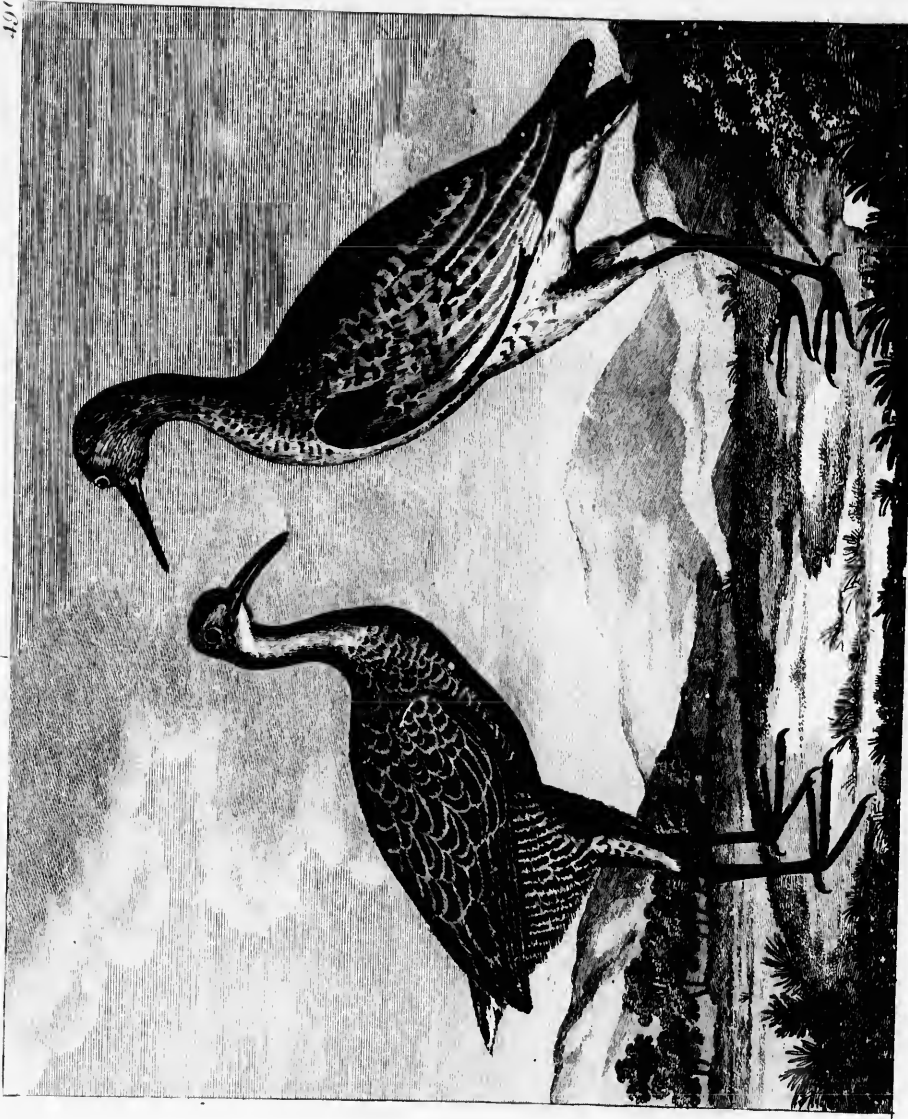
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XLI.



Clapper, *Rail*, N. 407.

Semipalmated Snipe, N. 380.
P. Marshall sculp.

XLI. RAIL. *Gen. Birds LXXIII.*

R. With the crown, and whole upper part of neck, back, and wings, of an olive brown, edged with pale ash-color: primaries dark, edged with tawny: tail of the same color: cheeks cinereous: throat white: under side of the neck and breast brown, tinged with yellow: space beyond the thighs barred with dark cinereous and white: legs brown. LENGTH fourteen inches; of the bill two.

407. CLAPPER.

Inhabits *New York*. Called there the *Meadow Clapper*. It arrives there in *May*, lays in *June*, and disappears in *October*.—LEV. Mus.—BL. Mus.

PLACE.

Rallus Virginianus, *Lin Syst.* 263.—*Latham*, iii.

American Water Rail, *Edw.* 279.—LEV. Mus.—BL. Mus.

408. VIRGINIAN.

R. With a dusky bill, red at the base of the lower mandible: crown dusky: cheeks cinereous: from the bill to each eye a white line: throat whitish: upper part of the neck and back dusky, bordered with brown: ridge of the wing white: coverts ferruginous: primaries and tail dusky: under side of the neck and breast of a brownish orange: lower belly, sides, and thighs, dusky, barred with white: vent black, white, and orange: legs of a dirty flesh-color. In size and shape like the *English Rail* *, of which it seems a mere variety; ours having a deep ash-colored breast instead of a red one.

A VARIETY
OF THE
ENGLISH RAIL.

Inhabits *Pennsylvania*. The common kind is found in the *Feroe* islands, *Norway*, as far as *Sondmor*, *Sweden*, *Russia*, and the west of *Siberia*.

PLACE.

* Le Rale d'Eau, *De Buffon*, viii. 154.—*Pl. Enl.* 749.

XLII. GALLINULE. *Gen. Birds* LXXV.

409. SOREE.

Little American Water Hen, *Edw.* 144.—*Latbam*, iii.
 Soree, *Catechy*, i. 70.—*Le Râle de Virginie, De Buffon*, viii. 165.—*LEV. MUS.*

G. With a yellow bill: crown, hind part of the neck, back, tail, and wings, of a rusty brown, spotted with black: coverts of the wing alone plain and more ferruginous: forehead, throat, and great part of the front of the neck, of a deep black: cheeks, sides of the neck, and breast, of a fine blueish ash-colour: belly and sides of a dirty white; the last barred downwards with black: legs of a dull green. Rather larger than a Lark.

PLACE.

These birds migrate in great numbers into *Virginia* the latter end of *September*, and continue there about six weeks. During that space they are found in vast multitudes in the marshes, feeding on wild oats. On their first arrival they are exceedingly lean; but soon grow so fat as to be unable to fly. In that state they lie upon the reeds; and the *Indians* go in canoes and kill them with their paddles, or run them down. It is said that they have taken a hundred dozen in a morning. They are most delicious eating; and, during the season, are found on the tables of most of the planters, for breakfast, dinner, and supper*.

410. YELLOW-BREASTED.

G. With the crown and hind part of the neck dark olivaceous brown, spotted with white: back plain brown: scapulars edged with yellowish white: breast dirty yellow: belly white: legs brown. In size lesser than an *English* Quail.

PLACE.

Inhabits the province of *New York*.—*BL. MUS.*

* *Burnaby's Travels*, octavo ed. 42.

SPOTTED AND COMMON GALLINULE.

199

Br. Zool. ii. N° 215.—Rallus Porzana, *Lin.* 262.

410*. SPOTTED.

G. With brown head spotted with black: neck deep olive, spotted with white: scapulars olive, with two white spots on each feather: from bill to eye a broad grey bar: legs yellowish green. **WEIGHT** three ounces. **LENGTH** eight inches.

Appears in *Hudson's Bay* in *May*: retires in *October*: lurks about rivers and lakes. Lays ten or twelve eggs, under some bush.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 217.—*Brunnich*, N° 191.—*La Poule d'Eau*, *De Buffon*, viii. 171.
—*Pl. Enl.* 877.—*Latham*, iii.

411. COMMON.

Fulica chloropus, *Lin. Syst.* 258.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

G. With the head and upper part of the neck, body, and coverts of the wings, of a fine deep olive green: primaries and tail dusky: breast and belly cinereous: vent white: legs green. **WEIGHT** of the male fifteen ounces: length fourteen inches.

Inhabits *New York*, and as low as *Carolina*: does not cross the *Baltic*: rare in *Denmark*: inhabits *Russia*, and the west of *Siberia*, but not the east.

PLACE.

The **COMMON GALLINULE** is found in *Sweden*, but omitted in its *Fauna*.—*Mr. Oedman*.



- A. *Crake*, *Br. Zool.* i. N° 216.—*Rallus crex*. Angſnarpa: Kornkraka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 194.
 Le Rale de Terre, Genet, ou Roi des Cailles, *De Buffon*, viii. 146.—*Pl. Enl.* 750.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. Mus.*—*BL. Mus.*

G. With the crown, hind part of the neck, and back, black, edged with bay: coverts of wings plain bay: tail of a deep bay: belly dirty white: legs cinereous. When lean weighs six, when fat eight ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe*, even as far north as *Drontheim*. Notwithstanding it is ſo ſhort-winged a bird, and a bad fier, yet it is found in ſummer in the *Schetland* iſles; not uncommon in the temperate parts of *Ruſſia* and *Siberia*, but none in the north, or towards the ſhores. Where *Quails* are common, in thoſe countries this bird abounds; and the contrary where *Quails* are ſcarce. The *Crakes* depart at the ſame time with the *Cranes*. The *Tartars* obſerve how ill adapted the firſt are for a long flight; therefore believe that every *Crane* takes a *Crake* on its back, and ſo aſſiſts the migration*.

* *Gmelin.*

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XLIII. PHALAROPE. *Gen. Birds*, LXXVI.

412. GREY.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 218.—*Edw.* 308.—*Latham*, iii.*Tringa lobata*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 179.—*Muller*, N° 195.—*Brunnich*, N° 171.Le Phalarope à festons dentelés, *De Buffon*, viii. 226.—*Pl. Enl.* 766.—*LEV. MUS.*

PH. With a black bill, flattened and dilated near the extremity: eyes placed far back: white forehead: crown dusky: upper part of the neck light grey: back, rump, and scapulars, deep dove-color, marked with dusky spots: edges of the scapulars yellow: coverts and primaries dusky; the first edged with white: breast and belly white: tail dusky, edged with ash-color: legs black: toes scolloped; the margins of the membranes finely serrated. SIZE of a Purre.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Scandinavia*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*: in the last, lives on the frozen side, near the great lakes: quits the country before winter: is seen on the full seas in *April* and *September*, in the course of its migration. Swims slowly: cannot dive. Twitters like a Swallow. The feathers being very soft, the *Greenlanders* use it to wipe their rheumy eyes. Is not found in *Russia*, but is frequent in all *Siberia*, about the lakes and rivers, especially in autumn; probably in its migration from the *Arctic* flats: it was also met with among the ice, between *Asia* and *America*.

Br.

RED, AND BROWN PHALAROPE.

203

Br. Zool. ii. N° 219.—*Edw.* 142, 143.—*Latham*, iii.

Tringa fulvicaria, *Faun. Suec.* N° 179.—*Brunnich*, N° 172.—*Muller*, N° 196.

—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 76.

Le Phalarope rouge, *De Buffon*, viii. 225.

413. RED.

PH. With bill in form of the last : crown, hind part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, of a dusky ash-color : sides of the neck ferruginous : throat, belly, and vent, white : wings black : greater coverts and secondaries tipped with white : back and scapulars dusky ; the last edged with bright ferruginous : rump white, barred with cinereous : tail dusky : toes like the former. The whole under side of the neck, the breast, and belly, of the supposed FEMALE are ferruginous. *Linnaeus* calls the male *Tringa Hyperborea*, and separates them *.

Found in *Hudson's Bay* and *Scandinavia* ; common about the *Caspian* sea, and lakes and rivers adjacent, during spring ; but does not extend to the farther part of *Siberia* ; yet was found by the navigators between *Asia* and *America*. They go in pairs. Swim in the ponds of the fens ; and are perpetually dipping their bills in the water in search of insects.

PLACE.

Edw. 46.—*Latham*, iii.

414. BROWN.

PH. With a slender black bill, a little bending at the end : crown black : cheeks and neck of a light ash-color, tinged with bloom-color : breast and belly white : back, wings, and tail, dusky : greater primaries and greater coverts tipped with white : legs like the preceding.

* *Syst. Nat.* 249.

D d 2

Taken

PLAIN PHALAROPE.

PLACE.

Taken on board a ship off the coast of *Maryland*, the wind blowing from land. The form of the bill is a specific distinction from the last.

415. PLAIN.

PH. With a slender black bill, dilated at the end: crown dusky and dull yellow: across each eye a black line: cheeks and fore part of the neck a pale clay-color: breast and belly white: back and tertials dusky, edged with dull yellow: coverts, primaries, and tail, cinereous; the last edged like the tertials: legs yellowish: toes bordered with a plain or unscalloped membrane.

PLACE.

Taken in the frozen sea, about *Lat.* $69\frac{1}{2}$. *Long.* $191\frac{1}{2}$.

XLIV. COOT. *Gen. Birds, LXXVII.*

Br. Zool. i. N° 220.—*La Foulque, De Buffon*, viii. 211.—*Pl. Enl.* 197.—*Latham*, iii. 416. COMMON.

Fulica atra, Faun. Suec. N° 193.—*Brunnich*, N° 196.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

C. With a white bill: head, neck, body, wings, and tail, of a full black: legs yellowish green. WEIGHT from twenty-four to twenty-eight ounces.

Inhabits the shores of *Sweden* and *Norway*: appears in spring, and very rarely visits the lakes or moors*. Frequent in *Russia*, and even to the east of *Siberia*. I found it among the birds sent to *Mrs. Blackburn* from *North America*. The *Indians* about *Niagara* dress their skins, and use them for pouches. They are frequent in the rivers of *Carolina*; where they are called *Flusterers* †; I suppose, from the noise they make in flying along the surface of the water.

PLACE.

* *Amen. Acad.* iv. 591.† *Lawson*, 149.

XLV. GREBE.

HORNED, AND PIED-BILL GREBE.

XLV. GREBE. *Gen. Birds, LXXVIII.*

417. HORNED.

Eared or horned Dobchick, *Edw.* 49.—*Latbam*, iii.

GR. With the head very full of feathers, and of a mallard green-color: from each eye issues a long tuft of yellowish orange-colored feathers, almost meeting at the hind part of the head; beneath them is a large ruff of black feathers: fore part of the neck and breast of an orange red; the hind part and back dusky: coverts of the wings cinereous: primaries and tertials black: secondaries white: belly glossy and silvery: legs of a bluish ash-color before; flesh-colored behind. Of the SIZE of a Teal. Not the male of my Eared Dobchick, as Mr. *Edwards* supposes*; there being in that species no external difference of sexes, as I have had frequent opportunities of observing.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Hudson's Bay*: appears there in the fresh waters in June: lays its eggs among the aquatic plants. Retires towards the south in autumn: is called by the natives, *Sekeep*. It appears in *New York* in that season, and continues there till spring, when it returns to the north. For its vast quickness in diving is called, in *New York*, the *Water Witch*.

418. PIED-BILL.

Colymbus podiceps, *Lin. Syst.* 223.—*Latbam*, iii.Pied-bill Dobchick, *Cateby*, i. 91.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

GR. with a strong arched bill, not unlike that of the common poultry; of an olive-color, crossed through the middle of both mandibles with a black bar: nostrils very wide: chin and throat of

* See *tab.* 96. *Edw.* and my account of that species, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 224.

a glossy

LOUISIANE, AND DUSKY GREBE.

207

a glossy black, bounded with white: upper part of the neck and back dusky: cheeks and under part of the neck pale brown: breast silvery, mottled with ash-color: belly silvery: wings brown: ends of the secondaries white: toes furnished with broad membranes. The female wants the black bar on the bill. LENGTH fourteen inches.

Inhabits from *New York* to *South Carolina*: is called in the first, the *Hen-beaked Wigeon*, or *Water Witch*. Arrives there late in the autumn, and goes away in *April*.

PLACE.

Le Grebe de la Louisiane, *De Buffon*, viii. 240.—*Pl. Enl.* N° 943.—*Latham*, iii.

419. LOUISIANE.

GR. The end of the bill slightly bent: middle of the breast white, tinged with dusky: sides of the neck and body, quite to the rump, rust-colored: from the base of the neck to the thighs marked with large transverse black spots: upper part of the body and wings deep brown: legs dusky. In SIZE rather less than the common Grebe.

Inhabits *Louisiana*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 225.—*Edw.* 96. fig. 1.—Le petit Grebe, *De Buffon*, viii. 232.—*Pl. Enl.* 942.—*Latham*, iii. —*Lzv. Mus.*—*Bl. Mus.*

420. DUSKY.

GR. With the crown, neck, back, and primaries, dusky: ridge of the wings and secondaries white: rest of the wings dusky: breast and belly silvery, but clouded. SIZE of a Teal.

Sent from *New York* with the *Horned Grebe*, as its female; but is certainly a distinct species.

PLACE.

A. GREAT

GREAT CRESTED, AND EARED GREBE.



- A. GREAT CRESTED GREBE, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 223.—Le Grebe cornu, *De Buffon*, viii. 235.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 151.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With the cheeks and throat furrounded with a long pendent ruff, of a bright tawny color : on the head a great dusky crest : hind part of the neck and back dusky : primaries of the same color : secondaries white : breast and belly of a glossy silvery white : outside of the legs dusky ; inside greenish. WEIGHT two pounds and a half. LENGTH twenty-one inches. EXTENT thirty.

PLACE. Inhabits *Iceland*, northern *Europe*, and the temperate and northern parts of *Siberia*, in every reedy lake.

- B. EARED, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 225.—*Edw.* 96. fig. 2.—*Latham*, iii. *Colymbus Auritus.* *Fiorna. Skrænlo*m, *Faun. Suec.* N° 152.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

GR. With crimson irides : behind each eye a large tuft of ferruginous feathers : the head, upper part of the body, and primaries, dusky : secondaries white : whole under side white : feathers above the thighs ferruginous. LENGTH, to the rump, twelve inches.

Inhabits *Iceland**, *Norway*, and *Sweden*, and also the lakes of *Lapland*, where it makes a floating nest : quits those countries in winter.

* *Olassen.*

Common

RED-NECKED GREBE.

209

Common in *Siberia* and *Russia*, in all latitudes. Inhabits *England* the whole year. I have seen numbers shot in *Lincolnshire*. Could observe no external sexual differences; so am certain they are not of the same species with the *Horned Grebe*, N^o 417.

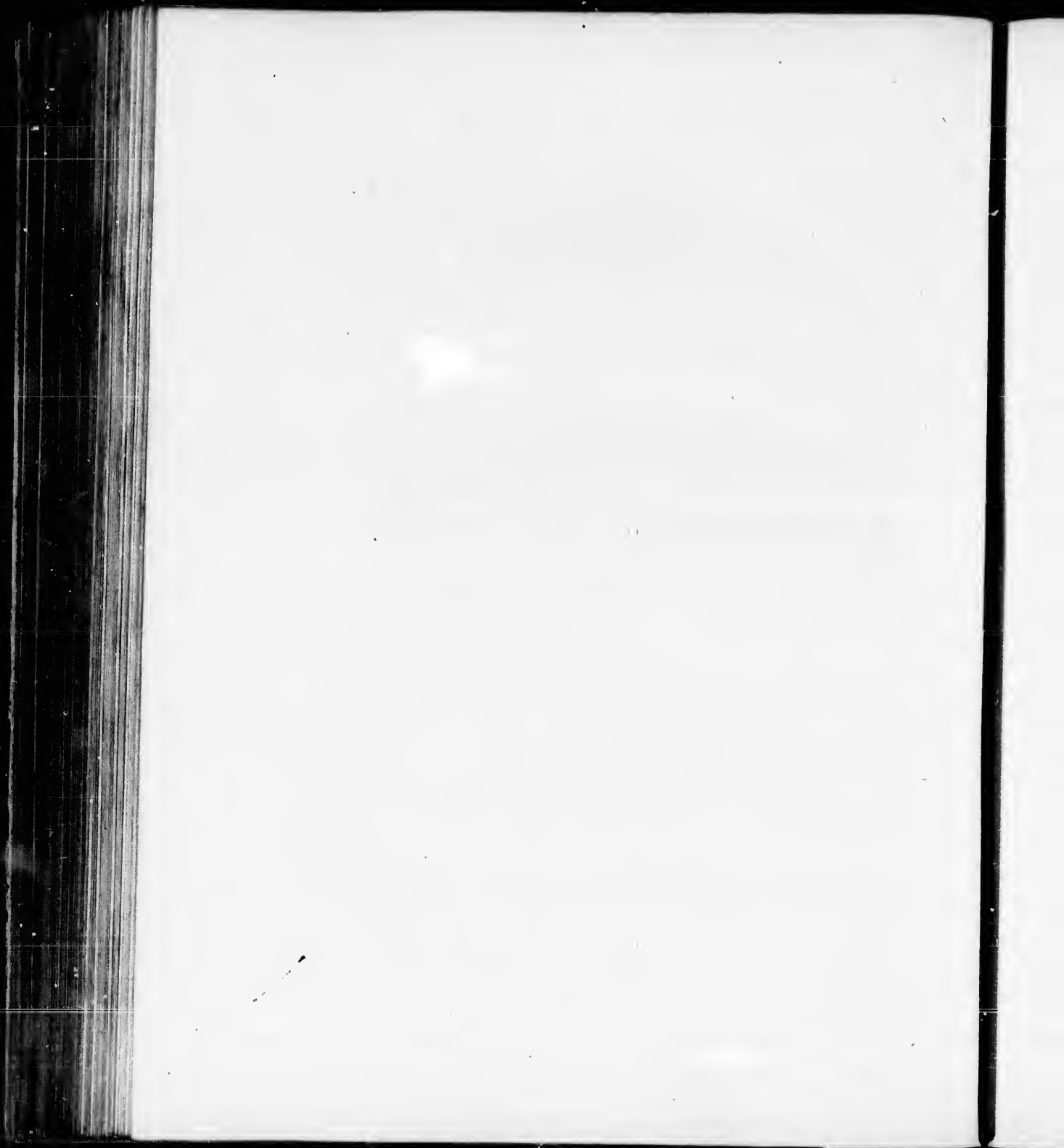
C. RED-NECKED GREBE. *Colymbus Parotis*. *Mus. Carlson.* tab. ix.

GR. With the crown, hind part of the neck, back, and wings, dusky brown: secondaries white? cheeks and throat white; the first marked with a few brown streaks: under side of the neck bright ferruginous: belly white: legs dusky.

This species was sent to me by the late Mr. *Fleischer* of *Copenhagen*, from either *Denmark* or *Norway*. And it is found in *Sweden*. The same species is found, but very rarely, towards the *Caspian sea**.

PLACE.

* *Doctör PALLAS.*



D I V. II.

S E C T. III. W E B - F O O T E D.

D I V. II.

S E C T. III. WEB-FOOTED.

* WITH LONG LEGS.

XLVI. AVOSET. *Gen. Birds LXXIX.*

421. AMERICAN.

AV. With a slender black bill, slightly turning up: head, neck, and upper part of the breast, of a pale buff-color: rest of the lower part of the body white: back and primaries black: lesser coverts white; greater black; beneath which is a long transverse bar of white: legs very long, and dusky: feet femipalmated; the webs bordering the sides of the toes for a considerable way. Larger than the *English Avoset*.

PLACE.

This species is preserved in the LEVERIAN MUSEUM. It is a native of *North America*. I imagine that it sometimes is found entirely white; for the bird called by Mr. *Edwards* (tab. 139.) the *White Godwit* from *Hudson's Bay*, seems to be the same with this.



A. TEREK. *Scolopax cinerea*, *Nov. Com. Petrop.* xix. 473. tab. xix.—*Latham*, iii.

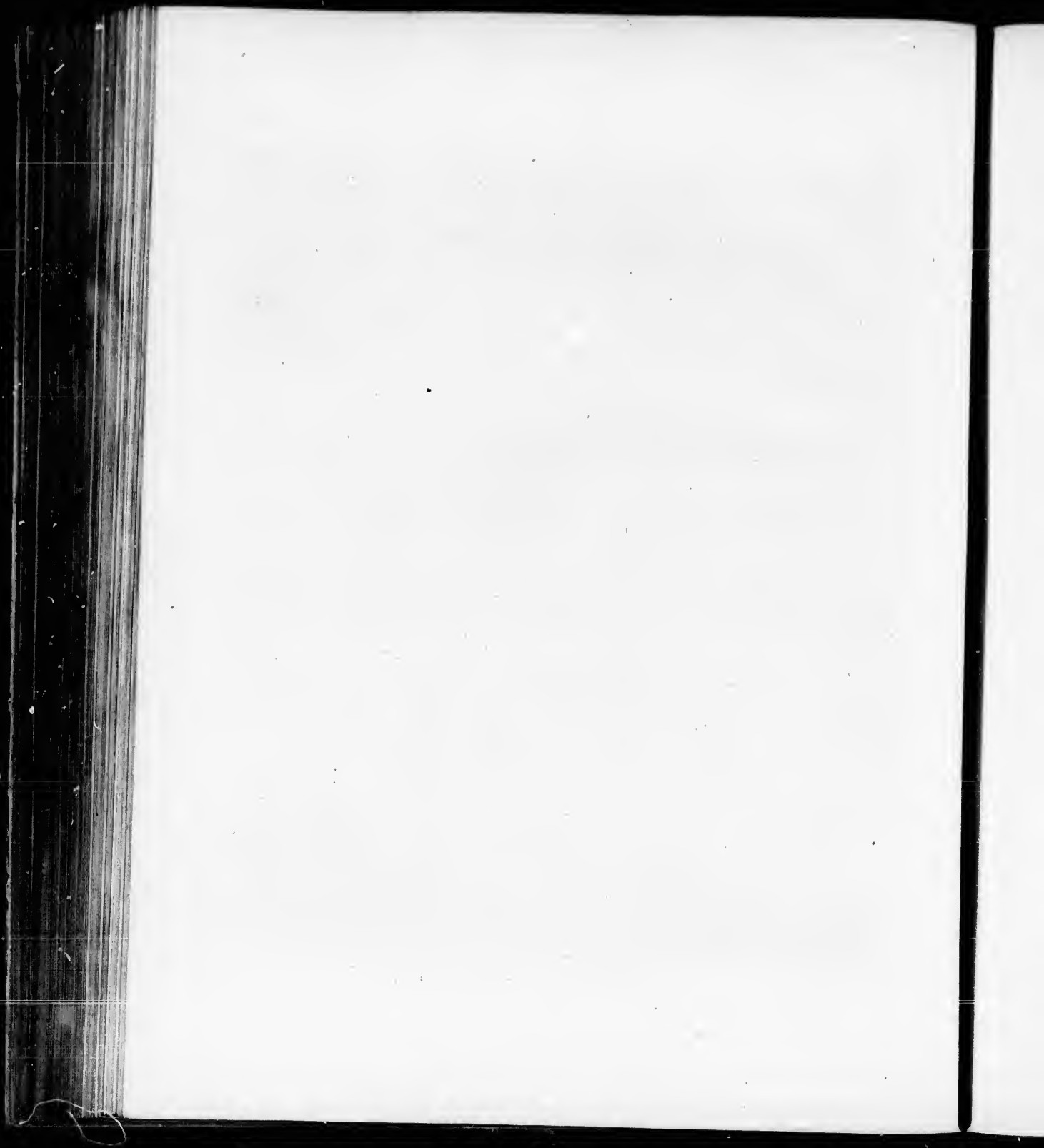
AV. With a bill one inch ten lines long, slightly recurvated: whole upper part of the plumage cinereous: the middle of each feather marked with dusky; on the rump in form of bars:
lower



P. Brown del.

P. Marshall sculp.

American Avocet. N. 421.



S C O O P I N G A V O S E T.

213

lower part of body white: tail cinereous; outmost feather on each side varied with white and ash-color: legs short, semipalmated.

SIZE of the *Red Sandpiper*.

Frequents and breeds in the north*; and haunts, during the summer, the *Caspian* sea. Migrates through *Russia* and *Siberia*.

PLACE.

- B. SCOOPING, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 228.—*Skarflacka. Alft, Faun. Suec.* N° 191.—*Amæn. Acad.* iv. 591.—*L'Avocette, De Buffon,* viii. 466.—*Pl. Enl.* 353.—*Latham,* iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

AV. With a black, thin, flexible bill, three inches and a half long, bending upwards half its length: head, hind part of the neck, and part of the wings and scapulars, black: rest of the neck, breast, belly, and tail, white. WEIGHT thirteen ounces. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, eighteen inches. EXTENT thirty.

Inhabits, in *Scandinavia*, only the isle of *Oeland*, off *Sweden*; where it rarely appears in the spring. Is properly a southern bird. Very frequent, in the breeding season, about *Fossdike Wash*, in *Lincolnshire*: are then very easily shot, flying about one's head like the *Lapwing*, repeating shrilly, *twit, twit*. Lay two eggs, white, tinged with green, and spotted with black. Are frequent about the salt lakes of the *Tartarian* desert, and about the *Caspian* sea.

PLACE.

* *Doſtor PALLAS.*

XJ.VII. FLAMMANT. *Gen. Birds LXXXI.*

422. RED.

Flamingo, *Catesby*, i. 73.—*Phœnicopterus ruber*, *Lin. Syst.* 230.—Le Flamman, ou le Phœnicoptere, *De Buffon*, viii. 475.—*Pl. Enl.* 63.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

FL. With the upper mandible extremely convex, ridged, and sloping to a point; the under very deep, and convex on the upper part; the edges of both furnished with numerous teeth: space between it and the eyes naked: neck very long: tail short: primaries black: all the rest of the plumage of a fine crimson color; but the *European* birds, which are the only I have seen, are roseate: legs very long: toes webbed: hind toe very small. The attitude is erect: and its HEIGHT usually five feet.

PLACES IN AME-
RICA.

These birds inhabit *Louisiana**, the *Babama* islands, and those of the *West Indies*; and frequent only salt waters. They live in flocks, and are uncommonly tame, or rather stupid. A person who can stand concealed may shoot as many as he pleases; for they will not arise at the report of the gun; but the survivors will stand as if astonished: nor will they take warning at the sight of the slain; but continue on the spot till most of them are killed. Such is *Catesby's* account. But the honest and intelligent *Dampier* gives a very different one; and says that they are extremely shy, and very difficult to be shot.

NESTS.

They build their nests in shallow ponds; and form, for that purpose, with mud, hillocks with a broad base, which appear about a foot and a half above the water: these taper to the top, in which

* *Du Prutz*, ii. 81.

the birds make a hollow for the eggs. They lay two, and cover them with their rump, their legs resting beneath the water. As soon as the young are hatched they run very fast, but cannot fly till they are full grown*. They are for a long time of a grey color, nor do they attain that of red till near two years.

They stand upright, and in a row; so at a distance look like a file of soldiers. They feed on the seeds of water-plants: not fish. Their flesh is good, notwithstanding it is lean, and looks black. *Dampier* also bears witness to the delicacy of the tongues; which, says he, are large, and furnished with a knob of fat at the root, the so much boasted morsel. *Apicius*, a Roman, probably cotemporary with *Tiberius*, had the honor of first introducing them to table: the same person whom *Pliny* so forcibly stigmatizes with the title of *Nepotum aliffimus gurgis* †.

The FLAMMANT inhabits several parts of the old world: such as some of the coasts of the *Mediterranean sea*; the *Cape de Verd* islands; and the *Cape of Good Hope*. They are common on the shores of the *Caspian sea*, on the *Persian* and *Turcomannian* coasts: repairing in flocks to the mouth of the river *Yemba*; and sometimes to that of the *Yaik*; and also to that of the *Volga*, below *Astracan*.

PLACES IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

* *Voyages*, i. 71.

† *Lib.* x. c. 48.

* WITH SHORT LEGS.

XLVIII. ALBATROSS. *Gen. Birds LXXXII.*423. WANDER-
ING.

Diomedea Exulans, *Lin. Syst.* 214.—*Pl. Enl.* 237.—*Latham*, iii.
Albatross, *Edw.* 88.—*Pallas, Spicil. Zool. Fasc.* v. 28.
 Tschaike of the Kamtschatkans, *LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

ALB. With a strong bill, sinking a little in the middle; hooked at the end of the upper mandible, abrupt at that of the lower; nostrils covered with a strong guard, and opening forward; color red; tip dusky: the plumage, in some, wholly dusky, with the color most intense on the upper part; others again have their under side entirely white: the tail is rounded: legs and feet of a dusky red: the webs dusky.

SIZE.

ALBATROSSES differ greatly in size. Whether they differ in species I cannot determine. They weigh from twelve to twenty-eight pounds: and vary in extent of wings, from seven feet seven inches to ten feet seven.

PLACE.

The white and the brown variety or species appear annually in flocks of thousands, about the end of *June*, and spread over the whole *Ochotschan* sea, the gulph of *Penschinschi*, and the *Kurile* islands; but very rarely on the eastern coast of *Kamtschatka*. They also arrived in great numbers about *Bering's* Island, at the time when *Steller* was preparing to depart from his long confinement, after the shipwreck of his illustrious commander. He sailed from thence on the 10th of *August*. This coincides with the re-migration of these birds, who retire from the former places about the end of *July* or the middle of *August*. Their arrival is the certain forerunner of fish. It is probable

probable that they pursue their prey northward, as they do not return the same way. They spread to the coasts of *America**, and tend from each continent to their breeding-places in the southern hemisphere, which they may arrive at by the season of summer in that adverse part of the globe.

They seek the northern shores, in pursuit of the vast shoals of salmon which frequent those distant places. They are the most voracious of birds; and will so fill themselves with fish, that sometimes a large one will hang half out of their mouths till those in their stomach are digested. They will be at times so laden with food as to become incapable of flying; and even so stupified, as to be readily hunted down by boats, or transfixed in the water by darts: neither can they arise till they have vomited up their prey, which they strive to do with all their might.

The *Kamtschatkans* are very solicitous about the capture of these birds, not so much for the sake of their flesh (which is very tough and dry, and never eaten unless hunger compels) but on account of the intestines, which they blow into bladders, in order to form floats for their nets. They angle for the Albatrosses as they do for the scaly race, baiting with a whole fish, a large hook fixed to a long cord. This they sling into the water, when there is an instant contest among these greedy birds, which shall first lay hold of it †.

They have only the vestige of a tongue; which is one of the characters of the Gannet, Corvorants, and other voracious birds. Their voice, like that of the Pelecan, resembles the braying of an ass.

* Seen the 4th of July, in lat. 56. 30, off the western coast of *America*.—*Ellis's Voy.* i. 292.

† *Hist. Kamtschatka*, Engl. edit. 155.

MANNERS.

CAPTURE.

MIGRATIONS.

The voyage which these birds undertake, from perhaps almost the extremity of the southern hemisphere to that of the northern, urged by instinct, to attend the migration of certain fishes, is very amazing. They are, indeed, seen in *April* and *May* off the *Cape of Good Hope* *, sometimes soaring in the air with the gentle motion of a Kite, at a stupendous height; at others, nearer the water, watching the motions of the Flying Fish, which they catch while those miserable beings spring out of their element to shun the jaws of the *Coryphenes*. I have not authority to say that some of them do not reside about the *Cape* the whole year: but I am acquainted with only two places in which they breed; one is the *Falkland* islands, the other the coast of *Patagonia* †. In the first, they begin to lay their eggs in *October*, the spring of those regions, and continue that function about a month. They build their nests with sedges, in form of a haycock, about three feet high, leaving a hollow in the summit for the egg; for they lay but one, which is four inches and a half long, white, with some small obscure spots at the thicker end. They are constantly watched while on their nests by multitudes of Hawks, who no sooner see the Albatross quit its nest, but they instantly dart down and carry off the egg. This obliges them to lay another, and prolong the season of incubation.

NESTS AND EGG.

The remaining part of the summer they wander over all parts of the *Antarctic* seas; and were seen as low as lat. 67. 20. in the middle of our *January* ‡; and have been seen in several successive months to the northward, shunning the winter of their native hemisphere,

* *Dampier*, i. 531.—*Obbeck*, i. 109.

† This account is given by a distinguished officer in our navy, who had visited these islands.

‡ *Cook's Voy. S. Pole*, i. 256.

hemisphere,

misphere, and seeking warmth and food in the remote climate of *Kamtschatka*.

STELLER takes notice of some birds which the *Russians* rank under the name of *Glougbpichi*. He says they are found in great numbers on the isles between *Asia* and *America*; that they were of the size between an Eagle and a Goose, had a yellow crooked bill, and their plumage of the color of umber, spotted with white. He also saw numbers feeding on a dead whale. And in crossing the *Penobian* sea, he observed several flying: some white, others black*. All these I suspect to have been different sorts of ALBATROSSES, which may have wandered here; for the *Antarctic* voyagers observed at least three species in their approaches towards the southern pole †.

* *Descr. de la Kamtschatka*, 492.

† *Cook's Voy. towards the S. Pole*, i. 43, 256, 258.

XLIX. A U K. *Gen. Birds* LXXXIII.

424. GREAT.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 229.—*Edw.* N° 147.—*Latbam*, iii.*Alca Impennis*, *Faun. Succ.* N° 140.—*Brumich*, N° 105.—*Muller*, N° 139.—*LEV. MUS.*

A. With a strong bill, bending at the end: black, and furrowed transversely: between that and the eyes, a bean-shaped white spot: above, the whole plumage is of a glossy black; the secondaries alone tipped with white: breast and belly white: wings very short, and useless for flight, covered with very short feathers: legs black. To the end of the toes, three feet.

PLACE.

Inhabits (but not very frequently) the coasts of *Norway*, the *Feroe* islands (in a certain number of years, *St. Kilda*) *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Newfoundland*. It lives chiefly on the sea; but never wanders beyond the soundings. Feeds much on the *Lump-fish*, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 57. and *Father Iasber*, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 99. and other fish of that size. Builds on rocks remote from shore. Lays one egg, six inches long, irregularly marked with purplish lines on a white ground, or blotched near the thicker end with black or ferruginous spots. Hatches late. The young, in *August*, are only covered with grey down. Their food, at that period, is vegetable, the *Rhodiola Rosea*, and other plants, having been found in their stomachs. The *Greenlanders* use the gullet as a bladder to make their darts* buoyant in the water after they have stung them at any object of the chase. These birds are one, being of the same use to

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 82.

those

those people as the BLACK-BILLED AUK, N° 426, serving for food and raiment. They are taken only at sea, being pursued by the natives in their canoes, and transfix'd with their missile weapons. The *Eskimaux*, which frequent *Newfoundland*, cloath themselves with the skins of these birds.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 230.—*Le Pingoin*, *Pl. Enl.* 1004, 1005.—*Latbam*, iii.
Alca Torda, *Faun. Svec.* N° 139.—*LEV MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

425. RAZOR-BILL.

A. With a white line from the bill to the eyes: bill thick, bent at the end, crossed with transverse groves; the largest white, and passing over each mandible: head, back, wings, and tail black: secondaries tipped with white: breast and belly white: legs black. WEIGHT near twenty-three ounces. LENGTH eighteen inches. EXTENT twenty-seven.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and the coast of *Labrador* *. Extends in *Europe*, along the White sea, into the *Arctic Asiatic* shores; and from thence to *Kamischatka* and the gulph of *Ochotsk*, wherever there are lofty rocks †. It is the only

PLACE.

* DOCTOR PALLAS; to whom it was sent by a *Moravian* missionary.

† In the *British Zoology*, ii. N° 230, I made matter of wonder, the manner in which this bird placed its egg on the naked rock, with so secure a balance that it would not roll off. Mr. *Aikin* referred me to the following passage in HARVEY *de Generatione Anim.* which most clearly explains the cause: in the same island" (the *Bass*), says he, "una mihi monstratur avis, quæ ovum duntaxat singulare, sive unicum, parit, idemque super cujusdam lapidis acuti fastigium collocat (nullo nido, aut conquistâ strue suppositâ), idque tam firmiter, ut mater abire & redire, salvo ovo, possit. Hoc autem si quis loco dimoveat, nullâ arte postea stabiliri potest; quin inde devolutum præceps in mare ruat. Locus nempe (ut dixi) cæmento albo incrustatur; ovumque, cum nascitur, lentâ & viscosâ madet humidate, quâ citò concrefcente, tanquam ferrumine quodam substrato faxo agglutinat." "

one

BLACK-BILLED AUK.

one of this species which reaches the inland *Baltic*. It is found there on the *Carls-Ozar* isles, near *Gothland*, and the isle of *Bondon* off *Angermanland*.

426. BLACK-BILLED.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 231.—*Alca Pica*, *Lin. Syst.* 210.—*Latbām*, iii.
Alca Unifuleata, *Brunnich*, N^o 102.—*Muller*, N^o 138.

A. With a black bill, marked with one furrow: whole upper side of the body black; the under, from chin to tail, white. WEIGHT only eighteen ounces. LENGTH fifteen inches and a half. EXTENT twenty-five.

PLACE.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, and the same countries with the former. It extends farther south than any of the genus; being found on the coasts of *Candia*, the antient *Crete*; where it is called *Vuthamaria*, and *Calicatczu* *. In *Greenland* neither of them frequent the bays till the intense cold sets in; but live in the sea, resorting, in the breeding season, to the cliffs in flocks, where each knows its station. Feed on the *cancer pedatus*, and other marine insects; and grow very fat. In winter, resort to the bays to feed; but at night return to sea. Vie with the *Eider-duck*, in point of utility to the *Greenlanders*. The skins are used for cloathing: the raw fat is sucked as broth: the flesh, half putrid, is much admired: and the whole fowl, dressed with the intestines in it, esteemed a high delicacy.

They are taken in the sea with darts; or, chased in canoes, are driven on shore, and killed by the persons who wait for them; or are taken in nets made of split whalebone. They are the chief food of the natives during *February* and *March* †.

* *Belon. Obs.* 12.

† *Crantz*, i. 48.

The

P U F F I N A U K.

223

The *Alca Balbica* of *Brunnich*, N° 115, is a variety of these birds, only wants the white line from the bill to the eyes.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 232.—*Edw.* 358.—*Le Macareux, Pl. Enl.* 275.—*Latham*, iii. *Alca Arctica, Faun. Suec.* N° 141.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

427. PUFFIN.

A. With a short bill, deep at the base, ridged, triangular, ending in a sharp point; base strongly rimmed; upper part blueish grey; lower red; both furrowed transversely: crown, and upper part of the body, wings, and tail, black: cheeks white, bounded by grey: breast and belly white: legs orange-colored. **WEIGHT** twelve ounces. **LENGTH** twelve inches. **EXTENT** twenty-one.

Inhabits all the coasts of northern *Europe*, the icy sea, and all the way to *Kamtshatka*; where they are larger and blacker than usual, and their crown cinereous. Found in the *Feroe* isles, where they are called *Lunda*; extends to *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Spitzbergen*. *Catesby* enumerates this species, and says that the **GREAT AUK**, and **RAZOR-BILL**, frequent the coasts of *Carolina* during winter*. In the same season, numbers of these birds, and the **RAZOR-BILLS**, frequent the coast of *Andalusia*; but disappear in the spring. It is supposed that they continue swimming from the northern parts in search of food; the fish of the softer latitudes not retiring to the great deeps out of their reach, as is the case with the fish of more rigorous climates.

PLACE.

* *Catesby*, App. xxxvi.

A. With

428. LABRADOR. **A.** With a bill about an inch and a quarter long, much carinated at top, not very deep, a little convex; upper mandible dusky, lower whitish, marked with a black spot, and angulated like that of a Gull: crown, and upper part of the body, wings, and tail, dusky: lower part white: legs red. SIZE of the former.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Labrador* coast?—BR. MUS.

429. LITTLE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 233.—*Edw.* 91.—*Latbam*, iii.

Alca Alle, Fann. Succ. N° 142.—*Brunnich*, N° 106.—*Rot-ges*, or *Rottet*, *Marten's Spitzb.* 85.—LEV. MUS.

A. With a short, black, convex, and thick bill: whole upper part black: cheeks and lower parts white: scapulars streaked downwards with white; the secondaries tipped with white: legs dirty greenish white: webs black: head and neck of the supped male entirely black. In SIZE not superior to that of a Blackbird. Its weight about four ounces: its length nine inches: its extent fifteen and a half.

PLACE.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, as far as *Spitzbergen*; but I believe does not extend to *Asia*. Frequent in *Greenland*. Dives well. Is always putting its bill to the water as if drinking. Grows very fat in stormy weather, when the waves bring small Crabs and little fish near the surface. Is called in *Newfoundland* the *Ice-bird*, being the *barbinger* of ice*. Varies to quite white; and sometimes is found with a reddish breast. Is called by the *Dutch*, *Rottet*, from its note.

* *Crantz*, i. 85.

A. With

ANTIEN, PYGMY, AND TUFTED AUK.

225

A. With a black bill, crown, and throat: on each side of the head a short whitish crest: on the hind part of the neck are numbers of white, long, loose, and very narrow feathers, which give it an aged look: wings, back, and tail, sooty: breast and belly white. SIZE of the former.

430. ANTIEN.

Inhabits from the west of *North America* to *Kamtschatka* and the *Kurile* islands.—PALLAS, MS.—LEV. MUS.

PLACE.

A. With the bill black and ridged: crown, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, dusky: under side of the neck and breast of a deep iron grey: belly of a dirty white: legs dusky. SIZE of the *Water Ouzel*.

431. PYGMY.

Seen in vast multitudes about *Bird Island*, between *Asia* and *America*.

PLACE.

Alca Cirrhata, Pallas *Spicil. Zool. fasc. v. 7. tab. i.—Latham, iii.*
—LEV. MUS.

432. TUFTED.

A. With a strong thick bill, of a sub-triangular form, arched, hooked near the end; the lower mandible truncated; the upper mandible, near the base, rising into a distinct prominence: the bill of the male marked with three furrows; of the female with two: its colours a fine red, yellow, and corneous: from the sides of the head are two long silky tufts of a yellow color, falling down the sides of the neck to the back: cheeks white: the rest of the plumage entirely black: lightest beneath: legs of a bright red. In SIZE superior to the *Puffin Auk*.

Inhabits only the shores of *Kamtschatka*, the *Kurile* islands, and those intervening between *Kamtschatka* and *America*.

PLACE.

VOL. II.

G g

In

MANNERS.

In manners this species greatly resembles the Puffin. Lives all day at sea, but at no great distance from the rocks: comes on shore at night: burrows a yard deep under ground, and makes there a nest, with feathers and sea plants: is monogamous, and lodges there the whole night with its mate. Lays one white egg, in the latter end of *May* or beginning of *June*. Bites fiercely when taken. Feeds on Crabs, Shrimps, and shell-fish, which it forces from the rocks with its strong bill.

The females of *Kamtshatka* copy from this bird the fashion of hanging, from behind each ear, tufts made of slips of the white part of the skins of the *Glutton*. These are reckoned the most valuable present a lover can give his mistress, or a husband to his wife, and the strongest proof of affection.

Their magicians formerly used to recommend the bills of this bird, mixed with those of the Puffin, and the parti-colored hairs of Seals, as a powerful amulet. The distant islanders still bear the bills in their helmets and caps, and make their garments of the skins; but the *Kamtshatkans* at present make no use of any part but the eggs, which are a common food; the flesh being hard and insipid.

433. PERROQUET.

Alca Pfittacula, Pallas Spicil. Zool. fasc. v. 15. tab. ii.—Latham, iii.

A. With an oval bill, or the upper and lower parts convex, and of a bright red color: from the remote corner of each eye is a very slender tuft of fine white feathers, hanging down the neck: the head and upper part of the body dusky; the lower whitish, varied with black edges: legs dirty yellow: webs dusky. About the SIZE of the Little Auk.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Kamtshatka*, the isles towards *Japan*, those towards *America*, and the western shores of *America*, in great abundance.

They

They swim in flocks; but never, unless tempest-driven, go far from the rocks, to which they resort towards night, and shelter themselves in the fissures or holes, without keeping any certain nest. Are the most stupid of all birds, and caught by the natives in this ridiculous manner:—towards evening they put on their garment with great sleeves, pull out their arms, and leave the sleeves distended, which the birds will creep into by flocks, and thus become an easy prey.

The stupidity of this species has often been the salvation of mariners sailing by night in these dangerous parts; being often warned of the neighborhood of a dreadful rock, by these birds flying on board their vessel, mistaking it for their designed lodging. They lay one egg, uncommonly great for their size; it is of a whitish color, speckled with brown, dusky, or yellow; and is esteemed for its delicacy.

Alca Cristatella, Pallas Spicil. Zool. fasc. v. 18. tab. iii.—Latham, iii.

434. CRESTED.

A. With a scarlet bill: upper mandible convex, and end hooked; and near the angle of the mouth a scarlet heart-shaped substance: on the forehead rise some upright feathers; and above that a fine crest of longer feathers, curling forwards: head and neck black: behind each eye hang a few narrow feathers: back black, marked with dusky ferruginous strokes: rump hoary: wings sooty: under side of the body of a dusky cinereous cast: legs livid: webs dusky. SIZE of the Missel Thrush.

Frequent on *Bird Island*, between *Asia* and *America*.

PLACE.

435. DUSKY.

Alc. Tetracula, *Pallas Spicil. Zool. fasc. v. 23. tab. iv.*—*Latham, iii.*

A. With a small arched bill, dusky and yellow: above the base, on the forehead, the feathers divide into two points: beyond each eye is a whitish descending line, in which are a few fetaceous feathers: general color of the bird dusky: belly hoary: on the hind part of the head and neck, and near the tail, a few rusty marks: tail very short, dusky, and some of the feathers tipped with ferruginous: legs livid: webs intensely black. LENGTH eleven inches. EXTENT eighteen.

PLACE.

Frequent about *Kamschatka*, the *Kurile* isles, and those situated towards *America*. Live in flocks on the rocks; but appear at sea solitary: most stupid, and clumsy. Can scarcely fly; or stand, except they rest against the rocks, where they lodge in the fissures the whole night, or in burrows, which they make with great facility. They swim and dive admirably well. Are exceedingly bad food; but are eaten by the almost-famished natives.

L. GUIL-

FOOLISH, AND BLACK GUILLEMOT.

229

L. GUILLEMOT. *Gen. Birds LXXXIV.*

Br. Zool. ii. N° 234.—Colymbus Troille, *Faun. Suec.* N° 149.—*Latbam*, iii. 436. FOOLISH.
—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

G. With the bill three inches long: head, neck, back, wings, and tail, of a deep mouse-color: secondaries tipped with white: breast and belly pure white: legs dusky. **WEIGHT** twenty ounces, **LENGTH** seventeen inches. **EXTENT** twenty-seven and a half.

Inhabits all parts of the north of *Europe*, to *Spitzbergen*; the coast of *Lapmark*, and along the white and icy sea, quite to *Kamschatka* and *North America*. Found in *Newfoundland*. Not mentioned among the birds of *Greenland*. Is a species that winters on the coast of *Italy**; possibly those which quit *England* before that season.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 236.—Colymbus Grylle, *Faun. Suec.* N° 148.—*Latbam*, iii. 437. BLACK.
—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

G. With the bill an inch and a half long: inside of the mouth of a fine red: bill, head, neck, back, tail, and under side of the body, black: wings dusky; the coverts marked with a bed of white; secondaries tipped with white: legs scarlet. **LENGTH** fourteen inches. **EXTENT** twenty-two.

* *MS. List of Birds of Italy*, sent to me by that eminent Ornithologist, M. SCOPOLI, from *Pavia*.

Found

MARBLED GUILLEMOT.

PLACE.

Found in all the same places with the former, except *Italy*; doubtful as to *Newfoundland*. Inhabits *Hudson's Bay* the whole year. The young are mottled with black and white, and sometimes are quite white*. Are excellent divers; therefore called sometimes *Diving Pigeons*. Make a twittering noise. The *Greenlanders* eat the flesh, use the skin for cloathing, and the legs as lures for fish.

The excrements of the BLACK GUILLEMOT, in the *Norwegian* seas, are of a scarlet color, occasioned, as is supposed, by its feeding on the *ascaris verispellis*, or *rodaat*.

In *Kamtschatka* is a variety, with a white oblique line issuing from the white spot on the wings.

438. MARBLED.

G. With a black bill: crown dusky: throat, breast, and belly, mottled with black and white: back and sides very glossy, and marbled with black and rust-color: wings dusky; greater coverts edged with white: tail black: legs yellow: webs black. LENGTH nine inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Prince William's Sound*, on the western coast of *North America*, and probably *Kamtschatka*.—LEV. MUS.

* Mr. *Hutchins* assures me, that the old birds do not vary, as has been imagined.



Red-billed Grebe No. 418.

Mottled Guillemot No. 438.



A. LESSER GUILLEMOT, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 235.—*Latham*, v. 331.—*Ringua*, *Brunnich*, N^o 110.

G. With a bill two inches and a half long, weak and slender: crown, upper part of the body, wings, and tail, of a very dusky mouse color: tips of the secondaries white: cheeks, fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, white: a dusky line originates at the farthest side of the eye, and points backwards: legs black. LENGTH sixteen inches. EXTENT twenty-six. WEIGHT nineteen ounces.

Inhabits *Iceland*, and possibly the other northern coasts of *Europe*: frequents the *British* seas only in winter: are seen with the Black-billed Auks, in flocks innumerable, in the firth of *Forth*, in pursuit of sprats, are also seen on the coasts of *North Wales* and *Devonshire*, in the same season.

PLACE.

LI. DIVER. *Gen. Birds LXXXV.*

439. NORTHERN. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 237.—L'Imbrim, ou grand Plongeon de la Mer de Nord, *De Buffon*, viii. 258.—*Pl. Enl.* 952.
Colymbus Glacialis, *Lin. Syst.* 221.—*Latham*, iii. 337.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With head and neck black: throat, and hind part of the neck, marked with a femilunar spot of white, and with white streaks pointing downwards: upper part of the body and wings black, varied with white spots: tail dusky: breast and belly white: legs black. LENGTH three feet five inches. EXTENT four feet eight. WEIGHT sixteen pounds.

PLACE.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, and spreads along the *Arctic* coasts, as far as the mouth of the *Ob* only. Is found about *Spitzbergen*, *Iceland*, *Hudson's Bay*, and as low as *New York*. Makes its nest, in the more northern regions, on the little isles of fresh-water lakes. Every pair keeps a lake to itself. Sees well: flies very high, and, darting obliquely, falls secure into its nest. Tries to save itself by diving, not flying. The young defend themselves stoutly with their bills. Appears in *Greenland* in *April* or the beginning of *May*. Goes away in *September* or *October*, on the first fall of snow. The natives use the skins for cloathing; and the *Indians* about *Hudson's Bay* adorn their heads with circlets of their feathers.

440. IMBER. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 238.—Le Grand Plongeon, *De Buffon*, viii. 251.—*Pl. Enl.* 251.
Colymbus Immer, *Lin. Syst.* 222.—*Latham*, iii. 34C.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With a dusky head: back, coverts of wings, and tail, dusky, elegantly edged with greyish white: primaries and tail black: breast and belly silvery: legs black: webs marked with white stripes. Larger than the last.

Inhabits

SPECKLED, AND STRIPED DIVER.

233

Inhabits *New York* during winter. Extends to *Kamtschatka*; but in no part of *Siberia* or *Russia*. Found in *Iceland*, and most parts of northern *Europe*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 239.—*Le petit Plongeon*, *De Buffon*, viii. 254.—*Pl. Enl.* 992.
Colymbus Stellatus, *Soehane*, *Brunnich*, N° 130.—*Latbam*, iii. 341.—*LEV. MUS.*
 —*BL. MUS.*

441. SPECKLED.

D. With the bill turning a little upwards: head dark grey, spotted with white: hind part of the neck of an uniform grey: back, coverts of wings, primaries, and tail, dusky; each feather of the back and coverts of the wings are marked near the end with two white spots: from chin to tail a fine silvery white: the throat of some clouded with ash-color. **WEIGHT** three pounds eleven ounces. **LENGTH** two feet three. **EXTENT** three feet nine.

These three species visit *New York* in the winter, and return very far north to breed. This is common about the *Baltic* and *White Sea*; but not observed in other parts of *Russia*; yet is a native of *Kamtschatka**. It lays two eggs in the grass, on the borders of the lakes, not far from the sea. The eggs are exactly oval, of the size of those of a Goose, dusky, marked with a few black spots.

PLACE.

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

442. STRIPED.

* *Steller*, in *New. Com. Petrop.* iv. 424.

RED AND BLACK THROATED DIVER.

PLACE.

Inhabits the lakes of *Hudson's Bay*. Lays, in *June*, two eggs. Flies high, and passes backwards and forwards, making a great noise; which is said to portend rain. Detested by the natives, who look on this note as supernatural.—Mr. *Hutchins*.

443. RED-
THROATED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 240.—*Le Lumme, ou petit Plongeon de Mer de Nord, De Buffon*, viii. 261.—*Pl. Enl.* 308.

Colymbus Septentrionalis, Lin. Syst. 220.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

D. With head and chin of an uniform grey: throat, and lower side of the neck, of a dull red: upper part grey, streaked with black: upper part of body, wings, and tail, dusky: back and coverts of wings spotted with white: breast and belly white: legs dusky. WEIGHT three pounds. EXTENT three feet five. LENGTH, to the tip of the tail, two feet.

PLACE.

Found in the north of *Europe* and *Iceland*, along the northern coast of *Russia*, *Siberia*, and *Kamtschatka*; but does not haunt the inland lakes. Inhabits the rivers of *Hudson's Bay* during summer. Prey much on the fish entangled in the nets; but are often caught themselves in their rapid pursuit of the fish. Mr. *Hutchins* took fourteen out of a single net in one tide. Numbers of every species of Diver are frequently taken in this manner about *Hudson's Bay*.

444. BLACK-
THROATED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 241.—*Colymbus Arcticus, Lomm. Faun. Suec.* N° 150.

Le Lumme, &c. De Buffon, viii. 261.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

D. With bill, forehead, and cheeks, black: hind part of the neck cinereous: sides of the neck streaked downwards with black: fore part varying with black, purple, and green: back and coverts of wings dusky; the first marked with square, the last with round white

BLACK-THROATED DIVER.

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white spots : breast and belly white : tail black : legs partly red, partly dusky.

This, and the preceding, inhabit *Hudson's Bay* *, the north of *Europe*, and *Iceland*. Few in *Russia* : but frequent in the inland lakes of *Siberia*, especially those of the *Arctic* regions ; but in the wandering season spread over all latitudes.

PLACE.

The *Norwegians* remark the sagacity of these birds, in presaging the change of weather. When the skies are big with rain, they fly wildly about, and make the most horrible hoarse noise, fearing that the swelled waters should invade their nest ; on the contrary, in fine weather, their note is different, and seemingly in an exulting strain. The *Norwegians* think it impious to destroy, or even to disturb, this species †.

The *Swedes* have less superstition : they dress the skins ; which, when prepared, shew in the clearest manner, on the inside, the quincuncial disposition of feathers. They are exceedingly tough, and are used for gun-cases and facings for winter-caps ‡.

* *Edwards*, 147.

† *Worm. Mus.* 304.

‡ *Favn. Svec.*

LII. S K I M M E R . *Gen. Birds* LXXXVI.

445. CUT-WATER. Cut-water, *Catesby*, i. 90.—Le Bec en Cifeaux, *De Buffon*, viii. 454. tab. 36.
—*Pl. Enl.* 357.
Rynchops nigra, *Lin. Syst.* 229.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

SK. With the bill greatly compressed, the edges sharp; lower mandible four inches and a half long; upper only three; base red; the rest black: forehead, chin, front of neck, breast, and belly, white: head, and whole upper part of the body, black: wings of the same color: lower part of the inner webs of the primaries white: tail short, and a little forked; middle feathers dusky; the others white on their sides: legs weak and red. LENGTH one foot eight inches. EXTENT three feet seven.

PLACE. Inhabits *America*, from *New York* to *Guiana**. Skims nimbly along the water, with its under mandible just beneath the surface, feeding on the insects and small fish as it proceeds. Frequents also oyster-banks; its bill being partly, like that of the Oyster-catcher, adapted for preying on those shell-fish. In Mr. *Ray's Synopsis* † is a sketch, sent from *Madras*, of one of this species.

* *Barreire France Equin.* 135.

† 194. N^o 5. tab. i. N^o 5.

LIII. T E R N .

LIII. TERN. *Gen. Birds* LXXXVII.

Catfish, i. 88.—*Le Noddi*, *De Buffon*, viii. 461.—*Pl. Enl.* 461.
Sterna Stolidi, *Lin. Syst.* 227.—*LEV. MUS.*

446. NODDY.

T. With a black long bill : crown white, gradually darkening to the hind part : whole plumage brown : wings and tail almost dusky. WEIGHT four ounces.

Inhabit, in vast numbers, the *Babama* islands, where they breed on the bare rocks. In the breeding season they, and numbers of other birds, are seen in great flights, flying near the surface of the water, continually dropping on the small fish which are driven to the top, to shun the persecution of the greater. The whole air resounds with the noise of the birds, who seem in full exultation on their success ; which is expressed in vast variety of notes. A rippling and whiteness in the water marks the course of the shoals of fish ; and above them the air is animated with their feathered enemies. Where the strongest rippling is, there appear the thickest swarms of fowls. As soon as the time of nutrition is over, these birds disperse over the ocean separately ; and are seen at the distance of hundreds of leagues from land ; but very seldom on the outside of the tropics. Their stupidity is notorious ; for they will suffer themselves to be taken by the hand, when they settle, as they often do, on the yards of ships.

PLACE.

T. With a black bill, two inches long : forehead white : crown, hind part of the head and neck, back, and wings, of a sooty blackness : cheeks, fore part of the neck, breast, belly, and ridge of the

447. SOOTY.

the wings, white: tail greatly forked; tip of the exterior feathers white; the rest of the tail dusky. Nearly the SIZE of the Common Gull.

PLACE. Sent from NEW YORK to Sir *Ashton Lever*. These birds are found in very remote climates. They swarm in the isle of *Ascension*, 8 south latitude. Emit a most sharp and shrill cry: are quite fearless; and fly so close to the few men who visit that distant isle, as almost to touch them. They lay only two or three eggs, which are of a surprizing size, yellowish, spotted with brown and pale violet. The flocks which possess the different parts of the isle, lay at different times. In some quarters the young were found very large; in others only a single egg was found just then layed. Mr. *Osbeck* and Doctor *Forster*, who were here in *April* and *May*, are silent about this species: possibly it was then on its migrations. It is to the Comte de *Buffon** we owe this account; who received it from that observant nobleman the Marquis de *Querboënt*.

448. GREAT.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 254.—*Sterna Hirundo*, Tarna, *Faun. Suec.* N° 158.

Le Pierre *garin*, ou grande Hironnelle de mer, *De Buffon*, viii. 331.—*Pl. Enl.* 987.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

T. With bill and feet of a fine crimson color: forehead, throat, and whole under side, of a pure white: crown black: upper part of the body, and coverts of the wings, an elegant pale grey: tail much forked, white, with the exterior edges of the three outmost grey. WEIGHT four ounces one quarter. LENGTH fourteen inches. EXTENT thirty.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Spitzbergen*; and also the northern parts of *North America*, as far as *Hudson's Bay*. It appears in *New*

* *Ois.* viii. 345.

England

LESSER, AND BLACK TERN.

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England in *May*, and goes away in autumn: called there the *Mackerel Gull*. It is found on the *Arctic* coasts of *Siberia* and *Kamtschatka*. Retires even from *England* at approach of winter.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 255.—*Sterna minuta*, *Lin. Syst.* 228.

La petite Hirondelle de mer, *De Buffon*, viii. 337.—*Pl. Enl.* 996.—*Latbam*, iii.

—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

449. LESSER.

T. With a yellow bill and legs; the first tipt with black: forehead and cheeks white: from the back to the eyes is a black line: crown black: breast and belly of the most exquisite and glossy whiteness, unequalled by the finest satin: back and wings of a pale grey: tail white; less forked than that of the preceding. **WEIGHT** two ounces eight grains: **LENGTH** eight inches and a half: **EXTENT** nineteen and a half.

This species is too tender to endure the high northern latitudes, nor even beyond the *Baltic*. Is met with in the south of *Russia*, and about the *Black* and *Caspian* sea; and in *Siberia* about the *Irtish*. In *America* is seen, during summer, about *New York*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 256.—*Sterna fiffipes*, *Lin. Syst.* 228.

Le Guifette noire, ou l'Epouvantail, *De Buffon*, viii. 341.—*Pl. Enl.* 333.—

Latbam, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

450. BLACK.

T. With the bill, head, neck, breast, and belly, black: vent white: wings and back of a deep ash-color: tail short; exterior feathers white; the others cinereous: legs a dirty red: webs deeply hollowed in the middle, so as to form a crescent.

This is the species which I apprehend was sent to the Royal Society from *Hudson's Bay*; and was seen in vast flocks beyond lat. 41 north,

PLACE.

KAMTSCHATKAN, AND CASPIAN TERN.

north, long. 47 west from *London*, by Mr. *Kalm* *, somewhat south of the bank of *Newfoundland*. Is found in *Europe*, as far as *Iceland*. Very numerous in *Siberia*, and about the salt lakes of the deserts of *Tartary*, which they animate by their note and active flight and motions.



- A. KAMTSCHATKAN. PALLAS, MS.
La Guiffette? De Buffon, viii. 339.—*Pl. Enl.* 924.

T. With the bill and crown black : forehead and space over the eyes white.

PLACE.

Observed by *Steller* about *Kamtschatka*. A bird seemingly of this species was shot on the *Severn* a few miles below *Sbrewsbury* ; and is among the elegant drawings of my friend, *Joseph Plymley*, Esq; of *Longnor*.

- B. CASPIAN T. Terna Caspia, Mr. *Lepechin*, in *Nov. Com. Petrop.* xiv. 500. tab. xiii.
 —PALLAS, 483. tab. xxii.—*Latbam*, iii.

T. With a scarlet bill, three inches long : crown and hind part of the head of an intense black, hoared with white : space round the eyes black ; under each a white crescent : cheeks, lower side of the neck, and whole under side of the body, of a snowy whiteness :

* *Voyage*, i. 23.

C A S P I A N T E R N .

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upper part cinereous and hoary: six first primaries darker, edged and tipped with black: tail deeply forked, and of a pure white: legs black. The specimen described by Doctor PALLAS was of darker colors; perhaps differed in age and sex. LENGTH near two feet. EXTENT three feet two inches. Seems, in the air, as big as a KITE.

Inhabits the *Caspian* sea, about the mouth of the *Yaik*. Makes a laughing noise. Fishes both in the sea and rivers. Remains long suspended in the air, then dashes on its prey; and skims the surface of the water like a Swallow. Lays, on the back of desert isles, two eggs marked with dusky spots. Wanders up the great river *Oby*, even towards the *frozen* ocean*.

PLACE.

The CASPIAN TERN has been lately discovered near *Stockholm*. It returns to the *Baltic* before the *Black-backed* Gull. Lays three eggs on the bare rock; white, thinly painted with black.—Mr. *Oedman*.

* PALLAS, MS. Catalogue.

LIV. GULL. *Gen. Birds LXXXVIII.*451. BLACK-
BACKED.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 242.—*Larus marinus*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 155.
 Le Goeland à manteau noir, *De Buffon*, viii. 405.—*Pl. Enl.* 990.—*Latham*, iii.
 —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

SIZE.

G. With a strong pale yellow bill; the lower mandible marked with a black spot, encircled with red: upper part of the back and wings black; primaries tipped with white: the rest of the plumage of a snowy whiteness: legs pale flesh-color. **WEIGHT** sometimes five pounds. **LENGTH** twenty-nine inches. **EXTENT** five feet nine.

PLACE.

Inhabits northern *Europe*, as high as *Iceland*, *Lapmark*, and the *White Sea*; *Greenland*, and the coast of *North America* down to *New York* and *South Carolina*, where they are called *Old Wives*. Is observed, in *Greenland*, to attack other birds, especially the *Eider Duck*. The *Eskimaux* and *Greenlanders* make their garments of the skins of these, as well as other water fowl. This was a practice, in early times, with every people to whom manufactures were unknown, *Nam avium plumæ in usum vestis conferuntur* *.

452. HERRING.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 246.—*Larus fuscus*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 154.
 Le Goeland à manteau gris brun, *De Buffon*, viii. 410.—*Latham*, iii.
 —*LEV. MUS.*

G. With a yellow bill; lower mandible marked with a red spot: irides straw-colored: head, neck, and tail, white: back and coverts of wings ash-color: primaries dusky, with a white spot near

* *Seneca Epist.* Ep. xc.

their

WAGEL, AND LAUGHING GULL.

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their ends: legs of a pale flesh-color; vary to yellow. WEIGHT about thirty ounces. LENGTH twenty-three inches. EXTENT four feet four.

Inhabits the north of *Europe, Newfoundland, Iceland, and Greenland*: even in the last country a common species; and continues there the whole year. Breeds among broken rocks: much upon wing: is caught in snares, or by a baited hook. The flesh and eggs eaten; and the skin used, like that of most other Gulls, for garments. Is found in *Hudson's Bay* during summer: breeds there, and retires at approach of winter. It breeds likewise on the islands on the coast of *South Carolina*. Is frequent about the *Caspian* and *Black seas*, and their great rivers: also about the greatest lakes of *Siberia*, and *Russia*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 247.

Le Goeland varié, ou le Grifard, *De Buffon*, viii. 413.—*Pl. Enl.* 266.—

Latham, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

WAGEL.

G. With a black bill: irides dusky: whole plumage, above and below, varied with brown, white, and cinereous: primaries dusky: tail mottled with dusky and white; near the end a black bar; tips whitish: legs of a dirty white.

The above is only a young *Herring Gull*.

Catesby, i. 89.—*Will. Orn.* 346. N° iv.—*La Mouette rieuse, De Buffon*, viii. 433. 454. LAUGHING.
—*Pl. Enl.* 970.

Larus Atricilla, Lin. Syll. 225.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

G. With a red bill: black head: the ends of the primaries black: back and coverts of the wings cinereous: all the rest of the plumage white: legs black and long. LENGTH about eighteen inches. EXTENT three feet.

I i 2

Inhabits

BLACK-HEADED GULL, AND KITTIWAKE.

PLACE. Inhabits the *Babama* islands. Their note resembles a coarse laugh. Has been seen but very lately on the *Baltic*.

455. BLACK-HEADED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 252.—*Larus ridibundus*, *Lin. Syst.* 225.—*La Mouette rieuse*, *De Buffon*, viii. 433.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

G. With a red bill and legs: head and throat black: neck, belly, and tail, white: back and wings ash-colored: ends of the primaries marked with black. LENGTH about fifteen inches. EXTENT thirty-seven. WEIGHT ten ounces.

PLACE. Inhabits *New England*: comes in *May*, leaves the country in *August*. In *Europe*, not farther north than *England*. In all parts of *Russia* and *Siberia*, and even *Kamtshatka*. Has the laughing notes of the former, of which it seems a variety. Appears in *Hudson's Bay* in *May*: retires southward in *September*.

456. KITTIWAKE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 250.—*Phipps*, 187.—*Larus Rissa*, *Lin. Syst.* 224. *Kutge-gehef*, *Marten's Spitzbergen*, 82.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS?* *Tarrock*, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 251.—*L. Tridactylus*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 157.

G. With a yellow bill: inside of the mouth orange: head, neck, under side of the body, and tail, white: behind each ear is a black spot: the back and coverts pale grey: primaries dusky, with a white spot near the ends: legs dusky: no back toe. LENGTH fourteen inches. EXTENT three feet two.

PLACE. Is found about *Newfoundland*. Inhabits *Spitzbergen*, *Greenland*, *Iceland*, and the north of *Europe*, the arctic coast of *Asia*, and *Kamtshatka*.

The KITTIWAKE, or Three-toed Gull, undergoes three alterations of color. In the first stage of its life, its plumage is much mixed with black, and is at that time the same with my *Tarrock*.

In

In its second stage, is the same with the *Kittiwake*; and in the last, is the same with the *Larus Rissa*.

Larus eburneus, *Phipps's Voy.* 187.—*Larus candidus*, *Faun. Groenl.* N° 67.

Rathfer, *Marten's Spitzb.* 77.—*La Mouette blanche*, *De Buffon*, viii. 422.—

—*Pl. Enl.* 994.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

457. IVORY.

G. With the bill and legs of a lead-color: whole plumage of a snowy whiteness. LENGTH, to the end of the tail, sixteen inches. EXTENT twenty-seven.

Inhabits *Spitzbergen* and *Greenland*: also very frequent in the frozen sea between *Asia* and *America*; and off cape *Denbigh*, a little to the south of *Bering's Straights*. Keeps usually far at sea; but when it does alight, is very stupid, and easily killed. The young are spotted with black, and their bills are black.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 249.—*Larus canus*. *Homaka. Mave. Lappis Straule*, *Faun.*

Suec. N° 153.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

458. COMMON.

G. With a yellow bill: head, neck, tail, and all the under side of the body, white: back and coverts of wings light grey: primaries dusky; near their extremities a white spot: legs dull white, tinged with green. LENGTH seventeen inches. EXTENT three feet. WEIGHT twelve ounces and a half.

Inhabits as high as *Iceland*; and is common about the *Russian* lakes. Is frequent on the coast of *Newfoundland*.

PLACE.

The *Winter Gull*, *BR. ZOO.* is no other than this species, not arrived at its full plumage.

Br.

459. ARCTIC.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 245.—*Phipps*, 187.—Le Labbe à longue queue, *De Buffon*, viii. 445.—*Pl. Enl.* 762.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 421.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

G. With a dusky bill, much hooked at the end: upper part covered with a thin cere: crown black: back, wings, and tail, dusky: neck, breast, and belly, white: tail cuneiform; two middle feathers near four inches longer than the rest. FEMALE wholly brown; under side lightest. LENGTH twenty-one inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits, in *America*, *Hudson's Bay* *; all the north of *Europe* to *Spitzbergen*; frequent in *Greenland*. Feeds almost entirely on fish caught by other birds, which it persecutes till they drop their prey, or vomit for fear; when it catches their droppings before it falls into the water. The *Dutch* call it, from a now exploded notion, that it lives on the dung of fowl, the *Stront-jagger*. Extends along the *arctic* coast to *Kamtschatka*. Ascends the great rivers, the *Ob*, *Jenesei*, and *Lena*, above a hundred leagues inland.

460. BLACK-TOED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 244.—*Catharacta cephus*. *Strandhoeg*, *Brunnich*, N° 126.—Le Labbe, ou Stercoraire, *De Buffon*, viii. 441, tab. 34.—*Pl. Enl.* 991.—*Latbam*, ii. —*LEV. MUS.*

G. With a bill resembling the former: head and neck of a dirty white, marked with dusky spots: back, scapulars, coverts of wings, and tail, black, prettily edged with pale rust: breast and belly white, crossed with numerous dusky and yellowish lines: the sides and vent barred crossways with black and white: tail black, tipped with white; the exterior webs of the outmost spotted with rust; the two middle feathers are near an inch longer than the others.

* *Pb. Transf.* lxii.

These

KEASH, AND SKUA GULL.

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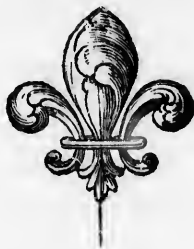
These birds vary into lighter and darker colors; but the color of the toes are specific marks: the legs are of a blueish lead-color: the toes and webs have their lower parts of a deep black. **WEIGHT** eleven ounces. **LENGTH** fifteen inches. **EXTENT** thirty-nine.

Inhabits, in *America*, the coast of *Newfoundland* and *Hudson's Bay*: is hated by the natives, who have a notion that the birds are companions to the detested *Eskimaux*. I cannot, in *Europe*, trace it higher than *Great Britain* and *Denmark*; yet it has been shot, in the *Atlantic* ocean, as near to the line as north *lat.* 8, west *long.* 22. 12.

PLACE.

THIS species of Gull was discovered by Mr. *Hutchins*, in *Hudson's Bay*. Its bill is black, and three inches long: head, neck, breast, and belly, of an uniform brown: primaries black: coverts and scapulars brown, marked with white: tail black, speckled and tipped with white. **LENGTH** twenty-three inches. **EXTENT** four feet and a half. **WEIGHT** two pounds and a half. Perhaps a young *Skua* Gull: the natives call it *Keash*.

460*. KEASH.



- A. SKUA, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 243.—*Catharacta Skua*, *Brunnicb*, N° 125.—*Muller*, N° 167.
Le Goeland brun, *De Buffon*, viii. 408.—*Latham*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

G. With a strong sharp black bill and cere: head, back, and coverts of the wings, brown and rust-colored: primaries and secondaries dusky; the shafts of the primaries white: on the secondaries

daries a great white spot: breast and belly of a rusty ash: tail brown, white at the base: legs black and scaly: claws black, sharp, strong, and hooked like those of a KITE. LENGTH two feet. EXTENT four and a half. WEIGHT three pounds.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe* very locally; only from *Foula* and *Unst*, two of the *Schetland* isles, to the *Feroe* isles, *Norway*, and as far as *Iceland*. Its manners, such as its great courage, and fierceness in defending its young, in driving away the Eagle from its haunts, and, as is firmly asserted by Mr. *Schroter*, a surgeon in the *Feroe* isles, its preying on the lesser water fowl, like a rapacious land bird, are fully described in the *British Zoology*. They abound about *Port Egmont*, in the *Falkland* islands, and are therefore stiled by navigators, *Port Egmont Hens*. They have been observed in many parts of the *Pacific* ocean, as low as *lat.* 36. 56 south, to the east * of *New Zealand*; and as high, in the same hemisphere, as *lat.* 67. 15 †. The navigators found them in great plenty, in their breeding season, in the latter end of *December*, about *Christmas Sound*, in *Terra del Fuego*, making their nests in the dry grass. They have not been remarked in other parts of the globe, nearer than the *Schetlands*.

B. GLAUCOUS, *Larus Glaucus*, *Brunnich*, N° 148.—*Muller*, N° 169.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 64.—*Latham*, iii.

G. With a yellow bill, and orange spot near the end: head and lower part of the body white: back and wings of a fine hoary grey; primaries darkest, and tipped with white: legs of a pale fulvous hue. In SIZE superior to the Herring Gull.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Norway*, *Lapmark*, *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and *Spitzbergen*. Is called by the *Dutch*, *Burgermeister*, being the master of all other sea fowl. It builds its nest high on the cliffs: preys on dead

* *Cook's Voy. Hawksworth's Coll.* ii. 283.

† *Forster's Voy.* i. 109.

Whales:

Whales : attends the Walruses, in order to feed on their dung ; and, as *Frederic Martens* asserts, will even destroy and eat the young of the Razor-bills. It also feeds on fish ; and does not despise the berries of the *Empetrum Nigrum*. It is almost continually on wing ; and makes a hoarse noise, like the Raven.

The GLAUCOUS GULL breeds on the rocks of the *Baltic* sea, and must be placed among the birds of *Sweden*. It lays three blueish eggs, with some large black spots. They are very sharp at the lesser end.

C. SILVERY. *Larus argentatus*, *Brunnich*, N^o 149.—*Latham*, iii.

G. With a white head and neck, streaked downwards with cinereous lines : back and under part of the body like the former species : lower part of the primaries greyish ; upper black ; the tips white : bill yellow, with an orange spot. SIZE of the Herring Gull. This and the former seem nearly.

Inhabits *Norway*. This, Mr. *Oedman* assures me, is only a *Herring Gull*, whitened by extreme age and cold.

PLACE.

D. RED-LEGGED.

G. With blood-red bill and legs : head and neck white, mottled about the former : back and coverts of wings fine grey : lesser coverts mottled : under side of body and the tail white ; the last tipt with black. SIZE of the Black-cap Gull.

A bird of this species was brought from *Kamtschatka*. Another of the same kind has been shot in *Anglesey*.

PLACE.

LV. PETREL. *Gen. Birds* LXXXIX.

461. FULMAR.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 257.—*Procellaria glacialis*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 144.—Petrel de l'isle de St. Kilda, *Pl. Enl.* 59.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. Mus.*

P With a strong yellow bill: head, neck, tail, and under side of the body, white: back and coverts of wings cinereous: primaries dusky: legs of a pale yellow. Rather larger than the Common Gull.

PLACE.

Abound in the seas of *Spitzbergen* and *Greenland*, and common in those between *Kamtschatka* and *America*: the latter are darker colored than the former. They are equally abundant in the southern hemisphere. Captain *Cook* found them among the ice, in his voyage towards the south pole, in lat. 64. 55 *; in lat. 59, to the south of the isle of *New Georgia* †; and even in the moderate climate of lat. 34. 45, not remote from the *Cape of Good Hope* ‡. They keep chiefly in the high seas, and feed on dead whales, or any thing that offers on the surface; but will, with their strong bills, pick the fat out of the backs of living whales, especially of the wounded; whose bloody track they will follow by hundreds, to watch its rising. Their flight resembles running on the top of the water; for which reason the *Norwegians* call it *Hav-hest*, or Sea-horse; and *Storm-fugl*, or Storm-fowl, as being supposed to be a presage of tempests. The *Dutch* call it *Mall-mucke*, or the Foolish Fly, from their multitudes, and their stupidity. They very seldom come to land, unless they chance to lose their way in the mists, which are so fre-

* *Cook's Voy. S. Pole*, i. 252. † *Forster's Voy.* ii. 534. ‡ *Forster*, i. 52.

quent on the coast of *Greenland* during the month of *August*. They breed on the broken rocks about *Disco*, and remote from the main land.

They are, by reason of their food, excessively fetid; yet the flesh is used as a food by the *Greenlanders*, both raw and dressed. The fat is also eaten, and serves to supply their lamps with oil. The prey of these birds being chiefly the blubber of cetaceous fish, it is quickly converted into oil, which serves the *Fulmars* for a double end; as a sustenance for the young, and a defence against their assailants; for they spurt it, on being seized, out of their mouths and nostrils, into the faces of the persons who lay hold of them. The *Greenlanders* take them by darting them in the water.

Latham, vi. 396.—*Quebrantahueffos*, *Boug. Voy.* 63.—*Cook's Voy.* ii. 205.—*Forster's Voy.* 516.—*De Buffon*, ix. 519. 461. A. GIANT.

P. With a very strong bill, four inches and a half long, much hooked at the end, and of a fine yellow, like that of polished box; the tube reaches to the commencement of the hook. At the corners of the mouth is a naked yellow skin: the crown is dusky: hind part of the neck and back light brown, mottled with dirty white: wings, scapulars, and tail, an uniform dusky brown: fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, white: legs short, strong, and of a greyish yellow; the spur very strong and sharp. Length forty inches; extent of wings seven feet: equal in body to a *Goose*.

These birds are very common off the western coast of *North America*, and in the sea between that continent and *Kamtschatka*, and quite cover the rocks of the intervening chain of isles with their numbers. *Steller* saw multitudes feeding on a dead whale, two hundred versts from land. They spread over the ocean like the

PLACE.

G I A N T P E T R E L.

little species of Petrel, and like it is the harbinger of storms. Sailors dislike their appearance, and call them *Mother Cary's Geese*, as they do the lesser kind her *Chickens*. *Mother Cary* was probably a witch, protectress of these ominous birds: for seamen, as well as landmen, had their belief in the *weird sisters*, who

Hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land.

They often appear the day before a storm, sometimes skimming the surface of the water, following the course of the waves with expanded and seemingly motionless wings; as the winds increase so do their numbers; gathering round the ship, sometimes flying round, at others floating on the waves, but always keep near, till the return of fair weather*.

They are found as high north as the *Kamtshatka* seas; and along the western coasts of *America*, in different places, as low as *Staaten* land. They have been seen in the northern hemisphere in *March*, *April*, and *May*. In the southern, for example, in *Terra del Fuego*, and *Kerguelin's* island, in *December*. They are very foolish birds; and were found in the last place so tame, as to suffer the seamen to knock them on the head with sticks. The *Russians*, on account of the stupidity of these birds, call them *Gloupichi* †. They feed on the carcases of seals, whales, or any others they meet with. *M. Bougainville* intimates, that they also prey on live birds; for he speaks of them as the enemy of certain kinds frequent on the *Falkland* isles ‡. From the vast strength of their bills, they certainly are a redoubtable foe: the *Spaniards*, from that circumstance, call them *Quebrantabueffos*, or the *Bone-breaker* ||. Our circumnavigators eat of them, and call them a good food.

* *Ulloa's* voy. ii. 220. octavo, transf.—*Pernetti's* voy. transf. 100.

† *Descr. Kamtschatka*, 492, 505.

‡ *Bougainville's* voy. transf. 62.

|| *Ulloa*.

BLACK-TOED AND DUSKY PETREL.

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It is very probable that they migrate, with the *Albatros*, into the southern hemisphere, and breed there. The eggs of the Pintado Petrel were found on *Kerguelin's* land in *December*. A small blue species, and a small black one, were also seen at the same time ashore there *. This concurrence of four species of a genus, which is never found on land, unless at the season of breeding, renders certain that this is one of the places, and *December* one of the months in which they perform the first great command of perpetuating their race.

Latham, vi. 408.—*Lev. Mus.*

461. B.
BLACK-TOED.

P. With a black bill, an inch and a half long: chin, throat, and space round its base, of a pale silvery grey, minutely speckled with dusky: crown, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, of a sooty black, a little hoary on the back: whole lower part of neck and body of a hoary ash: tail rounded at the end: legs, and one third of the length of the webs, very pale: the rest of the webs and the joints of the toes black. LENGTH thirteen inches.

From a specimen in the *Leverian* Museum, supposed to come from the western side of *North America*.

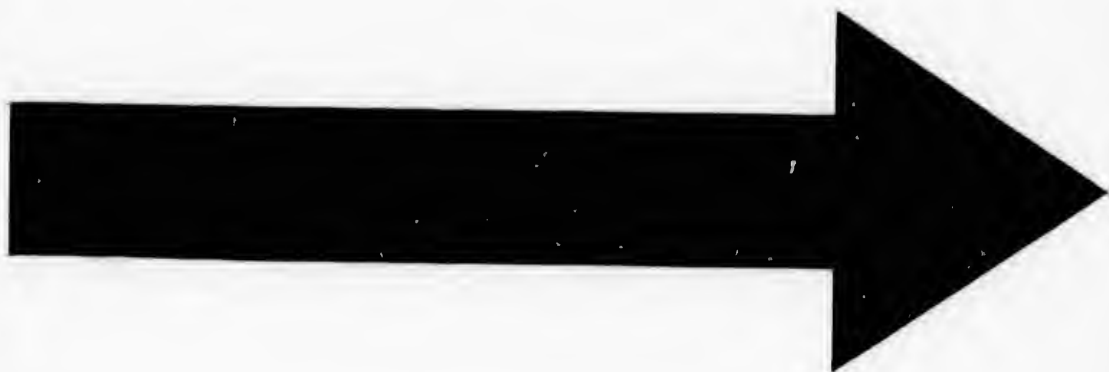
Latham, vi. 416.—*Br. Mus.*

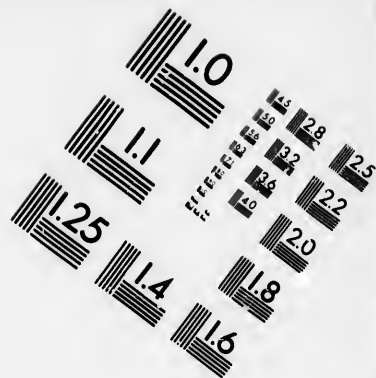
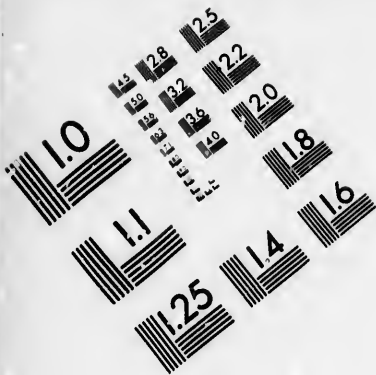
461. C. DUSKY.

P. With a dusky bill, an inch and an half long; instead of tubular nostrils, only two small apertures: upper part of the body dusky black, lower white: sides of the neck mottled with brown

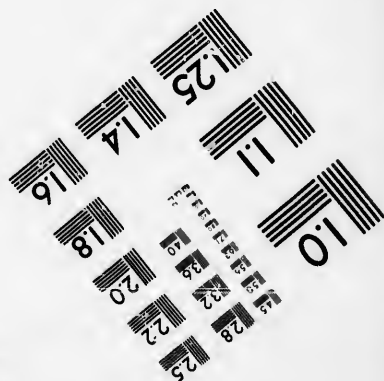
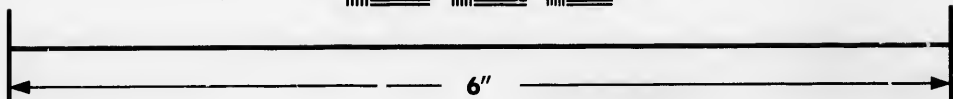
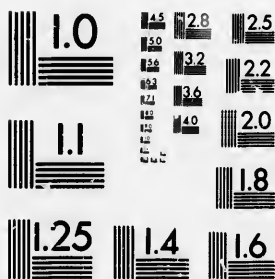
* *Cook's last voy.* i. 87.

and





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SHEAR-WATER PETREL.

and white : edges of the middle coverts of the wings whitish : legs placed as far behind as the vent, dusky on their outlides, pale on the inner : two inner toes yellowish : webs orange. LENGTH thirteen inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Nootka* sound; and *Christmas* isle, in the Pacific ocean, lat. 1. 59. north; long. 202. 30. east.

462. SHEAR-
WATER.

Br. Zool. ii, N^o 258.—*Edw. Av.* 359.—*Procellaria Puffinus, Lin. Syst.* 213.—*Latbam,* iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

P. With a dusky bill, more slender than that of the former : head, wings, and whole upper part of the body, of a footy blackness : lower part, from chin to tail, and the inner coverts of the wings, white : legs weak, compressed; whitish before, dusky behind. LENGTH fifteen inches. EXTENT thirty-one. WEIGHT seventeen ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits the northern parts of *Europe*, *Iceland*, and *Greenland*. Confort with the last in *Greenland* : and, in misty weather, quite cover the sea. It extends, in the *Atlantic* ocean, to *America*, and again almost to the *Cape of Good Hope* *; and is also found in the southern hemisphere, having been seen in south lat. 13. 13, in Captain *Cook's* passage from *Easter* island to *Otabeitè* † : and again, in numbers, as low as cape *Desseada*, in south latitude 53 ‡.

* *Cook's Voy. to S. Pole,* 12, 13.

† *Ibid.*

‡ *Ibid.*

P. With

P. With the whole upper and under parts of a cinereous grey: bill much hooked, and black: lesser coverts of wings dusky; greater, deep grey: exterior webs of primaries dusky; interior, light grey: tail forked, and of a light grey. LENGTH nine inches. Taken among the ice between *Asia* and *America*.

463. FORK-TAIL.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 259.—*Procellaria pelagica*, Stormwaders Fogel, *Faun. Succ.* N° 143.

464. STORMY.

Le Petrel, ou l'Oiseau tempete, *Pl. Enl.* 993.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV.* *Mus.*

P. With a black bill, much hooked at the end: rump and feathers of the vent, and each side of the tail, white; all the rest black: secondaries tipped with white: tail short: wings very long. LENGTH six inches. EXTENT thirteen.

PLACE.

This species inhabits the north of *Europe*: is common about *Kamschatka*, where it is larger than in other places: but does not extend to the *Arctic* circle, at least is unmentioned by the Faunists of that region. Is, with the preceding, found at all distances from land, in all parts of the *Atlantic*, from *Great Britain* to the coast of *North America**: flocks attend the ships the whole way, and usually keep in the wake, where they pick up every thing that drops. They never are off wing; yet seem to settle. They are silent during day; clamorous in the dark. Are hated by the sailors, who call them *Witches*, imagining they forebode a storm. The *Norwegians* stile them *Sondervinds Fugl*; the *Swedes*, *Stormwaders Fogel*; and the inhabitants of *Feroe*, *Strunkvit*.

* *Kalm*, i. 22, 23.



A. KURIL: Black Petrel, *Edw.* 89.—*Latbam*, iii.

P. With a strong yellow bill: whole plumage of an unvaried rusty black: legs the same, dashed with red. SIZE of a Raven.

PLACE.

Sent to Doctor *Pallas* from the *Kuril* isles.

LVI. MERGANSER. *Gen. Birds* XC.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 260.—*Mergus Merganser*, Wrakfagel, Kjorfagel, Skraka, 465. GOOSANDER.
Faun. Suec. N° 135.—Le Harle, *De Buffon*, viii. 267.—*Pl. Enl.* 951, 953.
 —*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

M. With a red bill: head full of feathers, loose behind, and of a mallard green: lower part of the neck and belly of a fine straw-color: upper part of the back, and scapulars next to it, black: lower part of the back, and the tail, cinereous: primaries dusky; secondaries white, edged with black: coverts on the ridge of the wing black; the others white: legs a full orange. WEIGHT four pounds. LENGTH two feet four. EXTENT three feet two. Head and upper part of the neck of the FEMALE, or DUN DIVER, or *Mergus Castor* of LINNÆUS, is ferruginous: behind is a pendent crest: throat white: back, coverts of wings, and the tail, cinereous: primaries dusky: breast and middle of the belly white.

Inhabits the province of *New York* in winter: retires in *April*, probably to *Hudson's Bay*, and other northern countries. It is also found as low as *South Carolina* *. Breeds in every latitude in the *Russian empire*; but mostly in the north. Is common in *Kamtschatka*. Extends through northern *Europe* to *Iceland* and *Greenland* †. Continues the whole year in the *Orknies*; but visits

PLACE

* The birds like a Duck, with a narrow bill, with sets of teeth, called in *Carolina*, *Fisbermen*, and described as having a fishy taste, are of this species. See *Larsson*, 150.

† *Olaffen Iceland*—and *Faun. Groenl.* N° 49.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.

South Britain only in severe winters. Swims with its body very deep in the water: dives admirably; and is a great devourer of fish.

The GOOSANDER fears less the cold than the ice, the last preventing it from feeding: one was seen in *Helsingeland*, in the month of *January*, in the most intense cold. It returns among the first birds in the spring. It lays fourteen eggs, sometimes in hollow trees, sometimes under bushes. The males, in the month of *July*, often sleep on the water with their heads under their wings. They feed chiefly on *Blennies*.

466. RED-BREASTED.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 261.—*Mergus ferrator*, Ptacka, *Faun. Suec.* N° 136.—*Le Harle huppé*, *De Buffon*, viii. 273.—*Pl. Enl.* 207.—*Faun. Groenl.* N° 48.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

M. With a crested head; and part of the neck a mallard green: rest of the neck, and whole belly, white: breast ferruginous, spotted with black: upper part of the back black: exterior scapulars black; interior white: coverts of the wings black and white: primaries dusky: lower part of the back, and sides under the wings, cinereous, barred with small lines of black: tail brown: legs orange. In the FEMALE the head and upper part of the neck are dull ferruginous: throat white: fore part of the neck, and the breast, marbled with deep ash-color: back, scapulars, and tail, cinereous: primaries dusky. WEIGHT of the male two pounds. LENGTH one foot nine. EXTENT two feet seven.

PLACE.

Frequent *Newfoundland* and *Greenland* during summer; and appear, in the same season, in *Hudson's Bay* in great flocks. Is found in *Europe* as high as *Iceland*, where it is called *Vatus-önd*. In the *Russian*

Russian dominions is gregarious, about the great rivers of *Siberia* and lake *Baikal*.

It arrives later in *Sweden* than the former. It has such a predilection for the color of red, that the *Swedish* shooters use dogs of that tinge, and even cover their bodies with red cloth or linen when they are engaged in the pursuit of this species.

Mr. *Hutchins* adds two species to this genus, discovered by him in *Hudson's Bay*.

THE head of the first is of a dark brown: from the orbits is a whitish brown stroke, extending backwards, and ending in a large pendent crest; the upper part of it brown, the lower black: greater and lesser coverts, scapulars, and tail, black: secondaries of the same color, but each web is broadly edged with white: chin speckled with black and white: breast blueish grey, lightly mottled with white: belly white: vent tawny: beyond the junction of the thighs with the body, are a few black feathers marked with red: legs dusky yellow. WEIGHT twenty-three ounces. LENGTH seventeen inches and a half.

466. A. BROWN.

This species arrives in the bay in *May*, as soon as the rivers are open. Makes its nest about the lakes, with grass lined with feathers pulled from its own breast: retires when the rivers are frozen.

PLACE.

THE next is called by the natives *Waw, pew ne way se pis*. Has a black, long, slender bill: forehead and crown of a shining black, and the feathers long: about the ears are some dirty white feathers: throat and belly white: breast and vent blue: the hind part of the neck inclines to brown: primaries, scapulars, bastard

466. B. WAPERS.

L 1 2

wing,

HOODED MERGANSER.

wing, and lesser coverts, dark blue: greater coverts blue, marked with a white spot: secondaries white on the outside, blue on the inner: tail black, short, and rounded: legs blue. WEIGHT fourteen ounces. LENGTH fourteen inches.

PLACE. Arrives in *Hudson's Bay* in *June*: lays ten small white eggs, and makes its nest on the top of some stump of a tree, near the sides of ponds, and forms a cavity by scraping away the rotten wood: hatches in *July*. and immediately conveys its young to the water: retires in *October*.

467. HOODED.

Round-crested Duck, *Carey*, i. 94.—*Edw.* 360.—*Latham*, iii.
Mergus cucullatus, *Lin. Syst.* 207.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

M. With a large, upright, circular crest, beginning at the base of the bill, and ending at the hind part of the head; flabelliform, edged with black; the rest white; and on each side, above the eyes, streaked with a shorter set of black feathers: forehead, cheeks, neck, back, and tail, black: breast and belly white: sides yellowish rust, crossed by slender dusky lines. Head and neck of the FEMALE dark ash, mottled with black: crest short, and rust-colored: back, wings, and tail, dusky; the wings crossed with a white line: breast and belly white. In SIZE between a Wigeon and a Teal.

PLACE.

This species breeds in some unknown parts of the north. Appears in *New York*, and other parts of *North America*, as low as *Virginia* and *Carolina*, in *November*; and frequents fresh waters: retires in *March*.

Br. Zool. N° 262.—*La Piette, De Buffon*, viii. 275.—*Pl. Enl.* 449, 450.
Le Harle couronné, De Buffon, viii. 280.—*Pl. Enl.* 935, 936.—*Latham*, iii.
 —*LEV. MUS.*

468. SMEW.

M. With a lead-colored bill: horizontal crest, white above, black beneath: eyes included in a large oval spot, black, glossed with green, which extends to the base of the bill: neck, and whole under side of the body, pure white: wings and scapulars parti-colored with black and white: tail deep ash-color: legs blueish grey. **LENGTH** eighteen inches. **EXTENT** twenty-six. **WEIGHT** thirty-four ounces. Head of the **FEMALE** * rust-colored, and slightly crested: around the eyes a spot of the same color and form as in the male: neck grey, darkest behind: in the other marks resembles the male, except the legs, which are grey.

This species was sent to Mrs. *Blackburn* from *New York*, I think as a winter bird. In *Europe* it extends to *Iceland*: visits *Britain* in the severe season. In the *Russian* empire frequents the same places with the **GOOSANDER**. Each of these retire southward at approach of winter; and are observed returning up the *Volga* in *February*, tending towards the north. Migrates during summer, even as low as *Tinos* in the *Archipelago*.

PLACE.

The *Mergus Minutus* of **LINNÆUS**, *Faun. Suec.* N° 138, is the female of the above.

* Considering in other writers, I made, in my *British Zoology*, another species of the female of the Smew, under the name of the *Red-beaded*, N° 263. The bird I thought to be the female, and call the *Lough Diver*, is a distinct kind. Mr. *Plymley* informs me that he dissected several, and found males and females without any distinction of plumage in either sex.

† *Extracts*, ii. 146.—*Hasselquist*, 269.

WHISTLING SWAN.

LVII. DUCK. *Gen. Birds* XCI.469. WHISTLING
SWAN.*Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 264.—*Anas Cygnus ferus*. Swan, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 107.—
Latbam, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

D. With the lower part of the bill black; upper part, and space between that and the eyes, covered with a naked yellow skin: eye-lids naked and yellow: whole plumage pure white: legs black. **LENGTH**, to the tip of the tail, four feet ten. **EXTENT** seven feet three. **WEIGHT** from thirteen to sixteen pounds.

PLACE.

These birds inhabit the northern world, as high as *Iceland*, and as low as the soft climate of *Greece*, or of *Lydia*, the modern *Anatolia*, in *Asia Minor*: it even descends as low, as *Egypt*. They swarm, during summer, in the great lakes and marshes of the *Tartarian* and *Siberian* deserts; and resort in great numbers to winter about the *Caspian* and *Euxine* seas. Those of the eastern parts of *Siberia* retire beyond *Kamtschatka*, either to the coasts of *America*, or to the isles north of *Japan*. Swans were twice seen in *Nootka* sound, in the month of *April*, flying towards the north, probably to their breeding places. In *Siberia*, they spread far north, but not to the *Arctic* circle. They arrive in *Hudson's Bay* about the end of *May*, about nine in a flock, accompanied by the Geese. Breed in great numbers on the shores, in the islands, and in the inland lakes; but all retire to the southern parts of *North America* in autumn, even as low as *Carolina* and *Louisiana* *. Mr. *Lawson*, who was no inaccurate observer, says, that there were two sorts in *Carolina*: the larger is called, from its note, the *Trumpeter*. These arrive in great flocks

* *Catesby*, *App.* xxxvi.—*Lawson*, 146.—*Du Pratz*, ii. 78.

to the fresh rivers in winter ; and, in *February*, retire to the great lakes to breed : the lesser are called *Hoopers*, and frequent mostly the salt water. The Cygnets are esteemed a delicate dish. The *Indians of Louisiana* make diadems for their chieftains with the large feathers : the lesser are woven into garments for the women of rank. The young of both sexes make tippets of the unplucked skin. They breed in great multitudes in the lakes of *Lapland* ; and resort towards the more southern parts of *Europe*, during the severe season. Breed even in the *Orkney* isles.

In *Iceland* they are an object of chase. In *August* they lose their feathers to such a degree as not to be able to fly. The natives, at that season, resort in great numbers to the places where they most abound ; and come provided with dogs, and active and strong horses, trained to the sport, and capable of passing nimbly over the boggy soil and marshes. The Swans will run as fast as a tolerable horse. The greater numbers are taken by the dogs, which are taught to catch them by the neck, which causes them to lose their balance, and become an easy prey. Great use is made of the plumage : the flesh is eaten ; and the skin of the legs and feet, taken off entire, looks like shagreen, and is used for purses. The eggs are collected in the spring for food *. In *Kamtchatka*, where they abound both in winter and summer, they are also taken with dogs, in the moulting season ; or killed with clubs. During winter they are taken in the unfrozen rivers, and form a constant dish at the tables of the natives †. This species has several distinctions from the species which we, in *England*, call the Tame Swan. In *Russia* this species more fitly claims the name, it being the kind most commonly tamed in that empire. The Whistling Swan carries its neck quite erect : the other swims with it arched. This is far in-

HOW TAKEN IN
ICELAND.

IN KAMT-
SCHATKA.

SPECIFIC DIS-
TINCTIONS.

* *Olaffen*, i. 118.

† *Descr. Kamtschatka*, 495.

W H I S T L I N G S W A N .

ferior in size. This has twelve ribs on a side; the MUTE* only eleven. But the most remarkable is the strange figure of the wind-pipe, which falls into the chest, then turns back like a trumpet, and afterwards makes a second bend to join the lungs. Thus it is enabled to utter a loud and shrill note. The other *Swan*, on the contrary, is the most silent of birds; it can do nothing more than hiss, which it does on receiving any provocation. The vocal kind emits its loud notes only when flying, or calling: its sound is, *whoogh*, *whoogh*, very loud and shrill, but not disagreeable, when heard far above one's head, and modulated by the winds. The natives of *Iceland* compare it to the notes of a violin: in fact, they hear it at the end of their long and gloomy winter, when the return of the Swans announces the return of summer: every note must be therefore melodious which presages the speedy thaw, and the release from their tedious confinement.

VOCAL SWAN OF
THE POETS.

It is from this species alone that the ancients have given the fable of the Swan being endued with the powers of melody: embracing the *Pythagorean* doctrine, they made the body of this bird the mansion of the souls of departed poets: and after that, attributed to the birds the same faculty of harmony which their inmates possessed in a pre-existent state. The vulgar, not distinguishing between sweetness of numbers and melody of voice, thought that real which was only intended figuratively. The MUTE Swan never frequents the *Padus*; and I am almost equally certain that it never is seen on the *Cayster*, in *Lydia*; each of them, streams celebrated by the poets, for the great resort of Swans. The *Padus* was styled *Oloriferus*, from the numbers which frequented its waters; and there are few of the poets, *Greek* or *Latin*, who do not truly make them

* We change the name of the Tame Swan into MUTE, as the former name is equivocal, and this species emits no sound.

MUTE SWAN, AND CANADA GOOSE.

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its inhabitants. I ^ſ all give one reference only, out of respect to the extreme beauty of the imagery.

Haud fecus *Eridani* ſtagnis ripave *Cayſtri*
 Innatat albus Olor, pronoque immobile corpus
 Dat fluvio : & pedibus tacitis emigrat in undas.
Silius Italicus, lib. 14.

Tame Swan, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 265.—*Anser Cygnus*, N^o 107. *β.*—*Latham*, iii.
 —*LEV. MUS.*

470. MUTE SWAN.

D. With a deep red bill, and black incurvated nail at the end : a triangular naked black ſkin between the bill and the eyes : at the baſe of the upper mandible a large black rounded protuberance : legs black : whole plumage of a ſnowy whitenefs. **WEIGHT** ſometimes twenty-five pounds.

The Mute Swan, or that which we call Tame, is found in a wild ſtate in ſome parts of *Ruſſia* ; but far more plentiful in *Siberia*. It arrives, in ſummer, later from the ſouth, and does not ſpread ſo far north *. Thoſe which frequent the provinces of *Gbilan* and *Masenderan*, on the ſouth of the *Caspian* ſea, grow to a vaſt ſize, and are eſteemed great delicacies. The *Mahometans* hold them in high veneration †.

PLACE.

Edw. 151.—*Cateſby*, i. 91.—*Anas Canadenſis*, *Lin. Syſt.* 198.—*Phil. Tranſ.* lxi. 412.—*Latham*, iii.
 —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

471. CANADA
 GOOSE.

D. With an elevated black bill : head, neck, primaries, and tail, black : from the throat paſſes, along the cheeks to the hind part of each ſide of the head, a triangular white ſpot : bottom of

* Doctor PALLAS.

† *Extrañs*, iii. 78.

Vol. II.

M m

the

the neck, vent feathers, lower belly, and coverts of the tail, white : breast, upper belly, back, and wings (except primaries) of a dusky brown : legs of a deep lead-color.

PLACE.

Inhabit the northern parts of *North America*. Immense flocks appear annually in the spring in *Hudson's Bay*, and pass far to the north to breed ; and return southward in the autumn. Numbers also breed about *Hudson's Bay*, and lay six or seven eggs. The young are easily made tame. *M. Fabricius* suspects that they are found, during summer, in *Greenland* *. They proceed, in their southern migration, as low as *South Carolina*, where they winter in the rice-grounds. The *English* of *Hudson's Bay* depend greatly on Geese, of these and other kinds, for their support ; and, in favorable years, kill three or four thousand, which they salt and barrel. Their arrival is impatiently attended ; it is the harbinger of the spring, and the month named by the *Indians* the *Goose* moon. They appear usually at our settlements in numbers, about *St. George's day*, O. S. and fly northward to nestle in security. They prefer islands to the continent, as further from the haunts of men. Thus *Marble Island* was found, in *August*, to swarm with Swans, Geese, and Ducks ; the old ones moulting, and the young at that time incapable of flying †.

The *English* send out their servants, as well as *Indians*, to shoot these birds on their passage. It is in vain to pursue them : they therefore form a row of huts made of boughs, at musquet-shot distance from each other, and place them in a line across the vast marshes of the country. Each hovel, or, as they are called, *stand*, is occupied by only a single person. These attend the flight of the birds, and on their approach mimic their cackle so well, that the Geese will answer, and wheel and come nearer the stand. The

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 66.

† *Drake*, i. 93.

sportsman keeps motionless, and on his knees, with his gun cocked, the whole time; and never fires till he has seen the eyes of the Geese. He fires as they are going from him, then picks up another gun that lies by him, and discharges that. The Geese which he has killed, he sets up on sticks as if alive, to decoy others; he also makes artificial birds for the same purpose. In a good day (for they fly in very uncertain and unequal numbers) a single *Indian* will kill two hundred. Notwithstanding every species of Goose has a different call, yet the *Indians* are admirable in their imitation of every one.

The vernal flight of the Geese lasts from the middle of *April* until the middle of *May*. Their first appearance coincides with the thawing of the swamps, when they are very lean. The autumnal, or the season of their return with their young, is from the middle of *August* to the middle of *October* *. Those which are taken in this latter season, when the frosts usually begin, are preserved in their feathers, and left to be frozen for the fresh provisions of the winter stock. The feathers constitute an article of commerce, and are sent into *England*.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 267.—*Latham*, iii.

—*LEV. MUS.*

72. BEAN GOOSE.

D. With a small bill, much compressed near the end; base and nail black; middle of a pale red: head and neck cinereous brown, tinged with rust: breast and belly dirty white, clouded with ash-color: lesser coverts of the wings very light grey: back plain ash-color: scapulars darker, edged with white: primaries and secondaries grey, edged with black: tail edged with white: legs saf-

* *Dobbs's Hudson's Bay*, 52.

GREY LAG GOOSE.

front-color: claws white. LENGTH two feet seven. WEIGHT six pounds and a half.

PLACE.

Observed by Mr. *Hearne*, in *Hudson's Bay*. Is in *Europe* a northern bird. Breeds in great numbers in *Lewis*, one of the *Hebrides*, and is most destructive to the green corn. Migrates at the latter end of *August*, in flocks innumerable, into the wolds of *Yorkshire*, and into *Lincolnshire*; and among them are some white*. They all disappear in the spring. The appearance and disappearance of this kind in *Austria* is similar †. Wild Geese are seen flying over, but very rarely alight in the *Orknies*.

473. GREY LAG
GOOSE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 266.—*Anas Anser*. *Willgås, Faun. Suec.* N° 114.—Wild Goose of all authors.—*Latham*, iii.

L'Oye Sauvage, Pl. Enl. 995.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With an elevated bill, flesh-colored, tinged with yellow, and with a white nail: head and neck cinereous, mixed with dirty yellow: neck striated downwards: back and primaries dusky; the last tip with black; shafts white: secondaries black, edged with white: lesser coverts dusky, edged with white: breast and belly whitish, clouded with ash-color: rump and vent white: middle feathers of the tail dusky, tip and edged with white; the outmost almost entirely white: legs flesh-colored: claws black. LENGTH two feet nine. EXTENT five feet. WEIGHT sometimes ten pounds.

PLACE.

Inhabits the north of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *America*, and migrates into *Hudson's Bay*. It appears as soon as the sun has force enough

* *Lister*, in *Pl. Tr. Abridg.* ii. 852.—I cannot but suspect, that some of the SNOW GEESE, N° 477, may mix with them, as none of this genus vary in color in the wild state.

† *Kramer Anim. Austr.* 339.

to melt the ice; that is in *May*. They alight and feed on the grassy spots: they collect in flocks of twenty or thirty: stay about three weeks: separate into pairs, and resort along the coasts to breed. In *July* they moult, at which time the *Indians* knock them down with sticks. Some are brought alive to the factories, where they are fed with corn, and thrive greatly. About the middle of *August* the Geese return to the marshes with their young, and continue there till *September*.

Frequents, during winter, *South Carolina*, and particularly the rice-grounds, where it gleans the droppings of the harvest. This species breeds in the fens of *Lincolnshire*, and never migrates from that county. They are seen, early in the spring, flying over *Sweden*, to the *Lapland* moors, and to the eastern and southern parts of *Iceland*; in which quarters of that island alone they breed*. Return in autumn: make a short stay along the shores; but never winter in *Sweden* †. Abound in *Russia*, *Siberia*, and *Kamschatka*; but breed chiefly in the north.

Edw. 152.—*Anser Cærulescens*, *Lin. Syst.* 196.—*Latham*, iii.
Mus.

—*LEV.* 474. BLUE-WING-
ED GOOSE.

D. With a red elevated bill: crown yellowish; rest of the head and neck white; the hind part of the last spotted with black; in some the spots are wanting: base of the neck, breast, sides under the wings, and back, of a deep brown: coverts of the wings and tail of a light blueish ash-color: belly and vent white: primaries dusky: scapulars and tail white and grey, disposed in stripes: legs red. In *SIZE* rather lesser than the common Tame Goose.

* *Paulson.*

† *Amæn. Acad.* iv. 585.

Migrates

BERING, AND WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.

PLACE.

Migrates into *Hudson's Bay*, and re-migrates like the former. The *Indians* have a notion, that to avoid the cold, it flies towards the sun, till it sings its pate against that luminary. Few go very far north; but are most numerous about *Albany Fort*; where, on the contrary, the SNOW GEESE are very scarce.

475. BERING.

D. With a yellow excrescence at the base of the bill, radiated in the middle with blueish black feathers: round the ears a space of greenish white: eyes black, encircled with yellow, and rayed with black: back, fore part of the neck, and belly, white: wings black: hind part of the neck blueish. SIZE of a common Wild Goose.—*STELLER'S Descr.**

PLACE.

Observed by Mr. *Steller*, in *July*, on the isle of *Bering*. They probably came from *America*. It is the remark of that great naturalist, during his stay on that island, that Geese of various kinds migrated this way to and from *America* to *Asia*, in vast flocks. In the spring they came from the west, in autumn from the east; which proves, that the Water-Fowl of these latitudes prefer, for breeding-places, the *Asiatic* wastes to those of *America*.

476. WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.

Dr. Zool. ii. N° 268.—*Anas Erythropus* *Fischg.*, *Faun. Succ.* N° 116.—*Latham*, iii.

Laughing Goose, *Edw.* 153.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With a pale yellow elevated bill: forehead white: head and neck of a cinereous brown, darkest on the crown: coverts of the wings grey, edged with brown: breast of an ash-color, clouded with a deeper: belly white, marked with large black spots: coverts

* See *Descr. Kamtschatka*, 496, 7.

of

S N O W G O O S E.

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of the tail and the vent white: tail dusky, edged with white: legs orange. LENGTH two feet four. EXTENT four feet six. WEIGHT five pounds and a half.

SIZE.

Inhabits, during summer, *Hudson's Bay*, and the north of *Europe*. Breeds also in the extreme north of *Asia*; and in its migration is very frequently scattered over *Siberia*. Migrates over only the east of *Russia*; and is very scarce in the west. Mr. *Fabricius* suspects that they are found in *Greenland**.

PLACE.

Anser Grandinis, Schnee Gans. *Schwenckfelt Silf.* 213.—*Phil. Trans.* lxii.

477. SNOW.

413.

Anser Hyperboreus, *Pallas Spicil. Zool. fasc. vi. 26.*—*Lutbohm*, iii. 445.

White Brant, *Larvson*, 147.

D. With an elevated bill; upper mandible scarlet; lower whitish: forehead yellowish: head, neck, and body, of a snowy whiteness: primaries white at the bottoms, black to the tips: lesser coverts usually cinereous, with dusky tips: legs and feet deep red. The young Geese are blue, and do not attain their proper colors in less than a year. LENGTH two feet eight inches. EXTENT three feet and a half. WEIGHT between five and six pounds.

SIZE.

This species is common to the north of *Asia*, and to *North America*. They appear in flights about *Severn* river in *Hudson's Bay*, in the middle of *May*, on their way northward; return in the beginning of *September* with their young, and stay about the settlement a fortnight; and proceed, about the tenth of *October*, flying very high, southward to pass the winter. They come in flocks of thousands; quite cover the country; rise in clouds, and with an

PLACE.

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 66.

amazing

FOOD.

amazing noise. They visit *Carolina* * in vast flocks; and feed on the roots of sedge and grass, which they tear up like hogs. It used to be a common practice in that country, to burn a piece of a marsh, which enticed the Geese to come there, as they could then more readily get at the roots; which gave the sportsman opportunity of killing as many as he pleased. In *Hudson's Bay* thousands are annually shot by the *Indians* for the use of the settlement; and are esteemed excellent meat.

MIGRATIONS.

They arrive in the earliest spring, before any other species of Water-fowl, in immense flights, first about the river *Kolyma*. Their course is from the east, tending to the frozen ocean; and spreading to the estuaries of the *Jana* and *Lena* before the ice is broken up. Finding the want of subsistence, they bend their journey a little southward, in search of the insects and plants which abound in the inland lakes and moors. In this manner they penetrate as low as *Jakut*, and very rarely farther, except in very small detachments, which stray towards the *Olema*, and sometimes by accident to the junction of the *Witim* with the *Lena*. They make very little stay in those parts; but again tend directly to the *Arctic* coasts of *Siberia*, where they breed; but they do not take the same route, keeping more easterly, towards the *Jana* and *Indigirka*. It is observable, that they never migrate westward beyond long. 130, a little beyond the mouth of the *Lena*; neither is their migration by so high a latitude as *Kamtschatka*, where they are extremely rare †; or their flight over that country may be so lofty as to render their course

* *Lawson*, 147.—*Quere*, The sort of whitish fowl mentioned by Mr. *Lawson*, p. 150, which he calls *Bull-necks*, of the size of a Brant, which come to *Carolina* after *Christmas*, and frequent the rivers, are excellent meat; but are very shy, and such good divers, as not to be shot without difficulty?

† *Defer*, *Kamtsch.* 496.

imperceptible.

imperceptible. In the beginning of winter they are seen flying at a great height over *Silesia*; but it does not appear that they continue there, being only on their passage to some other country*.

The general winter quarters of this species seems to be the temperate and warm part of *North America*.

They are the most numerous and the most stupid of all the Goose race. They seem to want the instinct of others, by their arriving at the mouths of the *Arctic Asiatic* rivers before the season in which they can possibly subsist. They are annually guilty of the same mistake, and annually compelled to make a new migration to the south in quest of food, where they pass their time till the northern estuaries are freed from the bonds of ice.

They have so little of the shyness of other Geese, that they are taken in the most ridiculous manner imaginable, about *Jakut*, and the other parts of *Siberia* which they frequent. The inhabitants first place, near the banks of the rivers, a great net, in a strait line, or else form a hovel of skins sewed together. This done, one of the company dresses himself in the skin of a white rein-deer, advances towards the flock of Geese, and then turns back towards the net or the hovel; and his companions go behind the flock, and, by making a noise, drive them forward. The simple birds mistake the man in white for their leader, and follow him within reach of the net, which is suddenly pulled down, and captivates the whole. When he chuses to conduct them to the hovel, they follow in the same manner; he creeps in at a hole left for that purpose, and out at another on the opposite side, which he closes up. The Geese follow him through the first; and as soon as they are got in, he passes round, and secures every one †. In that frozen clime, they afford

STUPIDITY.

MANNER OF TAKING.

* *Schavenkelt An. Silesie*, 215.

† The *Kamtschatkans* use the same method in taking Geese.—*Descr. Kamtschatka*, 496.

great subsistence to the natives; and the feathers are an article of commerce. Each family will kill thousands in a season. These they pluck and gut; then sling them in heaps into holes dug for that purpose, and cover them with nothing more than the earth. This freezes, and forms over them an arch; and whenever the family has occasion to open one of these magazines, they find their provision sweet and good.

478. BRENT.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 270.—Anas Hrota, *Muller*, N° 115.—Anas Bernicla. *Belgis. Rotgans. Calmariens Prutgas, Faun. Succ.* N° 115.—*Latham*, iii.
—*LEV. MUS.*

D. With a short, black, elevated bill: head, neck, and upper part of the breast, black: a white spot marks each side of the neck near its junction with the head: primaries and tail black: belly, scapulars, and coverts of the wings, cinereous, clouded with a deeper: coverts of tail and the vent white: legs black.

PLACE.

Is frequent in *Hudson's Bay*, and stays there about three months. Breed in the islands, and along the coasts; but never fly inland. Feed about high-water mark. Return towards the south in vast flocks in autumn. Probably they winter in *Carolina*; for *Lawson* mentions a *Grey Brent* frequent in that season*. During winter, they swarm in *Holland* and in *Ireland*: in the first, every eating-house is full of them: in the last, they are taken in flight-time, in nets placed across the rivers; are fattened, and reckoned great delicacies. They appear in small flocks in *Hoy Sound*, in the *Orknies*; but do not continue there: on the contrary, they winter in *Horra Sound*, in *Sbetland*, in flocks of two hundred, and are called *Horra Geese* †. They retire from *Europe* to breed in the extreme north. A few,

* *Lawson*, 147.† Reverend Mr. *Lovv*.

after

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after flying over *Sweden*, stop on the borders of *Lapland*; but the great bodies of them continue their flight even to the most northern isles of *Greenland**, and to *Spitzbergen*. Fly in the shape of a wedge, and with great clamor. Feed on grafs, water-plants, berries, and worms. Cannot dive. *Barentz* found multitudes sitting on their eggs, about the 21st of *June* 1595, in the great bay called *Wibe Janz Water*; and, to his amazement, discovered them to be the *Rotgansen*, which his countrymen, the *Dutch*, supposed to have been generated from some trees in *Scotland*, the fruit of which, when ripe, fell into the sea, and were converted into Goslings †. These birds arrive every year in the east part of *Siberia*, in order to breed; but are not seen to the west of the *Lena*, nor yet in *Russia*. But we learn by *Kempfer*, i. 129, that they extend to *Japan*.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 269.—*Anas Erythropus* (maf.) *W. Botb.*—*Fielgås*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 116.—*Anas Helfingen*, *Olaffen Iceland*, ii. tab. 33.—*Latham*, iii. *La Bernache*, *Pl. Enl.* 855.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

479. BERNACLE.

D. With white cheeks and forehead: from bill to the eyes runs a dusky line; the rest of the head, neck, and part of the breast, black: belly, vent, and coverts of tail, white: back, scapulars, and coverts of wings, barred with black, grey, and white: tail and legs black. LENGTH two feet one inch. EXTENT four feet five. WEIGHT about five pounds.

These birds are seen, but extremely rarely, in *Hudson's Bay*. It is found, and I believe breeds, in the north of *Russia* and *Lapland*, in

PLACE.

* *Faun. Groenl.* N^o 41.

† *Navigation par la Nord, Amstelredam*, 1606, folio, p. 14.—The *English* fabled the fame of the *Bernacle*. See *Gerard's Herbal*.

E I D E R D U C K.

Norway, and in *Iceland**; but not in *Siberia*. They appear on the *British* shores and marshes, in vast flocks, during winter; but retire in *February*. *Linneus* unaccountably makes the White-fronted Goose, N° 476, the female of this.

480. EIDER.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 271.—*Anas Mollissima*, Ada, Eider, Gudunge, *Faun. Suec.* N° 117.—*Latbam*, iii.

Great Black and White Duck, *Edw.* 98.—*Pl. Enl.* 208, 209.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With a black bill, somewhat elevated: forehead of a velvet black: a broad black bar, glossed with purple, extends from thence beyond each eye: middle of the head, whole neck, upper part of the back, scapulars, and coverts of the wings, white: below the hind part of the head is a stain of pea-green: lower part of the back, tail, breast, and whole under side of the body, black: legs greenish. The FEMALE is almost entirely of a dull rust-color, barred with black: primaries and tail dusky. WEIGHT of the female is about three pounds and a half. The MALE is double the size of the common Tame Duck.

PLACE.

Inhabits the seas near *New York*, in the spring season; and breeds on the desert isles of *New England*, and from thence as far as the extreme coasts of the northern world, in *America*, *Europe*, and *Asia*; but never comes within land. Common in *Kamtschatka*. The most southern of its breeding-places are the *Fern* isles, on the coast of *Northumberland*. Lays seldom more than five eggs; those large and of a pale green color. These birds afford the most luxurious of down, which forms, in many of the regions, a considerable article of commerce. Most Ducks pluck off a certain down to

* Not in *Greenland* or *Spitzbergen*, as I once conjectured. See *Br. Zool.* ii. p. 578.

form

form its nest: these have the greatest quantity, and the finest and most elastic. It is customary in some places to take away the first eggs, which occasions a second laying, and a second deplumation. In *Greenland* they lay among the grass; in *Sweden* among the juniper bushes. Nature hath furnished them with so warm a cloathing, that they brave the severest winter, even of the *Arctic* regions. In *Greenland*, they are seen in that season by hundreds, or even thousands, in the sheltered southern bays: their breeding-places are in the most northern. They take their young on their backs instantly to sea, then dive, to shake them off and teach them to shift for themselves. It is said that the males are five years old before they come to their full color? that they live to a great age; and will at length grow quite grey. They are constant to their breeding-places: a pair has been observed to occupy the same nest twenty years. They dive to great depths for their food, which is shells of all kinds. The *Greenlanders* kill them with darts; pursue them in their little boats; watch their course (when they dive) by the air-bubbles; and strike them when they arise wearied. The flesh is valued as a food. The skin of this and the next species is the most valuable of all, as a garment placed next to the skin.

Grey-headed Duck, *Edw.* 154.—*Anas Spectabilis*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 112.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

481. KING.

D. With a red bill, extending high up the forehead on each side, in form of a broad bean-shaped plate: head, and part of the hind part of the neck, light grey, bounded by a line of black dots: cheeks and neck, as low as the grey color, pea-green: a narrow black line from the bar of the bill bounds the lower part of the cheeks:

V E L V E T D U C K.

checks: throat, neck, and breast, white: back, belly, and tail, black: lesser coverts of the wings, and primaries, dusky brown: secondaries black, glossed with rich purple; coverts above them form a great bed of white: legs dirty red. SIZE near double of the MALLARD. The FEMALE differs greatly in color, being mostly black and brown: the belly dusky: the plate on the bill slightly eminent.

PLACE.

This species is found in *Hudson's Bay*; and, in winter, as low as *New York*. Is as common in *Greenland* as the Eider. Yields almost as much down, and is as useful to the natives: has the same haunts, and is taken in the same manner. Inhabits the coast of *Norway*, and even has been killed in the *Orknies*. Is frequent on the *Arctic* shores of *Siberia*, and extends to *Kamtschatka*.

482. VELVET.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 272.—*Anas Fulca*, Swärta, *Faun. Suec.* N° 109.

La grande Macreuse, *Pl. Enl.* 956.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*

D. With a broad bill, elevated near the base; black in the middle; yellow on the sides; the nail red: behind each eye * is a white spot: a bar of the same color crosses each wing: all the plumage besides is of a rich velvet black: legs red. The FEMALE is of a deep brown; but marked, like the male, with white.

PLACE.

Frequents the seas about *New York*. Is very common in the great lakes and rivers of the north and east of *Siberia*, and on the shores. Extends to *Kamtschatka*. Is less common in *Russia*. Lays from eight to ten white eggs. Notwithstanding they are

* Read *eye*, in the *Br. Zool.* instead of *ear*.

B L A C K D U C K.

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Ducks which at all other times frequent the sea, yet, in the laying season, go far inland, and make their nests: as soon as that task is over, the males fly away; but as soon as the young can fly, they are rejoined by their mates; followed by the brood*.

The VELVET DUCK is always on the sea, and never on the lakes except in the breeding season. Returns to Sweden the latest of any, and lays the latest; even the eggs have been found fresh layed in the beginning of July. They are white, and about eight or ten in number. This species lays them under the juniper bushes, and covers them close with its elastic feathers. The young dive most admirably. The mother fights in defence of them, but resigns them to the victor. They live entirely on shells.

PLACE.

Edw. 155.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 417.—*Canard du Nord, ou le Marchand, Pl. Enl.*

995.—*Latbam*, iii.

Anas Perspicillata, Lin. Syst. 201.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

483. BLACK.

D. With a compressed bill, rising into a knob at the base, each side of which is marked with a patch of black; middle white; sides of a deep orange; the edges black; nail red: fore part of the head white: crown and cheeks black: just beneath the hind part of the head, the neck is marked with a large white spot: rest of the plumage of a dull black: legs and toes bright red; webs black. WEIGHT two pounds two ounces. LENGTH twenty-one inches. EXTENT thirty-five. The FEMALE is twenty inches long: of a sooty color: has no white on the hind part of the head; but the cheeks are marked with two dull white spots.

Appears in *Hudson's Bay* as soon as the rivers are free from ice. Breed along the shores: make their nests with grass, and line them

PLACE.

* *Steller, in Nov. Com. Petrop.* iv. 421.—*Strom.* p. 230.

with

SCOTER, AND SHOVELER DUCK.

with feathers. Lay from four to six white eggs: hatch in the end of July. Feed on grafs. Extends to *New York*, and even to *South Carolina* *.

484. SCOTER.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 273.—*Anas Nigra*, *Faun. Succ.* N° 110.—*Latbam*, iii.
La Macreufe, *Pl. Enl.* 278.—*LEV. MUS.*

D. With a bill black; of a rich yellow in the middle; on the base a green knob, divided longways with a furrow; no nail: whole plumage black: head and neck glossed with purple: tail cuneiform: legs black. **WEIGHT** two pounds two ounces. **LENGTH** twenty-two inches. **EXTENT** thirty-four.

PLACE.

Sent to Mrs. *Blackburn*, from *New York*. Abounds on the great lakes and rivers of the north and east of *Siberia*, and on the shores; but is less frequent in *Russia*. Inhabits *Sweden* and *Norway* †. Appears in *Sweden* in the earliest spring, ready for its migration towards the extreme north. Lives much at sea. Is of a very fishy taste.

485. SHOVELER.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 280.—*Le Souchet*, *Pl. Enl.* 971.—*Anas Clypeata*, *Faun. Succ.* N° 119.—*Latbam*, iii.
Blue-wing Shoveler, *Catefby*, i. 96. (fem.)—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With a very large black bill, expanding greatly towards the end: head, and greatest part of the neck, of a mallard green; lower part of the neck, breast, and scapulars, white: belly bay: back brown: coverts of wings of a fine sky-blue: primaries dusky: speculum green: outmost feathers of the tail white; rest dusky, edged with white: legs red. Plumage of the FEMALE like that of the common Wild Duck; only the coverts of the wings

* *Catefby*, App.† *Lawson*, 151.

G O L D E N - E Y E D U C K .

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are of the same colors with those of the Drake. LENGTH twenty-one inches. WEIGHT twenty-two ounces.

Found about *New York*, and even as low as *Carolina*, during winter. Is common in *Kamtschatka*; and breeds in every latitude of the *Russian* dominions; but chiefly in the north. Inhabits *Sweden* and *Norway*. We are to seek for the *Swaddle Bill*, an ash-colored Duck of *Carolina*, with an extraordinary broad bill, said not to be very common there, but to be very good food; we must therefore join it, for the present, to this species.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 276.—*Anas Clangula*, Knipa. Dopping, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 722.
Le Garrot, Pl. Enl. 802.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 417.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV.*
Mus.—*BL. Mus.*

486. GOLDEN-
 EYE.

D. With a short broad black bill: large head, black, glossed with green: at each corner of the mouth a great white spot: breast and belly white: back, lesser coverts of the wings, and tail, black: scapulars black and white: greater coverts white: primaries dusky: legs orange. Head of the FEMALE rusty brown: neck grey: breast and belly white: coverts and scapulars dusky and cinereous: primaries and tail black: legs dusky. LENGTH nineteen inches. EXTENT thirty-one. WEIGHT two pounds.

Inhabits from *New York* to *Greenland*: in the last is very rare; and arrives in the bay on the breaking up of the ice: disappears on the return of frost. Frequents fresh-water lakes: makes a regular nest of grass, and feathers from its own breast. Lays from seven to ten white eggs. Is expelled *Sweden* by the frost, except a few which haunt the unfrozen parts of rivers near the cataracts: there they live, diving continually for shells. Extends to *Norway*.

PLACE.

SPIRIT, AND PIED DUCK.

487. SPIRIT.

Little Black and White Duck, *Edw.* 100.—*Ph. Transf.* lxii. 416.

Anas Albeola, *Lin. Syst.* 199.—*Latbam*, iii. 533.

FEM. Little Brown Duck, *Catesby*, i. 98.

Sarcelle de la Louifiane, dite la Religieuse, *Pl. Enl.* 948.—*LEV. MUS.*

D. With a black bill : crown and fore part of the head of a glossy black, varying with green and purple : throat and upper part of the neck encircled with the same : cheeks and hind part of the head white : lower half of the neck, breast, belly, and scapulars, white : primaries, secondaries, and tertials, dusky : upper ends of the secondaries white ; coverts incumbent on them white ; on the others dusky : back and tail dusky : legs orange. In the FEMALE the head and upper part of the neck dusky : a large white oblong spot marks the sides of the head, beginning behind each eye : back, tail, primaries, and lesser coverts, dusky : great coverts and secondaries white : breast and belly dirty white : legs orange. SIZE of a Wigeon.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* to *Carolina*. Called sometimes the *Spirit*, as is supposed, from its suddenly appearing again at a distance, after diving. Visits *Severn* river, in *Hudson's Bay*, in *June* : and makes its nest in trees, among the woods near fresh waters.

488. PIED.

D. With the lower part of the bill black, the upper yellow : on the summit of the head is an oblong black spot : forehead, cheeks, rest of the head, and neck, white ; the lower part encircled with black : scapulars and coverts of wings white : back, breast, belly, and primaries, black : tail cuneiform, and dusky : legs black. The bill of the supposed FEMALE? resembles that of the male : head and neck mottled with cinereous brown and dirty white : primaries

BUFFEL, AND HARLEQUIN DUCK.

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aries dusky: speculum white: back, breast, and belly, clouded with different shades of ash-color: tail dusky and cuneiform: legs black. SIZE of a common Wild Duck.

Sent from *Connecticut*, to Mrs. *Blackburn*. Possibly the great flocks of pretty Pied Ducks, which whistled as they flew, or as they fed, seen by Mr. *Lawson* * in the western branch of *Cape Fear* inlet, were of this kind.

PLACE.

Buffel's-head Duck, *Catesby*, i. 95.—*Anas bucephala*, *Lin. Syst.* 200.—*Latbam*, iii. 533.—*LEV. MUS.*

489. BUFFEL.

D. With a short blue bill: head vastly increased in size by the fullness of the feathers; black, richly glossed with green and purple: on the cheeks is an oval patch of white, pointing transversely from beneath each eye to the hind part of the head: neck white all round: upper part of the breast pure white; lower, and belly, clouded with pale brown: back, primaries, and secondaries, black: the coverts on the ridge of the wings mottled, bounding the others, which form a great bed of white: tail cinereous: legs orange.

Is found frequently in the fresh waters of *Carolina*, during winter.

PLACE.

Dusky and Spotted Duck, *Edw.* 99; and the Female, *Edw.* 157.—*Catesby*, i. 98. *Anas histrionica*, *Lin. Syst.* 204.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 419.—*Latbam*, iii. 484. *Anas Brimond*, *Olaffen Iceland.* ii. tab. xxxiv.—*Pl. Enl.* 798.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

490. HARLEQUIN.

D. With a small black bill: between the base and the eyes a great white patch: crown black, bounded by a light rusty line: cheeks, chin, and neck, black; beneath each a white spot; below

* *Hist. Carolina*, 148.

P O C H A R D D U C K.

that a short line of white, pointing down the neck: bottom of the neck, on each side, bounded by a transverse line of white; beneath which is another of black: breast, back, scapulars, and part of the belly, of a pleasant slate-color: breast on each side marked with semilunar stripes of white, beginning at the shoulders, and bounded on each side with a stripe of black: wings and tail deep ash: rump, above and below, of a full black: legs black. The FEMALE is almost wholly dusky, and is marked at the base of the bill with a white spot, and another behind each ear. SIZE of a Wigeon.

PLACE.

Inhabits from *Carolina* to *Greenland*: in the last frequents, during summer, the rapid rivers, and the most shady parts. Nestles on the banks, among the low shrubs. Swims and dives admirably. In winter seeks the open sea. Flies high and swiftly, and is very clamorous. Feeds on shell-fish, spawn, and the larvæ of gnats. Is found in *Iceland*, and as low as *Sondmor* *. Is common from the lake *Baikal* to *Kamschatka*: breeds there, as well as every where else, about the most rocky and rapid torrents.

491. POCHARD.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 284.—*Anas Ferina*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 127.—*Latham*, iii.
Le Millouin, *Pl. Enl.* 303.—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

FEMALE.

D. With a lead-colored bill: head and neck bright bay: breast and upper part of the back black: rest of the back, scapulars, and coverts of wings, pale grey, streaked transversely with lines of black: primaries dusky: belly grey and brown: tail deep grey: legs lead-colored. In the FEMALE the head rusty brown: breast rather darker: belly and coverts of wings cinereous: back like that of the male: legs lead-colored. LENGTH nineteen inches. EXTENT two feet and a half. WEIGHT one pound twelve ounces.

* *Strom.* 243.

Inhabits

WHISTLING DUCK.

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Inhabits *North America*, in winter, as low as *Carolina**; and, I believe, is the Red-headed Duck of *Lawson*. Is found, in *Europe*, as high as *Drontheim*. Is met with in the great rivers and lakes in all latitudes of the *Russian* empire. A fresh-water Duck, and of excellent taste.

PLACE.

Black-billed Whistling Duck, *Edw.* 193 †.—*Latham*, iii.

Anas Arborea, *Lin. Syst.* 207.—Whistlers, *Catesby*, App. xxxvii.—*Lawson Carolina*, 149.—*LEV. MUS.*

492. WHISTLING.

D. With a black bill, and crown slightly crested: cheeks brown: hind part of the neck dusky; fore part white, spotted with black: back and wings brown; coverts spotted with black: tail and its coverts black: breast of a dark reddish color, spotted with black: belly white, mixed on the sides with black: legs long, and of a lead-color; hind claw placed high up the leg. Lesser than a Tame Duck. Described from Mr. *Edwards*.

Inhabits *South Carolina* and *Jamaica*. Is, from its voice, called the *Whistling Duck*: perches on trees. Placed here merely on the authority of the name given it by *Lawson* and *Catesby*. The last says, that it frequents the coasts of *Carolina* during winter; which makes me doubt, whether Mr. *Edwards*'s bird, a native of *Jamaica*, is the same: for it may be held as a rule, that the water-fowl of hot climates never retire in winter to colder; and that those of *Arctic* climates almost generally retire from them into warmer. Clouds of birds annually quit *Hudson's Bay*, and other severe climates, at approach of winter; flock the different latitudes of *North America*; and return in spring to increase and multiply. To the constitutions of the *SUMMER DUCK*, a very few other water-fowl,

PLACE.

* *Catesby*, App.

† Probably not the female of *Edwards*'s Duck, 194.

and

S U M M E R D U C K.

and to many land-birds, the warm temperature of the *Carolinas* is climate sufficiently north. They are driven, by the excessive heat and arid soil of the *Antilles* and *Guiana*, to the moist savannas and woods of these provinces, there to discharge the first great command.

493. SUMMER.

Summer Duck, *Catesby*, i. 97.—*Edw.* 101.—*Anas Sponfa*, *Lin. Syst.* 207.
Le beau Canard hupé de la Caroline, *Pl. Enl.* 980.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV.*
Mus.—*BL. Mus.*

D. With the ridge and nail of the upper mandible black; lower part scarlet: on the head a beautiful crest, hanging half down the neck, and beginning at the base of the bill; upper part shining purple; beneath that a line of white; then succeeds purple; and that again is bounded by white: cheeks purplish and green: throat, and part of the neck, pure white: from the hind part of the neck a bead of purple divides the white, and points towards the throat: rest of the neck and breast ferruginous, spotted with white triangular spots: belly white: feathers of the sides, which hide part of the wings, elegantly marked downwards with incurvated lines of black and white: back deep brown, glossed with copper and green: primaries dusky: secondaries resplendent blue: coverts of the tail, and tail itself, dusky, glossed with green: legs dirty orange. Head of the FEMALE of a deep brown; crested, but not so much as the Drake: back deep brown: cheeks brown: behind each eye a white spot: throat white: neck and breast reddish brown, with white sagittal spots: belly white. LENGTH, from the bill to the tip of the tail, near nineteen inches. EXTENT about thirty.

PLACE.

This most elegant species is found from *New York* to the *Antilles*, and also in *Mexico*. It passes the summer in *Carolina*; and in a singular manner makes its nest in the holes made by Woodpeckers
in

in the loftiest trees, which grow near the water, especially the deciduous cypress. When the young are hatched, they are conveyed down on the backs of the old ones, to whom the Ducklings adhere closely with their bills. It often nestles on the bodies or boughs of trees which have fallen over the streams which run up the woods. It appears in *New York*, in the latter end of *February* or beginning of *March*, and retires towards the south at approach of winter. They are very delicate eating. The *Mexicans* call it *Yxtadizonyay-aubqui*, or the bird of the *various-colored head*. It is there migratory. The natives feign that, from the situation of its legs, it cannot stand.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 279.—*Anas Boschas*. Gräs-and, Blänacke, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 131.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 419.—*Pl. Enl.* 776, 777.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*
—*BL. MUS.*

494. MALLARD.

D. With a bill of a yellowish green: head and neck of a shining changeable green: the lower part of the neck is almost encircled with white: breast of a deep purplish red: breast, and belly, crossed with speckled lines of pale yellowish brown and dusky: speculum purple: secondaries tipped with white: primaries cinereous: coverts of wings cinereous brown; greater tipped with white: sides most elegantly crossed with undulated narrow lines of white and black: tail grey, deeply edged with white: its coverts and four middle feathers of a glossy black, and curled upwards: vent black: legs saffron-colored. FEMALE is of a pale reddish brown, spotted with black. LENGTH twenty-three inches. EXTENT thirty-five. WEIGHT of the Mallard from two pounds and a half to more than three pounds*.

* I have seen one of 3 lb. 1 oz.—*Mr. Latham*, of 3 lb. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Inhabits

ILATHERA, AND DUSKY DUCK.

PLACE.

Inhabits the northern parts of *North America*, from *Hudson's Bay* to *Carolina* * : is frequent in *Greenland*, and continues there the whole year. Arrives in *Hudson's Bay* in *May*: retires in *October*. Is common in all latitudes of the *Russian* empire: and was observed by *Steller* in the *Aleutian* islands. In *Sweden* retires in winter to the shores of *Schonen*; but in severe seasons passes over to *Denmark* and *Germany*, possibly to *England*; for this island can hardly supply the vast wintery flocks.

495. ILATHERA.

Ilathera Duck, *Catesby*, i, 93.—*Anas Bahamensis*, *Lin. Syst.* 199.—*Latbam*, iii.

D. With a large dusky blue bill; on the base of the upper mandible a great triangular orange-colored spot: head, as far as the eyes, hind part of the neck, and back, of a mixed grey, inclining to yellow: fore part and sides of the neck white: belly of the same color, spotted with darker: lesser coverts of the wings, and primaries, dusky; great coverts green, tipped with black: secondaries dull yellow: legs lead-colored. In *SIZE* somewhat less than the common Tame Duck.

PLACE.

Inhabits the *Babama* islands; but is very rare: extends to the *Brazils*, where the *Indians* call it *Marecu* †. This species, the *Summer Duck*, and the *Whistling Duck*, *Edw.* 193, perch and roost on trees; and are among the few of this class which do not migrate northward to breed.

496. DUSKY.

D. With a long and narrow dusky bill, tinged with blue: crown dusky: chin white: neck pale brown, streaked downwards with dusky lines: back, and coverts of the wings, deep brown:

* *Catesby*, App.† *Marcgrave*, 214.

WESTERN DUCK.

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breast and belly of the same color, edged with dirty yellow: primaries dusky: speculum of a fine blue, bounded above with a black bar: tail cuneiform; dusky, edged with white: legs in one specimen dusky, in another yellow. LENGTH near two feet.

From the province of *New York*.—BL. MUS.

PLACE.

Anas Stelleri, PALLAS *Spicil. Zool. fasc. v. p. 35. tab. v.*—*Latham*, iii.
—LEV. MUS.

497. WESTERN.

D. With the head, cheeks, and upper part of the neck, white: between the bill and the eyes a mallard-green spot; another across the hind part of the head: chin and throat of a full black: around the neck a black glossy color: back of the same color: coverts of the wings white: primaries dusky: secondaries black, tipped with white: breast and sides of a light yellowish brown: belly, vent, and tail, black. SIZE of a Wigeon.

Brought by the late navigators from the western side of *America*; but had been before discovered by *Steller* to breed among the inaccessible rocks about *Kamtschatka*; to fly in flocks, and never to enter the mouths of rivers.

PLACE.

A male and female were shot in a river in *Oster Gotland*, in *Sweden*, and both engraven by Doctor *Sparman*, in the *Mus. Carlson.* tab. vii. viii. The female is entirely ferruginous, marked with dusky and black: bill and legs black: it greatly resembles the RED Duck, N. p. 304.

SCAUP, AND BROWN DUCK.

498. SCAUP.

Br. Zool. ii. N^o 275.—*Anas marila*, *Faun. Suec.* N^o 111.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 413.—
Le Millouinan, Pl. Enl. 1002.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With a broad, flat, and blueish grey bill: irides yellow: head and neck black, glossed with green: breast black: back, coverts of the wings, and scapulars, marked with numbers of transverse lines of black and grey: primaries dusky: secondaries white, tipped with black: belly white: tail coverts, and vent feathers, black: legs dusky. Male **WEIGHS** a pound and a half: female two ounces more. **LENGTH** sixteen inches and a half. **EXTENT** twenty inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *America*, as high as *Hudson's Bay*: comes there in *May*; retires in *October*. Is found in *Iceland*, and most part of the north of *Europe*. Are common on the northern shores of *Russia* and *Siberia*; and are most frequent about the great river *Ob*: migrate southward: dive much: and feed on shell-fish.

499. BROWN.

D. With a large blueish bill: head and neck of a very pale brown: lower part of the last, and breast, of the same color, edged with rust-color: wings cinereous grey: speculum blue, tipped with white: tail and legs dusky.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Newfoundland*.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 282.—*Anas acuta*, Aler, *Faun. Suec.* N° 126.

Le Canard à longue queue, *Pl. Enl.* 959.—*Latham*, iii.

—BL. MUS.

500. PINTAIL.

—LEV. MUS.

D. With bill black on the middle; blueish on the sides: head and half the neck rusty brown: from the ears, half way of each side of the neck, a white line, bounded by black, points downwards: lower hind part of the neck, back, and sides, marked with white and dusky waved lines: fore part of the neck, breast, and belly, white: coverts of the wings cinereous; lowest tipt with dull orange: secondaries marked with green, black, and white: exterior feathers of the tail ash-colored; middle black, and three inches longer than the rest: legs ash-colored. FEMALE brown, spotted with black. WEIGHT twenty-four ounces. LENGTH two feet four. EXTENT three feet two inches.

Appears about *New York* in winter: breeds in the north: in *Europe*, about the *White Sea*. Migrates southward at approach of the frost. Is seen in *Sweden* about fourteen days in the spring, on its passage northward; and in autumn repasses the same way to the south. Visit the *Orknies* in great flocks in the winter. In the *Russian* empire, extends to *Kamschatka*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 283.—*Anas hyemalis*. Winter-and, *Faun. Suec.* N° 125.

Anas Glacialis, *Lin. Syst.* 203.—*Pb. Transf.* lxii. 418.—Male, *Edw.* 280.

Female, 156.—*Latham*, iii.

Le Canard de Miclon, *Pl. Enl.* 954.—LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

501. LONG-TAILED.

D. With bill black, orange in the middle: forehead, sides of the head, and neck, pale brown, dashed with rose-color: beneath each ear a large dusky spot points downwards: hind part of the head

LONG-TAILED DUCK.

and neck, throat, and breast, white: back and belly black: sides and vent feathers white: scapulars long and white: coverts of the wings glossy black: primaries dusky: secondaries dark rusty brown: two middle feathers of the tail black, and four inches longer than the others, which are white: legs red. FEMALE; crown dusky: cheeks white: rest of the head, neck, back and breast, coverts of the wings, and primaries, deep brown: scapulars and secondaries rusty: belly white: tail and legs like those of the MALE.

PLACE.

Inhabits to the extreme north. Breeds in *Hudson's Bay* and *Greenland*, among the stones and grass: makes its nest, like the *Eider*, with the down of its own breast; which is equal in value to that of the *Eider*, if it could be got in equal quantity; but the species is scarcer. It lays five eggs: swims and dives admirably: and feeds on shell-fish, which it gets in very deep water. Flies irregularly, sometimes shewing its back, sometimes its belly. Continues in *Greenland* the whole year, in unfrozen places*: but there are seasons so very severe, as at times to force them towards the south. Those which breed between *Lapland* and the polar circle, are often driven into *Sweden*, and the neighborhood of *Petersburg*: those from the coast of the *Icy sea*, as low as lat. 55; but on the setting in of frost, retire still further south, unless where some open spots remain in the rivers. Visit the fresh-water lakes in the *Orknies*, in *October*, and continue there till *April*. At sun-set they are seen, in great flocks, returning to and from the bays, where they frequently pass the night, and make such a noise as to be heard some miles in frosty weather. Their sound is like *Aan-gitche*, and is said not to be disagreeable. *Steller*, who observed them in *Kamschatka* †, says, that their larynx has three openings, covered with a thin (I suppose valvular) membrane, which forms the singularity of the voice. *La*

* *Faun. Groenl.* p. 73.

† *Descr. du Kamtschatka*, 498.

LONG-TAILED DUCK.

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Sarcelle de Feroe, or the *Feroe Teal*, of M. *Briffon**, is probably conjectured, by M. *Brunnich*, to be only a variety of this species: seemingly a female.

The LONG-TAILED DUCK is the true *Alfogel* of the *Swedes*, not the PINTAIL. LINNÆUS has formed two species out of it, and I have described a young male as its female; so great are the variations of plumage in different stages of life. I have seen many, but all of them stuffed. Mr. *Oedman*, who has had opportunity of examining multitudes fresh from the shot, thus describes an old female.

The bill is black, sometimes surrounded with a pale circle, sometimes plain: the region of the eyes white: crown, and a certain space on each side of the neck, dusky: round the lower part of the neck is a whitish collar: breast mixed with dusky and grey, growing gradually hoary till it is lost in the whiteness of the belly: shoulders varied with dusky, rufous, and grey: back and rump black, sprinkled transversely with grey: primaries dusky: the coverts mixed with grey: tail short and cuneiform.

The crown and neck of the young female is black, sprinkled with white: across the bill is a band of red: space round the eyes cinereous, edged with white: throat, bottom of the breast, and belly, white: back dusky-ash: tail dusky, white on its sides. It may be observed, that the younger the bird is, the more it is tinged with rufous: and that the long feathers in the tail are the character of the male.—Mr. *Oedman*.

* vi. 466. tab. xl.—*Pl. Enl.* 999.

AMERICAN WIGEON, AND WHITE-FACED TEAL.

502. AMERICAN
WIGEON.Le Canard Jenfen de la Louisiane, *Pl. Enl.* 955.—*Latham*, iii. 520.—*LEV. MUS.*

D. With a lead-colored bill, tip with black: crown and forehead yellowish white: hind part of the head, and whole neck, prettily speckled with black and white: behind each eye is a large black spot, glossed with green: back and scapulars pale ruff and black, elegantly disposed in narrow transverse waving lines: coverts of the wings white: primaries, coverts of the tail, and vent, black: tail cuneiform; middle feathers black; the rest cinereous: legs dusky. In *SIZE* superior to the *English* WIGEON; with which it seems to agree in colors and marks, except those on the head.

PLACE.

Sent from *New York*, under the name of the *Pheasant Duck*: is a rare bird there. Found as low as *Louisiana*.—*BL. MUS.*

503. WHITE-
FACED.White-faced Teal, *Catefby*, i. 100. Male.—Blue-wing Teal, *Catefby*, i. 99. Fem.—*Anas Discors*, *Lin. Syst.* 205.Sarcelle mâle de Cayenne, ditte le Soucrourou, *Pl. Enl.* 966.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With bill and crown black; base of the bill bounded by black: between the last and the eyes a white stripe, ending on each side of the chin: cheeks, hind part of head, and whole neck, purplish green: breast yellow, spotted elegantly with black: back brown, waved with a lighter color; on the lower part several long, narrow, light brown feathers: coverts of the wings fine cærulean: primaries dusky: speculum green: vent black: tail brown: legs yellow. The *FEMALE* is almost entirely brown; in parts marked with dusky spots: the blue on the wings duller than that of the *DRAKE*. In *SIZE* a little larger than a Teal.

PLACE.

This species is found as high as *New York*. Arrives in *Carolina* in

in great plenty, in *August*, to feed on the rice; and continues till *October*, when the rice is got in. In *Virginia*, where there is no rice, it feeds on wild oats. Is reckoned most delicious meat. Extends as far south as *Guiana*.

D. With crown and upper part of the neck dusky brown: cheeks, under part, and sides of the neck, whitish brown, mottled with darker: back, breast, and belly, marked with great dusky spots, edged with dirty white: coverts of the wings pale sky-blue; lower order white: speculum rich purple, with a white edge: primaries and tail dusky. Size of the last, with the female of which it has great affinity; but in the purple *speculum* resembles the *GADWALL*.

Brought from *Newfoundland* by Sir *Joseph Banks*.

A VARIETY?

PLACE.

Pb. Transf. lxii. 419.—*Anas circia?* *Faun. Suec.* N° 130.—*Latbam*, iii. *Krik-and Danis, Brunnich*, N° 130.

504 AMERICAN
TEAL.

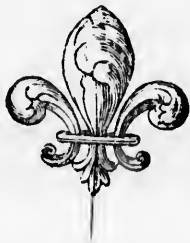
D. With head and upper part of the neck of a fine deep bay: from each eye to the hind part of the head is a broad bar of rich changeable green: wants the white line, which the *European* kind has above each eye, having only one below: lower part of the neck and breast dirty white, beautifully spotted with black: has over each shoulder a lunated bar, another distinction from our species: coverts of wings brown: upper part of the back marked with wavy lines of white and black; lower part brown: tail dusky: *speculum* green: legs dusky. Plumage of the *FEMALE* of a brownish ash, tinged with red, and spotted with black: wings resemble those of the male.

Inhabits *America*, as high as *Hudson's Bay*, and as low as *Carolina*. Is found plentifully about *Severn* river, in the woods and plains near the

PLACE.

G R E A T G O O S E .

the fresh waters ; and has from five to seven young at a time. Dis- appears in autumn : and is found, during winter, as low as *Carolina*, and perhaps *Jamaica*. We seem here to have recovered the SUMMER TEAL of Mr. *Willughby* *, to which the *American* kind has great affinity. He calls it the left of Ducks : and must be the same with the second kind described by *Lawson* † as frequenting fresh waters ; being lesser than the common sort, and always nodding their heads.



- A. GREAT GOOSE. With a black bill, tawny at the base : a dusky body ; white beneath : scarlet legs. Of a vast SIZE, weighing near twenty-five or thirty *Russian* pounds, or about twenty-two, or twenty-eight pounds *English*.

PLACE.

TAKEN IN
GLADES.

This species is found in the east of *Siberia*, from the *Lena* to *Kamt- schatka* : and is taken in great numbers, together with the RED- NECKED GOOSE, in glades, as we do Woodcocks in *England*. The Geese in the day-time repair to the corn-fields and meadows : in the evening resort to the lakes, to wash themselves and pass the night. The *Siberians* generally fix on a place where there are two or three lakes near each other, and cut between each an avenue through the thick birch woods of the country. If there is not the advantage of adjacent lakes, the avenue is made through the woods

* *Ornith.* 378.

† *Hist. Carol.* 149.

which

C H I N E S E G O O S E .

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which border the sides of any which the birds frequent. At the entrance of the glades, on each side, a tall birch-tree is left standing, and all their branches stripped away: from the tops of these naked trees is placed a strong net, which fills the breadth of the avenue: this net is capable of being dropped or raised at pleasure, by means of certain long cords which run along the top; and the ends of which are held by a man who conceals himself in the high grass. The Geese commonly leave the lakes an hour before sunrise; and, as they do not chuse to fly high at that season, prefer going through the avenues; and with their long extended necks strike into the nets, which are suddenly dropped; and twenty, and often more, of the Geese are taken at a time. All sorts of Ducks, and other water-fowl, are taken in the same manner*.

B. CHINESE GOOSE. *Anser Cygnoides*, *Lin. Syst.* 194. β .—Swan Goose, *Wil. Orn.* 360.
—*Raii Syn. av.* 138.—*Briffon*, vi. 280.—*Latbam*, iii. —LEV. MUS.

D. With a black bill, and a large protuberance at the base, biggest in the males: on the chin is a naked, pendulous, black skin: from the crown to the back a black line runs down the hind part of the neck: the rest of the neck and breast is of a cream-color, often dashed with tawny: belly white: between the base of the bill and the eyes is a white line: the back and wings deep grey: tail of the same color, with whitish tips: legs red: in some the bill is of the same color. In LENGTH often reaches to three feet three.

This species is found wild about lake *Baikal*; in the east of *Siberia*; and in *Kamtchatka*. They are very commonly kept tame in most parts of the *Russian* empire. Will produce, with the Common Goose, a breed which preserves an exact medium between both spe-

PLACE.

* *PALLAS's Travels*, ii. 325, 326.

RED-BREASTED GOOSE.

cies. As an exception to the remark that a mulish race will not breed, these frequently couple with one another, and with the genuine kind *; but are very apt to degenerate into the Common Goose, unless the intercourse between that and the *Chinese* species is renewed. They are frequent in *China*: are very stately birds, therefore are dignified with the title of *Swan Goose*.

C. RED-BREASTED GOOSE. *Anser ruficollis*, Pallas *Spicil. Zool. fasc. vi. 21. tab. iv.*—
LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.

D. With a short black bill; a great patch of white between the base and the eyes, bounded by black: crown, chin, hind part of the head and neck, back, wings, and tail, of an intense black: sides marked with a few white spots: greater coverts tipped with the same color: coverts of the tail white: lower part and sides of the neck of a bright bay, bounded by a narrow line of white: the breast and lower part of the neck divided from the belly and back by a circle of black and another of white: legs black. LENGTH one foot ten inches. EXTENT three feet ten. WEIGHT three pounds *Troy*.

PLACZ.

This most elegant of Geese is found to breed from the mouth of the *Ob*, along the coasts of the *Icy sea*, to that of the *Lena*. The winter quarters of these birds is not certainly known. They are observed in the spring, flying from the *Caspian sea*, along the *Volga*, northward, in small flocks; and are seen about *Zarizyn*, between the sixth and tenth of *April*. They rest a little time on the banks of the *Sarpa*, but soon resume their *Arctic* course †. Their winter retreat is probably in *Persia*. They are highly esteemed for the table, being quite free from any fishy taste.

* *De Zor* PALLAS.

† *Extraits*, ii. 20.

SHIELDRAKE AND GULAUND.

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D. SHIELDRAKE, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 278.—*Tadorne, Pl. Enl.* 53.—*Latham*, iii.
Anas Tadorna. Jugas Gotlandis, Faun. Suec. N° 113.—*LEV. MUS.—BL. MUS.*

D. With a scarlet bill: on the base of that of the male a large protuberance: head, and part of the neck, of a mallard-green: rest of the neck and belly white; but along the middle of the belly to the vent is a broad bed clouded with brown: the breast crossed with a large band of orange bay, which goes quite round the base of the neck: coverts of wings, and the back, white: scapulars pied: tail white; tips of the outmost feathers black: legs flesh-color. WEIGHT of the male two pounds ten ounces. LENGTH two feet. EXTENT three and a half.

Inhabits northern *Europe*, as high as *Iceland*. Visits *Sweden* and the *Orknies* in winter: returns in the spring. Continues in *England* the whole year. Is found in *Asia* about the *Caspian* sea, and all the salt lakes of the *Tartaria*; and *Siberian* deserts; and extends even to *Kamtchatka*.

PLACE.

E. GULAUND.

D. With a narrowed bill: head of a mallard-green: breast and belly white. SIZE between the *Goose* and *Duck* kind.

Inhabits the morasses of *Iceland*. Lays from seven to nine eggs. Is a scarce species. The account of it was communicated to me by *M. Brunnich*, from the catalogue of *Doctor Biorno Paulsen*. The *Icelanders* call it *Gulaund*.

PLACE.

MORILLON, AND TUFTED DUCK.

- F. MORILLON, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 277.—*Anas Glaucion. Brunnacke, Faun. Suec.* N° 123.
—*Latbam, iii.* —*LEV. MUS.*

D. With dusky rust-colored head: irides gold-colored: neck with a white collar; and beneath that another, broader, of grey: back and coverts of wings dusky, marked with a few white stripes: greater coverts dusky, with a few great white spots: primaries and tail black: secondaries white: belly white: above the thighs black: legs yellow. Rather less than the GOLDEN EYE.

PLACE.

Inhabits as high as *Sweden*: is found, but rarely, even in *Greenland**: or may be supposed to be seen in the intermediate parts. Is frequent in every place in *Russia* and *Siberia*, and even in *Kamtshatka*.

- G. TUFTED, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 274.—*Anas fuligula, Wigge, Faun. Suec.* N° 132.—*Le Morillon, Pl. Enl.* 1001.—*Latbam, iii.* —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With a thick, short, pendent crest: belly and under coverts of the wings pure white: primaries dusky; part of their inner webs white: secondaries white, tip with black: all the rest of the plumage black; about the head glossed with violet: legs blueish grey. WEIGHT two pounds. LENGTH fifteen inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe*, as high as *Norway*. Common in all latitudes of the *Russian* empire; but commonly travels northward to breed. Frequent in *Kamtshatka*.

* *Faun. Groenl.* N°

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Hrafn-

XXIII

574



Fulvated Duck I. p. 574.

Western Duck N. 497.

P. Marshall sculp.

HRAFN-OND, AND FALCATED DUCK.

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H. Hrafn-ond, *Olaffen Iceland*. *ſætt*. 688.—*Muller*, N° 161.—*Latham*, iii.

D. With a crested head, black above: under ſide of the neck, breast, and belly, white: legs ſaffron-colored.

Inhabits *Iceland*. Whether a variety of the former? for the *Icelanders* ſtyle that ſpecies *Hrafas-aund* *.

PLACE.

I. FALCATED. *Anas Falcaria*, *Pallas Itin*. iii. 703.—*Latham*, iii.

D. With a ſmall dusky bill: feathers above the baſe of the upper mandible white: middle of the head pale ruſt: reſt of the head ſilky green, variable, and changing, on the ſides of the neck, to reſplendent copper: from the head to the hind part of the neck is a creſt cloſely compressed, and ending in an angle: throat and half the fore part of the neck white; which color encircles the neck, and is bounded above by another of variable black and green; the reſt of the neck, and the breast, elegantly marked with ſemicircles of grey and black: the back and wings undulated with the ſame colors: the *ſpeculum* of the color of poliſhed ſteel, edged with white: five laſt ſecondaries long and falcated, of a violet-color edged with white: vent white, croſſed with a black bar: legs dusky. SIZE of a Wigeon.

Found, but rarely, in *Kamiſchatka*. Frequent in the eaſt of *Siberia*, from the *Jeneſei* to the *Lena*, and beyond lake *Baikal*. None in the weſt. Probably winters in *China* and the *Mongolian* deſerts.

PLACE.

* *Biørne's Liſt*.

WIGBON.

A. H. Wood

Western Duck N. 497.

p. 574.

Western Duck

K. WIGEON, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 286.—Anas Penelope, *Wriand, Faun. Suec.* N° 124.
—*Le Canard siffleur, Pl. Enl.* 825.—*Latbam,* iii. —*LEV. Mus.*—
Bl. Mus.

D. With forehead whitish: head and upper part of the neck of a bright light bay: hind part of the head, and breast, vinaceous: in other respects like the AMERICAN kind. FEMALE colored like a Wild Duck. LENGTH twenty inches. EXTENT two feet three. WEIGHT near twenty-three ounces.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Europe*, perhaps not higher than *Sweden*. Is not uncommon about the *Caspian* sea, and ascends its rivers, but not far up. Is sometimes seen in the great lakes on the east side of the *Uralian* chain; but not in the rest of *Siberia*. Is found in plenty about *Aleppo*, during winter*: and taken in great numbers in the *Nile*, in nets, just before the waters have quite subsided †. These probably retire north to breed. The *Germans* call this species *Pfeiffent*, or the *Fifing Duck*, from its acute note. The *French*, for the same reason, call it *le Canard siffleur*: and the *English*, the *Whewer*. My *Bimaculated Duck*, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 287, has been discovered, by Doctor *PALLAS*, along the *Lena*, and about lake *Baikal*; and a description sent by him to the *Royal Academy* at *Stockholm*, under the title of *Anas Glocitans*, or the *Clucking Duck*, from its singular note.

* *Russell's Aleppo.*

† *Hasselquist, 288.*

GADWALL, AND LAPMARK.

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- L. GADWALL, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 288.—*Anas strepera*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 121.—*Le Chi-peau*, *Pl. Enl.* 958.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

D. With a black flat bill: head and upper part of the neck reddish, spotted with black: breast, upper part of the back, and scapulars, elegantly marked with black and white lines: belly dirty white: coverts on the ridge of the wings reddish brown; the next purplish red, with a border of black: primaries dusky: speculum white: tail cinereous: legs orange. Breast of the female reddish brown, spotted with black: other colors similar, but more dull. Rather less than a WIGEON.

This species does not seem to advance higher in *Europe* than *Sweden*. In the *Russian* empire extends over most of the latitudes of the *European* and *Siberian* part, except the east of *Siberia*, and *Kamtshatka*.

PLACE.

- M. LAPMARK. *Skoagara*, *Leems Lapmark*, 266.—*Anas latirostra*, *Brunnich*, N° 91.—*Le Canard brun?* *Pl. Enl.* 1007.—*Latham*, iii.

D. With a broad black bill and legs; the last reaching far beyond the tail: head, neck, and upper part of the body, dusky, thick set with small spots: on each side of the base of the bill a great white spot: neck and breast clouded: on the wings an oblique white mark: belly dusky: feathers on the sides ferruginous. Size of a wild Duck.

Inhabits *Lapmark*, and frequents both sea and fresh-water. Is also found in *Denmark*.

PLACE.

RED.

RED, AND GARGANEY DUCK.

- N. RED. *Anas rutila*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 134.—Ferruginous Duck, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 285.
—*Latham*, iii.

D. With a long pale blue bill, much flattened: head, neck, and upper part of the body, a fine reddish brown: throat, breast, and belly, paler: legs pale blue; webs black. WEIGHT twenty ounces.

PLACE. Found, but rarely, in the *Swedish* rivers. Sent to me from *Denmark*, by the late Mr. *Fleischer*. Has been shot in *England*.

- O. GARGANEY. *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 289.—*Anas Querquedula*, *Faun. Suec.* N° 128.
La Sarcelle, *Pl. Enl.* 946.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BR. MUS.*

D. With a white line from the further corner of each eye, pointing to the nape: crown dusky, streaked lengthways: cheeks and neck very pale purple, streaked with white: chin black: breast light brown, marked with semicircular bars of black: speculum green: scapulars long and narrow, hanging over the wings, and striped with white, ash, and black: tail dusky. LENGTH seventeen inches. EXTENT twenty-eight. The FEMALE has an obscure whitish mark over the eyes: rest of the plumage brownish ash, spotted. Wants the *speculum*.

PLACE. This elegant species seems not to inhabit *Europe* higher than *Sweden*; but is found in all latitudes of the *Russian* empire, even to *Kamtschatka*.

- P. EUROPEAN TEAL, *Br. Zool.* ii. N° 290.—*Anas Creca*. *Arta. Krecka, Faun. Suec.*
 N° 129.
La petite Sarcelle, Pl. Enl. 947.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV. Mus.*—*BL.*
Mus.

OUR species in all respects resembles the *American*, except in having a white line above and beneath each eye, and in wanting the humeral stripe of white, which the latter has.

In *Europe* it is found as high as *Iceland*; and even in that severe climate lays from thirteen to nineteen eggs*. The *American* species appears to be far less prolific. Found in the *Russian* empire, in the same places with the GARGANEY.

PLACE.

* *Biørne's List.*

LVIII. P E L E C A N * . *Gen. Birds* XCIII.

505. GREAT.

Pelecanus Onocrotolus, *Lin. Syst.* 215.—*Edw.* 92.—*Ph. Transf.* lxii. 419.
Le Pelican, *De Buffon*, viii. 282.—*Pl. Enl.* 87.—*Latbam*, iii. —*LEV.*
 Mus.

P. With a bill fifteen inches long, flat, dilated near the point, with a hook at the end, and a ridge from that to the base running along the middle; on the midway of the ridge rises a bony process, an inch and seven tenths high, three inches broad at the base, and only two tenths of an inch thick. In some are several lesser processes between this and the point: a vast naked membranaceous pouch extends from the point of the lower mandible, widening gradually, and extending ten inches down the front of the neck: on the hind part of the head is a tuft of very narrow delicate feathers, not very discernible, as they usually lie flat: the rest of the head and neck is covered with most exquisitely fine down, and very thick set: the rest of the plumage white, except the primaries and bastard wings, which are black: legs flesh-color. The largest of web-footed Water-Fowl. Some are superior in SIZE to a SWAN. One was killed off *Majorca*, which weighed twenty-five pounds. Their extent of wings from eleven to fifteen feet. Notwithstanding their great bulk, they soar to a most surprising height. This is owing to the amazing lightness of the bones, which, all together, do not weigh a pound and a half. Add to this, the quantity of air

* This genus, in the *Br. Zool.* is called by the more familiar name of *Corvorant*, there being none of the *Pelecan* species in *Britain*.

with

with which its body is filled, which gives it a wonderful specific lightness.

One of the birds from which this description was taken, was shot at *Augusta* in *South Carolina*, a hundred and fifty miles from the sea. It agrees entirely with the Pelecan of the old continent, except in the bony processes on the bill. The other was sent, with other birds, from *Hudson's Bay*, to the Royal Society. Instead of the bony processes on the bill, was a tuft or fibrous fringe, sufficient to identify the species. This species extends over most parts of the torrid zone, and many parts of the warmer temperate. Is found in *Europe* on the lower parts of the *Danube*, and in all parts of the *Mediterranean* sea, almost all *Africa*, and *Asia Minor*. Are seen in incredible numbers about the *Black* and *Caspian* seas; and come far up the rivers, and into the inland lakes of the *Asiatic Russian* empire; but grow scarcer eastward, and are seldom met with so far north as the *Siberian* lakes; yet are not unknown about that of *Baikal*. They are common on the coast of *New Holland*, where they grow to an enormous size*. They feed upon fish; which they take sometimes by plunging from a great height in the air, and seizing, like the GANNET: at other times, they fish in concert, swimming in flocks, and forming a large circle in the great rivers, which they gradually contract, beating the water with their wings and feet, in order to drive the fish into the center; which when they approach, they open their vast mouths, and fill their pouches with their prey, then incline their bills, to empty the bag of the water; after which they swim to shore, and eat their booty in quiet. As the pouch is capable of holding a dozen quarts of water, a guess may be made of the quantity of fishes it can contain. The *French* very properly call them *Grand-gosiers*, or *Great-throats*. It is said

PLACE.

* *Cook's First Voy.* iii. 627.

DUSKY AND CHARLES-TOWN PELECAN.

that when they make their nests in the dry deserts, they carry the water to their young in their vast pouches, and that the lions and beasts of prey come there to quench their thirst, sparing the young, the cause of this salutary provision. Possibly, on this account, the Egyptians style this bird the *Camel of the River*; the Persians, *Tacab*, or the *Water-carrier*.

506. DUSKY.

Pelecanus Onocrotalus occidentalis, *Lin. Syst.* 215.—*Edw.* 93.
Le Pelican Brun, *De Buffon*, viii. 306.—*Pl. Enl.* 957.—*Latbam*, iii.
—*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

P. With a red bill and black hook: the pouch extending half way down the neck: between the bill and eyes naked and red: head mottled with ash-color and white: the nape slightly crested: hind part of the neck covered with soft cinereous feathers: back, scapulars, primaries, and coverts, dusky, edged with dirty white: tail deep ash: legs dusky green. In SIZE scarcely equal to a SWAN.

PLACE.

Inhabits, during summer, *Hudson's Bay*. One was sent to Mrs. Blackburn, shot near *New York*, I think in the winter. Extends to *Louisiana**; to *Jamaica*, the bay of *Campechy*†, and as low as *Carthagena*. They sit on rocks in the sea in a sluggish manner, with their bills resting on their breasts.

507. CHARLES-TOWN.

P. Dusky above: white on the breast and belly, with a pouch, beginning at the chin, and reaching to the breast-bone, capable of containing numbers of gallons of liquids.

* *Du Pratz*, ii. 79.† *Dampier's Voy. Campechy*, 70.

SHAG PELECAN, AND CORVORANT.

309

BIRDS of this species were observed by DOCTOR GARDEN to abound in the bay of *Charles-town*, where they are continually fishing.— They extend as far south as *Cayenne* *.

PLACE.

Wil. Orn. 330.—*Pelecanus Graculus*, *Fauv. Succ.* N° 146.—*Latham*, iii.
—*LEV. MUS.*

508. SHAG.

P. With head and neck black, glossed like silk with green: the back and coverts of wings of the same color, edged with purplish black: belly dusky and dull; the middle cinereous: tail consists of twelve feathers, dusky, glossed with green: legs black: middle claw ferrated. LENGTH two feet six. EXTENT three feet eight. WEIGHT four pounds.

Frequent in many parts of *Great Britain*. Found in *Sweden*, *Norway*, and *Iceland*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. N° 293.—*Pelecanus Carbo*, *Haffs-tjader*, *Fam. Succ.* N° 145.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

509. CORVORANT.

P. With a narrow bill, hooked at the end: a small dilatable pouch under the chin; feathers at its base white, in the male: head and neck of a sooty blackness, sometimes streaked with white: coverts of wings, back, and scapulars, deep green, edged with black, glossed with blue: breast and belly black: on the thighs of the male a tuft of white: tail consists of fourteen feathers, and is rounded. WEIGHT seven pounds. LENGTH three feet four. EXTENT four feet two.

Extends over all parts of the northern hemisphere, even to *Green-*

PLACE.

* *Latham*, vi. 585.

land,

land, where it continues all the year. The natives use the jugular pouch as a bladder to float their darts after they are flung. The skins are used in cloathing; the flesh is eaten; but the eggs are so fetid as to be rejected, even by the very *Greenlanders*. These birds are taken either by darts on the water; by snares dropt down the precipices, and placed before their haunts; or, in winter, they are taken while asleep upon the ice. Are found in all the temperate latitudes of the *Russian* empire, and in immense numbers on the shores of the *Caspian* sea*. Reach even to *Kamtschatka*. I believe this to be the kind which the *Chinese* train for fishing. They keep numbers, which sit on the edge of their boats; and, on a signal given, plunge under water, and bring up their prey, which they are unable to swallow, by reason of a ring placed by their masters round their necks †.

GREENLAND.

RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Mrs. *Blackburn* received this species from *New York*. There are great flocks in *Carolina*, especially in *March* and *April*, when the herrings run up the creeks; at which time they sit fishing on the logs of wood which have fallen into the water ‡.

510. GANNET.

Er. Zool. ii. N^o 293.—*Pelecanus* *Bassianus*. *Nautis*, *Jaen* Von *Gent. Faun.*
Succ. N^o 147.—*Latham*, iii. —*LEV. MUS.*—*BL. MUS.*

P. With a frait dirty white bill, jagged at the edges: beneath the chin a naked black skin, dilatable so as to contain five or six herrings: hind part of the head buff-colored: bastard wings and primaries dusky: all the rest of the plumage pure white: toes black, marked before with a pea-green stripe: feathers of the tail sharp-pointed. **WEIGHT** seven pounds. **LENGTH** three feet one inch. **EXTENT** six feet two.

* *Extraits*, i. 164.—ii. 405.† *Du Halde*, i. 316.‡ *Lawson*, 150.

Inhabits

Inhabits the coast of *Newfoundland*; where it breeds, and migrates southward as far as *South Carolina*. The head of the bird which *Catesby* has engraven, and called the GREATER BOOBY, i. tab. lxxxvi. is of one in its young state. At that period it is deep ash-colored, spotted with white. In *Europe* it is common on the coast of *Norway* and *Iceland**; but as it never voluntarily flies over land, is not seen in the *Baltic*. Wanders for food as far as the coast of *Lisbon*, and *Gibraltar*, where it has been seen in *December* plunging for *Sardinæ*. Straggles as high as *Greenland*†. In northern *Asia*, it has been once seen by *Steller* off *Bering's* isle; but has been frequently met with in the southern hemisphere, in the *Pacific* ocean; particularly, in numbers about *New Zealand* and *New Holland*‡. Captain *Cook* also saw them in his passage from *England* to the *Cape of Good Hope*§, and remoter from land than they had been seen elsewhere. Among those observed in the *South Sea*, is the variety called *Sula*||, with a few black feathers in the tail and among the secondaries. Found not only on the *Feroe* islands, but on our coasts, one having been brought to me a few years ago, which had fallen down wearied with its flight. A most ample account of the manners of the GANNET is given in the *Br. Zool*.

* *Olaf. Iceland.* † *Faun. Groenl.* p. 92. ‡ *Cook's First Voy.* ii. 382.
—iii. 439, 627. § *Cook's Voy. towards the South Pole*, i. 10, 11. || *Wil. Orn.* 331.

CRESTED CORVORANT.



- A. CRESTED CORVORANT. SHAG, *Br. Zool.* ii. N^o 292.—*Latban*, iii.
Pelecanus Cristatus. *Top-skarv. Brunnich*, N^o 123.—*Faun. Groenl.* N^o 58.—*LEV.*
Mus.—*BL. Mus.*

P. With a narrow dusky bill, hooked at the end: irides fine green: on each side of the head is a long tuft of dusky feathers reaching beyond the crown: head, neck, and lower part of the back, of a fine and glossy green: the upper part of the back, and coverts of the wings, of the same color, edged with purplish black: belly dusky: tail consists of twelve feathers, dusky tinged with green. LENGTH two feet three. EXTENT three feet six. WEIGHT three pounds three quarters.

PLACE.

Inhabits, in *Great Britain*, the vast precipices about *Holyhead*; and is found in *Norway*, *Iceland* *, and in the south of *Greenland* †; but in the latter is scarce. The places which it inhabits are covered with its filthy excrements. The *Greenlanders* therefore call it *Tingmingkpot*, or the bird afflicted with a looseness. It differs from the Shag in having a crest, and in being lesser. The *Norwegians* are well acquainted with both species, and distinguish them by different names ‡. I have seen several of the Shags shot among the *Hebrides*, but not one was crested. On the authority of the northern naturalists, I therefore separate them.

* *Olasfen.* ii. tab. xxxix.
 N^o 121, 123.

† *Faun. Groenl.* N^o 58.

‡ *Brunnich*,

VIOLET AND RED-FACED CORVORANT.

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- B. VIOLET CORVORANT. *Pelecanus Violaceus*, PALLAS MS. *List.*—*Latbam*, iii.

P. With the body wholly black, glossed with violet color.
Found about *Kamtshatka* and the isles.

PLACE.

- C. RED-FACED CORVORANT. Ouril of the *Kamtshatkans*, *Descr. de la Kamtschatka*, 493.—*Latbam*, iii.

P. With a slender bill; upper mandible black; lower red: from the bill to the eyes is a space covered with a blueish red naked skin: round each eye a white cutaneous circle: head crested: head, neck, and middle of the back, of a deep glossy green: on the fore part of the neck a few white slender feathers: sides of the back and scapulars glossed with purple: wings dusky: belly glossed with green: tail, consisting of twelve feathers only, is dusky: over each thigh is a tuft of white feathers: legs black. LENGTH of one I measured thirty-one inches. *Steller* compares its size to that of a Goose.

Inhabits the high precipices on the coasts of *Kamtshatka*. Is very slow in rising; but when on wing, flies most rapidly. Feeds on fish. During night they sit in rows on the cliffs, and often in their sleep fall off, and become the prey of *Arctic* Foxes; who lie in wait for these birds, which are a favorite food of those animals. They lay in *June*. Their eggs are green, and of the size of those of a Hen. They are very bad tasted, and are not easily dressed; yet are so acceptable to the *Kamtshatkans*, that, at the hazard of their necks, they will climb to the most dangerous places in search of them, and often fall and lose their lives. They catch these birds with nets, in which they are entangled in the places where they rest. They are also caught in snares, with a running noose hung

PLACE.

C O N C L U S I O N .

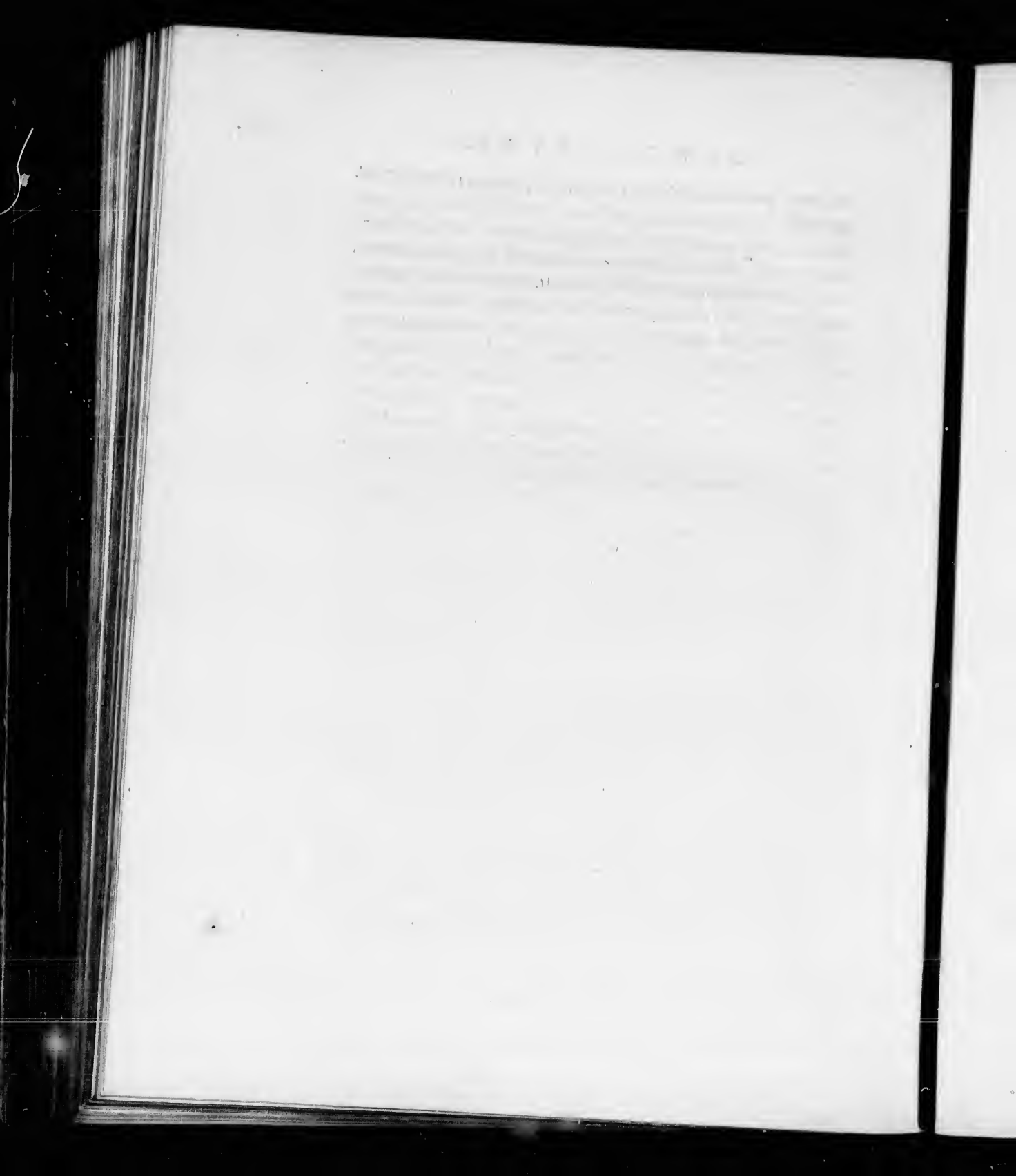
to the end of a pole, with which the fowlers creep quietly towards the birds, and sling it round their necks, and draw them up the rock. The rest of the flock are so stupid, that, notwithstanding they see the fate of their companions, they remain, shaking their heads, on the same spot, till they are all taken. The flesh is excessively hard and sinewy. The *Kamtschatkans* cook it after their fashion, by putting the bird, without plucking or gutting, into a hole filled with fire; and when it is done enough, draw off the skin, and make on it a favory repast.

HAVING gone through the class of birds, let me remark, that there is the greatest probability, that numbers of those of *Kamtschatka* are common to *North America*; and that they pass there the seasons of migration; but not having actual proof of their being found on the new continent, I am obliged to place them in these appendages to each genus. The time may come, when it will be found necessary to remove them into the *American* sections. It is also likely, that numbers may seek a more southern retreat, and flock *Japan* and *China* with their periodical flocks. I have done as much as the lights of my days have furnished me with. In some remote age, when the *British* offspring will have pervaded the whole of their vast continent, or the descendants of the hardy *Russians* colonized the western parts from their distant *Kamtschatka*, the road in future time to new conquests: after, perhaps, bloody contests between the progeny of *Britons* and *Russians*, about countries to which neither have any right; after the deaths of thousands of clamants, and the extirpation of the poor natives by the sword, and new-imported diseases, a quiet settlement may take place, civilization ensue, and the

C O N C L U S I O N .

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the arts of peace be cultivated: learning, the luxury of the soul, diffuse itself through the nation, and some naturalist arise, who, with spirit and abilities, may explore each boundary of the ocean which separates the *Asiatic* and *American* continents; may render certain what I can only suspect, and, by his observations on the feathered tribe, their flights and migrations, give utility to mankind, in naval and œconomical operations, by auguries which the antients knew well to apply to the benefit of their fellow-creatures. He may, perhaps, smile on the labors of the *Arctic* Zoologist (if by that time they are not quite obsolete); and, as the animate creation never changes her course, he may find much right; and, if he is endowed with a good heart, will candidly attribute the errors to misinformation, or the common infirmity of human nature.



S U P P L E M E N T
T O T H E
A R C T I C Z O O L O G Y .

S E C O N D E D I T I O N .

Yonkers, N.Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SINCE the publication of the *Arctic Zoology*, so much new matter has been pointed out to me by friends, or occurred from my own thoughts or reading, as to furnish me with materials for a Supplement. This I sent into the world in order to render the work as perfect as possible; and have inserted in the present edition of the Introduction and Zoology, every addition contained in the late edition of the Supplement, from p. 1 to p. 76, except certain parts which are made supplemental to the INTRODUCTION or first volume. By permission of Mr. *Benjamin White*, I have here added the *Flora of North America*, composed by the ingenious Doctor *John Reinhold Forster*, augmented by certain Plants of more recent discovery.

To enlarge the *American Zoology* as much as possible, I have flung the Reptiles and the Fishes of the northern part of that vast continent into a systematic form; and, by permission of Mr. *Benjamin White*, have added, from the labors of the learned *John Reinhold Forster*, the Catalogue of the Insects of *North America* *. How small a part is this of the Zoology of our lost dominions! May what I have done be an inducement for some learned native to resume the subject! and I shall without envy see my trivial labors lost in the immensity of new discoveries. Vain thought! for ages must pass, ere the necessary perfection can be given, ere the ani-

* Published by Mr. *White*, in 1771.

ADVERTISEMENT.

mated nature which fills the space between the *Atlantic* and *Pacific* oceans can be investigated. Ages must pass, before new colonization can push its progress westward: and even then, civilization, ease, and luxury, must take place, ere these studies, in which use and amusement are so intimately blended, can be carried into full effect.

But in the interim, let the *American* philosopher do what is in his power; let him search the ill-explored seas, lakes, rivers, and forests of his country; and his labors will be amply repayed. The tract between the *Alleghany* or *Appalachian* chain and the ocean, will for the present be ample field for the most adventurous naturalist. Let me intreat him to be expeditious, that I may have some chance of receiving the pleasure of knowing that I could animate any one to these laudable pursuits. But my electrical fire is too weak to be felt at such a distance: I want the potent emanations of a *LINNEUS*, which dart from pole to pole. My faculty has been various: in a few instances I may have been fortunate enough to have met with, at home and abroad, some excellent conductors, which have caught and carried on the impulsive stroke; which have at least roused natural history from the palsied state into which it was falling, on the loss of its illustrious support.

I must myself have been very negligent, in the moment I forgot an acknowledgement to the Reverend Mr. *William Coxe*, for the great services he rendered to me by his various communications respecting *Russia*, and other northern countries: I hope he will receive this late respect, with proper allowance for my forgetfulness.

Mr. *Samuel Oedman* of *Wermdon*, near *Stockholm*, with the utmost liberality, spontaneously sent to me a number of valuable remarks on the quadrupeds and birds of *Sweden*, of which the reader has received the benefit in the zoological part of these volumes.

I have

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I have been often reproached for not giving a map with the *Arctic Zoology*. I have now complied with the desire: and given two, engraved by that excellent artist Mr. *William Palmer*, the engraver of those in Captain Cook's last voyage; and of an admirable map of the *American* and *Asiatic* part, formed by the much-lamented, the late Captain JAMES KING. These maps have been the foundation of mine; with certain additions from that which illustrates the voyage of Lord MULGRAVE towards the north pole. I have taken the liberty of making some slight alterations; and have made the addition of several names, peculiarly adapted to the work they are designed to explain. For the important alterations made to explain the recent discoveries since the year 1786, I am obliged to the friendship of Captain *George Dixon*. The coast from the *Icy Cape* to the mouth of the *Copper Mine River*, is layed down from imagination, and the same from thence to *Greenland*, except in a few places where it had been slightly seen by navigators. A little to the east of the *Copper Mine River*, the sea is made to advance somewhat more inland, on a conjecture of Mr. *Hearne's*, that a river which falls into the *Copper Mine River* from the east, is much nearer to the sea than the mouth of the *Copper River* itself. I have been obliged to go far lower than lat. 60, which I professedly designed to limit my northern enquiries: but had I, in my maps, rigidly adhered to that design, I must have omitted great part of *America*, the glorious field of the discoveries of our immortal *Cook*. Those of the *Russians* are attended to, and nothing neglected that could sling light on the attempts of this busy age.

T H O M A S P E N N A N T.

DOWNING,
Feb. 10, 1792.

VOL. II.

T t

C O N-

C O N T E N T S.

- CLASS III. Reptiles. p.
IV. Fishes.
V. Insects.
VI. Shells, very imperfect.

C L A S S I I I .

R E P T I L E S .

T t 2



C L A S S III.

R E P T I L E S.

D I V. I. P E D A T E D.

Br. Zool. III. p. 7. GENUS I*.

Green Turtle, *Catesby*, ii. 38.

Testudo marina vulgaris; et *jurucua*, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 254. 256.

Testudo Mydas, *Lin.* 350.

La Tortue franche, *Rochfort Antill.* i. 495.

GENUS.
I. TORTOISE.

1. GREEN.

TORTOISE with fin-like feet: two claws to the fore, one to the hind: a blunt head: convex shell: the dorsal segments smooth.

This species abounds about the *Babama* isles, but never lay their eggs there, but migrate at certain seasons from *Cuba*; yet this kind, and the *Loggerhead*, deposit their eggs in the sand on the beaches, in *East Florida*, and feed during summer in the rivers and creeks †. *Carolina* is supplied with them from the *Babamas*, as an article of luxury. They breed about *Cuba*, and other adjacent isles.

PLACE.

Testudo Caretta dicta, *Raii Syn. Quad.* 258.

La Caret, *Rochfort Antill.* i. 502.

Testudo imbricata, *Lin.* 350.

2. HAWKBILL.

TORTOISE, with the upper mandible incurvated: with two claws on every foot: the plates of the back elevated and sharp: two

* The references of pages, in genera and species, are to the last octavo edition of the *British Zoology*. The numbers, in respect to species, are the same in both *quarto* and *octavo*.

† Doctor GARDEN.

T O R T O I S E.

rows of lateral plates, divided by narrow elegant sutures; the lower row terminates in sharp points, tending backwards.

PLACE.

This and the two following kinds inhabit the *Babama* isles, and breed on them. This is the species which yields the beautiful shell, formerly highly esteemed for cabinet works.

3. LOGGERHEAD.

Testudo marina Caüuanna dicta, Raii Syn. Quad. 257.
La Caüuanne, Rochfort Antill. i. 501.
 Loggerhead T. *Catesby*, ii. 40.

T. With a large head, with a triple order of plates from the back to the sides.

PLACE.

This species ranges from the *Babamas* midway to the *Azores*; having been struck, sleeping on the water, in lat. 30 north. Are very voracious, bold, and very foul feeders. They live much on shells, and have strength to grind or break with their mouths the strongest *buccina*. Their flesh is rank, and little esteemed.

4. TRUNK.

The Trunk Tortoise, *Catesby*, ii. 40.

T. Of a narrow form, but very deep: the upper shell, being very convex, grows to a great size: the flesh rank, but much oil is extracted from it, which alone makes it valuable.

PLACE.

Described, but never seen, by Mr. *Catesby*, who gives the above account from relation.

5. RIVER.

New Tortoise. Soft-shelled Turtle, *Ph. Tr. 1771. p. 266.*

T. With a depressed body; in the middle hard and boney, towards the edges flexible, and resembling thick tan-leather; in many parts tuberculated: the *sternum* smooth and white, reaching, in

in form of a saddle, about two thirds the length of the lower part, the rest covered with a skin.

HEAD triangular: nose slender, produced like that of a mole: the neck thick, long, retractile: IRIDES lemon-colored, lively: have a skin like a nictating membrane.

FORE-FEET with five toes, and two spurious; strong claws on the three first: HIND-FEET with the same number of toes and claws, with only one spurious: skin of the legs loose, wrinkled, dusky green: TAIL short and thick.

Inhabits no further north than the rivers of *Savannah* and *Alatamaha*, in *South Carolina*; also those of *East Florida*: grows to a great size, to seventy, and even a hundred pounds in weight. Is very strong, swift, and fierce; and, if attacked or disturbed, will raise itself on its legs, and leap forward, to bite the assailant, with great fury and violence. The flesh is very delicate, and even preferable to that of the Green Tortoise.

This species (with beautiful drawings taken from the live animal) were communicated by Doctor GARDEN, late of *Charlestown*, and described and engraven in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

PLACE.

T. With a small HEAD, depressed: upper mandible hooked: eyes near the end of the nose: middle row of scales obtusely pointed: STERNUM lozenge-shaped; joined to the sides by a strong membrane: TOES five before, four behind: legs squamose and plicated: length of head and neck six inches and a half: body nine: TAIL five and a half, cultrated, scaly, and at top strongly serrated.

6. SERRATED.

Inhabits the rivers of NEW YORK. Seen in the collection of Mr. Tho. Bolton, near *Halifax*.

PLACE.

Testudo

T O R T O I S E.

7. CHEQUERED.

Testudo Carolina, *Lin.* 352.—*Gron. Zooph.* No 77.
Land Tortoise from *Carolina*, *Edw.* 205.—*Lawson*, 133.

T. With a blunt nose: long thick neck covered with a purplish skin: irides yellow: body very convex; scales large, marked with concentric lines; color brown, chequered with yellow: five toes on the fore feet; four on the hind, with strong claws to each: only the rudiment of a tail.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*: sleeps, like other land Tortoises, during winter: feeds on snails, tadpoles, young frogs, and mushrooms: is an utter enemy to the Rattle Snake; will seize it below the neck, and, by drawing its own head into the shell, becomes invulnerable: the snake twines about the Tortoise; but is soon destroyed, and left on the ground.

8. MUD.

Mud Tortoise, *Edw.* 287.—*Lawson*, 133.

T. With a blunt head: flat smooth shell, divided into thirteen dusky segments, surrounded with a rim of others: the sternum covering almost the whole belly: five toes on the fore feet, four on the hind, webbed, and furnished with claws: tail slender, with a hard horny point.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Pensylvania* and *Carolina*. *Lawson* praises it as an excellent food, especially in *May* and *June*. Their eggs are also very good, but they are the prey of so many animals, that few arrive at perfection.

Br. Zool. III. 9. GENUS II.

II. FROG.

Rana ocellata, *Lin.* 356.Bull Frog, *Lawson*, 132.—*Catesby*, ii. 72.—*Kalm*, ii. 170.

9. BULL.

FR. With dusky red irides, furrounded with a yellow ring: the auricles covered with a thin circular skin, forming a spot behind each eye: four toes on the fore feet: five palmated toes behind. It grows so large, says *Lawson*, that I have seen one with as much meat on it as a pullet. Color of a dusky brown mixed with yellowish green, and spotted with black: the belly yellowish white, faintly spotted.

Sit in pairs, at the springs of small rills; are supposed by the people of *Virginia* to be the purifiers of waters, and respected as the *genii* of the fountains. If surprized, leap into the mouth of the spring, and lie secure. During winter remain torpid under mud. In the spring begin to bellow: the noise is like that of an enraged bull; and so loud as to be heard, in a still evening, a mile. Will go three yards at a leap. *Kalm* says, they frequent only ponds and stagnant waters. All writers agree in their devouring little chickens, ducks, and goslings. They are edible. Some were brought alive, a few years ago, to *England*.

PLACE.

Water Frog, *Catesby*, ii. 70.

10. STRIPED.

FR. With large black eyes, and yellow *irides*: long limbs: upper part of the head and body of a dusky green, spotted with black: from each eye to the nose a white line: from each eye along the sides to the rump, a yellow line.

They frequent rivulets and ditches, which they do not quit for the dry land. It is said they will spring five or six yards at a leap.

PLACE.

11. TREE.

Rana arborea, *Lin.* 357.

Green Tree Frog, *Catesby*, ii. 71.—*Lawson*, 132.

FR. Of a slender shape: bright green color, marked on each side with a line of yellow: eyes black; *irides* yellow: four toes before, five behind; at the end of each toe a round membrane, concave beneath, not unlike the mouth of a leech.

PLACE.

Lurk under the lower sides of leaves, even of the tallest trees, and adhere firmly, by means of the membranes at the ends of their toes, sticking to the smoothest surface: a looking-glass was held before one, at four yards distance; it reached it at one leap, and stuck close'y to it. At night these Frogs make an incessant chirping, and leap from spray to spray in search of insects.

I believe this species to be common to *America* and the warmer parts of *Europe*.

12. LAND.

Land Frog, *Catesby*, ii. 69.—*Lawson*, 132.

FR. With the appearance of a Toad: above grey or brown, spotted with dusky; below white, faintly spotted: *irides* red: short legs.

PLACE.

Frequent the high lands: seen most often in wet weather, in the hottest time of the day: leap: feed on insects, particularly the fire-fly, and ant. Sometimes the *Americans* bake and reduce this species to powder, which, mixed with orrice-root, is taken as a cure for a tympany.

FR. With

FR. With the back gibbous, cinereous, and smooth: belly yellow, and granulated: on each side, from the nose to the rump, is a line: the same on the outside of the thighs and legs: toes bullated at their ends.

Inhabits *Carolina*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. III. 21. GENUS III.

III. LIZARD.

Lacerta Crocodylus, *Lin.* 359.—*Catesby*, ii. 63.—*Lawson*, 126.

14. ALLEGATOR.

L. With a vast mouth, furnished with sharp teeth: from the back to the end of the tail ferrated: skin tough and brown, and covered on the sides with tubercles. Grows to the length of eighteen feet.

This dreadful species is found in the warmer parts of *North America*; and most numerous as we approach the south, and the more fierce and ravenous. Yet in *Carolina* never devours the human species, but on the contrary shuns mankind; yet will kill dogs as they swim the rivers, and hogs which feed in the swamps. It is often seen floating like a log of wood on the surface of the water, and is mistaken for such by dogs, and other animals, which it seizes and draws under water to devour at its leisure. Like the wolf, when pressed by long hunger, it will swallow mud, and even stones, and pieces of wood. They often get into the wears in pursuit of fish, and do much mischief by breaking them to pieces.

PLACE.

They are torpid during the winter in *Carolina*, and retire into their dens, which they form by burrowing far under ground; it makes the entrance under water, and works upwards. In spring it quits its retreat, and resorts to the rivers, which it swims up and down; and chiefly seeks its prey near the mouth, where the water is brackish.

L I Z A R D.

It roars and makes a dreadful noise at its first leaving its den, and against bad weather. It lays a vast number of eggs in the sand, near the banks of lakes and rivers, and leaves them to be hatched by the sun: multitudes are destroyed as soon as hatched, either by their own species, or by fish of prey. In *South America* the Carrion Vulture is the instrument of Providence to destroy multitudes; by that means preventing the country from being rendered uninhabitable*.

15. LION.

Lacerta sex-lineata, *Lin.* 364.
Lion Lizard, *Catesby*, ii. 68.

L. Of a grey color, marked lengthways on each side with three whitish lines: long legs: very long tail, which it curls up, looking fierce at the same time. The size about six inches. Inhabits *South Carolina* †, and the greater *Antilles*. Very inoffensive. Remarkably agile, but is a prey to rapacious birds.

PLACE.

16. GREEN.

Green Lizard of *Carolina*, *Lawson*, 131.—*Catesby*, ii. 65:

L. Totally green: very slender: tail near double the length of the body. Whole length about five inches. Inhabits *Carolina*: domestic, familiar, and harmless. Sports on tables and windows, and amuses with its agility in catching flies: gazes at mankind without concern: swells its throat into a protuberance, which it discharges at will. Cold affects the colors: in that uncertain climate, when there is a quick transition, in the same day, from hot to cold, it changes instantly from the most brilliant green to a dull brown. Is sometimes tempted by a gleam of sun

PLACE.

* *Arctic Zool.* II. 193.

† DOCTOR GARDEN.

to quit its retreat, but by the sudden change of weather is so enfeebled, as not to be able to return to its hole, and will die with cold.

L. 5-lineata. L. cauda tereti mediocri, dorso lineis quinque albidis, *Lin.* 366.

17. FIVE-LINED.

L. With one yellow line under each eye, two between, and one on each side above: upper parts of the body dusky, marked with five lines of a pale yellow color, reaching to the middle of the tail: belly scaly and striated: tail half as long again as the body.

Inhabits *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

PLACE.

L. Iguana, *Lin.* 366.

The Guana, *Catesby*, ii. 64.

18. GUANA.

L. With the top of the back and tail strongly serrated: the gullet serrated in the same manner. Sometimes found to be five feet long. Has small teeth, and will bite hard.

Inhabits the rocks of the *Babama* islands; and lurks in cliffs, or hollow trees: feeds entirely on vegetables and fruits: the fat of the abdomen assumes the color of that which it has last eaten: has a most disgusting look; yet is esteemed a most delicate and wholesome food; noxious only to venereal patients*. Is slow: not amphibious; yet on necessity will continue long under water: swims by means of the tail, keeping its legs close to the body. *Guanoes* are the support of the natives of the *Babamas*, who go in their sloops from rock to rock in search of them. They are taken with dogs trained for the purpose. As soon as caught, their mouths are sewed up, to prevent them from biting. Some are carried alive for sale to *Carolina*; others salted and barrelled for home consumption.

PLACE.

* *Linnaeus*.

19. BLUE-
TAILED.

Lacerta fasciata, *Lin.* 369.
Blue-tail Lizard, *Catesby*; ii. 67.

L. With a short head : brown body, striped from the nose to the tail with five yellow lines : the tail slender and blue. Length of this species six inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina* and *Virginia*. Possibly differs only in sex from the *Five-lined Lizard*.

20. SPOTTED.

Lacerta punctata, *Lin.* 370.
Spotted Eft, *Catesby* *App.* 10.

L. With the crown, back, and upper part of the tail, dusky, marked on each side of the back with a row of round white spots : throat, sides, and belly, dull yellow. Length five inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Virginia*.

21. SCORPION.

Lawson, 131.

L. With a copper-colored back, and orange belly ; called by *Lawson*, the Scorpion Lizard : very active in running up trees : is said to be venomous ?

22. ANNULATED.

L. With a long head, and great blunt nose : the whole animal of a dusky color, with a row of large white spots on each side of the back : tail carinated above and below : body divided and surrounded by *annuli*. LENGTH about six inches.

Called in *America*, the *Well Slow*.—Mrs. BLACKBURN'S *Museum*.

I HAVE examined another, about eight inches long, as slender 23. SLENDER.
 as a crow-quil : head small : tail blunt, and of equal thickness :
 body marked from head to tail with lines of pale brown and black :
 belly lead-color : tip of the nose and tail white.

I think its place was *Carolina*.

Body and head anguilliform : two feet placed below the neck. IV. SIREN.

The Mud-Iguana, Ph. Tr. 1766. p. 189.

24. SIREN.

S. With anguilliform head and body : eyes minute : nostrils on the
 sides of the nose : teeth sharp, ranged in transverse rows, fit
 for biting or grinding : three openings to the gills, with three pen-
 nated appendages on each side of the covers : the legs are in form
 of arms, placed high on the breast, not remote from the throat :
 each foot has four divided toes, with a claw to each : the body cov-
 ered with small scales sunk in gelatinous matter ; color dusky, but
 the sides dotted in lines with white : the tail compressed, and, like
 that of an Eel, supplied above and below with a ray-less fin.

Peculiar to the muddy swamps of *South Carolina* ; lurking beneath
 the ancient trunks of trees that impend over the water : makes a
 croaking noise : fragile, for if cast on the ground it breaks in three
 or four pieces.

Grows to the length of thirty-one inches.

PLACE.

SIZE.

RATTLE SNAKE.

DIV. II. WITHOUT FEET.

SERPENTS.

V. RATTLE-SNAKE.

With plates on the abdomen: plates and scales beneath the tail; a rattle at its end. LINNÆUS.

25. GREAT.

Crotalus horridus, 167. Scutis, 23. Scutellis, *Lin.* 372.
Rattlesnake, *Catesby*, ii. 41.—*Lawson*, 128.

R. With a brown broad head: yellowish brown back, marked with broad transverse dentated bars of black: scales rough: belly cinereous: the jaws furnished with small sharp teeth; four fangs in the upper jaw, incurvated, large, and pointed, the instruments of death; at the base of each a round orifice, opening into a hollow, that near the end of the tooth appears again in form of a small channel: these teeth may be erected or compressed: when in the action of biting, they force out of a gland near their roots, the fatal juice: this is received into the round orifice of the teeth, conveyed through the tube into the channel, and thence with unerring direction into the wound.

The tail furnished with a rattle, consisting of joints loosely connected; the number uncertain, depending, as is pretended, on the age of the animal, it receiving with every year a new joint. Authors mention forty and seventy*.

* *Kalm*, in the *Swedish Medical Essays*, 290.—Ph. Tr. abridg. vii. 412.

R A T T L E S N A K E.

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Rattlesnakes grow to the length of eight feet, and, according to a news-paper account, to fourteen.

Swarm in the less inhabited parts of *North America*: now almost extirpated in the populous; none found farther north than the mountains near lake *Champlain**: but in the south infest *South America*, even as far as *Brazil*†. Love woods and lofty hills, especially where the strata are rocky or chalky: the pass near *Niagara* abounds with them. Being slow of motion, they frequent the sides of rills, to make prey of frogs, or of such animals that resort thither to quench their thirst: are generally found during summer in pairs: in winter, collect in multitudes, and retire beneath ground, beyond the reach of frost: tempted by the warmth of a spring day, they are often observed to creep out weak and languid: a person has seen a piece of ground covered with them, and killed with a rod between sixty and seventy; till, overpowered with the stench, he was obliged to retire.

PLACE.

They couple in *August*, and then are most dangerous: are viviparous, and bring forth, in *June*, about twelve young ones: between that and *September* they acquire the length of a foot.

Providence hath given mankind a security against the bite of these dreadful reptiles; for it does not often fail warning the passenger of its vicinity, by the rattle of its tail. In fine weather that monition is always given, in wet weather seldom, which gives the *Indians* a dread of travelling amidst the woods in rainy seasons.

It moves along with the head on the ground; but if alarmed, it flings its body into a circle, coiling itself with the head in the centre erect, and with the eyes flaming in a most terrific manner. Happily it may be easily avoided: it is slow in pursuit, and has not the power of springing at its assailant, like many of the innocent tribe.

* *Kalm's Travels*, iii. 48.

† *Marcgrave*, 249.

It is difficult to speak of its fascinating powers: authors * of credit describe the effects. Birds have been seen to drop into its mouth, squirrels descend from their trees, and leverets run into its jaws. Terror and amazement seem to lay hold on these little animals: they make violent efforts to get away, still keeping their eyes fixed on those of the snake; at length, wearied with their movements, and frightened out of all capacity of knowing the course they ought to take, become at length the prey of the expecting devourer, probably in their last convulsive motion.

Rattlesnakes are apt to frequent houses: every domestic animal on their approach, as if by instinct, takes alarm; dogs bristle, and the poultry crest their feathers; hogs only attack them, feeding on them with impunity. The brave *Indians* will also eat their flesh: a MAN, says the *Mohawk Sachem*, eats every thing without distinction, dogs, snakes, frogs, &c.: it is womanish to be delicate in the choice of food.

The bite of this Serpent is of the most venomous kind; if the wound is on a vein or artery, death ensues rapid as thought †; if in a fleshy part, there are hopes of a remedy; the most efficacious, if done in time, is either the burning, or the cutting out the part affected. The symptoms are, *nausea*, convulsions, spitting of blood, and bloody stools; loss of the use of the limbs; swellings, and discolored skin; fever, *delirium*; and, if the cure takes any length of time, disturbed rest, and dreams of the most horrible kinds ‡.

The use of the famous *Radix Senega*, *Amen. Acad.* ii. 126, or *Polygala Senega*, *Sp. Pl.* ii. 990, which was once supposed to have been an effectual remedy against the bite of this dreadful reptile, is

* *Lawson—Catesby*—Ph. Tr. abridg. ix. 56, &c. vii. 410.—*Brickel's Hist. Carolina*, 144.—*Beverley Virginia*, 260.—*Colden*, i. 12.

† *Kalm*, in *Swedish Med. Essays*, 282.

‡ *Ph. Tr.* vii. 410. &c. xi. 256.

now exploded, but it still maintains its character in several disorders. Its efficacy, particularly in pleurifies, is most fully established in *Virginia*: formerly near fifty out of a hundred died of that distemper, but by the happy use of this root, hardly three out of the same number have been lost.

Crotalus durissus, 172—21.—*Lin.* 372.

Small Rattlesnake, *Catesby*, ii. 42.

26. SMALL.

R. Of a brown color tinged with red, marked with distinct spots of black with white edges.

Catesby doubts whether this is a distinct species, as serpents sometimes change their marks with the change of their skins.

LINNÆUS's character of the number of plates and scales, assures us of its specific difference.

Less venomous than the former.

Crotalus miliarius, 13—31.—*Lin.* 272.

27. MILIARY.

R. With cinereous body, with three rows of black spots, and a red one between each of those on the back.

LINNÆUS quotes *Catesby*, 42, for this species; but his *Cr. Durissus* suits that writer's description. Doctor *Garden's* name is prefixed to this, so it is certain this species or variety exists.

VI. B O A. Plates on the abdomen, and beneath the tail : no rattle. LINNÆUS.

28. HOGNOSE.

Boa contortrix, 150—40.—*Lin.* 373.
Hog-nose Snake, *Catesby*, ii. 56.

B. With a large convex head ; poisonous glands ; no fangs* : nose turned up ; cheeks inflated : short body : crown and back of a brownish color, with large and regular spots of black : the hinder part of the body with transverse bars of yellow between the black : belly white, with small spots of black.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina* : is very sluggish, and has a most malevolent aspect. That examined by *Catesby* was only a foot long. He suspects that it might have been a young one, which had not got its fatal teeth.

VII. SNAKE.

Viper, *Br. Zool.* III. 26. GENUS IV.

29. FAMILIAR.

Coluber æstivus, 155—144.—*Lin.* 387.
Green Snake, *Catesby*, ii. 57.

SN. With a slender body, of an uniform pale green. A small species.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina* : lives among the branches of trees, on flies and other insects : is easily tamed, and becomes so familiar, that some people will carry it in their bosom.

* Doctor GARDEN in *Lin. Syst.* 373. and *Catesby*.

S N A K E.

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Blueish green Snake, *Catesby*, ii. 47.
Coluber mycterizans, 192—167.—*Lin.* 389.

30. PORRACEOUS.

SN. With a very slender body, of a blueish green color: head small: nose turned up at the end.
 Inhabits trees, and lives on insects like the former.

Coluber fimus, 126—45. } *Lin.* 375.
 130—25. }

31. CROSSED.

SN. With a roundish head; turned-up nose; a black crooked band between the eyes: a white cross on the top of the head, with a black spot in the middle: body black, fasciated with white: belly black.

Inhabits *Carolina*.

PLACE.

Water Viper, *Catesby*, ii. 43.
 Horn-Snake, *Lawson*, 130.

32. WATER.

SN. With a large head, small neck; fangs in the upper jaw: color of head and back dusky: belly fasciated with black and yellow. At the end of the tail a small horny substance.

Inhabits *Carolina*: swims well, and is very dexterous in catching fish. During summer, numbers of them are often seen hanging in the boughs of trees over the rivers, watching the approach of fish or fowl, and frequently drop into boats passing beneath. They plunge on their prey, and pursue it with great swiftness; and, as soon as they catch it, swim ashore to devour it: are called the *Water Rattlesnakes*, and are supposed to be as fatal in their bite. The little horn at the tail gives it a dreadful name, as if armed with death

PLACE.

death at both extremities. The superstitious believe, that by a jerk of that part it can mortally wound any animal, and even cause a tree to wither by transfixing the bark.

33. BLACK.

Catesby, ii. 48.—*Coluber constrictor*, *Lin.* 385.—*Lawson*, 132.—*Kalm*, ii. 202.

SN. Wholly of a shining black; it grows sometimes to the length of six feet.

It is not only perfectly harmless, but extremely useful in clearing the houses of rats, which it pursues with wonderful agility to the very roofs, and all parts of barns and outhouses, for which good services it is cherished by the generality of *Americans*. It is also said, that it will destroy the Rattlesnake, by twisting round it, and whipping it to death. In the time of copulation it is extremely bold and fierce, and will attack mankind; but its bite has no more effect than a scratch with a pin. It is so swift that there is no escaping its pursuit. Many ridiculous frights have happened from this innocent reptile. As every one in *America* is full of the dread of the Rattlesnake, they are apt to fly at the sight of any of the serpent kind. This pursues, soon overtakes, and by twisting round the legs of the fugitive, soon brings him to the ground: but he happily receives no hurt, but what may result from this fright: all the mischief this species does is to the housewives, for it will skim their milk-pans of the cream, and rob their hen-roosts of all the eggs.

34. COACH-WHIP.

Coach-whip Snake, *Catesby*, ii. 54.

SN. With a long slender body, growing very small towards the tail; of a brown color.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*: very active, and runs very swiftly: the *Indians* believe it will cut a man asunder by a jerk of the tail.

Corn-

Corn-Snake, *Catesby*, ii. 35.

35. MAIZE.

SN. With a body beautifully marked with red and white, like some of the ears of *Maize* or *Indian* corn.

Inhabits *Virginia* and *Carolina*. Great robbers of hen-roofts.

PLACE.

Black Viper, *Catesby*, ii. 44.

36. THICK.

SN. With a great head, and fangs: body thick and short: color entirely black.

Inhabits *Carolina*; and lives in the higher lands: is slow of motion: if irritated, distends its head to a vast size, and hisses horribly. Its bite very fatal.

PLACE.

Brown Viper, *Catesby*, ii. 45.

37. BROWN.

SN. With a large head and great fangs: thick body: entirely brown. About two feet long.

Inhabits *Virginia* and *Carolina*: in the last styled the *Truncion* Snake: is slow and sluggish, even at approach of danger: will defend itself vigorously. Its bite very venomous.

PLACE.

Copper-bellied Snake, *Catesby*, ii. 46.

Red-bellied Sand Snake, *Lawson*, 131.

38. COPPER-BELLY.

SN. Without fangs, but with a viperine head: back and sides brown: belly dirty red or copper-color. Near as large as the Rattlesnake.

Inhabits *Carolina*: frequents water, but oftener lives on land: enters hen-roofts: sucks eggs, and devours poultry. Is bold and active: not poisonous.

PLACE.

Coluber

39. STRIATED.

Coluber striatulus, 126—45.—*Lin.* 375.

SN. With a smooth head, with a dusky striated back, paler beneath.
A small species.
Inhabits *Carolina*.

PLACE.

40. DOTTED.

Coluber punctatus, 136—43.—*Lin.* 376.

SN. With a cinereous body: yellow beneath: marked with three rows of black specks; three deep in each row.
Inhabits *Carolina*.

PLACE.

41. HOOPED.

Coluber doliatus, 164—43.—*Lin.* 379.

SN. With a whitish body, half surrounded with bands of black: two alternately nearer to each other, connected at the bottom.
A small kind.
Inhabits *Carolina*.

PLACE.

42. DUSKY.

Coluber fipidon, 144—73.—*Lin.* 379.

SN. Wholly dusky.
Inhabits *North America*.

PLACE.

43. TAWNY.

Coluber fulvius, 218—31.—*Lin.* 381.

SN. With a body surrounded with twenty-two black, and twenty-two tawny-rings, the last spotted with black, and marked before and behind with white.
Inhabits *Carolina*.

PLACE.

Coluber

Coluber firtalis, 150—114.—*Lin.* 383.

44. VITTATED.

SN. With a dusky body, slightly striated, and furrounded with three blueish green bands.

Inhabits *Canada*.

PLACE.

Penfacola, *Mr. Ellis*.

45. PENSACOLA.

SN. With a narrow white stripe from head to tail; on each side a broad one of black, this bounded by another narrow one of white; and beneath that another of black, dentated: belly white, marked on each side with a row of minute black spots. LENGTH nine inches.

Inhabits *Penfacola*.

PLACE.

Little black and red Snake, *Edw.* 349.

46. MINUTE.

SN. With a jetty black head and back: white ring round the neck: rich scarlet body: flame-colored eyes, not so large as the common greater earth-worms.

Inhabits *Pensylvania*: lives in crevices of rocks, walls, or dried wood, feeding on beetles, worms, &c. Seldom appears abroad.

PLACE.

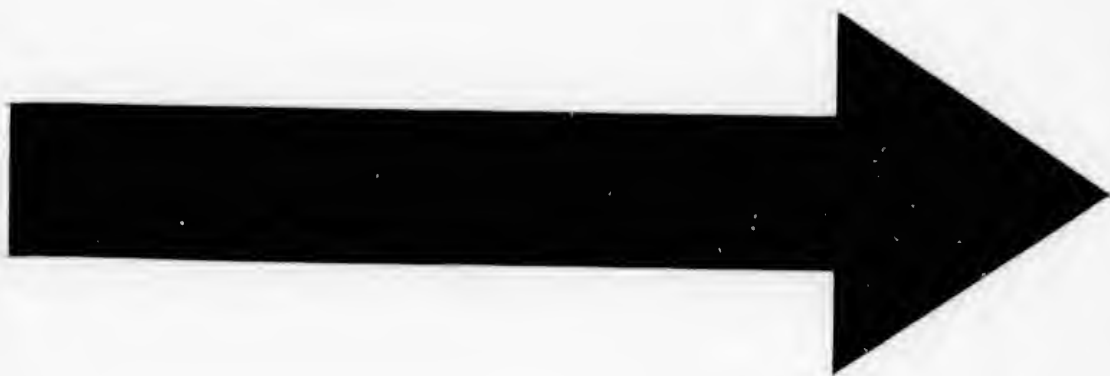
Another small Snake, *Edw. Gl.* vol. iii. p. 291.

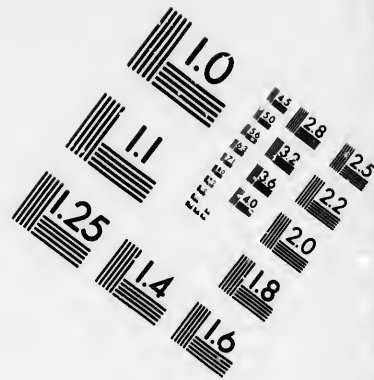
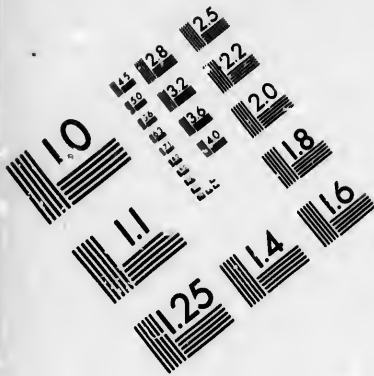
47. GOLDEN-EYED.

SN. With chestnut-colored back, and deep yellow belly: these colors divided from each other, the whole length, by blue lines, speckled with black: round the neck a collar of yellow spots. Eyes gold-color.

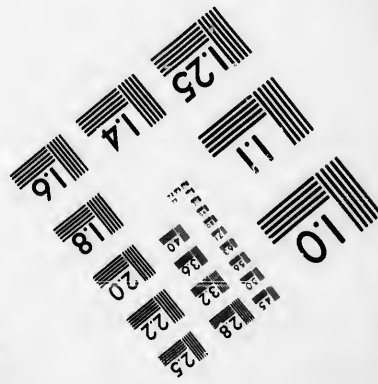
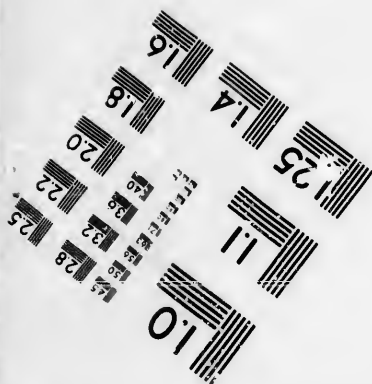
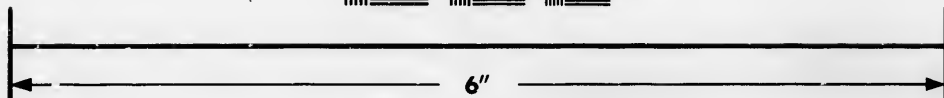
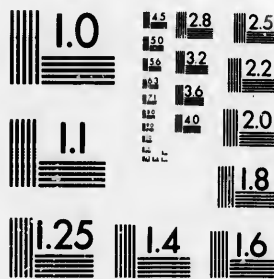
Inhabits *Pensylvania*.—Whether a variety of the former?

PLACE.





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

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WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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VIII. FRAGILE. Scales both on the abdomen, and behind the tail, *Lin.* 390.

48. GLASSY.

Anguis ventralis, 127—222.—*Lin.* 391.

Glass Snake, *Cateby*, ii. 59.

SN. With a very small head: broad cloven tongue: small smooth scales closely connected: back and sides brown, blended with green, most elegantly spotted with yellow in regular rows: belly yellow: thick body.

PLACE.

Inhabits the sandy woods of *Virginia* and *Carolina*: so brittle as to be broken in three or four pieces at a single stroke, the muscles being articulated quite through the *vertebræ*. Very harmless.

49. BLIND.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 15.—*Anguis fragilis*, *Lin.* 392.

PLACE.

EXactly the same with the *English*, but shorter and more slender. Inhabits most parts of *America*.

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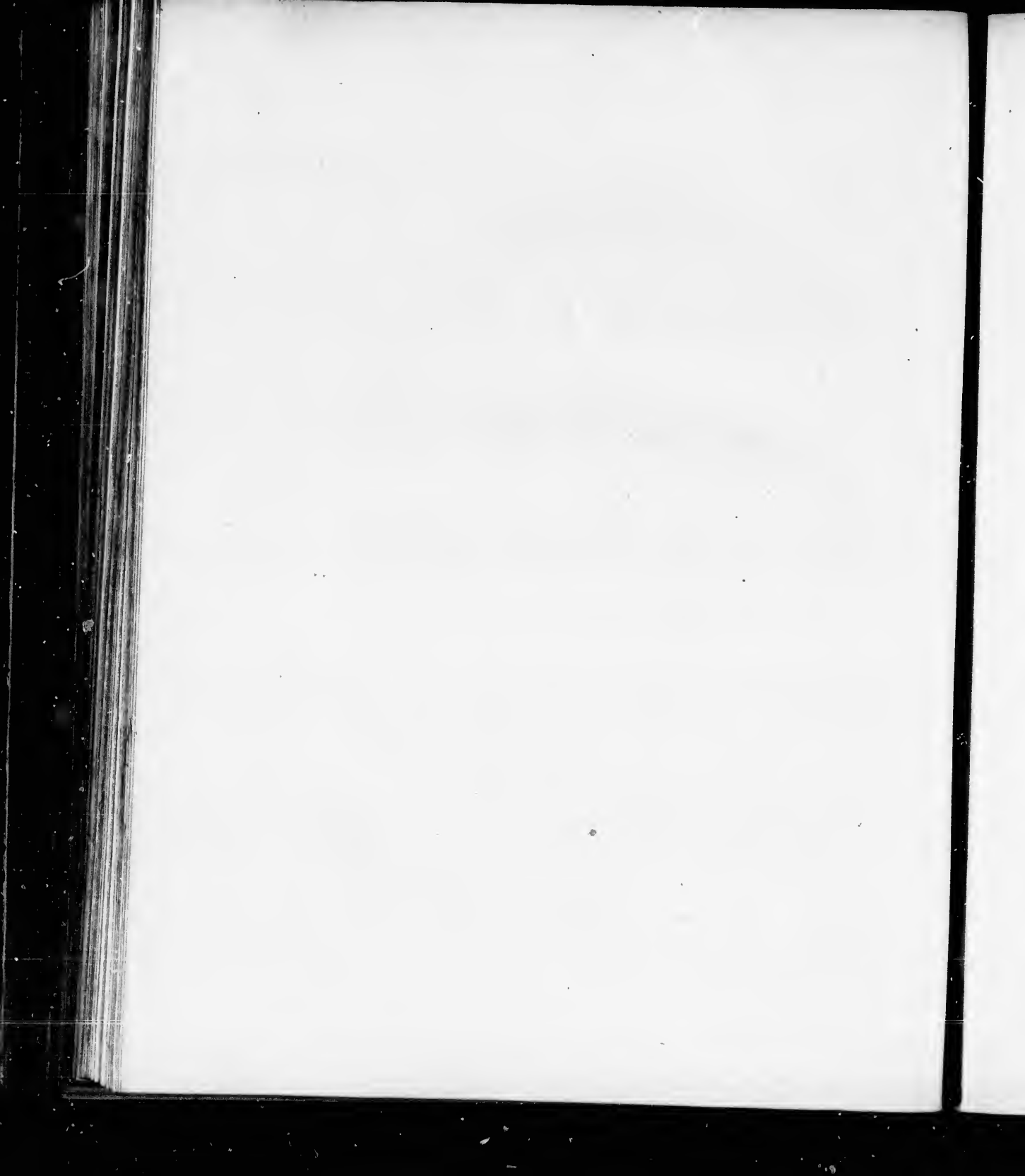
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N O R T H A M E R I C A .

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C L A S S IV.

F I S H of NORTH AMERICA.

ONE tooth issuing out of the upper jaw, direct, strait, long, spiral, stuck in a socket. I. NARWHAL.
Two orifices on the head.

Monodon monoceros, *Lin.* 105.—*Faun. Suec.* N° 48.—*Artdi Gen.* 78.—*Syn.* 108. 50. UNICORN.
Monoceros piscis. *Wil. Ichth.* 42.—*Raii Syn. Pisc.* 11.—*Worm. Mus.* 283.—*Mus. Reg. Hafniæ*, pars I. sect. iii. tab. 1.

N. With a tooth issuing out of the left side of the nose; a small one hid under the muscles on the right: head sharp: mouth small: skin smooth and black, and sometimes finely marbled with black and white: the body thick; small only near the tail: no back fin, but has three lumps instead, and one on the belly: two small pectoral fins: the tail divided, and each lobe bending inward like a crescent.

The length of the fish alone, is often above twenty feet; of the tooth ten feet*. A fish of sixteen feet had a tooth six feet six inches long. One six feet six inches long weighed, with the head, a hundred and fifty pounds. There are instances of both teeth

* *Grantz Greenland*, i. 111.

growing

N A R W H A L.

PLACE.

growing to nearly the same length, *i. e.* seven feet five, and seven feet *; two inches distant at the bottoms, thirteen at the points.

Inhabits the northern seas, from *Norway* to within the *Arctic* circle: plentiful in *Davis's Straits*, and the north of *Greenland*: the natives, for want of wood, make rafters of the teeth. *Wormius* says, the flesh is a deadly poison. † From the horn may be distilled a very strong *sal volatile*: the scrapings esteemed *alexipharmic*, and used of old in malignant fevers, and against the bites of serpents. The use of it to the animal is either as a weapon of defence, or as an instrument to loosen and disengage from the rocks, or bottom of the sea †, the sea plants on which it feeds. It swims swiftly, and can only be struck when numbers happen to be found together, and obstruct their own course with their teeth ‡.

The tooth of this animal was in old times imposed upon the world as the horn of the *Unicorn*, and sold at a very high price. The heirs of the chancellor to *Christian Frisus* of *Denmark*, valued one at 8,000 imperials ||. There is a magnificent throne made of this species of ivory for the *Danish* monarchs, which is still preserved in the castle at *Rosenberg*. The price of this material was superior to gold.

* *Mus. Reg. Hafniæ*, tab. i. fig. c.

† *Crantz Greenland*, i. 11.

‡ *Ibid.*

|| *Museum Reg. Hafniæ*.

C L A S S

C L A S S I V. F I S H.

D I V. I. C E T A C E O U S.

II. C A R T I L A G I N O U S.

III. B O N E Y.

D I V. I. C E T A C E O U S F I S H.

Br. Zool. iii. 50. GENUS I.

II. W H A L E.

Common Whale, *Br. Zool.* iii. N^o 16.—*Marten's Spitzb.* 130.—*Catesby App.* xxxii.—
Crantz Greenland, i. 107.—*Phipps's Voy.* 185.
 Whalebone Whale, *Dudley*, in *Ph. Tr. abridg.* vii. 424.

51. COMMON.

TO avoid repetition, all the cetaceous fish, which have the names
 of *Catesby* or *Dudley* prefixed, are placed here on their autho-
 rity.

I am informed that vast numbers of cetaceous fishes are seen in
 the warm gulf stream in the winter season.

Pike-headed, *Br. Zool.* iii. N^o 17.

52. PIKE-HEADED.

Scrag Whale, *Dudley* in *Ph. Tr. abridg.* vii. 425.

Balæna Boops, *Lin.* 106.

Fin-fish, *Br. Zool.* iii. N^o 18.

53. FIN.

Fin-back Whale, *Dudley*, &c. 425.

Balæna Physalus, *Lin.* 106.

Hump-

54. HUMP. Hump-back Whale, *Dudley, &c.* 425.
55. BEAKED. Beaked Whale, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 20.
Bottle-nose, *Catesby App.* xxxii.
56. CACHALOT. *Br. Zool.* iii. 61. GENUS II.
57. BLUNT-HEADED. Blunt-headed Cachalot, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 21.
Spe. Ceti Whale, *Dudley, &c.* 425*.
58. HIGH-FINNED. High-finned, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 23.
Sword-fish, *Catesby App.* xxxii.

THIS in *America* is called the *Sword Fish*, from the long fin on the back, which is not unlike a scymeter.

III. DOLPHIN.

Br. Zool. iii. 65. GENUS III.

59. GRAMPUS. Grampus, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 26.
Killer, *Dudley, &c.* 428.—*Catesby App.* xxxii.
60. PORPESSE. Porpesse, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 25.—*Catesby App.* xxxii.

PORPESSES swarm from *Hudson's Bay* to *Carolina*, and haunt the creeks in pursuit of herrings and other fish: vast numbers are taken near *Petite Riviere*, in the river *St. Lawrence*, from the end of *September* to the beginning of *November*, when they are in quest of the eels, which in those months ascend the river in vast multitudes. The inhabitants use this method:—they place boughs of trees, with their leaves on, in a curved form from the shore, during low water. The Porpesses, which get above them at high water, and attempting to return at the ebb, are terrified with the

* These are inserted on the authority of Mr. *Paul Dudley*, who described the whales of *New England*.

D O L P H I N.

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rustling of the leaves, and, hesitating to proceed for fear of a snare being left for them, continue so long swimming confusedly backward and forward, as at length to be left on the bottom, so become an easy prey at low water.

Arch. Zool. i. 182.—Delphinus albicans, Faun. Groenl. p. 50.

61. BELUGA.

I Refer to the above references for an account of this species. It is found from *Greenland* to the river *St. Lawrence*, and the shores of *Newa Scotia*. *Charlevoix* informs us, that the skins of this and the common *Porpessè* are tanned, and manufactured into the resemblance of *Morocco* leather; and that it is proof against a musquet ball*.

* *Voy. dans l'Amerique Septentr. v. 217.*

DIV. II. CARTILAGINOUS FISH.

IV. LAMPREY.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 76. GENUS IV.

62. SEA.

Lamprey, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 27.—*Catesby App.* xxxii.

PLACE.

LAMPRIES are not common, but Mr. *Lawson* says he once caught one in a wear in *Carolina*.

V. RAY.

Br. Zool. iii. 82. GENUS V.

63. THORNBAC.

Thorn-back, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 37.

FOUND off *Carolina*, but less common than the next species. *Lawson*.

64. STING.

Sting-ray, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 38?

THIS and the preceding, on the authority of *Catesby, App.* xxxii. and *Lawson*, p. 157, who says, they are so very common, that few or none will eat them.

65. DIVER.

Diver Fish, *Lauton. Carol.* 152.—*Catesby App.* xxxii.Raie cornue des Açores mobular des Caraibes, *Du Hamel*, iii. 295. tab. xvii.

R. With a bifurcated snout: sides extending into two sharp-pointed fins: tail extending from the body, slender, long, and taper. A fish of a singular structure, and of a dark color.

Grows to an enormous size, and has vast strength; one has been known

known to entangle its snout or horns in the anchor of a sloop, and run with it two leagues against the tide. This is the same with the *Sea Devil* of *Nieuboff*, observed by him in the *East Indian* seas *.

Br. Zool. iii. 98. GENUS VI.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 42.—*Lawson*, 155.—*Catesby App.* xxxii.

FOUND on all the coasts of *North America*.

Squalus Tiburo, *Lin.* 399.

Tiburonis, minor species, *Marcgrave*, 181.—*Wil. Ich.* 55.

THIS species may be readily known by the shape of its head, which is triangular, like the head of an arrow, or heart-shaped, or as *Lawson* calls it, *shovel-nosed*. We give it on his authority. It is very probably the same fish, which is frequent in the *Brazilian* seas, those of the *Antilles*, and may easily extend to *Carolina*.

The *Brazilians* calls it *Papana*: it has three rows of small teeth, with which it bites and mangles in a dreadful manner †. *Piso* praises it as a delicate food.

Lawson speaks of a lesser species of Shark, which is called *Dog Fish*; but from his account we are unable to determine which kind is intended.

Squalus priftis, *Lin.* 401.—*Catesby, App.* xxxii.

SH. With two dorsal fins and an anal: two holes on the top of the head for the discharge of water: lips covered with rough hard tubera instead of teeth: at the end of the nose is a flat bone, in

* *Churchill's Coll.* ii. 350.—*Wil. Ich. App.* 5.

† *Piso*, *Hist. Nat.* 50.

VI. SHARK.

66. WHITE.

PLACE.

67. ARROW-
HEADED.

68. SAW.

some five feet long, and armed on each side with twenty-four long, strong, and sharp-pointed teeth*. The number of teeth varies with age. The skin rough; above of a deep ash, below white. Doctor *Grew* suspects that this fish may grow to the length of eight yards †.

PLACE.

Inhabits all seas, from *Greenland* to those of the *Brazils*: is found in those of *Africa*, and of the *East Indies*. It is an innoxious animal: its jaw is only a weapon of defence. The two orifices on the head make it connected with the cetaceous fish.

VII. ANGLER.

Br. Zool. iii. 120. GENUS VII.

69. COMMON.

Common Angler, *Br. Zool.* vol. iii. N° 51.

VIII. STURGEON.

Br. Zool. iii. 124. GENUS VIII.

70. EUROPEAN.

Sturgeon, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 53.

THIS is the same species with the *European*. They are found in great numbers, during summer, in the great *American* rivers. They are very common in those of *Carolina*, but very rare in those of *Florida*. Are struck with spears in the night, attracted by the light of torches made of the wood of the black pine. The shores of the rivers are often covered with dead Sturgeons, which have been wounded, and died after escaping from the harpoon. They are often observed to leap to a considerable height out of the water, and have been known to fall into the small boats or canoes, and sink them; so that it is very dangerous to pass in the places which are much frequented by these fish, as there have been many instances

* *Maregrave*, 160.

† *Grew's Museum*, 86.

of people losing their lives. In some of the rivers of *Virginia* they are found in such multitudes, that six hundred have been taken in two days, with no more trouble than putting down a pole with a hook at the end, to the bottom, and drawing it up again, on perceiving that it rubbed against a fish *. The *Americans* may make considerable improvements in the methods of taking Sturgeon, by consulting those used by the *Tartars* on the *Volga*, who draw great advantage from their fisheries, and the preparation of the *caviar* from the roe. Much oil may also be extracted from the fat entrails, which is flung away after clearing the *caviar* from them †.

Acipenser huso, *Lin.* 404.—*Bloß.* iv. 86. tab. cxxix.

71. *Huso.*

I Saw, among the subjects of Natural History transmitted to Mrs. *Ann Blackburne*, from *New York*, some young Sturgeons of a small size: their noses were blunt, and shorter than those of the common Sturgeons: the number of tubercles on each side were, in different specimens, which I counted, from five to eleven. In old fish these disappear, and the sides become quite smooth. This is the species which the *Germans* call *Hausen*, and the *Russians*, *Bjeliuga*, on account of the whiteness of its color. They grow to a vast size: are found in the *Danube*, the *Po*, the *Mediterranean sea*, the *Euxine*, the *Volga*, and the *Caspian sea*; in the two last in vast abundance: and great profit is made from the ising-glass, *isthyocolle*, or fish-glue, which is prepared from the bladders of this species, as well as that of the two other Sturgeons: and also from the *silurus glanis*, *LIN.* which may possibly be found in the great *American* lakes.

* Doctor *Burnaby's* Travels, octavo, p. 15.

† Decouvertes faites par des *Russes*, &c. i. 351.

I have

I have reason to think that the *Americans* possess in their lakes all the three species. A small one, weighing from six to forty pounds, is frequent in the inland lakes of *Hudson's Bay*. This is likely to be the *acipenser ruthanus*, LIN. 403; the *sterlet* of the *Russians*. Notwithstanding *America* has withdrawn itself from us, it is charity to point out the benefits they may enjoy, from the gifts of nature which they possess.

IX. BALISTES.

Head compressed, small.

Eight teeth on each side? the two foremost the longest.

A narrow aperture or slit above the pectoral fins.

Skin rough, scales adhering tightly to it. LINNÆUS.

72. UNICORN.

Bahama Unicorn fish, *Catesby*, ii. 19.

Balistes monoceros, *Lin.* 404.

B. With an oblong body, fusiform, or thickest in the middle: two sharp teeth in the upper, and four in the lower jaw, issuing from the solid bone, covered with a thin skin: irides pale, encircled with blue: just beyond the eyes, on the back, is a strong sharp and long spine, to be erected or depressed at pleasure; reaching, when down, to the dorsal fin: color, brown olive, with irregular waving lines of blue, intermixed with spots of black. Grows to the length of three feet.

PLACE.

Frequent among the coralline rocks of the *Bahama* isles: feeds on the *corallium porosum*, and other coralline substances, and on shells, which it grinds small. Esteemed poisonous.

Old wife, *Catesby*, ii. 22.

Balistes vetula, *Lin.* 406.

73. OLD.

B. With a deep body; suddenly lessening near the tail: mouth projecting, furnished with about twelve long teeth: first dorsal fin has three rays, or sharp bony spines: the first ray of the second, very long: first ray of the ventral fin spiny: tail lunated, with the exterior ray on each side of a vast length: mouth surrounded with rich blue: two incurvated lines of blue extend from it towards the breast: second dorsal fin, anal, and tail, dusky, edged with fine blue: body brown, with six dusky lines from the back down the sides. Of the length of about two feet.

Swims slowly. Is good meat when the rough skin is taken off.

Caper. pesce Balestra, *Salvian Pist.* p. 207.—*Grew's Mus. Seum*, 113.

74. BALESTRA.

B. With a deep body: first dorsal fin has three strong spiny rays; the first the longest; the third remote: that and the second very short. Second dorsal fin and anal placed opposite; the rays soft; the scales covered with small tubera, and disposed in a cancelled or lattice form: tail even at the end.

This species is common to the *Mediterranean* sea, and those about *Bermudas*. It is called at *Rome*, *Balestra*, or the *Crossbow*. No force can bring down the first spine of the dorsal fin; but on touching the foremost and left; they all three drop suddenly together, as a crossbow is let off by the pulling of the trigger. The same circumstance attends other fishes of this genus.

PLACE.

X. OSTRACION.

Ten slender teeth, a linear aperture.
Body covered with a hard integument.
No ventral fins. LINNÆUS.

75. SHAGREENED. **O**STR. With a great head: nose sloping and pig-like: nostrils placed just below the eyes, covered with a small flap: dorsal fin placed near the tail: anal correspondent to it: back and sides brownish yellow, and rough like shagreen: belly flat, rough, and white: sides, near the tail, smooth.

PLACE. Taken off the coast of *New England*. Mrs. *Anne Blackburne*.

XI. TETRODON.

Br. Zool. iii. 129. GENUS IX. by mistake, DIODON.

76. PRICKLY.

Tetrodon lævigatus, *Lin.* 411.

T. Above blueish, marked with two whitish stripes on each side; belly white, and aculeated as far as the pectoral fins.

PLACE. Inhabits the coast of *South Carolina*. DOCTOR GARDEN. Misnamed by LINNÆUS.

77. GLOBE.

T. With a globular belly, quite smooth, and of a whitish color: head and back olive, marked with incurvated lines pointing to the tail. Tail forked.

PLACE. Found off *New England* and *Carolina*. See *Catesby*, ii. 28.

78. SHORT.

Sun-fish, *La Lune*, *Catesby Append.* xxxii.
Short, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 55.
Tetrodon Mola, *Lin.* 412.

DIODON, LUMP, PIPE.

361

Jaws boney, undivided : linear aperture.
 Body covered with strong moveable spines in all parts.
 No ventral fins. LINNÆUS.

XII. DIODON.

I Cannot ascertain the species; but there was one taken off the coast of *Carolina*, as I collect from *Lawson*, who calls it a *Toad Fish*; the skin of which is full of prickles, and is good for nothing, only is preserved as a rarity. *Catesby* has also one in his Catalogue, *App. XLIII.* which he calls the *Hedge Hog Fish*.

79.

Br. Zool. iii. 133. GENUS X.

XIII. LUMP.

Lump, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 57.
Cyclopterus Lumpus, *Lin.* 414.

80. COMMON.

Br. Zool. iii. 138. GENUS XI.

XIV. PIPE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 61.—*Syngnathus acus*, *Lin.* 416.

81. SHORTER.

F I S H.

S E C T. III. B O N E Y.

S E C T. I. A P O D A L.

XV. EEL.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 142. GENUS XII.

82. COMMON.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 63.—*Muræna Anguilla*, *Lin.*

ABOUND in all parts of *North America*: numbers are found below the great fall of *Niagara*. Vast quantities are taken in weels placed in the midst of a hedge, fixed in the water near the shore, as far as low-water mark, in different parts of the river *St. Lawrence*, where the tide flows. There they are left at the recess of the water.

83. CONGER.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 64.

84. MURAY.

Muræna Helena, *Lin.* 425.Black and Green Muray, *Catesby*, ii. 20.

E. With a sloping nose; two small beards at its end: a dusky fin, with a white edge, from the hind part of the head to the tail: no pectoral fins: color dirty green speckled with innumerable black

black spots. But they vary in color; some having the ground color grey.

They lurk in the *Babama* isles, among the stones and corals, and bite the legs of people that go into the water. Their teeth are very sharp, so that they draw blood; but they are by no means venomous.

Catechy, ii. 21.

85. BLACK.

THIS is only a variety of the former: is of a black color, marked with darker spots. They grow to the length of four feet: are very voracious and strong, and when hooked will twirl themselves among the branches of coral and sea plants, which are often broken, and brought up with them.

No fish was in such high esteem with the *Romans* (for they are common to the new and old world). They were preserved in ponds, and became so familiar as to come when they were called.

Natat ad magistrum delicata muræna*.

Lucius Crassus, a person of rank, went into mourning on the death of a favorite *muræna*: and *C. Hirrius*, who was distinguished above all others for his fine fish-ponds, valued this species so highly, that he would by no means sell any; but so far favored *Julius Caesar*, as to lend him six thousand for his triumphal supper.

Vedius Pollio, a great friend of *Augustus*, used to fling his condemned slaves into the ponds in which he kept his Murays, as food for those fishes; not that there was any want of wild beasts in the land, but because he took pleasure in seeing a man torn to pieces at once, which he could not otherwise enjoy †.

* *Martial*, lib. x. Epig. 30.

† *Plin.* lib. ix. c. 23.

LANCE. SWORD FISH.

The *Latin* name of this fish is usually translated the *Lamprey*; a kind very unfit to execute the savage pleasures of this friend of *Augustus*.

XVI. LANCE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 156. GENUS XIV.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 66.—*Ammodytes tobianus*, *Lin.* 430.—*Bloch.* ii. 20.

PLACE.

FREQUENT off *Newfoundland*.

XVII. SWORD
FISH.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 160. GENUS XVI.

86. SWORD FISH.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 68.—*Xiphias gladius*, *Lin.* 432.—*Bloch.* iii. 23.

I Am not certain whether *Catesby* does not mean the high-finned *Cachalot*, by his Sword fish; yet as it is found in most seas, even to those of *Ceylon**, I give it a place here.

• *Mr. Loken.*

S E C T.

S E C T. II. J U G U L A R.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 172. GENUS XIX.

XVIII. COD.

* With three dorsal fins.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 73. *Gadus morhua*, *Lin.* 436.

87. COMMON.

CONSULT *Br. Zool.* iii. 137. and respecting the great *New-foundland* fishery, p. cxcvi. of the Introduction to this work. But the fullest account of this important fishery is to be seen in *M. Du Hamel's* *TRAITÉ GÉNÉRAL DES PESCHES*, vol. ii. p. 37; where the whole œconomy is given, and the manner expressed by most numerous and elegant engravings. Codlings are caught, in the spring months, off the coast of *Carolina*, but they are considered only as stragglers from the great northern army.

C. Of an elegant taper form: no beard. Head dusky: back and sides prettily marked with black waving bands, reaching almost to the belly; the ground color dark, the dorsal fins and tail speckled with black. Are sometimes found a foot long, but generally not half that size.

88. FROST.

The length of the specimen in the *Blackburnian* Museum was only four inches and a half, but sometimes grows to the length of twelve inches. It was sent from *New York* under the name of the *Frost Fish*, being probably the forerunner of winter.

PLACE.

Br.

89. HADDOCK.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 74.—Gadus æglifinus, Lin. 435.—Bloch. ii. 125.

PLACE.

ACCORDING to *M. Du Hamel*, ii. 81. is found off *Newfoundland*.

90. COAL.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 78.—Gadus carbonarius, Lin. 438.—Bloch. ii. 146.

PLACE.

OFF *Newfoundland*.—*Du Hamel*.

* * With two dorsal fins.

91. HAKE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° .—Gadus merluccius, Lin. 439.

92. TAU.

Gadus Tau, Lin. 439.—Bloch. ii. 150. tab. lxxvii.

C. With a large and circular mouth: broad and flat head: eyes placed over the sides of the mouth, and almost projecting over it: first dorsal fin consists of three sharp spines: the second extends far on the back, and is composed of soft rays: head brown: back and sides of the same color, spotted with white: belly white: tail round.

PLACE.

Inhabits the seas of *Carolina*, where it is called, from the form of its head, the *Toad Fish*: has much agreement, in the form of the head, with my trifurated Cod, N° 34.—Discovered by Doctor GARDEN.

93. BURBOT.

Br. Zool. iii. N° .—Gadus lota, Lin.

PLACE.

INHABITS *Hudson's Bay*. See *Introd. cxc.*

94. MATHEMEG.

Introd. cxc.

PLACE.

INHABITS the lakes of *Hudson's Bay*.*Br.*

B L E N N Y.

367

Br. Zool. iii. p. 206. GENUS XX.

XIX. BLENNY.

BL. With the whole body spotted in form of small pustules: 95. PUSTULATED.
color pale dull yellow.

Inhabits the sea off *Newfoundland*.

PLACE.

S E C T.

S E C T. III. T H O R A C I C .

XX. REMORA.

*Echeneis, Lin. 446. Genus CLVII.***H**EAD flat at top, marginated, and fulcated transversely.

96. AMERICAN.

Catesby, ii. 26.—Ech. neucrate^s. Lin. 446.

PLACE.

R. With sixteen furrows on the head. Length about a foot.

Inhabits the ocean quite to *North America*: is often found adhering so strongly to the sides of *Sharks* and other great fish, by means of the structure of its head, as to be got off with difficulty.

This fish was believed, by all the antients, to have most wonderful powers, and to be able, by adhering to the bottom, to arrest the motion of a ship in its fullest course; and in love affairs, to deaden the warmest affections of both sexes *. *Oppian* gives an elegant account of its wondrous operations in the first instance; which we shall give from the translation which Mr. *John Jones* favored the world with from the *Oxford* press, in 1722.

The Sucking-Fish beneath, with secret chains,
Clung to the keel, the swiftest ship detains.
The seamen run confus'd, no labor's spar'd,
Let fly the sheets, and hoist the topmost yard.
The master bids them give her all the sails,
To court the winds, and catch the coming gales;

* *Plin. lib. ix. c. 25.*

But

REMORA. CORYPHÆNE.

369

But tho' the canvas bellies with the blast,
 And boist'rous winds bend down the cracking mast,
 The bark stands firmly rooted in the sea,
 And will, unmov'd, nor winds nor waves obey;
 Still, as when calms have flatted all the plain,
 And infant waves scarce wrinkle on the main.
 No ship in harbor moor'd so careless rides,
 When ruffling waters tell the flowing tides.
 Appall'd the sailors stare, thro' strange surprize,
 Believe they dream, and rub their waking eyes.
 As when, unerring from the huntsman's bow,
 The feather'd death arrests the flying doe,
 Struck thro', the dying beast falls sudden down,
 The parts grow stiff, and all the motion's gone;
 Such sudden force the floating captive binds,
 Tho' beat by waves, and urg'd by driving winds.

CORYPHÆNA. Head sloping, and truncated: the dorsal
 fin extending the length of the back. LINNÆUS.

XXI. CORY-
 PHÆNE.

Catsby, ii. 18.—*Novacula cærulea*, *Wil. Isb.* 214.

97. BLUE.

C. Wholly of a rich blue color: irides red: scales large: tail in
 form of a crescent: teeth so closely placed as to seem an en-
 tire bone. LENGTH, sometimes above two feet.

Inhabits the seas of the *Bahama* isles, and from thence to the
 line.

PLACE.

98. PARROT.

Catefby, ii. 29.—*C. Pflutacus*, *Lin.* 448.

C. With blunt teeth paving the mouth like that of the Wolf Fish : irides consist of two circles, red and yellow : a blue circle surrounds the eyes : upper part of the head brown ; lower part, and covers of the gill, blue, edged with red : a yellow small spot is seen just beyond each of the gills : a scarlet stroke points from them to the throat : body of a fine green : pectoral fins varied with black, green, and purple : the dorsal of a cinnamon color : anal green, striped in the middle with red : ventral red, edged with blue : near the setting on of the tail is a rich yellow spot : tail lunated, green, with an incurvated transverse stripe of red.

Few fish equal this in richness of its color : it is also esteemed very delicate eating.

PLACE.

Is frequent among the *Babama* isles, and the *Antilles*, and also off *Carolina*.

These fish vary in color : that which Doctor GARDEN communicated to LINNÆUS had not less brilliancy.

99. LINEATED.

I See this in Doctor FORSTER'S Catalogue, but can give no farther account of it.

XXII. BULL-HEAD.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 216. GENUS XXII.

100. FATHER-LASHER.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 99.—*Cottus scorpius*, *Lin.* 452.—*Blach.* ii. 17.

FREQUENT off *Newfoundland*.

B. With

BULL-HEAD. ZEUS. FLOUNDER.

371

B. With head, and covers of the gill, very spiny and rugged: dorsal fin consists of four spiny rays, the first very long, the rest gradually shortening; the spines of the second and third longest in the middle, gradually shortening before and behind: tail rounded: color dirty yellow, blotched with purple. Length about five inches. Easily distinguished by its three dorsal fins.

101. ACADIAN.

Taken off *Nova Scotia*. A drawing of it communicated to me by Col. *Davis* of the artillery.

PLACE.

Lin. p. 454.—*Doree*, *Br. Zool.* iii. p. 221. GENUS XXIII.

XXIII. ZEUS.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 101.—*Muller's Zool. Danicæ Prodr.* 49. N° 370.—*Le Poisson Lune*, *Du Hamel*, iii. 74. tab. xv.

102. OPAH.

THIS fish extends to *Newfoundland*. It is found on the coasts of *Scotland*, of those of *Northumberland*, and again on those of *Devonshire*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 226. GENUS XXIV.

XXIV. FLOUNDER.

* Eyes on the right side.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 104.—*Pleuronectes Flesus*, *Lin.* 457.—*Bloch.* ii. 36.

103. COMMON.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 102.—*Pl. Hippoglossus*, *Lin.* 456.—*Bloch.* ii. 42.

104. HOLIBUT.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 103.—*Pl. Plateffa*, *Lin.* 456.—*Bloch.* ii. 29.

105. PLAISE.

Pl. plagiufa, *Lin.* 456.

FL. With an oblong body, cinereous, rough, and with the dorsal and anal fins united.

Inhabits *Carolina*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. ii. N° 107.—*Pl. Solen*, *Lin.* 457.—*Bloch.* ii. 39.

106. SOLE.

** With eyes on the left side.

107. LINEATED.

Pl. lineatus, Lin. 458.—Sloane, ii. 77.

FL. Without pectoral fins: body covered with small rough scales: rays of all the fins, and of the tail, roughened with small tubercles like shagreen: upper part of the body and fins dark brown, streaked transversely with black: lower part white, marked with black round spots. In form of a Turbot. LENGTH of the specimen I described seven inches by five and a quarter.

PLACE.

Found from *New England to Jamaica.*

108. LUNATED.

Catesby, ii. 27.—Pl. lunata, Lin. 459.

FL. With dorsal and ventral fins, furnished with sharp spiny rays: upper part of the body brown, beautifully varied with femicircular marks of a rich blue color, placed in pairs, and facing each other: the part next to the dorsal fin spotted with the same color: tail of a rhomboid form: body of an oval shape.

109. DENTATED.

Pl. dentatus, Lin. 458.

FL. With a smooth body, round scaly tail, and the teeth pointing out of the mouth.

PLACE.

Inhabits the seas of *South Carolina.*—DOCTOR GARDEN.

XXV. CHÆ-
TODON.

Lin. 460. GENUS CLXIV.

TEETH as slender as bristles, very numerous, and closely placed: six branchostegous rays: dorsal and caudal fins: fleshy and scaly.

Ch.

Ch. alepidotus, *Lin.* 460.

110. SCALELESS.

CH. With a rhomboid body, without scales: blueish back: lateral line parallel to the back, and dotted: dorsal and anal fins placed opposite to each other, and filiform.

Carolina.—Doctor GARDEN.

PLACE.

Faber Marinus, *Raii Syn. Pisc.* 160.—*Broussonet*, tab. vi.—*Seb. Mus.* iii. 67.

111. RHOMBOID.

CH. of a rhomboidal form, and of a silvery cinereous color, marked perpendicularly with about five or six dusky bands. The dorsal fin begins with two very short spines: a very long and strong one succeeds, that is followed by six others shortening by degrees: it then changes to a very long soft fin, which goes off pointed, and then slopes quite to the tail: before the anal fins are three short sharp spines; the rest is large and soft, corresponding in form with the lower part of the dorsal fin: tail even at the end.

Inhabits *Carolina*, both the *Indies*, and the sea about the *Society Isles*.

PLACE.

Catesby, ii. 31.

112. ANGEL.

CH. With a small projecting mouth: laminæ above the gills armed with sharp cærulean spines: irides yellow: body as if cut off behind, and waved. The whole deep and covered with large green scales, and those in a singular manner with very small ones: pectoral and ventral fins yellow: dorsal and anal fins very long, and falciform, reaching far beyond the tail; their lower half green, the rest red; before each are three short strong spines: tail orange,

orange, rounded at the end, and as if stuck into the body. Length from head to tail, one foot.

PLACE. These singular fishes are common off *Carolina*, and the *Babama* isles, and esteemed for their delicacy.

113. NOBLE. *Perca nobilis*, *Lin.* 484.—*Chatodon*, *Seb. Mus.* p. 67. N° 12. tab. xxv. N° 12.

CH. With a projecting mouth: body white, surrounded by eight black bands, which pass over the dorsal and anal fins. Length one inch eight lines.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*.—*M. De Geer's Museum*.

This is a genuine *Chatodon*; but we must allow good LINNÆUS his nap sometimes.

XXVI. GILT-HEAD.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 240. GENUS XXV.

114. SNAPPER.

Cateby, ii. 17.—*Sparus synagris*, *Lin.* 470.

G. With large eyes, and red irides: body taper, purple above and lighter below, elegantly marked lengthways with narrow yellow stripes: pectoral fins purple: tail red: the other fins yellow. Grows to the length of a foot.

115. PORK.

Cateby, ii. 4.—*Sp. rhomboides*, *Lin.* 470.

G. Of a rhomboid form: yellow irides: whole body covered with large scales of a deep grey color, and yellow, placed in alternate rows, forming longitudinal stripes: fins and tail yellow: first ray of the anal is a very strong sharp spine.

PLACE. Found off the *Babama* isles, and reckoned a delicate species.

Cateby,

Cateby, ii. 16.—*Sp. chryfops*, *Lin.* 471.

116. PORGY.

G. With yellow irides: large mouth: in the upper mandible one tooth before: in the lower two: body of a deep form, and brown, lightest on the belly: covers of the gills, pectoral, ventral, and anal fins, light blue.

Sp. Argyrops, *Lin.* 471.—*Zanthurus indicus*, *Wil. Tab.* App. 3.

117. SILVER.

G. With silvery irides: fore teeth conic: an oblong sinus in the back: tail lunated: three first rays of the dorsal fin extending far, and filiform.

Inhabits *Jamaica* and *Carolina*. DOCTOR GARDEN.

PLACE.

pudding wife, *Cateby*, ii. 12.—*Sp. radiatus*, *Lin.* 472.

118. RADIATED.

G. With red eyes, with fine cærulean radiations surrounding them: the head streaked also with blue: body olivaceous brown, each scale edged with blue: dorsal and anal fin yellow, waved at top, and edged with blue: from one pectoral fin to the other, surrounding the belly, are four lines of blue and yellow, placed alternate: tail even, dusky, ending in a band of yellow. Grows to the length of sixteen inches.

Perhaps varies in color: this differing in some respects from the specimen communicated to LINNÆUS by DOCTOR GARDEN.

Inhabits the seas of *Carolina*.

PLACE.

Sp.

119. VIRGINIAN.

Sp. Virginicus, *Lin.* 472.

THE covers of the gills a little serrated: one black band passes from the shoulders through the eyes to the lower jaw; another from the shoulders along the sides to the pectoral fin: the body marked with parallel lines of blue, extending lengthways: the tail bifid, blunted at each extremity.

PLACE. Inhabits *North America*.—In Mr. *De Geer's Museum*.

XXVII.
W R A S S E.*Br. Zool.* iii. p. 244. GENUS XXVI.

120. MUTTON.

Catesby, ii. 25.—*Labrus anthies*, *Lin.* 474.

WR. With red irides: upper part of the head dusky: covers of the gills purple: body reddish brown, brightening into red to the belly, which is white tinged with red: dorsal fin brown; the others red: tail much forked and red. Length between one and two feet.

PLACE. Is common to the *Mediterranean* and *American* seas: is in high esteem for its delicacy among the *Babama* isles.

121. MANGROVE.

Catesby, ii. 9.—*L. griseus*, *Lin.* 474.

WR. With a pointed nose: very wide mouth; two large pointed teeth in front of each jaw: whole fish of a brown color, palest towards the belly: tail a little forked. Length about fourteen Inches. *Catesby*, with a negligence very usual with him, has in his figure omitted the pectoral fins.

Catesby,

Catesby, ii. 11.—*L. rufus*, *Lin.* 475.

122. HOQ.

WR. With a long protruded nose: the whole fish of a yellowish red: exterior ray of the tail on each side extends far beyond the others. Space between quite even.

The Shad, *Catesby*, ii. 11. fig. 2.

123. CINEREOUS.

WR. With the nose and fore part of the head smooth and cartilaginous: mouth small and toothless; the back part strong and boney: the whole fish cinereous, tinged with purple: lower part of the dorsal fin covered with a double skin.

Labrus hiatula, *Lin.* 475.

124. GAPER.

WR. With the body marked with six or seven bands: tail undivided: no anal fin.

Inhabits the seas of *Carolina*, as I suppose the three former do.

PLACE.

Catesby, *Append.* xxxiii.—*L. Cromis*, *Lin.* 479.—*Guatucupu*, *Marcgrave*, 177.

125. DRUM.

WR. Of a silvery color, marked crossways with dusky bands: on the gill covers a single spine: dorsal fin appears like two, uniting midway: first ray of the anal fin short and rigid; the second great, thick, and compressed.—Communicated to LINNÆUS by Doctor GARDEN.

Catesby and *Lawson* mention both red and black *Drums*: the first says they are as large as Cod Fish. The red bite in the day-time

eagerly at a hook ; and are reckoned excellent, especially the head. Numbers are salted and sent in barrels to the *West Indies*.

In the night the inhabitants resort in their canoes to the bays and large rivers, and by the light of a fire kill great numbers by harpooning them.

PLACE. Extends to *Brazil*.

126. YELLOW.

Catesby, ii. 10. fig. 2.—L. *Flavus*, *Lin.* 479.

WR. Wholly of a reddish color: slender form: nose smooth, projectile: three long teeth in the end of the upper mandible: a blue stripe from the side of the head to the corner of the mouth: tail rounded at the end. Grows to the length of a foot.

PLACE. *Carolina?*

127. BONE.

Mormyrus ex cinereo nigricans.—Bone Fish, *Catesby*, ii. 13.

WR. Of rather slender shape: white irides: back dusky brown: belly white: tail much forked: nose slightly convex.

PLACE. Found in plenty about the *Bahama* isles.

128. GREAT.

Great Hog Fish, *Catesby*, ii. 15.

WR. With smooth long projectile jaws, of a reddish purple color: head cased in a strong boney substance: at the end of the upper jaw four long sharp teeth; at that of the lower, two: head black above, below purplish, varied with crooked blue strokes: back covered with great purple scales; those on the belly paler, stained with yellow: on the back a fin divided into four parts, very long, falciform, and bending backwards.

This

P E R C H.

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This fish grows to the length of three or four feet. Mr. *Catesby* could not describe the tail, it having been cut off before it was brought to him. It is so singular a fish, as to merit a better figure and description,

SIZE.

Br. Zool. iii, N^o 115.

129. ANTIENT.

THIS I found among the fish sent to Mrs. *Anne Blackburne*, from *New York*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 254. GENUS XXVI.

XXVIII. PERCH.

Catesby, ii. 8. fig. 3.—*Labrus auritus*, *Lin.* 475.

130. YELLOW-BELLIED.

P. With dusky blue back and sides: belly, tail, dorsal and anal fins brown; ventral yellow: on the end of the covers of the gills a black spot, united with a smaller of red. Grows to the length of a man's hand.

Inhabits the fresh waters of *Carolina* and *Virginia*, especially mill-pools and standing waters. Is called the *Ground Perch*, from its covering itself in mud or sand.

PLACE.

Catesby, ii. 8. fig. 2.—*Perca seftatrix*, *Lin.* 486.

131. RUDDER.

P. With the upper part of the body brown, varied with large round spots of yellow: belly and sides streaked lengthways with regular narrow lines of white and yellow, dotted: the three first rays of the anal fin short, sharp, and boney. Length not four inches.

This species follows the rudders of ships, across the warm parts of

of the *Atlantic*, in vast numbers, and adhere to the bottom, to collect food from the slime sticking to it. It is wonderful that so small a fish should be able to keep up with ships in their swiftest course, unless, what is probable, they are carried with them.

132. DOTTED.

Perca punctata, *Lin.* 482.

P. With an undivided tail : dorsal fins sub-distinct : body marked with dotted lines of black : head silvery.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

133. CROKER.

Catesby, ii. 3. fig. 1.—*Perca undulata*, *Lin.* 483.

P. With the body marked with brown or reddish brown, in an undulated manner : on the gill covers five short spines : tail red, slightly lunated : at the base of the pectoral fins a brown spot. Sometimes grows to the length of three feet.

PLACE.

Inhabits the great rivers of *Virginia* : the largest are taken in the deep parts of the *Chesapeake*. Is reckoned tolerably good meat.

134. EYED.

Perca ocellata, *Lin.* 483.

P. With the first ray of the dorsal fin very short : near the upper part of the body, close to the base of the tail, is a black eye, with a white iris : tail entire.

PLACE.

Inhabits *Carolina*, and is called there the *Bafs*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

Perca Philadelphica, Lin. 484.

135. PHILADEL-
PHIAN.

P. With dorsal fins united; and marked in the middle with a black spot: body spotted with black, and fasciated with the same; lower part red: scales and covers of the gills fringed.

Inhabits *North America*; called there the *Club*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

PLACE.

Perca atraria, Lin. 485.

136. BLACK.

P. With dorsal fins united: lateral line strait: color entirely black, except the edges of the dorsal fin, which is white: tail entire.

Inhabits *Carolina*; called there the *Black Fish*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

PLACE.

Catesby, ii. 2.—P. Chrysoptera, Lin. 485.

137. MARGOT.

P. With a gibbous back: upper mandible longer than the lower: whole body dusky brown: ventral, anal, and caudal fins yellow spotted with brown: tail, according to *Catesby*, forked; according to DOCTOR GARDEN, who is to be depended on, entire.

Inhabits *Carolina*.

PLACE.

Catesby, ii. 7.—P. punctata, Lin. 482.

138. NEGRO.

P. With dorsal fins united: body of a dusky color, regularly marked with small round blue spots: tail rounded. Length from six to ten inches.

Catesby,

139. BLACK-TAIL.

Catesby, ii. 7.—*P. melanura*, *Lin.* 486.

P. With head and back dusky: sides lighter, varied with yellow lines, extending from head to tail: tail black, much forked, and bordered all round with white. Size of the former.

140. HIND.

Catesby, ii. 14.—*P. guttata*, *Lin.* 485.—*Cugupuguaca*, *Marcgrave*, 169.

P. With the whole body covered with a thick skin: head of a muddy red: back of a dark reddish brown: sides green: and belly white: the whole sprinkled with round spots of a bright red: tail green, rounded, and the end edged with black. This species is about a foot long.

PLACE.

These fish are found in great plenty in the shallow seas of the *Babama* isles, and esteemed as good meat.

141. VENEMOUS.

Rock-fish, *Catesby*, ii. 5.—*P. venenosa*, *Lin.* 486.

P. With smooth thin scales: back and sides dusky: belly whitish: the whole marked with red spots, encircled with black, and placed at distances from each other: tail a little forked. They grow to the length of two or three feet.

This is reckoned the most poisonous fish of any about the *Babama* isles. Many of these noxious species are eatable in some places, of which the natives can give a near guess, but are sometimes miserably deceived. Mr. *Catesby* does not account for the cause of the poison; but gives a fact which leads to an explanation. He once procured a diver to bring up some of the beautiful corals, which grow at the rocky bottoms of the shallow sea round the *Babama* isles.

ishes. They are of unspeakable clearness, and shew, even at the depth of twenty fathoms, a most charming variety of groves of corals, keretophytes, astroidæ, and shells, animated with multitudes of fishes of the most glowing colors sporting among them. Many of the corals and sea plants are covered with a mucilaginous substance, which *Catesby* calls the coral in a soft and imperfect state: it is in fact the spawn of fish; a part often poisonous, when the fish itself is poisonous; witness that of the *English* Barbel. The diver brought up some of the corals thus beslimed, and, to clean his hands from it, rubbed them on his belly. He was suddenly taken with most acute pains, and flung himself on the sands in most distracted postures, till the pains left him, which was in about a quarter of an hour. There may be other animals which have noxious qualities, such as the species of *Mollusca*, called *Laplysia*, *Medusa*, and *Holothuria*, which may deposit their spawn on the sea plants. The fish who haunt those places, greedily feed on it; receive the deleterious qualities, which often prove of such bad effect to the persons who happen to eat of them; while the very same species of fish, which has happened to feed in parts of the sea free from this poisonous substance, are eaten with the utmost safety.

Poisonous fish are not peculiar to those seas. Doctor *Forster*, and others, the companions of Captain *Cook's* second voyage, suffered severely by eating, in the *South Seas*, the *Sparus Erythrinus*, a fish quite innocent in the *Mediterranean* *. A new species of *Tetrodon*, taken in the same seas, had similar effects. The *Tenije* of *Japan*, the *Tetrodon ocellatus* of LINNÆUS, is a poison that baffles all remedy: it is in that country the resort of suicides. The fatal qualities lie in the intestines, and some other parts, which are carefully flung away before it is dressed. Strange as it appears, the *Japanese* epicures

* *Forster's Voy.* ii. 237.

will

will not deny themselves a dish they esteem so delicate, fatal as the effects are from neglect in the dressing. The good emperor only prohibits his officers and soldiers from touching this food: the rest of his subjects, he graciously permits to run the risk with impunity*.

142. GRUNT.

Catesby, ii. 6.—*P. formosa*, *Lin.* 488.

P. With the head elegantly striped lengthways with blue and yellow: mouth rising upwards: body covered with large brown scales, prettily edged with yellow: lateral line marked by lesser scales: tail much forked: dorsal fins united. LENGTH about one foot.

143. STRIATED.

P. striata, *Lin.* 487.

P. With dorsal fins united: tail forked: second ray of the anal fin very strong: body striated.

PLACE.

Inhabits *North America*. That in *M. de Geer's Museum* differs only from the *Perca Melanurus* of the *Mediterranean*, by its tail not being black.

144. TRIFURCATED.

P. trifurca, *Lin.* 489.

P. With the head most beautifully varied: dorsal fins united: the body surrounded by seven cærulean bands: third and fourth rays of the dorsal fins spinous, and lengthened by a cetaceous filament, long as the spine itself: the tail is most singularly trifurcated.

PLACE.

Inhabits the seas of *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

* *Kampfer*, *Hist. Japan*, i. 134.

S T I C K L E B A C K .

Br. Zool. iii. N° 125 ?—*Catefby, App. xxxiii.*

145. BASSR.

I Am uncertain whether this is the same as the *British*, or whether it is the species described, N° 133. which goes under that name in *America*.

Catefby, ii. 4. fig. 2.

146. APODAL.

P. With yellow irides: whole body of a dirty red: fins and tail of a deep yellow: dorsal fins united: tail much forked. Grows to the length of a foot. What is a singular mark of this fish, it wants the pectoral fins.

Is found about the *Babama* ifles, where it is called the *School-master*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 124.—*Arz. Zool. Introd. cxc1.—Catefby, App. xxxii.*

147. RIVER.

FOUND in the rivers of *Hudfon's Bay*, where it grows to the weight of eight pounds.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 261. GENUS XXVIII.

XXIX. STICKLEBACK.

Forster's Cat. N. Am. An. 22.

148. TWO-SPINED.

IN Mrs. *Blackburne's* collection from *New York*.

149. THREE-
SPINED.*Br. Zool.* iii. N° 129.—*Introd. Arch. Zool.* cxci.

PLACE.

VERY numerous in *Hudson's Bay*.

150. CAROLINA.

Gasterosteus Carolinus, *Lin.* 490.

PLACE.

ST. With eight spines on the back, and three on the anal fin: body oblongly oval: lateral fins straight, subcarinated towards the tail: dorsal and anal fins fulcated: tail forked.

Inhabits *Carolina*.—Doctor GARDEN.

151. CANADA.

Gast. canadus, *Lin.* 491.

PLACE.

ST. With eight dorsal spines: none on the anal: body oblong: anal fin, and first dorsal fin, falcated.

Inhabits the same place, and discovered by the same naturalist.

152. SKIP-JACK.

Catesby, ii. 14.—*Gast. saltatrix*, *Lin.* 491.

PLACE.

ST. With the dorsal fin placed low on the back: eight spines connected by a thin membrane; weak, and may be depressed into a furrow: tail forked: color on the back green, when just taken: one row of teeth in the lower, two in the upper jaw.

Inhabits the same place. Is continually skipping out of the water; from which it gets its name.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 264. GENUS XXIX.

Scomber hippos, *Lin.* 494.

XXX. MACK-
REL.

153. HIPPOS.

M. With a single row of teeth, and two large in front: lateral line bending very much: somewhat spiny behind: dorsal fin red: ventral and anal yellow: spurious dorsal fins united: on the covers of the gills a black spot.

Carolina.—Doctor GARDEN.

PLACE.

Sc. Chrysurus, *Lin.* 494.

154. YELLOW-
TAIL.

M. Without teeth: the spurious fins united and yellow: spines placed at some distance before the anal fin: tail yellow.

The same place, and discoverer.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 133.—*Spanish* Mackrel, *Lawson*, 155.—*Bloch.* ii. 87. tab. LV.

155. TUNNY.

LAWSON says, that they are caught with *hook and line*, in the inlets, and out at sea, and that they grow to the length of two feet or more.

Few fish spread farther than this. It is found in the *Chinese*, in the *Indian*, in the *Norwegian*, the *British*, the *Mediterranean*, the *North American*, and the *Brazilian* seas. I suspect that these are distinct species, or perhaps varieties from age or climate. That which I had opportunity of examining, from a subject just taken in *Loch Fine*, differed from those commonly described or figured; but it quite agrees with the gigantic kind, so well distinguished from the others, and engraven by *Rondeletius*, lib. viii. c. 12. p. 249. under

the name of *Orcynus*. This is a point which must be decided by those who inhabit places where these fishes are taken in abundance. But I am confident of the fidelity of the drawing, and of the description of mine in the *British Zoology*.

156. BONITO.

Sc. Pelamis, *Lin.* 492.—Bonito, *Lawson*, 155.

THIS is another species of *Tunny*, which frequents the inlets of *Carolina*, and the ocean adjacent to them. It grows to the length of three feet, and is taken by the harpoon and fish-gig. They are seen in vast numbers in all the tropical countries, and enliven, by the chase they give to other fishes, the tediousness of a long voyage. They live chiefly on the *sepia*, and flying-fishes.

XXXI. GUR-
NARD.*Br. Zool.* iii. p. 276. GENUS XXXI.

157. FLYING.

Trygla evolans, *Lin.* 498.

G. With a square and broad nose: two slender spines above each eye, two at the top of the head, and two beyond the gills: ten spiny rays in the first dorsal fin, which is marked with a great black spot: the scales on the lateral line are small, black, and very rough: the space above that line brown, spotted with black: belly white: pectoral fin black, very broad, and so long as to extend two thirds the length of the body.

PLACE.

Inhabits the sea off *New York*, *Carolina*, and *Jamaica*.—Described from a specimen in *Mrs. Blackburne's Museum*. The same with the Rough Gurnard in *Doctor FORSTER's Catalogue*.

ABDOMINAL.

* * * *

A B D O M I N A L.

Br. Zool. ii. p. 282. GENUS XXXII.

XXXII. LOCHE.

Cobitis heteroclita, Lin. 500.

158. BEARDLESS.

L. Beardless, slender, with large smooth scales: head flat and scaly: lips furnished with teeth: dorsal fin placed beyond the balance: that and the anal opposite: dusky, dewed over with pellucid spots: belly yellowish: tail rounded, varied with white spots and black bands; the end transparent.

Inhabits *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 142.

159. BEARDED.

PLACED here on the authority of *Lawson*, 160.

Head boney, naked, rough: the futures visible.

Teeth sharp, closely set in the jaws and palate.

Two nasal beards.

Twelve brancheostegous rays. Body scaly, LINNÆUS.

XXXIII. AMIA.

Amia calva, Lin. 500.

160. BOLD.

A. With a slender body: lateral line strait: on the throat two shield-like bones, striated from the center: covers of the gills blunt and boney: head as if scalped: pectoral and ventral fins of

of the same size: ventral in the middle of the abdomen: tail rounded, with a black spot at the upper part of the base: dorsal fin extends far.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

XXXIV. SILURE. Head naked: several beards about the mouth.
Branchiostegous rays, IV. XIV.
First ray of the dorsal or pectoral fin spiny, dentated backwards.
LINNÆUS.

161. FELIS.

Silurus Felis, *Lin.* 503.

S. With four beards on the lower lip: above the mouth, one on each side: back blueish: ventral and anal fins red: tail bifid.

PLACE. Inhabits *Carolina*.—DOCTOR GARDEN.

162. CAT.

S. catus, *Lin.* 504.—*S. Felis*, 503.—*Catesby*, ii. 23.—*Bagre*, alia species, *Marcgrave*, 173.

S. With four short beards on the lower jaw, and a very long one issuing from under each eye: the dorsal fin small and conic; the second dorsal fin without rays, and fat: all the other fins small and red: tail forked and red: head round, and very ugly: mouth and gape very large: teeth small: skin smooth like that of an eel: upper part of the body dusky: lower, pale flesh color: in form round, thick, and clumsy. Grows to the length of two feet.

PLACE.

Inhabits the sea and rivers of most parts of *North America*; preys on all sorts of small fishes, even those of its own kind. In taste resembles an eel, and is much esteemed. Is a fish of slow motion.
Probably,

T E U T H Y S.

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Probably, like the fishing frog or angler, it tempts the small kinds to sport within reach of its great mouth, by the lure of its beards.

LINNÆUS says this species is found also in *Asia*.

S. Cataphractus, *Lin.* 506.—*Cateby*, iii. 19. fig. 1.

163. ARMED.

S. With the head, some of the fore part, and all the upper part, covered with smooth angular boney plates: no teeth: the sides, to the tail, covered with plates placed perpendicularly, the middle of each is notched, and in the middle of the notch is a sharp hook; each of these bones lap over one another: tail round: belly soft and membranous: pectoral fins consist of only a strong bone, serrated on each side: the dorsal fin formed in like manner, but serrated only on the upper side; placed in a socket; and capable of being erected or depressed at pleasure: the other fins formed like those of other fishes. Length ten inches.

This singular fish was taken off *New England*, and deposited in Sir *Hans Sloane's Museum*.

PLACE:

Head a little truncated.

Six branchiostegous rays.

Single row of teeth, of the same length, placed closely.

LINNÆUS.

XXXV. TEU-
THYS.

Cateby, ii. 10.—*T. Hepatus*, *Lin.* 507.

164. TANG.

T. Of a rhomboid form: small projecting mouth: no teeth: dorsal fin spiny, extending from the top of the head almost to the tail: head, covers of the gills, and whole body, covered with large

large scales. Every part of the fish is of a fine deep blue, but most brilliant on the fins: tail broad and lunated. Length is sometimes twenty inches. Near the tail, on each side, is a very strong and sharp-pointed bone, capable of being erected at pleasure; on the approach of the *Barracuda*, or any fish of prey, it sets it up as a protection.

XXXVI. SAL-
MON.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 284. GENUS XXXIII.

165. COMMON.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 143.

THIS fish is frequent in the northern parts of *America*, but decreases in number as it approaches the south. I believe none are found beyond *New York*.

166. NAYMACUSH.

Introd. Arct. Zool. cxc1.

PLACE.

INHABITS the lakes of *Hudson's Bay*.

167. TROUT.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 146.

PLACE.

THE same species of *Trout* as the *English* is found in *Newfoundland*, and according to *Lawson* in *Carolina*.

168. CHAR.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 149.—*Introd. Arct. Zool.* cxc1.

169. OMISCOMAY-
CUS.

Introd. Arct. Zool. cxc11.

PLACE.

INHABITS *Albany* river, in *Hudson's Bay*.

Br.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 145?

170. SEA.

COMMON in the sea and rivers of *Carolina*; are so tender, that if they happen to be surprized with a frost in the fresh waters, they become torpid, and float on the surface as if they were dead: whole canoes full have been taken up in that state: if they are put into warm water they will revive. *Lawson*, 158.

White fish, *Lawson*, 160.

171. WHITE.

IT is by guess that we place this here, on supposition that it is a species of *Albula*, or *Laverettus*, of authors. *Lawson* says, that it is found far up the rivers of *Carolina*; that it grows to the length of two feet and a half; and that it is very excellent meat.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 152.—*Introd. Art. Zool.* cxc1.

172. GUINIAD.

FOUND in vast abundance in *Hudson's Bay*.

PLACE.

Introd. Art. Zool. cxc11.

173. SEA-GUINIAD.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 151.

174. SMELT.

THIS is another *British* fish, mentioned both by *Catesby* and *Lawson*. The last says they are very fine, but that they lie a great way down the sounds towards the ocean.

175. SLENDER.

Sea Sparrow Hawk, *Catesby*, ii. 2. fig. 2.—*Salmo foetens*, *Lin.* 513.

S. With a long slender body covered with brown scales: sharp small teeth: belly whitish: tail forked. LENGTH fourteen inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits the seas of *Carolina*. I suppose, from the name which LINNÆUS gives, that its smell is very offensive.

176. CAPELAN.

Salmo arcticus, *Faun. Groenl.* 177.—*Clupea villosa*, *Muller*, N^o 425.—*Lodna*, *Olaffen's Iceland*.—Capelan de l'Amérique Septentr. *Du Hamel*, ii. 149. tab. xxvi.

S. With a pellucid smooth head: first dorsal fin placed in the middle of the back; pectoral broad, rising under the gills, and extending to the belly: ventral fins large: anal very large, and angulated; more so in the male than the female: tail forked: lateral line in the MALE bristly: the cover of the gills marked with a black spot: the form of its body thicker than that of the female: the color, above the lateral line, dull green; beneath, silvery speckled with black, and often tinged on the belly with violet. Seldom exceeds six inches eight lines in length.

PLACE.

This species swarms off the coasts of *Greenland*, *Iceland*, and *Newfoundland*: they are one of the great supports of the *Greenlanders*, and a sort of desert also after their most delicate repasts. They live at sea most part of the year, but in *April*, *May*, *June*, and *July*, come in shoals incredible into the bays; there they are taken in nets, resembling our shrimp-nets, either from the shore, or out of the boats, in such multitudes as quickly to make a lading. They are then dried on the rocks, put into sacks, and preserved for use in the caves of the mountains, or under heaps of stones. They are eaten in this form; but many are dressed fresh as soon as taken.

It

It has the smell of a cucumber, when newly caught. Authors have unjustly attributed to it a bad scent and noxious qualities.

These lines, translated from the *Norwegian*, express the disgusting attributes of this little fish:

“ Bort *Lodde* med al din forgiftige stanch,” &c.

Away, *Lodde*, with thy poisonous stench,
All the world wishes thee pain and torment;
Thou art to us a rod and a scourge,
Thou art a harlot pretending to fly,
In order to draw the unwary youth away with her out of town;
They run after her like the wanton he-goats after the females*.

They feed on the small crabs, and on *conservæ*, which grow on the shores. In *Greenland* they spawn in *May*, *June*, and *July*, and deposit the eggs on the sea plants: millions in that season follow the windings of the bays: the females go first; the males follow, to give effect to the spawn: the bottom of the sea seems covered with it.

They are taken in vast quantities in *Newfoundland*: they are sometimes preserved in barrels: often kept in brine, or half salted, for baits for the fishery †.

The first voyager who takes notice of them is *Master Anthony Parkhurst*, who visited that island in 1578, and gives a very facetious account to his shipmates of his art in charming these, and another fish he calls a *Squid*, into his power. I refer to Mr. *Hackluyt*, vol. iii. 133, for the account.

* *Pentoppidan*, ii. 133.

† *Du Havel*, ii. 151.

XXXVII. PIKE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 320. GENUS XXXIV.

177. COMMON-

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 153.

PLACE.

FREQUENT in all the lakes from *Hudson's Bay* to *Carolina*. Many of these fish are taken in the *Baltic* sea, and reckoned far more delicious than those of the lakes*.

178. FOX.

Catesby, ii. 2.—*Efox vulpes*, *Lin.* 516.

P. With a wide mouth, and small sharp teeth: body covered with large thin scales; brown above, white on the belly: tail very much forked. Length above sixteen inches.

PLACE.

Inhabits the seas of the *Bahama* isles.

179. BARRACUDA.

Catesby, ii. 1.

P. With the body and head very much resembling the *European* Pike: eyes large: mouth very wide: under jaw longer than the upper: four very large and sharp teeth in the front of the upper jaw; in that of the lower, a single great and sharp tooth: two dorsal fins: tail large and forked: color a deep brown, whitish on the belly. Grows to the length of ten feet.

PLACE.

Found in abundance about the seas of the *Bahamas*, and as far as *Jamaica*. Swims exceedingly swift, and is of dreadful voracity: will attack and devour men when they are bathing. The flesh has a disagreeable smell and taste, and is frequently poisonous; causing great sickness, vomiting, intolerable pains in the head, and loss of

* Prof. *Retzius*.

hair and nails : yet the hungry *Babamans* formerly were under the necessity, at times, of feeding on it.

This species, the *Mullet*, N° 185, the *Grunt*, N° 141, *Snapper*, N° 113, *Parrot*, N° 98, *Old-Baliffes*, N° 73, and the *Globe Tetradon*, N° 77, extend to the coast of *Guinea*; probably many others, natives of the warm parts of *America*, reach to congenial seas.

Esox officus, *Lin.* 516.—Green Garfish, *Catesby*, ii. 30.

180. BONEY.

P. With long slender jaws, armed with many small teeth: dorsal fin placed very near to the tail: whole body covered with hard boney scales; those on the belly placed obliquely: back green: belly pale red: tail rounded; of a dirty red, speckled with black. Grows to the length of three feet.

Lawson speaks of a white *Garfish* with scales knit together like armour. He adds, that the meat is very white, and looks liker flesh than fish; that the *Indians* only esteem it: and that the gall is green, and a violent cathartic. I imagine *Lawson* calls it white in regard to the flesh, and that he means the same fish as *Catesby*.

Inhabits the rivers and fresh waters of *Virginia*.

PLACE.

P. With a slender body: long and slender nose: the under mandible the longer: dorsal and anal fins opposite: scales very thin and distinct; not layed over each other, nor boney.

181. CAROLINA.

Communicated by Doctor GARDEN to LINNÆUS: described by the last, after the preceding species, with a doubt whether it is not a variety.

Inhabits the rivers of *Carolina*.

PLACE.

Br.

182. GAR.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 154.

PLACE.

FREQUENTS the seas of *Carolina*. *Lawson*, 157.

183. BRASILIAN.

Efox Brasiliensis, *Lin.* 517?

P. With the under jaw very slender, and twice as long as the upper: the head smooth: body covered with small scales: dorsal and anal fins opposite: between them and the tail a row of small spurious fins like the Mackrel.

PLACE.

Taken off *Croque* harbour, and communicated to me by Sir *Joseph Banks*.

XXXVIII.
E L O P S.

Head smooth: a roughness on the edges of the jaws, and on the palate.

Thirty branchiostegous rays. LINNÆUS.

EL. With a long body: one dorsal fin placed in the middle: head large and shining, flat on the top: tail deeply furcated: just at its base, above and below, is a strong lanceolated spine, placed horizontally.

PLACE.

Inhabits the seas of *Carolina* and *Jamaica*.

XXXIX.
ARGENTINE.*Br. Zool.* iii. p. 327. GENUS XXXV.

184. BAHAMA.

Herangus minor Bahamensis, *Pilchard*, *Catesby*, ii. 224.—*Atherina Carolina*,
Lin. 519.

CATESBY gives the figure of a small brownish fish, under the name above given; but leaves no further description, than that
it

ATHERINE. MULLET.

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it is a small silver-scaled fish resembling a herring, but smaller, and tolerably good food. He omits in his figure the dorsal fin, which it doubtlessly has.

They are very numerous in the shallows, near the low parts of the *Babama* isles, through which they are carried by the tide a little way within land. Vast quantities are taken by the natives at the ebb, by stopping up the little channels they come through.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 328. GENUS XXXVI.

XL. ATHERINE.

Atherina menidia, *Lin.* 519.

185. SILVERY.

ATH. With a small smooth head: dorsal fin small, and placed far behind: tail forked: body covered with small scales: side line strait, broad, and of a splendid silvery appearance: body pale yellow. Length four inches and a half: of a slender elegant form: the belly a little prominent.

This fish inhabits the fresh waters of *New York* and *Carolina*, where it is called the *Silver Fish*.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 329. GENUS XXXVII.

XLI. MULLET.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 158.

186. COMMON.

FREQUENT off the *American* coasts.

PLACE.

Mugil

FLYING. POLYNEME. HERRING.

187. WHITE.

Mugil albula, *Lin.* 520.—Mullet, *Catefpy*, ii. 6. fig. 2.

M. Of a more slender form than the *Englisb*: mouth small and toothless: tail large and much forked. Length

PLACE.

Caught in great numbers in the *Babama* seas, at the time they go in shoals to spawn. Are reckoned an excellent fish.

XLII. FLYING.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 333. GENUS XXXVIII.*Catefpy*, ii. 8.—*Exocoetus volitans*, *Lin.* 520.—Flying Fish, *Br. Zool.* iii. N° 159.

PLACE.

COMMON in most seas.XLIII. POLY-
NEME.

Head compressed in all parts.

Scaly: nose very blunt and prominent.

Certain pliform appendages to the pectoral fins. LINNÆUS.

188. VIRGINIA.

PLACE.

P. With seven appendages: tail broad, whole, and pointed.
Inhabits the coasts of *North America*.

XLIV.
HERRING.
189. COMMON.*Br. Zool.* iii. p. 335. GENUS XXXIX.*Br. Zool.* iii. N° 160?

HERRINGS leave the salt water in *March*, and run up the rivers and shallow streams of *Carolina*, in such numbers, that the inhabitants sling them ashore by shovels full. Passengers trample them under feet in fording the rivers. They are not so large

H E R R I N G.

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large as the *English*, but exceed them in flavor when pickled: they turn red on being salted. Quere, if of the same species?

A wonderful inundation of fish happens annually within the northern cape of *Cheasapeak Bay*, where incredible numbers of various kinds are flung on shore, which is covered with them three miles in length, and to a great depth. In the general spawning season they are pursued by the multitudes of voracious fishes, and thus are drove into destruction. They are of all species and sizes. People who live inland come in the season with carts, to carry away what they want. Such numbers are left to putrify, that the place has got the name of *Magotty Point* *.

PLACE.

Clupea Thriffa, *Lin.* 524.—*Broussonet*, tab. viii.

190. THRISSE.

H. With the last ray of the dorsal fin exceeding the rest in length by near an inch and a half: tail much forked: scales large: back of a glaucous and sky color: sides shining and silvery. Length about one foot: body deep.

Inhabits the coasts of the *Caribbees* and of *Carolina*, and at the time of spawning comes near the shores, and often lurks among the roots of the mangroves: is reckoned among the best fish of the islands; but often found poisonous.

PLACE.

Br. Zool. iii. N^o 164.—*Catesby*, *App.* xxxii.

191. SHAD.

ACCORDING to *Catesby*, is found off *Carolina*.

PLACE.

* *Catesby*, *App.* xxxiii.

VOL. II.

3 F

Br.

XLV. CARP.

Br. Zool. iii. p. 353. GENUS XL.

192. COMMON.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 165.

PLACE.

FOUND in *Carolina*. This, the Dace, Roach, and Gudgeon, placed here on the authority of *Catesby*, *App.* xxxii. and *Lawson*, 159, 160.

193. DACE.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 173.

194. ROACH.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 172.

195. GUDGEON.

Br. Zool. iii. N° 361.

196. SUCKER.

Cyprinus catostomus, *Forster* in *Phil. Transf.* LXIII. 155. tab. vi.—*Intrad. Art. Zool.* cxcii.—*Lawson*, 160?

PLACE.

A New species, amply described by the learned *Forster*. The Sucking Fish, which *Lawson* compares to the Barbel without beards, is probably this kind; and of course a native of *Carolina*.

197. MUMMY-
CHOG.

C. With a short thick body, thick even to the tail, which is large and square: scales silvery. Length of the specimen I saw was four inches and a quarter.

PLACE.

Inhabits *New York*, where it is known by the *Indian* name of *Mummy Chog*.

C. With

C. With only two branchiostegous rays: eyes very prominent, and near the corners of the mouth: lateral line bending a little down in the middle: tail forked: back brown: sides silvery. Length not quite two inches and a half.

Sent from *New York* to Mrs. *Anne Blackburne*.

198. MINUTE.

PLACE.

AT page xciii. of the INTRODUCTION, may be added an account of a new species of *Anarhicas*, or *Wolf-fish*, discovered by Mr. *Laxman*, in the White Sea. It grows to about the length of three feet. The teeth in the jaws are numerous, and resemble canine teeth: the body is covered with numerous round minute spots of a pale brownish color, and with very large ones, thinly dispersed, of a dusky color. See *Acta Acad. Petrop.* 1781. p. 271. tab. vi.

C L A S S V. *

I N S E C T S.

S E C T. I. B E E T L E S.

I. CHAFER

*

Scarabæus lunaris. *Muf. Bl.*
 aloëus
 lancifer
 nasicornis
 Carolinus
 mimas
 carnifex
 nuchicornis
 Marianus
 stercorarius
 Amazonus
 Surinamus
 nitidus
 sepicola
 horticola, a variety
 occidentalis
 lanigerus
 fasciatus
 Indus
 brunnus
 punctatus
 nobilis
 quadrinaculatus

* This is added by permission of Mr. Benjamin White, being printed from the enumeration of the animals of *North America*, published in 1771 for Mr. White, by that able naturalist Doctor John Reinhold Forster.

Hudsonias.

		Hudsonias. <i>Drury t. 35. f. 7.</i> N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
		rufus N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
		lævipes. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
		piceus. N. S. <i>Muf. Br.</i>
		biunguiculatus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
		pilosus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
		testaceus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
II. STAG-BEETLE	Lucanus	cervus capreolus interruptus ————— <i>N. B.</i> a brown variety.
III. LEATHER-EATER	Dermeftes	lardarius capucinus typographus faiciatus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
IV. MIMICK-BEETLE	Hifter	unicolor
V. WHIRL-BEETLE	Gyrinus	Americanus
VI. CARRION-BEETLE	Silpha	vefpillo. <i>N. B.</i> a great variety, and the small one too noveboracensis. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> bipustulata quadripustulata Americana obfcura aquatica
VII. WEEVIL	Curculio	noveboracensis. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> palmarum Bacchus difpar anchoraco nucum

		nucum incanus scutellatus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
VIII. NUT-BEETLE	Attelabus	curculionoides Pensylvanicus.
IX. LADY-FLY	Coccinella	impunctata 7-punctata 13-punctata 2-pustulata
	* *	
X. GLOW-WORM	Lampyris	Pyralis marginata pilosa. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XI. SEED-BEETLE	Bruchus Pifi	<i>Kalm 1173—1177</i>
XII. GOLDEN-HONEY-BEETLE	Chryfomela	5-punctata occidentalis Boleti Philadelphica 3-maculata Americana lineola bicolor, variety with red thighs, <i>Muf. Bl.</i> scopolina obscura 10-maculata 12-punctata Phellandrii tomentosa Rhoi. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> spenicornis. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> lepturoides. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> lineato-punctata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> trifurcata.

I N S E C T S.

		trifurcata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> laticlavata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> fimbriata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> frontalis. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> Hudsonias. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XIII. BLISTER-BEETLE	Meloë	vesicatorius majalis cinerea. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XIV. STINKING-BEETLE	Tenebrio	chalybeus Mauritanicus culinaris fossor
XV. TORTOISE-BEETLE	Cassida * * *	viridis bipustula? <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XVI. GLOSSY-BEETLE	Cicindela	hybrida Germanica riparia
XVII. GROUND-BEETLE	Carabus	granulatus, γ - hortensis leucophthalmus inquisitor lividus, small variety marginatus crepitans Americanus cyanocephalus vulgaris piceus sericeus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> fasciatus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XVIII. BURN-COW	Buprestis	gigantea mariana chrysofigma

		chrysofigma Austriaca
XIX. SPRING-BEETLE	Elater	oculatus phosphoreus ligneus? obscurus
XX. WATER-BEETLE	Dytiscus	fuscipes marginatus
XXI. SOFTWINGED-BEETLE	Malacopteryx Cantharis	Americanus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> tropica
XXII. WOOD-BEETLE	Leptura	mystica detrita Robinæ. <i>Drury. t. 41. f. 2.</i> N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> Americana. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> nitens
XXIII. CAPRICORN-BEETLE	Cerambyx	imbricornis coriarius, variety melanopus lineatus spinibarbis araneiformis 4-maculatus fuccinctus suaveolens Coquus hispanicornis. <i>Drury. t. 41. f. 4.</i> rusticus bajulus tetrophthalmus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> brunnus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> palliatu. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> clavipes. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>

* * * *

XXIV. ROVE-BEETLE	Staphylinus	hirtus erythropterus
XXV. CLIPT-WINGED- BEETLE	Necydalis	collaris. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XXVI. EARWIG	Forficula	auricularia

S E C T. II. H A L F W I N G E D I N S E C T S.

XXVII. COCKROACH	Blatta	Americana Orientalis Germanica livida. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XXVIII. CAMELCRICKET	Mantis	irrorata Carolina
XXIX. LOCUST	Gryllus	brevicornis gryllotalpa campestris citrifolius laurifolius mirtifolius? succinctus cristatus Carolinus
XXX. FLEA-LOCUST	Cicada	squamigera tibicen septendecim violacea spumaria phalænoides Lanio carinata.

		<p>carinata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> guttata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> coccinea. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i></p>
XXXI. BOAT-FLY	Notonecta	<p>glauca lineata. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i></p>
XXXII. WATER-SCORPION	Nepa	<p>grandis</p>
XXXIII. BUG	Cimex	<p>lecticularis. <i>Kalm.</i> bidens ictericus floridanus hæmorrhous baccarum prasinus biguttatus, variety with red dots and margins cristatus trifasciatus succinctus lacustris</p>
XXXIV. PLANTSUCKER	Chermes	<p>Alni. <i>Kalm.</i></p>
XXXV. COCHINEAL	Coccus	<p>Caeti. <i>Bartram's Florida</i></p>

S E C T. III. P A P I L I O N A C E O U S I N S E C T S.

XXXVI. BUTTERFLY	Papilio	<p>Troilus. <i>Drury. t. 11. f. 1—5?</i> Ajax. <i>Edw. 34.</i> Xuthus. <i>Drury. t. 22. f. 1. 2.</i> Antilochus Podalirius Protefilaus. <i>Drury. t. 22. f. 34.</i> Apollo. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> Brassicæ Hyalæ</p>
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Eubule
 Ecclipsis
 Midamus
 Plexippus
 Misippus
 Chrysiippus
 Canthus
 Almanæ
 Orithya
 Cardui
 Antiopa. *Kalm.*
 urticæ
 C. album
 Atalanta
 Euphrosyne. *Kalm.*
 Cupido
 quercus
 Echion
 Virgaureæ
 Bixæ

XXXVII. HAWK-MOTH

Sphinx

ocellata
 Populi
 Carolina
 Celerio
 Pinastris
 fuciformis. β . Tityus

XXXVIII. MOTHS

Phalæna

Atlas
 Cecropia
 Paphia
 Luna
 Virgo
 Plantaginis
 Chrysothricea
 lubricipeda
 paranymphe
 Gamma
 Pfi

bilineata

bilineata
viridana
bella
pulchella

S E C T IV. I N S E C T S with nervous Wings.

XXXIX. DRAGON-FLY.	Libellula	flaveola depressa ænea umbrata Americana Carolina
XL. CAMEL-FLY	Raphidia	cornuta
XLI. SPRING-FLY	Phryganea	bicaudata
XLII. PEARL-FLY	Hemerobius	pectinicornis
XLIII. SCORPION-FLY	Panorpa	communis

S E C T. V. I N S E C T S with Stings.

XLIV. BEE	Apis	cordata mellifica rostrata violacea Carolina pratorum æstuans noveboracensis. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> vespiformis. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> fericea. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XLV. ANT	Formica	herculeana rufa

XLVI.

I N S E C T S.

XLVI. WASP	Vespa	Carolina maculata. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> annularis quadridens Canadensis
XLVII. GOLDEN WALL-FLY		Chrysis cyanea
XLVIII. TAILED WASP	Sirex	Columba. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
XLIX. SAW-FLY	Tenthredo	scrophulariæ lutea viridis
L. ICHNEUMON-WASP	Sphex	fabulosa cœrulea Penfylvanica arenaria
LI. ICHNEUMON-FLY	Ichneumon	luteus
LII. NAKED BEE	Mutilla	occidentalis
S E C T. VI. Two-winged I N S E C T S.		
LIII. GNAT	Culex	pipiens. <i>Musquito</i> pulicaris
LIV. WASP-FLY	Afilus	æstuans gibbosus
LV. FLOWER-BREEZE	Bombylius	minor. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
LVI. HORSE-FLY	Hippobosca	hirundinis. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
LVII. FLY	Musca	illucens. <i>Drury. t. 44. f. 1. M. Bl.</i> leucopa vomitoria carnaria

I N S E C T S.

415

		carnaria domestica
LVIII. WHAME	Tabanus	Americanus. N. S. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
LIX. GADFLY	Oestrus	Tarandi

S E C T. VII. I N S E C T S without Wings.

LX. SUGARMITE	Lepisma	faccharina
LXI. GROUND-FLEA	Podura	aquatica
LXII. DEATH-WATCH	Termes	pulfatorium
LXIII. LOUSE	Pediculus	humanus ricinoides fuis cervi meleagridis
LXIV. FLEA	Pulex	irritans penetrans. <i>Chigger</i>
LXV. TICK	Acarus	Americanus Siro holofericeus
LXVI. LONGLEGGED- SPIDER.	Phalangium	grossipes opilio acaroides balcanarum reniforme.
LXVII. SPIDER	Aranea	diadema clavipes venatoria

LXVIII.

LXVIII. SCORPION	Scorpio	Americanus australis. <i>Muf. Bl.</i>
LXIX. CRABFISH	fentry minute land florid Sand common roughshelled spider dotted rock redclawed	Cancer pinnophylax C. minutus. <i>Kalm.</i> C. ruricola. <i>Cat. II. 32.</i> C. floridus C. vocans. <i>Cat. II. 35.</i> C. mænas. <i>Mr. B.</i> C. granulatus. <i>Cat. II. 36. N° 2.</i> C. araneus. <i>Mr. B.</i> C. punctatus C. Grapfus. <i>Cat. II. 36. N° 1.</i> <i>Cat. II. 37. f. 1.</i>
LXX. LOBSTER	common cynic Soldier Cray	Cancer Grammarus C. Diogenes. <i>Cat. II. 33. f. 1. 2.</i> <i>Cat. II. 34.</i> C. carcinus
LXXI. MONOCULE	King's Crab	Monoculus Polyphemus. <i>M. Bl.</i>
LXXII. MILLEPEE	Oniscus	Oeftrum. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> Phyfodes. <i>Muf. Bl.</i> Ceti Afellus
LXXIII. CENTIPEE	Scolopendra	forficata morfitans. <i>Cat. II. 2.</i> occidentalis marina
LXXIV. GALLYWORM	Iulus	crassus

TESTA-

T E S T A C E O U S.

REFERENCES to American Shells, engraved in Lister's Hist. Conch.

LAND	N ^o 19	Sea Bivalves. N ^o 34.	279
	45	196.	358
	69	200.	434
	82	277.	436
	91	Sea turbinated. 855. a.	12
	92	1058. --	10
	93	1059. --	2
	94		4
RIVER	3 River Bivalve	5	
TURBINATED	4	6	
	5	9	
	6	10	
	7	15	
	8		
	35		
	44		
	45		
	46		

Some of the shells of *Nootka Sound*, &c. are mentioned in the Introduction, at p. CCXLIII.

A D D I T I O N.

Horned Owl from Quebec, in Possession of Colonel Davies.

SIZE of the little O. length eight inches: general color above rusty brown; the circle of feathers surrounding the eyes dark, fringed at the back part with white; between the eyes and over the bill white; the chin is white also, just under the bill: the under parts of the body from thence are very pale ferruginous or yellowish buff color: across the breast is a band of pale brown; on the wing coverts is a spot or two of white; the first five quills are marked with white spots on the outer, and the secondaries with the same on the inner margins: the first quill is wholly, and the second half way from the tip, serrated on the outer edge: the tail marked as the quills: the legs feathered to the toes, color as the belly: bill black, legs dusky. This specimen Colonel *Davies* had dead, and did not observe the eared feathers in that state.

In a second of these, which he had alive, he observed that it frequently set up two feathers over the eyes. This specimen is smaller a good deal (he thinks a younger bird); the colors of the plumage corresponding, but darker, but the circle round the eyes was not white at the hinder part.—He had this bird alive some time, but could not make it tame. He says this species is rare.

Captain *George Cartwright*, a gentleman long resident in *Labrador*, was so obliging as to inform me, that the wondrous provision made by Providence for the protection of the white grouse from the cold of that rigorous climate, by the double feathers, does also extend to other congenerous birds, and also snipes. It may possibly be found in other species co-habitants of that country.

I N D E X.

I N D E X.

A.

<p>AMERICA, originally desti- tute of domestic animals Page 7</p> <p>Albatross, wandering II. 216 its vast migrations 218</p> <p>Amulets of bills and claws of the Eagle I. 250 of the feathers of the King- fisher 328 singular, of a species of 329 mushroom 329</p> <p>Ape, sea, extraordinary animal 211</p> <p>Argali, or wild Sheep 13</p> <p>Avofet, American II. 212</p>	<p>Bear, polar I. 61 their skins anciently offered to the church 65 black <i>ibid.</i> not carnivorous 66 brown 70 carnivorous and granivorous 71 chase of the Bear by the In- dians 72 Laplanders 74 Finnish song on the death of 75</p> <p>Beaver, its wondrous œconomy 113 Musk Beaver 122 forms houses like the Castor Beaver 124</p> <p>Beaver. See Sea Otter.</p> <p>Bats 214</p> <p>Beluga, a species of Porpeps 212</p> <p>Bison, its limits 2, 3 chase of, by the Indians 4 Bison or Ox, musk 8 its excellent wool 10</p> <p>Boars, wild, their most northern re- sidence 40</p> <p>Buck 38</p> <p>Buzzard, common 242 honey 260 moor 261</p> <p>Butcher-bird. See Shrike.</p> <p>Bustard, Norton Sound 375</p>
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B.

Badger
sometimes white

I. 81
ibid.

I N D E X.

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<i>ibid.</i>	Dunlin	181		Hrafn-ond	301
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	blue-wing Goose	269		Garganey	<i>ibid.</i>
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