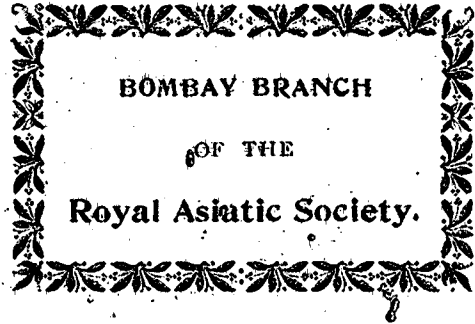




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A

GENERAL HISTORY

OF

BIRDS.

BY JOHN LATHAM, M. D.

F. R. S. A. S. AND L. S.

ACAD. CES. NAT. CURIOS. REG. HOLM. ET SOC. NAT. SCRUT. BEROLIN. SOC. &c. &c.

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THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

GEORGE THE FOURTH.



SIRE,

THE Work which I now submit to the public, under Your Majesty's most gracious Patronage, has been the labour and amusement of many years.

Having, through the kindness of many friends, had an opportunity of examining most of the subjects mentioned therein, I trust that the descriptions will be found faithful.

That Your Majesty may long reign over a loyal people, the Patron and Encourager of Science and Art, in all their branches, is the sincere wish of

Your Majesty's

Devoted and grateful Subject and Servant,

JOHN LATHAM.

PREFACE.

IT is now nearly twenty years since the last Volume, or Second Supplement to the *Synopsis of Birds*, was published; and it is satisfactory to observe the daily increase of the admirers of Natural History in general, particularly in the department of Ornithology.

At the time of publishing the *Synopsis*, we had no intention of writing further on the subject; but we have subsequently availed ourselves of every opportunity of correcting and amending any errors or misrepresentations which had unavoidably arisen in that work, and were tempted, at the same time, to commit to paper, descriptions of every new discovery in that branch; and especially to compare Birds, nearly similar in plumage, with each other, with the intention of ascertaining whether they were distinct as to species, or varying only in sex, or immature in feather. In this we trust we have succeeded in very many instances, and have to acknowledge the great assistance afforded by the labours of M. Temminck, of Amsterdam, whose views have been directed to the same point, as may be seen more fully in his last *Manuel d'Ornithologie*.

From the above sources we have been enabled to give to the public a great variety of new matter, as well as new subjects, and although this might possibly have been attained by means of continued Supplements, it would have required at least two of these as appendages to the former ones, which would have so embarrassed the whole, as to make it no easy matter to search after the complete history of any single subject wanted.

On this account we have resolved to begin this work, as it were anew, and so to blend the old with the new matter, as to give the observations and additions of many years at one view. Moreover, had the publishing any further Supplements been resolved on, we are constrained to say, that many of the possessors of the first Seven Volumes would have had cause of complaint, from there having been a confined number of copies printed of the Second Supplement or Eighth Volume,* insomuch as totally to preclude very many persons from completing their sets; and it is the more to be lamented, as this last volume was not a little interesting, from its containing many valuable additions, besides a considerable number of Birds, from New-Holland, not before described.

* A little time prior to the publication of the Second Supplement, on finding it very inconvenient to confer with my Booksellers so often as I had been accustomed to do, from the great distance I then lived from London, I agreed to put the remaining copies of the Seven Volumes, then published, into their hands, at a fair valuation; and finding it to be their wish that I should form an Eighth Volume, from the additional matter I had collected since the publication of my first Supplement, I furnished it to them, to be printed at their own cost; but not long after, I learned, to my surprise, that instead of 500, the number of copies printed of the former Volumes, only 250 were struck off. What end this was to answer was known only to themselves, and I think it right to mention the circumstance here, to exculpate myself from the blame which has attached to me on that procedure, and which, from that Volume not being then my own property, it was not in my power to prevent.

It is very unfortunate for the promotion of Natural History, that so many and various Systems in Ornithology have of late years been attempted, and of course each builder of a new one flatters himself that he has done service to science, by bringing the productions of nature under some restrictions; but the infinite variety and multitude of which it consists, will not be so fettered; and how far the elaborately multiplying of Genera will truly answer the end of the Naturalist, we have yet to learn. In respect to ourselves, having in the Synopsis formed a plan, which has been in general understood, and not disapproved of, it behoves us to continue the same arrangement, as near as may be, in the present publication. We cannot object to those who come after us acting according to their own ideas, but hope, that though at present they differ widely one from the other, each preferring his own method, they may unite in sentiment, and together form one system, on such a basis as to be a standard for future generations.

In a work like the present, the reader may expect to find a full account of the nature of the feathered creation; but this has been already so sufficiently done to our hands by others, as to render it unnecessary to enlarge on it in this place. On this head we have to recommend the perusal of the elaborate and elegant works of the Count de Buffon. This matter has also been most amply taken up by M. Daudin, in his *Traité d'Ornithologie*, and will fully merit the reader's attention.

The late Mr. Pennant, likewise, has so scientifically treated the subject in his *Genera of Birds*, as to render any further observation on this point unnecessary: and I ought not to omit, that the Intro-

duction of Colonel Montagu to his *Ornithological Dictionary*, may be consulted with both profit and satisfaction.

But in respect to system, if we except Belon, Gesner, Aldrovandus, and Johnston, all of whom have made, more or less, attempts at arrangement, there are but few who have taken more than a desultory view of the matter.

Our Countryman, the great Ray, therefore, may be justly considered the first author of system, and it is to him that we are indebted for the valuable Ornithology of Francis Willughby, Esq. which, though published as far back as the year 1679, has not lost its celebrity; but from that time Ornithology has made a rapid progress.

From hence we are naturally led to the name of the ever to be remembered Linnæus, who not only has descanted largely on Birds, but, at one view, drawn together, as it were, all nature and her productions, into his *Systema Naturæ*, and his method, as far as relates to our subject, has served as a basis, to the present day. There is one thing, however, which has appeared unaccountable, and in which he differs from Ray. The latter separated all birds into two grand divisions; the one, those which frequent land—the other, those which frequent water: but Linnæus divides the land birds into two parts, placing the water birds between. This has ever seemed to us unnatural, and has, therefore, not been admitted in the present work. We prefer Ray's original arrangement, but adhere to the Linnæan Genera, except in such instances as manifestly required a deviation; and it will not escape the reader's attention, that we have, from this necessity, ourselves formed several new ones; for instance, in the Synopsis—Wattle-bird, Channel-bill, Plant-cutter, Plantain-eater, Coly, Menura, Tinamou, Sheath-bill, Cereopsis,

Courier, Pratincole, and Penguin; and in the present work the Secretary, Honey-eater, Barbican, Coucal, Malkoha, Emeu, Erody, and Finfoot. To go further than this, would, perhaps, entangle the reader, and too much load his memory, to little purpose; for though it may be objected, that any particular bird may not answer exactly to the definition of a genus, in every minute point, yet, if it be found to coincide in most of the characters, it ought to be admitted, rather than to form a new genus for it; especially, if such bird is one already known and received; otherwise the reader will have to search for it under a disguise, and not readily find what he wants.

It will be observed, in many cases, that birds are said to be in various cabinets, not now in existence—but it must be remembered, that at the time of first penning the Synopsis, and long after, the Leverian Museum was in full preservation. Many subjects also, referred to in the British Museum, have since fallen into decay; and the very numerous and choice articles then in Mr. Bullock's noble collection are now dispersed. The reader has, therefore, to rely on the author only for the descriptions.

To a cursory observer it may appear, that a full description of any bird, suspected to be simply a variety of a species already known, was unnecessary; but it has been judged right to detail the plumage, that in case any person should meet with a specimen similar in colour, and answering to the description, he may be less at a loss to refer it to the species it belongs to; and the reader will not, we presume, be displeased to find the numerous references to the authors who have mentioned the respective species, more especially those in which there

are figures, as he may thereby the more easily comprehend the shape and colours of the object in question, than by mere description.

It is intended to join one coloured copper-plate, at least, to each genus, of some bird, which, in many instances, has not been before figured, with the intent of pointing out to the eye of the less informed naturalist, wherein one genus differs from another.

From the numerous species of the Falcon tribe, the present volume can only admit the four following genera, viz.—Vulture, Secretary, Falcon, and Owl, to which an adequate number of plates are appropriated; perhaps fewer in proportion than will be found in the subsequent volumes, but this could not be avoided, without making the volumes too unequal in respect to each other.

Among the many friends to whom I consider myself under obligations, during the progress of this work, Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. stands eminently foremost, having assisted me, from the beginning of our acquaintance, with the examination of all his Ornithological specimens, collected by him in his Voyage to the South Seas, as well as by the inspection of his numerous collection of drawings, to the time of his lamented death, added to the free loan of every book from his valuable library, that could be useful in the undertaking.

I am happy to mention my long acquaintance and reciprocal friendship with the late Thomas Pennant, Esq. whose merit, as a British Zoologist, stands unrivalled, and I flatter myself I shall continue to find in his son what I experienced in his father.

To Lieutenant-General Davies, of the Royal Artillery, I am greatly indebted; from whose faithful pencil I have been furnished with very many exact representations of new subjects, taken from

the different Ornithological collections of his friends, independent of those in his own well-chosen cabinet of subjects in Natural History.

I am under many obligations to Lord Stanley, not only for the loan of many fine specimens, at various times, but also for his scientific observations; and it is well known, that his collection of preserved birds is not only numerous but select.

I have been greatly assisted in my pursuit by the inspection of a large number of drawings, brought from India, by Sir J. Anstruther, Bart. done under the eye of Dr. Buchanan; and am also under similar obligations to the last named gentleman, not only for the use of his own portfolios of Ornithological drawings, but also for his animadversions on the subjects therein contained.

To the Earl of Mountnorris I am not less obliged, for assisting me with the view of his numerous drawings of Indian and other birds, made under his inspection. To Mr. Salt, also, many thanks are due, for furnishing me with the specimens of birds, collected by him during his journey into Abyssinia, among which were many entirely new.

I also feel myself most deeply indebted to Lieutenant-General Hardwicke, of the Bengal Artillery, who, with the utmost liberality, entrusted me, for a long time, with his very numerous and select drawings of the birds of India, where he resided many years, taken under his direction, from the subjects themselves.

The world will no doubt give me credit for mentioning two British Ornithologists, now no more; I mean William Boys, Esq. of Sandwich, in Kent; and Colonel Montagu, Author of the *Ornithological Dictionary*, as I have from both of them received many useful remarks and observations on many British species.

I have likewise to thank Thomas Wilson, and A. B. Lambert, Esqrs. for the examination of various specimens of birds from New-Holland, as well as for the inspection of numerous drawings, from the same part of the world: and, I think it but justice to mention the obligations I have been under to my worthy friend Mr. Hutchins, formerly resident at Hudson's Bay, but long since dead, who not only procured for me numerous specimens from that part, but furnished me with a large Volume of Observations on the birds of that climate.

I have also the satisfaction of naming Mr. Abbot, of Savannah, in Georgia, who, I trust, yet lives to continue to furnish faithful observations on the birds in his vicinity, as well as specimens; and the volumes of *American Ornithology*, by Mr. Wilson, need only to be known to be appreciated.

Mr. M'Leay will also find his name mentioned with gratitude in various parts of this work, having submitted to my inspection many fine specimens of birds, chiefly from Berbice and its neighbourhood.

I am indebted, likewise, to the late Earl of Seaforth, for the inspection of a large collection of preserved birds from Trinidad, as well as the gift of several, collected by himself, during his residence in that part of the world.

I can by no means omit to mention of the kindnesses shewn to me by Chas. Wilkins, Esq. of the India House, in pointing out many rare subjects and drawings therein contained.

And the world in general must think itself particularly indebted, by the numerous specimens in Ornithology, as well as other branches

of Natural History, added thereto by Dr. Horsfield, being the result of several years residence in the Island of Java, more especially as a great part of them is entirely new.

And lastly, I must apologize, for taking up the reader's time so long on this subject, being induced thereto, from a desire of shewing my remembrance of the assistance afforded to me; and although I may have omitted the names of many others in this place, let them be assured, that I have not forgotten their attentions.

In respect to the names of the authors whom I have consulted throughout this undertaking, a Catalogue will be found of them at the end of the work. And I am pleased to observe the propensity in many of our late Voyagers, among other things, to pay attention to Natural History in the account of their travels, whether in the inclement Arctic Regions, or the hottest climes; that they may continue to pursue such proofs of their desire to promote knowledge, is my sincere wish.

The scientific reader, doubtless, may point out many errors in this work: I have, as far as in my power, studied fidelity, and hoping that such mistakes as fall to the lot of every individual may be regarded with candour and liberality,

I remain, the Public's most devoted Servant,

JOHN LATHAM.

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BIRDS.

A BIRD may be divided into:—1. The HEAD. 2. NECK. 3. BODY. 4. WINGS.
5. TAIL. 6. LEGS.

1. The HEAD (*Caput*) is for the most part oval in shape, and consists of the following Parts:—

The BILL (*Rostrum*), of an horny texture, pierced with the nostrils, and containing the tongue, is joined to the fore part of the head. The shape varying in different subjects, as straight, bent downwards or upwards, and is either round, compressed, flattened, conic, pointed, cylindric, angulated, cultrated, or hooked. Divided into two mandibles, which are generally naked, and smooth on the edges; in some emarginated near the tip, in a few serrated, not unfrequently covered with a naked skin or cere, and in many furnished with bristles at the gape.

NOSTRILS (*Nares*) are in the upper mandible, for the most part placed at, or near, the base; but in some few (as Toucan, and Hornbill) behind the base. The shape various; as oval, oblong, linear, arched at the top, tubular, &c.

CERE (*Cera*), a thick membranous skin, differently coloured, covering the upper mandible above at the base, chiefly in the Falcon Genus, and in this the nostrils are placed.

TONGUE (*Lingua*), either fleshy, cartilaginous, emarginated, having a small notch near the tip, lacerated, or jagged, with the edges feathered, as in the Toucan; ciliated or furnished with bristles, entire and smooth, and often sharp-pointed.

The FACE (*Capistrum*) is a certain space, all round, next the base of the bill, reaching as far as the eyes.

The upper surface of the Head is divided into the Forehead (*Frons*); Crown (*Vertex*); Hindhead (*Occiput*).

The CREST (*Crista*), for the most part, arises from the feathers being more or less elongated; and is either frontal, vertical, or occipital, so named from the place of its origin; is erect, or bending backwards or forwards. In shape compressed, or fasciculated; in structure tufted, folded, and consisting of two series of alternate feathers:

The EYES (*Oculi*), one on each side, have the eyelids moveable, and are frequently ciliated on the edges; besides which is a semi-transparent skin, or nictitating membrane, capable of being drawn immediately over the eye, to defend it from too much light; most conspicuous in the Owl Genus.

EYEBROW (*Supercilium*), for the most part so called, when a line or streak of a different colour passes over the eye, but not a distinct projection, as in the human species; sometimes this linear streak is bare and carunculated, as in the Grouse.

CARUNCLES (*Carunculæ*) are naked, soft, fleshy parts, either smooth, or irregular in surface, chiefly on the head or neck, as instanced in the forehead of the Jacana and Turkey; on the crown in the Cock; at the nape in the Grackle; over the eyes in the Grouse; and on the throat in the Turkey and Cassowary.

LORE (*Lorum*) a naked skin between the bill and eye.

ORBITS (*Orbitæ*) the parts immediately surrounding the eyes.

CHEEKS (*Genæ*) space beneath the eyes, between them and the throat.

TEMPLES (*Tempora*) space between the eyes and ears.

EARS (*Aures*) holes at the back part of the head on each side, generally uncovered, except in Owls, which have a conspicuous flap, capable of being elevated at will.

BEARD (*Barba*) by this is meant the whisker seen on each side of the lower jaw, and for the most part distinct and moveable, as in the Momot, and bearded Titmouse—formed of bristles, as observed at the edges of the base of the mandibles of the Goatsucker, appearing pectinated; on the breast, as in the Turkey-Cock.

2. **NECK** (*Collum*) is elongated, more or less erect, cylindric, and divided into the—

NAPE (*Nucha*) meaning the back part next to the head.

HIND-PART of the NECK (*Cervix*) the rest of the space behind, between the nape and beginning of the back.

CHIN (*Gula*) the part beneath and adjoining to the under mandible.

THROAT (*Jugulum*) space between the chin and breast.

3. **BODY** (*Corpus*) this is oval in shape, and consists of the following parts:—

BACK (*Dorsum*) the upper part between the neck behind and rump.

RUMP (*Uropygium*) the lower part of the back next to the tail, furnished with a double gland, secreting an oily fluid for the use of dressing the feathers.

INTERSCAPULAR (*Interscapulium*) the anterior part of the back, between the wings.

SHOULDERS (*Humeri*) the parts on each side of the last, falling over the wings.

BREAST (*Pectus*) the space covering the breast bone.

AXILLARIES (*Axillæ*) the feathers on the sides of the breast at the base of the wings, most conspicuous in the Bird of Paradise.

HYPOCHONDRES (*Hypochondriæ*) the posterior parts of the sides of the breast and belly.

BELLY (*Abdomen*) the part between the breast and vent, generally covered with soft and downy feathers.

VENT (*Crissum*) between the thighs and tail beneath, corresponding with the rump above.

4. **WINGS** (*Alæ*) serving for flight, except in the Dodo, Ostrich, Great Awk, and Penguin: in the two former, however, the speed in running on the ground is accelerated, and the two latter find their short finny appendages of much use in swimming.

WING COVERTS (*Tectrices*) lesser or greater. The first are those which lie on the bones of the wings; the greater beneath the others, falling over the quills.

QUILLS (*Remiges*) may be divided into three series; the first or principal (*primores*); the secondaries (*secundariæ*); and tertials (*tertiales*); the last, in Water Fowl, are generally longer than the secondaries, and cuneiform.

BASTARD WING (*Alula spuria*) situated outwardly, at the base of the greater quills, and generally consists of four or five small feathers, in shape like a small wing, whence the name.

SCAPULARS (*Scapulares*) these take rise from the large wing bone, and fall over the base of the wings on each side above, between the body and wing when folded up.

WING SPOT, or SPECULUM, so called, is a bright part of the wing, sometimes beautifully coloured, and very glossy, appearing generally as a patch on the greater wing coverts, when folded up, chiefly conspicuous in the Duck Genus.

5. **TAIL** (*Cauda*), this is composed of long feathers, more or less stiff, differing in number, and taking rise from the rump.

TAIL FEATHERS (*Rectrices*) are for the most part twelve, and are generally described thus (1 2 3 4 5 6 6 5 4 3 2 1), meaning, that 1 1 are the two outer, and 6 6 the two middle feathers. Some birds, however, have as far as 18 or 20, as in the Gallinaceous and Duck Tribe, and several of the Pies no more than ten. The tail varies much in shape and length; it may be called short, when shorter than the legs; and long, when it reaches beyond them; even, when the feathers are of equal lengths; cuneiform, when they become shorter as they are more outward; and forked, when the side feathers grow gradually longer than the two middle ones.

TAIL COVERTS (*Tectrices Caudæ*) cover the base of the tail above and beneath, falling over and concealing the insertion of the tail feathers.

6. **LEGS** (*Crura*). These consist of the thighs, shins, toes, and claws.

THIGHS (*Femora*) are fleshy, covered with feathers for the most part, but in the Waders and some others, are bare for some part of their length; these are generally situated in the middle, to support the equilibrium of the body, and appear outwardly, except in the Awk, Grebe, Diver, and Penguin, in which the thighs do not appear externally, and the legs, of course, are detained backwards. Hence the bird may be called fettered, and from this cause experiences great difficulty in walking, and that only in an upright posture, or nearly so.

BRACELETS (*Armillaæ*), are coloured circles, at the lower part of the thighs, just above the joint, as in the Coot; in some double or treble.

SHINS (*Crura*), are slender, narrow, and tendinous; in some downy, or covered with short feathers; in others furnished with a spur at the back part; chiefly in the males.

TOES (*Digiti*). These vary in number and disposition.

* *Four in Number, but differently placed.*

1. Made for WALKING (*Ambulatorii*), having three toes forward, disunited or separated to the base, and one behind.

2. **SALIENT** (*Gressorii*). In these sometimes all, but for the most part two, of the fore toes are joined at the base, the hind one free.

3. **CLIMBING** (*Scansorii*). Here the toes are placed two forwards and two backwards.— In this may be noticed some few, in which only one is seen backwards; that is, three in all, but such are to be accounted as anomalies.

4. **PREHENSILE** (*Prehensiles*). Birds of this kind have four toes, but all placed forwards, as in one species of the Coly, Swift, &c.

** **TRIDACTYLE** (*Tridactyli*). These are **CURSORY** (*Cursorii*), having only three toes, all placed forwards, instanced, in the Bustard, Cassowary, Rhea, Plover, Courser, Oister-catcher, Albatross, Awk, Guillemot.

*** **DIDACTYLE** (*Didactyli*); of this, having only two toes, we have a single instance in the Ostrich, and both the toes placed forwards.

The **FOOT** (*Pes*) is said to be

PALMATED (*Natatorius*) when the toes are connected with a membrane, as in the Duck genus.

SEMIPALMATED (*Semipalmatus*) when the membrane connecting the toes does not reach half way from the base.

LOBATED (*Lobatus*). In this the toes are furnished with a membrane, on the side of each, but divided to the bottom.

PINNATED (*Pinnatus*) when each joint is separately lobated, and having a distinct lobe or membrane.

THE CLAWS (*Ungues*) are generally more or less sharp at the ends, though in some blunt or rounded, in the manner of human nails. In a few margined and edged, and sometimes serrated. The claws in some species are observed to be wholly wanting, especially the hinder one.

SPINES or **SPURS** (*Calcaria*) for defence, are chiefly found at the back part of the shins, as in the Peacock, Pheasant, Grouse, and Partridge; besides which we see such, both sharp and blunt, at the bend of the wing; witnessed in the Ostrich, Screamer, various Plovers, Jacana, and several species of Ducks.

HORNS (*Cornua*) are seen on the head, single as in the Screamer, or double in the Horned Turkey.

WATTLES (*Carunculæ*) fleshy membranes, chiefly hanging from the lower jaw, instanced in the Cock, Wattle-Bird, some species of Starlings, and others.

POUCH (*Saccus jugularis*) a dilatable membrane under the throat, as in the Ibis and Pelican.

ORDERS OF BIRDS.



CHARACTERS OF THE ORDERS.

DIVISION I. LAND BIRDS.



ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

BILL incurvated, the upper mandible hooked, with an indentation near the tip. Nostrils for the most part open.

FEET made for perching, short, strong.

BODY, HEAD, and NECK muscular. **SKIN** thick; **FLESH** impure.

FOOD obtained by rapine, or preying on carrion.

NEST built on trees, or elevated places.—Eggs generally four in number.—Female larger: Monogamous.

ORDER II. PIES.

BILL sharp-edged, upper mandible convex.

FEET made for walking, short, strong.

BODY somewhat tenacious. **Flesh** impure.

FOOD various.

NEST on trees; the male feeds the female while sitting.—Monogamous:

ORDER III. PASSERINE.

BILL conic-acuminated.

FEET salient, slender, cloven.

BODY tender.—In those which are granivorous the flesh is pure—in others, feeding on insects, impure.

FOOD obtained from trees, as seeds, or insects.

NEST curiously constructed.—The food put into the mouth of the young by the parents: Monogamous.—Many of these are songsters.

ORDER IV. COLUMBINE.

BILL rather strait, swelling at the base.

FEET formed for walking, short. Nails simple.

BODY plump. Flesh savoury.

FOOD grass, fruits, and seeds, swallowed whole.

NEST ill constructed, placed in trees, hollows of rocks, &c.

EGGS two in number. The mother feeds the young with grain, made soft in the crop, and ejected into their mouths.—Monogamous.

ORDER V. GALLINACEOUS.

BILL convex, the upper mandible arched over the lower, having a convex cartilaginous membrane over the nostrils.

FEET made for walking. Toes rough beneath.

BODY plump and muscular. Flesh savoury.

FOOD, grain of all kinds, collected from the ground, and macerated in the crop.

NEST made on the bare ground, without art. Eggs numerous. The young, as soon as hatched, take of themselves the food pointed out to them by the parents.—Polygamous.

ORDER VI. STRUTHIOUS.

BILL subconic, strait; tip various.

BODY shapeless, ponderous, scarcely edible.

WINGS small, useless for flight, or none visible.

FEET made for running, strong. Toes various in number.

FOOD grain and vegetables.

NEST on the ground.—Monogamous.

DIVISION II. WATER BIRDS.

ORDER VII. WITH CLOVEN FEET.

BILL sub-cylindric.

FEET cloven. THIGHS half naked.

BODY compressed. Skin very tender. Tail short. Flesh savoury.

FOOD, in marshy places, fish, marine insects, mollusca.

NEST chiefly on land, sometimes on trees: Mode of pairing various.

ORDER VIII. WITH PINNATED FEET.

BILL, BODY, and FOOD, as in the former.

FEET made for wading, naked, more or less, above the knees.

TOES cloven, but pinnated, or webbed, the whole of their length.

NEST large, of leaves, grass, or water plants, in moist grounds, and often close to the water.—Monogamous.

ORDER IX. WEB-FOOTED.

With Long Legs.

BILL various.

BODY rather depressed, conic. The flesh of the young savoury.

LEGS very long, made for wading. Thighs naked the greater part of the length.

TOES furnished half way with a membrane.

FOOD obtained from the water, as small fish and insects.

NEST placed on the ground.—Monogamous.

*** With Short Legs.*

BILL smooth, covered with a skin, enlarged at the base.

FEET made for swimming. Shins short, compressed. The toes united by a membrane.

BODY fat. Skin tenacious, covered with excellent feathers. Flesh, for the most part, savoury.

FOOD water plants, fish, and reptiles.

NEST chiefly on the ground, seldom on trees. The mother rarely broods the young.—
For the most part Polygamous.

GENERA OF BIRDS.



CHARACTERS OF THE GENERA.

DIVISION I. LAND BIRDS.



ORDER I. ACCIPITRINE.

1. *VULTURE* - Bill hooked, head bare.
2. *Secretary* - - Bill hooked, sides of the head bare, legs very long.
3. *Falcon* - - - Bill hooked, base covered with a cere.
4. *Owl* - - - - Bill hooked, feathers of the front reversed.

ORDER II. PIES.

With Legs made for Walking.

5. *Shrike* - - - Bill straitish, emarginated.
11. *Beef-eater* - - Bill strait, quadrangular.
13. *Plantain-eater* - Bill stout, elevated at the base, mandibles dentated.
14. *Wattle-Bird* - Bill incurvated, sharp-edged.
15. *Crow* - - - Bill cultrated, feathers of the front reversed.
16. *Roller* - - - Bill cultrated, bent at the tip.
17. *Oriole* - - - Bill strait, conic, sharp-pointed.
18. *Grackle* - - - Bill cultrated, even, mostly bare at the base.
19. *Paradise Bird* - Bill sub-cultrated, feathers of the front velvety.
30. *Nuthatch* - - Bill strait, cuneated at the tip.

32. Hoopoe - - - Bill long, slender, bending.
 34. Honey-eater - Bill sub-triangular, bent at the tip; tongue ciliated.
 35. Creeper - - - Bill incurvated, pointed.
 36. Humming-Bird Bill incurvated, filiform, tip blunt.

*** With Climbing Feet.*

6. Parrot - - - Bill with a cere at the base; tongue fleshy.
 7. Toucan - - - Bill serrated; tongue feathered on the sides.
 9. Channel-Bill - Bill cultrated, nostrils oval, rugose.
 12. Ani - - - - Bill rugose, margin angular.
 20. Curucui - - - Bill serrated, bent at the tip.
 21. Barbet - - - Bill smooth, emarginated, hooked.
 22. Barbican - - - Bill bent, with one or more notch at the upper mandible.
 23. Coucal - - - Bill strong, nostrils elongate; interior hind claw strait.
 24. Malkoha - - - Bill strong, nostrils linear, marginal; cheeks bare, granulated.
 25. Cuckow - - - Bill smooth, nostrils emarginated, or rimmed.
 26. Wryneck - - - Bill smooth, tongue worm-shaped, missile.
 27. Woodpecker - Bill angular, tongue worm-shaped, missile.
 28. Jacamar - - - Bill quadrangular, very sharp-pointed.

**** Feet made for Leaping.*

8. Motmot - - - Bill bent, denticulated; tongue feathery.
 10. Hornbill - - - Bill serrated, front bony.
 29. Kingfisher - - Bill triangular, strait.
 31. Tody - - - - Bill linear, depressed, strait.
 33. Bee-eater - - - Bill bent, somewhat compressed.

ORDER III. PASSERINE.

** With Thick Bills.*

41. Grosbeak - - - Bill conic, ovated.
 42. Bunting - - - Bill sub-conic, the lower mandible broader, coarctate.
 44. Finch - - - - Bill conic, sharp.
 45. Plant-cutter - Bill conic, strait, serrated.

*** With Curved Bills, the Upper Mandible bent at the Tip.*

40. Coly - - - - Bill conic, attenuated, convex above.
 50. Manakin - - - Bill incurvated, subulated.
 52. Swallow - - - Bill incurvated, depressed.
 53. Goatsucker - - Bill incurvated, depressed, ciliated.

*** *With Bills having the Upper Mandible emarginated near the Tip.*

38. *Thrush* - - - Bill emarginated, subulate, compressed at the base.
 39. *Chatterer* - - - Bill emarginated, subulate, depressed at the base.
 43. *Tanager* - - - Bill emarginated, subulate, somewhat conic at the base.
 46. *Flycatcher* - - - Bill emarginated, subulate, hairy at the base.

**** *Simple-billed.—Bill strait, integral, attenuated.*

37. *Starling* - - - Bill subulated, depressed at the tip, and margined.
 47. *Lark* - - - Bill subulated; tongue bifid; hind claw elongated.
 48. *Wagtail* - - - Bill subulated; hind claw moderate; tail long.
 49. *Warbler* - - - Bill subulated; hind claw moderate; tail shorter.
 51. *Titmouse* - - - Bill subulated; tongue truncated; feathers of the front reversed.

ORDER IV. COLUMBINE.

54. *Pigeon* - - - Bill sharpish on the edge, nostrils gibbous, covered with an obsolete membrane.

ORDER V. GALLINACEOUS.

With Four Toes.

55. *Peacock* - - - Bill naked; feathers of the crown revolute.
 56. *Turkey* - - - Bill naked; face covered with caruncles.
 57. *Guan* - - - Bill bare at the base; head feathered.
 58. *Pintado* - - - Bill furnished with a double wattle at the base.
 59. *Curassow* - - - Bill with a cere covering the base.
 60. *Menura* - - - Bill conico-convex, nostrils in the middle.
 61. *Pheasant* - - - Bill smooth; cheeks naked, smooth.
 62. *Tinamou* - - - Bill longish, blunt at the tip, nostrils in the middle.
 63. *Grouse* - - - Bill conic, bent; a naked space above the eyes.
 64. *Partridge* - - - Bill conic, a little bent; space round the eyes covered.
 65. *Trumpeter* - - - Bill sub-fornicated, nostrils oval, pervious.

** *With Three Toes.*

66. *Bustard* - - - Bill sub-fornicated; tongue emarginated; feet with three toes, all placed forwards.

ORDER VI. STRUTHIOUS.

* *With Four Toes.*

67. *Dodo* - - - Bill a little compressed on the sides, bent at the tip; face somewhat naked.

. ** *With Three Toes, placed forwards.*

68. *Emeu* - - - Bill strait, sub-conic: a knob instead of a back toe.

69. *Cassowary* - - - Bill strait, sub-conic.

*** *With Two Toes, placed forwards.*

70. *Ostrich* - - - Bill strait, depressed, obtuse.

DIVISION II. WATER BIRDS.

ORDER VII. WADERS.

* *With Four Toes.*

71. *Spoon-Bill* - - - Bill depressed, spoon-shaped.

72. *Screamer* - - - Bill hooked at the tip, sharp.

73. *Jabiru* - - - Bill inclining upwards, the under mandible thicker, and more stout.

74. *Boat-Bill* - - - Bill gibbous, the upper mandible shaped like a boat, with the keel upwards.

75. *Umbre* - - - Bill compressed, carinated, obtuse.

76. *Heron* - - - Bill sharp at the end.

77. *Erody* - - - Bill strait, somewhat gaping from the middle to the point.

78. *Ibis* - - - Bill bent, with a bare pouch under the throat.

79. *Curlew* - - - Bill bent; the face wholly feathered.

80. *Snipe* - - - Bill strait, long, roundish, blunt at the end.

81. *Sandpiper* - - - Bill roundish, obtuse; hind claw scarcely reaching the ground.

85. *Pratincole* - - - Bill convex, tip somewhat compressed.

86. *Rail* - - - Bill subcarinated; body compressed.

87. *Jacana* - - - Bill more or less carunculated at the base.

88. *Gallinule* - - - Bill strait, sharp; forehead bare.

89. *Sheath-Bill* - Bill strong, conic; nostrils covered with a moveable cere.
 90. *Cereopsis* - Bill convex, declining at the tip; face before the eyes bare.

** *With Three Toes, placed forwards.*

82. *Plover* - - - Bill roundish, straight.
 83. *Cursorer* - - - Bill roundish, bent at the tip.
 84. *Oister-Catcher* - Bill somewhat compressed, cuneated at the tip.

ORDER VIII. WITH PINNATED FEET.

91. *Phalarope* - - Bill slender, strait, a trifle bent at the tip.
 92. *Finfoot* - - - Bill moderately curved, pointed, and elongated.
 93. *Coot* - - - Bill conic, somewhat compressed, front bare.
 94. *Grebe* - - - Bill strait, sharp; legs placed far behind, tail wanting.

ORDER IX. WEB-FOOTED.

* *With Long Legs.*

95. *Avoset* - - - Bill slender, depressed, turning upwards at the end.
 96. *Courier* - - - Bill short, strait, smooth-edged.
 97. *Flamingo* - - - Bill bent, denticulated, inclining downward.

** *With Short Legs.*

98. *Albatross* - - - Bill bent at the end, lower mandible truncated; back toe wanting.
 99. *Auk* - - - - Bill compressed, transversely sulcated on the sides; back toe wanting.
 100. *Guillemot* - - - Bill strait, sharp; back toe wanting.
 101. *Diver* - - - Bill strait, sharp, compressed on the sides; legs placed almost at the vent.
 102. *Skimmer* - - - Bill greatly compressed, the upper mandible shorter.
 103. *Tern* - - - - Bill pointed, compressed at the tip.
 104. *Gull* - - - - Bill bending at the point, near which it is gibbous beneath.
 105. *Petrel* - - - Bill hooked at the end, with cylindric tubular nostrils; a spur instead of a hind toe.
 106. *Goosander* - - - Bill with a bent nail at the end, and denticulated, or sawed on the sides.
 107. *Duck* - - - - Bill with a nail at the end, and lamellated on the sides.
 108. *Penguin* - - - Bill strait, inclining downwards; wings imitating fins, and useless for flight.
 109. *Pelican* - - - Bill naked round the base; gullet naked, and capable of great distension.
 110. *Tropic Bird* - - Bill cultrated, compressed, serrated.
 111. *Darter* - - - - Bill subulated, serrated; neck very long.

BIRDS.

DIVISION I. LAND BIRDS.

ORDER I. RAPACIOUS.

GENUS I. VULTURE.

1 Condur	10 Kolben's	23 Arabian
2 Californian	11 Sociable	24 Abyssinian
3 White-winged	12 Angola,	25 Chincou
4 White-rumped	13 Maltese	26 Chagoun
5 King	14 Pondicherry	27 New Holland
A Varied	15 Cinereous	28 Cheriway
6 Painted	16 Bengal	29 Bold
7 Carrion	17 Ash-coloured	30 Plaintive
8 Urubu	18 Hare	31 Bearded
A Iota	19 Indian	A Variety
9 Alpine	20 Tawny	B Golden
A Variety	21 Gingi	C Variety
B Variety	22 Chocolate	32 Black

IN the Vulture Genus the bill is strait, hooked chiefly at the end. Base covered with a naked skin.

Head, cheeks, and often the neck, either naked, or ill clothed with down, or short hairs.

Neck, retractile. Crow, often hanging over the breast. Legs and feet covered with great scales. The outer toe joined to the middle one by a strong membrane.

Claws large, not much hooked, and blunt.

It may be observed, that the shape of the bill does not sufficiently characterise this genus, as many of the Falcons have it strait at the base likewise, though, for the most part, the point is more crooked and sharp than in the Vulture. Perhaps the scarcity of feathers on the head and neck, and in many a total want of them, may form a better distinction.

It is by all agreed, that no true Vulture will kill its prey, coveting only such animals as are already dead, and becoming putrid. Though it is mentioned, that large flocks of them sometimes alight on a sick or maimed animal, and, attacking it altogether, finish its existence, but this may be supposed to happen only when pressed by extreme hunger, as authors inform us, that when left to themselves they rather prefer flesh already tainted than fresh meat, and their sense of smelling being exquisite, they are enabled to scent a dead carcase many miles off, and accordingly fly to it from all quarters.

In this circumstance of their disposition I am clear, in respect to the Carrion Vulture of Jamaica—two of which I kept alive for some time in my garden. They would, indeed, eat raw flesh, but expressed particular pleasure when any tainted food was offered them—fluttering with expanded wings, and falling on with double appearance of appetite, as well as devouring twice the quantity as at other times.

It is observed that Vultures, in general, are fewer in number in proportion to the coldness of the climate, and in the more northern regions, are wholly wanting. A kind disposition of providence this, lest the putrid effluvia of the dead, should, in the hotter countries, too much injure the health of the living. However, some will be found, wherein both the Vulture and Falcon are so strongly marked,

in the same bird, as to make it doubtful where to place them. In this case, the manners, may, perhaps, determine.

Vultures are not only greedy and voracious to a proverb, but by no means timid, for they prey in the midst of cities, undaunted by mankind. This may, perhaps, happen from their not being persecuted by any man, and arises from various causes, chiefly from their not being obnoxious to him, as injurious, or suitable to his taste as food, on the contrary, they are, for the most part, held in veneration.*

This tameness of the volatile creation, when not annoyed by man, is manifest, from the accounts of our circumnavigators, who inform us, that in the more desert places where they touched, most kinds of birds were so familiar, as not to fly away at their approach, regarding them more as objects of wonder than fear.

Authors vary greatly in their sentiments concerning the Vulture tribe, owing to the very different plumage of many of them while young, and growing to maturity, which is equally the case with many species of other genera. On this head we have endeavoured to reconcile the opinions of those who have written concerning them, leaving the reader to form his own judgment.

Vultures are divided by M. Temminck into three genera—viz. Vautour, or true Vulture, this, in itself, is timid to a degree, when opposed to any living bird, preying wholly on dead and putrid carcasses. The second, or Catharte, which feeds both on living and dead carcasses—and his third, the Gypaëte, which is a formidable race, and preys, by choice, on every living thing it can obtain the mastery over, never touching carrion, except from the utmost necessity.

* The Storks in Holland are a proof of this, walking boldly in the middle of the streets, as if they knew no one would hurt them, and which is truly the case, as that person thinks himself fortunate, who has a nest of them on his chimney, and if a stranger should kill one purposely, he would run the risk of being very ill treated, if not of losing his life by the enraged multitude.

1.—CONDUR.—PLATE I.

- Vultur Gryphus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 1. *Lin. Syst.* i. 121. *Gm. Lin.* i. 245. *Klein. Av.* p. 45. *Bris. Orn.* i. 473. *Id.* 8vo. 137. *Borowsck. Nat.* ii. 62. *Encycl. Brit.* xviii. 695. pl. 510. *Raii. Syn.* p. 11. *Humboldt. Voy.* pl. 8. 9.
- Vultur Magellanicus, *Lev. Mus.* p. i. pl. 1. female.
- Vultur Condor, Condur, *Buf. ois.* i. 184. *Fres. Voy.* p. 111. *Condam. Voy.* 175. *Molin. Chil.* 236. *Id. Fr. ed.* 247. *Dauid. Orn.* ii. p. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 2. pl. 2. 3. 4.
- Catharte, *Tem. Man.* ed. 2. Anal. p. xlviii.
- Sarcoramphus, Vultur, *Dum.*
- Condur Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 4. *Id. Sup.* p. 1. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 1. pl. 1. *Hawkesw. Voy.* i. p. 75. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 371.

THE Condur, till within these few years, has remained in great obscurity, having been confounded with others of the same genus, but as the Leverian Museum was fortunately in possession of two specimens in complete plumage, we have been enabled to give the following description.

The first of these, in appearance a full-grown male, measured, from the tip of one wing to that of the other, full ten feet. The bill strong, moderately hooked, black, with a whitish tip; nostrils near the base, and depressed. The head and neck covered with cinereous down; on the crown, a long carunculated membrane, as in the cock, irregularly indented on the top; part of the throat bare, with the appearance of a dilatable pouch, and a kind of pear-shaped pendulous substance in the breast, as in the King Vulture; on the sides of the neck, a series of seven or eight wrinkled protuberances, not unlike those in the turkey. The lower part of the neck surrounded with a white ruff, composed of long fine feathers, of a hairy texture. Lesser wing coverts wholly black, the middle ones the same, with greyish white ends, forming a bar when closed; the greater, half black and half white, divided obliquely: three first quills black, the secondaries white, tipped with black. Tail

Pl. I.



Condor Vulture

even, fourteen inches long, black; thigh feathers long. Legs stout, reddish brown; claws black and blunt.

The other bird had nearly the same extent of wing, was rather less in size, but, except in wanting the carunculated membrane on the crown, one description might serve—whether this is a female or young male bird, cannot precisely be said, but most probably the former.

The above were brought from the Straits of Magellan, by Capt. Middleton, but they are also found in other parts of South America, and have been mentioned, though imperfectly, by various authors.

In the year 1691, one is said to have been met with in lat. 33, south, not far from the Island Mocha, in the South Seas, whose extent of wing was sixteen feet. This was black and white, like a magpie, and had a crest or comb, sharp, like a razor. The seamen shot it on a cliff by the sea side, and supposing it to be a kind of turkey, made a meal of it.*

In Spilburgen's Voyage, ch. 7. it is mentioned, that two fowls were taken in the Island of Loubest†, in beak, wings, and talons, resembling an eagle, with combs on their heads like cocks, being two ells in height, and three in breadth, from the tip of one wing to that of the other, when extended—and, in Hawkesworth's Voyages,‡ one is said to have been shot at Port Desire, off Penguin's Island, of which this description is given:—"The head resembled
"that of an eagle, except that it had a large comb upon it. Round
"the neck it had a white ruff, exactly resembling a lady's tippet: the
"feathers on the back as black as jet, and as bright as the finest
"polish could render that mineral: the legs were remarkably strong
"and large, and the wings, when extended, measured, from point to
"point, no less than twelve feet."

* Phil. Trans. 18. p. 61.—Raii. Syn. Av. p. 11.

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

‡ Vol. 1. p. 15.

Molina, in his History of Chili, observes, that the female is somewhat smaller than the male, brown in colour, having no ruff round the neck, but a small crest at the nape. He says, they make the nest among the most inaccessible rocks, and lay two white eggs—that they feed on dead carcases—and there being no wolves in Chili, these birds supply the place of them, often flying in flocks, and preying on sheep and goats, and even young calves, if straying too far from their dams, first plucking out the eyes, and afterwards tearing them to pieces. On this account the country people use various stratagems to take, or destroy such fierce enemies, for, when glutted with food, and unable to rise freely, they attack them with clubs, and easily subdue them; they are, however, in general, sufficiently active, and known to the inhabitants by the name of Manque.

This author adds, that the largest seen by him had an extent of wing exceeding fourteen feet, and supposes it to be the same as the Laemmergeyer of Europe; but we believe that, however similar they may be in manners, these two birds are distinct from each other as species.

The account given by M. Humboldt greatly coincides with what is said above, but observes, that he has not met with any specimen beyond three feet seven inches in length, and eight feet nine inches in breadth, though he admits they may sometimes exceed these dimensions;* and adds, that the colour is not always black, but for the most part raven grey.

The young bird is covered, for several months, with a deep thick down, so full as to enlarge the appearance to the size of a full-grown bird. At first the plumage is tawny brown, not arriving at the black colour till after two years.

In December, 1809, a bird was exhibited in Piccadilly, alive, and called a Condur: it approached in size to that bird, but was uniformly of a brown and dusky colour, without the least trace of

* In another place he talks of the dimensions being eleven feet.

white on the wings. The head naked, and furnished with an elevated, indented comb, with the addition of wattles on the sides, but the naked parts wholly brown. This bird was not very young, having been in possession of the owner more than twelve months. It seems to form a link between the Condur, now sufficiently known, and the Californian Vulture, but whether allied to either, or forming a distinct species, we cannot at present determine.

2.—CALIFORNIAN.

Vultur Californianus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ii. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 301. *Shaw's Zool.* v. vii. p. 10.

Cathartes, *Tem. Man.* ed. 2. *Anal.* p. xlvi.

Californian Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 3.

THIS is a large species, nearly approaching in size to the Condur. The bill pale; plumage in general black, but the second quills have whitish tips, and the wing coverts incline to brown; under wing coverts mixed with white. The wings, when closed, reach beyond the tail. The head and neck are bare and dusky; across the breast, a darker bar, and two others of the same on the hind-head; the lower parts of the neck surrounded with a ruff of slender black feathers; under parts of the body covered with loose downy ones. Tail, even at the end. Legs, black.

This bird was brought from California, by Mr. Menzies, in his expedition with Capt. Vancouver, and is now in the British Museum. It seems to have some affinity with the Condur.

3.—WHITE-WINGED.

LENGTH, three feet; bill, black; irides, brown; head and neck, bare, and the colour of raw flesh; round the eye, and back part of the head, red brown, and downy. The plumage, in general, dusky black; some of the larger wing coverts, or second quills, white, with black ends, giving the appearance, when the wings are closed, of a white rump—the second quills otherwise brown, with black ends; greater quills and tail, black; on the breast, bare and white; in the middle of it, a callous brown space, surrounded with red at the base—before the thighs, a second, much the same in appearance; the thigh feathers hang over the joint; legs, dusky red.

Native place, uncertain. It seems to approach both to the Condur and Californian species, but how far allied to either, must rest on future observation.

4.—WHITE-RUMPED.

SIZE, uncertain; bill, moderately hooked and black; cere, and the base of the under mandible, dull oker colour; sides of the head, round the eye, bare and red; chin and throat the same. Plumage, wholly deep brown black, except the upper tail coverts, which are in great part white; legs, stout and yellow; claws, black and bent; the tail pretty long; and the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it.

The above is described from the collection of drawings, in the possession of John Dent, Esq., but without any account annexed, nor are we certain it is not allied to the preceding.

Pl. II.



King Vulture.

5.—KJING.—PL. II.

- Vultur Papa, *Ind. Orn.* i. 4. *Lin. Syst.* i. 22. *Gm. Lin.* i. 246. *Daud.* ii. 9. pl. ix.
Bris. i. 470. t. 36. *Id.* 8vo. i. 138. *Gerin.* i. t. 12. *Borowsk. Nat.* lxi. t. 1.
Spalowsk. Vog. i. t. 2. *Levail.* pl. xiii. *Schrijf. d. Berl. Gessell.* ix. t. 8 (caput).
Shaw. Zool. vii. 39. pl. xiii.
- Regina Aurarum, *Will.* 302. *Id. (Angl.)* 390.
- Vultur Monachus, *Klein. Av.* p. 46.
- Cozacocauhtli, *Raii.* 161.
- L'Iriburubicha, *Voy. de Azara.* iii. p. 17.
- Tzopilotl, o Rey de les Buytres, *Gabin. de Madrid.* i. 43. lam. 19.
- Roi des Vautours, *Buff.* i. 169. pl. 6. *Pl. Enl.* 428.
- Catharte, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. xlviii.
- King Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 7. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 7. *Edw.* pl. ii.

THIS elegant species is about the size of a hen turkey; length, two feet four inches; bill, black in the middle and red at the end; cere, orange coloured, continued on the upper part, so as to form a carunculated and dentated skin or flap, which hangs pendulous over the bill; round the eyes, saffron colour; irides, whitish; crown of the head and neck bare, and the whole capable of being drawn into a large ruff of loose ash coloured feathers, placed on the shoulders; a fillet of blackish down encompasses the head, taking rise from the hind head; at the corner of the mouth, near the eye, is a purplish brown spot; plumage, reddish buff colour above, and beneath yellowish white; quills greenish black; tail black; craw pendulous and orange coloured; legs dirty white; claws black.

Inhabits South America and the West Indian Islands; lives on carrion, and excrements of all kinds; preys also upon rats, lizards, and snakes. From the nature of the food, the smell of it is very disagreeable. The flight of this bird is said to be strong, as it is often seen suspending itself in the air very readily, against the most boisterous wind.

The King Vulture is rarely seen in flocks of more than two or three together, but more frequently mix, one or more, with the Carrion Vultures, which are in large troops, and probably from this, has obtained the name of King of the Vultures.

It does not gain the complete plumage till the fourth year—in the first it is wholly of dusky blue, with only the rump and belly white, putting on different appearances from year to year, till it gains the entire dress of the adult; said to lay only two eggs.

A.—Le Roi des Vautours varié, *Levaill. Ois.* pl. 13. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 8.

This seems to be a variety from age, having many black feathers mixed among the white ones, on the neck and upper parts. Hence M. Levaillant supposes that these birds are black or dusky while young, and change to the pure white, or cream colour, as they approach the adult state; and, indeed, Dampier mentions that some are altogether white, but their feathers look as if they were sullied, with bald heads and necks like the rest; and adds, we never see above one or two of these together, and seldom a great number of black ones without a white one among them.

6.—PAINTED.

Vultur Sacra, ~~White~~ tailed Vulture, *Bartr. Tr.* 148, 285, 493. *Damp. Voy.* ii. pl. 2.
p. 67.

Vautour à Queue Blanche, *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 26.

THIS is thought, by Mr. Bartram, to differ specifically from the King Vulture—said to be about the size of the Carrion species, but the wings much shorter, and therefore of less extent, and more difficult flight. The bill long, strait to near the point, where it is bent and sharp; irides, gold coloured; head and neck, almost as far as the stomach, bare; the crown red, with lobed lappets, of a reddish orange, lying on the base of the upper mandible; the skin of the neck, loose and wrinkled, bright red, intermixed with coral red, the hind part nearly covered with short stiff hair, the colour of dun purple, gradually changing to red, as it approaches forwards; on the breast before, a pouch or wallet, naked and pear shaped, not very conspicuous, unless the stomach is full; round the lower part of the neck the feathers are long and soft, forming a ruff, into which the bird can contract, and hide the head and neck at will. The plumage of the body, white or cream coloured, but the quills, and two or three rows of the coverts, beautiful dark brown; tail, large and white, tipped with dark brown or black; legs clear white.

This Mr. Bartram met with on the Moschito River, about New Smyrna, in East Florida, and talks of it as a new species, by the name of Painted Vulture. The Creek Indians, or Muscogulges, construct the royal standard of the tail feathers of this bird, calling it by a name which signifies the Eagle's Tail. It is carried by them when they go to battle, but is then painted with a zone of red within the brown end. This standard is held most sacred by them, and ornamented with great ingenuity. These birds seldom appear

but when the desarts are set on fire, which happens almost daily, in some part or other, for the purpose of rousing game, &c.; and not unfrequently by lightning, by which multitudes of serpents, frogs, and lizards, are scorched to death, and serve as dainty morsels to the Vultures, which flock to such parts, to feed on them, and often so glut themselves, as to fall an easy prey to the hunter.

7.—CARRION.—PL. III.

- Vultur Aura. *Ind. Orn.* 1. p. 4. *Lin. Syst.* 1. 122. *Gm. Lin.* i. 246. *Daud.* ii. 19.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 36. *Amer. Orn.* ix. 96. pl. 75. 1.
 Vultur Brasiliensis, Urubu, Tzopilotl, Aura, *Raii.* p. 10, 180. *Will.* 56. *Id. Angl.*
 68. *Briss.* i. 468. *Id. Svo.* 135. *Klein. Av.* 44. *Gerin i. t.* 13.
 Gallinazo, *Ulloa. It.* 60. *Id. Voy.* 56.
 L'Acabiray, *Voy. d'Azur.* iii. p. 23.
 Vautour du Bresil, *Buf.* i. 175.
 Catjarte, *Tem. Man. Ed. 2. Anal.* p. xlviii.
 Turkey Buzzard, *Cat. Car.* i. pl. 6. *Phil. Trans.* xvii. 991.
 Carrion Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 5. *Id. Sup.* p. 2. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. p. 254. *Brown Jam.*
 471. *Damp. Voy.* iii. pl. 2. p. 67. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 86. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. 375.

THIS bird is nearly the same size as the King Vulture; general length, about two feet; extent of wing, four feet or more; the bill white, with a black tip; irides, bluish saffron colour; the head and part of the neck, bare and rufous red; sides of the head warted, as in the turkey; whole plumage, brown black with a purplish and green gloss in different lights; quills and tail somewhat darker than the rest, the last near seven inches long, and cuneiform; legs flesh colour, smooth before; at the usual place of the neck the feathers are rather fuller and more slender, but scarcely sufficient to constitute, what may be called a ruff, except in very old birds.



Carrion Falcated.

This inhabits both North and South America, as also the West India islands, and very common in Paraguay. It feeds on dead carcasses, snakes, and other reptiles, and, from this circumstance, becomes very offensive in smell. It is gregarious, resting, in numbers, on trees, during the night, in the manner of rooks in Europe. Makes the nest on mountains covered with brushwood, in a hollow tree, or log, laying two and sometimes as far as four white eggs, with reddish markings; about $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and 2 in. broad—is seen about Pennsylvania in summer, passing to the south as winter approaches. These are esteemed most useful in the places where they resort, and secures their safety, which is further promoted by a penalty for killing one, and this law was, not many years since, in force, if not continued to the present time, in Jamaica and other West India islands. When taken young, will often become very tame, if not familiar. Two of them having been brought alive to England, were given to me, and inhabited my garden, with some degree of cordiality, during one summer, but an unexpected cold night killed one of them; and though additional shelter was afforded to its companion, it did not long survive.* In a wild state, their scent is most exquisite: if a hog or other animal is killed, they collect in numbers, from considerable distances, a few minutes after;—young lambs frequently fall a prey to them, as well as pigs, soon after their being farrowed.

The general measure of those found at Georgia, in America, according to the information of Mr. Abbot, is 29 in. from the point of the bill to the end of the tail; extent of wings, six feet.

* M. d'Azara confirms it, and mentions more than one instance, where the bird would follow his master, for several leagues, when on a journey, by flying over his head, and sleeping at night on the top of the carriage; and that it is not unfrequent to see these birds tame about a house, like other domestic animals.

8.—URUBU.

Vultur Urubu, *Vieillot Ois. Amer.* 23. pl. 2.

Vultur Atratus, Black Vulture, or Carrion Crow, *Bartr. Tr.* 150. 285. *Amer. Orn.*

ix. 104. pl. 75. 2. •

Vautour du Bresil, *pl. enl.* 187.

L'Iribu, *Voy. d'Azar.* iii. p. 20.

Catharte, *Tem. Man.* ed. 2. Anal. p. xlviii.

THIS is smaller than the last—the length 25 in. breadth 4 ft. 10 in. bill $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and legs white; irides reddish hazel. The head and neck are covered with a pale ash coloured down, mixed with a few hairs, but not carunculated; the plumage, plain bluish grey, but in old birds nearly black, with some degree of gloss; wings yellowish white beneath; the tail shorter than in the last described, and even at the end; the bill and legs are both rather longer than in the Carrion Vulture.

Inhabits the warmer parts of America, equally with the other, and though certainly distinct, the two have been generally mistaken for one and the same species—indeed, the manners do not essentially differ, but the Urubu does not fly with the same ease as the Carrion species; it seems to labour more in flight, flapping the wings considerably, then sails for a little way, but is soon obliged to flap the wings again, as if recovering itself from falling. This species is rarely seen north of Carolina, and said to build its nest on the rocks,* laying two sooty white eggs; is common in Georgia, with the former. Mr. Abbot observes, that the two will by no means feed on each other, for though they may be allured by the scent of a dead companion, and meet in numbers on the spot, not one will attempt to eat it.

* Or large trees in low wet swamps, and to go there every evening to roost. *Amer. Orn.*

Vultures in general, while young, are covered with a thick whitish down; so it is with the present one, giving the appearance, at a distance, of a white bird, but this down is by degrees thrust aside, as the true feathers appear.

Independent of other food, both the last described concur in destroying the eggs of the alligator, which are deposited, to the number at least of 100 in each nest, which is in form of an obtuse cone, four feet high, and more in diameter, being constructed with mud, grass, and herbage; in this the eggs are laid, layer upon layer, till the whole is deposited, and they are hatched by the warmth of the sun; but the Vultures keep watch, and as soon as the alligator departs, scrape away the sand, and destroy as many of the eggs as they can, as they furnish to them a delicate repast. The natives, too, think the eggs far from despicable.* They are a tame species, and walk, without fear, about the town, where the hog butchers reside, in great numbers, like domestic fowls, and quarrel with each other for the offal.†

A.—Vultur Iota, *Ind. Orn.* i. 5. 8. β. *Molin. Chil.* 235. *Id. ed. gal.* 245. *Gm. Lin.* i. 247. 5. β.

This is said, by Molina, to have a grey bill, with a black point; the plumage wholly black, except the quills and legs, which are brown; head covered with a rough rufous skin. When young the bird is nearly white, changing into black by degrees; first a black spot appears on the back, which gradually enlarges, till the whole body becomes of that colour. It is described as an indolent species, making a careless nest of dry leaves and feathers, in the hollows of rocks, and sometimes on the ground, and lays two white eggs.

M. Vieillot, who mentions this bird, thinks that it is not a variety of the foregoing, but a young one, in imperfect plumage.

* See Bartram's Travels.

† Mr. Abbot.

9.—ALPINE.

Vultur Percnopterus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 2. *Din. Syst.* i. 123. *Gm. Lin.* i. 249. *Gmel. It.* iii. 364. p. 37. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. 65. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 141. *Shaw. Zool.* vii. p. 33. *Fn. Arag.* p. 67. *Sepp. Vog.* 5. t. p. 395,
 Le Perenoptere, *Buf.* i. 149. *Pl. Enl.* 426 (the female). *Levail. Voy.* 8vo. i. 48. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 13.

Grossester Geyer, *Naturf.* 8. S. 41.

Catharte, *Tem. Man.* ed. 2. Anal. p. xlviii.

Alpine Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* 1. 12. *Id. Sup.* p. 3. *Sup.* ii. p. 4.

THIS measures often more than two feet in length—the bill is black, with a yellow cere; head and neck covered with a pale yellowish down, at the lower part the feathers narrow and elongated, but scarcely in quantity sufficient to be called a ruff. The plumage, in general, is white, except the quills, which are black with hoary edges, and the two outer wholly black.

A.—Vultur Ægyptius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 2. No. 3. β. *Bris.* i. 457. *Id.* 8vo. 1. 131. *Gm. Lin.* i. 249. *Belon. Obs.* 110. t. p. 111. *Aldr. Av.* i. 378. t. p. 379.
 Sacre d'Egypte, *Buf.* i. 167.
 Egyptian Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 13.

Size of a kite, with the plumage of a rufous ash colour, spotted with brown; in other respects not unlike the last, and is probably a young bird. Is common about the Pyramids of Egypt, living on carrion, and is, as well as the Ibis, in great esteem, for destroying snakes and reptiles; hence it may be observed frequently engraven in plates—is called, about Grand Cairo, Achbobba.*

* Shaw's Trav. ii. pp. 9. 92.

B.—Vultur fulvus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 6. *Bris.* 1. 462. *Id. Svo.* i. 132. *Gerjn. Orn.* i. t. 10.
Gmel. It. iv. 179. *Pall. n. Nörd. Beytr.* iv. 58. *Gm. Lin.* 1. 249. *Daud. Orn.* ii.
 17. *Shaw. Zool.* vii. p. 27. pl. 11. *Tem. Man.* p. 3. *Id. ed.* 2. p. 6.
 Vultur fulvus hætico congener, *Raii* p. 16. *Will.* p. 36. t. 4. f. 1.
 Griffon, *Buf.* 1. 151. *Robert. Ic.* pl. x.
 Fulvous Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 17. *Will. Eng.* 67. *Alb.* iii. t. 1.

THE length of this bird is 3ft. 6in. breadth 8ft. bill blue grey, with a black tip; head, neck, and ruff, white; plumage, above rufous grey, with some mixture of white on the wing coverts; quills and tail black; the middle of the breast bare of feathers, being only covered with down, like the neck; under parts of the body mixed with rufous grey; legs downy, and ash coloured; claws black.

The difficulty of ascertaining the different species is in no instance stronger than in the Vulture Genus, as has been elsewhere remarked. This is likely to continue, unless the traveller and man of science could be oftener united in one person.

In respect to the three last described birds, it has been noticed, by a very intelligent naturalist,* and accurate observer, that they all form but one species, which he had the opportunity of identifying, during a long residence at Gibraltar, at which place they are to be seen in all their various stages, at different seasons; great allowance being likewise made, not only for the different periods of age or sex, independent of the bird being in a healthy and plump state, or in an emaciated condition.

These inhabit the rock of Gibraltar, at various seasons; supposed to come from Barbary, and other parts of Africa, in their way to Spain, where they are also met with, and, we believe, occasionally in other warmer parts of Europe. They generally pass in flocks of

* The late Rev. John White, who had his doubts whether even the Cinereous Vulture was not a further variety.

forty or fifty, and some fall in or near Gibraltar, from fatigue, being exhausted from the length of their flight, and will frequently become tame. They are, in general, sluggish and timid, being afraid even of the common poultry. The flesh of dead animals is the food they most greedily search after, and the more putrid, the more agreeable; but as to fish, it is generally rejected.

They are fond of rolling themselves in the dust, like common poultry: when wetted by rain, expand, and flap their wings, in order to dry them, like the corvorant. In a state of confinement, are observed not only to drink water, but delighted when a quantity of it is thrown over them.

M. Levailant says, they are met with frequently at the Cape of Good Hope; and M. de la Peirouse* observes, that the adult male is white, the female brown, and whilst growing, and yet young, are often of a pale colour; spotted yellow and brown above, and yellow beneath, and differ so materially from the old ones, as to deceive the inexperienced.

Gmelin found the Fervous and Golden Vultures together, on the Alpine Mountains of Persia.

In Gen. Hardwicke's drawings is a Vulture, three feet or more in length; head and whole neck bare of feathers, but white and rather downy; round the eyes and chin dusky; bill black, moderately hooked; irides brown; on the breast a bare pendulous craw or crop, pear shaped, near five inches long, and dirty flesh colour; upper part of the plumage in general tawny brown, the feathers marked down the shaft with a pale streak; under parts of the body pale yellowish, with paler streaks on the thighs; quills and tail black; legs ash coloured, spotted with black; claws black, and hooked; seen at Cawnpore, in January.

* Neu. Abh. der Schw. Ac. der Wiss. S. 19.

10.—KOLBEN'S.

Vultur Kolbii, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. 1. *Daud.* 1. p. 15. *Tem. Man. & Orn.* p. 4. *Id. ed.* 2. p. 6.

Le Chasse-fiente, *Levail. Ois.* pl. x.

Kolben's Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 12.

THIS is not quite so big as the last, but more common. The bill is pale lead colour; irides deep brown; head and neck bare, except a few scattered hairs, and of a pale dirty yellow; round the lower part of the neck is a pale coloured ruff of loose feathers; the plumage is mostly pale tawny yellowish, or Isabella colour; quills and tail black, the latter very little exceeding. The male is smaller than the female.

Inhabits every where in Africa, but the Sociable Vulture chiefly in the confines of the European plantations—it frequents the rocks or high mountains, which cover the point of Africa from Cape Town to False Bay. Is a voracious and tame species, approaching near to habitations, and even the streets of the Cape, feeding on every kind of offal, devouring also crabs, shell fish, land turtles &c. M. Temminck, supposes it to belong to the Fulvous Vulture, and a bird in imperfect plumage.

M. Levaillant observes, that it is different from the Alpine Vulture, as it has not the heart-shaped spot on the breast. The colour is greatly different, and the wings longer in proportion—is probably a young bird, of the following species.

Kolben's Vulture is said to be larger than a wild goose, partly black, partly light grey; bill sharp and crooked, and the talons very large and sharp; that they are in bodies of 100 or more; will attack a sick or tired ox, and devour him, beginning at the belly, and so tear out the flesh from under the skin, as to leave merely that and the bones, before they quit the carcase.

.11.—SOCIAL

Vultur auricularis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. i. *Daudin. Orn.* ii. p. 10.
L'Oricou, Levaill. Ois. i. pl. 9. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. pl. 10.
Sociable Vulture, Syn. Sup. 2d. p. 11.

THIS is a large species, and measures ten feet from wing to wing extended. The bill moderately hooked, pale brown; cere horn colour; irides chesnut brown; head and neck naked, flesh coloured, beset with a few straggling brownish hairs; throat blackish; plumage, above dark brown, the edges of the feathers paler; at the back of the neck a pale brown ruff; and some loose feathers of the same, mixed with white, hang over the breast, continuing to the vent; into this ruff the bird draws down his head at will. The thighs are covered below the knees with whitish down; under parts of the body the same; tail somewhat cuneiform; legs brown and scaly; claws black.

Inhabits the interior of the Cape of Good Hope, but not seen at the Cape itself; builds among the rocks, and lays two or three white eggs. Is not the most solitary species, for three or four nests have been found by the side of each other. The natives call it Ghaip. By the Dutch colonists it is known by the name of Black Carrion Bird.

VULTURE.

12.—ANGOLA

Vultur Angolensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 7. *Gm. Lit.* i. 252. *Mus. Lév.* t. i. *Daud. Orn.* ii. pp. 21, 27.

Cathartes Percnopterus; *Catharte Alimôche*, *Tem. Mus. d'Orn.* p. 5.

L'Ouigourap, *Levaill. Ois.* 62. pl. 14.

Vautour de Norvege, *Pl. enl.* 429.*

Rachamah, *Bruce Tr.* 5. t. p. 163.

Angolā Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 18. *Penn. Wales.* i. 228. t. 19.

THIS is about half as big again as the kite—the bill whitish, long, and but little hooked; cere bluish; orbits flesh coloured and naked; irides straw coloured; head and neck clothed with feathers; craw pendulous; plumage in general snow white; greater wing coverts and primaries black, the last tipped with white; lower part of the tail black, the end white; legs dirty white and scaly.

Two of these were brought from Angola, and placed in the collection of Richard Parry Price, Esq. at Bryn y Pys; they were very restless and querulous, and more active than is usual with this sluggish race. One of them was preserved after death, and long filled a place in the museum of the late Sir Ashton Lever. Levaillant found it at the Cape of Good Hope.

* In this Plate the tail is wholly white.

13.—MALTESE.

- Vultur fuscus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 5. *Gm. Lin.* 1. 248. *Bris.* 1. 455. *Id. Svo.* 130. *Daudin.*
Orn. ii. p. 18. *Tem. Man. Orn.* p. 5. 18. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 9.
 Vultur Vilain, *Zool. des Pyr.* (Piest de la Perouse).
 Avoltaio, Griffon, *Cet. Ûc. Sard.* p. 1.
 Vautour de Malte, *Buf.* i. 161. *Pl. enl.* 427.
 Maltese Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 15.

SIZE of a small turkey. Bill black; head covered with brown down; neck clothed with narrow feathers; plumage in general brown; prime quills darker, and white at the tips, spotted with brown; tail grey brown; legs naked, yellowish.

This is not uncommon at Malta and Sardinia. We have supposed it to be a further variety of the Ash-coloured Vulture, but, according to M. Temminck, it is a young bird of the Angola Vulture, in the first years plumage.

14.—PONDICHERRY.

- Vultur Ponticerianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 7. *Daud.* ii. p. 11. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 25. *Nat.*
Misc. pl. 941.
 Vautour Royal de Pondichery, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. p. 104.
 Pondicherry Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 6.

SIZE of a goose. Bill black, hooked, short; base naked; head and neck naked and flesh coloured; hind head and between the bill and eyes downy, and flesh coloured; neck and breast tufted with fine feathers; on each side of the neck a fleshy carunculated membrane,

reaching from the ears to the lower part of the neck; plumage in general otherwise black; legs yellow.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of Pondicherry; also found about Bengal, and other parts of India.

15.—CINEREOUS.

Vultur cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 1. *Gmel. Lin.* i. p. 247. *Raii Syn.* p. 9. *Will. Orn.* p. 35. *Klein. Av.* p. 44. *Id. Ov.* p. 18. t. 5. f. 5. *Faun. Arag.* p. 67. *Daudin. Orn.* p. 16. *Bris. Orn.* i. p. 453. *Id. Svo.* 130. *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. s. 197. t. viii. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 2. *Id. Ed. 2.* p. 4.

Arrian Geyer, *N. Schw. Abh.* B3. 100. *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog. I.* p. 654.

Vantour, *Buf. Ois.* i. p. 158. t. 5. *Pl. Enlum.* 425.

Cinereous Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 14. *Will. Orn. Engl. ed.* p. 66. No. 1.

THE length of this bird is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. breadth $7\frac{3}{4}$ ft.; the head and upper part of the neck covered with brown down; under the throat is a kind of beard, composed of feathers like hair. The general colour of the plumage brown, but the quills and tail incline to ash colour; Brisson says, the legs are feathered to the toes, which are yellow; the claws black. In the *Pl. Enlum.* however, they are bare of feathers; and M. Temminck assures us that they are so.

Inhabits various parts of Europe; according to Beckstein, the length is 4 ft. the breadth 9 ft. the tail 14 in. long, and the wings, when closed, reach three-fourths thereon. He says, it frequents mountains, but in the winter is chiefly seen in the plains, where it attacks sheep, hares, goats, and even deer. The farmers suffer severely from this bird, as it will frequently pick out the eyes of sheep, but as it is not a very shy species, it gives the huntsman some advantage, added to his being well paid for shooting so destructive an enemy.

16.—BENGAL.—PL. IV.

Vultur Bengalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 3. *Gm. Lin.* i. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 30. *Tem. Man. Ed.* 2. p. 5.

Vultur Percnopterus, *Fem. Hasselq. It.* 209. *Id. Eng.* 194.

Bengal Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 19. pl. 1. *Id. Sup.* p. 3. .

THIS is 2½ ft. in length; bill dark coloured; irides brown; upper eye-lid furnished with hairs, like eye-lashes; head and neck covered with brown down, but quite bare on the fore part from the chin to the breast; round the lower part of the neck a sort of loose ruff, composed of longish narrow feathers; the plumage in general dark brown; the shafts of the feathers pale; quills nearly black, with the same pale shafts; on the under part of the body the feathers are paler, but do not greatly differ; the crop hangs over the breast, as in some others of this genus; legs strong, warted, deep brown; claws black.

This was brought from Bengal. Levaillant says, the size is equal to that of a turkey, and considering it as a species, thinks it to be the female, and that the male is pale dirty rufous white; the head, beyond the eyes, and throat, bare and saffron coloured; the rest of the neck behind feathered, but on the fore part downy; quills nearly black. The female is larger than the male, and the plumage less tinged with red. This author adds, that it frequents the sterile lands of Karow and Camdeboo, as also the country of Hottingua, and other parts about the Cape of Good Hope; chiefly seen in pairs, except attracted by numbers of dead or putrid animals, when ten or twelve have been seen in a flock. They build among the rocks, and lay four eggs; feed on putrid flesh, also lizards, snakes, frogs, and even excrements of beasts; are naturally tame, and not difficult to be shot. Dr. Shaw observes, that they are in abundance about Cairo, where it is a great breach of police to kill them, being esteemed sacred.

Pl. IV.



Bengal Vulture.

This bird is well represented among the drawings of Sir John Anstruther, and about 40 in. in length. The bill black; head and neck bare; the ruff round the neck loose; said to be very common at Hindustan, where it is called Gurra; in other parts of India known by the name of Kurges. The bird here described is by some supposed to be the young of the Angola Vulture, but we rather think it to be the Cinereous species, in its immature feathers.

17.—ASH-COLOURED.

- Vultur leucocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 2. *Bris.* 1. 466. *Id. Svo.* i. 134.
 Vultur percnopterus, *Hasselq. It.* 209. *It. Poseg.* 27. *Faun. Arag.* 67. 1.
 Vultur cinereus, *Gerin.* i. t. 14. *Act. Stockh.* 1751. 196. *Hasselq.*
 Vultur Albus, *Raii.* 10. 6. *Will.* 35. 6. *Id. Eng.* 67. *Klein.* 44. 5. *Id. Ov.* 18. t.
 5. f. 3.
 Le Petit Vautour, *Buf.* i. 164.
 Ash-coloured Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 13. *Var. A.*

THIS is said to be about the size of a large cock; the body soot coloured, spotted with chesnut; head and neck white, marked with brown lines; quills half white and half dusky; base of the tail white. Brisson's bird had the base of the tail white, then brown, with the end white. We are doubtful whether this is a distinct species.

18.—HARE.

- Vultur cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 6. *Gm. Lin.* i. 250. *Briss.* i. 460. *Id. Svo.* 132.
Daudin ii. p. 22. *Beckst. Deutsch.* 2. 202. *Shaw. Zool.* vii. 44.
 Vultur leporarius, *Raii.* p. 10. *Will.* 35. *Klein. Av.* 44. *Id. Ov.* t. 5 f. 2. *Gerin.* 1. t. 9.
 Hasengeyer, *Naturf.* 8. S. 42.
 Vautour à Aigrettes, *Buf.* i. 159.
 Hare Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 17. *Will. Eng.* p. 67.

SIZE of the golden eagle; extent of wing sometimes more than six feet; bill black; irides hazel; plumage in general glossy reddish

black, inclined to fulvous on the breast; legs bare of feathers, yellow; claws black; the feathers of the head elongated, and capable of being erected into a crest.

This Vulture is found in the deep and thick forests of Prussia, and other parts of Germany, frequenting tall trees, and preying on birds of all kinds, also on goats, deer, hares, and rabbits; flies very swift and runs so fast, as often to catch its prey, by chasing them down. When sitting or standing, it erects the crest, appearing, as it were, horned, the crest being in two parts; but during flights the crest is not visible. .

.19.—INDIAN.

Vultur Indicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 7. *Daud.* ii. 12. *Shaw. Zool.* vii. p. 26.
Grand Vautour des Indes, *Sen. Voy. Ind.* ii. pl. 105.
Indian Vulture, *Gen. Syn. S&P.* p. 6.

SIZE of a goose; bill, black; irides, red; head and neck bare of feathers, and rufous; the head covered with a loose down, like hair; neck rather long, and beset with tufts of very fine feathers; those on the breast short, appearing as if clipped or shaved, and in the lower part of the neck they are long, narrow, and pointed, and bright rufous; the wing coverts, back, and rump, the colour of brown umber; and each feather tipped with a pale band; quills, tail, and legs black.

Inhabits India, and is very voracious, found, in the day time, on the banks of the sea, waiting for the dead fish, which are thrown up; is fond also of putrid carcasses, which it often digs out of the ground; it flies heavily, though the wings are very strong.

PL.V.



Gingi Vulture

20.—TAWNY.

Vultur ambustus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 8. *Daud.* ii. 26. *Shaw. Zool.* vii. 44.

Falco ambustus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 252.

Tawny Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 19. *Brown Ill.* p. 2. pl. i.

THE length of this bird is 2ft. 4in.; bill dusky, short, and thick; cere large, beset with bristles; between the bill and eyes naked; the rest of the head covered with feathers; on the chin a tuft of long slender feathers, like a beard; plumage, in general, pale tawny; wing coverts mixed with brown; tail dirty white, barred with brown; legs slender, bluish; claws long, slightly bent.

Inhabits Falkland Islands.

21.—GINGI.—PL. V.

Vultur Ginginianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 7. *Daud.* ii. 20. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 32.

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

Gingi Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 7.

SIZE of a turkey; bill rather slender, hooked at the end, and greyish or dirty flesh colour; nostrils pervious; irides red; base of the bill, front, and sides of the head bare, wrinkled, and reddish; the crown covered with narrow feathers, much elongated, and capable of being erected into a crest, and when at its utmost elevation, several of them curve forwards over the crown; the general colour of the rest of the plumage is also white; the second quills are black at the base and ends, and white in the middle; the greater ones wholly black; legs yellowish grey.

The female differs in having the long feathers at the back of the head shorter than in the male, and the skin of the head more smooth.

This bird is not uncommon in various parts of India, on the coast of Coromandel, where it is called the wild turkey; is probably that mentioned, in *Essais philosophiques*, to be almost white; the head and neck covered with fine short bristly feathers; with long quills, towards the end blackish grey; this is found to fly quick and light; to be very voracious and timid; generally found singly on some hillock in the marshes, where it feeds chiefly on carrion, but prefers reptiles.

In the last named work* another is mentioned of the same size; the male marbled brown; female iron grey; head and half the neck naked; wrinkled, and covered with reddish yellow excrescences, with scattered hair between; said to be often met with in flocks of twenty or thirty, eating the flesh of a dead beast.

Among the drawings, both of Sir J. Anstruther and Lord Valentia, are figures of a white one, corresponding with the above description, and is named *Gid*; a second, with the same appellation, as well as make and shape, with the plumage of reddish brown and grey in various shades; tail feathers pale at the ends; quills black; the feathers about the head and neck narrow and elongated, as in the white one; the bare space on the fore part of the head bluish dusky white; legs pale brown.

From the names of both the white and the brown being alike, *Gid*, we may fairly suppose them to be one species, differing only in sex or age, except that word may signify a name for Vultures in general.

One answering to the latter description, according to a drawing made by Mr. Salt, is also found in Abyssinia.

Both these are among the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke; the brown one has the brown feathers more or less pale down the shaft, but on the breast and belly they enlarge into spots; on the back and

* *Ess. Philos.* p. 58.

the shoulders, and down the middle of the wings, the colour inclines to buff; tail plain, pale ash colour; the legs of the white one pink; of the other pale, nearly white.

22.—CHOCOLATE.

THE general colour of the plumage deep chocolate brown; middle wing coverts deep brownish red, or liver colour, forming a sweeping bar across the wing; head and throat bare, and dirty red, but the back of the head and neck covered with feathers; crop or craw bare, dirty red; the bill nearly strait, or little curved, horn colour, with a conspicuous cere; legs stout, scaly, pale yellowish brown; claws almost strait, and whitish.

Inhabits India, where it is called *Gid*.

Length four feet; bill more than three inches, black; under mandible brown; cere and base flesh colour; head covered with brown down; eye surrounded with a bare flesh coloured space—a streak of the same from behind to the hind head, and another on each lower jaw, the rest of the plumage wholly deep brown; the feathers round the throat formed as a ruff; the wings reach three-fourths on the tail; legs pale red, feathered halfway on the shins; claws rather hooked.

Inhabits India, probably allied to the last described—General Hardwicke.

.23.—ARABIAN.

- Vultur Mouachus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 5. *Lin. Syst.* i. 122. *Gm. Lin.* i. 246. *Daud.* ii. 15.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 19. pl. 7. 8. 9. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 3.
 Vultur leporarius, *Gerin.* i. t. 9.
 Vultur Arabicus, *Bris. App.* p. 29. *Id.* 8vo, i. 138.
 Crested Black Vulture, *Edw.* pl. 290.
 Arabian Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 8.

THIS is a large species, having an extent of wing of nine feet; bill bluish at the base, with a black tip; cere blue; irides hazel; head and neck covered with downy ash-coloured feathers; the crown gibbous, being elevated into a large knob; orbits white; on the shoulders an ash-coloured ruff of loose feathers, into which the bird can draw its head during sleep. The plumage on the body is dusky brown, paler beneath; lesser wing coverts tipped with white; quills and tail dusky dark brown; thigh feathers long and loose, so as nearly to cover the legs, which are bluish; claws black.

M. Levaillant adds, that the irides are whitish, and the crop large and round. In a state of rest, especially after a full meal, it draws the head into the ruff, resting the bill on the crop, in which state it appears a shapeless mass of feathers, especially as the bird is never observed to fold the wings over the tail, but to droop them down carelessly on each side.

M. Levaillant's bird was brought from China. Mr. Edwards says, that his came from Arabia. La Perouse observes, that it is found about the Pyrenées, in the same place with the Cinereous Vulture. Mr. White saw it once or twice at Gibraltar, but it is, we believe, nowhere common. Supposed by some to be the same as the Cinereous Vulture.

24.—ABYSSINIAN.

MR. SALT* observes, that vast numbers of Vultures are found throughout Abyssinia, following the armies in times of war, and mentions a large one, which he supposes to be new. In this the bill is bright orange colour, strongly hooked; the space under the orbit of the eye, and the whole of the neck bare, and flesh coloured; its head dirty white, with a hood or crest of a spongy substance, covered with down on the back of it. It had a large ruff of dark feathers round the base of the neck, and the whole of the upper part of the body of a cinereous brown colour.

25.—CHINCOU.

Le Chincou, *Levaill. Ois. afr.* pl. 12. *Daud.* 2. p. 12.

EXTENT of wing nine feet. The bill is bluish white, thick at the base, and horn coloured at the tip; plumage in general brown; on the top of the head is a loose downy crest; the rest of the head, cheeks, and throat, covered with a fine black down; eyelids white; on the neck a ruff of narrow slender feathers; forepart of the neck bluish; over the crop an appendage hanging like a bladder; quills and tail dusky; legs whitish; claws horn colour.

Said to inhabit China—in the menagerie of M. Ameshof, near Amsterdam. When this bird is at rest, it draws the head into the ruff, with the bill supported on the crop, and the wings drooping down. It is a very spiteful bird, and may be fed on raw flesh, which it devours very greedily.

* *Voy. Abyss.* p. xliii.

26.—CHAGOUN.

Vautour Chagoun, *Levaill. Ois.* pl. 11. *Daud.* 2. p. 12.

SIZE of a hen turkey; bill dusky horn colour; nostrils elongated, placed transversely in a black cere; plumage in general black-brown; shafts of the breast and belly feathers white; on each wing a large white spot; quills and tail dusky; second quills bordered with rufous; legs grey; middle toe twice as long as those on each side; claws black; head and hind part of the neck covered with dirty white hairs; the lower with down, and a large white ruff; fore part of the neck bluish, with some straggling hairs; appendage on the crop covered with fine, silky, black-brown feathers.

Inhabits Bengal, and called there Chagoun.

27.—NEW HOLLAND.—PL. VI.

THE precise length and breadth of this fine Vulture I have not been able to ascertain, but it is of a large size, for when standing erect the head is 33 in. from the ground. The bill is moderately hooked and black; the whole head and neck flesh coloured, inclining to orange; round the eyes and on the cheeks quite bare, but the rest thick set with short black bristles; the back and wings dirty brown, with a silky gloss in some lights, appearing black; the lower part of the back and rump brown black; the under part, from the breast, brown; the feathers narrowly edged with pale colour, but those of the breast are nearly black, and the pale margins broader, almost white; middle of the belly and thighs slightly varied with the pale colour; vent and under tail coverts loose, silky, and long, and in colour nearly

PL.VI.



New Holland Gallinule.

black. Quills and tail rather darker than the back, the latter longish, rounded at the end, and the quills reach to about half its length. The legs and toes are moderately stout, dirty yellow, and scaly; claws of the same colour, somewhat strait, and blunt at the ends.

Inhabits New South Wales—Gen. Davies.

28.—CHERIWAY.

Vultur Cheriway, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 43.

Falco Cheriway, *Gm. Lin.* i. 254. *Jacq. Vog.* p. 17. t. 4. *Daudin.* ii. p. 42.

Cheriway Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 5.

THIS is full $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length. Bill pale blue; head and neck very pale yellow; hind-head crested; cere, and round the eyes rose colour; plumage in general ferruginous, paler beneath; vent white; quills and tail dusky black, the middle feathers of the latter barred with dusky; legs pale yellow.

Inhabits the Island of Aruba, on the coast of Venetzuella, in South America.

29.—BOLD.

Vultur audax, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 45.

Bold Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 10.

SIZE uncertain. Bill pale yellow, with a black tip; plumage deep brown; sides of the head bare as far as the eyes, and somewhat beneath them, and the colour of these parts very pale; quills and

tail darker than the rest of the body, nearly black; shins feathered to the toes, flesh colour, dotted with black.

Inhabits New Holland, is a fierce species, and called Boorra Morang. The natives say, it kills the Pottegorang, and sometimes attacks the natives themselves.

30.—PLAINTIVE.

Vultur plancus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 41.

Falco plancus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 257. *Mill. ill.* pl. 17. *Cook's Voy.* ii. 184. pl. 32. *Daud.* ii. 42.

Plaintive Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 32. *Id. Sup.* p. 4. Vulture.

THE length of this bird is 28 in.; bill 2 in. long, not much hooked, black; at about a quarter from the end begins a yellow cere, extending backwards round the eyes, almost to the top of the head. The nostrils placed just within the cere. The colour of the whole of the bare parts yellow; the fore part of the neck is nearly destitute of feathers; top of the neck and head behind brown; the upper part of the body barred brown and white; wings brown; tail white, crossed with blackish bars, and the end, for an inch, of the same colour; the base of the four first quills marked as the tail; legs yellow; claws black, moderately hooked, and blunt at the end.

Inhabits Terra del Fuego.

31.—BEARDED:

- Vultur barbatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 3. *Lin. Syst.* i. 123. *Gm. Lin.* i. 252. Falco. *Gerin. Orn.* i. p. 49. t. 11. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 12. pl. 5. 6.
- Vultur alpinus, *Bris.* i. 464. *Id. App.* p. 26. *Id.* 8vo. i. 133. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 25. pl. x.
- Percnopterus, s. Gypaëtos, *Raii. Syn.* p. 8. *Will.* p. 33. *Id. Engl.* p. 65. t. 4. *Storr. Alpenr.* i. p. 69.
- Gypaëtus barbatus, Gypaëte barbu, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 6. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 11.
- Laemmergeyer, *Buf.* i. 193. *Andr. Br. aus der Schw.* p. 200. t. 12. 126. the head and foot. *Dec. Russ.* ii. pl. 8. *Cor's Switz.* ii. pl. in. p. 280.
- Der Bartgeyer, *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. s. 199. *Id. Ed.* 2. v. 2. p. 502.
- Avoltoio barbato, *Cet. Uc. Sard.* p. 16.
- Vulturine Eagle, *Albin.* ii. t. 3.

THE length of this bird is about four feet, breadth nine; weight twenty-two pounds; bill four inches long, of a dull flesh colour; the cere, and naked part about the eyes the same; eyelids red; irides yellow hazel; the forehead black, passing round the eyes, and behind them; on each jaw a streak of black, and under the lower mandible is a large tuft of black feathers, hanging down like a beard, and divided into two at the point; inside of the mouth blue; the head covered with white down; the neck with narrow, long, pointed, whitish feathers; plumage on the body blackish brown above, the feathers with paler edges; under parts brownish white, with a kind of gloss; quills and tail brownish ash colour; thighs very stout, 6 in. long, and the legs only 4 in. the latter covered with downy feathers; toes lead colour; claws brown.

A.—Vultur barbarus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 3. *Gmel. Lin.* i. p. 250.

Vultur barbatus, *Bris. Orn. App.* p. 26. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 137.

Bearded Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 11. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 6. *Edw.* t. 106. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 12. pl. 5. *Robert. Ic.* pl. 2.

This, which is the one figured by Edwards, is one-fourth smaller. The bill purplish flesh colour; inside of the mouth blue;

eyelids red; irides yellow; head downy; forehead, cheeks, and round the eyes black, narrowing into a fillet behind each eye, meeting at the nape, and encircling the head; the neck covered with long, narrow, whitish feathers, and a tuft of black ones under the lower mandible; upper part of the back, &c. dark brown, under parts brownish white; legs downy; toes lead colour—the outer and middle one joined by a strong skin.

This was brought from Santa Cruz, in Barbary.

B.—*Vultur aureus*, *Bris.* i. 458. *Id.* 8vo. 132. *Raii. Syn.* p. 10. Nos. 3 and 5. *Will. Orn.* p. 35. *Id. Engl.* p. 67. *Pall. n. nord. Beytr.* iv. 84. *S. G. Gmel. It.* iv. 185. *Gesn. Av. t. in.* p. 708.

Vultur boetleus, *Raii.* p. 10. No. 3. *Will.* p. 35. No. 3.

Chesnut Vulture, *Will. Engl.* p. 6. No. 3.

Golden Vulture, *Will. Engl.* p. 67. 5. t. 4. *Gen. Syn.* i, p. 18.

This Vulture is more than 4½ ft. in length; head and hind part of the neck rufous white; body black above, and rufous beneath; quills and tail brown; shafts of the feathers on the upper parts white; legs covered with rufous down, as far as the toes, which are brown; claws horn colour.

C.—*Falco magnus*, *S. G. Gmelin It.* iii. 365. t. 38. *Gm. Lin.* i. 252. 38. *γ. Ind. Orn.* i. p. 4. No. 6, *γ.*

This is said by Gmelin to have a blue cere; the plumage brown, and under part of the body chesnut with a mixture of white; the tail ash colour.

The two former of the birds recorded under this head as varieties of each other, or rather the same bird, seem to admit of no doubt; the two latter for want of a fuller description appear to be less certain, though Gmelin affirm it. The probability is, that they may prove to be the Vulture called *Laemmergeyer** by the Germans, which is the Bearded Vulture. This bird is a very ferocious species, and consequently much dreaded. The places in which it is found are widely

* Lamb Vulture—but several of the Eagles equally destroy lambs.

extended; is not unfrequently about Ghilan in Persia, where it preys not only on sheep, but calves; very common in Tyrol and the Switzerland Alps, and the terror of the inhabitants. As it is the largest of European birds, great rewards are given for the killing one, more especially as they have been known to destroy young children. On this account, it is said, to be customary for parents, when obliged to be absent, to fasten their infants to trees, in order to prevent their being carried off. Supposed to breed chiefly in Egypt, as it is seen there in great flocks, among other birds of prey, which unite on the banks of the Nile, to feed on the putrid carcasses left there by the overflowing of that river. Is also an occasional inhabitant of Gibraltar, migrating there annually in the spring; they hover over the rock in pairs; are vulgarly called Rock Eagles, and seem disposed to reside and breed there, but are constantly assaulted and disturbed, not only by the jack daws, but by a pair of ravens, who claim an exclusive right to the district, and will not suffer any large bird of the Genus, or order, to breed there.

Pallas observes, that this bird makes the nest and brings up its young on the high rocks of the great Altaic Chain, and beyond the Lake Baikal.

32.—BLACK.

Vultur niger, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 6. *Gm. Lin.* i. 248. *Briss.* i. 457. *Id.* 8vo. i. 131. *Ruii.* p. 9. *Will.* 35. *Daud.* ii. 17. *Shaw Zool.* vii. 31.
Swarthy Vulture, *Charl. Ex.* p. 71.
Black Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. 16. *Will. Eng.* p. 66.

THIS is said to exceed the Golden Vulture in size; the plumage black, except the wings and tail, which are brown; legs feathered to the toes.

This is frequently met with in Egypt. Mr. Temminck thinks it to be a young bird of the Bearded species.

GENUS II. SECRETARY.

BILL shorter than the head, hooked, base covered with a cere.

Nostrils in the cere, near the base, open.

Round the eyes bare of feathers.

At the bend of the wing two or more horny knobs, or blunt spurs.

Legs very long—toes moderate, united at the base, and very rough beneath.

SECRETARY.—PLATE VII.

Vultur Serpentarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 8. *Cimel physic*, t. 28. *Nat. Misc. No.* 857.

Falco Serpentarius, *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 250. *Miller, Ill.* p. 28. *A. B.*

Serpentarius, Snake-eater, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. pt. i. 46. pl. 14.

Grus capensis cauda cristata, *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 12. f. 2.

Sagittarius, *Phil Trans.* lxi. p. 55. pl. 2. *Vosm. monog.* t. 8.

Secretarius reptilivorus, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 30. pl. ii.

Messenger, *Tem. Man. ed.* ii. p. xlviii.

Slaangen vraater, *Sparm. Voy.* i. p. 194.

Mangeur des Serpens, *Levaill. Ois.* pl. 25.

Secrétaire, Messenger, *Buf.* vii. p. 328. pl. 17. pl. enl. 721. *Son. Voy.* p. 87. pl. 50.

Ibis, *Gent. Mag.* v. xxxix pl. in. p. 568.

Secretary Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 29. pl. 2. *Id. Sup.* p. 4.

THIS is a most curious species, remarkable for the great length of its legs, which at first sight might induce one to think it belonged to the Waders, but the characters of the Vulture are so strongly marked, as to create much doubt in what class it ought to be placed.

When standing erect the head is full three feet from the ground,



The Secretary.

The bill is black, sharp and crooked, as in the eagle, somewhat compressed towards the point; the gape very wide; cere white; round the eyes bare and orange coloured; irides pale grey; the upper eyelids beset with strong bristles, like eyelashes; head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body bluish ash colour; bastard wing, quills, vent, and thighs black, the last speckled with white, in some plain—at the bend of the wing one or more roundish knobs; the five first quills longer than the rest; tail cuneiform, but the two middle feathers are double the length of the others, in colour much like that of the body, but darker; the ends of all the feathers, for above an inch, black, but the very tips are white; under parts of the body dusky white, but on the belly the white has a mixture of dusky; legs very long, stouter than those of the heron, yellowish brown, and feathered below the joint.* From the hind-head springs a kind of elongated tuft, composed of ten feathers, growing broader towards the ends, arising in pairs of different lengths, and of a dusky bluish colour. These are in general pendent on the hind part of the neck, but can be erected so as to form a beautiful crest, at the will of the bird.

The female is paler in colour, and the feathers of the crest, as well as the two middle tail feathers, shorter than in the male, and in young birds the two middle feathers are little, if at all elongated.

This most singular and elegant bird inhabits the internal parts of the Cape of Good Hope, as well as other parts of Africa, and is also met with in the Philippine Islands; is called at the Cape Slangeater, Snake-eater, from its address in destroying those reptiles. Dr. Sparrman mentions that at first it opposes one wing, and then the other, to avoid the bite of the snake, as well as to bruise it; and soon after spurning and treading upon it, frequently tossing it with its pinions into the air; after which the adversary being wearied out, the bird is enabled to kill and eat it without damage. It feeds also on rats and

* M. Sonnerat says this bird is naked above the knee joint, which is not the case.

lizards; sometimes small turtles, and even large beetles. Dr. Solander mentioned to me, that he has seen one of these take up a snake or tortoise in its claws, and dash it from thence against the ground, with such violence as sometimes at one attempt to kill it. And another peculiarity is, that the Secretary strikes or kicks forward with the leg, never backwards. It is not a shy bird, and on being roused, first tries to escape by hopping and running, which it does very swiftly, taking wing only when it is not otherwise able to get off.

The male and female are for the most part seen together. They make a large nest on the tops of tall trees, and line it with wool and feathers, though sometimes on shrubs, and trees of lower growth, laying two white eggs, marked with rufous spots, about the size of those of a goose; but longer. If taken young it is easily tamed, and will mix with the common poultry, feeding on rats, lizards, and even locusts, and other insects, rarely attacking chickens, except driven thereto from the utmost necessity. It will feed on flesh, whether raw or cooked, also fish and many other things, but by no means on any of the vegetable tribe. It certainly is a most useful bird, serving as the Ibis in Egypt to destroy great numbers of noxious creatures; is said to have been first introduced into England by Captain Purvis in one of the East India Company's ships in the year 1769*.

From the different synonyms recorded above, it appears that authors have been much at a loss where to place this bird, and although we have before ranked it with the Vulture, it seems rather to hold a place between that and the Falcon genus, Dr. Shaw, as also Mr. Illiger, and Temminck, are of opinion that it should form a separate genus of itself, and the two latter have given it the Latin name of *Gypogeranust*† to this we can have no objection, well aware that it does not coincide exactly with either of the genera above-mentioned.

* Edw. Glean. v. p. 24.

† See Tem. Man. d'Orn. Ed. p. xlviij.

GENUS III. FALCON.

* *European.*

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 Bald Eagle | 24 Honey Buzzard | 41 Goshawk |
| A Cinereous E | A Dubious F | 42 Greater Buzzard |
| B Lesser white-tailed E | 25 Long-tailed F | 43 Gentil F |
| C Var. | 26 Margined F | 44 Common F |
| 2 Sea E | 27 Common Buzzard | A Yearling F |
| 3 Bearded E | A Ash-coloured B | B Haggard F |
| 4 Imperial E | B Feather-legged B | C White-headed F |
| 5 Russian E | C White B | D White F |
| 6 Genoese E | 28 Peregrine F | E Red F |
| 7 Ring-tailed E | A Tartarian F | F Red Indian F |
| A White-tailed E | B Barbary F | G Italian F |
| B Black E | 29 Lanner | 45 Sacre F |
| 8 Golden E | A White L | A American S |
| A White E | B Abyssinian L | 46 Mountain F |
| 9 Tiger E | 30 Starry F | A Ash-coloured MF |
| 10 Osprey E | 31 Moor B | 47 Hobby |
| A Arundinaceous O | A Rusty F | A Dourelah H |
| B Carolina O | B Var. | 48 Greater H |
| C Cayenne O | 32 Harpy F | 49 Ingrian F |
| D Leverian O | 33 Grey F | 50 Permian F |
| 11 White-crowned E | 34 Northern F | 51 Orange-legged H |
| 12 Courland E | A Winter F | 52 Kestrel |
| 13 Jean le blanc E | 35 Ash-coloured F | A Lark Hawk |
| 14 Rough-footed E | 36 Hen-Harrier F | B Grey K |
| 15 Spotted E | A Var. | C Var. |
| 16 Dransberg E | B White | 53 Lesser Kestrel |
| 17 Rough-legged Falcon | C Hudson's Bay | 54 Severe |
| 18 Booted F | D Cayenne | 55 Bohemian F |
| A Var. | 37 Kite | 56 Sparrow-Hawk |
| 19 Sclavonian F | A Chestnut-headed K | A Spotted Sp. H |
| 20 Jerfalcon | B Russian K | B White Sp. H |
| A Iceland J | C Violaceous K | 57 Merlin |
| 21 Collared F | 38 Black K | A Caribbee M |
| 22 Brown F | A Austrian K | B Falconer's M |
| 23 Spotted F | 39 Parasite F | C Intermixed M |
| | 40 Arabian K | 58 Stone F |

- 59 Siberian F
 ** *African & Asiatic.*
- 60 Crowned Eagle
- 61 Occipital E
- 62 Vulturine E
- 63 Martial E
- 64 Noisy E
- 65 Noble E
- 66 Cheela E
- 67 Maritime E
- 68 Fierce E
- 69 Pondicherry E
- 70 Bido E
- 71 Brown-backed E
 A Frooss E
- 72 Kumpa-Maur E
- 73 Koorul E
- 74 Jerwied E
- 75 Cawnpore E
- 76 Chinese E
- 77 Bauj E
- 78 Asiatic E
- 79 Fishing E
- 80 Bengal Osprey
- 81 Piscivorous E
- 82 Blagre E
- 83 Marine E
- 84 New-Zealand E
- 85 Madagascar F
- 86 Oriental F
- 87 Javan F
- 88 Testaceous F
 A Javan F
- 89 Lake F
- 90 Cohy F
- 91 Crested Indian F
 A Var.
- 92 Ceylonese Crested F
- 93 Chicquera F
- 94 Nasal F
- 95 Japonese F
- 96 Short-tailed F
- 97 Bacha F
- 98 Long-legged F
- 99 Black-thighed F
- 100 Behree F
- 101 Rhomboidal F
- 102 Chanting F
- 103 Rufous-eared F
- 104 Jackal F
- 105 Ranivorous F
- 106 Desert F
- 107 Tachard F
- 108 Black & Wh. Indian F
 A Pied F
- 109 Cotta F
- 110 Sonnini's F
- 111 Black-eyed K
- 112 Cheel F
- 113 Criard F
 A Black-winged F
- 114 Fasciated F
- 115 Zuggun F
- 116 Jugger F
- 117 Kqnta F
- 118 Muskooroo F
- 119 Sharp-tailed F
- 120 Sagittal F
- 121 Justin F
- 122 Brown and White F
- 123 Indian F
- 124 Johanna F
- 125 Long-billed F
- 126 Buff-headed F
- 127 Senegal F
- 128 Tawny-headed F
- 129 Libyan F
- 130 Red-nosed F
- 131 Grey-winged Kestrel
- 132 Rufous-backed K
- 133 Sharp-tailed K
- 134 Calcutta Sparrow-Hawk
- 135 Bassun F
- 136 Bengal F
- 137 Soolo F
- 138 Chipuck F
- 139 Brown's H
- 140 Speckled Sparrow-Hawk
- 141 Red-legged F
- 142 Dwarf F
- 143 Minute F
 *** *New-Holland, &c.*
- 144 Mountain E
- 145 Lacteous E
- 146 New-Holland White E
- 147 Black-eyed E
- 148 White-headed Rufous E
- 149 New-Holland F
- 150 Ash-headed F
- 151 Port Jackson F
 A Var.
- 152 Winking F
- 153 Radiated F
- 154 New-Holland Spar. H
- 155 Dark Sparrow-Hawk
- 156 Leaden-backed H
- 157 Axillary F
- 158 Parametta F
 A Var.
- 159 Pale F
- 160 Pacific F
- 161 Lunated F
- 162 Yellow-chinned F
- 163 Bird H
- 164 Ash-tailed F
- 165 Cream-bellied F
- 166 Black-shouldered F
- 167 Ash-brown F
- 168 Dark F
 **** *American.*
- 169 Crested E
- 170 Crowned E
- 171 Royal E
- 172 Tyrant E
- 173 Destructive E
- 174 Brazilian E
- 175 Equinoctial E
- 176 Black-cheeked E
- 177 Black-backed E

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 178 Janeiro E | 198 Black H | 223 Pigeon H |
| 179 Louisiana White E | A Var. • | 224 Sharp-shinned H |
| 180 Statenland E | 199 Sooty F | 225 Slate-coloured F |
| 181 White-breasted E | 200 Chocolate I | 226 Brown-backed F |
| 182 White-bellied E | 201 Red-throated F | 227 Barred-tail F |
| A Var. | 202 Jamaica B | 228 Blue-backed F |
| 183 Tharu E | 203 Mingled B | 229 Great-billed F |
| 184 White-rumped E | 204 Speckled B | 230 American Brown H |
| 185 Mansfeny E | 205 Broad-winged F | 231 Rufous-bellied F |
| 186 Maculated E | 206 Brown & Tawny F | 232 Surinam F |
| 187 Plumbeous F | 207 Yellow-toed F | 233 Laughing F |
| A Var. | 208 American B | 234 White-fronted F |
| 188 Columbine E | 209 Buzzaret | 235 Spotted-tailed H |
| 189 Streaked F | 210 White-breasted F | 236 Hobby B. |
| 190 Caracca E | 211 Barred-breasted B | 237 Orange-breasted H |
| 191 White-necked E | 212 Cayenne F | 238 Little F |
| A Var. | 213 Long-shanked F | 239 Abbotian F |
| 192 Azara's E | 214 Marsh Hawk | 240 Berbice F |
| 193 Black-necked F | 215 American F | 241 Cayenne Sp. H |
| 194 Notched F | 216 Rusty and Grey F | 242 Greater Cayenne Sp. H |
| 195 Rufous-headed F | 217 Swallow-tailed F | 243 Guiana F |
| 196 Plain F | 218 Brazilian K | 244 Pied Sp. H |
| 197 Crested Goshawk | 219 Mississippi K | 245 Accipitrine F |
| A Mauduit's G | 220 Salvador F • | 246 Tiny |
| B Guiana G | 221 St. John's F | 247 Pygmy F • |
| | 222 Newfoundland F | |

THE bill in this Genus is hooked, and furnished with a waxy skin at the base, called the cere, in which the nostrils are placed.

Tongue bifid at the end.

Head and neck furnished with feathers.

Legs and feet scaly for the most part, middle toe connected to the outmost, as far as the first joint, by a strong membrane.

Claws large, much hooked, and very sharp, that of the outer toe the least.

The female larger and stronger than the male.

This genus of birds is so well known, that scarcely any person in possession of one can be at a loss where to place it. The only mistake likely to happen, is the confounding it with the first genus, for the reasons therein mentioned. The chief characteristics of the Falcon, independent of a certain degree of nakedness about the head and neck, seen in the Vulture, are the bill and claws, both of them being very hooked and sharp. The luxury of the Falcon, for the most part, is to kill its own prey, and to eat it while fresh; and both this and the Vulture often take in as much food as will last for many days. The food of birds of this genus is not always flesh; many of the Falcons will eat fish, and some are content with snakes and reptiles, as will be noticed hereafter. The circumstance of birds of the Falcon Genus, casting up at intervals, the indigestible part of their food, such as bones, feathers, hair, wool, &c. has been mentioned by all writers on falconry; and falconers are so convinced of this discharge being salutary and necessary, that when they feed their Hawks with flesh, they intermix pellets of wool, or cotton. Few birds vary more in the plumage according to age, which has been the occasion of more species being enumerated than really exist. It is observed, that every climate is furnished with them, not being confined, like the Vulture, to the warmer regions. It is not known that the Falcon tribe ever unites into companies, and, except in the breeding season, seldom two are seen together, at least there are not many instances to the contrary.

We have thought right to separate the species of this genus into divisions, according to the different countries they inhabit, at least as far as our knowledge of them has enabled us. We have likewise, for the most part, followed the names given by former describers, such as Eagle, Falcon, Hawk, Kite, Buzzard, &c. by this means disturbing, as little as possible, the arrangement of older authors.

*•EUROPEAN:

1.—BALD EAGLE.

Falco leucocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 11, *Lin.* i. 124. *Gm. Lin.* i. 255. *Briss.* i. 422. *Id.* Svo. i. 122. *Gerin.* 1. t. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 78. *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 36. *Id.* ix. p. 129. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 11 *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 52.

Falco pygargus, *Daud.* ii. 62.

Fischadler, *Bechst. Dents.* ii. 222. taf. ix. *Naturf.* 8. s. 46.

Le Pygargue, *Buf.* i. 99. *Pl. enl.* 411.

White headed Eagle, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 89.

Bald Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 29. *Id. Sup.* p. 9. *Bartr. Trav.* 286.

THE length of this bird is more than three feet; breadth in proportion; weight 9 pounds; bill and cere yellow; irides white; head, neck, and tail, white; the rest of the body dark brown; the upper half of the shins covered with feathers; the rest and the toes bare and yellow; claws black. Both sexes much alike.

Inhabits North America, preying both on flesh and fish, but does not procure the latter for itself; for sitting in a convenient spot, it watches the diving of the Osprey into the water, and as soon the latter has secured a fish, the Bald Eagle follows close after, and the Osprey, through fear, drops his prey, which the Eagle will frequently seize before it reaches the ground; but in Georgia it sometimes frequents ponds, catching both ducks and geese, and fish, destroying also young lambs and pigs. The young are brown instead of white-headed, and, in this state, called the Grey Eagle.

I learn from Mr. Hutchins, that it is called, at Hudson's Bay, Wapaw-Estequan-Mickesue, that it comes in May, and builds on the highest trees, forming a nest of sticks and grass, tufts of grass, and other rubbish, of a large size; and has generally two young; often made in a very tall tree, such as a pine or cypress, continuing the same, season after season, for a long time; but we believe that many, if

not the greater part of them, remain in Georgia throughout the year, building a large compact and flat nest in the cypress trees, sometimes on the rocks; not uncommon on the deserted lakes of North America, especially about the falls of the Niagara and St. Antoine, and the young come to their colour by slow degrees; is a long lived species, and has been known to attain to 100 years.

- A.—*Falco albicilla*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 9. *Lin.* 1. 123. *Vultur. Gn. Lin.* i. 253. *Fn. suec.* No. 55. *Brun.* No. 12. *Muller.* p. 58. *Favn. groenl.* p. 53. *Kram.* 326. *Scop. ann.* i. No. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 79.
Aquila albicilla, seu *Pygargus*, *Bris.* i. 427. *Id. Sev.* i. 123. *Klein. Av.* p. 40. *Will.* p. 31. *Id. Engl.* 61. *Raii.* p. 7.
Aigle Pygargue, *Daud.* ii. 62. *Vieil. Amer.* i. p. 27. pl. 3.
Der Fischadler, *Beckst. Deut.* ii. s. 222.
Der Fischgeyer, *Naturforsch.* 2. s. 43,
Cinereous Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 33, *Id. Sup.* p. 11. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 45 pl. 18. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. 209. pl. 18. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 214. B. *Lewin's Birds* i. pl. 4. *Walcot* i. pl. 1. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

This bird is 2ft. 9in. or 3 feet in length; and 7 in extent from wing to wing; bill pale yellow; the head and neck dusky white, inclining to ash colour; body and wings a full ash-colour, mixed with brown; tail white; forehead, between the eyes and the nostrils, sparingly covered, having very narrow feathers like hairs.

Inhabits Scotland and the Orknies, for the most part; rarely met with in England; but is not uncommon in various parts of Europe, the Southern parts of Russia, particularly about the Wolga, in Sweden and Denmark, also in Iceland. In Greenland is found the whole year, among the Islands and rocks, from which it darts on the several diving birds, as soon as they rise to the surface of the water, the place of which it is enabled to ascertain by the bubbles; now and then attempts to prey on a live seal, when having fixed the talons too fast to be disentangled, the seal draws the Eagle under the water, to its destruction; feeds on the lump-fish, and a sort of trout. In a nest of one of these birds near Keswick, in Cumberland, was found a grey, or hulse-water trout, above 12 pounds in weight; Dr. Heysham, who

informed me of the circumstance, added, that he obtained the bird alive, and had kept it above ten years, and that it was either six or seven before the tail became white. Colonel Montagu had one of these for nine years, when it died; but observes, that the tail feathers gradually became white, though the base remained dusky black for above one third of the length. This was a male, and weighed seven pounds six ounces.

B.—*Falco Hinnularius*, *Ind. Orn. i.* 15. *Charl. Onom.* 63. 4. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 80.

Falco albicaudus, *Gm. Lin. i.* 258.

Aquila albicilla minor, *Bris. i.* 429. *Id. 8vo. i.* 124.

Aquila Pygargus Aldr. *Will. 31.* *Id. Eng. 62.* *Raii. Syn. p. 7.* *Borowsk. ii.* p. 71.

Petit Pygargue, *Buf. i.* p. 99?

Erne. *Gesner. Av. p.* 205.

Lesser White-tailed Eagle, *Gen. Syn. i.* 39.

Length 2 ft. 2 in.; bill, cere, and irides, yellow; plumage dull rust colour above, beneath chestnut, mixed with blackish; head and neck ash-colour, with a chestnut tinge; tips of the feathers blackish; tail white; legs yellow; claws black.

This is supposed to be the bird in its first feathers. In the next stage of growth, it measures in length nearly three feet, and becomes the Cinereous Eagle; it is by some authors called the Erne, but the inhabitants of the Orknies call the Golden and Black Eagles, and the Osprey, as well as this, by that name.

C.—*Falco albicilla* var. *Ind. Orn. Sup. p.* 3.

Cinereous Eagle, var. *Gen. Syn. i.* 33. *Id. Sup. ii.* p. 18.

This is of a large size; the bill large and black; general colour of the plumage deep brown, paler beneath; the wings much darker; rump and tail very pale ash-colour, nearly white; legs black.

Inhabits New Holland, and, from its make and shape, is probably a farther variety of the Cinereous Eagle.

2.—SEA EAGLE

- Falco ossifragus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 12. *Lin. Syst.* i. 224. *Gm. Lin.* i. 255. *Brun.* No. 13. *Muller.* No. 60. *Raii. Syn.* p. 7. *Will.* p. 29. t. 1. *It. Posseg.* p. 27. *Voy. en Barb.* p. 263. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 69. *Bris.* i. 437. *Id.* 8vo. 125. *Klein.* p. 41. *Daud.* ii. p. 64. Die See Adler, *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. s. 219. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. pl. 18. Orfraie, *Buf.* i. 42. t. 3. *Pl. Enl.* 112. 415. *Cet. Uc. Sard.* p. 28. *Kolb. Cap.* ii. 137? *Voy. en Barb.* i. 265. *Tem. Man. ed.* 2. p. 49. Der Beinbrecher, *Naturf.* 8. 43. Sea Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 30. *Id. Sup.* p. 9. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 44. pl. 17. *Id.* fol. 63. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 295. pl. 17. *Pitf. Mem.* t. p. 182. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 86. A. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 11. *Lewin's Birds* i. pl. 1. *Walcot.* i. pl. 2. *Pult. Dors.* p. 2. *Donov.* pl. 105. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.* *Amer. Orn.* vii. p. 16. pl. 55. f. 2.

THIS is 3ft. in length at least, and expands more than 7ft. The bill bluish horn colour; cere and orbits yellow; irides hazel; beneath the chin hairs like bristles; plumage above ferruginous brown; the margins of the feathers darker; belly paler, in some whitish with ferruginous spots; quills chocolate towards the base, white in the middle; tail deep brown, the outsides of some of the feathers ferruginous, of others blotched with white; legs feathered below the knees, and yellow, very strong, two inches in circumference; claws long, black, and very hooked. The female dull ferruginous.

Inhabits Europe; has been met with in various parts of England, among others Newcastle, Yarmouth in Shropshire, Epping, and New Forest, also Warkworth in Northumberland;* but not known to breed more southward than Newcastle;† not uncommon in Scotland‡ and Ireland, where they keep for the most part

* Bewick.

† Willoghby.

‡ They quit Scotland in winter, *Tour in Scotl.* ii. p. 24. Mr. Pennant says, they were so numerous a few years since in Rannock, that 5s. were given for every one destroyed, and

near the lakes, for the convenience of catching fish, their principal food, darting upon them in the water, in the manner of the Osprey; said also to pursue that bird, after it has obtained a fish, and to oblige him to quit his prey, as is done by the Bald Eagle. The Sea-Eagle probably feeds sometimes on other birds, as the remains have been found in the nest.

The place of breeding is in the more northern parts; in the colder months approaching southward, at which time only we have heard of their being in the warmer counties. In the year 1795, one was shot in Berkshire, and another in March, 1810, in Lincolnshire, on the estate of Sir Jos. Banks; in the collection of Mr. Bullock. It is common in many parts of Germany, where the flesh of the young bird is thought not unsavoury; well known also in Russia and Siberia; frequent in Kamtschatka; found in summer, even on the Arctic coast, and no less common about the Caspian Sea, and is the same as that mentioned by Kolben; extends also to the Cape of Good Hope. He says this bird feeds on tortoises, carrying them up into the air, and letting them fall on a rock to break their shells; hence it has obtained the name of Bone-breaker.

In North America the size is superior, very common even as high as Newfoundland, where it preys on land and sea fowls, also young seals, which it seizes floating on the water.

It is the opinion of some who have written on the subject, that this bird is no other than the Bald Eagle, in imperfect plumage, and it has been observed, that it is six or seven years before it is in complete feather; to this the author of the American Zoology assents, and brings more than one proof of the circumstance.

such numbers were brought in, that the price was reduced to 3s. 6d. In the Orkney Islands was a custom, if not now prevalent, that whoever shoots an eagle may lay claim to a hen out of every house in the parish where the bird was killed.

3.—BEARDED EAGLE.

African bearded Eagle, *Salt's Trav.* p. xli.
 Nisser werk, *Bruce's Trav. app. t. p.* 155.

THIS is a large species, having an extent of wing more than 8ft. The bill dirty brown, with tufts of black hair covering the nostrils, and others of the same on each side of the lower mandible; and a still larger one, forming a beard underneath; irides sandy yellow; the outer film, or nictitating membrane, deep bright scarlet; tongue hard, bifid, and fitting exactly in the under mandible. The space round the eye, and in front of it, as well as an angle behind, deep black, giving a bright lustre to the eye. The head covered entirely with small dirty white feathers, which, as well as those of the neck, breast, and belly, are tinged with rusty brown. Feathers on the back, tail, and wings, fine deep glossy brown, with white ribs; those on the back of the neck standing erect, somewhat like a ruff; tail wedged-shaped, consisting of ten feathers, those of the wing twenty-six. The whole of the body covered with yellow down.

Found in Abyssinia, and supposed by Mr. Salt, to be the same with the one mentioned by Mr. Bruce, by the name of Nisser werk, met with by him not far from Gondar. Mr. S. gives it as his opinion, that, notwithstanding the straitness of the bill, usual in the Vulturine race,* the appearance, in the natural state, together with the vigour and animation which it displays, brings it nearer to the eagles, and therefore gives it the name above-mentioned. He observes, that the head of one which he shot differed somewhat from the drawing given by Mr. Bruce. This last gentleman represents it as a bold species, as it took away the provisions, which he and his friends were regaling themselves with, before his face, and adds, that a dust, corresponding

* Mr. Bruce's bird was 4 ft. 7 in. long, and weighed twenty-two pounds.

with the colour of the feathers, above and beneath, flew out, on handling, in large quantities; but it is not peculiar to this species, as we have observed the same in the King Vulture, and some others, as also in the white Cockatoo.

Another, rather smaller, was shot at the same time. Head and neck blacker; the under part of the body dusky; small feathers of the wings lighter; and the talons somewhat longer. This was supposed to be the male. Mr. S. observes, that the drawing of the Bearded Vulture, as given by Mr. Edwards, conveys no idea of this bird. Mr. Temminck enters it as one of his synonyms of the Bearded Vulture.

4.—IMPERIAL EAGLE.

Falco imperialis, Aigle imperial, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 9. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 37.

Aquila chrysaetos, *Leister, Annal. der Wetteraa.* V. ii. t. p. 170. •

Aquila heliaca, *Savign. Syst. des Ois. d'Egypte*, Liv. i. p. 22. pl. 12.

LENGTH three feet; cere yellow; gape very wide, opening beyond the back part of the eyes; nostrils oblique, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, by $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in breadth; irides pale yellow; the head and nape are bright rufous; upper part of the body in general deep glossy brown, but the ends of the feathers incline to rufous; beneath the body deep brown, but the belly is yellowish rufous; tail cinereous grey, crossed near the end with a bar of black, the tips of the feathers yellowish grey; it is nearly even at the end, and the wings equal it in length. The legs are covered with down quite to the toes, which are yellow.

Inhabits Egypt and Abyssinia, where it probably breeds, but is now and then met with in the mountains of Tyrol and Silesia.

5.—RUSSIAN EAGLE.

Falco Mogilnick, *ma. Orn.* i. p. 17. *Gm. Lin.* i. 259. *Daud.* ii. 56. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 87. *Tem. Man.* p. 14. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 87.
Aquila Mogilnick, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 445. t. 11. b.
 Russian Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 43.

LENGTH 2 ft. 3 in.; bill black; cere yellow; eyelids blue; irides livid; head, neck, and back dull ferruginous brown, here and there mixed with a little white, beneath much the same, but plain; some of the quills have the ends black, others rufous; within spotted with grey, greater coverts brown, with ferruginous tips; lesser coverts half brown, half rufous; tail feathers black, bounded with grey, and tipped with rufous; the wings, when closed, reach nearly to the end of the tail; legs feathered to the claws, as in owls, colour luteous, claws black.

Inhabits Russia, seen often in company with the Russian kite, near the city of Tschercask; feeds on mice and other small quadrupeds; builds on high trees, and lays two eggs, marked with reddish blotches. This is probably allied to, if not the same with the Imperial Eagle.

6.—GENOESE EAGLE.

LENGTH 2ft. 6in.; bill stout, horn colour, cere yellow, almost covered with hairs; plumage above, from the forehead to the tail, uniform brown; greater quills very dark, almost black, with pale shafts, and white on part of the inner webs; under parts of the body generally white, with broad streaks of pale brown from the chin to the breast, but from thence to the vent crossed with transverse bars of the same on each feather; thighs the same; vent plain white; under wing coverts mixed brown and white; tail $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. even at the end, above brown, crossed with about four bars of more obscure brown; the inner webs approaching to white; the thigh feathers reach below the joint; legs very stout, yellow brown, claws black; the quills, when the wings are closed, reach to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. of the end of the tail.

Inhabits Genoa and parts adjacent. • In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

7.—RING-TAILED EAGLE.

- Falco fulvus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 10. *Lin.* i. 125. *Gm. Lin.* i. 256. *Georg. Reise.* 164.
Decouv. russ. i. 89.—ii. 142.—iii. 303. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 71. •
Aquila, *Bris.* i. 419. *Id.* 8vo. i. 121. *Klein. Av.* 41.
Chrysaëtos cauda annulo albo cincta, *Raii.* 6. *Will.* 28. *Id. Eng.* 59. *Gerin.* i. t. 1.
Falco regalis, *Aigle royal*, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 10. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 39.
Aigle commun, *Buf.* i. 86. *Pl. Enl.* 409. young bird. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 264. *Daud.* ii. 47.
Die gemeine Adler, *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. 212.
Black Eagle, *Br. Zool.* i. No. 43. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 202. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 87.
Ring-tailed Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 32. *Id. Sup.* 10. *Br. Zool. fol.* p. 62. *Lewin. Br. Birds,*
i. pl. 3. *Walcot. Syn.* i. pl. 4. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 7. *Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 2. *Orn.*
Dict. & Sup. Amer. Orn. vii. p. 13. pl. 55. f. 1.

THE length of this bird is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, sometimes more, breadth six feet at least. The bill is dusky; cere yellow; irides hazel;

plumage in general brown; head and neck pale fulvous; tail white for two thirds of the length, the rest dusky black; legs feathered to the toes, which are yellow; claws black.

A.—*Falco canadensis*, *Lin. Syst. Ed.* 10. p. 88. *Gm. Lin.* i. 256. β .

Falco fulvus, *Lin. Ed.* 12. 125. 6. β .

Aquila cauda alba Americana, *Gerin.* i. 40. t. 7.

White-tailed Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 32. 6. A. *Edw. pl. i.* Bewick.* i. pl. p. 9.

This differs in having the tail white, except the end, which is black brown; the breast marked with triangular spots; forehead between the eyes naked.

B.—*Falco melancæetus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 10. *Lin.* i. 124. *Gm. Lin.* i. 254. *Raii.* 7. *Will.*

Orn. p. 3. t. 2. *Klein. Av.* 41. *Id. Ov.* t. 5. f. 1. *Bris.* i. 434. *Id. Svo.* i. 125.

Phil. Trans. lvii. 346. *Gerin.* i. t. 3. *Borowsk.* ii. 68. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 74.

Aigle noir, *Buf.* i. 86.

Schwartz-braune Adler, *Frisch.* t. 69. *Naturf.* 8. s. 43.

Black Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 28. *Id. Sup.* 8. *Will. Eng.* 62. pl. 2. *Albin.* ii. pl. 2. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 87.

The Black Eagle is 2ft. 10in. long; cere reddish; plumage in general much darker than in others, nearly black; head and neck mixed with rufous; base half of the tail white, spotted with black; the end half blackish; legs feathery, dirty white.

This bird, and its varieties, inhabits more or less the three quarters of the globe, being found in many parts of Europe, America, and the North part of Asia. In Germany it is too common, and very destructive. Beckstein says, that in an ayry of one of them were found the skeletons of three hundred ducks, and forty hares, and that the rapine they commit in the uncultivated parts can never be computed; one of these birds has been known to attack two children of a year

* Thought by M. Vieillot to be a young bird of the Bald Eagle.—See *Am.* i. p. 27.

old, belonging to a peasant. They are mostly very shy, hence the great rewards offered for the destruction of them, in a great measure fail of the desired effect. Is very rare in the south of Great Britain, but has been met with in Derbyshire. The nest is described as being made with large sticks, lined with two layers of rushes, with heath between, and that the young one found therein was black, but had the white ring on the tail conspicuous, even at that period of age. The egg is rust coloured, with irregular marks of a deeper colour; said to build on the highest part of Cheviot Hills, in Northumberland, and in 1735, one was shot at Warkworth, measuring in extent of wing, eleven feet and a quarter.

8.—GOLDEN EAGLE.

Falco Chrysaëtos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 12. *Lin.* i. 125. *Fn. Suec.* No. 54. *Gm. Lin.* i. 256. *Bris.* i. 431. *Id.* 8vo. 124. *Klein. Av.* 40. *Raii. Syn.* p. 6. *Will.* 27. t. 1. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 1. *Muller.* No. 59. *Kram. el.* 325. *Faun. arag.* 67. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. 6. t. 2. *Gerin. Orn.* i. t. 2. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 46. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 75. pl. 17. *Id. Zool. Lect.* t. 52.

Le grand Aigle, *Buf.* i. p. 76. *Pl. enl.* 410.

Gold Adler, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 45. *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. s. 205. *Naturf.* viii. s. 44.

Golden Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 31. *Id. Sup.* 10. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 42. pl. 16. *Id. fol.* pl. 4. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 97. frontisp. *Pitf. Mem.* t. p. 182. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 214. A. *Albin.* ii. pl. 1. *Cheseld. Anat. scelet.* *Bewick.* i. p. 5. *Lewin.* i. pl. 2. *Walcot.* i. pl. 3. *Orn Dict. & Sup.* *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 380. pl. 16.

THE length of this bird is more than 3ft.; breadth 8ft.; weight 12 pounds; the bill deep blue, cere yellow: irides hazel; head and neck deep brown; the feathers bordered with tawny; hind-head bright rust colour; body dark brown; quills chocolate, with white shafts; tail deep brown, blotched with obscure ash; the wings when closed

reach three-fourths thereon, legs yellow, feathered to the toes, which are scaly; claws very large.

This is rarely seen in England*, but in Scotland and Ireland not uncommon, where it breeds in the cliffs, and lays three or four white eggs, but rarely hatches more than two; now and then breeds on Snowdon Hills, in Wales; it appears in the middle of Germany, in winter, on the highest South and North Alps, and is taken without difficulty, by baiting a trap with raw flesh—it not only preys on hares, wood-hens, and partridges, but will also attack fallow deer, sheep, geese, and other poultry.† Not uncommon in Russia; it abounds at Orenburg, and is there exposed to sale, being used for falconry, to take wolves, foxes, and antelopes, and good birds sell dear; used by the Kergisians, and often a horse given for one, when a sheep will purchase another species;‡ extends to India.§ Thought by M. Temminck to be the same as the Ring-tail Eagle, differing in age or sex.

A.—*Falco eygneus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 14. *Daud.* ii. 47. A. *Shaw.* vii. p. 76. *Gm. Lin.* i. 257. 47. *Bris.* i. 424. *Id. Svo.* 122. *Klein. Av.* 42. *Spalowsk. Vog.* i. t. 1. White Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 96. *Charl. Onom.* 63. 9.

This is wholly white, and inhabits the banks of the Rhine, and the Alps, in Germany—is probably only a white variety of the Golden Eagle.

* One shot at Yarmouth, Feb. 1783, measured from tip of one wing to the other, 12 feet; another killed at Bexhill, in Sussex, fifteen or sixteen years since. *Lin. Trans.* iv. p. 1.

† Beckst. *Muster.* p. 57.

‡ *Decouv. russ.* 3. 127.

§ Sir J. Anstruther's Drawings.

9.—TIGER EAGLE.

Falco tigrinus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* ii. p. 19. *Beseck. Vog.* s. 10. 11. 1. *taf.* 2. *Allg. u. de*

Vog. 1: s. 676. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 100.

Tiger Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii: p. 19.

SIZE of the Golden Eagle, if not bigger; cere blue; irides and legs yellow; head, neck, and breast pale brown, but the upper parts of both are black—the crown appearing in fine streaks, the rest of the upper parts dull brown; quills black; greater wing coverts black-brown, paler; tail dull brown, crossed with three narrow, distinct bands; beneath from the breast white, marked with some light brown spots on the thighs, and under parts of the wings, in the manner of a tiger. This was a male, and not unlike one figured by Frisch, t. 76.

Inhabits Courland, about which it breeds, and is a species equally fierce, agile, and beautiful. It approaches farm-houses, and is a dreadful enemy to the grouse tribe and hares, on which it feeds.

10.—OSPREY.

- Falco Haliæetus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 17. *Lin. Syst.* i. 129. *Faun. succ.* No. 63. *Gm. Lin.* i. 263. *Bris.* i. 440. t. 34. *Id.* Svo. 126. *Brun.* p. 5. *Mull.* No. 66. *Kolb. Cap.* ii. p. 137. *Georgi.* p. 164. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. p. 71. 6. *Beckst. Deut.* ii. s. 250. *Daud.* ii. p. 67. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 82. *Gesner. Av.* p. 196. 804. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 16. *Id. ed.* ii. p. 48.
- Morphnos, seu Clanga, *Raii. Syn.* p. 7. *Will.* p. 32. *Id. Engl.* 63.
- Balbusardus, *Raii. Syn.* p. 16. *Will.* p. 37. *Id. Engl.* 69. t. 6. *Gerin. Orn.* i. t. 40. *Buf.* i. p. 103. t. 2. *Pl. Enl.* 414.
- Falco cyanops, *Klein. Stem.* p. 8. t. 8. f. i. a. b. c.
- Aigle de Mer, *Voy. en Barb.* i. 265.
- Fischaar, *Wirsing. Vog.* t. 47. *Naturf.* viii. s. 53. *Beckst. Gem. Naturg.* p. 230.
- Osprey, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 45. *Id. Sup.* p. 13. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 46. *Id. fol. t. A. 1. Id.* ed. 1812. i. p. 204. *Faun. Scot.* i. p. 17. pl. 1. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 91. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 13. *Lewin. Br. Birds.* i. t. 5. *Id. t. 1. f. 2. egg.* *Walc. Syn.* i. pl. 5. *Pult. Cat. Dorset.* p. 2. *White Selb.* p. 97. *Don. Br. Birds.* iii. t. 70. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THE Osprey is nearly 2ft. in length; and the weight between four and five pounds; bill black; cere blue; irides yellow; head feathers chiefly brown, with white margins; hindhead, throat, and neck, white, with a little mixture of brown on each side of the latter; under the eye begins a band of brown, reaching almost to the shoulders; the body brown above, white beneath; tail feathers barred with white on the inner webs, except the two middle ones, which are plain brown; legs naked, short, and strong, of a bluish ash colour; claws remarkably long, hooked, and black. Kolben mentions that the left foot is subpalmed.* This assertion has certainly no

* It does not appear that there is either bird or quadruped, in which each side of the body does not correspond in a natural state, though the contrary is sometimes seen in insects. In the common lobster and several of the crab genus, the claws differ much; in none more so than in the Carolina Sand crab (*Cancer vocans Lin.*), one of the claws of which is so monstrously large, as to oblige the animal to support it on the back when in motion, while the other is very small, scarcely larger than one of the legs. In respect to winged insects, even the

foundation; but Col. Montagu observes, the outer toe in both feet turns easily backwards, and the claw belonging to it is larger than that of the inner toe.

This is an European species, and though met with in England, is not very common—known to some by the name of Fishing Hawk or Eagle, and Bald Buzzard. It mostly frequents lakes, and large pieces of fresh water, for the sake of the fish, on which it feeds; plunging into the water after them with rapidity, on their approaching the surface, and rarely fails to bring up its prey in the talons. It will also attack ducks—is said to make its nest on the ground,* sheltered among the reeds and rushes, and to lay three or four white eggs, elliptical, smaller than those of an hen. I cannot learn that it breeds in the south of England; some have said that it does so in Northumberland, but Dr. Heysham, who resides at Carlisle, has never heard of its being in that part of the country. We are however certain, that it breeds both in Scotland and Ireland. I have known it shot near Dartford, in Kent, and Dr. Lamb informs me of one being killed near Newbury, in Berkshire. Whether it was ever tamed, so as to be used for taking fish, is not directly said, but some species of hawk certainly was trained for that purpose—as we find an act in the

marks of the wings exactly correspond on each side. Indeed, a singular circumstance occurs in one of the Cock Roach genus,* which is, we believe, the only one known. In this species one of the wing cases is marked with four white spots, and the other with three only, and which is constant in every specimen yet observed.

As to *Lusus Naturæ*, they are far from uncommon; such as a duck without webs to the toes: a common snail with the spiral turns of the shell reversed, one of which was found in my garden at Dartford, in Kent, several years since; also a flounder having the eyes and lateral line on the left instead of the right side.† These, and many others which might be mentioned, must be reckoned as singularities, happening now and then, but by no means to be esteemed as permanent distinctions of species.

* *Blatta heteroclitia*, *Pall. Spic. No. 9. t. 1. f. 3. Petiv. Mus. pl. 71. f. 1.*

† *Br. Zool. iii. 229. Id. Ed. 1812, iii. p. 306.*

* Colonel Montagu saw the nest of one on the top of a chimney of a ruin, in an island on Loch Lomond.—*Orn. Dict.*

reign of William and Mary, prohibiting, for a certain period of the year, from taking any salmon péal, or salmon kind, by hawk, racks, gins, &c.

A.—*Falco arundinaceus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 18. *β.* *Gmel. Lin.* i. 263. *S. G. Gmel. It.* ii. 163. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 69.

This variety is said to have an ash-coloured cere; the body grey above, and whitish beneath; an even tail, and pale legs.

Inhabits Siberia, and makes the nest among the reeds. The Osprey is found in regions far distant from each other, being frequent in Kamtschatka, and parts still more northward; migrates in winter towards the south*; is met with also at the Cape of Good Hope†; said to frequent the rock of Gibraltar‡ at all times, and to breed there, continually flying round the rock, where there is deep water, rarely coming to land, except in the breeding season.

B.—*Falco carolinensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 18. *γ.* *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 263. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 69. *B. Falco piscatōr*, *Bris.* i. 361, 362. *Id. Svo.* 105. *Raii Syn.* p. 19. *Klein. Av.* p. 52. *Buf.* i. 142.

L'Aigle pecheur, *Viaillot amer.* i. p. 29, pl. 4.

Fishing Hawk, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 2. *Amer. Orn.* v. p. 13. pl. 37. f. 1.

Carolina Osprey, *Gen. Syn.* i. 46. A. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 91. *Bart. Trav.* 286.

This bird is somewhat smaller than the European species, being only 22in. in length; the extent of wings, 5ft. 3in.; the bill black; cere blue; irides yellow; plumage above brown, forehead and crown, sides round the eye, and all beneath white, with a yellowish tinge; forehead marked with a few streaks of black; through the eye in some specimens, and in others beginning behind it, a brown

* Found about Baikal—common at Astrachan.—*Dec. russ.* 2. 142.

† Kolben.

‡ Rev. J. White's MS. Notes.

streak, at first narrow, growing broader by degrees, and passing behind the neck to the back; tail rather paler than the upper part, crossed with eight darker brown bars; inner webs of the feathers more or less white, but marked in the same manner with brown; legs very stout, rough, light blue, and feathered rather below the joint; claws very long, stout, and hooked.

The female differs in being larger, with a greater mixture of brown on the forehead, and a few dashes of brown on the breast. In both the feathers of the hindhead are elongated, and may be erected into a sort of crest.

This is common in various parts of North America, and is the unwilling provider of fish for the Bald Eagle, which is ever on the watch to serve its ends, for as soon as the Osprey obtains a fish by diving, the Bald Eagle flies after, and robs it of its prey*. It may be called a bird of passage, as it is found in the northern parts in the summer only, and the first appearance of it is welcomed, being the signal of the approach of various kind of fish to the coasts, on which its food depends. The nest is made generally on single trees, chiefly such as are dead, or in a decaying state, though sometimes on high rocks. It is composed of large sticks, not unfrequently four or five feet in depth and two or three broad, mixed with dry stalks, sea weed, green grass, and similar materials, and lined with dry sea grass. The eggs are three or four in number, whitish, generally marked with dull brown. The young appear about the end of June, and are said to remain a long time in the nest before they attempt to fly. It is very numerous in America, from Canada to Georgia. Mr. Wilson says, he has counted more than twenty nests within half a mile, and that on one small island there were at least "300 nests of Fishing Hawks that have young, and which, on an average consume, probably,

* This is also mentioned in respect to the Black Eagle. See *Phil. Trans.* v. 17. p. 989.—(Clayton.)

not less than 600 fish daily." It generally fishes on the wing, darting after its prey into the water; but Mr. Abbot has observed one sitting for a long time on the top of a dead tree, close to the water, from which it darted on the fish.

C—*Falco cayanensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 18. *Gm. Lin.* i. 263. *Daud.* ii. 69. C.
Cayenne Osprey, *Gen. Syn.* i. 47. B.

This variety differs chiefly in having the plumage inclining to ferruginous, and a white streak on each side of the upper mandible, leading through the eye to the hindhead. The length of this bird is 26 inches, breadth 5ft. 2in.; legs yellowish.

Inhabits Cayenne; in the collection of Miss Blomefield.

D—*Falco Leverianus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 18. *Gm. Lin.* i. 266. *Daud.* ii, 126. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 151.
Leverian Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 31. *Arct Zool.* ii, 101.

This is rather smaller than the common Osprey. Bill dusky blue, stout, and hooked; head, neck, and under parts white; crown of the head mixed brown and white; body above brown; the feathers margined and tipped with white; on each side of the head a dusky mark, as in the Osprey; tail barred brown and white, except the two middle feathers, which are brown and black, the shafts white; legs yellow.

This is said to inhabit Carolina, was met with in the Leverian Collection, and is probably a further variety. The Osprey is also said to be not uncommon in Brazil.

11.—WHITE-CROWNED EAGLE.

Falco leucoryphos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 17. *Gm. Lin.* i. 259. *Pallas reise*, i. 454. *Daud.* ii. p. 71. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 90.

White crowned Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 42. *Id. Sup.* p. 13.°

THIS is in habit and size like the Osprey, but the limbs are longer; the expanse of wings 6ft.; weight nearly six pounds; bill strait at the base; cere livid ash colour; irides grey brown; head grey brown, with a triangular spot of white on the crown; throat white; sides of the head darker than the rest, as in the Osprey; plumage above the body clouded brown; beneath the same, but paler; quills very dark; tail longish, even at the end, where it is black; beneath it white, and some of the side feathers dotted within with white; legs pale, one third of the shins feathered; claws large, black.

Inhabits the more southern parts of the Jaick; has been observed only towards the Caspian; where it keeps near the rivers, and breeds upon high trees. It is probably a further variety of the Osprey.

12.—COURLAND EAGLE.

Falco germanicus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. iii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 10.

Der Rothlichweisse Falke, *All. U. d. Voy.* i. *Zusass.* s. 676, 120. *Besek. Vog. Kurl.* s. 10. 12. a. & 13. b.

Courland Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 19.

THIS is somewhat smaller than the Tiger Eagle; cere, irides, and legs yellow; general colour of the plumage reddish, smutty

white, but the back, wings, and tail, are dull brown, and the ends of the wings paler; the head, neck, and breast marked with longish, dull brown spots; the feathers, which hang over the thighs, appear to be rusty brown, for the ends of each having an oval spot of that colour, and being confusedly mixed together, give that appearance; the tail crossed with four paler bands. This is the female. The male agrees nearly in colouring, but is one-fourth smaller in size.

Inhabits Courland.

13.—JEAN LE BLANC EAGLE.

Falco gallicus. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 15. *Gm. Lin.* i. 259. *Daud.* ii. 158. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 89. pl. 19.

Falco hypoleucos, *Decouv. russ.* iii. 303.

Falco brachydactylus, *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 15. *Id. ed.* 2. p. 46.

Aquila Pygargus, *Bris.* i. 443. *Id.* 8vo. i. 127. *Johnst. Av.* t. 2. *Belon.* t. p. 104. *Borowsk.* ii. 71.

Falco leucopsis, *Beckst. Deutsch.* ed. 2. v. 2. p. 572.

La Buse des champs à Ailes longues, *Voy. d'Azara.* iii. No. 31?

Albanella, *Cett. Ut. Sard.* 31.

Jean le blanc, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 39. *Id. Sup.* p. 12. *Buf.* i. pl. 4. *Pl. enl.* 413.

NEARLY the size of the Black Eagle; length 25in.; bill cinereous; irides yellow; plumage grey brown above, white beneath, spotted with rufous brown; outsides and tips of the tail feathers brown, inner webs white, barred with brown; legs yellowish; claws cinereous.

This species seems to be more common in France than elsewhere; said to live chiefly on mice, rats, frogs, &c.

The female is almost wholly grey, having no white, except on the rump, and that of a dirty colour.

It makes the nest, for the most part, on the ground, among heath, furze, &c. but now and then upon pine and other high trees, and generally lays three slate-coloured eggs.

Said to be frequent in the southern parts of Russia, especially about the rivers Don and Wolga, though not in Siberia.

This species is used in falconry by the Calmucs,*

14.—ROUGH FOOTED EAGLE.

Falco naevius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 14. *Gm. Lin.* i. 258. *Bris.* i. 425. *Id.* 8vo. 122. *Daud.*

ii. 52. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 84. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 14. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 42.

Stein adler, *Frisch.* t. 71. *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. s. 226. *Naturf.* viii. s. 44. 6.

Le petit Aigle, *Buf.* i. 91.

Rough-footed Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 37. *Charl. onom.* p. 63.

SIZE of a large cock; length 2ft. 7½in.; cere and irides yellow; general colour of the plumage dull ferruginous; beneath the wings and the thighs spotted with white; under tail coverts white; legs covered to the toes with dull ferruginous feathers, spotted with white; claws yellow.

Inhabits Europe; said to live chiefly on rats—supposed to build in Hungary—but the nest and eggs are not mentioned.

* *Decouv. russ.* 3. 307. M. d'Azara compares the one referred to above, as found in Paraguay; but M. Sonnini, in a note below, thinks it different, as the wings are much longer in proportion.

15.—SPOTTED EAGLE.

Falco maculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 15. *Gm. Lin.* i. 250. *Daud.* ii. 52. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 70. *Tem. Man. ed. 2.* p. 43.

Morphno congener, *Raii Syn.* p. 7. *Will.* p. 32. *Id. Engl.* 63. *Gerin. Orn.* i. t. iv.

Kleiner Fisch Adler, *Naturf.* viii. s. 54.

Aquila Clanga, *Klein. Av.* p. 41.

Spotted Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 38. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 215. C.

THIS is two feet long—bill black; cere yellow; plumage above deep rusty brown; head and neck feathers narrow, as in the kite, part of the shafts, and the ends pale; wings marked with oval, white spots, which are larger as they are placed more downwards, and on the greater coverts they occupy almost the whole of the end; the back spotted with pale buff colour; quills deep brown—secondaries the same, tipped with dirty white: those nearest the body have the ends white for near an inch; upper tail coverts white; tail deep brown, tipped with dirty white; belly, vent, and thighs brown, streaked with white; legs feathered to the toes, and yellow.

This is found every where in Russia and Siberia, and even in Kamtschatka, and is the most unwarlike of any of the kind; has a plaintive cry, hence called *Planga* and *Clanga*. Preys chiefly on ducks, and lesser animals—is fearful to a degree of its lesser congenera, as, according to Chardin, even the comparatively minute sparrow-hawk will put it to flight.

This is by some supposed to differ in sex from the Rough-footed Eagle. Temminck observes, that it is common in Africa, and particularly in Egypt.

16.—DRANSBERG EAGLE.

Falco glaucopsis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 16. *Gm. Lin.* i. 255. *Merrem. Ic. Av.* ii. 25. t. 7. *Daud.* ii. 59.

Dransberg Eagle, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 102.

LENGTH $21\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bill glaucous; cere yellow; irides yellowish; head and neck white, streaked with brown; on the forehead some brown crescents; breast and back brown; quills black; tail rufous brown above, dirty white beneath; on each feather six black bands; thighs short; legs woolly before; toes yellow; claws black.

Inhabits the mountain Dransberg, near Göttingen.

17.—ROUGH-LEGGED FALCON.

Falco lagopus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 19. *Gm. Lin.* i. 260. *Brun.* p. 4. *Leems. Lap.* p. 236? *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 228. *Frisch.* t. 75. *Daud.* ii. 107. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 105. *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 34. f. 1.

Graa-falk, *Act. nidr.* iv. p. 417. t. 13.

Rough-legged Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 75. *Id. Sup.* p. 18. *Br. Zool. App.* pl. 1. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 228. pl. 26. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 200. *Lewin's Birds.* i. pl. 14.

LENGTH 2 ft. 2 in.; breadth more than four feet; bill small, dusky; cere yellow; irides bright amber; head, neck, and breast yellowish white, here and there streaked with brown; belly deep brown; thighs pale yellow, marked with brown; scapulars blotched brown and yellowish white; wing coverts brown, edged with rust;

ends of the quills deep brown, base white; lower half of the tail white, the rest brown; tip dirty white; * legs feathered as low as the feet, which are yellow.

Inhabits Denmark, but has now and then been met with in this kingdom, four instances of which have occurred in my memory—one shot near London, twice in Suffolk, and again in Kent, picked up dead on the coast in 1792; said to lay four eggs, marked with reddish spots; It is now and then seen in Russia, and more frequently in the east part of Siberia, where it spreads very far to the north, and comes southward in winter; is also found in North America, in low swamps and meadows, feeding on mice, frogs, and ducks—common in winter in the lower part of Maryland, New Jersey, and along Connecticut River.

A.—*Falco fuscus*, *Fn. groenl.* p. 56. 34. b. *Daud.* ii. 107.

Grey Falcon, *Crantz.* i. 78. *Egede.* 62.

Greenland Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 36. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 220. E.

This variety is smaller, being no more than 22 in. in length—and differs chiefly in the tail, the ground of which is cream-coloured white; near the tip a bar of brown, above an inch in breadth; above that a second, but half an inch broad; and above these each feather has a spot upon it in the middle, mimicking when spread, a third bar; besides which, the two outer feathers on each side have a few irregular spots of brown, almost the whole of their length, on the outer webs.

The bird described by Fabricius is said to be not uncommon in Greenland, and preys on the Little Awk, Ptarmigan, Snowflake, and other birds—is seen in combat with the Raven, but rarely proves victorious, for the latter bird, turning on its back and screaming

* Tail coverts spotted with chocolate in the female.

violently, brings others to its aid, by whose assistance the Falcon is driven off. It builds not unlike the Cinereous Eagle, and lays from three to five spotted eggs. The flesh is sometimes eaten, and the skin used by the Greenlanders for cloathing. The wings serve for brushes, and the legs are used as amulets.

In some drawings done in India, I observe a pale Falcon, which is probably a further variety. The ground colour of the head nearly white, the feathers blotched with brown down the shaft; general colour of the plumage above the body pale brown, marked with deeper brown down the shafts; quills darker, second quills barred with dusky; tail rounded at the end, pale dusky cream colour, with two narrow, curved, rufous-chocolate bars near the ends, crossing all the feathers; vent white; quills and tail equal in length.

Inhabits the country about Bengal, in India, and called Mucharin.

18.—BOOTED FALCON.

Falco pennatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 19. *Gm. Lin.* i. 172. *Daud.* ii. 106. *Bris. App.* p. 22.
t. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. p. 120. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 146.
Booted Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 75. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 24.

SIZE of the Jerfalcon; length $19\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bill blackish; cere and eyelids luteous; plumage above blackish brown, with a tinge of violet, and variegated with dirty grey; beneath yellow brown, with longitudinal blackish lines; head and neck behind fulvous grey, with lines of the same; over the eyes a black stripe; tail brown, towards the end blackish; tip grey, with whitish grey spots on the sides; legs feathered to the toes, which are luteous.

Brisson, who first mentions it, took the above description from a specimen in the museum of Madame de Bandeville. M. Daudin supposes it to be a young male of the rough-footed species.

A.—La Buse ganté, *Levaill. Ois. i.* p. 79. pl. 18. *Daud. ii.* 163.
Booted Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup. ii.* p. 24.

This seems to vary but little from the former; the chief distinction is, in having a less mixture of white in the plumage. This variety is met with about the Cape of Good Hope, particularly in the forest of Hottniqua, and frequents the woody parts distant from habitations, living for the most part singly. Is said to be a bold bird; more so than some others; quick in flight, and often seizes partridges.

19.—SCLAVONIAN EAGLE.

Falco sclavonicus, *Ind. Orn. i.* p. 26. *Kram. el.* 329. *It. Poseg.* p. 29. *Daud. ii.* 166.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 171. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 22.
Sclavonian Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup. ii.* p. 24.

SIZE of a fowl; bill dusky blue; cere yellow; irides dusky; head, neck, and breast, buff colour, streaked with black; belly black, in some spotted; quills dusky; secondaries brown, banded with black; wing coverts spotted rufous, testaceous, and black; tail white from the base to beyond the middle; brown towards the end, the margins of the feathers testaceous; in some crossed with

five dusky bands; rump and vent white, with a few dusky spots; shins feathered, testaceous in colour, with black markings; legs yellow.

Inhabits Possega, in Sclavonia; is most probably not far differing from the rough-legged Eagle, as that bird varies much from age or sex.

20.—JERFALCON.

Falco gyrfalco, *Ind. Orn.* i. 32. *Lin. Syst.* i. 130. *Fn. Succ.* No. 64. *Gm. Lin.* i. 275. *Klein. Av.* p. 48. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 99. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 308. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 120.

Gyrfalco islandus, *Bris.* i. 373. *A. t.* 31. *Id. Svo.* 108. *Brun.* 9. *Muller.*, No. 73. *Tem. Man.* ii. p. 19.

Gerfault, *Buf.* i. 239. pl. 13. pl. enl. 210.

Brown Jerfalcon; *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 82.

Iceland Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 71. *B. parag.* 2d.

Arctic Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 70. 49. var. L.

MUCH confusion has arisen in respect to this species, from its great variation in plumage. The most natural state appears to be nearly this: length $22\frac{1}{2}$ in. bill bluish ash-colour; cere the same; irides yellow; head brown, the feathers edged with rufous white; the rest of the feathers, on the upper part of the body, brown, each edged on the sides with whitish spots; rump and tail coverts striped across with grey; throat dirty rufous white; fore part of the neck the same, dashed down the shafts with brown; breast, belly, and under wing coverts white, marked with dusky spots; sides, thighs, and under tail coverts barred dusky and white; quills

brown, banded white and brown on the inner web; tail banded brown and whitish, the latter marked with numerous brown specks; tip of the tail white; legs yellow; claws black.

- A.—*Falco islandicus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 32. *Gm. Lin.* i. 275. 101. B. *Bris.* i. 370. t. 30.
Id. Svo. 108. *Brun*, No. 8. *Muller*, 73. *Will.* p. 44. t. 8. *Fr. Groenl.* No. 33.
Borowsk. Nat. ii. p. 72. 6. *Lin. Trans.* xii. p. 528.
Falco candicans, *Gm. Lin.* i. 275.
Accipiter muscoviticus ex nigro varius, *Gerin. Orn.* i. t. 30.
Gerfault, Buf. i. 241. *Pl. enl.* 446.
Weisser Falke, *Naturf.* viii. s. 50.
Iceland Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 71. Var. A. B. *Id. Sup.* ii, p. 27.
White Jerfalcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 83. 84. *Id. Sup.* p. 21. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 47. t. 19. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 217. pl. 19. *Arct. Zool.* ii; p. 221. F. *Lewin's Birds*, t. 16. *Bewick.* i. p. 29.

This bird varies so exceedingly from the original colours, as to have given sanction for authors to rank individuals as specific differences, and those who are most in the neighbourhood of its haunts find that, independent of the variations incident to all of the genus, it loses its brown colour, more or less, in proportion to its age, or coldness of climate, and, in some old birds, nearly approaches to white.

The Jerfalcon of Hudson's Bay is there called Pau-pune-nay-sue, and is larger than the European species; is said to weigh 45 oz. troy; is 23 inches long, and 50 inches broad; bill and cere livid; eyes dark blue; crown, and hind part of the neck white, streaked with black—the rest of the upper parts the same, with triangular spots of black; the feathers tipped and margined with white; greater wing coverts, secondaries, and quills, barred with black—the ends of the latter black; tail white, barred with black, but except the two middle feathers, only on the outer webs; breast white, with longitudinal oval white spots, the size of a pea; thighs and vent white; legs short, of a livid flesh colour, covered half way with feathers. I received this account from my friend the late Mr. Hutchins, who was

stationed there many years, and was peculiarly accurate in his observations.

This species, with its varieties, has ever been in much estimation for its use in falconry, and Iceland has the reputation of furnishing the most generous breed.* The King of Denmark is said to send there annually to buy up all that can be procured, the established place being Bessested, to which the Icelanders bring them as soon as taken, the white ones being in most esteem, and they must be very docile, for they catch them in nets, of any size or age.† Bell, in his Travels,‡ says, that about Zabach-yeer and Casan are caught the best and largest Falcons in the world, which are purchased by the Turks and Persians—the Russians prefer the old ones, which are taken in nets, with a live bird as a decoy. These will fly at swan, goose, heron, or crane, and will take a duck out of the water when only the bill appears. The Tartars also fly them at antelopes and hares. Some of the Falcons are as white as a dove.

21.—COLLARED FALCON.

Falco rusticolus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 28. *Lin.* 125. *Faun. suec.* No. 56. *Gm. Lin.* i. 268. *Fn. groenl.* No. 34. *Beckst. Deut.* ii. app. s. 839. *Daud.* ii. 103.

Collared Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 56. *Id. Sup.* 15. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 226. G.

SIZE of a hen; bill lead colour; cere and eyelids luteous; plumage above ash-coloured, undulated with white; beneath white,

* Capt. Sabine mentions a single instance of its being found in Greenland.—*Lin. Trans.* 12, p. 528.

† Also at Vienna, as the following letter will testify.—*Copenhagen, Dec. 17, 1791.*—“The vessel on board of which were the Falcons from Iceland, annually sent to the Court of Vienna, was shipwrecked near Castrop.”—*St. James's Chron. Jan. 10, 1792.*

‡ *Bell's Trav.* 1, p. 18.

with cordated small brown spots; round the neck a white collar; tail crossed with twelve or thirteen alternate white and brown bands; legs luteous; claws black.

Inhabits Sweden, also Greenland, but is there seldom met with; is called by the natives Millekulartok, signifying spotted—also seen in the desert and open places between the Don and Wolga, in the Russian dominions, but we believe is not very common any where—is probably allied to the Jerfalcon.

22.—BROWN FALCON.

Falco fuscus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 21. *Bris.* i. 331. *Id.* 8vo. i. 95. *Gm. Lin.* i. 171.

Vultur Pygargus, *Irisch.* t. 76.

Brown Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 68.

• **SIZE.** of the Jerfalcon; bill ash-coloured; cere yellowish; head brownish, marked with longitudinal rusty brown spots; upper part of the body brown, spotted with deeper brown—beneath white, spotted with brown, the spots on the breast lance-shaped; tail barred rufous white, and rusty brown; legs yellow; claws black.

Inhabits Europe, and is most likely also related to the Jerfalcon.

23.—SPOTTED FALCON.

Falco versicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 33. *Gm. Lin.* i. 272. *Daud.* 4, 105. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 21.

Spotted Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 74. *Br. Zool.* i. pl. 26. *Id. Ed.* 1812, pl. 25. *Lewin.* i. pl. 13. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 127. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

SIZE of a buzzard ; bill black ; cere and irides yellow ; crown and hind part of the neck white, spotted with light reddish brown ; back and scapulars the same, edged with white ; quills dusky, barred with ash colour ; beneath the body white, with a few rusty spots on the neck and breast ; rump white ; tail barred with lighter and darker brown ; legs strong.

This has twice been shot in Shropshire—but is not uncommon in America, as Mr. Abbot ranks it among the birds frequenting Georgia. He says, it equals in size the barred-breasted Buzzard, and observes, that the lesser wing coverts are marked with white, most so on the inner webs, the ends brown, and when the feathers lie smooth no white appears ; the young male has a great proportion of white.

The female does not greatly differ—the rump white ; tail light brown, with nine darker bars, and a white tip ; under part of the tail white, but only four or five pale dusky bars visible.

The food is the same as that of the barred-breasted, also locusts and grasshoppers. Mr. Abbot adds, that the Hawks retire into the thick woods and swamps to breed, but after they bring out their young, are destructive to fowls and chickens—are most frequent the first of winter, sunning themselves on the tops of dead trees in frosty mornings. Daudin supposes this to be a variety of the Common Falcon, but Col. Montagu, with greater probability, thinks it allied to the Jerfalcon.

24.—HONEY BUZZARD.

- Falco apivorus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 25. *Lewin.* i. 130. *Faun. suec.* No. 65. *Gm. Lin.* i. 297. *Bris.* i. 410. *Id. Svo.* 117. *Raii* p. 16. *Will.* p. 39. t. 3. *Brun.* p. 5. *Mull.* No. 68. *Kram.* 331. *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. 263. *Daud.* ii. 159. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 114. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 23.
- Die Bienfresser, *Naturf.* 8. s. 54.
- La Bondrée, *Buf.* 208. *Pl. Enl.* 420, 423. *Zinnan.* t. 13. f. 75.
- Honey Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 52. *Id. Sup.* p. 14. *Br. Zool.* i. 56. *Id. fol.* pl. A. 4. and A*. 4. *Id. ed.* 1812. p. 235. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 224. I. *Albin.* i. pl. 2. *Will. Engl.* 78. pl. 3. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 17. *Lewin.* i. t. 1. *Id. t. i.* f. 4. egg. *White's Selborne*, p. 109. *Pult. Dors.* p. 3. *Walc.* i. pl. 7. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

LENGTH 23 in. weight 26 ounces, or more; breadth four feet; bill and cere dusky; irides golden yellow; head ash-colour; the rest of the plumage above deep brown; chin yellowish white, marked with narrow brown lines; fore part of the neck rufous brown; breast and belly transversely barred rufous and white, each feather being white, with two bars of brown; tail dull brown, crossed with a darker bar near the end, and another in the middle; legs short, stout, yellow; claws black.

That described in the British Zoology had the breast and belly white, both marked with dusky spots, pointing downwards, and three bars in the tail. Linnæus's bird had only one band on the tail, the tip of which was white. Brisson observes, that the side tail feathers are banded with white on the inner web, and spotted with brown, but Albin's specimen had no bars on the tail. Hence we may infer, that the bird is subject to much variety; insomuch as to make it difficult to say what is the simple, or true state of the plumage. That first described is taken from one in my own collection.

This species is the least common in England of all the Buzzards, and may be called rare. Willoghby supposes it to feed on the larvæ of wasps and bees; also caterpillars, both hairy and smooth, have

been found in the stomach--said to build on trees, making a nest with small twigs, and lined with wool, laying two eggs, dirty white, blotched with ferruginous; but according to Mr. White, dotted at each end with a smooth red spot, and a broad bloody band in the middle. I believe the eggs vary much in respect to colour, as I observed in the Museum of the late Dutchess Dowager of Portland, some of a deep red brown, blotched with ferruginous.

It is found, more or less, on the European continent, in Russia, as well as Siberia, especially where woods are near, and lizards plentiful, of which it is fond, but will also eat mice, and the large sort of dragon flies; however, we believe it to be no where a common bird.

A.—*Falco incertus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 32. *Daud.* ii. 103.

Falco dubius, *Mus. Carls. fasc.* ii. t. 26. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 27.

Bill black; irides yellow; head, hind part of the neck, and wing coverts cinereous brown, margined outwardly with ferruginous; chin, throat, and breast rust colour; the shafts of the feathers black; tail cinereous, tipped with black, crossed with three brown bands towards the base; legs saffron colour.

Inhabits Sweden, but is not a common species.

25.—LONG-TAILED FALCON.

Falco macrourus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 29. *Gm. Lin.* i. 269. *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 439. t. 8. 9.

Gmel. It. i. p. 48. *Lepech. It.* i. p. 59, 41. *Daud.* ii. p. 90. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 160.

Long-tailed Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 59.

LENGTH 19 in.; breadth nearly 2 ft.; bill black, at the base green; cere yellow; eyelids and irides saffron colour; upper parts of

the body cinereous, on the back inclining to red; beneath white, tinged with ash-colour on the upper part of the neck; tail $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, rounded, whitish, banded alternately with deeper and paler brown, the two middle feathers plain; legs yellow; claws black.

The female is brown above, and the feathers edged with chestnut, most so on the head; beneath inclining to yellow; quills deep brown, with whitish tips; tail brown, the four middle feathers transversely marked with deeper brown, and others with broad interrupted bands, all of them with ferruginous tips, but that of the outer one spotted with black.

Inhabits Russia; known by the name of Lun.

26.—MARGINED FALCON.

Falco marginatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 26. *R. per Poseg.* p. 28. *Daud.* ii. 167.
 Margined Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 24.

SIZE of a fowl; head and back feathers brown, with ferruginous margins—beneath the body ferruginous, with longish oval spots. Quills brown, with several obscure bands, and ferruginous white tips; tail brown, with four broad, dusky brown bands, margined on both sides with white, and a white tip, beneath whitish with transparent bands.

Inhabits Sclavonia.

27.—BUZZARD.

- Falco Buteo, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 23. *Lin. Syst.* i. 127. *Fn. Succ.* No. 60. *Gm. Lin.* i. 265.
Raii Syn. p. 16. *Will.* p. 38, t. 6. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 4. *Brun.* p. 5. *Mull.* No. 64.
Georgi p. 164. *Bris.* i. 406. *Id. Svo.* 206. *Klein. Av.* p. 50. *Id. Stem.* p. 8. t. 8.
 f. 2. a. b. *Id. Ov.* p. 19. t. 6. f. 2. *Faun. Arag.* p. 68. *Kram. el.* 329. *Beckst.*
Deutsch. ii. s. 298. t. x. *Daud.* ii. 154. *Hist. de Lyons,* i. 198. *Goiran.* *Shaw's*
Zool. vii. p. 109. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 20. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 63.
 Busthart, *Naturf.* viii. s. 52.
 La Buse, *Buf.* i. 206. t. 8. *Pl. Enl.* 419. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 266.
 Maasse Geyer, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 50 ?
 Pojana secunda, *Zimman.* 85. t. 14. f. 56.
 Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 48. *Id. Sup.* p. 14. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 54. pl. 25. *Id. fol.* t.
 A. 3. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 232. pl. 27. *Will. Engl.* p. 70. *Alb.* i. t. 1. *Bewick* i.
 pl. p. 15. *Lewin Br. Birds.* i. pl. 6. *Walcot Br. Birds.* i. pl. 6. *Pult. Cat.* p. 3.
Graves Br. Ornith. Orn. Dict.

THIS is bigger in the body than a kite ; length 1 ft. 8 in. ; bill lead colour ; cere luteous ; irides dark ; the body is ferruginous brown above ; beneath pale, varied with brown ; tail brown above, barred with darker brown ; beneath greyish, tipped with rufous white ; legs yellow, claws black. Is the common Buzzard of all authors, by some called Puttock, and well known ; its food is various ; birds, small quadrupeds, reptiles and insects ; varies extremely, scarcely two being found alike. It breeds in large woods, usually in an old crow's nest ; lays two or three eggs at most, which are bluish white, with rusty spots, chiefly at the larger end. In some parts of France is thought good food, and is generally fat in winter. Is not very frequent in Russia, and in Siberia extremely scarce ; is sufficiently common in various parts of Germany, but certainly less so about Berlin, for I well recollect, that once desiring Dr. Bloch, of Berlin, to procure for me a Bustard's egg, which is there not uncommon, he mistaking my meaning for that of a Buzzard's egg, observed, that he

could not obtain one, but very obligingly sent me a drawing of the subject in question instead; common in some parts of Spain, and now and then taken at Gibraltar on its passage to and from Barbary.

- A.—*Falco Freti Hudsonis*, *Bris.* i. 356. *Id.* 8vo. 103. *Daud.* ii. 156. *D. Gm. Lin.* i. 267. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 110.
 Faucon de la Baie d'Hudson, *Buf.* i. 223.
 La Buse cendrée, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 33.
 Ash-coloured Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 55. *Edw.* pl. 53. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 103.

THE American bird is somewhat larger than the European; the bill and cere bluish; irides yellow; over the eye a white line spotted with brown, under it a dusky one; plumage above cinereous brown; beneath mixed with white; quills dark brown, the first spotted outwardly with white; tail above cinereous brown, banded with grey; beneath cinereous, banded with white; legs bluish ash-colour, feathered for half the length; claws black.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and other places in America: called, at New York, the great hen Hawk.

- B.—*Buteo pennatus*, *Daud.* ii. 156.
 Buse Gantée, *Levail. Ois.* pl. 28,

This seems to be a variety of the common Buzzard, having the legs and toes feathered. *Levaillant* met with this bird in Africa.

- C.—*Buteo Albus*, *Daud.* ii. 155.

This variety is white, marked with brownish spots; most sparing on the head, throat, and breast; wings white.

Two of these are in the Museum at Paris.

27.—PEREGRINE FALCON.

- Falco peregrinus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 33. *Gm. Lin.* i. 272. *Raii Syn.* p. 13. *Will.* p. 43. t. 8.
Gerin. Orn. i. t. 23. 24. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 97. *Bris. Orn.* i. 341. *Id.* 8vo. 98.
Beckst. Deutsch. ii. s. 300. t. xi. *Besek. Vog. Kur.* p. 7. t. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p.
 128. *Amer. Orn.* ix. 120. pl. 75. f. 3. *Tem. Man. Ed.* 2. p. 22.
- Falcon Pelerin, *Buf.* i. 249. t. 16. *Pl. Enl.* 430. an old bird:
- Peregrine Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 73. *Id. Sup.* 18. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 48. t. 20. *Id. fol.*
 t. A* 5. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 218. pl. 20. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 97. *Lewin's Birds*, i.
 pl. 12. *Will. Engl.* 76. pl. 8. *Walcot.* i. t. 12. *Orn. Dict. & Sup. Lin. Trans.*
 xii. p. 529.
- Falco niger*, *Bris.* i. 327. E. *Id.* 8vo. 94. *Gm. Lin.* i. 270.
- Falco fuscus*, *Frisch.* t. 83. *Raii Syn.* p. 161. 5.
- Falcon passager, *Buf.* i. 263. *Pl. Enl.* 469.
- Black Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 67. *Edw.* pl. 4.

IT appears from a variety of observations, that the two, quoted as different birds by authors, are in reality only the Peregrine, which even in the adult state varies not a little. The general description of the old bird is as follows:—length 18 in.; breadth 36; bill bluish; cere and irides luteous, in some dusky; the plumage above cinereous, with transverse brown bands, darkest about the head; beneath rufous white, crossed with blackish bands; tail banded, cinereous and blackish, with a white tip; legs short, yellow; toes long, claws black.

The Black, so called by authors, differs in having the feathers of the upper part of the neck, wing coverts, and rump, edged with white; on each side of the head a large, curved, black mark from the mouth, like a mustacho, in a bed of white; under parts brownish, each feather tipped with black; wing coverts black, with white spots; edges of the wing white; legs lead colour.

Falco maculatus, *Bris.* i. 329. *F. Id.* Svo. 95. *Daud.* ii. p. 95. *D. & 98.* B.

Falco nævius, *Gm. Lin.* i. 271.

Spotted-winged Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 68. *Edw.* pl. 3.

This, if not the female, is the young bird of the Peregrine. Size of the last; bill and cere the same; irides obscure; plumage above brown; on each side of the head a large black mark under the eye, passing to the beginning of the neck; beneath the plumage is white, spotted with brown; the spots largest on the breast and belly; wing coverts brownish, marked with round white spots; legs as in the other.

A.—*Falco tataricus*, *Bris.* i. 341. *Id.* Svo. 98. *Gm. Lin.* i. 272. *Belon. Ois.* p. 110.

Tartarian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 73.

This differs in being a trifle larger, and having the wings rufous above, and the toes longer in proportion.

B.—*Falco barbarus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 33. *Lin. Syst.* i. 125. *Gm. Lin.* i. 272. *Bris.* i.

343. A. *Id.* Svo. 99. *Ger. Orn.* i. t. 25, 26, 27? *Daud.* ii. 98. C. *Shaw's Zool.* vi. 129.

Falco tunetanus, *Raii Syn.* p. 14. *Will.* p. 47. *Klein.* p. 48.

Barbary Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 72. *Will. Eng.* 81. *Albin.* 3. pl. 2.

In size and colour this most resembles the Lanner; length 17in.; bill black; cere and irides yellow; plumage bluish ash-colour, spotted with black; few or no spots on the wings; breast yellowish white, with a blue tinge; on the lower part of the belly largish black spots; quills black, with the outer edges white; wings nearly as long as the tail, which is crossed with seven brown bands.

Inhabits Barbary. The Peregrine Falcon seems to be a general inhabitant; but we believe it to be less frequent in England

than in some other parts, and was formerly better known, from its being made use of in falconry. It chiefly frequents our rocky coasts; and preys much on the guillemot and razor-bill, during their breeding season. Col. Montagu informs us, that these birds breed about Tenby, and are in plenty along the coast of Caermarthenshire. Mr. Pennant observes, that they breed in the rocks in the Highlands.* The eggs are three or four in number, of a yellowish red colour, marked with brown spots, and the female sits 18 or 20 days.†

It is met with in various other parts of Europe; in the northern parts of Asia; is frequent in Kamschatka; wanders in summer to the very arctic circle, returning south in winter; is also in America, where it is observed to be of a very large size; at Hudson's Bay known by the name of Papana-sew-kaycaké; has been killed in lat. 66. n. and long. 58, w. and therefore most probably from America.‡

It was observed to me, by Dr. Heysham, that a female, killed May, 1781, in the mountains about Keswick, in Cumberland, weighed $36\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; was 19 in. in length, and 42 in breadth; that it is very destructive to game; for near the nest were found the remains of moor-game, partridges, plovers, &c.;§ is a very noisy and cla-

* Tour in Scotl. 1769. p. 130.

† Beckstein.

‡ Lin. Trans. 12. p. 529.

§ It has been mentioned to me, that one of these, in the vicinity of Hamstead Park, Berks, a male bird, had been the tyrant of the place for several years, and was so shy, as to elude every attempt to shoot him. This bird found no difficulty in attacking hares, as well as other game, and destroyed numbers of them. At last, the keeper, being concealed for the purpose of shooting a buck, and the bird coming within 100 yards of him, the man fired, and with a single ball in his gun, was lucky enough to dispatch him.—Dr. Lamb.

morous bird; the young in the nest were three in number, and the male fed them for a week or ten days after the female was killed.

The Peregrine Falcon is found in Georgia, in America, where it is called Spotted Cinereous Hawk. Mr. Abbot observes, that it is brown the first year, and sometimes brown mixed, but does not gain the dark plumage till the following season; hence it seems to be an inhabitant of America throughout; but it is observed there, to exceed that of Europe in size.

Said not to be unfrequent in India, about Bengal.

29.—LANNER FALCON.

- Falco lanarius*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 38. *Lin.* i. 129. *Faun. Suec.* No. 62. *Gm. Lin.* i. 276.
Raii p. 15. *Will.* p. 48. *Bris.* i. 363. *Id.* 8vo. i. 105. *Klein*, 48. *Brun.*
 No. 1, 2? *Muller*, No. 67 *Bechst. Deutsch*, ii. s. 296. *Gerin.* i. t. 26? *Daud.*
 ii, 101. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 130.
 Le Lanier, *Buf.* i. 243.
 Lanner, *Gen. Syn.* i. 86. *Id. Sup.* 21. *Br. Zool.* i. t. 23. *Id. ed.* 1812, p. 223, pl. 23.
Arct. Zool. ii. 225. *Will. Engl.* 82. *Albin.* ii, pl. 7. *Bewick*, i. p. 32. *Walcutt*,
 i. pl. 16. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

LESS than a Buzzard; bill and cere blue; irides yellow; plumage above brown, the feathers edged with paler brown; crown of the head brown and clay colour; over each eye to the hindhead a broad white line; beneath it a black mark, pointing downwards; throat white; breast tinged with dull yellow, marked with brown spots, passing downwards; thighs and vent the same; quills dusky, with oval ferruginous spots on the inner webs; legs short, strong, and bluish.

This is now and then met with in England, but said to breed in Ireland, not uncommon in the northern parts of Europe; inhabits

Iceland and the Ferroe Islands, Denmark, and Sweden, frequent in the Tartarian deserts, and the Baraba, though not in the northern or eastern parts of Siberia;* well known about Astrachan, building among the shrubs and low trees. Used by the Calmucs in falconry;† is for the most part migratory, but is said to stay in France the whole year.‡

A.—*Lanarius albicans*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 38. *Bris.* i. 367. *Id.* Svo. 107. *Aldrov.* i. 380.
t. p. 181, 183. § *Gm. Lin.* i. 276. *Daud.* ii. 174.
White Lanner, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 87

Two varieties of this are mentioned by Aldrovandus, the first 19½ in. long; bill black; cere, irides, and legs, yellow; general colour of the plumage brownish; quills and tail nearly black; under the tail pale grey.

The second more than 2 ft. in length; head and back brown, mixed with grey; rump whitish; wing coverts and breast grey; under parts grey, marked with longitudinal ferruginous spots; the two outer tail feathers white, spotted with pale ferruginous; the fourth on each side spotted with black, the two middle ones grey.

The Lanner is thought by some to be a variety, or young bird, of the Peregrine Falcon.

B.—Abyssinian White-breasted Lanner, *Salt, Abyss.* pl. xlii.

Size of common falcon; beak and feet bluish; general colour deep brown, approaching to black; the whole of the breast clear white.

Inhabits Abyssinia; called by the natives Goodie-goodie. They

* Mr. Pennant.

† Decouv. Russ. iii. 303.

‡ Hist. de Lyons, i. p. 200.

§ These figures do not seem accurate.

have so much veneration for it, as not to suffer it to be killed; and on setting out on a journey, if one is met with, and sits still, with the breast towards them, it is considered as a peculiarly good sign; but if the back be turned, unpropitious. If the bird fly away hastily on approach, the most superstitious will return home, and wait for a more favourable opportunity.

30.—STARRY FALCON.

Falco stellaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 35. *Gm. Lin.* i. 274. *Bris.* i. 359. *Id. Svo.* i. 103. *Daud.* ii. 109. *Klein. Av.* p. 52. *Id. Ov.* 19. t. 6. f. 5. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 34. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 23.
 Blue-footed Falcon, *Will. Orn.* p. 82. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 154.
 Starry Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 79.

THIS in shape and size is said to be like the Peregrine Falcon, but has shorter wings, and a longer tail; plumage in general blackish, marked with spots like stars; breast black and white mixed; quills blackish; legs blue; irides gold colour.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of Europe, laying red coloured eggs, spotted with a paler colour; it seems a doubtful species, supposed to be a young Lanner.

31.—MOOR BUZZARD.

- Falco æruginosus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 25. *Lin.* i. 130. *Faun. Succ.* No. 66. *Gm. Lin.* i. 267. *Raii Syn.* p. 17. *Will.* p. 42. t. 7. *Brun.* p. 5. *Müller*, No. 69. *Faun. Arag.* p. 69. *Sepp. Vog.* t. p. 15. *Nozem. Ned. Vog.* t. 8. 9. *Klein Ac.* p. 51. *Id. Stem.* p. 8. t. 7. f. 1. a. b. *Id. Ov.* p. 19. t. 6. f. 3. *Kramer*, 328. *Phil. Trans.* liv. p. 346. *Frisch.* t. 77. *It. Poseg.* p. 28. *Beckst. Deutsch.* ii. s. 249. *Daud. Orn.* ii, p. 165. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 116. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 25.
- Falco bœticus*, *Gerin. Orn.* t. 32, 33. 34.
- Circus palustris*, *Bris.* i. 401. *Id.* 8vo. 115.
- Busard*, *Buf.* i. 218. t. 10. *pl. enl.* 424. *Cet. uc. Sard.* p. 45.
- Faux Perdrieux*, *Belon.* 114. *Hist. de Lyons*, i. 203.
- Il Nibbio*, *Zinnan. Uov.* p. 83. t. 13. f. 74.
- Huhnerweyhe*, *Naturf.* viii. s. 55. 23.
- Moor Buzzard*, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 53. *Id. Sup.* p. 15. *Br. Zool.* i. no. 57. pl. 27. *Id. fol.* 67. t. A. 5. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 237. pl. 28. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 225. *L. Will. Engl.* p. 75, pl. 7. *Alb.* i. pl. 3. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 19. *Lewin's Birds*, i. pl. 8. *Id. Eggs*, t. ii. f. 1. *Walcot*, i. pl. 8. *Pult. Dorset.* p. 3. *Lin. Trans.* iv. p. 13.

THE length of this species is 21 in.; weight 20 oz.; bill black; cere and irides yellow; general colour of the plumage chocolate brown, with a ferruginous tinge; legs yellow, long, and slender. The female is larger, weighing 27 or 28 ounces; is 22 in. long, and 4 ft. 4 in. in extent of wing.

It is subject to much variety; some specimens are plain, as above described; but in others the crown of the head, throat, and shoulders, are yellow, or clay colour; sometimes the crown of the head is yellowish white, in others the whole head of that colour. In two young birds, which I saw in full feather, one had the first and second outer quills of the right wing, and a large triangular spot on the chin white, and the bottom of the thighs the same; the other had the crown yellow, and a large spot of yellow on the chin; otherwise the colour of both these birds was ferruginous

brown. We believe, however, that the greater part of this species has the top of the head more or less inclined to yellow.

This is frequent in England, especially in the moors, marshy places, and wet heaths; makes the nest in a tuft of grass, fern, or rushes; composed of twigs and coarse grass; sometimes in the fork of a large tree; and lays four, rarely five, eggs of a plain white. It feeds principally on young rabbits and wild ducks, and occasionally on fish; is seen skimming over the ground like the Ring-tail, suddenly dropping on frogs, lizards, &c. Colonel Montagu once saw nine of these birds feeding together on the carcase of a dead sheep. Is not uncommon in France, and there found to build on the tops of trees; frequent in the south of Russia, but not met with in Siberia; continues the whole year in Sweden.

I have seen a plain coloured specimen, among some drawings from India, in which the crown of the head alone was yellow; another, with the chin and whole top of the head white; in one the whole crown, nape, chin, throat, and tip of the shoulder of the wing, were yellow clay colour; in another the top of the head and chin white; plumage deep ferruginous; met with at Cawnpore.

A.—*Falco rubiginosus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 27. *It. Poseg.* 29. *Daud.* ii. 167. *Shaw's Zool.* ii. 170.

Rusty Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 36.

The bill is black; head wholly whitish yellow; cheeks rusty; plumage on the upper part of the body brown; beneath yellowish white, with an irregular, rusty coloured spot on the breast; quills brown, with the outer edges hoary, the inner brown, crossed with several white bands; tail brown, marked with four testaceous bands; legs yellow.

Inhabits Sclavonia, and probably is no other than a variety of the Moor Buzzard.

B.—A further variety, or what appears to be such, has come under my inspection—in this the bill is blackish; cere and legs pale yellow; general colour of the plumage chocolate brown. Head and neck cream-colour, the feathers dashed down the shafts with black lines, and below this dusky in the middle; sides of the head, below the eye, pale tawny; on the bend of the wing a dash of white; the under parts of the body, thighs, rump, and vent, ferruginous; tail dusky brownish green, rounded at the end, plain; the wings, when closed, reach almost to the end of it; claws black.

32.—HARPY FALCON.

Falco rufus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 25. *Gm. Lin.* i. 266. *Bris.* i. 404. *Id. Svo.* i. 115. *Daud.* ii. 269. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 113. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 26. *Id. Ed. ii.* p. 70.
 Fishgeyer, Brandgeyer, *Frisch.* t. 78. *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 61.
 Harpaye, *Buf.* i. 217. *Pl. cul.* 460.
 Harpy Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 51.

LENGTH 20in. ; bill black ; irides saffron-colour ; plumage in general rufous, but the back, scapulars, greater coverts and rump incline to brown, and in the rufous parts each feather has a stripe of brown down the middle ; thighs rufous ; tail ash-colour ; greater quills black, the lesser ash-colour, the three next the body brown ; legs yellow.

Inhabits both France and Germany, near the banks of rivers and ponds, feeding on frogs and small reptiles, and not unfrequently on fish, which it is said to take alive out of the water, in the manner of the Osprey. This is probably related to the Moor-Buzzard, and, if not the same, far advanced in age.

33.—GREY FALCON.

Falco griseus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 37. *Gm. Lin.* i. 275. *Daud.* ii. 114.

Grey Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 82. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 49. *Id. fol.* pl. 65. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 221. *Lewin's Birds* i. pl. 15. *Orn. Dict.*

SIZE of a raven.—Bill short, strong, hooked, and bluish; cere and edges of eyelids yellow; irides red; head small, and flat, deep brown before, and white behind; sides of the head and throat cream-coloured; belly white, with oblong black spots; hind part of the neck and back deep grey; tail long, wedge-shaped, and spotted, the two middle feathers plain; the wings reach beyond the middle of it; legs long, naked, yellow.

A bird, as above described, was shot near Halifax, in Yorkshire, in the year 1762, and an account of it sent to Mr. Pennant by the late Mr. Bolton, of Worley Clough. We suspect it to be an immature individual of one of our English species, for I do not find that a second has ever been met with.

34.—NORTHERN FALCON.

Falco hyemalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 35. *Gm. Lin.* i. 274. *Daud.* ii. 110. *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 35. f. 1.

La Buse d'Hiver, *Vieill. Am.* p. 35. pl. 7.

Winter Falcon, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 107. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 153.

Northern Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 79. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 39.

LENGTH 18 in. to 20 in. breadth 41 in. ; bill dark horn-colour ; irides reddish ; plumage above deep lead-colour, edges of the feathers very dark : crown most so ; on the hindhead a slight mixture of white ; beneath ferruginous brown, with the appearance of interrupted bars of white, produced from the feathers being ferruginous, with two or three white spots on each side of the shaft, which is brown ; tail deep lead or ash, crossed with four bars of a deeper colour, the outer one more brown than the rest ; tips of all white ; between the dark bars beneath nearly white, the outer feather plain on the outer web ; under tail coverts white ; legs pretty long, and yellowish ; the wings reach beyond the middle of the tail.

Inhabits some parts of North America ; one of these presented to me, was brought from Hudson's Bay ; destroys many frogs, and frequently seen in moist meadows ; comes in November, and departs late in March.

A.—*Falco hyemalis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 35. 78. var.

Faucon à croupion blanc, *Daud.* ii. p. 110. 78. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 36. pl. 8.

L'Épervier brun à sourcils blancs, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 25 ?

Northern Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 79. var.

This is 16 in. long ; bill brown ; cere greenish ; irides yellow ; head ash-colour, each feather brownish in the middle, and ferruginous

on the sides, inclining most to the last at the hindhead; cheeks pale ash-colour; orbits and chin whitish; neck ash-colour, inclining to brown behind, and before to ferruginous; back cinereous brown; rump white; breast ferruginous, more or less mixed with white; belly and thighs white, marked with ferruginous, each feather having two or three heart-shaped spots; tail brown above, and pale beneath, with dusky bars; legs yellow.

One of these was killed in Carolina, by M. C. Bosc.

35.—ASH-COLOURED FALCON.

Ash-coloured Falcon, *Orn. Dict. & Sup. Lin. Trans.* ix. 188. *Br. Zool. ed.* 1812. i. p. 243. *Tem. Man. ed.* ii. p. 76.

WEIGHT $9\frac{3}{4}$ ounces; length 18 in. breadth 3 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. tail $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. bill black; cere greenish; eyelids and irides bright yellow; crown, cheeks, throat, under part of the neck, and upper part of the breast dark ash-colour; neck above, back, and scapulars cinereous brown; lesser wing coverts much the same, greater dusky black; quills nearly black, the first shortest, the third longest; second quills cinereous brown, with three dusky bars across them, half an inch broad, two of which are hid by the coverts; body beneath white, with a broad bright bay streak down the shaft of each feather; tail somewhat cuneiform, the two middle feathers dark brown, the others dark ash-colour, palest on the two or three outer feathers, the inner webs approaching to white, and all, except the two middle ones, with four equidistant bars on the inner webs, in the two outer bay, in the rest more or less dusky; legs orange-colour, long and slender; claws small, black.

The above description is sketched from that in the *Lin. Trans.* in which it is said to be a male; it had the feathers behind the ears short, but no ruff, as in the Hen Harrier—said to be killed in November.

Since the above, Col. Montagu informed me, that he had met with the female, young, and egg. The female is not very unlike that sex of the Hen-Harrier, but the ferruginous parts are much brighter, and instead of the under being streaked with dusky, they are purely bright ferruginous—he had also a young male in this plumage, which he bred up; the old female was shot at the nest. The Colonel suspected this to be rather a distinct bird, than the *hyemalis*, and possibly an undescribed species.—He conjectures, likewise, that the last described may be the one mentioned in the *British Zoology*, p. 295, as a variety of his Ringtail,* and not unlikely the *Falco spadiceus*, my Chocolate Falcon, may be this female—also, that the male, having been confounded with the Hen-Harrier, has never been described.

The above are the outlines of the history of the bird in question, but the reader would do well to peruse what is further advanced concerning it, in the *Lin. Trans.* and *Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary*.

* This is described in the *Edition of 1812*, under the title of Ash-coloured Falcon, with due reference to the source—yet the *Falco hyemalis* is made synonymous.

36.—HEN-HARRIER.

MALE.

- Falco cyaneus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 39. *Lin. Syst.* i. p. 126. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 226. *Kram.* 329. *Mull.* 74. *It. Poseg.* p. 27. *Daudin* ii. 174. *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 256. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 163. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 27. *Id. ed.* ii. p. 72.
- Falco torquatus*, mas, *Bris.* i. 345. *Id. Svo.* 100. *Brun.* No. 14.
- Pygargus*, mas, *Raii Syn.* p. 17. A. 5. *Will.* p. 40. t. 7.
- Falco albanella*, *Ger. Orn.* i. 61. t. 35? *It. Poseg.* p. 27?
- Lanarius cinereus*, *Frisch.* t. 79, 80. *Bris.* i. 365. *Id. Svo.* 106.
- Falco plumbeus caudâ tessellatâ*, *Klein. Av.* 52. 22.
- Der Bleyfalke, *Naturf.* 8. s. 460.
- Oiseau St. Martin, *Buf.* i. 212. *Pl. enl.* 459.
- Hen-Harrier, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 88. *Id. Sup.* p. 22. *Br. Zool.* i. pl. 28. *Id. fol.* t. A. 6. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 239. pl. 29. *Edw. pl.* 225. *Will. Engl.* p. 72. *Alb.* ii. pl. 5. *Hayes's Br. Birds*, pl. 1. *Bewick*, ii. pl. p. 33. *Lewin's Birds*, t. 18. *Walcot's Birds*, i. pl. 17. *Pult. Dors.* p. 3. *Don. Birds*, iii. pl. 59. *Montag. Orn. Dict. Lin. Trans.* iv. p. 12. *Id. Vol.* ix. p. 182.

FEMALE.

- Falco Pygargus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 39. • *Lin. Syst.* i. 126. *Gm. Lin.* i. 277. *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 14. *Raii Syn.* p. 17. fem. *Will.* p. 40. *Brun.* No. 14. *Mull.* No. 74. *Faun. Arag.* p. 68. *Kram. el.* 330. *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 352. *Daud.* ii. p. 171.
- Falco torquatus*, fem. *Bris.* i. 345. *Id. Svo.* 100. • *Gerin. Orn.* p. 61. t. 31. 37. *Id.* t. 97?
- La Soubuse, *Buf.* i. 215. t. 9. *Pl. enl.* 443. 480.
- La Buse des champs cendrée, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 32?
- Ringtail, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 88. *Id. Sup.* p. 22. *Br. Zool.* i. 59. *Id. fol.* t. A. 7. *Alb.* iii. pl. 3. *Hayes's Br. Birds*, pl. 2. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 35. *Lewin's Br. Birds*, t. 18. F. *Id. Eggs*, pl. 2. f. 4. *Will. Engl.* p. 72. *Walc. Birds*, i. pl. 18. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THE male is about 17 in. in length ; width 3ft. 3in. ; and weighs 12 or 13 ounces.—The bill flat ; cere, irides, and edges of the eyelids, yellow ; general colour of the plumage blue-grey ; back of the head white, spotted with pale brown ; breast, belly, and thighs white, on the first a few small dusky streaks ; tail feathers grey, all but the two middle ones have the inner webs white, with dusky bars ; legs yellow, long, and slender ; claws black.

The female is 20 in. in length, and weighs 18 ounces.—Bill, irides, and legs as in the male—plumage above, dusky; beneath, palish, marked with oblong rufous, or dusky spots; from the hind-head on each side, to the chin, passes a circular wreath made up of feathers stiffer than the rest, and paler in colour.—The rump is white, breast and belly yellowish brown, in some marked with oblong dusky spots.

I need not detail here the various conjectures of authors concerning these birds, as they will be found in page 22 of my first Supplement. In addition, however, to our opinion of the two making but one species, Mr. Beckstein observes,* that they do not come to their complete plumage till the fourth year, and after that, they grow more white in proportion as they attain a greater age.†

These birds are not uncommon in England, but seem to shift their quarters occasionally, no doubt in quest of food, which is various—young rabbits, and small quadrupeds, also lizards; are said also to suck eggs, and to destroy the nests of the smaller birds for that purpose. It makes a large nest of twigs, frequently on the ground, or in a thick bushy tree, and lays three or four eggs of a dirty white, about the size of those of a pheasant.

To comprise the history of the two birds in question in as few words as possible, it appears to us, that in the first year both sexes are nearly alike, and similar to the female. The male, as it proceeds in age, by degrees obtains the blue-grey colour, but the female never wholly so, although in the progress of years it approaches thereto; in the mean time is capable of breeding, and in course does so, long before the plumage is complete—hence the assertion of authors will be reconciled; some saying that the two sexes differ, the male being as before described, the female more or less rufous above, with a white rump, &c. Others aver, that both sexes differ but little in

* *Allg. U. d. Vog. Zusass.* p. 668.

† Mr. White shot one such at Gibraltar which was perfectly white—Consult Colonel Montagu's remarks on this bird in the *Lin. Trans.* v. ix. p. 182.

plumage, excepting the female being less bright in colour—and the fact appears to be so in old birds. I think it not amiss to repeat here; the opinion of that accurate Russian naturalist, Professor Pallas, conveyed to me many years since :—“The Ringtail is extremely common in Russia, as well as Siberia; in more temperate and open countries is certainly not to be distinguished from the Hen-Harrier; both are found as far the lake Baikal; and I have observed, more than once, birds that were changing colours, and getting the white feather. The truth is, that the first year all are dark coloured, very differently variegated; but at the second change of feathers, chiefly the males grow whitish; and such are the augural birds of the Moguls and Calmucs.”

A.—Among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, as well as those of Gen. Hardwicke, I find a Hen-Harrier of a very pale colour; head and under parts white, the rest pale ash-colour—said to inhabit Bengal, and there called Pustey—in the same set of drawings is one called a variety, probably a female: this is brown above, and cream-coloured beneath; a pale wreath surrounds the head, and a curved streak beneath the eye; inner wing coverts pale; tail crossed with six blackish bars, the outer feather paler than the middle ones; bill black; legs long and yellow.

The figure above referred to is 18in. long—head and upper parts chocolate brown, round the lower part of the head a wreath, as in the British species; on the wing coverts a large mixture of rufous white; throat, breast, and belly of the last named colour; thighs paler; tail brown, the two middle feathers twice barred with darker, and one of the same at the base, the others pale, with the three bars very little differing from the two middle ones; legs yellow; bill and claws black. This seems to differ from the other, chiefly in having three bars on the tail instead of six.

B.—*Falco albus*, *White's Journ. to Bot. Bay*, t. p. 250.

This is nearly the shape of the Hen-Harrier, but entirely white throughout. Bill black; cere and legs yellow.

C.—*Falco hudsonius*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 40. *β.* *Lin.* i. 128. *Gm. Lin.* i. 277. *Bris.* vi. *Sup.* p. 18. *Id.* *8vo.* 119. *Daud.* ii. 173. *Ger. Orn.* i. t. 44. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 165.
 Busard roux, *Vicill. Amer.* i. p. 36. pl. 9.
 White-rumped Bay Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 54. 34. B.
 Hudson's Bay Ringtail, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 91. *Edw.* t. 107. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 106.

Bill, cere, and legs as in the last described; plumage in general ferruginous, with a tinge of brown; cheeks, and round the eyes darker; rump white; the two middle tail feathers ash-colour, the others ferruginous; all of them crossed with four bars of very dark brown; tips dusky.

Mr. Pennant describes this bird as having a dusky bill, and yellow cere; a white line over each eye; plumage above dusky brown—beneath whitish, with ferruginous spots; vent and rump white; middle tail feathers dusky, the next bluish ash-colour, the outermost white, all marked with orange bars.

In size it rather exceeds our British species, and has the same manners in every respect; weighs $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; length 21 in.; breadth three feet seven inches.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay; is frequently seen in the open and temperate parts of Russia; extends as far as Lake Baikal, but not common in the north of Europe.

D.—Falco Buffoni. *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 40. *γ.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 277. *Daud.* ii. 172.
Cayenne Ringtail, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 91. A. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 166.

Length two feet; breadth four; bill black; cere blue; parts above chocolate brown; fore part of the neck the same, but paler; on the hindhead a little mixture of white; round the ears, on each side, a kind of wreath, conspicuous in all the former described; over the eyes a pale yellow line, from the bill, meeting the wreath behind; chin whitish; from this to the breast buff-colour; beneath the body reddish buff, streaked with brown; rump white; all the tail feathers barred pale and dark brown; most of the inner webs whitish, and the tip very pale; legs yellow, claws black; the wings, when closed, reach to the middle of the tail.

Inhabits Cayenne—a specimen, in the collection of Miss Blomefield, was entitled *Duc de Buffon*.

A bird, similar to this, if not the same, is known in Georgia, by the name of Tawny Hawk; it answers very nearly to the last description, but all the under parts are pale rufous, marked on the throat and breast with brown streaks, the belly and thighs with deeper rufous ones; two middle tail feathers brown ash, with four brown bars, the one nearest the end twice as broad as the others; end whitish. This is 18 in. in length; 3 ft. 4 in. broad, and said to be rarely met with.

M. d'Azara mentions a bird, common about Paraguay, which answers, in many respects, to the Ringtail, and supposes it to be the same, but his annotator does not allow of it.

37.—KITE.

- Falco Milvus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 20: *Lin. Syst.* i. 126: *Faun. Suec.* No. 57. *Gm. Lin.* i. 261. *Raii Syn.* p. 17. A. 6. *Will.* 41. t. 6. *Brun.* No. 3. *Mull.* No. 61. *Georgi.* 164. *Kram. el.* 326. *Ger. Orn.* i. t. 39. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. p. 72. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 147. *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. s. 243. *Bris.* i. 414. t. 33. *Id. Svo.* 118. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 103. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 18. *Id. ed.* ii. p. 59.
- Falco caudá forcipatá, *Klein. Av.* 51. 13. *Id. Ov.* 19. t. 6. f. 1.
- Milan royal, *Buf.* i. 197. t. 7. *Pl. enl.* 422. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 266.
- Il Nibbio, *Cet. uc. Sard.* 57. *Zinnan. Ov.* 82, t. 13. f. 73.
- Der Weyhe, *Naturf.* 8. s. 47.
- Hunergeyer, *Licht. Mag.* iv. 2. 6.
- Weisser Milan, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 63? *Wirs. Vog.* t. 48.
- Kite, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 61. *Id. Sup.* p. 17. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 30. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 53. *Id. fol.* t. A. 2. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 229. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 223. H. *Will. Engl.* p. 74. pl. 6. *Alb.* i. pl. 4. *Hayes's Br. Birds,* pl. 5. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 21. *Lewin's Birds,* i. pl. 10. *Id. Eggs,* pl. 2. f. 3. *Walc. Birds,* i. pl. 10. *Pult. Dors.* p. 3. *Donov. Br. Birds,* ii. pl. 47. *Graves's Br. Birds. Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THIS species weighs 2 lbs. 6 oz. ; length two feet; the female is larger, and weighs four ounces more; in length 2 ft. 4 in. ; breadth 5½ feet. The bill is brownish; cere yellow; irides straw-colour; feathers of the head and neck hoary white, long and narrow, with a dash of brown down the shaft of each; body ferruginous, marked down the shafts with a darker colour; quills blackish; tail twelve inches long, and much forked; legs yellow; claws black. In the the female the colours are less ferruginous, and incline more to brown.

It is very common in England, and in the warmer parts of the kingdom may be seen at all times; makes the nest generally between the forks of a tree, of sticks, lined with wool, hair, feathers, and not unfrequently bits of rags, or any soft material it meets with. The eggs are three, or at most four in number, of a bluish white, cinereous red at one end, blending itself with the white by small

markings; sometimes plain, without markings. Colonel Montagu observes, that each weighs nearly two ounces.

On the continent, it inhabits the northern part of Europe, as high as Jarlsberg, in the very south of Norway, but does not extend farther. It can scarcely be said to migrate, yet certainly does shift its quarters occasionally; it is no where more common than in Egypt, as well as other parts of Africa—and I learn from Mr. White, that it is not uncommon at Gibraltar, resting there in its passage to and from Spain and Barbary—hence has there obtained the name of the Barbary Kite. The times of appearance are in March and April, and again in Autumn, though in fewer numbers; these are accompanied by hawks of some other kinds. Said to be most frequent in the temperate and well inhabited parts of Russia; scarcer in Siberia, but not far to the north: not uncommon about the Lake Baikal, but none beyond the Lena. Frequents sheep downs in the breeding season, when skirted with wood, but in winter near towns, watered by rivers, where it has been observed to sweep off, dexterously, offal floating on the surface; will lay as far as four eggs, some of a pure white, others much speckled; drives away the young, as soon as they are able to shift for themselves.

It has been observed, that a female Kite will weigh 2 lbs. 10 oz. the egg $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, so that 17 eggs would but just exceed the weight of the bird; but the raven is so disproportionate, as to require 48 to answer the same purpose.

The Kite is also found in great numbers in India, living there all the year, and with the Hooded Crow, feeding in the very streets; but in Bengal the Kites retire to the mountains, and return in the dry season.*

Kites have been observed to destroy great numbers of moles, which frequently come to the surface of pasture lands, in search after caterpillars, and insects of all kinds, and an instance is on record,

* *View of Hindoostan*, 2. p. 90.

of 22 moles having been found in one Kite's nest, as well as many frogs, and unfledged birds.*

A.—*Milvus vertice & gula castaneis*, *S. G. Gmel. It. i. p. 147.*
Milvus castaneus, *Ind. Orn. i. p. 21. Daud. Orn. ii. 148. A.*

This variety of the common Kite chiefly differs, in having the crown of the head and the throat chestnut-coloured.

B.—*Accipiter Korschun*, *N. C. Petr. xv. 444. t. ii. a. S. G. Gmelin. Ind. Orn. i. p. 21. 37 γ. Shaw's Zool. vii. p. 105.*
Milvus-russicus, *Daud. Orn. ii. 146. B.*
 Russian Kite, *Gen. Syn. i. p. 63, 46.*

This has the bill lead colour; cere green; nostrils covered with bristles: head, upper part of the neck, and throat, chestnut; region of the eyes white; sides of the head, and the rest of the body pale brown; quills and tail vinaceous at the tips; legs wrinkled; claws black.

This variety inhabits Russia, where it is solitary, and feeds on small birds and mice, chiefly about Tanain, near the city of Tscherensk.

C.—*Milvus jaicensis*, *Lepech. It. ii. p. 180, t. 2. Ind. Orn. i. p. 21, 37. δ. Daud. Orn. ii. 148. c.*

This chiefly differs from the common Kite, in having the feathers which cover the back of a violet colour, each having a mark of white at the tip.

* *Trans. Soc. Arts and Manuf. 19. p. 179.*

38.—BLACK KITE.

- Falco ater*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 21. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 262, *Bris. Orn.* i. p. 413. *Id.* 8vo. 117.
It. Poseg. p. 28. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 149. *D. Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 259. *Shaw's*
Zool. vii. p. 105. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 19. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 61.
 Brauner wald-geyer, *Kram. el.* 326. 5. *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 55.
 Koenigs-weyhe, *Naturf.* viii. s. 47.
 Milan noir, *Buf. Ois.* i. 203. *pl. enl.* 472.
 Black Kite, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 62. *Sibb. Scot. ill.* ii. l. 3. p. 15.

THIS is smaller than the common Kite, and differs from that bird, in having the upper part of the body of a very dark brown; head, breast, and under parts whitish; the bill, cere, and legs the colour of those in the common Kite, but the last are more slender; and, according to Kramer, the tail is very little forked at the end; yet, in attending to this Author's full description, it seems to possess so many markings in common with the Kite, as to cause some hesitation, whether or not it may belong to that species.

I find, however, in the MSS. notes of the late Rev. J. White, who resided several years at Gibraltar, that it is regarded by him, and others, as differing from the common species. His specification of it is "F. *cera flava, cauda forcipata, corpore fusco-castaneo, capite albidiore.*" He adds, that both this and the common Kite are frequent at Gibraltar, resting there in their migration from Africa into Spain, in greatest numbers in March and April, mostly during a brisk westerly wind, directing their flight against it; they return again in autumn, but in smaller parties. Mr. White seems positive of its being a different species from the common kite, although in many birds the tail is equally forked; but the irides are

dark hazel, and not yellow; and thinks it more probable, that this and Austrian Kite, or following, are varieties of each other.

A.—*Falco austriacus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 21. *Gm. Lin.* i. 262. *Daud.* ii. 149. *E. Beckst.*
Deuts. ii. 261. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 106.
 Brauner Geyer, Brauner Milon, *Kram.* 327, 6.
 Austrian Kite, *Gen. Syn.* i. 62.

Size of our kite; bill yellow, tip black; cere and angles of the mouth yellow; irides black; palate blue; forehead and throat whitish, spotted with brown; head, neck, back, breast, and wings, chestnut; shafts of the feathers black; belly and rump testaceous brown, obscurely spotted with brown; prime quills blackish; secondaries tipped with white; tail very little forked, crossed with several blackish bands; tips of the feathers white; legs yellow, feathered to the middle; claws black.

Inhabits Austria; lives chiefly in woods, and feeds on birds, mice, and other small quadrupeds. Is probably a variety of the black species, if not of the common kite; said to lay three or four yellowish-white eggs, thickly spotted with brown.

39.—PARASITE FALCON.

Falco parasiticus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. v. *Daud.* ii. 150. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 21.

Le Parasite, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 88, pl. 22.

Parasite Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Supp.* 2d. p. 30.

IN this the bill is yellow, instead of black, as in the common kite; cere bluish; irides brownish hazel; general colour of the plumage like that of tanned leather; the middle of each feather darker; under parts inclined to cinnamon colour; cheeks and throat whitish; most of the feathers with a blackish line down the shaft; tail less forked than in the common kite; colour brown, banded with deeper brown; legs yellow.

This is common throughout Africa, especially in Caffraria, and the Grand Namaquas; called at the Cape, Kuyken-dief, which is also the name given by the Dutch to the common kite; makes the nest both in trees and rocks; lays four eggs, spotted with rufous. The young have the end of the tail nearly even, which is also the case with the European species; and M. Levaillant supposes it to be the same with that bird.

40.—ARABIAN KITE.

Falco Forskalii, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 20. *Faun. Arab.* p. vi. 1. *Gm. Lin.* i. 263. *Daud.* ii. 150. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 178. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 19.
Falco Egyptius, *Gm. Lin.* i. 261.
 Arabian Kite, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 34.

SMALLER than the common Kite; length 18in.; bill and cere yellow; feathers of the head narrow, rufous-brown, dashed with black down the shafts; back and wing coverts cinereous, with brown shafts; quills brown, within grey, banded with brown, the ends black; tail the length of the body, and forked; the wings, when closed, not reaching to the end of it. The feathers cinereous, banded with brown; legs yellow; shins half covered with feathers.

Said to be common in Egypt, and other parts of Africa, where it sometimes migrates into Germany, but rarely breeds there; has also been met with in France and Switzerland, and may be considered as no other than a variety of the Black Kite. M. Temminck places it as a young bird of that species.

41.—GOSHAWK.

- Falco palumbarius*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 29. *Lin.* 1. 130. *Gm. Lin.* i. 269. *Fr. Succ. No.* 67. *Raii Syn.* p. 18. i. *Will.* p. 51. t. 3. & 5. *Klein. Av.* p. 50. ii. *Frisch.* t. 81. 82. *Georgi.* 164. *Gerin. Orn.* i. t. 21. 22. *Daud.* p. 71. *Id.* vol. i. p. 90. pl. 2. *Skeleton.* *Beckst. Deuts.* ii. 268. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 118. pl. 20. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 30. *Id. ed.* 2. p. 53.
- Astur*, *Bris.* i. 317. *Id.* 8vo. 91. *Cet. uc. Sard.* 48. *Zinn. Uov.* t. 14. f. 77. *Buf.* i. 230. pl. 12. *Pl. enl.* 418. 461. *Voy. en. Barb.* i. 266.
- Epervier rayé, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 29. var.?
- Grosser gefeilter Falck, *Frisch.* i. 82. *Falck. It.* iii. t. 21.
- Taubenhabicht, *Naturf.* viii. s. 54.
- Goshawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 58. *Id. Sup.* p. 16. *Br. Zool. No.* 52. pl. 24. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 225. pl. 24. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 99. *Bewick.* pl. p. 23. *Lewin's Birds* i. pl. 9. *Id. Eggs.* pl. ii. f. 2. *Alb.* ii. pl. 8. *Walcot Syn* i. pl. 9. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. p. 396. pl. 17. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.* *Amer. Orn.* vi. pl. 52. fig. 3. Ash-coloured, or black-capped hawk.

LARGER than the common buzzard, but of a more slender make; length 22 in.; weight $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds; bill blue, tip black; cere greenish; irides yellow; over the eye a white line; on the side of the neck a bed of broken white; head and upper part of the body deep brown; breast and under parts crossed with numerous black and white bars; tail cinereous, long, with four or five dusky bars; the wings reach three parts of the way on the tail; legs yellow; claws black.

In some specimens, the thighs have reddish feathers, marked with a black line down the shafts, and in those of the breast a black circular line near the tip, parallel to the edge, and in others the shafts and middle of the feathers are black.

The female is larger than the male, and paler in colour, marked beneath with oval, dusky black spots.

Young birds incline to grey, and have the markings less clearly defined than in the adult.

This species is not very common in England, nor does it breed here, but is more plentiful in Scotland, where it builds in trees, making the nest of sticks, lined with hay and feathers, and lays four white eggs in June; is a destructive species, being a great enemy to partridges and other birds. Is common in Denmark, throughout Russia and Siberia, about the lake Baikal, and is used by the Calmucs in falconry, as it was once here in England.

It is by no means uncommon in America, but is larger than the European species, and the black markings on the under parts more numerous and elegant; known at Hudson's Bay by the name of Komishark Papanasew, not unfrequent also in China and India, where the male is called Bauge or Baiz;* the young male Mudge Jurra. The female named Jurra. It is used in India among others for falconry.

A large white variety, mottled with brown and yellow, is sometimes found about the Uralian mountains; most frequent in the east part of Siberia; and in Kamtschatka every individual is white, with scarcely any spots, and such birds are reputedly the finest hunters;† indeed, a variety is sometimes found perfectly white, but this is very rare.‡

In General Hardwicke's drawings is a bird, which appears a large variety of the Goshawk; length 22 in. and stout in make; bill lead-colour; upper parts brown; head and neck behind darkish; over the eye a pale broad streak; through the eye a broad brown one; all beneath dusky white, crossed with numerous dusky lines; quills barred with dusky; tail ash-colour with four dusky bands; tip fringed with white; vent plain white; legs stout, yellow; claws black.

Inhabits India; taken January, 1799.

* One, by the name of Bauz, used for the purpose of hovering over ducks, &c. which will not rise on such occasions.—*Oriental Field Sports*. V. ii. p. 67.

† *Arct. Zool.*

‡ *Decouv. russ.* iii. 303.

The great love our ancestors* had for falconry is testified by very many writers of former days, although now nearly left off, or at least followed only by a very few, more as a matter of curiosity than otherwise. Not so in 1472, when a Goshawk was thought a sufficient remuneration for most essential services, as may be seen in the *Paston Letters*,† where we find, that this bird was not always to be procured in this country, but more likely to be had at Calais, in France—yet it probably breeds in England, as it is known to do now in Scotland.

The history, laws, rules, and observations on falconry and falconers, may be learned from Turbeville, Carcanus, Latham, and others, who have written on this subject, as also may be seen in Willughby's *Ornithology*, and other English authors.

To ascertain the owner of a hawk, a ring was put over the closed claws, while young, with an inscription, and one of these is represented in the *Archæologia*.‡ It is there observed, that although hawking is no longer considered as one of our field sports, yet, in most of the modern leases, a clause is generally still found, reserving to the landlord the free liberty of hunting, hawking, fowling, &c.

During the time when falconry was the recreation of those who could bear the expense of the sport, the birds used on the occasion were much valued;§ and I have now before me a *London Gazette*, Thursday, April 21 to 25, 1581, in which is the following advertisement: “Lost on the 5th instant of his Majesties, a Tarsell Gentle, with the King's Varvels on, the hind pounce of the field foot lost. Lost between Hounslow Heath and Eaidenhead—who-

* Hawking, used by the Anglo-Saxons.—See an old print to this purport in *Strutt's View of the Customs and Manners of the Inhabitants of England*, vol. i. p. 12—from *Tib. B. v.* a Saxon Calendar.

† *Vol. ii.* p. 109.

‡ *Vol. xii.* p. 414. pl. 51. f. 7.

§ In the *Mem. d'Agriculture, &c.* it is mentioned, that a Falcon of the King of France was let loose at a woodcock, in Paris. They flew to Malta, and were both found dead there within twenty-four hours.

ever can give notice of this Hawk to Mr. Chiffinch at the Privy stairs, Whitehall, shall have a good reward."

Hawks so called, and Girfalcon or Girfal, were formerly in great request; of these the white ones were in most esteem, and part of the revenue in the time of King Henry I. and afterwards, was paid by way of fine; for instance, Outi, of Lincoln, fined in one hundred Norway Hawks and 100 Girfals; four of the Hawks and six of the Girfals to be white ones. If he could not get four white hawks, he was to give four white Girfals instead of them; again, Ralf, son of Drogo, in five Hawks and five Girfalcons for himself, and in two Hawks for Nicolas de Sigillo, &c. &c.* The privilege, however, of Hawking seems to be confined to the higher ranks,† and each had his appropriate species allowed to him.

It may not be amiss here to mention the gradations of rank to which particular hawks were appropriated, about the 14th century, viz.—

"Three Hawkys longyn to an Emperour, that is to say, an Egkyl, a Watour, a Millon, neither lured nor redaymyd, for hem.

"Ther ben hawkes of Tower, that is to say, a Gerefaucone, and a Tarsenlet of the same for a Kyng.

"A Faucon reytill,‡ a Tarselett thereof for a Prince.

"A Faucone of the Rock, a Tarselett thereof for a Duke.

"A Faucon Peregryne, a Tarselett thereof for a Lorde.§

"There is a Bastarde, and that Hawke is for a Baron.

"A Sakyre, and a Sakyret, for a Knygth.

* *Madox's History of the Exchequer*, Vol. i. p. 273.

† Among the figures of the very antient font, in Winchester Cathedral, is a personage, with a hawk on his fist, well figured in *Vetust. Monum.* V. ii. pl. 39, 40. of whom it is merely said, that one of the attendants, with a hawk on his fist, is expressive of his office, and may be one of the officers of the court. But *Milner* rather thinks, that the hawk, held in this manner, proves the personage to be of noble birth.—See *Survey of Winchester*, vol. ii. p. 79.

‡ In an old printed Edition of the Work it is Gentyll.

§ For an Earl the same.

“ A Layner, and a Laynerett, for a Sqwyer.

“ A Lese of Marlyans, for a Lady.

“ A Hoby, or a Caselett of the same, for Gentilman of the first Hede.

“ A Gose Hawke, for a Yoman.

“ A Terfell, for a Pore Man.

“ A Sparow Hawke, for a Prest.

“ A Muskett, for a holy water Clarke.

“ A Resterell, for a Knave.

“ An Abjj Hawke is canvas mayle; a loryng Hawke, an harde, that may indure myche Sorowe, & commynly they be the hardyest.”

In the Forest Laws made by Henry III. it was enacted, “ That every Freman should have within his own Woddes Ayres of Hawkes, Sparrow-hawkes, Fawcons, Eglys, and Herons”—and in the 34th year of Edward III. “ Every Person which fyndeth Faucon, Tercelet, Laner or other Fawcon that is loste of their Lord, bring him mayntenant to the Sherif of the County, who must proclaim him in all godd Townes in the Country, and it claims to be returned on paying Costs—if not claimed within four Months comes to the Sherif: but if concealed shall be imprisoned for two years, besides the Value of the Hawk; which last, if He hath not, shall still longer be imprisoned.” In the 37th of the same reign it is added, “ That if any stele any Hawke, and the same cary away, not doing the Ordenance aforesayd, it shall be done of Hym as of a Thefe that steleth a Horse, or any other Thyng.”

In the 9th of Henry VII. “ Taking the Egges of any Fawcons, Goshawkes, Laners or Swannes out of the neste—to be imprisoned for a year and a day, and a fine at the King’s will;” and again, “ That no Man from the Feast of Pasche next ensuinge, shoulde beare any Hawke of the breede of England, called a Nyesse, Goshake, Tasselle, Laner, Laneret, or Fawcon upon peyne of forfeiture of such his Hawke to the Kynge, but to have Hawke from

abroad." Much more might be collected on this head, but as every law of the kind is now useless and obsolete, we trust the above will be thought sufficient.

42.—GREATER BUZZARD.

Falco Buteo, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 24. 47. *γ*.

Circus major, *Bris.* i. p. 399. *Id.* 8vo. p. 114.

Buteo gallinarius, *Daud.* ii. p. 155. var. A. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. p. 262. *Temm. Mun:*
Ed. ii. p. 56.

Milvus, sive *Astur*, *Frisch.* t. 72.

Huhner-habicht, *Bechst. Must.* p. 70. 17.

Greater Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 49.

THIS is 1 ft. 11 in. in length. Bill black; cere yellow; irides saffron-colour; the plumage above brown, with rufous edges; beneath rufous, with oval brown spots, in some unspotted; under tail coverts rufous; tail brown, crossed with broad bars of deeper brown; legs yellow, claws black.

It is found in various parts of Europe, and according to M. Bechstein, is no other than a two year's old bird of the Goshawk.

43.—GENTIL FALCON.

Falco gentilis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 29. *Lin.* i. 126. *Faun. Suec.* No. 58. *Gm. Lin.* i. 270. *Raii*
p. 13. *Bris.* i. 339. *Id.* 8vo. i. 98. *Will.* p. 46. *Klein.* p. 48. *Scop.* i. 93. *Kram.*
328. *Mull.* No. 6. *Brun.* No. 6. *Gerin.* i. t. 29. *Borowsk.* ii. 73. *Bechst. Deuts.*
ii. 273. *Daud.* ii. 102. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 122. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 50. *Id.*
Ed. ii. p. 56.

Edler Falke, *Naturf.* 8. s. 50.

Falco montanus, *Raii*, p. 13. *Will.* 45. t. 5.

Gentil Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 64. *Id. Sup.* p. 17. *Br. Zool.* i. t. 21. 22. *Id. Ed.* 1812.
222. pl. 21. 22. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 98. *Alb.* ii. pl. 6. *Will. Engl.* 76. *Bewick,*
i. p. 30. *Lewin.* i. pl. 11. *Walcot,* i. t. 11. *Pult. Dors.* p. 2. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THIS is somewhat larger than the Goshawk. Bill lead-colour; cere and irides yellow; head rust-colour, marked with oblong black

spots; upper parts of the body and wings brown, each feather of the latter tipped with rust; under side white, the point of each feather marked with heart-shaped dusky spots; quills dusky, barred on the outer webs with black, and the lower part of the inner with white; the wings reach to the middle of the tail, which has four alternate bands of black and cinereous; tip white; legs yellow claws black.

In some birds, supposed to be young, the marks on the breast are transverse, instead of cordated spots as may be observed in the two plates referred to in the *British Zoology*.

This is said to inhabit the north of Scotland, and to build in rocks near Invercauld and Glenmore; is met with in the north of Europe, as far as Finmark,* but we do not hear of it farther south than Astrachan;† was formerly used in England for falconry, as it is on the continent at this day.

Inhabits also America, but said to be of a larger size; one, shot in the province of New York, measured two feet seven inches.

Buffon‡ supposes this bird to be the same with the common Falcon, and called Gentil, when in full feather, whilst others mention it as a different species.

Dr. Pallas is of opinion, that the Falcon Gentle is the Goshawk in its first feathers, in which state it is very different from the adult bird.§

* *Arct. Zool.*

† *Decouv. Russ. ii. 142.*

‡ *Hist. Ois. i. 250.*

§ *Russ. List. MS.*

44.—COMMON FALCON,

Falco communis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 30. *Gm. Lin.* i. 270. *Bris.* i. 321. *Id.* Svo. 92.
Shaw's Zool. vii. p. 124. *Fn. Arag.* p. 68. *Daud.* ii. p. 92. *Frisch.* t. 74. *Nat.*
Misc. pl. 741.

Der-gemeioe Falke, *Naturf.* 8. s. 49.

Faucon, *Buf.* i. 249. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 266. *Cet. uc. Sard.* p. 36. *Voy. d'Azara,*
 iii. No. 35.

Common Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 65.

LENGTH about 18in. general colour of the plumage brown; the edges of the feathers rufous; tail brown, bordered with deeper brown; on each jaw a large brown mark; forepart of the neck and underpart of the body white, irregularly marked with brown; legs green or yellow, claws black.

The above are the general markings of the male, or Tiercelet of three years old.

A.—*Falco hornotinus*, *Bris.* i. 324. A. *Id.* Svo. p. 93. *Gm. Lin.* i. 270. *Buf.* i. t. 15.
pl. enl. 470.

Yearling Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 65. A.

In the first year, the plumage is brown, or ash-coloured above, dirty white beneath, and much spotted; the mark on the jaw visible, but less distinct.

In the second year the colours become deeper, and better defined, the under parts whiter, and the markings more distinct, till arrived at the third year's moult, after which it remains the same till old age.

- B.—*Falco gibbosus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 30. *Gm. Lin.* i. 270. *Bris.* i. 324. *Id.* 8vo. 93.
Raii Syn. p. 14, 6. *Will.* p. 46.
 Faucon hagard, *Buf.* i. 254. pl. 16. *pl. enl.* 421.
 Haggard Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 66. *Will. Engl.* p. 80.

This receives the above name when it is grown old, and draws the head into its shoulders, appearing hump-backed.

So much has been said by authors on the amusement of falconry, which was greatly encouraged by our ancestors of every rank,* that it is not necessary to mention here more than has been noticed above; and, although it is nearly left off by the English, yet we are assured, that in Denmark and other parts of the Continent, it is still held in great esteem; and by none more than the Turks and Persians, as well as Russians and Tartars: the Chinese were also very fond of this sport.

It is supposed that every species of this Genus might be trained for falconry; but it appears, that the usual sorts were the Iceland and Greenland Falcons, Gyrfalcon and Goshawk; independent of the Black Eagle, Jean le Blanc, Lanzer, and others; and of these the white variety seem to be in most esteem †

- C.—*Falco leucocephalus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 30. *Bris.* i. 325. *Id.* 8vo. 93. *Gm. Lin.* i. 270.
Frisch, t. 75.
 White-headed Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 66.

This has the head white, marked with small brown spots; bill ash-coloured; cere and irides pale yellow; back and wing coverts spotted with brown, rufous, grey and whitish; beneath grey with

* In the time of King Edward III. fee and wages were given to W. de Whitten, for searching and examining all nests of falcons and hawks, every where in Wales.

† See article, Goshawk.

brow spots, each spot encircled with rufous; feet feathered to the toes; legs yellow, claws black; from the legs being feathered so low down, it seems to have some affinity with the Rough-legged Falcon.

D.—*Falco albus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 31. *Bris.* i. 326. *Id.* 8vo. 94. *Gmel. Lin.* i. 270. *Frisch*, t. 80. *Raii Syn.* p. 14. 7. *Will.* p. 46. *Klein. Av.* p. 49. *Id. Ov.* t. 5. f. 3.

White Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 66. *Will. Eng.* p. 80.

This appears white at first inspection, but on close examination is found to be covered with minute yellow spots, except the two middle tail feathers, which are pure white.

In Mr. Aubrey's collection was a specimen entirely white, except a few brown spots on the back and wings; tail barred with brown.

In my collection is a drawing of a white Falcon from China; light cream-coloured above, and white beneath; every where marked with slender, longitudinal brown streaks; paler on the thighs, and a little curved in shape; the under part of the tail plain, the upper not visible in the figure.

I was favoured with the last by Capt. Broadley.

E.—*Falco rubeus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 31. *Gm. Lin.* i. 332. *Bris.* i. 271. • *Id.* 8vo. 96. *Raii Syn.* p. 14. *Will.* p. 47.

Red Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 69. *Will. Eng.* 81.

This appears to differ from the common Falcon, in having black and red spots instead of white; it is less than the Peregrine Falcon, and supposed to be the female in its first year's feathers.

F.—*Falco ruber indicus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 31. *Gm. Lin.* i. 271. *Bris.* i. 333. *Id.* 8vo. 93.
Raii Syn. p. 14. *Will.* p. 47.
 Red Indian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 69. *Will. Eng.* p. 81, t. 9.

The female has a cinereous bill; cere and eyelids luteous; irides obscure; at the outer angle of the eye an oblong fulvous spot; head and upper parts brownish ash; breast and under parts, rump, upper tail, and wing coverts, of a reddish fulvous colour, with a few spots of the same on the breast; tail crossed with black and ash-coloured, curved, bands; legs yellow; claws black.

The male is brighter in colour, the brownish ash-coloured parts being nearly black. This sex is also smaller than the female.

Inhabits the East Indies. It is on Brisson's authority that we place it here as a variety of the falcon. Originally described by Aldrovandus.

G.—*Falco Italicus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 32. *Gm. Lin.* i. 271. *Bris.* i. 336, *Johnst. Av.*
 p. 19?
 Italian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 70.

The bill in this is blue; head and neck reddish yellow, marked with very narrow ferruginous lines; breast yellow spotted with ferruginous; ends of the wings marked with round spots of white; legs yellow. We learn from the above authors that this bird is found on the mountains of Vicenza, and the Alps which divide Germany from Italy. It is probably a variety of the common falcon.*

* In M. d'Azara's *Voy.* is mentioned a brown and spotted falcon, found at Paraguay, which is a variety also of the common falcon.

45.—SACRE FALCON.

Falco sacer, *Ind. Orn.* i. 34. *Gm. Lin.* i. 273. *Bris.* i. 337. *Id. Svo.* 98. *Raii*, p. 13.
Will. p. 44. *Klein. Av.* 7. p. 48. *Gerin.* i. t. 28. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. s. 298. *Daud.*
Orn. vi. p. 96.
Sacre, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 77. *Id. Sup.* p. 20. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 96. *Buf.* i. 246. *pl.* 14.
Will. Engl. p. 77.

THIS the size of the Jerfalcon; bill and legs blue; eyes black; the back, upper wing coverts, and breast spotted with brown; thighs white within; tail rather long, marked with kidney-shaped spots, and the wings when closed reach to the end of it; the legs feathered almost to the toes. It is remarked in Willughby, that these birds have a "great round head, a shorter beak, a slenderer and longer body in proportion; longer wings, and also a longer train; a breast less fleshy and full in respect of their body than Jerfalcons, and also shorter toes." It is thought by some to be merely a variety of the common Falcon, though by others a distinct species.

Inhabits various parts of Europe, also Tartary; in the latter used for Falconry, and we believe formerly in England; yet is not found there at large. M. Beckstein says, that one of the names in Germany is the British Falcon.

A.—*Falco sacer*, *Ph. Trans.* lxii. 383. 423.
 American Sacre, Speckled Partridge Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. 78. *Id. Sup.* 20. *Arct.*
Zool. ii. No. 96.

Dr. Forster says, the length is 22 in.; breadth 3 ft.; weight 2½ pounds; the irides are yellow; head whitish, with largish streaks of brown; throat white spotted with brown; general plumage above brown, the feathers spotted, and edged ferruginous; the spots not touching the shafts; the under parts white, with longish, dark brown

spots; quills black brown; margins and ends of the prime quills white, transversely spotted within with pale ferruginous; lesser quills marked with round spots on the outsides.

Inhabits North America, about Hudson's Bay; called Speckled Partridge Hawk; migrates; preys on the white grouse; breeds in April and May in desert places; the females lay two eggs; the young fly the middle of June.

46.—MOUNTAIN FALCON.

Falco montanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 48. *Gm. Lin.* i. 278. *Bris.* i. 352. *Id.* 8vo. 101.
Rat. p. 13. *Will.* p. 45. *Klein. Av.* p. 52. *Daud.* ii. 128. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 183.
 Mountain Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 93. *Will. Engl.* p. 78.

LESS than the Peregrine Falcon, with a shorter tail; bill black; plumage above brown, or ash-colour; throat and forepart of the neck whitish, spotted with either ferruginous or black; tail ash-coloured, end black, very tip white; legs yellow, claws black; described in brief from M. Brisson, who observes, that when the bird is come to its full colour, the head is black; and the oftener is has moulted, the more white is seen in the breast; with the back and sides of a deeper ash colour.

A.—*Falco montanus cinereus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 48. 116. β . *Bris.* i. 355. *Id.* 8vo. 102.
Falco montanus secundus Aldr. *Will.* t. 9.
 Ash-coloured Mountain Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 94.

Length 1 ft. 9 in.; bill black; irides yellow; general colour of the plumage cinereous, paler on the wing coverts; beneath white at snow; legs luteous.

47.—HOBBY FALCON.

- Falco subbuteo, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 47. *Lin.* i. 127. *Fn. Succ.* No. 59. *Gm. Lin.* i. 283. *Raii*, p. 15. *Will.* p. 49. t. 7. *Brun.* No. 10, 11. *Mull.* No. 63. *It. Poseg.* p. 29. *Sepp. Voy.* 3. t. 118. *Daud.* ii, 129. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 27. *Id. Ed.* 2. 10. 25.
- Falco Barletta, *Daud.* ii. 129. *Ger. Orn.* i. t. 45, 46, 47, 48, var.
- Dendro-falco, *Bris.* i. p. 375. *Id.* 8vo, 109. *Raii*, p. 14. 8. *Will.* p. 47. *Frisch*, t. 87. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 193, pl. 25.
- Hobreau, *Buf.* i., 277, t. 17. *pl. enl.* 432.
- Baum Falk, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 73. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. 317. *Naturf.* 8. s. 51.
- Hobby, *Gen. Syn.* i. 103. *Id. Sup.* p. 28. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 61. *Id. fol.* t. A. 9. *Id. Ed.* 1812. p. 247. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 227. *C Alb.* i. pl. 6. *Will. Eng.* p. 83. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 39. *Lewin's Birds*, i. pl. 21. *Id. Eggs*, pl. iii. f. 3. *Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 3. *Walc. Syn.* t. 21. *Don. Birds*, iv. p. 91. *Orn. Dict. et Supp.*

THIS Bird is about 12in. in length; breadth 2ft. 3in.; and weighs about seven ounces. The bill is blue; cere and orbits yellow; irides dusky or hazel; the plumage on the upper parts is brown, dashed with ash-colour; nape of the neck inclining to yellow; over the eye a narrow white streak; on each cheek a black mark like a crescent, pointing downwards; chin, throat, and belly, ferruginous, marked with black down the shafts; vent and thighs fine rufous, streaked with dusky; the feathers reaching half way down the legs; under the wings pale cream-colour, undulated, or spotted, with brownish black; quills dusky, spotted on the inner webs with white; tail like the back, the two middle feathers plain, the others barred on the inner webs with dusky rust colour; legs yellow, claws black.

In one which came under my inspection, the back was lead-coloured brown; the thighs dusky white; longitudinally marked with brown; the vent plain white; and the nape of the neck spotted with white; also the chin, throat, and belly were white, marked with

black down the shafts. It is possible that the last may be the female, as it weighed two ounces more than the male, was not so dark above, and the lighter parts beneath not so ferruginous.*

The Hobby is only a summer resident in England, coming in Spring, and migrating in October; and is far from common. It breeds with us, sometimes making the nest on a low tree, even a moderate sized hawthorn; though it has been known to make use of an old crow's nest, and two young taken out of it. †

It inhabits various parts of the Continent of Europe, where it changes its residence according to the seasons; is not met with in Sweden, except in the more southern Provinces; migrating south in Autumn; in winter about Woronesch and Astrachan; ‡ is most common in the open country, particularly in the deserts of Tartary and Siberia, whenever small trees are at hand, in which it may breed. § Several have been shot on Gibraltar rock at the time of their vernal and autumnal migrations; and now and then they stay and breed there, about the south-east cliffs. ¶ We believe this to be the most rapid in its flight of all the hawks; larks will not trust to their wings while the Hobby is in sight; and we remember to have seen a swallow pursued, and overtaken while on the wing, by this bird. This species was formerly used in Falconry, but not known to attempt a larger bird than a partridge; || is a great enemy to larks, and is frequently taken in pursuit of them, by the bird-catchers, in their nets; hence successfully used in daring of larks, for which purpose the hawk was cast off; on seeing of which, the larks adhered to the ground through fear, and the fowler drew his net over them.

* Orn. Dict.

† Col. Montagu; said to lay three or four white eggs.

‡ *Dec. russ.* ii. 142.

§ Mr. Pennant.

¶ Mr. White, MS.

|| M. Brunnich observes, that the Gentil, Iceland-Falcon, and Hobby, are all used in falconry about Copenhagen, *Orn. Bor.* p. 3.

A.—Length 11 inches; bill and cere very deep orange-yellow; space round the eyes yellow; irides brown; general colour of the plumage deep chocolate brown, with deeper coloured spots; forehead, cheeks, and throat nearly white; very irregular on the cheeks; all the under parts dusky white; neck, breast, and belly marked with large longish spots of brown; tail $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, crossed with eight or nine bars of darker brown, but rather paler than the back; quills plain, darker than the rest, and reach, when closed, to the end of the tail; shafts white; legs very deep orange-yellow; claws white.

Inhabits India, called Dourelah; Sir J. Anstruther. It appears to be a variety of our Hobby.

48.—GREATER HOBBY.

Falco subbuteo major, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. x.

Der grosse Baumfalke, *Allg. ueb. d. Vog.* i. *Zussas.* p. 660, 29. *Taf.* i. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. s. 315. 19 *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 195.

Greater Hobby, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 47.

THIS bird somewhat resembles the Hobby, but is as large as a raven; in length nearly 18 in.; breadth 3 ft.; the bill $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, horn-colour; cere and legs yellow; irides pale yellow; head and neck black brown; cheeks black; back and wing coverts blackish blue, crossed with obsolete dull brown, ash-grey, and reddish-grey bands; chin, fore part of the neck, and upper part of

the breast dusky reddish white, banded with dull brown, appearing on the breast as oval marks; quills blackish, marked on the inner webs with eight, or more, pale grey, oval spots; on the tail twelve alternate dull brown and ash-grey bands.

The female is almost one third bigger than the male; the colours not so well defined, and wants the black on the cheeks; also the breast and neck are plain smutty white.

This species inhabits the pine forests of Germany, preying on grouse, hares, and small birds. It may by some be mistaken for a variety, but M. Bechstein assures us, that it is a distinct species.

49.—INGRIAN FALCON.

Falco vespertinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 46; *Lin.* i. 129. *Gm. Lin.* i. 282. *Gm. It.* i. p. 67. t. 13. *Id.* ii. p. 163. *Lepech. It.* i. 230. *Georgi*, p. 164. *Daud.* ii. 124. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 190.

Koher, *Dec. Russ.* ii. 142.

Ingrian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 102. *Id. Sup.* 27.

SIZE of a pigeon; bill yellow, with a brown tip; cere and eyelids yellow; head brown; body bluish brown; belly bluish white; the primaries, from the first to the seventh, blackish at the tips; legs naked, yellow.

Said to inhabit Ingria; chiefly flying in the morning and evening; is common about the lake Baikal, as well as Astrachan;

known by the name of Kober and Derbnitshock ; has much the manners of the Kestrel, but extends farther east than that bird, or the Hobby, though less common than either.

M. Pallas in his MS. list calls it Dusky Windhover.

50.—PERMIAN FALCON.

Falco vespertinoides, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 46. *Gm. Lin.* i. 282. *Falck. It.* iii. 329.
Daud. ii. 124.

THE short description which we can collect of this bird from Falck, informs us, that it is half the size of the last ; and weighs no more than two ounces and one dram ; cere and eyelids yellow ; neck, breast, and belly brownish, spotted with white ; thighs black.

Inhabits Russia, especially in the province of Permia—found also in Siberia, about Iset and Baschiria. M. Daudin places it as a variety of the Ingrian, or last species.

51.—ORANGE-LEGGED HOBBY.

Falco rufipes, *Allg. Ueb. d. Vog.* ii. *Zusass.* s. 677. 122. *Besek. Vog. Kurl.* s. 19. taf.

3. & 4. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 42. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 34.

Variété singulière du Hoùreau, *pl. enl.* 431 ?

Orange-legged Hobby, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2d. p. 46.

SIZE of a Kestrel—one, supposed the male, is wholly black; but the great wing feathers, and under parts of the body blackish lead-colour; thighs, vent, and under tail coverts fine red brown; eyelids and space round the eyes, the cere, and legs, brick-coloured red; bill half yellow and half bluish.

The female larger, but has many things in common with the other. Head and neck whitish yellow, or fox-colour; eyes in a patch of brown; throat, as far as the breast, whitish yellow; also the thigh coverts, vent, and under tail coverts; shoulders duller fox-colour yellow, waved with black; upper parts of the body pale brown, with ash-coloured and black waves; tail crossed with nine small black bands.

The first of these seems to approach very nearly to the Hobby, figured in the *pl. enlum.* if not the same bird; and most probably not far differing from the two last described.

52.—KESTRIL FALCON.

Falco Tinnunculus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 41. *Lin.* i. 127. *Faun. Succ.* No. 61. *Gm. Lin.* i. 278. *Raii*, p. 16. *Id.* p. 180. *Will. Orn.* p. 50. t. 5. *Scop. Ann.* i. p. 16. No. 5. *Id. Ann.* v. p. 10. 7. *Frisch.* t. 84. 85. *Brun*, No. 4. 5. *Muller*, No. 65. *Faun. Arag.* 68. *Kram.* p. 331. *Gerin.* t. 49—52. *Bořowsk. Nat.* ii. p. 74. *Bris.* i. 393. *Id.* 8vo. 113. *Spalowsk. Vog.* iii. t. 3. *Sepp. Vog.* iii. t. 117. *Nisus. Daud.* ii. 132. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. s. 311. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 179. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 39.

Falco aureus, *Cenchris*, *Klein. Av.* 49. 52. 53. *Id. Ov.* t. 6. f. 4.

Thurmfalke, *Naturf.* viii. s. 52.

Rothelgeyer, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 48.

Il Gheppio, *Cet. uc. Sard.* p. 47. *Zinnan. Uov.* t. 15. f. 78.

La Cresserelle, *Buf.* i. 280. t. 48. *Pl. enl.* 401. 471.

Kestrel, *Stannel*, *Windhover*, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 94. *Id. Sup.* p. 25. *Id. Sup.* ii. 43. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 60. *Id. fol.* t. A. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 244. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 226. *N. Will. Eng.* p. 85. pl. 5. *Sloan. Jam.* 294. *Alb.* iii. pl. 5 & 7. *Hayes's Br. Birds*, i. pl. 4. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 36. 37. *Lewin's Birds*, i. p. 19. 19. F. *Id.* t. iii. f. i. *the Egg.* *Walcot, Syn.* i. pl. 19. *Donov. Birds*, iii. pl. 51. 63. *Pult. Dorset.* p. 3. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THE male of this species weighs as far as seven ounces. Bill black; cere yellow; irides dark; crown of the head and the tail fine light grey; the last marked with a broad black bar near the end, the very tip white; back and wing coverts rufous, or red brown, spotted and barred with black; beneath the body pale ferruginous, spotted with black; thighs and vent plain; legs yellow.

The female is larger, and weighs sometimes from 10 to 11 oz. Colour of the back and wings pale, and more dusky than in the male, crossed with numerous lines of black; head pale red brown, streaked with black; tail red brown, crossed with several black bars; near the end marked with the same black bar as in the other sex.

- A.—*Accipiter alaudarius*, *Bris.* i. 379. *Id.* 8vo. 110. *Gm. Lin.* i. 279. *Klein: Av.* p. 49. *Id. Ov.* t. 6. f. 6
Lark Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. A. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 44. C.

A bird, which I conjecture to be the same as that of the authors last quoted, was shot in Surrey—it was 14in. long. Bill pale, tip black; cere and legs yellow; head grey, streaked with black; beneath the eye a sort of black whisker; chin and vent white; back rufous brick colour, each feather marked with black at the tip; rump pale ash; beneath the body rufous white, streaked with black; wing coverts crossed with black bars; quills dusky, barred within with reddish white; tail pale rufous ash, barred on each side the shafts with black, and crossed near the end with a bar of black, an inch in breadth.

I consider this as a young male in incomplete plumage, and very nearly approaches to the description in Brisson alluded to above.

- B.—*Tinnunculus pennis griseis*, *S. G. Gmel. It.* i. p. 49. t. 10.
Grey Kestrel, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 95.

This is mentioned as being of a grey colour, with the shafts of the feathers black: it is also said to have black legs, and the under part of the tail barred with black. M. Daudin observes, that this variety is sometimes met with in France, and that it has been killed many times near Beauvais. He also mentions a Kestrel with dusky cheeks, found in the same places, but supposes it a mere variety from age.

C.—*Falco brunneus*, *Allg. U. d. Vog.* i. *Zusass:* s. 679. taf. 2, f. 1. 2.
 Kestrel, var. D. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 44.

This is described as 14 in. long and 24 in. broad—Bill blue ; cere yellow ; the ground colour of the plumage rusty yellow, barred with brown, as in the Kestrel ; beneath paler with dusky streaks ; tail crossed with lines of black, and deeply tipped with black at the end.

The young bird is said not greatly to differ, but the cross streaks of blackish are edged with white on the upper parts ; beneath not unlike the other ; but the end of the tail tipped with black in a less degree.

These inhabit Thuringia in the breeding season, but are not found there in the winter—make the nest as late as May, whereas the rest of the birds of prey build theirs in March and April.

I much suspect that these last birds are no other than Kestrels, which are known to wear the female plumage for some length of time,* and to say the truth, very many of the Falcon tribe have so mixed an appearance of feather at different stages of growth, as to frequently pass for distinct species.

The Kestrel, with its varieties, is sufficiently common every where in England, and may be seen frequently hovering in the air, as it were stationary ; on a sudden darting to the earth to secure its prey, which for the most part consists of mice, and small reptiles ; I have known also the remains of beetles and scolopendræ, in the stomach of one. It is supposed to feed likewise on small birds, but feathers are rarely, if ever, found in the stomach ; be this as it may, it has been now and then taken by bird-catchers in the act of pouncing their call birds.

* Till after the winter of the first year.—*Orn. Dict.*

It varies in the places for building the nest, sometimes in rocky situations, which it most fancies; at other times in trees, or even in an old crow, or magpie's nest. The female lays four or five eggs, of a pale ferruginous colour, or dusky white, marked with irregular spots of a deeper hue.

This species is not uncommon in many parts of the Continent of Europe. M. Bechstein observes, that it now and then will truss doves, and partridges, and seize on small birds hanging in cages, drawing them out between the bars. It is found on the Rock of Gibraltar the whole year through, and breeds there, feeding chiefly on locusts and lizards; and is the most common of any of the Hawk tribe.

I suspect this bird to be what in India is called Chouee; found in Java, called there *Allap-allap-sapi*;* I have also seen it in some Chinese drawings, where it was named Maw-iing, which signifies speckled bird, or ravenous; the word Maw means bracket or broken, as the face after the small-pox. In the same collection of drawings I observed another, called also Maw-ing, but this had the breast crossed with numerous bars, as in the Sparrow-hawk. I find this also among some fine drawings done in India, in possession of Sir J. Anstruther, Bart. where it is named Caronjia; said to inhabit Bengal; a female in the same drawings called Kommooly, said to be 13in. long.

According to Sloane, this inhabits Jamaica, but as no other author mentions it, and as I have never seen it from that quarter, the circumstance may be suspected. †

* *Lin. Trans.* xviii. p. 135.

† Probably mistaken for some other bird. *Ray*, in his *Syn.* p. 180, quoting from Sloane says, "Tinnunculus sive Cenchrus, eive valde similis accipiter."

53.—LESSER KESTRIL.

Falco Tinnunculoides, *Tem. Man. Ed. 2. p. 31.*

LENGTH 11 in. Bill bluish; cere, and round the eyelids yellow; crown, sides of the neck, and nape pale ash-colour; back, scapulars, and greater part of the wing coverts deep rufous, inclining to red; some of the larger, the second quills, rump, and nearly the whole of the tail bluish ash, near the end of the last a broad black band, and the end white; throat pale; the rest of the under parts pale reddish rufous, marked with longitudinal black streaks; legs yellow; claws pure white.

The adult female is rather larger, and is so like that sex of the Kestrel, in colour, as not to be distinguished, except in the size being smaller, and both of them differ from the common sort in being less, the quills reaching to the end of the tail, and the claws quite white.

Inhabits various parts of Europe; seen at times in Hungary and Austria; very common about the kingdom of Naples, also in Sicily, Sardinia, and the south of Spain, especially among the mountainous and rocky parts; probably known at Gibraltar, as Mr. White mentions a Kestrel, much smaller than the common one, being now and then seen there. Said to feed on beetles, and large insects, rarely on small birds; it builds in the clefts of rocks, particularly in Sicily, and near Gibraltar.

53.—SEVERE FALCON.

Falco severus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 135. Horsfield.

LENGTH $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; plumage above blackish brown, quills black; beneath chestnut, chin paler; wing coverts, and tail feathers, tipped with chestnut.

Inhabits Java; named Allap-Allap-Ginjeng.

55.—BOHEMIAN FALCON.

Falco Bohemicus, *Ind. Orn.* p. 43. *Gm. Lin.* i. 279. *Daud.* ii. 136.
Maeuse-habicht, *Missilaue*, *Jos. Mayer. Boehm. Abh.* 6. p. 313:
 Bohemian Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 43.

RATHER more than a foot in length; gape of the mouth, irides, and legs yellow; orbits white; plumage on the upper parts of the body ash-colour, beneath white; the five first prime quills black on the outer margins; tail long, pointed; legs rather short, and feathered below the knees.

Inhabits the mountainous parts of Bohemia, feeding on mice; observed mostly in the evening. The above description seems too concise to determine whether to refer this bird to the Kestrel, or Hen-Harrier, concerning which authors have held different opinions.*

* M. Temminck says it is an old male of the latter.

56.—SPARROW-HAWK.

- Falco Nisus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 44. *Lin.* i. 130. *Fn. Suec.* No. 69. *Gm. Lin.* i. 280. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 6. *Brun.* p. 5. *Muller*, No. 71. *Fn. Arag.* p. 69. *Kram.* 332. *Frisch.* t. 90. 91. 92. *It. Poseg.* p. 28. *Borowsk.* ii, p. 75. *Daud.* ii. 79. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 320. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 187. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 31. *Id. ed.* ii. p. 57. *Accipiter fringillarius*, *Raii Syn.* p. 18, *Will.* p. 51. t. 5, *Klein. Av.* p. 53. *Gerin. Orn.* i. t. 17. *Bris.* i. 310. *Id.* 8vo. 89.
- Epervier*, *Buf.* i. 225. pl. 11. *Pl. enl.* 412. 467. *Voy. en Barb.* i. 266. *Cett. uc Sard.* p. 51. *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 27.
- Sperber*, *Gunth. Nest. u. Eyer.* t. 6. *Naturf.* 8. s. 55. 24.
- Sparrow-Hawk*, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 99. *Id. Sup.* p. 26. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 62. *Id. fol.* t. A. 10. 11. *Id. ed.* 1812. i. p. 249. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 226. N. *Hayes Br. Birds*, pl. 3. *Alb.* i. pl. 5. *Id.* iii. pl. 4. *Will. Engl.* p. 86. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 27. *Lewin's Birds*, i. pl. 20. *Id. Eggs.* pl. iii. f. 2. *Walcot's Birds*, i. pl. 20. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

THE male and female of this species differ greatly in size—the first weighs five ounces; is 12 inches in length, and 23 in breadth; bill blue; cere and irides yellow; plumage on the upper parts deep bluish grey, or deep brown, edged with rufous; on the hindhead a broken bed of white; the under parts are in some white, in others pale rufous yellow, crossed with numerous, undulated lines of dusky, or rufous brown, each feather being margined with that colour, and a line of the same down the shaft; chin and throat marked with similar lines, but rarely barred; quills dusky, barred with black on the outer, and spotted with white on the inner webs; tail the colour of the back, crossed with five broad dusky black bars, end whitish; legs long, slender, yellow; claws black.

The female weighs nine ounces; is 15 in. in length, and 26 in. broad. It differs from the male in having the colours in general paler, and less defined, and the ground of the under parts rarely otherwise than white; but, indeed, individuals of both sexes vary greatly from each other.

It is a very common, and most pernicious species, and the dread of the inhabitants of the farm-yard, making great havock among the poultry of all kinds, as well as pigeons and partridges, especially the female, which being large, strong, and more daring, will often pounce a chicken in the presence of any person, and this so instantaneously, as to make it impossible to save the helpless victim,

It builds indiscriminately in hollow trees, large ruins, and high rocks, very frequently in old crows nests; and lays four or five eggs, of a dusky or bluish white, blotched round the larger end with rust-colour.* Has in former times been used in falconry; but I should conceive more for amusement than profit. It is a species, we believe, very far spread; found as high as Sondmor, and in the Ferroe Islands; in the south of Russia, but not in Siberia; and throughout the old continent, from the above places to the Cape of Good Hope; it migrates annually, in respect to Gibraltar, † like many other species, from Africa into Spain, where many stay throughout the year. It probably is no stranger to China, as we have observed a bird among some Chinese drawings so exactly like it, as to appear a mere variety, not differing more than they do from each other in this climate; it is called there Mawing, as is the Kestrel. It is also mentioned by Azara as a bird of Paraguay.

A — *Accipiter maculatus*, *Bris.* i. 314. *Id.* Svo. 90.

Falco manibus aureis, *rostrō nigricante*, *Klein. Av.* p. 52.

Spotted Sparrow-Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 100.

This is brown above, with a few spots of white; beneath much the same, appearing as it were scaly; beneath the wings and tail broad bands of white, and narrow ones of brown, alternate; the tail, bill, cere, and irides, as in common.

* *Arct. Zool.*

† White's MS.

B.—*Falco lacteus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 281. *Daud.* ii. 81.
White Sparrow-Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 100.

The plumage of this beautiful variety is wholly of a milk white colour, without the least appearance of any bands or markings. It was shot in Dorsetshire, and in the collection of Gen. Davies, who informed me, that others have been seen there of the same plumage.

57.—MERLIN.

Falco Æsalon, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 49. *Gm. Lin.* i. 284. *Bris.* i. 382. *Id.* 8vo. 111.
Raii, p. 15. *Will.* p. 50, t. 3. *Klein. Av.*, p. 50. *Frisch.* t. 89. *Ger. Orn.* i.
t. 16. 18. 19? *Spalowsk. Voy.* t. 3. *Daud.* ii. 137. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. p. 328.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 196. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 38. *Id. ed. 2.* p. 27:
Zwergfalk, *Naturf.* 8. s. 55, 257.
Merlin, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 106. *Id. Sup.* p. 29. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 63. *Id. fol.* t. A. 12.
Id. ed. 1812. i. p. 251. *Will. Eng.* p. 85. *Bewick*, ii, pl. p. 41. *Lewin*, i. pl. 22:
Id. Eggs, pl. iii. f. 4. *Pult. Dors.* p. 3. *Walc. Birds*, i. pl. 22. *Don. Br. Birds*,
iv. pl. 94. *Graves's Br. Ornith.*

THIS is a small species; common weight of the male 5 oz.; length 10 inches; bill bluish lead-colour; cere pale yellow; irides dark; head ferruginous; the feathers streaked with bluish-black down the shaft; back, and wings bluish ash-colour, streaked and spotted with ferruginous; edges the same; quills nearly black, with reddish oval spots; under wing coverts brown, with round white spots; tail 5 in. long, crossed with from thirteen to fifteen alternate

bars of dusky and reddish clay colour,* the end for about an inch black, the very tip white; throat white; breast, belly, legs, and thighs ferruginous, streaked with dusky; vent pale ferruginous; the wings reach to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. of the end of the tail; legs yellow, claws black.

The female weighs 9 oz. is $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad; the whole plumage above brown, tinged with ferruginous; beneath yellowish white, with broad dusky brown streaks; tail crossed with five or six narrow bars of yellowish white, tipped with the same.

The Merlin is only a winter resident with us, at least in the warmer parts of England, where it arrives in October, and departs in Spring, at which time the Hobby appears. Yet we are assured by Dr. Heysham, that it breeds in Cumberland, and that he has met with two nests, in each of which were four young, placed on the ground, like that of the Ring-tail; the egg is of a plain chocolate brown, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length. The Doctor observed, that these birds vary much in colour. The manner of building also differs, a pair of them having once made use of an old crow's nest near Cowbit, in Lancashire. †

Several Merlins said to be shot in lat. 65. ‡

This bird is met with on the continent of Europe, but, we believe, no where very common, and shifts its quarters in a greater or less degree every where. M. Bechstein observes, that it is rarely seen in Thuringia in the summer, but is sufficiently plentiful in the mountainous parts and forests in autumn and winter; that it builds in high trees, laying five or six whitish eggs, marked with brown spots; is observed now and then in the Caspian desert

* The number seems to be quite uncertain; for Mr. Pennant mentions a specimen in which there were only eight; and Col. Montagu's Merlins had only from five to seven. See *Orn. Dict.*

† *Gent. Mag.* 1766, p. 24.

‡ *Ross's Voy.* p. xlvi.

and Baraba.* M. Daudin says, they frequent that part of France contiguous to Switzerland, being met with about Dole and Mont-Jura; and adds, that the male and female are both equal in size.

Both this and the Sparrow-hawk have been trained for hawking; and this species, Mr. Pennant observes, was inferior to none in spirit; was used for taking partridges, which it would kill by a single stroke on the neck.

A.—Æsalon Antillarum, *Bris.* i. 385. *Id.* 8vo. iii. *Gm. Lin.* i. 284. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 98.
Caribbee Merlin, *Gen. Syn.* i. 108:

This is very little bigger than a thrush; above rufous spotted with black; beneath white with longish spots of black,

Inhabits the Caribbee Islands, called there Grygry, from its cry—said to prey chiefly on lizards and grasshoppers, now and then on very young chickens.

B.—Falco Aucupum, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 49. γ . *Gm. Lin.* i. 284.
Esmerillon des Fauconjers, *Buf.* i. 288. pl. 9. *Pl. enl.* 468.
Falconer's Merlin, *Gen. Syn.* i. 109. 93. C.

This is said by Buffon to be like the Hobby, but with shorter wings, and more resembling the Stone Falcon, both as to size, length, colour, &c. so as to make it doubtful whether these two may not be varieties; also that both sexes are alike in size. He adds, that it is a very courageous bird, attacking not only larks, but quails and partridges—yet this author quotes *Br. Zool.* fol. A. 12. for a figure, proving this and Mr. Pennant's Merlin to be the same. In short, to any one who reads the account in the *Hist. des Ois.* the whole seems to be confused, arising probably from individuals varying in plumage, and not being a common bird.

* Pallas MS.

C.—*Falco intermixtus*, *Daud. Orn.* ii. 4.

Length ten inches; breadth twenty; cere and irides yellow; crown brown; cheeks whitish, streaked with brown; over the eye a white line to the hindhead; chin white; neck streaked with brown above, and white beneath; ground colour of the body above brown; feathers of the rump marked with white, and tipped with grey; breast and belly yellowish white, with longitudinal narrow streaks of brown; beneath the wings and flank, the feathers marked on each side of the shaft with two or three large round white spots; quills brown, banded beneath with whitish; tail brown, with three or four bars of white, and the tip white; legs yellow; claws black.

This was described from one brought from Carolina, by M. Bosc, and seems not very materially to differ from our Merlin.

58—STONE FALCON.

Falco Lithofalco, *Ind. Orn.* i. 47. *Gm. Lin.* i. 278. *Bris.* i. 349. *Id. Svo.* 101.

Raii, 14. *Will.* 47. *Frisch.* i. 86. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 182. pl. 24. *Tem. Man.*
Ed. ii. p. 27.

Le Rochier, *Buf.* i. 285. *Pl. enl.* 447.

Stone Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 97. *Will. Engl.* p. 80.

LENGTH about 12 inches; bill blue, with a dusky tip; cere and irides yellow; top of the head ash-colour; the middle of each feather dusky down the shaft; the rest of the head, neck, and under parts rufous; the feathers margined with yellowish white,

and a dash of brown down the middle; chin nearly white; thigh feathers long and full, reaching much over the joint: these are pale rufous, with a few dark dashes down the shafts of many of them; wings, back, and tail dove-colour, the feathers streaked with black; prime quills rather darker, the outer one shorter than the second, and marked on both webs with white spots, the others only on the inner webs, the ends pale; the tail $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, the colour of the quills, crossed with four blackish bands, one at the base, two at equal distances about the middle, and lastly a broad one at the end, but the very tip inclines to white; the wings, when closed, reach three-fourths on the tail; legs slender, toes very long, both yellow; claws hooked, black.

The above description is probably that of the female, for I observe in another specimen, which did not differ materially in plumage, that the tail had only a single bar near the end, in this differing from each other, in the manner of the two sexes of the Kestrel.

Both the above birds were in the collection of the late F. F. Foljambe, Esq. of Grosvenor Place, who obliged me with an accurate drawing by the late, much to be lamented, Mr. S. Edwards.

Mr. F. informed me, that one of them was shot in January, at Osberton, in Nottinghamshire, but was uncertain about the other. These birds having yellow irides, make them to differ from the Merlin; but it must be confessed, that in respect to plumage, they have much resemblance to that bird.

59.—SIBERIAN FALCON.

Falco regulus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 50. *Gm. Lin.* i. 285. *Pallas. It.* ii. 207. *Daud.* ii. 146.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 207.
 Siberian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 113.

THIS is a very small species, but has the bill and air of the Kestrel. Cere greenish; irides brown; crown hoary brown, with blackish lines; round the neck a ferruginous collar; back hoary lead-colour, the shafts of the feathers brown; throat, and under parts whitish, marked with numerous, ferruginous brown spots; margin of the wings white, variegated beneath; tail even at the end, hoary lead-colour, with clouded bands below; all the feathers edged with black, and tipped with white; legs deep yellow.

Inhabits Siberia; feeds chiefly on larks, and is not common. This, Dr. Pallas observes, is the least of all the Falcons yet known.

AFRICAN AND ASIATIC.

60.—CROWNED EAGLE.

Falco coronatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 4. *Lin. Syst.* i. 124. *Gm. Lin.* i. 253. *Daud.* ii. 38.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 16. t. 16.
Aquila Africana cristata, *Bris.* i. 448. *Id.* 8vo. 128.
 Crowned Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 27. *Edw.* pl. 224.

THIS is one-third less than a large Eagle; not more than two feet in length; bill and cere ferruginous; irides orange red; fore part

of the head, and round the eyes whitish ; plumage above brown, the feathers edged with pale brown ; beneath white, spotted with black ; breast rufous, the sides fasciated with black ; tail deep grey, crossed with three or four bars of black ; legs feathered to the toes, which are bright orange ; claws black.

Inhabits Africa ; not uncommon on the coast of Guinea, from whence one was brought alive to London, where it survived for some time. Barbot, in his *History of Guinea*, gives a figure of this bird,* and a similar one may be seen among the drawings of Mr. Dent. This is twenty-two inches long. In it the head and neck are yellowish white, inclining to brown behind, with here and there a marking of black on the side of the neck.

61.—OCCIPITAL EAGLE.

Falco occipitalis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. iii. *Daud.* ii. p. 40. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 59.

Le Huppard, *Levaill, Ois.* i. pl. 2.

Nisser Tookoor, Black Eagle, *Bruce's Trav. Ap.* t. p. 159?

Occipital Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 17.

THIS is more than three feet in length ; bill pale blue ; plumage in general dusky reddish brown, paler beneath ; the middle of the outer webs of the greater quills white, forming a patch on the wing ; base of the tail mixed brown and white, the ends dark brown, and the shape rounded ; quills black, nearly as long as the tail ; on the hindhead a crest of feathers, six or seven inches long, hanging gracefully behind ; legs covered with short, pale, yellow down, quite to the toes. The female is larger, and the crest smaller, with some markings of white about the eyes and top of the head.

* *Churchill's Voyages.*

This is found at Guiana, and other parts of South America, and is content to feed on hares, partridges, and smaller game; has a rapid flight, and generally seen in pairs, the two sexes together. It makes the nest on trees, lined with wool and feathers, and lays two pale eggs, spotted with red brown; has a plaintive cry, uttered at intervals.

We have had doubts whether to place the Black Eagle of Bruce with this, or the Vulturine Species, or whether to set it down as distinct; it resembles the last named in colour, but is smaller than either, being only 2 ft. 4 in. long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, weighing scarcely five pounds. The feathers of the head elongated into a crest of considerable length, which is said to be carried erect. In this bird, too, the cere is yellow, and reaches from the bill to the eyes, approaching to the Vulture, and forming a link between that and the Eagle. It was met with in 1770, at Dinglebar, among a cloud of Vultures and other birds of prey, following the army in Abyssinia, and was struck down by one of these, by which it fell under Mr. Bruce's inspection. It seems, however, rather to coincide with the Occipital species, having, like that, some white on the inner quills.

Mr. Bruce's bird was likewise met with at Tsai, in Abyssinia, by Mr. Salt, who observes, that the drawing is correct, but that in its habits it more resembles an Hawk than an Eagle, for it perches on the tops of trees, and on being driven from one flies to another.*

* *Valentia's Travels*, iii. p. 72.

62.—VULTURINE EAGLE.

Falco vulturinus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ii. *Daudin*, *it.* p. 53. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 58.
 Le Caffre, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 28. pl. 6. *Id. Vog.* Fr. ed. 8vo. p. 255,
 Gypaëte, *Tem. Man. ed.* 2d. Anal. p. xlviiii.
 Vulturine Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 15.

THIS equals the Golden Eagle in size, with a strong bill, the base dusky; irides chestnut brown; plumage in general black; the wings, when closed, reach eight inches beyond the tail, the end of which is rounded, the outer feather being shorter than the rest, but is usually damaged from rubbing against the rocks, on which it perches; legs covered for three parts of the length, with dirty yellow feathers. It has affinity in its manners with some of the Vulture genus; but the head is wholly covered with feathers.

Inhabits Caffraria, but is rare; feeds on dead carcasses, and of course greatly offensive; it will also attack sheep, and devour them on the spot, except such a portion as may be necessary for its young, which it brings to them in its claws; in which it differs from the true Vulture, which is said to disgorge the nutriment it supplies to its young. From the peculiar length of wing it rises with difficulty from the ground.

The natives call it Stront-Vogel, or Aas-Vogel, dung, or carrion bird.

63—MARTIAL EAGLE.

Falco bellicosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 9. *Daud.* ii. p. 38.

— armiger, *Shaw Zool.* vii. 57.

Le Griffard, *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. i.

Martial Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 16.

SIZE of an eagle—weight from 25 to 30 pounds; breadth $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Bill moderately curved and pale; irides bright hazel; plumage brown, the edges of the feathers paler, with a mixture at the nape of the neck; under parts nearly white; quills black, reaching three-fourths on the tail, which is even at the end; legs pale, and feathered to the toes.

The female is 12 in. longer than the male.

Inhabits Africa, frequenting the great Namaqua, lat. 28, chiefly inhabited by whites; preys on antelopes, hares, &c. and in its turn is attacked by crows and vultures to deprive it of the prey; is mostly seen in pairs, and makes a flat nest, of large sticks, on the tops of high trees, and of such compact structure, as to bear the weight of a man to stand firmly upon it; the part lined with dried leaves, moss, and other soft materials, and may serve for many years. This bird will sometimes build the nest upon a rock; has a sharp cry, to be heard far off. It is a high flyer, sometimes mounting upwards so as to be nearly out of sight.

64.—NOISY EAGLE.

Falco albescens, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. iv. *Daud.* ii. 45. *Shaw Zool.* vii. 93.

Aigle blanchard, *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. iii.

Noisy Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 21.

THIS is about one-third as large as the Martial Eagle—is more elongated, and smaller than most Eagles. The bill pale; irides and legs yellow; plumage in general white, soft, and spotted with black brown; the tail barred with black, but the female more mixed with brownish yellow, especially on the wing coverts. The male has the feathers of the hind-head elongated into a crest; the female is also crested, but the feathers shorter, though in bulk that sex exceeds the male by one-third; the tail is rather long, and the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, frequents forests, prefers the largest trees, and has hitherto been only found in the country of the Hottniquas—preys chiefly on the wood pigeon,* from which it first tears the feathers; sometimes on a small species of antelope, called by the Hottentots *Nometjes*. The cry consists of several sharp sounds, quickly repeated, somewhat similar to cri-qui-qui-qui-qui, and when perched on a tree, spending whole hours in repeating this, though in a tone of voice seemingly weak in proportion to the size of the bird. The nest is for the most part on high trees, and the eggs the size of those of a turkey, two in number, and white—both sexes sit in turn.

* Le Ramier Rameron—*Levail. Afr.* 6. 67. pl. 264—or spotted ring pigeon.

65.—NOBLE EAGLE.

THIS bird is 3 ft. in length.—Bill large, from the nape to the tip 2 in. colour yellow brown, with a very trifling notch in the usual place; cere broad, extending to the eyes, and just encircling them; irides yellow hazel; head rather full of feathers, dark brown, fringed with pale at the ends, the rest of the upper parts much the same; besides which, the coverts have a pale streak down the shafts; all the under parts from the throat tawny buff-colour, mottled on the throat and breast; belly, thighs, and vent marked with numerous, roundish, ash-coloured spots, smaller below; the feathers of the thighs cover half the legs, which are yellow; tail black, of twelve feathers, crossed about an inch and a half from the end, with a bar of white of the same breadth—the end also is white, and all the feathers pointed at the tips.

Inhabits India; drawn from the life and size from a bird in the possession of Mr. Place; the description taken from the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke, made at Cawnpore.

It would seem that this bird was used in Falconry, as it had leathers on the legs with a cord attached, and sitting on a perch—though it was probably so drawn, from being confined thus, and kept tame.

We have observed a specimen of this bird, in which there were spots, instead of a pale streak down the shafts of the wing coverts.

66.—CHEELA EAGLE.

Falco Cheela, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 14. *Daud.* ii. p. 44. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 69.
Cheela Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 33.

LENGTH two feet or more, and stout in bulk; bill blue at the base, with a black tip; irides pale yellow; plumage deep brown; before the eyes marked with white; head feathers somewhat elongated; wing coverts spotted with white; quills dark; tail the same, crossed with a bar of white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in breadth; thighs and belly paler than the upper parts, the first spotted with white; legs pale yellow, scaly; claws black.

This is not uncommon in India, and called Cheela. In a drawing of one of these, I observe the wing coverts without spots; cere and irides yellow; plumage deep brown, paler beneath; the feathers of the hindhead and neck lengthened into a sort of tuft, fringed at the end with white; breast, belly, thighs, and vent, marked with roundish spots, each surrounded, or slightly margined with black; tail short, crossed in the middle with a broad cream-coloured bar, and with paler coloured spots on the margin. These are probably allied to the Noble Eagle.

67.—MARITIME EAGLE.

Falco maritimus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 20. *Gm. Lin.* i. 260. *Daud.* ii. 60. *Lichtenb. Mag.* iv. 2. p. 6. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 157.
 Maritime Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. p. 23.

LENGTH uncertain; height, standing, 1 ft. 5 in. Bill and cere yellow; the body and end of the tail white; thighs whitish and pale red mixed; the colours of the rest of the plumage not mentioned.

Inhabits the borders of the sea in the Island of Java, and feeds on fish and carrion.

68.—FIERCE EAGLE.

Falco ferox, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 13. *Gm. Lin.* i. 260. *Daud.* ii. p. 50.
Falco astracanus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 85.
Accipiter ferox, *N. C. Petr.* xv. 422. t. 10. Gmelin.
 Fierce Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 33.

THIS is nearly the size of the Golden Eagle. Bill lead-colour; cere green; irides yellow; eyelids and pupils blue; over the eyes hairs like eyebrows: plumage above ferruginous brown, with a mixture of white on the crown and hindhead; fore part of the neck ferruginous, varied in the same manner with white; breast and belly white, spotted with chestnut; quills black, within brown and white, beneath white, towards the ends grey; wing coverts paler than the

body, spotted with ferruginous forwards, and white behind; tail brown; the feathers on the posterior side white, fasciated with four deep brown bands; rump whitish; legs white, thick, and rough; claws crooked.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of Astrachan, is remarkably fierce and voracious, and will sometimes prey on dead animals as well as living ones.

69.—PONDICHERRY EAGLE.

Falco ponticerianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 23. *Gm. Lin.* i. 265. *Bris.* i. 450. t. 35. *Id. Svo.*

129. *Daud.* ii. p. 55. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 91.

Aigle de Pondicherry, *Buf.* i. 136. *Pl. enl.* 416.

Aigle Malabarre, *Ess. Philos.* p. 55.

Pondicherry Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 41. *Id. Sup.* p. 12. *Id. Sup.* 2. p. 32. *Nat. Misc.* 389.

LENGTH 19 in.—breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.—size of the Jerfalcon. Bill pale green, with a tinge of blue, tip yellow; cere bluish; irides pale brown; colour of the body chestnut, shafts of the feathers blackish; head, neck, and breast white, with a line of brown down the middle of each feather*—the end half of the first six quills black; tail $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the six middle feathers pale fulvous at the tips, the three others, on each side, with narrow blackish bands on the inner webs; legs yellow, claws black.

Some specimens have darker tail feathers, plain, without any perceptible bands, being merely dusky on the outer margins.

* That figured in the *Nat. Misc.* has no brown lines down the shafts.

Inhabits the East Indies, chiefly about Pondicherry. It is esteemed a sacred bird on the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, and called by some the Malabar Eagle, and having the manners of the kite, has obtained the names of Bramany-Kite, in compliance with the respect paid to it by the Bramins of India. The natives of Hindustan call it Tchil—and at Bengal, Sunk-Tchil, also Kueronden—besides which, I find other names given to it in India, viz. Khem-Calyani and Cshamancari*—said to remain at Bengal the whole year, living on fish, frogs, snakes, &c. It is less wild than many of the genus, but never so bold as to pick up filth in the streets. Builds both in the villages and forests, and lays two or three eggs in March or April—the young fly in June. We learn, that it is no where more frequent in India than at a noted grove, called Pop-Toppe, a few miles distant from St. Thomas. †

In the temples of the God *Vishnow*, in front of his image, and sometimes sitting on a serpent with several heads, is a figure of the bird called Garroora. This is a large brown kite, with a white head, and probably meant to represent this Eagle. It is said that the Bramins, at some of the temples of this God, accustom birds of this kind to come at stated times to be fed, calling them to their meals by striking a brass plate. ‡

One of these, among the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke, had the names of Keu-Keraan, (bird catchers name) Cheym-Kullee, also Rutey-Cheel. The word Cheel seems to have a common meaning, perhaps that of Hawk?

Dr. Horsfield met with this bird in Java, where it is called Ulung. §

* Sir J. Anstruther's drawings—one in Lord Valentia's drawings called Cullcarii.

† Ten miles distant from Madras, *Penn. View of Hindoost.* ii. p. 90.

‡ *Sketches of the Hindoos*, 8vo. 1790. p. 155.

§ *Lin. Trans.* v. xiii. p. 136.

70.—BIDO EAGLE.

Falco Bido, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 137. Horsfield.

LENGTH from 24 to 26 in.—Bill strait at the base, otherwise greatly bent; cere broad; nostrils oblong, placed obliquely.—Plumage in general brown; crown of the head black, at the back part the feathers white at the base; quills black, the first very short, the third and fifth equal in length, but the fourth the longest—all of them banded with white on the inner webs; tail longish, rounded, black, crossed with a broad white band; under wing coverts, belly, vent, and thighs, spotted with white; legs longish; thighs squamose, at the base downy; claws rather long; middle and hind toe stout, equal in length, the outer one very short; the wings shorter than the tail.

Inhabits Java, and called Bido.

71.—BROWN-BACKED EAGLE.

SIZE of an Eagle.—Bill short and blue; cere livid; between that and the eye covered with cinereous hairy feathers; head and neck ferruginous, or reddish clay-colour; forehead and chin chocolate brown; the rest of the plumage, from chin to vent, back, and wing coverts, fine chocolate brown; on the scapulars a mixture of white in patches; quills much darker than the rest; thighs and legs covered

to the toes with feathers; vent rufous white; tail very little longer than the wings, pale grey, crossed with five or six narrow dusky bars, chiefly on the outer webs, but in the two middle feathers on both webs, the end for one inch black.

Inhabits India—Sir J. Anstruther.

A.—In this the bill is blue, with a blackish tip; crown and hindhead bay; forehead, chin, back, wings, belly and legs chocolate brown; on the scapulars a mixture of white; tail greyish, crossed with blackish bands, that near the end broadest; tips of the feathers pale; legs feathered to the toes, which are yellow; claws black.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and there called Frooss, but is not common—Dr. Buchanan.

One among the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke (probably this) was 2 ft. 8 or 9 in. Bill pale blue, tip black; cere large and pale; top of the head, neck behind, and sides, dusky brownish white; chin, throat, and all the under parts, also the back and wings, deep chocolate brown, a little mottled; on the beginning of the back, a patch of white; vent cinereous; tail dirty ash-colour, with five or more irregular dusky bars, and the ends of the feathers, for 1½ in. or more, dark or dusky; thighs covered with feathers reaching below the knees, the rest downy to the toes, which are strong and yellow; claws black. The wings reach to three-fourths of the tail.

Inhabits India.—Described from one taken at Futtehguhr, Jan. 1796. The name given to the male, Raaj—the female, Oakaab.

Another of these, called the male Oakaab, is of the same size. Head, neck, breast, and under parts, brown, with long streaks of dusky, pale yellow, those on the head and throat, much smaller, more numerous, and narrower; back brown, most of the feathers

with pale ends, appearing as spots, forming a regular series at the ends of the greater coverts, and second quills ; the greater and outer edge of the wing black ; thighs and vent plain buff-colour, the feathers reaching beyond the joint--the rest of the legs downy ; legs yellow ; under parts of the tail pale brownish.

The nest is large, made of sticks, and lined with soft grass ; the young, two in number. Those found in a nest at Futtehgahr, were covered only with white down, and quite to the toes—Bill black ; cere pale ; lore pale blue ; toes flesh-colour.

In the same drawings is one nearly similar,—2 ft. 8 or 9 in.—general colour brown, the feathers with paler margins ; place of the bastard wing white ; greater coverts and second quills dusky, with pale flesh-coloured ends ; great quills black ; vent and tail coverts white ; tail black ; tip pale or white ; the wings reach three-fourths on the tail ; legs feathered to the toes, with brown feathers ; bill deep blue black ; cere, nape, and legs, yellow.

72.—KUMPA-MAUR EAGLE.

LENGTH 22 in. ; breadth 2 ft. 5 in. Bill black and stout, but with scarcely any appearance of a notch or process in the upper mandible ; cere cinereous ; head dirty white, the feathers pointed, stiff, with black shafts ; upper parts of the body, and wings, dark brown ; breast ferruginous ; tail white, rather short, the tips and edges of the feathers inclining to ash-colour ; quills dusky, and the wings, when closed, reach to the end of the tail ; legs stout, pale yellow, and the feathers of the thighs long, extending a considerable way on the shins ; claws black.

Inhabits India, called Kumpa-Maur.—Dr. Buchanan.

73.—KOORUL EAGLE.

THIS bird is 2 ft. 10 in. long—from the head to the sole of the foot, 1 ft. 7 in. and to the end of the bill 3 in. Bill blue; cere pale; lore the same; plumage in general brown, the feathers margined with rufous; the wing coverts darker; from the nape a broad patch of black, passing beneath the eye almost to the hindhead; chin rufous white; quills and tail black, the last short; some of the larger coverts and second quills mixed with white; legs rough, deep yellow; feathered below the knee; claws black.

In a second of these the feathers were wholly brown, without rufous margins; the patch on the sides of the head dusky, not quite black; chin pale, but not white; belly and vent brownish white; quills and tail dark brown.

Inhabits India by the name of Koorul—A fine drawing of the above was, among others, in Sir J. Anstruther's possession, and is probably not yet described—has much the appearance of the Black-Cheeked Eagle.

74.—JERWIED EAGLE.

THIS is a large species. Bill and claws black; cere and toes yellow; general colour of the plumage dusky black; beneath darker; some of the wing coverts marked with white at the tips; quills and tail dark, and all but the two middle feathers marked with nine or ten paler coloured spots on the outer margins; thighs and legs feathered to the toes, the margins of all the feathers paler.

Inhabits India, and there called Jerwied.

75.—CAWNPORE EAGLE.

LENGTH 27 or 28 inches; bill large, strong, black, at the base pale blue; cere yellow; irides brown; general colour of the plumage wholly deep chocolate brown; quills and tail darker, both plain without any markings; the wing coverts each marked with a pale spot at the tips; the ends of the greater coverts pale, and a few solitary pale spots on the thighs; legs covered with down to the toes, which are pale yellow; claws black.

Inhabits India; frequents Cawnpore, met with there in January. One similar, the same in size, had the bill, cere, and irides as in the other; the general colour of the plumage paler brown, but the under parts, from the breast, incline to ash-colour; the nape, and neck behind, as also on the sides of the neck and breast, marked with spots of white; the second wing coverts darker than the lesser, margined with pale brown; quills and tail dark, or dusky black, the last without any markings; the quills reach to within an inch and a half of the end of the tail; legs yellow.—Met with at Cawnpore, in November.

In a third, the size, bill, irides, and legs correspond with the two former—general plumage fine pale tawny ash; feathers of the head and neck somewhat narrow and pointed; on each of the wing coverts a black line down the shaft; greater wing coverts dusky, with tawny ends: quills and tail very dark, or dusky black; the upper tail coverts, vent, and under parts somewhat paler than above.

Found at Cawnpore in May; from a comparison of the above three birds with each other, they seem to be allied; and, it is probable, that the first described is the adult.

76.—CHINESE EAGLE.—PL. VIII.

Falco sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 13. *Gm. Lin.* i. 264. *Daud.* ii. 51. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 88.
Chinese Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 35. pl. 3.

THIS is of a large size; bill hooked, black; cere yellow; irides brown; plumage in general reddish brown; top of the head dusky, the feathers darker on the edges; across the middle of the wing a dark brown broad bar; quills of the same colour; base, middle, and end of the tail dark brown; all the under parts of the body yellowish buff-colour, from chin to vent; legs stout, yellow; claws black.

Inhabits China. I owe the description and drawing of this bird to my late friend, Thomas Pennant, Esq. who originally had it from Taylor White, Esq.

I have also observed a bird, which probably varies only in age or sex, in a collection of drawings exhibited for sale, many years since, in King-street, Covent-Garden. This was crested; the crest composed of ash-coloured and black feathers intermixed; bill black; irides pale yellow; sides of the head, round the eye, ash-colour; back and wings deep chocolate brown, the feathers edged with yellow; wings and tail as in the other bird; as also the under parts, but the breast and belly somewhat blotched with dusky, or dark brown; edge of the wing ferruginous and black mixed.

The last was drawn of the natural size, which was that of an eagle, but whence the original came, not mentioned.

PL. VIII.



Chinese Eagle.

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77.—BAUJ EAGLE.

SIZE uncertain; bill black; cere dusky; irides dark; head, neck, and under parts white, streaked with fine lines of brown on the top of the head, and sides of the wings; upper parts of the plumage brown, the feathers margined with paler brown; quills dusky black, and reach half way on the tail, which is crossed with seven narrow dusky bars, one of them near the end; legs covered with white down as far as the toes, which are yellow; claws black, but not very hooked.

Inhabits India, and called Bauj or Bauze,* at Bengal; but at Hindustan known by the name of Sundul.—Dr. Buchanan.

78.—ASIATIC EAGLE.

Falco asiaticus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 14. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 168.

Asiatic Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 31.

LENGTH 21 inches; and, at first appearance, not unlike the Buzzard; bill bluish; breast cream-colour, dashed down the shafts of the feathers with dusky black; belly, thighs, and vent white; quills grey, barred dusky and black on the secondaries; bastard

* The Goshawk is also known by this name:

wing and greater coverts the same; tail $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, rounded at the end, colour pale silvery grey; on the outer feathers five or six irregular dusky bars, or blotches, down the shafts, the others plain; upper coverts white; legs yellow, below the joint.

Inhabits China.—Sir Joseph Banks.

72.—FISHING FALCON.

Falco Piscator, *Ind. Orn.* i. 43. *Gm. Lin.* i. 279. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 158.

Le Tanas, Faucon-pêcheur, *Buf.* i. 275. *Pl. enl.* 478. *Damp. Voy.* iii. 318.

Fishing Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 95.

LENGTH 20 inches; bill $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. stout, yellow, swelling at the base, but without a cere; in shape like that of other Falcons, but less curved, except at the point; and scarcely notched, except just at the end; nostrils a slit near the base; at the back of the head a conspicuous full crest, composed of feathers, some 2 in. in length; colour of the head, crest, neck, and breast ferruginous brown; crest feathers narrow, with pale edges; wing coverts brownish dove-colour, with dark shafts, giving the appearance of streaks; quills bluish brown, the first not half the length of the others, the fourth longest; all of them marked within, mostly from the base, largely with white; back paler brown, with dark streaks down the shafts; beneath from the breast dirty white, streaked with brown; thighs and under wing coverts the same; tail long, of ten feathers, rather rounded, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length; two middle ones brown with dark ends, the others dusky black; the thigh feathers hang a little below the joint before—legs deep brown, moderately stout; claws hooked.

One of these in the collection of Lord Stanley furnished the above description, and seems to be the same bird with that formerly described as the African Pheasant*—the want of cere, it is true, gives less alliance to the Falcon Genus, but the shape of the bill is that of the Falcon; nor has it any bareness about the sides of the head to rank it with the pheasant, added to having only ten tail feathers; whereas, the tail in the last genus is composed of a much greater number.—As to the figure in *pl. enl.* the colours are just, but the tail is not half of the proper length, nor is the crest at all expressed, and may mean to represent a different bird.

Inhabits Senegal—and is probably that known by the name of Tanas; it differs somewhat from most of the Falcon tribe, as it feeds more often on fish than other prey, taking them out of the water in the manner of the Osprey. It is said not to swallow the fish whole, but retiring to a convenient place, to eat it peice-meal.

80.—BĒNGAL OSPREY.

SIZE of the common Osprey. Bill black; cere blue; irides yellow, head full of feathers, which may be erected at will; these are whitish, streaked with brown; through the eye, to below the the nape, a broad, brown fillet; neck behind, back, wings, and tail, deep brown, the last marked on the outer webs of the feathers with obscure paler spots; all beneath from chin to vent white, with a bar of brown spots on the breast; quills black, and when closed reach

* *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p: 120.

somewhat beyond the tail; legs pale blue; claws black, large, and hooked.

Inhabits India; called at Hindustan, Mutch-Moonggur, by the Bengalese, Bullah—found also in the province of Oude, and there called Mudrooh.

81.—PISCIVOROUS EAGLE.

Falco vocifer, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vi. *Levail. Ois.* 1. pl. 4. *Daud.* ii. p. 64. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 94.

Aigle nonette, *Gaby Voy. en Nigritie.*

Piscivorous Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. p. 33.

SIZE and make of the Osprey; extent of wings 8 ft.; bill lead-colour; below that and the eye naked and yellow, except a few hairs; irides red brown; head, neck, breast, and scapulars, white, edged with brown; on the breast a few black brown spots; tail white; the rest of the plumage rusty brown, streaked with dingy black, inclining to ferruginous on the coverts; quills black, with lines of rufous and black crossing the outer webs; lower parts of the back and rump mixed black and dirty white; lower belly and thighs deep rufous; legs naked and yellow; the wings when closed, reach to the end of the tail. The female is more dull in colour.

Inhabits the more inward parts of the Cape of Good Hope; most common about Lagoa Bay; called at the Cape, Groote Visvanger or Witte Visvanger, as it feeds on fish, descending upon them in the manner of the Osprey; said also to feed on young antelopes, as well as the great lizards; common in the African rivers; the male

and female are rarely seen apart; they build on the top of trees, or on rocks, and lay two or three white eggs. By some called the **Crying Eagle**, as it flies high and cries loudly, to be heard far off; is very difficult to be shot, as it is a shy bird. It seems allied both to the **Pondicherry Eagle**, and the **Osprey**.

82.—BLAGRE EAGLE.

Falco Blagrus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vii. *Daud.* ii. p. 70. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 96.

Le Blagre, *Levaill. Ois.* i. pl. 5.

Blagre Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. p. 34.

SIZE and habit of the **Osprey**; bill brownish; irides deep brown; head, neck, and parts beneath, glossy white; but the top of the head, and hind part of the neck incline to brown; lesser wing coverts and tail pale grey brown, and the end of the last white; greater quills dusky black; second quills like the rest of the wing; the feathers for the most part very rigid; legs yellow.

This bird inhabits the internal parts of the **Cape of Good Hope**. but is only seen on the borders of rivers, which it frequents for the sake of fish, taking them in the manner of the **Osprey**, by plunging into the water; its sight seems to be very piercing, at it will very frequently descend at once from a height in the air, where it is scarcely visible, into the water, after its prey.

83.—MARINE EAGLE.

Falco Ichthyætus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 136. Horsfield.

LENGTH 2 ft. 4 in. ; bill long, hooked, in shape not unlike that of the Osprey ; nostrils large ; cere with a few hairs on the sides ; plumage in general brownish ; quills deep brown ; head grey ; chin whitish ; neck brownish grey ; breast and belly pale ferruginous brown ; lower part of the latter, the vent, and thighs white ; tail dusky at the tip.

Inhabits Java, called Jokowuru.

84.—NEW ZEALAND EAGLE.—PL. IX.

Falco Novæ Zealandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. 28. *Gm. Lin.* i. 268. *Daud.* ii. 104. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 159.

New Zealand Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 57. pl. 4. Female ?

LENGTH 17 or 18 inches ; bill one in. much emarginated, dark blue or black ; cere yellow ; irides blue ; in each nostril a lobe or division ; crown and cheeks brown ; the upper parts of the body the same, with whitish bands towards the rump, mixed with ferruginous ; quills dusky black, spotted on the inner web of the outer, and on both webs of the inner ones with white ; under parts of the body dirty reddish white, dashed down the middle of each feather with dusky black ; belly and vent ferruginous ; the shafts of the

Pl. IX.



New Zealand Falcon.

feathers black; tail rufous brown, marked on each side of the shafts with oblique bars of white, five or six at least, but none of them touching the shaft; the end, for near an inch, plain rufous brown; legs yellow.

The female is 23 in. in length; bill, cere, and irides the same; the plumage on the upper parts deep brown, with a few transverse pale markings; beneath dusky white, with broad dashes of brown; sides of the belly, and thighs inclining to ferruginous, dashed with brown; vent pale yellow, with the same brown markings; tail fasciated transversely with white, but the markings less conspicuous.

The young bird differs, having a few longitudinal pale streaks on the neck; the body plain brown, or very little marked; and the tail without bars, though the end is very pale, approaching to white.

Inhabits New Zealand; found in Queen Charlotte's Bay; has the appearance of a Vulture about the head and neck, and the feathers of the latter loose and waving, nor is the bird, when adult, so well clothed about the eyes, as the Falcons in general. However, Dr. Forster assured me, that the manners are entirely those of the Falcon, and was of opinion, that the one figured in the Synopsis was a young, and incomplete bird. Two of the above were brought from New Zealand, by Captain Clark, in 1775.

85.—MADAGASCAR FALCON.

Falco Madagascariensis, *Daud.* ii. 75. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 169.
Autour à ventre rayé de Madagascar, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. pl. 103.
 Madagascar Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 32.

SIZE of a Pheasant. Bill black, curved from the base; orbits naked, yellow, with a bare skin reaching from thence to the hind-

head; irides yellow; crown, neck, back, and wing coverts, pale cinereous grey; larger coverts marked near the tips with black; quills white, barred within half way from the base with dusky black, the end half black; beneath the wings striated white and black; breast, belly and rump, white, marked with curved white bands; tail black, crossed about the middle with a white band, dotted with black; legs yellow.

Inhabits Madagascar, called, by the French, *Aigle-rayé*—from the bareness about the head, and the claws not being greatly hooked, it might incline one to think it belonged to the Vultures.

86.—ORIENTAL FALCON.

Falco orientalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 22. *Gm. Lin.* i. 264. *Daud.* ii. 76.
Oriental Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i p. 34. *c.

LENGTH 17 in. Bill large, hooked, black; base beneath yellow; plumage above dark brown, most so on the head; over the eye a streak of ferruginous; thighs and vent banded with brown; quills dark brown; on the inner webs oval spots of white, placed transversely, and an obscure dusky one of white on all but the three first; tail 8 in. long, the feathers marked with obscure dirty white spots, from the base to within half an inch of the end, which is dusky; legs pale lead-colour.

The above flew on board a ship near the coast of Japan.

87.—JAVAN HAWK.

Falco Javanicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 23. *Gm. Lin.* i. 264. *Daud.* ii. 76.
 Javan Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. 34. * d.

LENGTH 17 in. Bill yellow, with a black tip; cere yellow; irides pale; forehead white; body above reddish brown; wing coverts incline to red, with darker shafts; under wing coverts dirty reddish white, undulated with ferruginous; quills dark brown, within deep ferruginous, transversely barred with black, end nearly black; nape blotched with white, as in the Sparrow-hawk; tail coverts tipped with white; throat and breast like the upper parts, but paler; belly ferruginous brown, barred with white; thighs the same, but paler; vent white; tail brown, even, with five bands of black; the wings reach to near the end; legs yellow, stout; inner claw largest.

Inhabits various parts of India, and probably in Java, one having flown on a ship off that Island.

88.—TESTACEOUS FALCON.

Falco testaceus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vii. *Daud.* ii. 125.
 Testaceous Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. p. 56.

SIZE of a Goshawk; length 21 in. Bill bluish; cere, irides, and legs, yellow; head, and all above, testaceous brown; shafts of the feathers black; throat and under parts white, tinged with

testaceous on the breast, and from thence to the vent with reddish brown; vent white; quills dusky, spotted white within; tail crossed with five indistinct dusky bands; beneath pale.

Inhabits the Isle of Java, first seen perched on a rock, seizing small birds, which passed within reach, and was by chance killed with a stone.

A.—*Falco Javanicus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 27. *Gm. Lin.* i. 267, *Wurmb. apud Licht. Mag.* iv. 2. 8. *Daud.* ii. 171: *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 172.
 Javan Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. p. 36.

The cere of this bird is black, marked with yellow in the middle; head, neck, and breast, chestnut; back brown; legs yellow.

Inhabits Java, said to feed on fish—probably a variety, if not the same as the last described. The three last seem to be allied.

89.—LAKE FALCON.

Falco limnæetus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 138. Horsfield.

SIZE uncertain; bill strongly curved, compressed; edges of the mandibles incurvated, the end of the lower obliquely truncated; cere small, nostrils oval, transverse; plumage in general brown; tail beneath whitish ash; the first quill short, second and third gradually longer, fourth and fifth equal in length, the rest shortening by degrees; legs rather long, shins wholly covered with feathers; claws small, all of them nearly equal in size.



Cory Falcon.

Inhabits Java; called Wuru-rawa; supposed to be very rare, as it has been found but once at the extensive lakes, formed during the rainy season, in the southern parts of the Island, where it feeds on fishes—never met with along the extensive northern sea coast.

90.—COHY FALCON.—PL. X.

LENGTH $13\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bill and cere livid; near the end of the upper mandible two tooth-like processes; head, neck, and interscapular region black; at the nape a fine crest of linear feathers, about two inches long, growing broader at the ends, which stand up, and the points incline forward; the scapulars are white at the base, afterwards fine chestnut brown, and terminated with black; the fore part of the breast, and hind part of the back are white, that of the belly the same, with a broad rufous, or chestnut brown band; sides and fore part of the belly barred with the same; thighs, rump, and upper tail coverts black; wing coverts black, with a greenish tinge, but a few next the scapulars resemble them in colour; prime quills black, on the inner webs greenish; second quills the same, but on the upper side of the outer vane chestnut brown; the tertials black above, dusky below, brown on the upper side of the outer vane, near the base, and white towards the point; tail rounded, five inches long, greenish black, and the wings, when closed, reach to within half an inch of the end of it; legs scaly, of an obscure greenish-colour; claws black.

Inhabits India. A specimen of the above was caught at Barrackpore, and by most persons thought to be new, but the

Keepers of the Aviary say, that three or four were received from a Hill Chief, a few years since, and that they were called *Jucca-Siccara*. The servants of the Nepal Vakeel thought that it is found in their country, and called Roylow; but a Nepalese servant of Dr. Buchanan observed, that it is less than the Roylow, and that both the Parbutties and Nawars call it Cohy, It is a most beautiful species, and the Ornithologist will feel himself indebted to the Doctor, not only for this, but many new Indian species, in other genera, hereafter to be mentioned.

91.—CRESTED INDIAN FALCON.

Falco cinnatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 36. *Bris.* i. 360. *Id.* 8vo, 104. *Raii*, p. 14. *Will.* p.

• 48. *Gm. Lin.* i. 274. *Daud.* ii. 113. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 147.

Falcon huppé des Indes, *Buf.* i. 271.

Crested Indian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 80. *Id. Syn.* p. 20. *Will. Engl.* p. 82.

ALMOST the size of a Goshawk; bill blue; cere luteous; irides yellow; plumage above black; top of the head flat, with a forked crest, hanging downwards; under part of the body striated black and white; neck fulvous; tail banded black and ash-colour; legs feathered to the toes, luteous; claws black.

Inhabits the East Indies; it varies in having a black bar across the breast, and another on the wing coverts.

- A.—Le Faucon huppé, *Lepaill. Ois.* pl. 28. *Daud.* ii. p. 118. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 149. pl. 21.
Crested Indian Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 25.

The male is said not much to exceed a common pigeon in size, and the female one-fourth larger. The bill pale, end dusky; the under mandible singularly notched, and cut off square at the end; plumage slate-colour; the elongated nape feathers brown; hind part of the neck the same, with a long patch of brown over each jaw, in the manner of the Peregrine Falcon; the under part of the body dirty white, transversely marked with black streaks on the belly and thighs; quills brown, reaching beyond the middle of the tail, which is crossed with seven or eight brown bars.

Inhabits the lakes and borders of the sea in India, and the rivers abounding in fish, feeding on them, as well as crabs and shell fish, which it easily breaks with the bill; will attack gulls, terns, and even the Albatross, all of which give way to this bird. It makes the nest among the rocks, near the sea, for the most part, though sometimes on trees, near the rivers, and lays four rufous white eggs—male and female sit in turn; the young brood often remains with the parents, till nature prompts them to pair, and thus continue their race.

92.—CEYLONESE CRESTED FALCON.

Falco Ceylanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 36. *Gm. Lin.* i. 275. *Daud.* ii. 113. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 149. pl. 21.
 Ceylonese Crested Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 82.

SIZE uncertain; bill dusky; cere yellow; plumage wholly as white as milk; on the head two feathers, hanging behind, like a pendent crest.

Inhabits Ceylon—Mr. Pennant; probably a variety of the last described. Wolf mentions a White Hawk, which is, according to the people of Malabar, a bird of augury, for if one is seen flying over their heads in a morning, they will not undertake a journey, or any business of moment on that day.*

93.—CHICQUERA FALCON.

*Falco cirrhatu*s, *Ind. Orn.* i. 36. var. ? *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 176
 Le Chicquera, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 30.
 Chicquera Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 2. p. 27.

THE bill of this bird is not unlike that of the crested Falcon; the upper mandible has a double notch, and the under truncated;

* A circumstance, similar to this, is mentioned under the head of the Lanner of Abyssinia.—*Penn. Hindoost.* i. 204.

irides yellow ; top of the head, and hind part of the neck rufous, with a tinge of the same about the base of the bill, and bend of the wing ; but the upper parts of the body and wings, in general are blue grey, mottled with darker spots ; tail crossed near the end with a broad dusky black band ; the tips of all the feathers pale, nearly white—under parts of the body white, crossed on the breast, belly, thighs, and vent with small dusky streaks ; the wings reach two-thirds on the tail, which is rounded at the end ; legs yellow.

Inhabits Bengal, and called Chiquera—It is probably a variety of the crested Indian species.

94.—NASAL FALCON.

BILL dusky blue, pale at the base, where it is rather gibbous ; head, neck, and beneath, ferruginous, streaked on the two first with black ; sides under the eyes brownish clay-colour ; back and wing coverts deep brown ; outer part of the wings and quills black, the last pale beneath, the shafts white ; tail rounded, reddish brown ; belly, thighs, and vent, pale ferruginous ; quills and tail even in length ; legs stout and yellow ; claws black.

Inhabits India—Sir J. Anstruther. It has much the appearance of an Eagle, but the size of the bird is not mentioned.

95.—JAPANESE FALCON.

Falco Japonicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 13. *Gm. Lin.* i. 257. *Daud.* ii. p. 50.
Japanese Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 33.* 7. b.

LENGTH 23 in. Bill small, blue, with a black tip; beneath the lower mandible yellowish; cere dusky; forehead buff-colour; head and body above brown, each feather tipped with ferruginous; across the hindhead a mixture of pale cream colour, and beneath this much blotched with the same; cheeks palish, streaked with brown; from the chin springs a crescent of black, placed much like that in the Hobby; chin white, with fine lines of black; fore part of the neck and breast brown, each feather margined with yellowish white; belly the same, but darker; quills dark, marked within with transverse oval ferruginous spots; all, but the four or five outer ones, tipped with the same; the wings, when closed, reach rather beyond the middle of the tail, which is eight inches long; deep brown, all the feathers spotted on both webs with ferruginous, except the exterior ones, which are plain on the outer webs; legs yellow, claws large, hooked, and black.

A specimen of this bird flew on board a ship, off the coast of Japan.

96.—SHORT-TAILED FALCON.

Falco ecaudatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. iv. *Daud.* ii. p. 54. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 98.
 Le Batteleur, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 31. pl. 7. 8.
 Short-tailed Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 21.

SIZE between the Eagle and Osprey; bill and legs dusky; base of the first yellowish; cere large; irides deep brown; head, neck, and all beneath, deep black; back and tail deep rufous; scapulars dusky, varying to blue grey; lesser coverts Isabella colour; quills silvery grey, within dusky; the tail characteristically short, and half hidden by its coverts; the male is not complete in plumage till the third year's moult. In young birds the general colour is brown, palest on the head and neck; the edges of the feathers light coloured, and are in this state so unlike the old ones, that were it not for the short tail, they might be mistaken for different species.

The female is one-fourth bigger than the male, but does not otherwise greatly differ—the young birds, while incomplete in plumage, most resemble the females.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope; most common about Queer Boom, near Lagoa Bay, and very common in all the country of Hottniqua and Natal, quite to Caffraria—the male and female always seen as company, rarely in troops, except many pairs are invited to the same repast, for they feed on all sorts of carrion, and will attack young antelopes; they also lurk about inhabited places, for the sake of preying on any sick sheep. The name given it by M. Levillant, arose from its flapping the wings in a singular manner, whilst in the air, so as to be heard at a great distance. It is known also to the inhabitants by the name of Berg-Hhaan (Mountain Cock).

97.—BACHA EAGLE.

Falco Bacha, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. iv. *Daud.* ii. p. 43. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 157. pl. 22.

Le Bacha, *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. 15.

Bacha Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 22.

SIZE of the common Buzzard, but longer; bill lead-colour; cere yellow; plumage in general dirty brown; wings and tail darker; crown of the head black, the back of it crested with feathers, half black, half white, the ends being black, and, at times, the bird spreads them horizontally like a tail; at the bend of the wing and beneath, the feathers are marked with roundish white spots; tail dusky, crossed in the middle with a rufous white band, the tip white; legs the colour of yellow oker.

The female larger than the male.

It is a solitary species, except in the breeding season, and frequents only the barren and sultry parts of the Cape of Good Hope. In December, after rearing two or three young, returns to a solitary life; builds among the rocks, making the nest of moss and leaves, ill put together, and is a shy and fierce species. Found in the country of the Grand Namaqua, and from thence to the Tropic of Capricorn. Preys chiefly on the Klipdas, or Cape Cavy,* but obliged sometimes to be content with lizards, &c.; is observed to watch the Cavy for three hours together, with the head between the shoulders, immoveable, and springing suddenly on the unsuspecting victim, devours it with great apparent ferocity: when it misses its prey, utters a kind of lamentation, like the words Houi-hi-hi repeated, and directly changes place to watch as before, but by this fruitless attempt, added to its plaintive cry, the Cavies take alarm, and hide themselves, not to appear again for some hours.

* *Hyrax capensis*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 166.

Among the drawings of Mr. Dent I observe a slight variety ; in this, the feathers of the crown are full, loose, and black ; under parts of the body dull ferruginous, with roundish white spots ; quills barred two or three times with white within ; the band across the tail, and the tip pure white.

98.—LONG-LEGGED FALCON.

Falco Acoli, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ix. *Daud.* ii. 176. *Levail. Ois.* i. 126. pl. 33. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 172.

Long-legged Hen-Harrier, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 42.

THIS in size and colour resembles the Hen-Harrier, but stands higher on its legs ; the bill is bluish ; cere red ; irides yellow ; the under parts, from the breast, crossed with fine, dusky, linear stripes, in the manner of the Chanting Falcon, though neither so numerous nor delicate ; indeed, it might at first sight be taken for that bird on a larger scale, did not the great disproportion of legs at once shew the difference. The tail is pale grey, and pretty long, even at the end, and not graduated as in the Chanting species ; the quills dusky black, and reach two-thirds on the tail ; legs yellow.

Inhabits the cultivated parts of the Cape of Good Hope ; and found not unfrequently in the sandy deserts. In the interior parts only observed about the rivers Swarte-kop and Sondag. Called Witte-Valk (White Falcon) and Leeuwerk-vanger (Lark catcher). The male and female seen usually together—makes the nest in the bushes, and lays four dirty white eggs, oval in shape ; on the contrary, the eggs of the Chanting Falcon are nearly round.

99.—BLACK-THIGHED FALCON.

Falco tibialis. *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. x. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 174.

Le Faucon à Culotte noire, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 126. pl. 29. *Daud.* ii. p. 120.

Black-thighed Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 49.

THIS is rather bigger than a pigeon. The bill formed somewhat like that of the Crested Indian species, the under mandible being truncated; it is lead colour, with a yellowish cere; irides hazel brown; plumage of the upper part of the body and wings grey brown, with a darker streak down the middle of each feather; throat white; the rest of the under parts very pale rufous, with dashes of dark brown, principally down the shafts; thighs black; quills and tail dark coloured; the latter rather rounded at the end, and the wings reach to about two-thirds of the length; legs yellow.

This species inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and frequents the grand Namaquas; one killed there in the action of feeding on a leveret, at the same time roused another somewhat larger, supposed to be the female. M. Levailant was informed, that this bird is not uncommon on Sneeuw-bergen (snow mountain) where it is called Klyne-berg-haan (Little Mountain Cock) but by this name they call all the middle-sized birds of prey, and the smaller ones by the name of Valk or Falcon.

100.—BEHREE FALCON.

Falco calidus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 41. *Daud.* 2. 122. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 176.
Behree Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 35.

LENGTH 19 in. Bill pale blue; plumage blackish brown above, white beneath; the black curving forwards to the throat, and the white in like manner passes backwards above, nearly as in the Black Falcon; breast, belly, and thighs marked with cordated, black spots, flatted at top; tail indistinctly banded with paler colour; legs yellow; claws black.

The immature bird has the upper parts pale reddish brown; throat, and a patch behind the eye, white; fore part of the neck and breast marbled, pale brown and white.

Inhabits India, and is called Behree. Having been favoured, by Dr. Buchanan, with the inspection of drawings made in India, as well as in others of Gen. Hardwicke, I find among them one of these, said to be a young female, in which the bill is much arched from the root; irides dark brown; feathers of the crown sharp pointed, and the crown surrounded with a pale ring; ground colour of the body beneath reddish white; the feathers of the thighs reach half way on the legs; and the wings, when closed, extend nearly to the end of the tail, which appears banded, each feather having two roundish clay-coloured spots on each side of the shaft, and in six or seven rows, giving the idea of as many bands; in other things the first description will serve. In some drawings these clay-coloured spots are quite white.

Dr. Buchanan informs me, that it is known in Hindustan proper, by the name of Baihri,* and is the Boihri of the Bengalese. It is

* This name said to be derived from the Persian.

found every where in Bengal, frequenting very large trees in solitary places, but not very common; preys on birds, chiefly pigeons—the place of its building is not known. Is commonly used in hawking, and employed to catch small herons, quails, pigeons, doves, and other middle-sized game,* though the Hindoos, at least about Calcutta, do not follow this sport.

In Gen. Hardwicke's drawings is a bird called Kooe-ab-Kaus, or Kooe—this is marked about the head as the Behree, and is perhaps a young bird or female—it differs in having the sides of the throat spotted with black; beneath the body white, with largish dusky marks; body above plain brown; quills barred in an indented manner, with pale rufous-white, and brown; tail marked with six or seven bars on each side of the shaft, but not touching it on the margin.

Another, smaller, named Bhyree Butcher, said to be a male of the first season, brown above; beneath dusky white, blotched with brown; sides of the throat and nape paler; tail brown, with three or four obsolete pale marks, the end pale; found at Cawnpore in January. One, said to be a female of the first season, is brown above, the margins of the feathers paler; beneath dusky white, blotched with pale brown; on each side of the jaw a brown whisker, and behind the eye to the nape brown, but the crown and cheeks are mixed dusky and white; second quills marked with three clay-coloured round spots on each; upper tail coverts much the same; tail feathers with five or six clay-coloured spots on each side of the shaft; the end pale.

Among the same drawings is a bird named Cherrug—said to be of the first season.—It is like the last in most respects, but above the brown is more uniform, and the head and neck are wholly pale dusky

* It is said to be extremely strong and bold, killing hares with ease, and is frequently sent in chase of the larger kinds of water fowl—will even attack the Cyrus (or the Indian Crane), also the Manickjoor (Violet Heron), Currakeel, and other large aquatic birds.—*Or. F. Sports.* ii. 68.

white, with some streaks, but no whisker of brown, or brown behind the eye; but the tail is marked with the same clay-coloured spots as in the other.—Shot at Cawnpore in January.

There is also one, said to be a complete male. This is dusky blue above, marked and banded with dusky; beneath rufous white, with roundish spots of the size of peas, on the breast and throat; from thence the marks are transverse and curved; under wing coverts white, spotted with black; tail, as in the others, crossed with five or six blue bands.

From there being much similarity between the above birds, added to the markings of the quills and tail being so nearly alike in all, we may venture to conclude the whole to belong to the Behree Falcon.

101.—RHOMBOIDAL FALCON.

Falco rhombeus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 35.—*Daud.* ii. 111. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 169.
Rhomboidal Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 35.

LENGTH 19 in. Bill dusky blue; head and hind part of the neck black; fore part very light brown; back and wings grey, barred with black; belly pale reddish brown, marked with rhomboidal spots; tail grey, crossed with eleven or twelve bars of black; legs pale yellowish green.

Inhabits the river Ganges, and other parts of India.

102.—CHANTING FALCON.

Falco musicus. *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ix. *Daud.* ii. 116. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 143.

Falcon chanteur, *Levail. Ois.* i. 117. pl. vi.

Chanting Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 40.

SIZE of a common Falcon ; plumage in general pale lead, or dove-colour ; but the top of the head and scapulars are much darker, and incline to brown ; the under parts from the breast pearly grey, crossed with numerous bluish grey markings ; quills black ; tail greatly cuneiform, the outer feathers being shorter than the middle ones by a third, the colour dusky, but the extreme tips of the feathers are white, and all but the two middle ones crossed with bands of white. The bill and claws are black ; legs and cere orange ; and the irides brown.

The female is bigger by one-third, but does not differ from the male materially, except in being paler.

This species is not unlike the Hen-Harrier in colour, but independent of other points, in which it differs, there is no appearance of the ruff-like collar round the lower part of the head. It is found in Caffraria and the neighbouring country, as Karrow and Camdeboo. In breeding time the male is remarkable for its song, which, like the Nightingale, it makes every morning and evening, and commonly even the night through. It sings in a loud tone for more than a minute, and after a time begins anew ; during its song it is so regardless of itself, that any one may approach, but in the intervals of quiet so wary, as to take flight on the least suspicion. Should the marksman kill the male, the female will also soon fall under his gun, as in her attachment to him, and calling every where with the most plaintive voice, she so continually passes within gun-shot, as to make it no difficult matter to shoot her ; but in case the female

should be killed first, the male does not testify so much attachment, for retiring to the top of some distant tree, not easily approached, he does not cease to sing, but becomes so wary, as to fly away from that neighbourhood on the least alarm. The female is said to make her nest between the forks of trees, or in bushy groves, and lays four round white eggs. This bird preys on partridges, hares, quails, rats, &c. and for its size is a very destructive species.

103.—RUFIOUS-EARED FALCON.

SIZE uncertain; bill black; irides, cere, and legs yellow; head, and part of the neck, buff-white, the feathers streaked down the shafts with dusky; eye in a deep brown patch, on the ears a larger one of pale rufous; general colour of the plumage deep brown, quills deeper; on the inner wing coverts a whitish patch; belly, thighs, and vent, deep rufous; tail plain greenish ash, rounded; the wings reach nearly to the end of it.

Inhabits Bengal; figured among the drawings of Sir John Anstruther, Bart.

104.—JACKAL FALCON.

Falco Jackal, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xi. *Daud.* ii. 161. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 173.

Le Rounoir, *Levaill. Ois.* i. p. 73.

Jackal Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 49.

THIS is the size of our Buzzard, but more bulky, and the tail shorter in proportion; the bill is dusky; cere and legs yellow; iris deep brown; plumage mostly dusky brown; from the chin is a mixture of white, which changes on the breast to rufous; the quills are dusky, banded with paler at the base, and the secondaries mixed outwardly with white; tail deep rufous, with a spot of black near the end of each feather, the two outer ones only banded with dusky; beneath all is rufous-grey. The female is larger, and the red on the breast not so high-coloured.

This species is mostly seen about the habitations of the colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is known by the name of Jakals-vogel (Jackal Bird), on account of the cry imitating the voice of that quadruped. Called also Rotter-vanger (Rat-catcher). It is not shy, being seen every where following the lesser kinds of vermin, as rats, moles, &c. and, like the Buzzard in Europe, is esteemed an useful species; it is cowardly, insomuch that even the Fiscal Shrike will occasionally put it to flight.

It inhabits chiefly the thick groves which surround the houses, and in the deepest part of them makes a nest of twigs and moss, lined with feathers; lays three or four eggs, sometimes only two, which generally come to perfection, as the nest is rarely destroyed, from the idea the natives entertain of the utility of this species.

105.—RANIVOROUS FALCON.

Falco ranivorus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vii. *Daud.* ii. 170. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 171.

Le Grenouillard, *Levail. Ois.* i. 95. pl. 23.

Ranivorous Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 35.

SIZE and stature of the Moor-Buzzard; irides grey brown; upper parts of the body pale umber-colour; cheeks and throat covered with whitish tender feathers, each marked longitudinally with brown: under parts of the body light brown, slightly mixed with white on the breast, and lower belly; on the upper part of the breast, and lesser wing coverts, a few white spots; thighs, and under tail coverts, rust colour; wings brown; tail the same, even at the end, crossed with deeper brown bars; the wings reach to within two-thirds of the length; legs yellow, slender.

Inhabits the marshy parts of the Cape of Good Hope, preying on frogs, and young water fowl; makes the nest among the reeds, with the leaves of aquatic plants, and lays three or four white eggs.

Another was met with in the same place, appearing still more like the Moor-Buzzard, and a third quite black, with the rump white.

106.—DESERT FALCON.

Falco desertorum, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xi. *Daud.* ii. 162. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 174.

Le Rougri, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 77. pl. 17.

Desert Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 50.

THIS is smaller than the Jackal Falcon, and less robust in proportion, but has a longer tail. The bill, cere, and legs are yellow;

irides reddish ; the reigning colour of the plumage is ferruginous or rufous, paler beneath ; the chin as far as the breast, and the vent pale grey, nearly white ; the quills are black ; the rest of the under parts rufous as above, but paler, and streaked sparingly with dusky ; the tail is like the back above, but greyish beneath, marked with some transverse obsolete bands.

The female is a trifle bigger than the male, and is not so distinct in the colours.

This species is less frequent about the inhabited parts than the Jackal Falcon, being only seen in the dry and uncultivated spots—it lives, however, on the same kind of food. The cry not unlike that of the European Buzzard. The male and female are mostly seen together, and they make the nest in the same kind of places, and of nearly the same materials.

107.—TACHARD FALCON.

Falco Tachardus. Ind. Orn. Sup. p. v. Daud. ii. 164. Shaw's Zool. vii. 201.

Le Tachard, Levaill. Ois. i. 82. pl. 19.

Tachard Falcon, Gen. Syn. Sup. ii. p. 25.

THIS is the least of the Buzzard kind, as far as relates to bulk of body, but has a longer tail in proportion. Bill dusky ; cere brown ; irides deep reddish brown ; the head is greyish brown, with here and there some irregular whitish streaks ; the under parts are greyish yellow, with a mixture of brown blotches ; the upper parts of the plumage deep brown, with the edge of each feather paler ; the tail deep brown, banded with black, beneath greyish white, with

obscure bands, the feathers of it equal in length; those of the thighs reach below the knees, but not to the toes, as in the Booted Falcon; the legs are mottled brown; toes dull ferruginous.

This was shot on the banks of the river of Lions, in the Giraffe country in Africa, among the Kaminiquas, who did not know the bird; and as M. Levaillant never saw another, he supposes it to be a rare species.

108.—BLACK AND WHITE INDIAN FALCON.

Falco melanoleucos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 36. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 274. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 85. *Zool. Ind.* p. 12. t. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 154.

Le Faucon à collier des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 182.

Black and White Indian Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 81. *Id. Sup.* p. 20. *Ind. Zool.* iv. 4to. p. 33. pl. 2.

LENGTH 16 inches; bill black; irides rufous yellow; head, throat, hind part of the neck, and back black; breast, belly, thighs, and rump white; lesser wing coverts white, the middle ones black; the greater and secondary quills silvery ash-colour; prime quills black; tail pale silvery grey; legs rufous.

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

Inhabits India, where it is called Chouama, or Rat-killer; it seems the same bird as my Black and White Falcon, which inhabits Ceylon, and called there Kaloe-koeso-elgoya; uncertain whether made use of for falconry, though that amusement is there not uncommon.

A.—Le Tchoug, *Levail*. i. pl. 32. .

Epervier pie, *Daud*. ii. p. 88.

Black and White Indian Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 40.

This seems greatly allied to the Hen-Harrier, as it corresponds in size and shape; bill black; head, neck, back, and wings mostly deep brown, but the back part of the head inclines to black, with a mixture of white at the back part of the neck, and wing coverts; the greater quills dusky, secondaries partly dusky white; all the under parts from the breast, with the rump and tail, are white, but the last, which is nearly even at the end, inclines to rufous grey, and the two middle feathers of it have a sort of brown crescent on the tips; legs long and yellow.

The above was met with at Bengal, where it is known by the name of Tchoug, and appears to be a bird not come to adult plumage, on account of the mixture of white among the feathers. Mr. L. thinks it may also be a native of the Cape of Good Hope, as he saw a bird of this kind pass over his head, in which the head and neck were black, and the rump and under parts white, and this was probably our Black and White Falcon, in perfect feather; and if we allow it to be the same with Parkinson's Pied Hawk,* is also found in New-Holland.

* Voy. p. 144.—In *Lord Valentia's Trav.* iii. p. 204. I find a Hawk mentioned, shot near the Village of Mumsai, not far from Axum, in Abyssinia, October 22; it is said to be black and white, with a red dusky tail; the eye large and dark brown—the size not mentioned, only that it is remarkable for the height to which it soars.

109.—COTTA FALCON.

SIZE uncertain. Bill black; cere and legs yellow; irides red; top of the head, the sides, and all beneath, white; over the eye a streak of black; nape and upper parts of the body, slaty blue; greater wing coverts the same, but paler; the lesser black; bend of the wing white—the rest of the wing dusky grey; tail short, the two middle feathers of the last colour, the rest white, in shape even, or nearly so. The wings, when closed, reach fully to the end of it.

Inhabits India; found about Bengal; named Cotta.

110.—SONNINI'S FALCON.

Falco Sonninensis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 185.

New species of Hawk, *Sonnin. Trav. Eng. ed.* ii. p. 92.

Sonnini's Falcon, *Gen Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 52.

LENGTH $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. Bill very hooked, full an inch long; cere and legs yellow; irides orange; the tail nearly even, but the outer feathers rather longest, though not appearing forked unless expanded; the length of it four inches eight lines; and the wings, when closed, reach eight lines beyond it; the first quill feather serrated outwardly; legs covered with feathers on the fore part, almost to the toes; the forehead and under parts are white; above the eye,

and anterior angle of it, covered with slender black feathers; body, head, and upper wing coverts ash-coloured, tipped with grey, with black shafts; the middle tail feathers white, mingled with ash-colour; the rest white within, and light grey without.

Inhabits Egypt, where it is commonly seen suspended in the air over the rice fields, in the manner of the Kestrel; and is sometimes observed to perch on date trees, but never on the ground.

111.—BLACK-EYED KITE

SIZE uncertain; general colour of the plumage deep brown above, paler beneath; belly and thighs brownish cream-colour; shafts of the feathers, in general, above and beneath, black; wing coverts somewhat paler than the back; greater coverts and quills very deep brown, the former fringed with rufous white—greater quills darkest; tail pretty long, hollowed out in the middle, or slightly forked; colour deep brown, crossed with seven or eight dusky black bars; the wings, when closed, reach full three-fourths on the tail; vent and under tail coverts nearly white; the bill black; cere yellow; irides dark; eye placed in a large oval patch of black; legs pale yellow.

Inhabits India, found at Bengal, and there called Chilk. It varies in having the oval blackish patch much less distinct, and the cere and legs of a less bright yellow, probably owing to the difference of sex. The name of this latter bird is Guliwauz.

112.—CHEEL FALCON.

LENGTH 1ft. 11in. Bill moderately large, black; cere blue; irides brown; plumage in general fine tawny brown; paler on the throat, lower belly, thighs and vent; the feathers of the head, neck, breast, and thighs, marked with a long pale streak down the shafts of each, and rounded at the bottom, appearing as long drops, the breast darkest; chin, throat, and vent plain; the wing coverts have pale ends with darker shafts, the rest of the wing and back feathers with pale margins; quills and tail dark brown, the latter hollowed out in the middle, and the quills reach to near the end of it; legs moderate sized, pale blue; claws black.

Inhabits India by the name of Cheel,* said to be a young bird, but whether belonging to the last or any other species is not determined.—Col. Hardwicke.

113.—CRIARD FALCON.

Falco vociferus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 46. *Daud.* ii. 160. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 200.

Petite Buse criarde, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 184.

Criard Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 38.

SIZE of a large wood-pigeon; length 16 inches; bill short, black; over each eye a projecting lid, with a few hairs like eyelashes; crown, neck behind, back, rump, and tail cinereous grey; lesser

* It seems that Cheel, Cheela, Chilk, may be names given in common to more than one species.

wing coverts black, middle ones cinereous grey, greater greyish black; throat, and under parts white; legs yellow; claws black, the middle one large.

Inhabits the Coast of Coromandel, and frequents rice fields, for the sake of young frogs, on which it is supposed to feed; is a shy bird, and as it makes a loud cry on the approach of any one, has obtained the name of Criard; has the air and much of the plumage of an Hen-Harrier, but the legs are shorter, and more robust.

We have seen a specimen of this, with the head, neck, under parts, and tail white, the two first inclining to ash-colour; all the ridge of the wing and coverts fine black; the rest of the wing fine dove-colour; quills dusky; under wing coverts white; two middle tail feathers cinereous, the others white, the shafts of all brown; legs stout, feathered half way before, and yellow.

One similar, met with some time since, from India, had the name Dagah-Telin-Janas attached to its leg, but as it wanted the black on the shoulders, it seemed more nearly to approach to the Hen-Harrier.

A.—*Falco melanopterus*, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vi. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 152.

Elanus cœsius, *Savign. Ois. d'Egypte*, 98. pl. ii. f. 2. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 137.

Elanus melanopterus, *Leach Zool. Misc.* iii. t. 122.

Le Blac, *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. 36, 37.

Black-winged Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 28.

This, if we mistake not, is a mere variety of the last, a fine specimen of that bird having lately passed under our observation.— This was 16 in. long; round the eyes dusky red; over each eye a sort of projecting lid; head and neck dusky white, all beneath white; all the wing coverts and ridge black, rest of the wing fine dove-colour; quills dusky; tail feathers white, except the two middle ones, which incline to grey, shafts of all brown; legs feathered

before half way ; has the air and plumage of the Hen-Harrier, but the legs not so long, nor so slender.

M. Levaillant's bird is said to have orange irides, and the eye placed in a bed of blackish, otherwise does not seem to differ.

This gentlemen observes, that the female differs in being bigger, and the colour of the plumage less distinct, and that young birds have such parts, as are white in the adult, inclined to rufous, especially the back feathers ; with a large portion of rufous in the middle of the breast, and top of the head. It is said to build between the forks of trees, lining the nest with moss and feathers, and to lay four or five white eggs ; that it is found not only throughout the African coast, but in India also, and has been killed in Barbary ; is always perched on high bushes, and its cry piercing, especially in flying ; seems principally to feed on insects, and grasshoppers and Mantes, also small birds, and will attack crows, kites, and shrikes, and drive them away ; is difficult to be shot, being shy ; observed to smell of musk, the skin retaining it, even after being prepared for the cabinet.

Dr. Horsfield met with this in Java, under the name of Angkal-Angkal ; is likewise found in New-Holland, two specimens having been brought from thence, and in the museum of the Linnæan Society.

114.—FASCIATED FALCON.

LENGTH $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; bill livid at the point, and yellowish at the base ; cere and orbits bare, yellow ; irides dark ; frontlet, crown, space under the eyes, and upper part of the neck chestnut brown ; beneath the eye a triangular dusky mark ; forehead over the bill, neck before, and ears white ; from breast to vent rusty white,

marked on the breast with narrow dashes of black, and on the sides with sagittal ones; shoulders, back, wing coverts, rump, and tail coverts blue-grey, transversely marked with narrow black lines, three or four on each feather; quills dusky, barred with white on the inner webs, and margined with white at the tips, the second the longest; tail six inches long, rounded, bluish-grey, crossed with six or seven narrow black lines, in bars; near the end a very broad one of black, and finally all ending in white; the wings, when closed, reach to within an inch and half of the end of the tail; thigh feathers long; legs yellow, toes long, claws black.

Inhabits India; found at Calcutta, but rarely, supposed a male. The female is larger, but not greatly differing in colour. It is one of the sorts called *Tormuti* or *Toormooti*. At first sight it appears to have the air and colour of the *Peregrine*, but differs somewhat in the bars on the tail; the length too of the middle toes seems to correspond with that bird, and the mark beneath the eye may add to the idea, but it is less, and not improbably a distinct species. I owe the above description to *Dr. Buchanan*.

In the drawings of *Sir J. Anstruther* is one like this, but only eleven inches in length, is there called *Toolmorley*, or *Small Peregrine*. This may probably be a small male. In a drawing, said to be of a female, the name in the *Hindoo Tongue*, is *Lerjana*.

115.—ZUGGUN FALCON.

SIZE uncertain; general make short and thick, as the *Buzzard*; bill stout, yellowish, with a dusky tip; cere yellow; irides whitish;

forehead dusky white; chin and throat dusky black, divided on each side with a white mark, forming a crescent in the middle of the black; behind the eye pale ash, the rest of the plumage, for the most part brown, clouded and mixed with pale and rufous brown; wing coverts, and under parts of the body paler than above, and mixed with grey; bastard wing and quills black; tail brown, marked with seven or eight oblique bars of a darker colour; vent nearly white; legs yellow, stout; claws black.

Inhabits India; called Zuggun. In the Earl of Mountnorris's drawings is a bird answering to the above description. It is 16 or 17 inches in length, and chiefly differs in having some white on the nape; the wings reach half way on the tail; the name Tissah.

In a second of these the tail is pale rufous brown, with a narrow blackish bar near the tip, and half an inch from this, upwards, a transverse mark across the middle of each feather, but not reaching the outer margin, and on the middle feathers a second, smaller; the insides of the quills are also marked with white in the middle.

This latter was found in the province of Oude, where it goes by the name of Chooah Maur. In Gen. Hardwicke's drawings I find another bird named Teesa or Chooa Maar; in length 13 or 14 in.; weight rather more than one pound; head, neck, and breast pale ferruginous, streaked with brown; back and wings brown, with a paler mixture on the wing coverts; outer ridge and quills black; belly, thighs, and vent pale ferruginous; tail rounded, pale rufous ash-colour; legs stout, yellow.

116.—JUGGER FALCON.

LENGTH nearly 18 inches. Bill blue with a black tip; cere yellow; irides red brown; round the eye bare and yellow; the forehead, sides under the eye, and from chin to vent beneath white; on the under jaw a black streak; behind the eye another of the same, passing to the nape, which, as well as on all the back of the neck, is black; top of the head brown and clay-colour mixed; back and wings brown, the edges of the feathers paler; quills dark; thighs deep tawny brown, and the feathers long, hanging half-way on the shins; tail, six inches long at least, rounded, the feathers dirty cinereous white, the very tip white; the wings reach within an inch of the end; legs yellow; claws black.

Inhabits India; in the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke, called Jugger—the female called Luggger; met with at Futteghur.

The young female weighs 1lb. 1oz. 6dr.; is much the same in colour; crown whitish, with dusky streaks; sides under the eye white, streaked with dusky; the whisker on the jaw the same, and the black streak behind the eye, and the back of the eye brown, not black; chin to breast white, the latter dashed with brown; sides under the wings, belly, and thighs, brown; vent white; legs pale, nearly white; tail pale cinereous white, the end flesh-colour. This is called Luggger, and said to be a young bird. Found at Cawnpore.

A full grown female, said to weigh 1lb. 7oz. is larger than the male; the colours rather more pale; otherwise not unlike that sex; but both in this and the female adult, the thigh feathers are pale brown, not tawny.—These seem to have some things in common with the last.

117.—KONTA FALCON.

LENGTH 1ft. 10in. ; size of the Buzzard ; bill black ; cere pale ; irides yellow ; head, neck, shoulders of the wings, and all beneath fine pale ferruginous, with long, narrow, dusky streaks ; thighs and vent plain ; back and wing coverts chocolate brown, the feathers margined with tawny ; outer part of the wing and second quills light ash-colour ; greater quills black ; tail dirty pale ash-colour ; legs yellow ; claws black ; quills and tail nearly equal in length.

Inhabits India ; met with at Cawnpore—Gen. Hardwicke.—
Weight of the male, 1lb. 1oz. 7dr.—female, 1lb. 8oz. 14dr..

The name given to this bird is KONTA.

118.—MUSKOOROO FALCON.

LENGTH two feet. Bill black, enlarged and sloping towards the base, but no perceptible notch ; cere yellow ; irides brown ; head, neck, and beneath fine pale tawny rufous ; the feathers at the nape a trifle elongated ; chin, throat, and vent, nearly white, the rest more or less marked with streaks of various sizes, and very narrow on the head and neck ; thigh feathers long, reaching to the middle of the shins, and these marked with cordated darker spots ; back and wings brown, the feathers with tawny margins ; quills

dusky; tail pale dull rufous or tawny, plain, except near the tip, where each feather is marked with an oval dusky spot; legs stout, yellow; claws black.

This is called Muskooroo, and said to be a male.—General Hardwicke.

119.—SHARP-TAILED FALCON.

LENGTH 20 inches; bill dark; cere yellowish; general colour of the plumage brown above; feathers of the crown and neck behind, whitish or buff on the margins; coverts mostly brown, barred within with white, but the lesser coverts are deeper brown, with fine tawny, or ferruginous margins; quills dusky for three inches or more from the end, then pale tawny, with five or six narrow, curved, brown bars, but towards the base pale; outer quill two inches shorter than the next; at first sight the lesser wing coverts appear ferruginous and brown mixed, the rest of wing brown, a little mixed with white, the remaining part brown; tail even, seven inches long, brown and cinereous in bars, eight or nine of each, but in the half next the base, the bars are rust and brown, instead of cinereous; ends of all the feathers rather pointed, and the tips fringed with white; under parts of the body in general buff-white, with cordated spots, mostly two on each feather, one above the other; thighs buff-white, crossed with narrow, pale, dusky rufous bars; legs long, yellow; claws black, hooked; vent white.

Native place uncertain.—In the collection of Lord Stanley.

120.—SAGITTAL FALCON.

LENGTH 20 inches; bill black, in the middle a projection; cere dusky; head, and neck above streaked dusky, and pale tawny on the crown, the rest brown and buff; back, and wings brown, the feathers margined or fringed pale ferruginous; scapulars, and some of the inner second quills brown, marked with oval spots of white on the inner web, and others down the middle of the feathers; greater quills brown, marked with narrow bars of darker brown, most of them streaked white on the inner webs; under wing coverts whitish, with long sagittal brown streaks; breast, belly, and thighs the same, but the streaks of different sizes; smaller and more numerous on the thighs, the feathers of which hang a good way over the joint; legs strong, dusky blue; claws black, strong, the hind one particularly so; under tail coverts white; tail rounded, brownish ash-colour, crossed with four or five broad bars of dark brown, one near the end, but the very tips of the feathers are white.

Native place unknown.

121.—JUSTIN FALCON.

SIZE uncertain. Bill dusky blue; plumage above, dark chocolate brown; beneath, from the chin, and sides of the neck, rufous white, passing in a patch under the eye; tail nearly one-fourth of the

length of the bird, deep chocolate brown, crossed with five or six pale tawny red bars, some of the outer feathers paler than the others; legs pale blue; claws blackish.

Inhabits India, where it is called Justin. I saw a fine drawing of it, among others, in the collection of Lord Mountnorris. It is probably used for the purpose of catching small birds, being represented as fastened by the leg with a ribband, attached to a perch on which it stands.

In the same collection is figured another, 17in. long, said to inhabit the province of Oude, and called Koohie-sahien. This also is drawn with braces on the leg, in the manner of those used in falconry; and it is not improbable that both these may only be varieties of the common Falcon.

122.—BROWN AND WHITE FALCON.

LENGTH 22in. Bill dusky; cere and irides pale yellow; plumage above deep brown; beneath dusky white; chin plain, the rest of the feathers marked deeply with brown at the ends, and fringed with white; vent white; tail six inches long, crossed with four bars of darker brown, one at the end; the quills reach about one-third on the tail; legs stout, deep yellow; claws strong, hooked, black.

Inhabits India, and named Choucarii; has much the air and stout make of our Buzzard, though the brown markings are not in blotches, but regularly placed at the ends of the feathers throughout on the under parts.

123.—INDIAN FALCON.

SIZE uncertain. Bill moderately stout, black ; cere yellow ; irides dull yellow ; plumage in general bluish-ash, inclining to lead-colour on the back and wings ; crown of the head and nape spotted with dusky blue ; forehead, round the eye, on the ears, and chin, nearly white ; breast and belly dusky white, with a tinge of rufous on the breast ; the ends of the feathers on the back, and the greater part of the wings, tipped with white, but the wing itself otherwise dusky black ; bend of the wing white ; the tail pale plain grey, and is somewhat exceeded by the wings when closed ; legs deep yellow ; claws black.

Inhabits India, and called Capasuah.

124.—JOHANNA FALCON.

Falco Johannensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 47. *Daud.* ii. 127. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 168.
Johanna Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 32.

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

Inhabits India, in the island of Johanna. This description taken from a drawing in the possession of the late Dr. Fothergill.

125.—LONG-BILLED FALCON.

LENGTH 16 inches; make robust; bill black, the upper mandible curving excessively downwards over the under, which is not more elongated than in many species, the base covered deeply with a yellow cere, and the excess of length not flat beneath, but round, the base of the under mandible half way yellow; round the eye not well covered with feathers; general colour of the plumage deep rusty black, the head and neck darker than the rest; under parts of the body somewhat paler than the upper; vent, and under tail coverts white; quills very dark, marbled with white on the inner webs, and reach to the end of the tail, one-third of which, from the base, is white, the rest black, with the end, for half an inch, dusky white; shape even at the end, or nearly so; legs stout, scaly, yellow; claws excessively long and hooked, black; the legs bare behind, but feathered to nearly half way before

Inhabits Senegal.—Mr. H. Brogden.

126.—BUFF-HEADED FALCON.

LENGTH 17 inches; bill stout, pale lead, with the ridge and end pale horn-colour; head and neck pale buff, with darker streaks; behind the eyes a narrow black streak, for about one inch beyond it; plumage above plain, deep brown, beneath and under wing coverts

buff-colour; chin nearly white; of the quills the third is the longest, the first two inches and a half shorter; the first six quills white half way from the base, and the ends reach to two-thirds of the length on the tail, which is ten inches long, nearly even; from the base to two-thirds buff, crossed with six or seven oblique brown and pale mottled bars, the rest brown; legs pale ash-colour; claws black, and hooked.

Inhabits Senegal.—Mr. H. Brogden.

127.—SENEGAL FALCON.

LENGTH 11 inches; bill pale yellow, stout, the upper mandible furnished with a notch, and slightly curved at the point; sides of the head, chin, and throat cinereous white; through the eye a broad black streak, ending in a point half an inch behind; top of the head to the nape rufous brown, streaked with black; the under parts white, passing in a ring round the neck, below the nape; all of which, as far as the belly, are marked with slender streaks of black, broader beneath; lower belly, thighs, and vent plain; colour of the plumage, on the upper parts of the body, plain brown, streaked down the shafts with black; lesser wing coverts marked with a curve of black near the end, the others with pale margins; quills dark brown, edged outwardly with pale rufous; tail six inches long, cuneiform, the outer feathers an inch and a half shorter than the middle, colour as the quills; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits Senegal.—In the same collection as the two last.

128.—TAWNY-HEADED FALCON.

LENGTH 11 in. Bill pale blue, with a deep and conspicuous notch near the tip; base yellowish; head and neck tawny; crown darkest; chin and throat very pale; plumage on the upper parts of the body dove-colour, crossed with numerous fine bars of lead-colour, beneath from the breast the same, but paler; under wing coverts barred dusky and white; the second quill the longest; tail barred above half the length pale dove-colour, with narrow dusky bars, from thence to the end blackish, tip nearly white; quills reach three-fourths on the tail; thighs well feathered, long and slender; legs the same, pale yellow; claws black and hooked.

Inhabits Senegal.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden, as well as in that of Mr. Comyns.

129.—LIBYAN FALCON.

SIZE of the Tawny-headed; length $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bill moderate in size, with a very conspicuous notch near the tip, colour dusky; base and cere yellow; crown and nape behind pale tawny, with a minute line of dusky down each shaft, palest on the neck behind; round the eye and beneath it dusky black; back and wings deep brownish dove-colour, crossed with dusky bars, less numerous and broader than in the Tawny-headed; quills dusky, marked on the inner webs with oval white spots for three-fourths of the length; under wing coverts marbled dusky and white; chin and throat rufous

white, breast, belly, and thighs pale rufous, streaked down the shafts with dusky; tail alternately barred black and pale dove-colour, five or six bars of each, one nearest the end much broader; the quills reach fully to the end of the tail; legs red; claws moderately hooked, pale.

In the collection of Mr. Comyns. In many things it agrees with the Tawny-headed, but the legs are shorter, and the claws less sharp; in both the wings are as long as the tail. Said to have been brought from Senegal. It is probably a variety of the last described.

130.—RED-NOSED FALCON.

LENGTH 14 inches; bill stout, hooked, at the end a notch, the tip much bent; cere rather elevated, red; base of both mandibles pale red; general colour of the plumage above pale lead-colour, beneath from the breast white, crossed with numerous fine blackish lines; down the middle of the chin a streak, composed of blackish feathers; under wing coverts white, the outer edge of the wings the same, for about half way; second quills barred with dark and white, the greater much the same, barred within; the third quill the longest, the outer one being two inches and a half shorter; tail five inches long, first white at the base, then black, and at an inch and half from the end a bar of white; the quills reach more than half way on the tail; legs very robust, scaly, dull yellow; claws black and hooked.

Inhabits Senegal.—In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.

131.—GREY-WINGED KESTRIL.

LENGTH 12in. Bill yellow, tip dusky; cere and eyelids yellow and bristly; nostrils round; irides dark brown; head and neck behind plain grey; chin white; general colour of the body chestnut brown, paler beneath, especially towards the belly, on which, as well as the sides, are a few small, oblong, dusky spots, one on each feather towards the shaft; upper wing coverts, over the second quills, grey like the head; bastard wing, and coverts over the prime quills, blackish; under wing coverts white, those next the body brown at the ends; greater quills black, inner edges white, the second longest; the second quills dusky grey, not barred; rump and upper tail coverts white; tail rounded, grey, near the tip a broad bar of black, but the tip is white; length of it near six inches, the wings, when closed, reach to within half an inch of the end; legs naked, yellow; claws black.

This is found at Calcutta the whole year, and builds on trees; is one of the small Hawks which frequent the villages, and by the natives of Hindustan called Tormooty. Dr. Buchanan, from whose notes the above is copied, seems to think it allied to the Hen-Harrier, but it appears equally to approach to the male of the Kestrel, varying from it chiefly in the large, longitudinal grey patch on the wing, for in the tail it exactly corresponds.

132.—RUFIOUS-BACKED KESTRIL.

Falco rupicolus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ix. *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. 36. *Daud.* ii. 135.
Rufous-backed Kestril, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 45.

BIGGER than the male Kestril, though resembling it in feature; bill black; cere and legs yellow; head rufous, inclining to brown at the nape; back rufous, marked with black crescents; tail pale rufous, crossed with several brown bands; chin white; under parts of the body rufous, streaked with dusky down the middle of the shaft, but the lower belly, vent, and thighs are the same, on a pale grey ground; quills black above, and barred beneath with white; under wing coverts rufous white, spotted with dusky; tail rounded at the end, and the quills reach to about the middle of it.

The female exceeds the male, a little, in size.

This is common in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, called there Rooye-Valk (Red Falcon), and Steen-Valk (Stone Falcon), also seen in all parts of Africa in mountainous and rocky places; is generally in the same place throughout the year; feeds on small quadrupeds, lizards and insects; builds the nest among the sharp rocks, unsheltered, composed of dry twigs and grass, carelessly put together, and lays from six to eight deep rufous eggs. It is a fierce and daring bird, and at the sight of any one utters a noise like the words cri-cri, many times repeated, especially in the breeding season.

Among the drawings of the Indian subjects, in the collection of Sir J. Anstruther, are several birds appearing as varieties of the Kestril, but not meriting particular description. These pass by different names; those most like the male birds are called Carunga—the females DourieJogia; yet in some drawings, in which both

- sexes are painted, the general name given jointly is Carogia and Koonmooly. I observe too, in Lord Mountnorris's drawings, a bird about 14 in. long, with the appearance of a female Kestrel—this was named Chuckotiah, and came from the province of Oude.

133.—SHARP-TAILED KESTREL.

THIS has the habit of a Kestrel. Bill singular in shape, having a remarkable protuberance within the middle on each side of the upper mandible, colour blue; cere yellow; head fine pale ash-colour; the rest of the plumage like that of a Kestrel, but plain; the greater wing coverts barred; the quills much elongated, narrow, and pointed; rump and two middle tail feathers dove-colour, like the head, the end for three-fourths black; the others pale rufous, crossed with ten or twelve bars of black, that nearest the end broad; these are all shorter than the two middle ones by three-fourths of an inch, and in all of them the shafts project in a point beyond the tip; all the tail feathers, except the pointed tips, are square at the ends; quills and tail even in length, the latter long; breast, belly, and thighs, pale rufous, spotted on the sides of the belly and under the wings; thighs full of feathers; legs yellow, short.

I found a fine figure of this bird among the drawings of Mr. Dent, but without any name annexed—supposed to come from India.

134.—CALCUTTA SPARROW-HAWK.

LENGTH 13 inches; bill black; cere yellow; irides red; plumage above brownish ash-colour; chin, and fore part of the neck white; cheeks cinereous white; sides of the neck rufous; beneath, from the throat, dusky white, crossed with numerous rufous bars, in the manner of the Sparrow-Hawk; thighs, lower belly, vent, and under wing and tail coverts plain white; the greater wing coverts, next the body, have a large white space on the inner webs; quills dusky white on the inner webs, on which are several black bars; the second quills incline to ash-colour; tail five inches long, rounded, ash-colour, tipped with white; all, except the two middle feathers, white on the inner webs; the three next, on each side of the two middle ones, have a large black spot near the extremities, and all, except the two middle, have some black bars on the inner webs; wings reach to the middle of the tail; legs yellow; claws black, the hind one the largest; at the back part of the leg, about one third from the joint, a protuberance or knob.

The female is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; irides bright yellow, surrounded with a black ring; plumage above brown; eyebrows naked and prominent; chin white, in the middle a longitudinal brown stripe; beneath, as far as the breast, brown, transversely barred with white, the rest as in the male.

This bird is very common about Calcutta, remaining there all the year; builds on trees, and preys on small birds. The male is called Chipua, and the female Siccara, and sometimes Dhowtee. This, at first sight, appears to be the Sparrow-Hawk, yet is probably distinct. The Mawing of China comes nearer in resemblance. I am indebted, for the description of the above, to Dr. Buchanan.

One, supposed to be a female, is $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and weighs six ounces and ten drams; bill black; cere greenish yellow; irides yellow; plumage above deep ferruginous brown, fringed with ferruginous; cheeks, under the eyes ash-colour; all the under parts white; breast, belly, and thighs sparingly marked with large, irregular blotches of dull ferruginous, but on the lower belly these are mostly transverse; vent white; quills and tail cinereous brown, the latter a trifle rounded, crossed with four deep brown bars, one near the tip, but the end is white; legs yellow green.

This is called Bessra, and said to be the female of the Dhotee, and used in falconry, catching Crows, Minahs, &c. in the month Assin, and continued for six months.

Among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, I observe one, which appears to be a variety; on the upper parts the whole is fine pale blue-grey, beneath dusky white; thighs and vent quite white; breast crossed with numerous pale ferruginous bars; quills dusky black; tail long, pale blue-grey, crossed with five or six dusky bars; bill black; cere and legs yellow; the wings reach one-third on the tail.

This inhabits India; found at Bengal; in the drawing it is called the female Sparrow-Hawk; the native name Shekea.

In another drawing I find a dusky patch on the sides of the head in which the eye is placed. From the above account we may suppose this bird to be subject to great variety of plumage.

135.—BASSUN FALCON.

LENGTH 14 inches ; weight 7 ounces 11 drams, and about the same size and figure of the Sparrow-Hawk ; plumage above like that bird ; at the beginning of the back a small white patch or two : hind part of the neck marked with brown spots ; beneath white, crossed with curved, pale, dusky, cordated streaks, pointed on the under part ; quills dark ; tail brown, crossed with four dark bands, the ends paler, in shape even ; the wings reach to near three-fourths of the length ; legs pale yellow ; claws blackish, differing from our Sparrow-Hawk in having no bed of white at the nape, and the transverse bands on the belly less numerous.

The female, called Bassa, is much the same, but the colours more dull ; beneath, for the most part, the feathers have pale rufous streaks down the middle, and across the breast and belly some irregular dusky brown blotches ; thighs in both pale ; tail as in the male ; over the eye, from the forehead, a broad, mixed, white trace, less seen in the male.

Inhabits India, about Futtehghur.—Gen. Hardwicke.

136.—BENGAL FALCON.

Falco cœrulescens, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 50. *Lin. Syst.* i. 125. *Gm. Lin.* i. 285. *Daud.* ii.

145. *Gerin. Orn.* i. p. 44. f. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 208. t. 27.

Falco Bengalensis, *Bris.* vi. app. p. 20. *Id.* 8vo. i. 119.

Little black and orange Indian Hawk, *Edw.* pl. 108.

Bengal Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 112.

THE length of this is only $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Bill blackish; cere and eyelids yellow; forehead white; the eye placed in a naked yellow skin, round which is a bed of black, passing downward a little way on each side of the neck, and this again bounded by black; general colour of plumage above purplish black; beneath orange, paler on the breast; tail black, the two middle feathers plain, the others barred on the inside with white; legs yellow, claws black.

Inhabits Bengal. Mr. Edwards observes, that it is feathered below the knees, and, for so small a bird, is remarkably stout, full as much in proportion as in an Eagle,

Among some Indian drawings, which came under my inspection, is one which I suspect to be the female; length eight inches; bill dusky blue; plumage dusky black, the edges of the feathers paler, beneath nearly white, with obsolete, pale streaks down the shafts of the feathers, the white taking a curve behind the eye; four or more, of the middle tail feathers dusky brown black, crossed with five or six pale rufous bars; and one, or more, of the outer ones barred whitish and ash-colour; legs blue.

A—Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bill and legs dusky; fore part and sides of the head, and all beneath, white, passing round the lower part of the neck as a narrow collar; hind half of the crown, the nape,

and neck behind deep blue black; back, wings, and two middle tail feathers the same, the others mottled with dusky in bars; thighs and vent rufous; on the chin and fore part of the neck a large, pale rufous spot; the wings, when closed, reach to the middle of the tail.

Inhabits India; met with near Sylhet. In another drawing, the forehead, as far as the middle of the crown, the whole sides of the head and neck, to the belly are white, crossing in a narrow ring at the lower part of the neck; chin, throat, thighs, and vent, rufous; the eye surrounded with black, which curves downward for some way on the neck; bill, cere, and legs, lead-colour.

The Bengal Falcon is also found in Java, but the specimens are smaller, and somewhat differing in plumage, which is in general on the upper parts and hypochondres, black; forehead, chin, throat, a streak over the eye, and axillaries, white; quills and tail feathers fasciated with white on the inner webs; belly and fore part of the shins inclined to ferruginous. Called in Java, Allap, or Allap-Allap.*

137—SOOLO FALCON.

Falco Soloënsis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 137.—Horsfield.

LENGTH 11 inches. Plumage above cinereous lead-colour; beneath dusky ferruginous; quills black; wing coverts white at the base; tail feathers, the outer one excepted, banded with black; the under part whitish.

Inhabits Java, and there called Allap-Allap-lallar.

* *Lin. Trans.* v. xiii. p. 135.—Horsfield.

138.—CHIPUCK FALCON.

LENGTH 11 in. Bill black; cere pale yellow; head marked with dusky and whitish spots; back deep brown, margins of the feathers fringed with ferruginous; scapulars marked with five or six white spots; throat, neck, and breast, white, with large broad, brown streaks; thighs the same, but the streaks fewer; belly and vent white; tail four inches long, pale brownish ash-colour, crossed with five bars of black, the first at the base, the fifth close to the ends of the feathers, but the very tips beyond are white; the two middle ones nearly lead-colour, with very obsolete bars; legs long, pale yellow; claws black.

Inhabits India, and there known by the name of Chipuck. It seems to have great affinity to the Pigeon-Hawk.

139.—BROWN'S HAWK.

Falco badius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 43. *Gm. Lin.* i. 280. *Daud.* ii. 86.

Falco Brownii, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 161.

Brown Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 96. *Brown. Ill.* p. 6. t. 3.

LENGTH 13 inches. Bill blue, with a black tip; irides yellow; plumage above brown; wing coverts edged with white; scapulars brown, spotted with white; quills dusky, edged with pale brown; fore part of the neck, and under parts white, crossed with numerous semi-circular yellow lines; tail marked with four dusky lines; legs very pale yellow

Inhabits Ceylon; described by Mr. Brown in his *Illustrations of Zoology*.

140.—SPECKLED SPARROW-HAWK.

Falco Tachiro, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xi. *Levail.* i. p. 100. *Daud.* ii. p. 90. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 201.

Speckled Sparrow-Hawk, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 51.

THIS is little inferior in size to the Sparrow-Hawk. The bill bluish; irides the colour of topaze; the head and neck varied with white and rufous, with spots of brown black; breast white, mixed with rufous; above the body dull brown for the most part, beneath white, shaded with rufous, and marked with brown spots, like crescents; tips of the quills white; tail as long as the body, brown above, crossed with bands of deeper brown; beneath it white, banded with blackish; the quills reach to the middle; legs yellow.

The female is less bright in colour.

Inhabits the interior of the Cape of Good Hope; found only in the deep forests bordering Queer Boom, and those of Hottniqua Land, and makes the nest between the forks of the branches of great trees, formed of small twigs and moss; has three young at a time; supposed to feed on small birds, without distinction, but nourishes the young with grasshoppers; has a piercing note, like Cri-cri often repeated; the eggs are white, marked with rufous spots.

141.—RED-LEGGED FALCON.

Falco Gabar, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. x. *Daud.* ii. 87. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 202.

Le Gabar, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 136. pl. 33.

Epervier Gabar, *Daud.* ii. p. 87.

Red-legged Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 47.

SIZE of the Sparrow-Hawk, and the wings, as in that bird, do not reach much beyond the rump, but it is stouter in proportion, and the tail rather shorter. The bill is black; cere and legs fine red; irides yellow; head, neck, upper parts of the body, and wings, grey brown; upper and lower tail coverts white; quills dusky, banded beneath, and the second quills tipped with white; tail even, banded darker and lighter brown, beneath the same with black and white; from the chin to the breast bluish grey, and from thence to the vent dusky white, crossed with light brown bands.

The female is one-third larger than the male.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, but found only in the interior parts, on the borders of the river Swarte-kop and Sondag, also about Karow, Camdeboo, and other parts, but not at the Cape itself; said to lay about four white eggs, the size of those of the Sparrow-Hawk, and to hatch in September.

142.—DWARF FALCON.

Falco minullus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. x. *Levuil. Ois.* i. pl. 34. *Daud.* ii. p. 88. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 205.

Dwarf Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 48.

LESS than the Merlin, but with the proportions of the Sparrow-Hawk, on a smaller scale. Bill black; cere and legs yellow; irides yellow orange; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, brown; beneath white, with a few brown spots on the throat, which increase in size on the breast, and become transverse bars on the belly and thighs; the quills reach a trifle beyond the base of the tail, which is even at the end; the prime quills banded with white on the inner webs, the secondaries the same, but the bands are broader; under wing coverts rufous, spotted with white; tail brown, marked with obsolete darker bands, which are whitish on the inner webs.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: is a bold species, generally preying on smaller birds* and grasshoppers—drives away the Shrike from its quarters, as well as many birds of prey larger than itself, even Buzzards and Kites.

The male and female generally seen together; build on trees, making a nest of flexible twigs intermixed with moss and leaves, with a lining of wool and feathers; the female lays five eggs spotted with brown, and is nearly twice the size of the male.

* M. Levaillant observes, that one was so daring as to take a bird from the table at which he sat, while he was preparing others.

143.—MINUTE FALCON.

Falco minutus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 50. *Lin.* i. 131. *Bris.* i. 315. pl. 30. f. i. *Id. Svo.*
p. 91. *Gm. Lin.* i. 285.

Falco Brissonianus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 203.
Minute Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 112.

LESS than the Merlin; length $11\frac{1}{2}$ in.; bill black; cere brown; plumage above brown, variegated with rufous; at the back of the head a mixture of white; throat and fore part of the neck white, spotted with rufous brown, the rest of the under parts white, with transverse rufous brown stripes; under tail coverts white; under wing coverts dirty white, with brown spots; quills brown, barred within with darker brown; tail brown, with six bands of a darker colour; legs yellow; claws black.

M. Brisson describes another, which had only four bands on the tail, and the breast marked with spear-shaped spots.

Inhabits the Island of Malta.

*** *NEW HOLLAND*, &c.

144.—MOUNTAIN EAGLE.

Mountain Eagle, *Collins's New South Wales*, ii. p.287. pl. in do.

THIS bird is described as being of a large size, standing in height about five feet. In the plate it appears to be wholly of a brownish lead-colour, with a wax-coloured cere, reaching to the eye; the feathers of the crown long enough to form a kind of crest, which is rufous yellow at the tip; ends of the wing coverts dull rufous; the bill is pale dusky brown; quills and tail nearly of equal lengths, the latter pointed; legs cinereous yellow.

Said to have been found in Broken Bay, New-Holland, where it was wounded, and secured by Captain Waterhouse, but not known by the colonists, none of them remembering to have seen it before; whilst lying at the bottom of a boat, with the legs tied, it is said to have driven the talons through a man's foot; and was so much an object of wonder and fear, among the natives, that none of them would go near it; and they asserted, that it would carry off a middle sized kangaroo; it lived with them ten days, and would only take food from one person; after this, it divided the rope it was fastened with, and made its escape.

A similar bird to the above was three feet in length. Bill deep brown, from the point to the gape three inches; head smooth; feathers of the neck sharp pointed, colour brown, with paler edges, and blackish shafts; back and wings deep brown, marked with a few paler spots on the greater coverts, and second quills; greater quills black, the first five inches longer than the second, the base much marked with white within; under parts of the body, and under

wing coverts pale rufous brown; chin and vent much paler than the rest; tail rounded at the end, the two middle feathers twelve inches long, the exterior scarcely ten; colour dusky, mottled with white; the ends, for two or three inches, dusky, and all pointed at the tips; legs stout, feathered over the knees, and yellow.

I found a loose skin of one of these in the British Museum, brought from New-Holland.

Among the drawings of Mr. Dent, is the figure of a bird, which I suppose to be a variety of the Mountain Eagle. The bill stout, lead-colour; cere yellow; plumage in general deep lead-colour, approaching to black; wing coverts cinereous, the feathers crossed with fine dusky lines, and the larger ones barred with the same; belly and thighs ash-coloured; with transverse dusky lines, and the feathers of the latter reaching half over the legs; tail short, rounded, the wings reaching to the end of it; legs dusky yellow; claws crooked, black.

145.—LACTEOUS EAGLE.

THIS is of a considerable size, being 2ft. 10in. in length. The bill is black; cere yellow; plumage wholly milk-white; tail 10in. long, and even at the end; legs stout, yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland, and is, in make and shape, not unlike the Hen-Harrier, but the legs are stouter.

I observe a similar one among some New-Holland drawings, in the collection of Mr. Francillon. This, however, differs in having the cere and legs orange-colour; the quills reach about one-fourth on the tail.

The name known by in New-Holland is Goo-loo-bee.

146.—NEW-HOLLAND WHITE EAGLE.

Falco novæ Hollandiæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 16. *Gm. Lin.* i. 264: *Daud.* ii. p. 56.

Falco albus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 92.

New-Holland White Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 40. *Id. Sup.* p. 12. *White's Voy.* pl. in p. 250.

LENGTH 20in. Cere and orbits yellow; the whole of the plumage pure white; legs yellow; the hind claw double the length of the others.

Inhabits New-Holland. First communicated to me by the late Dr. J. R. Forster; one of these formerly in the collection of Sir Jos. Banks, Bart. and presented by him to the British Museum. The quills white, like the rest of the plumage, and reach only to the beginning of the tail. This is considerably smaller than the last, and may not improbably differ from it in sex.

147.—BLACK-EYED EAGLE.

Falco melanops, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 175.

Black-eyed Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 52.

LENGTH 34 or 35 in. Bill black, pale about the nostrils; the head and neck ash-colour; eye placed in a triangular rufous patch, but immediately round the eye black; the back, wings, and tail,

dusky brown, the last longish; round the lower parts of the neck and all beneath ferruginous, crossed with numerous fine lines of bluish ash-colour; legs pale red.

Inhabits New-Holland.

148.—WHITE-HEADED RUFOUS EAGLE.

LENGTH between three and four feet. Bill yellowish horn-colour; irides orange; head, neck, and breast white; the rest of the plumage in general dull rufous, or rust colour; tail much rounded at the end, but scarcely enough to be called cuneiform; quills black, reaching three-fourths on the tail; legs dull yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland, and there called Girrenera. It is probable, that part of its food consists in sucking the eggs of other birds, as in the stomach of one was found a considerable quantity of the shells; it is also said to live much on fish. At first sight it might be taken for a variety of the Pondicherry species, but differs in not having the dark lines down the shafts of the feathers, independent of the shape of the tail, which is nearly even in the last named bird.

149.—NEW-HOLLAND FALCON.

LENGTH 1 ft. 10 in. Bill black-brown, with a considerable swelling, but no notch in the upper mandible; half of the under one and cere, as also between the bill and eye, yellow; the lore sparingly beset with hairs; plumage above deep chocolate brown, with a mixture of white at the back of the neck; wing coverts brown, the lower series marked at the tip with rufous; under wing coverts marbled with pale rufous; quills marked with five or six obscure darker bars; tail brown, ten inches long, with three broad bars of black; one at the base, another across the middle, and the third near the end, the tip rufous; all the feathers nearly equal in length; beneath, from the chin, wholly white; the feathers streaked with brown down the middle, but more narrow as they proceed downwards, and on the belly are mere lines; thighs feathered below the joint; the wings reach beyond the middle of the tail; legs stout, scaly, two inches long, yellow; shins feathered half the length; claws black.

Inhabits New South Wales.—In the collection of the late Gen. Davies; we have seen it also in that of Mr. Bullock.

150.—ASH-HEADED FALCON.

LENGTH about 30 in. Bill stout, with a conspicuous notch, colour black; cere pale yellow; head, and part of the neck fine

ash-colour; round the eyes pale ferruginous, but the eye itself is placed in a bed of black, and a slender black streak above it; the rest of the neck, and all beneath, dull pale ferruginous, with numerous pale lines, edged with dusky beneath; back, wings, and tail brown, with some mottlings of a darker colour on the first; the last long, even at the end, and the wings reach one-fourth on it; legs long, slender, dull red.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Mr. Francillon.

151.—PORT JACKSON FALCON.

THIS is a large species, being in height 28 in. as it stands erect. Bill stout, notched, dusky; cere ash-colour; head, neck, and under parts white; behind the neck the feathers streaked with black, but the lower part of it, the back, and wings are brown; the feathers in general edged with light dun-colour; wing coverts white about the shoulder; lower coverts and pinions marked with large brown spots; insides of the wings and tail pearly grey; tail short, brown, the quills reaching nearly to the end of it; legs very stout, and warty; claws large, hooked, black.

Inhabits New South Wales; seen about Port Jackson.—In the collection of General Davies. In another specimen, from which a drawing was taken, the base half of the tail is black brown, the rest white to the end.

A.—Height, when standing, 29 in. Bill and cere pale brown; plumage in general, above brown, beneath dun, or brownish cream-colour, paler on the belly and thighs, the latter marked with whitish spots; wings deep brown; edges of the feathers of the wing coverts whitish; quills black; inside of the wings spotted brown and white, and of the quills brown black; tail brown, very short, the feathers pale on the edges, and the quills reach rather beyond the end; legs very stout, scaly, yellow; claws black.

152.—WINKING FALCON.

Falco connivens, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 186.

Winking Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 53.

SIZE of the Ringtail; length 18 or 19 in. Bill pale, with a black point; irides yellow; general colour of the plumage deep chocolate brown, spotted with rusty white on the lower part of the neck behind, and on the axillaries of the wings; the quills obliquely, and the tail feathers transversely, barred with the same; under parts, as far as the breast, dirty yellowish white, marked with short dusky streaks; legs covered to the toes, with pale ash-coloured feathers; toes yellow, claws hooked, black. Some birds are without any white on the lower part of the neck behind, but marked with white on the axillaries.

Inhabits New-Holland; said to have a wonderful faculty of contracting and dilating the iris. The name of the bird is Goora-a-gang.

153.—RADIATED FALCON.—PL. XI.

Falco radiatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 177.

Radiated Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 53. pl. cxxi.

THIS in 22 inches long, and four feet broad in extent of wing. Bill black, with a blue tinge; cere, and space round the eye blue; irides brown; plumage in general fine rust-colour, spotted and streaked all over with black, but marked on the head and neck with fine lines of the same; wings and tail brown, with blackish or dusky bars; the tail very long, marked with eight or nine curved black bars, the wings reaching to two-thirds of its length; legs blue; claws long, black, and sharp.

Inhabits New-Holland, but is probably scarce, for at the time this description was taken, only one had been met with, nailed to the side of a settler's hut; it is said to fly with incredible swiftness.

Among the drawings of Mr. Francillon, is one from New-Holland, with similar plumage, said to be 24 in. long; at first sight appears the same, but the bill has a more conspicuous notch on the upper mandible, and the tail not half the length of the other, although barred across in the same manner; legs pale.

I suspect this last bird to have been figured from one in which the tail was mutilated, unless the two sexes of the same species should so essentially differ in that particular.

Pl. XI.



Radiated Falcon.

154.—NEW-HOLLAND SPARROW-HAWK.

Falco Nisus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xi.

New-Holland Sparrow-Hawk, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 51.

LENGTH 18in. Bill pale blue; irides yellow; top of the head ash-colour; behind the neck rufous; back and wings dark ash-colour, nearly black; breast and belly dirty white, crossed with numerous pale rufous bars; tail long, dusky, with nine or ten pale bars; wings short, reaching only to the base; legs yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland; has the manners and appearance of the Sparrow-Hawk.

155.—DARK SPARROW-HAWK.

SIZE of the last. Bill stout, black; head, and all above, wings, and tail deep brown; beneath wholly crossed with pale brown bars, on a whitish ground; legs long and slender, as in the Sparrow-Hawk, dull pale yellow; toes long, the middle one furnished with a kind of lobe or appendage; wings as in the last.

Inhabits New South Wales, and called Goo-rooing, but is not common. This seems to be much allied to, if not a variety of the last described.

156.—LEADEN-BACKED HAWK.

SIZE uncertain. Bill black; cere yellow; the back, wings, and one third of the base of the tail, bluish lead-colour; the rest of the bird wholly white; legs stout, yellow; claws black; tail nearly even, and the wings reach almost to the end of it.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Among the drawings in the collection of Mr, Francillon, is one similar, as to distribution of colour; the legs flesh-colour.

157.—AXILLARY FALCON.

Falco axillaris, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. ix. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 173.

Axillary Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 42.

SIZE and shape of the Hen-Harrier, but different in colour, and without the wreathed feathers round the lower part of the head. Bill black; tongue bifid at the tip; irides orange; plumage above cinereous blue, beneath whitish; over the eye, and close to it, a long, irregular, narrow streak of black; a large, long patch of black also occupies a greater part of the wing coverts; quills black, and reach to the end of the tail, the last rounded at the end, and of a moderate length; legs short, stout, and pale yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland, but is not a common bird. The specimen from which the above description was taken being caught alive, was kept for two months, and fed with small birds, fish, &c.

Among the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke, is a bird answering the above—length 12 in.; bill black; the eye in a small patch of black, lengthened before, and pointed behind; bend of the wing white; tail plain, nearly white; the wings reach rather beyond the end, which is even; legs yellow; claws black,

From India; met with at Lucknow.

158.—PARAMETTA FALCON.

SIZE of a Merlin, and somewhat like that bird. Bill small, black; irides yellow; plumage above fine brown, the feathers margined with rufous; chin, throat, and breast, blotched brown and white; belly and thighs dusky white, barred with rufous; inner webs barred with a pale colour; tail even at the end, crossed with twelve or fourteen pale clay-coloured bars, rather obscure, except on the inner webs, where they are more conspicuous; wings long, reaching near to the end of the tail; legs slender, long, yellow, claws black; feathers of the thighs long, reaching half way on the shins.

Inhabits New South Wales.

A.—Length 15 in. Bill black; cere yellow; plumage above brownish ash-colour; beneath wholly white; quills and tail darker

than the rest of the plumage; tail eight inches long, crossed with twelve or fourteen obsolete dusky bars; quills the same, but the bars only on the inner webs; legs stout, scaly, three inches in length, and yellow, the feathers hanging over the joint before; claws long and pale.

Inhabits New South Wales—found about Parametta; perhaps differing from the other only in sex.

159.—FAIR FALCON.

Falco clarus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xiii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 184.

Fair Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 54.

THIS is about 12 in. in length. Bill pale brown; irides and legs yellow; head, neck before, and beneath the body, white, but the crown of the head and middle of the belly, pale blue; back, wings, and tail, brown; bend of the wing brownish blue, occupying, in an oblique manner, above half the coverts.

Inhabits New-Holland; manners unknown.

Another, very similar, spotted on the nape with black; back paler; tail tipped with pale-colour; all beneath white, without any tinge of blue. Probably the female?

160.—PACIFIC FALCON.

Falco pacificus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xiii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 186.

Pacific Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 54.

LENGTH from 16 to 18 in. Bill, irides, and legs yellow; head and most part of the neck white, but the rest of the plumage generally brown, blotched on the back with dark spots; belly streaked with black; tail long, even, crossed with seven or eight oblique black bars; quills barred as the tail, but the ends are black; the breast and belly are paler than the upper parts, marked with dusky, narrow streaks; thighs and vent dusky white; the quills reach to more than half way on the tail.

Inhabits New South Wales. Only one has been shot, but others have been now and then seen, and is therefore supposed not to be common.

161.—LUNATED FALCON.

Falco lunulatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xiii.

Lunated Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 54.

LENGTH about 12 in. Bill blue; forehead buff-colour; all the upper parts of the plumage brown, also the wings and tail; throat, and under parts buff yellow, passing upwards in the shape of a crescent, on each side, under the eye, and again below this, but not so far; the breast marked with numerous brown spots;

thighs crossed with fine brown lines; the tail somewhat cuneiform, and longish; the wings reach to about the middle of it; legs yellow.

Inhabits New-Holland, taken there in March. The native name Goo-roo-wang.

162.—YELLOW-CHINNED FALCON.

LENGTH 18in. Bill blue, with a black tip; cere blue; plumage above, wings, and tail deep brown, or dusky black; the same on the sides of the neck, and breast before; over the eye a streak of the colour of yellow oker; chin the same, but paler; sides of the throat streaked with yellow, and a few large roundish spots on the breast; the lower part of which, the belly, and vent, are dull yellow; legs greenish yellow.

Inhabits New-Zealand.—Colonel Woodford.

163.—BIRD HAWK.

LENGTH 14 or 15 inches; the general make rather stout. Bill lead-colour; cere yellowish; top of the head, and sides below the eyes black, giving the appearance of a hood; the black continues on the nape, and all the under parts of the body, but inclines to blue

on the back and wing coverts, where the middle of the feathers is marked with black; chin and throat white, with a few dusky streaks, but from the breast the whole of the under parts crossed with numerous, slender, dusky bars, almost touching each other; tail marked with seven or eight pale ones on the inner webs. appearing beneath; shafts white; wings long, reaching to the end of the tail; legs pale yellow.

Inhabits New South Wales; said to live on small birds, fish, and reptiles.

164.—ASH-TAILED FALCON.

LENGTH 29 in. Bill and cere dirty horn-colour; plumage above brown, the edges of the feathers paler; inside of the wings brown and white; of the prime and second quills brown black; the under parts of the body paler, mixed with brown; each feather of the belly light at the tip, surrounded with dusky; tail of a moderate length, pale ash-colour; and the wings, when closed, reach somewhat beyond the end of it; legs yellow, two inches long; claws black.

Inhabits New South Wales—Gen. Davies.

165.—CREAM-BELLIÈD FALCON.

LENGTH 20in. Bill lead-colour, the upper mandible furnished with a double notch, the under short at the end, and scooped out; cere pale; round the eye bare and bluish; plumage in general, above brown, the inner second quills marked with a rufous spot on each side of the shaft; all the greater quills the same, about half way from the base; tail as the quills, the two middle feathers marked with a rufous spot on each side of the shaft; all the under parts of the body cream-colour; marked down the chin, forepart of the neck, and breast, with brown streaks; belly and vent plain; thighs and sides under the wings brown; tail eight inches long, and the wings, when closed, reach nearly to the end of it; legs three inches long, greenish blue, moderately strong, and scaly; claws stout.

Inhabits New South Wales.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

166.—BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE.

THIS is full two feet in length. Bill black; cere yellow; irides hazel; general colour of the plumage above brown, the feathers somewhat pointed at the ends, with a black line down the shafts of those of the head, neck, upper and under wing coverts; the rest of the wing deep brown, nearly black; under parts of the body nearly the same as the neck and wing coverts; tail forked, the

outer feathers ten inches in length, and much the same in colour as the quills; legs stout, scaly, yellow; claws bluish black.

Inhabits New South Wales; said to be a female.

167.—ASH-BROWN FALCON.

LENGTH 15in. Bill black; cere yellow; plumage above brownish ash-colour, beneath wholly white; quills and tail dark brown, the last eight inches long, crossed with twelve or fourteen obsolete dusky bars; quills much the same, but with bars only on the inner webs; legs three inches long, stout, and yellow, the feathers of the thighs hang some way over the joint on the forepart; claws long and pale.

Inhabits New South Wales.

168.—DARK FALCON.

SIZE uncertain, seemingly acquiline. Bill large, stout, black; cere dusky; plumage in general brown; breast and under parts pale brown; wings darker than the rest; tail pale brown, with the end dark brown; the wings reach to about one-third of the length; legs stout, bluish; claws black.

Inhabits New-Holland, by the name of Wee-a-rara.

* * * * *AMERICAN.*

169.—CRESTED EAGLE.

Falco Harpyia, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 9. *Gm. Lin.* i. 251. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 54.

Vultur Harpyia, *Lin. Syst.* i. 121.

Aquila Braziliensis cristata, *Briss.* i. 446. *Id.* 8vo. i. 128. *Raii.* p. 7. 8. *Will.* p. 32.
Id. Engl. 63. t. 4.

Epervier pattu, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 22.

Itzquauhtli, *Raii.* 161. *Will.* 199. *Id. Engl.* 288. *Seba.* i. t. 61. f. 2.

Oronóoko Eagle, *Brown's Jam.* 471.

Crested Vulture, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 6.

THIS is somewhat bigger than a Turkey; length 28 in. extent 5 ft. 9 in. Bill black; cere and irides yellow; the head furnished with a crest, composed of four feathers of unequal lengths, which the bird can erect at will; the largest measures about four inches; plumage in general black; behind the neck fulvous; under parts of the body white; the feathers on the breast very long and loose; tail barred brown and black; vent and thighs with white and black; legs feathered, white, spotted with black.

Inhabits Mexico, Brazil, and other parts of South America.—When irritated is said to spread out the long breast feathers, so as to reach quite to the toes, and from its strength to be able to cleave a man's skull asunder with the bill.

170.—CROWNED EAGLE.

Vultur coronatus, *Jacq. Vog.* p. 15. No. 11.

Falco Jacquini, *Gm. Lin.* i. 251.

Gypaëtos Harpyia, *Daud. Orn.* ii. 27.

L'Aigle couronné, *Voy. d'Azara*, ii. No. 7.

Crowned Vulture, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 5.

THIS has been esteemed a variety of the Crested Eagle, as it is said to be of the same size, but others suppose it to be a distinct species. Bill black; head reddish grey, and adorned with a crest of several feathers, six inches long at least; part of the wings, the neck, and breast black; belly white; thighs white, spotted with black.

A bird of this kind was met with near St. Magdalen river, in New Grenada; when it stood erect, it was two feet and a half in height; we learn too, that it sets up the crest in the manner of a crown, and may be easily brought up tame, if taken young.

171.—ROYAL EAGLE.

Falco regalis, Royal Eagle, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 56.

L'Ouira Ouassou, *Somini's Buff.*

THE size of this bird is said to be double that of an Eagle. The bill long; head large, having a crest in form of a helmet; eyes

bright, and piercing; nostrils large, beset with hairs on each side of the bill; neck thick; the back, wings, and tail brown, spotted with black, and variegated with whitish, or yellowish streaks; belly white, the feathers very soft, and equal in elegance to those of an Egret; legs naked, scaly, and reddish; claws black, crooked, and of the length of the middle finger.

This elegant and beautiful bird, is chiefly found about the banks of the river Amazons; generally inhabits lofty mountains, and builds the nest on the highest trees, constructing it of the bones of the animals it has slaughtered, and some dry branches of trees, binding them together with the stems of climbers; lays two or three white eggs, spotted with reddish brown; flies with such rapidity, and such is the expanse of wings, that it sometimes strikes, and kills its prey with them, before it touches it with the claws; is able to tear a sheep in pieces, and sometimes attacks mankind, but its principal food consists of monkeys, particularly those called Guariba.*

172.—TYRANT EAGLE.

Falco Tyrannus, Maxim. Tr. i. 317.

LENGTH 26in. 7 lines. Feathers at the back of the head lengthened into a crest and erect; hind parts of the head and neck, sides of the neck, and upper parts of the back covered with white feathers, tipped with dark brown, but lie over each other, so that the white is covered; the rest of the bird dark brown; larger wing

* *Simia Beelzebub—Lin.*

coverts marked with a little white ; quills with some grey brown, dark, marbled, transverse stripes ; tail broad, with four whitish transverse stripes, marbled with greyish brown ; feathers of the thighs, legs, lower part of the back, rump, and vent, dark brown, with narrow transverse lines ; the feet feathered to the toes.

Inhabits Brazil, found on the Rio de grande de Belmonte, and called, a small dark-brown Eagle, with a tuft of feathers at the back of the head.

173.—DESTRUCTIVE EAGLE.

Falco Destructor, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. iv. *Daud.* ii. p. 60.

Falco imperialis, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 52. t. 15.

Grand Aigle de la Guiane, *Encycl. Method.*

Destructive Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 20.

THIS is a large species, in length 3 ft. 2 in. The bill is much curved, but chiefly at the end, and horn-coloured ; the top and sides of the head dusky grey ; feathers of the hindhead grey, very long, and of different lengths, forming a crest ; tip of the longest grey ; neck the same ; body black, banded above with greyish ; shoulders grey and black mixed ; breast and belly greyish white ; quills black, reaching two-thirds on the tail, which is black, mixed with grey on the upper part, but nearly white on the under, with a dusky bar on the tip ; the shins covered with white feathers, banded with black ; toes naked, yellow.

The male is smaller, and of more lively colours.

Inhabits Guiana, is a powerful species, said to prey on the sloth, and other quadrupeds, as well as pheasants. M. Daudin thinks it much allied to the Harpy Eagle.

I find a similar bird among some drawings, with the crest composed of six or eight feathers in pairs, the lower pair longest, and standing a good way from the neck, the ends of all black; back and wings dark brown, mottled with pale on the latter; beneath dirty yellowish white, with transverse yellow brown marks, mostly on the thighs; tail long, dusky brown, crossed with three broad, brownish yellow, or clay-coloured bands, tip fringed with white; legs yellow brown, smooth; the wings reach one-third on the tail.

174.—BRAZILIAN EAGLE.

Falco Urubitinga, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 22. *Gm. Lin.* i. 265. *Raii*, p. 8. *Will.* p. 32. *Buf.* i. 141. *Daud.* ii. p. 57. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 63.
Aquila braziliensis, *Bris.* i. 445. *Id.* Svo. i. 128.
 Brazilian Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 41. *Will. Engl.* p. 64.

SIZE of a young goose; length $21\frac{1}{2}$ in.; breadth 50 in. Bill thick and black; cere yellowish; eyes large, and rufous grey; plumage in general brown; wings blackish, mixed with cinereous; tail white for two-thirds of the length, then black, with the tip white; legs naked, yellow.

Inhabits Brazil. M. Daudin mentions another bird, which is in the Museum, at Paris, called *Urubitinga*. This is about the size of an Osprey; space between the bill and eye naked, covered only with a few bristles; bill horn-colour; plumage black; the feathers

of the hindhead elongated, and marked in their middle with a white spot; thighs transversely striped black and white; tail even, white at the base and tip, black in the middle, and exceeds the wings, when closed, but very little; shins long, yellowish; claws dusky.

Said to inhabit various parts of South America.

175.—EQUINOCTIAL EAGLE.

Falco æquinoctialis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 22. *Gm. Lin.* i. 265. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 97.
Equinoctial Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 43.

LENGTH 21 in.; breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Bill pale, with a black tip; plumage in general dark brown, nearly black; scapulars, and wing coverts chocolate brown, the base and margins of the feathers ferruginous; quills black, with one-third of the middle ferruginous; the two first wholly black; breast rufous, each feather marked with four transverse stripes of brown; under the wings, the thighs, and under tail coverts the same, but paler; tail nearly black, the two middle feathers plain, the others with an oblique white mark about the middle, on each side of the shaft, passing upwards, in the shape of the letter V, touching the shaft, but not always quite reaching the margin; tips of the tail feathers white; the wings, when closed, reach to about one-third on the tail; legs yellow, claws black.

Inhabits Cayenne. By a label tied to the leg of one of these, we find it to be known by the name of *Le Pagani roux*, ou *L'Aigle à plumage gris-roux*.

176.—BLACK-CHEEKED EAGLE.

Falco americanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 13. *Gm. Lin.* i. 257. *Daud.* ii. p. 50. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 88.

L'Aigle à joues noires, *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 31.

Black-checked Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 35. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 88. *Robert. ic.**

SIZE of the Ring-tailed Eagle. Bill blue; cere yellow; head, neck, and breast deep ash-colour; on each cheek a broad black bar, from the corners of the mouth, to beyond the eyes; back, belly, wings, and tail black; legs yellow, feathered below the knees.

Inhabits North America. One very similar is among the drawings in the collection of Mr. Dent. Bill and cere pale; head and neck cinereous yellow, streaked and marked with brown; the rest of the body, wings, and tail deep brown; crown of the head plain brown, and a broad streak of the same from the gape, passing wholly over the under jaw, towards the neck; thighs and vent tawny, the feathers reaching half way on the shins; end of the tail white; legs dusky yellow; the wings reach three-fourths on the tail.

* Engravings of Birds.

177.—BLACK-BACKED EAGLE.

Falco melanotus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 16. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 86.

Falco niger, *Gm. Lin.* i. 259; *Daud.* ii. 59.

Der Adler mit swarzem Rucken, *Bechst. Allg. u. d. Vog.* i. p. 39, 22. *Id Zusass.* p. 659.

Black-backed Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 42. *Brown Ill.* pl. 2.

SIZE of the Golden Eagle. Bill black ; cere and legs yellow ; the latter feathered to the toes ; hind part of the neck, belly, and wing coverts, ferruginous ; fore part, breast, back, and quills, black ; from the base of the tail to the middle white ; the rest black.

Native place uncertain ; thought by some to be a variety, or old male of the Ring-tail species. Mr. Bechstein says it is an old male of the Black Eagle.

178.—JANEIRO EAGLE.

LENGTH 29in. Bill and claws dusky ; cere yellow, covering the base of the mandible, and extending round the eyes ; forehead, upper parts of the body, and wings, deep chocolate brown ; top of the head crested, the feathers at the back part elongated ; these are white, with a chocolate-brown streak at the tips ; the chin also is streaked brown and white ; fore part of the neck and breast paler brown ; belly, thighs and vent, brownish black, marked with transverse white spots ; legs feathered to the toes, and marked in the same manner ; the quills are dusky, with five or six pale bands on several of the outer ones, and when closed, reach one-third on the tail,

which is similar to the quills in colour, crossed with four cream-coloured bands; one at the base, a second near the end, and two others at equal distances between them; legs strong, yellow; claws stout, hooked, and sharp.

Inhabits South America; one brought from Rio de Janeiro.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

179.—LOUISIANE WHITE EAGLE.

Falco candidus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 14. *Gm. Lin.* i. 258. *Daud.* ii. 51.

Falco Conciliator, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 77.

Aigle blanc d'Amérique, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 30.

Louisiane White Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 36. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 90. *Du Pratz Louis.* ii. p. 75.

THIS, according to Du Pratz, is smaller than the Alpine Eagle, but more handsome; being white, except the ends of the quills, which are black; he adds, that it is a rare bird, and esteemed much by the natives of Louisiana, who purchase the quill feathers at a dear rate, to make the symbol of peace, of which these feathers compose the fan part.

180.—STATENLAND EAGLE.

Falco australis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 16. *Gm. Lin.* i. 259. *Daud.* ii. 56. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 92.
 Statenland Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 40.

SIZE of the Plaintive Vulture, length 25in. Cere yellow; body brown; tail black, the end of it tipped with dirty yellowish white.

Inhabits Statenland; has a kind of cry not much unlike that of a hen, so as to deceive any one into supposition of its being so, at first hearing.

181.—WHITE-BREASTED EAGLE.

LENGTH 2ft. 3in. Bill black, stout; cere yellow, passing under the eye; head, neck, and breast, to the middle of the belly, dusky white, with a darker line down the shaft of each feather, which on the breast is elongate, and grows broader at the end; back blotched brown and white; wings and scapulars deep brown; under wing coverts mottled brown and white; quills deep plumbeous black, mottled with white near half way from the base; the three outer feathers marked with brown on the outer web, near the tips; the quills reach to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the end; lower belly mixed deep and paler brown; legs very stout, feathered before below the joint, colour deep yellow; claws black, and very hooked.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay.—Mr. Bullock.

182.—WHITE-BELLIED EAGLE.

Falco leucogaster, *Ind. Orn.* i. 13. *Gm. Lin.* i. 157. *Daud.* ii. 49.
 White-bellied Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 33.* *Arct. Zool. Introd.* cxlvii.

LENGTH 2ft. 9in. Bill brownish yellow, large, acquiline; head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and vent, white; back, wings, and tail, dark brown, except the end of the latter, which is white for three inches; legs yellow, very stout; claws black.

One of these was met with by Capt. Cook, among others, about Kaye's Island, off Cape Suckling in latitude 59-49. In Col. Woodford's drawings is one, with the head and neck streaked brown and white, and a large patch of white from the base of the wing coverts; bill pale lead-colour; probably a female or young bird.

A.—Bill dusky, strong, large, and much curved; cere and irides yellow; head and neck yellow; the whole body above dark brown, each feather tipped with dirty yellow; beneath the body whitish; tail tipped with yellow; leg and toes scaly, naked, yellow.

This appears about Hudson's Bay in April, and returns southward in October; builds in trees, making a large nest of sticks and grass, and rarely lays more than one egg; preys on deer, rabbits, or any kind of fowl; is called Ethenesue Mickesue—communicated by Mr. Hutchins, and is probably a variety of the White-bellied species.

In Mr. Dent's collection of drawings is one, with the head and neck thickly streaked with dark brown, on a pale yellow ground; back, wings, and tail, dark brown; base of the quills white, forming a patch; end of the tail, for some way, white; under parts of the body, from the breast, plain white; this seems to be a young bird.

183.—THARU EAGLE.

Falco Tharus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 16. *Gm. Lin.* i. 254. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 170. *Molin. Chil.* p. 234. *Id. Fr. ed.* 244. *Daud.* ii. p. 41.
 L'Aigle à Queue blanche, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 10?
 Tharu Eagle, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 18.

SIZE of a large Capon. Bill whitish, shaped like that of the common Eagle; plumage whitish, spotted with black; on the head a sort of crown, composed of long black feathers, the outer ones the longest; quills and tail black; legs yellow and scaly; claws hooked.

The female is smaller, grey, and the crest on the head not so large. Inhabits Chili, and makes the nest in the highest trees, composing it of sticks twined together, on which is heaped a large bed of wool, feathers, &c. The eggs, five in number, white, spotted with brown; said to feed both on living and dead animals, but it does not pursue the former, seizing them by lurking, and catching them unawares. The male advances with a stiff neck, and an air of gravity; and when it cries, which it often does very forcibly, it draws the head backwards towards the rump, with the bill upright; is known in Chili by the name of Tharu.

That which M. d'Azara calls by this name, does not accord completely with the above description, for it has a white tail, somewhat striped above with dusky, and a dusky bar, an inch broad, with the end black for some way; the bill pale blue, with a dusky point; irides brown; legs yellow.

184.—WHITE-RUMPED EAGLE.

LENGTH 20 in. Bill black; cere yellow; crown brown, each feather margined with rufous; back, scapulars, and wing coverts the same; some of the last margined, and tipped with pale brown, the others with rufous; quills dusky, ferruginous brown; rump as the back, but the margins ferruginous; upper tail coverts white; tail pale cream-colour, barred with rufous brown, the outer feathers palest; under parts of the body cream-colour, each feather dashed down the middle with ferruginous brown, and the shafts of them throughout chestnut; thighs pale ferruginous, the feathers long, reaching to the middle of the legs, which are pale; claws large, and black.

The female is 24 in. long. The colours above paler; rump, and upper tail coverts the same, but the middle of the last dashed with brown; the under parts of the body nearly white, marked with ferruginous down the shafts; sides ferruginous, with round white spots; thigh feathers long, ferruginous in the middle, margined with white; tail pale brown, three or four of the outer feathers have the base almost white, but barred, as in the male.

The above inhabits Statenland.—Described from specimens in the collection of Sir Jos. Banks; brought from thence in 1775.

185.—MANSFENY EAGLE.

Falco Antillarum, *Ind. Orn.* i. 19. *Gm. Lin.* i. 264. *Daud.* ii. 57. *Bris.* i. 361. *Id.* Svo. 104. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 98.

La Buse des Savannes noyées, à taches longues, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 12.

Mansfeny Eagle, *Gen. Syn.* i. 47. *Hist. des Antill.* ii. 252. *Raii*, p. 19. *Buf.* i. 144.

ACCORDING to M. du Tertre we learn, that this bird has the shape and plumage of an Eagle, though not much bigger than a Falcon. The plumage brown; legs strong, with large and crooked talons, of twice the size of those of a Falcon.

Inhabits the Caribbee Islands, and feeds on small birds, snakes, and lizards. He adds, that although the flesh is somewhat dark, it is reputed as good food.

M. d'Azara describes it as being 20 in. long, and 52 in. broad. The bill deep blue; irides pale rufous; general colour above brown, mixed with deeper brown on the wings; edges of the feathers whitish; from the bill a whitish spot passes over the eye towards the hindhead; chin white; neck before dusky, dashed with white; breast rufous and white mixed; sides of the body dusky, the feathers edged with white; belly white, and deep brown mixed; tail brown, the end white; and when the feathers are spread out, they appear in irregular bands of brown and white spots, for two-thirds the length; legs yellow.

Inhabits Paraguay, where M. d'Azara observed several of this kind.

186.—MACULATED EAGLE.

Aquila maculosa, Aigle mouchetée, *Vieill. Am. i.* p. 28.* pl. 3. bis.

LENGTH 24 in.; breadth $15\frac{1}{2}$ in.; tail $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. Bill 17 lines, blue; irides yellow; cere and lore blue; head, neck, and back black; chin, throat, and breast white, with long streaks of black on each feather; belly black, marked with round spots of white; vent and thighs ferruginous, the middle of the feathers darker; rump, and upper tail coverts white, striped across with black; quills and tail lead-colour above, and light bluish grey beneath, with three broad, dark, black bands on the latter, appearing on the under surface as well as above, one of them near the tip; the quills also have 7 or 8 narrow black bands, and black ends; legs orange.

Inhabits Guiana and Mexico; said to feed on fish.

187.—PLUMBEOUS FALCON.

Falco nitidus, *Ind. Orn. i.* p. 41. *Daud. ii.* p. 122.

Le Faucon d'un bleu terreux, *Voy. d'Azara, iii.* No. 37.

Plumbeous Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 37.

LENGTH $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. Irides bright red; plumage above lead-colour; round the eye somewhat bare; chin pale, cinereous white; under parts white, crossed with narrow ash-coloured bars; between

the legs plain white; wings and tail darker than the rest of the upper parts; the last six inches long, nearly black, crossed with two narrow lines of white, one near the base, the other about the middle, but, except the two middle feathers, only on the inner webs; legs long and yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne; found also in Guiana, and no doubt in Paraguay, as M. d'Azara met with two of them there, in October.

A.—Length 11 in. Bill pale; cere obscure; round the eyes somewhat bare; plumage above dark lead-colour, beneath pure white; tail darker, almost black, rounded at the end, crossed with a narrow white bar about the middle, and tipped at the end with white; quills barred dusky and white on the inner webs; sides of the breast marked transversely with dusky; legs two inches and a quarter long, yellow; claws brown.

Inhabits Guiana.—A specimen in the collection of Mr. Bullock. It is an elegant little species, and probably only differs in sex from the Plumbeous Falcon.

188.—COLUMBINE FALCON.

LENGTH 1 ft. 10 in. Bill lead-colour, much bent at the tip, but without any perceptible notch; plumage in general light lead-

colour, not unlike that of the Hen-Harrier, inclining to grey; under wing coverts pale lead-colour, barred with white; tail black, crossed with two white bars, one at the base, and another within $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. of the end, the tip is also nearly white; on the inner webs of all the quills a large spot of white; the wings, when closed, reach about half way on the tail, which is rounded at the end; legs smooth, yellow, but the toes, and half an inch above them, very rough and scaly.

Inhabits Cayenne.

189.—STREAKED FALCON.

Falco melanops, *Ind. Orn.* i. 37. *Daud.* ii. 117.

Streaked Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 34.

SIZE of a Rook; length $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bill black; cere yellow; head and neck white, streaked with black; through the eye a trace of the same; back and wing coverts black, spotted with white; quills black; tail the same, crossed in the middle with a bar of white, also a few spots of white on the inner webs of some of the outer feathers; under parts of the body white; legs yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne. The female, as in others of the genus, is larger, as one of this sex, in General Davies drawings, is said to be twenty inches long.

190.—CARACCA EAGLE.

- Falco cristatus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 17. *Gm. Lin.* i. 260. *Daud.* ii. p. 43.
Falco Caracca, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 64. *Bechst. Allg. U. d. Vog.* i. p. 72.
Aquila coronada, *Dillon's Trav.* p. 80. t. 3.
Caracca Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 81.

THIS is a large species, weighing twenty pounds, and having an extent of wing ten feet. The bill is very hooked and black, with a slight projection in the usual place of the upper mandible, but scarcely to be called a notch; irides dark; round the eye somewhat bare; the head and part of the neck are ash-colour, rather full of feathers; the rest of the upper parts raven black; breast and under parts silvery white; beneath the wings the same; quills and tail barred with dusky; on the quills nine or ten bars, and the tail crossed with four; shape at the end nearly even; legs very stout, rough, and yellow; claws black.

Said to inhabit the Caraccas in South America, and was brought from thence to the palace of Buen Retiro at Madrid, in the year 1778, where it remained alive for several years. In a collection of drawings at Sir Ashton Lever's, is one said to be taken from the life, and corresponds with the above description, except having the appearance of a white collar round the neck.

191.—WHITE-NECKED EAGLE.

Falco albicollis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 36. *Daud.* ii. 112.

Falco picatus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 167.

White-necked Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 30.

LENGTH 22in. Bill black; head, neck, back between the wings, and all beneath white; the shafts of the feathers of the head, and hind part of the neck, marked with lozenge-shaped, narrow spots of black; wing coverts black, the ends white, appearing as spots; quills black half-way from the base, marked on the inner webs with a large patch of white; secondaries tipped with white; base of the tail, for two inches and a half, white, then black for four inches, and ultimately white for an inch and a half; shape nearly even, or a trifle hollowed in the middle, and the quills reach to within one inch of the end of it; legs stout, yellow, feathered below the knee; claws black.

Inhabits Cayenne.

A.—Length 18inches. Bill yellowish-white; cere dusky yellow; point hooked, with a slight notch near the end; general colour of the head, neck, under wing coverts, and under parts in general, rufous white, or buff-colour, with obscure streaks of buff on the crown and nape; inner ridge of the wing rufous white; round the eye scarcely covered with feathers; behind the eye, from the upper part, a black, narrow, curved streak, more than an inch long; back and wings deep brown; the greater quills rufous white half-way from the base, speckled with brown on the outer margin; upper

tail coverts, and tail, for three-fourths of the length, cream-colour, crossed with five or six mottled bars of brown; the rest of the length plain brown; tip buff-colour; the tail eight inches long, rather rounded, and the quills reach within an inch of the end; legs dusky blue, feathered below the joint; claws hooked.

Inhabits Para, in South America—Lord Stanley.

192.—AZARA'S EAGLE.

Le Faucon blanc, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 36.

LENGTH 13 inches; **breadth** 34. **Bill** black; **cere** yellow; head and under parts of the body white; round the eye a black patch; body and wings bluish, but the lesser wing coverts, near the body, are black; tail hollowed out at the end, the two middle feathers being five lines shorter than the rest, yet the exterior is seven lines shorter than that adjoining, making the shape somewhat forked, or rather doubly rounded; the two middle feathers are bluish, the others white, but the shafts and tips incline to blue; legs yellow.

Inhabits South America. A pair of them found near the towns of San Ignacio, Santa-rosa, and Bobi; on the borders of the river Paraguay, between Neembuca and Remolinos; also about Brazil; said to have the manners of the Falcon, but more stout, and the gape wider. This seems to have some affinity to the last described.

193.—BLACK-NECKED EAGLE.

Falco nigricollis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 35. *Daud.* ii. 111. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 167.
Black-necked Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 30.

LENGTH 23 in. Bill black; plumage in general rufous, barred with black, the bars very narrow on the belly and sides; behind the eye a streak of black; on the fore part of the neck a patch of the same; top of the head and neck longitudinally striped with black; belly shaded with chestnut; quills black; end of the tail dusky; legs yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne.

194.—NOTCHED FALCON.

Falco bidentatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 38. *Daud.* ii. 118. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 175.
Notched Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 34. *Id. Sup.* ii. 28.

LENGTH 14 in. Bill brown, the upper mandible furnished with a double notch about the middle, the under yellow; plumage on the upper parts of the body bluish black; breast and belly rufous, the latter clouded with white; vent white; quills barred with white, the first shorter by an inch and a half than the second, but the fourth the longest of all: the second and third of nearly the same length; under wing coverts plain white; tail deep lead-colour, rounded in

shape, crossed with three paler bars on the outer webs, and on the inner as many of white placed opposite; the pale bars occupying less space than the ground colour; the wings reach more than three-fourths on the tail; legs yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne. One of these, brought from the Island of Trinidad, by Lord Seaforth, measured in length 15 in. and differed in a few particulars. The breast was dull rufous, deeper on the sides; belly, thighs, and vent barred brown and white, with narrow rufous ones between the others; or it may be rather said, that the brown is margined above with rufous; under tail coverts white; the tail much rounded at the end, the outer feather being three quarters of an inch shorter than the two middle ones; the first quill an inch and a half shorter than the second, and the third the longest; when the wing is closed, it reaches to more than two-thirds on the tail.

We have met with a drawing of one, in which the forehead was whitish; the thigh feathers black; legs black; in other points agreeing with the former description.

195.—RUFIOUS-HEADED FALCON.

Falco meridionalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 36. *Daud.* ii. 112. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 178.
Rufous-headed Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 33.

LENGTH 19 inches. Bill black brown; cere yellow; head and neck rufous, dashed with brown; throat, and behind the eyes, marked with narrow black stripes; back and rump brown; chin pale rufous yellow; under parts of the body dirty white, with numerous bars of ash-colour; sides of the tail black and white

mixed; tail seven inches long, the two middle feathers crossed with a buff-coloured bar $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the end, the others with five or six bars of the same, and one at the tip; quills cream-colour, barred with lines of black, the ends blackish; secondaries the same, barred only on the inner webs.

Inhabits Cayenne.

196.—PLAIN FALCON.

Falco obsoletus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 38. *Gm. Lin.* i. 268. *Daud.* ii. 104. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 152.

Plain Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 30. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 104.

LENGTH 25 inches. Bill black; head dusky; nape spotted with white; back, wing coverts, and tail uniform deep brown; fore part of the neck, breast, belly, and thighs the same, spotted with white; prime quills dusky, inner webs marked with great oval spots of white, mottled with brown; the two middle tail feathers brown; inner webs of the others mottled with white; outer webs and ends slightly edged with the same; legs strong, yellow; wings and tail nearly equal in length.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay.

197.—CRESTED GOSHAWK.

Falco ornatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vii. *Levail. Ois.* i. pl. 26. *Daud.* ii. p. 77.

Falco superbus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 64.

Crested Goshawk, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 37.

THIS is one-third larger than our Goshawk. Bill pale blue; cere yellow; crown of the head black; neck behind deep rufous; from the hindhead arises a tuft of long black and white feathers; upper part of the body and wings brown, deeper on the coverts; chin and throat white; the rest of the under parts rufous white, with irregular black spots, and a line of black on each side of the neck, between the rufous and white; thighs barred black and white, and feathered almost to the toes; tail banded brown and black; legs dull yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne; has all the characters of the common Goshawk.

A.—*Falco Mauduyti*, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. viii. *Daud.* ii. 73. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 66.

Grand Autour de Cayenne, *Mauduit. Encycl. Method.*

Mauduit's Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 38.

This is two feet in length. Bill and cere black; eyelids, and skin between the bill and eye, covered with hairs; nape ash-coloured, shafts of the feathers black, streaked with white; cheeks white; from behind the eye to the hindhead a black streak; at the latter a long crest; the upper parts of the body black brown; middle of the wing barred with cinereous grey; belly white, barred with rufous brown;

shins covered with feathers, rufous and white, in rings; tail long, crossed with four alternate bands of black and grey; the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle; toes yellow.

The female is bigger, wants the crest, and the colours are more dilute.

Inhabits Cayenne.

B.—*Falco guianensis*, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. viii. *Daud.* ii. p. 78.

Falco Sonnini, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 67.

Petit Aigle de Guiane, *Mauduit Encycl. Method.*

Guiana Goshawk, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 38.

Length 22 in. Plumage white, except the quills and tail, which are banded, or chequered grey and black, the colours opposing each other on the different sides of the shaft; hindhead crested; the feathers which are longer than the rest, marked with a black spot near the end; the wings reach two-thirds on the tail.

Inhabits Cayenne, and is probably a second variety of the Crested Goshawk.

198.—BLACK HAWK.

Falco niger, Black Hawk, *Amer. Orn.* vi. p. 82. pl. 53. f. 1.

LENGTH 21 in. extent of wing 4ft. 2 in. Bill bluish black; cere, sides of the mouth, and feet, orange-yellow; irides bright

hazel; plumage above brown black, slightly dashed with white; front white; nape of the neck white under the surface; the whole lower parts black, with slight tinges of brown, and a few circular touches of the same on the thighs; the five first prime quills white on their inner webs; tail rounded at the end, deep black, crossed with five narrow white bands; and broadly tipped with dull white; vent black, spotted with white, inside webs of the primaries white; legs feathered to the toes, black, touched with brownish; claws black, strong, sharp; toes remarkably short.

Inhabits America, found frequently along the marshy shores of the large rivers; feeds on mice, frogs, and moles; sails much, and sometimes to a great height; has been seen to kill a duck on the wing; is remarkable for the great size of its eye, length of wing, and shortness of the toes; likewise the uncommon breadth of its head.

This, the author of *Amer. Ornith.* suspects, may be allied to the Chocolate Falcon. The place or manner of breeding unknown.

A.—Black Hawk variety, *Am. Orn.* 6. pl. 53. f. 2.

This bird is 20 in. in length, and in extent 4 ft. The head above white, streaked black and light brown; along the eyebrows a black line; cheeks streaked like the head, the neck with black and reddish brown, on a pale yellowish white ground; parts above brown black, dashed with brownish white and pale ferruginous; tail white for half its length, ending in brown, marked with one or two bars of dusky, and a large bar of black, tipped with dull white; wings as in the preceding bird; throat and breast brownish yellow, dashed with black; belly beautifully variegated with spots of white and ferru-

ginous; thighs and feathered legs the same, but rather darker; vent plain brownish white.

This bird was a male, as well as that last described, and no doubt in imperfect plumage. The female has not yet been met with. These are probably the birds known by many under the appellation of Duck Hawk, though, till now, the sort not specified, or known to any but the Gunners; and it is observed, that these birds will strike down ducks on the wing. Particularly noticed on the sea coast, and salt marshes between Cape May and Egg Harbour.

Dr. Lister, in his Journey to Paris,* mentions, that in a visit to F. Plumier, he saw a Falcon, which was coal-black as a raven, but he gives no further account of it.

199.—SOOTY FALCON.

LENGTH 14in. Bill hooked, black; cere, and round the eye, bare and dusky; plumage in general brown black, with a sooty tinge; quills dark brown, barred with black, the inner webs white, with dusky bars; tail six inches long, much rounded at the end, and crossed with six or seven pale or whitish bars, most conspicuous on the outer web; the quills extend to about one-third on the tail; legs slender, yellow, claws black.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

* Page 73:

200.—CHOCOLATE FALCON.

Falco spadiceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 29. *Gm. Lin.* i. 273. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. 383. *Daud.* ii. 109.

La Buse rougeatre, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 34.

Bay Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 54. No. 34. A.

Chocolate Falcon, *Arct. Zool.* ii. pl. ix. f. 2. *Faun. Amer.* p. 9.

Placentia Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 76. *Id. Sup.* p. 19.

LENGTH 1ft. 10in. Bill short, black; cere yellow; plumage in general deep bay or chocolate, in parts tinged with ferruginous; primaries black; the lower exterior sides pure white, forming a conspicuous spot or speculum; the wings reach to the end of the tail; the exterior sides of the five outermost feathers of the latter dusky; the inner blotched with black and white, the two middle feathers black and cinereous; legs and toes feathered, the last remarkably short.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland; preys much on Ducks; sits on a rock, and watches their rising, when it instantly strikes at them.

The one described formerly as the Placentia Falcon, and in my own collection, was larger; in length 27in.; the general colour of the plumage the same as the other; across the breast nearly white; between the legs cream-colour; thighs tawny yellow, streaked with chocolate; wings much the same, but the white spot is barred irregularly with brown; upper tail coverts white, with a large chocolate spot at the tip of each feather; tail deep chocolate; base yellowish white; end deep chocolate, the very tip, and shafts, dirty white; legs as in the former.

201.—RED-THROATED FALCON.

Falco formosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 38. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 159.

Falco aquilinus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 280.

Falco nudicollis, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 79. & 177.

Petit Aigle d'Amerique, *Buff.* i. 142. *Pl. enl.* 417.

Red-throated Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 97. *Id. Sup.* p. 26. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 485.

LENGTH of one, supposed to be a male, near 18in. Bill blue, strait, except at the end, where it is bent; cere, and round the eye, yellow; irides orange; throat and neck purplish red, and very sparingly covered with slender feathers; upper parts of the body reddish blue; belly and vent reddish white; legs yellow; claws black.

The other sex measures 23in. Bill yellow; base and cere dusky; eyelids furnished with strong black lashes; throat and sides of the head nearly bare, being sprinkled with narrow, slender feathers like hairs; the skin of a dirty purple; general colour of the plumage glossy blue, appearing in some lights greenish black; belly and thighs white; tail 10in. long, even at the end; legs yellow; claws black.

This is a most beautiful species, and inhabits Cayenne, and other parts of South America.

202.—JAMAICA BUZZARD.

Falco Jamaicensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 24. *Gm. Lin.* i. 266. *Daud.* ii. 157. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 111.

La Buse fauve, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 34.

Cream-coloured Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. 49.

SIZE of a Buzzard ; length 20in. Bill black, cere yellow ; plumage dark cream-colour, paler beneath ; crown of the head plain, but the feathers of the back are brown down the middle ; greater wing coverts obscurely barred with brown ; quills dark cream-colour, inclining to brown ; belly and sides marked with streaks of brown, but irregularly ; thighs pale buff white, barred with pale brown ; vent plain ; tail shorter than in the common Buzzard, the colour the same as the back, crossed with several obscure darker bars ; legs short, stout, yellow ; claws black.

Inhabits Jamaica. I received a specimen of the above from an intelligent friend many years since, who did not hint the least of its being a variety of the common Buzzard, which at first sight might be suspected—but remarked, that it was a scarce bird.

203.—MINGLED BUZZARD.

La Buse mixte noire, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 20.

LENGTH 23in. extent of wing 54. Cere yellow ; irides deep rufous ; upper part of the head, the neck, the whole of the body,

and the under wing coverts, thighs, and the greater part of the tail, black; upper wing coverts brown; quills barred brown and ash-colour; upper tail coverts, and a third of the upper part of the tail, white; with a small mixture of white at the tips of the thigh feathers; legs yellow.

This is not uncommon about Paraguay, on the borders of stagnant waters—does not confine itself to living prey, but will also devour any dead carcase that it may occasionally find.

204.—SPECKLED BUZZARD.

Falco variegatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 24. *Gm. Lin.* i. 267. *Daud.* ii. 156. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 112.

Falco albidus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 267. 6

Busard variée, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 37.

Buzzardet, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 109.

Speckled Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 97.

LENGTH from 10 to 15 in.; shape of the common Buzzard.—**Bill** dusky; head and neck whitish, blotched down the shafts of the feathers irregularly with dusky brown; back and wings brown, some of the coverts spotted with white; quills dark, nearly black; tail the same, crossed with several, almost obsolete, bars; under parts from the breast white, blotched down the shafts with brown, spreading out larger and broader towards the belly; thighs much the same; vent white; legs yellow; claws black.

That of the Arctic Zoology had the tail barred, and tipped with white, and we have seen one, with a broad brown belt across the belly, before the legs; and the tail with blotched bands of deep

chocolate and cream-colour. These last may probably differ in age or sex.

Inhabits North America.

205.—BROAD-WINGED FALCON.

Falco pensylvanicus, Broad-winged Hawk. *Amer. Orn.* vi. pl. 54. f. 1.

LENGTH 14 in. Extent of wing, 33 in. Bill black, slightly toothed, near the base blue; cere and corners of the mouth yellow; irides bright amber; frontlet and lores white; from the mouth backwards, runs a streak of blackish brown; upper parts dark brown, the plumage tipped, and the head streaked with whitish; and almost all the feathers spotted or barred with white, but not seen, unless they are separated by the hand; head large, broad and flat; cere broad; nostrils large; tail short; the exterior and interior feathers somewhat the shortest; colour black, crossed with two bars of white; tipped also slightly with whitish; tail coverts spotted with white; wings dusky brown, indistinctly barred with black; greater parts of the vanes snowy; lesser coverts and upper parts of the back, tipped and streaked bright ferruginous; breast and sides elegantly marked with spots of brown, in the shape of arrow heads, centered with pale brown; belly and vent white, like the breast, but more thinly marked with pointed spots of brown; vent white; legs very stout, coarsely scaled; colour dirty orange yellow; claws strong, sharp, the hind one considerably the largest.

Inhabits America; shot the 6th of May, in Mr. Bartram's

woods, near the Schuylkill, perched on the dead limb of a tree, and when first observed, feeding on a mouse. This was a male. In size it agrees with the Speckled Buzzard; but it was on all hands allowed, that such an one had not been met with before, nor strictly to be compared with any known species.

206.—BROWN AND TAWNY EAGLE.

LENGTH 2ft. Bill stout, black, with no notch at the end; cere yellowish; above the feathers are brown with tawny edges; beneath the same, but the edges more deeply ending in tawny; wing coverts as the back; quills brown, barred with darker; the three outer plain dusky, but all have the inner webs white, barred with a dark colour; under wing coverts white; the first quill four inches shorter than the second, the three next equal in length; tail nine inches, even at the end, brown, crossed with eight or nine blackish bars; inner webs white, with brown bars; ends of the feathers tipped with dusky white; legs stout, yellow; claws black; the feathers reach a little way on the shins, and those of the thighs hang half way over them.

Native place uncertain.—In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

207.—YELLOW-TOED FALCON.

LENGTH 31 in. Bill black ; cere yellowish brown, also the base of the under mandible ; plumage in general deep chocolate brown ; except the tail, which is barred, paler brown and dirty buff ; the two middle feathers wholly, the rest only on the inner webs ; tail near eight inches in length, the ends of the feathers ferruginous clay-colour ; legs two inches long, stout, brown ; toes long and yellow ; claws sharp, hooked, black ; legs feathered half way on the shins ; great quills barred three or four times with dark and dusky white.

Native place uncertain—Mr. Bullock.

208.—AMERICAN BUZZARD.

Falco borealis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 25. *Gm. Lin.* i. 266. *Daud.* ii. 157. *Shaw's Zool.* vii: p. 112.

Accipiter ruficaudatus, *Autour à queue rousse*, *Vieill. Am.* 43. pl. 14. bis.

Red-tailed Falcon, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 100. *Am. Orn.* vi. pl. 52. f. 1.

Great Eagle Hawk, *Bartr. Trav.* 286.

American Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 50.

SIZE of the common Buzzard, at least ; length 1 ft. 11 in. ; breadth 4 ft. 3 in. Bill black ; cere yellow ; plumage above dusky reddish brown ; beneath paler, a little mottled on the fore part of the neck and breast ; chin, belly, and vent, white, each feather of the

latter marked with a lozenge-shaped streak down the shaft ; thighs yellowish ; quills dusky ; tail ferruginous, near the base whitish, with a narrow black band near the end ; legs pale ; claws black.

In a drawing of one, by Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, I observe that the general brown colour does not incline to red ; the streaks on the breast not lozenge-shaped, but mere blotches ; the bar near the end of the tail much broader, with a white tip ; and a few lines of black on the chin, and middle of the belly.

The female is a trifle bigger ; has some large patches on the breast, not only of black, but brown ; the thighs, in both sexes, white, with a few rufous mottlings towards the base.

Inhabits various parts of North America ; preys on hares, squirrels, and sometimes fowls ; is sufficiently common, but difficult to be shot, being very shy ; is probably not migratory, as it has been met with at all seasons.

209.—BUZZARET.

Falco Busarellus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vi. *Daud.* ii. 168. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 203.

Le Buseray, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 84. pl. 20.

La Buse des Savannes noyées à tête blanche, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 13.

Buzzaret, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 32.

SIZE of the Marsh Buzzard ; length 19in. ; breadth 50in. Bill black ; cere lead-colour ; irides dark ; head and neck rufous white, mixed with brown ; the last colour deeper on the back of the neck ; back and wings rufous brown, or chestnut, more or less spotted, or streaked across with dusky black ; tail barred with the

saine, but inclining to rufous yellow at the base, and towards the end dusky; belly and thighs light rufous, marked with transverse bands of black brown; quills black, and reach to the end of the tail.

Inhabits Cayenne, and is supposed to be the same bird, which M. Mauduit mentions in the *Encyclopedie Methodique*, by the name of *Busard roux de Cayenne*.

210.—WHITE-BREASTED FALCON.

American Buzzard, or White-breasted Hawk, *Am. Orn.* vi. pl. 52, f. 2.

THIS is 22 in. long, and four feet in extent. Bill blue, point black; cere pale green; irides bright straw-colour; eyebrows much projecting; head broad, flat, and large; the upper part, sides of the neck, and back brown, streaked and seamed with white, and some pale rust; scapulars and wing coverts spotted with white; quills as in the American Buzzard; tail coverts white, barred brown; tail slightly rounded, pale brown, varying in some to sorrel, crossed with nine or ten black bars, and tipped for half an inch with white; wings brown, barred with dusky, inner vanes all white; chin, throat, and breast white, with some slight touches only of brown, enclosing the chin; femorals yellowish white, thinly marked with minute touches of rust; legs bright yellow, feathered half way down; belly broadly spotted with black, or very deep brown; the tips of the wings reach to the middle of the tail.

This is found in the same places as the American Buzzard, and the possibility of its belonging to that species is hinted at, from similarity of make and shape; as to the difference of markings of the tail, it is certainly not more than in the two sexes of our Kestrel, or the little Falcon of America: and we know, that the females of the Falcon tribe are ever larger than the males; but we are more certain, that it is not the Leverian Falcon, which Mr. Wilson has quoted with a doubt, that being allied to the Osprey, as before mentioned by us, under that head.

211.--BARRED-BREASTED BUZZARD.

Falco lineatus; *Ind. Orn.* i. 27. *Gm. Lin.* i. 268. *Daud.* ii. 158. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 113.

Red-shouldered Falcon, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 102. *Am. Orn.* vi. pl. 53. f. 3.

Barred-breasted Buzzard, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 56.

SIZE of our Buzzard; length 20 in. Bill blue, cere yellow; plumage above deep brown, margined with ferruginous; chin the same, but paler; lesser wing coverts ferruginous, spotted black; the greater margined with white on both webs, except for one inch or more at the ends; tail rather short, deep brown, with three narrow dirty white bars, and one near the base; the end also is dirty white; fore part of the neck and breast rufous, shafts of the feathers black; on the breast and belly interrupted bars of whitish, and pale ferruginous mixed; thighs and vent dirty white, the first plain, the latter barred obscurely with brown; legs strong, yellow; claws black.

Inhabits North America; by some called Goshawk.

I received an account of two of these from Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, with drawings. He observes, that the male is 29 in. long, and 40 broad. The general distribution of colours not unlike the above description, yet differing in being darker; breast marked with bars nearly black, and the markings continued lower down.

The young males have the markings much paler, the wings of a browner red, and the feathers of the head pale and narrow, giving a flat, bald appearance; quills and tail black, with the bars whitish. The female less beautiful; this sex having the red on the shoulders less distinct, and less mottled with white on the upper parts; the tail, too, differs in being pale brown, with six paler brown bars.

212.—CAYENNE FALCON.

Falco Cayanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 28. *Gm. Lin.* i. 164. *Daud.* ii. 74. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 160.

Petit Autour de Cayenne, *Buf.* i. 237. *Pl. enl.* 473.

Cayenne Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 59.

LENGTH 16 in. Bill blue; irides orange; head, and hind part of the neck bluish white; back and wings dark ash-colour; from the throat to the vent nearly white; quills black, secondaries barred with black; tail crossed with four or five alternate bars of black and white, the black ones the broader; tip white; legs short, blue; claws black.

Inhabits Cayenne.—From the shortness of the legs, seems to have some affinity to the Lanner, but as the wings reach to more than two-thirds on the tail, it may with more probability belong to the Goshawk.

213.—LONG-SHANKED FALCON.

LENGTH 2ft. Bill black; cere yellow, and somewhat bare as far as the eye; crown brown, the feathers margined with tawny; on the under jaw a ferruginous tawny patch, with a kind of wreath of ash-colour, in the manner of the Ring-tail; head, neck, body, and scapulars, nearly plain brown; wing coverts brown, spotted with dove-colour; each feather, for the most part, marked with two bars of the last, and tipped with the same, smaller on the lesser coverts; greater quills dove-colour, narrowly barred and tipped with black; the three outer ones plain brown; the first three inches shorter than the second, the third longest, the third and fourth narrowing suddenly at the end half, on the outer webs; under wing coverts, breast, belly, and thighs, ferruginous in bands and spots, some of the size of peas; thighs the same, but paler, and the white spots smaller, and more numerous; thighs and legs very long, the former five inches, the latter $4\frac{1}{2}$ to the bend of the toes, colour yellow; claws black; tail $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, crossed with alternate bars of brown and dove-colour, twelve in all, and the wings reach to within two inches of the end.

I found this in the collection of Mr. Bullock, but with no history annexed; it seems somewhat allied to the Long-legged Falcon, No. 98.

214.—MARSH HAWK.

Falco uliginosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 40. *Gm. Lin.* i. 278. *Daud.* ii. 105

Busard de Marais, *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 37.

La Buse brune des Champs, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 33.

Marsh-Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. 90. *Edw.* pl. 291. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 173. *Bartram Trav.* 286. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 166. *Amer. Orn.* vi. p. 67.

IN this the bill, cere, and legs are like those of the Hen-Harrier; irides hazel; plumage, in general, resembling that of the Ring-tail, but is a larger bird, being two feet in length; the ears are surrounded with a kind of wreath of whitish feathers, and a black line from the bill passes through the eye, beneath which is a white mark or two; rump white; tail dusky brown, crossed with four blackish bands.

Inhabits Pennsylvania, frequenting marshy places in the summer, feeding on small birds, frogs, snakes, and lizards. I received one of these from Jamaica, scarcely differing; it was described to be a bold spirited bird, and that it would not hesitate to kill chickens, pigeons, &c. in the sight of any one.

Edwards observes, that the tail is rather shorter than in the Ring-tail, and Mr. Pennant hints, that the legs being stouter, and shorter, make it distinct from that bird; but in those which have come under our inspection, the legs are not different from those of the European Ring-tail, and it is probable that they are, in fact, really but one, and the same species.

M. d'Azara found this in Paraguay, and about the river Plata, in South America; but it is far from common there.

215.—AMERICAN FALCON.

Falco obscurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 44. *Gm. Lin.* i. 281. *Daud.* ii. 123.

Dusky Falcon, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 113.

American Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 38.

LESS than the Dubious Falcon. Bill bluish ; upper mandible armed with a sharp process ; cere yellow ; head and upper parts of the body dusky brown, the margins of the feathers ferruginous ; neck behind spotted with white ; quills dusky, inner webs marked with oval, pale, rust-coloured spots ; tail short, tipped with white, and crossed with four broad dusky bars, and the same number of white ones, but narrower ; beneath, from the chin, whitish, streaked with distinct black lines ; legs deep yellow.

Inhabits New York.

216.—RUSTY AND GREY FALCON.

Falco discolor, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xii. *Act. Soc. N. Hist. de Paris*, i. pl. 1. p. 911.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 185.

Der bunte Falke, *All. U. d. Vog.* ii. s. 680. 128.

Rusty and Grey Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii: p. 53.

THE size of this bird is not mentioned, but according to the description, the upper parts of the plumage are dusky grey ; and under, breast, belly, and thighs, dusky rust-colour ; under wing and tail-coverts white.

Inhabits Cayenne

217.—SWALLOW-TAILED FALCON.

- Falco furcatus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 22. *Lin. Syst.* i. 129. *Gm. Lin.* i. 362. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 107.
- Milvus Carolinensis*, *Bris.* i. 418. *Id.* 8vo. 118. *Daud.* ii. 152. *Buf.* i. 221.
- Falco Peruvianus*, cauda furcata, *Klein. Av.* 51. 14.
- Hirundo maxima peruviana*, *Feuill. It.* ii. p. 33.
- Le Milan noir & blanc, *Vieill. Am.* ii. 38. pl. 10.
- Le Faucon à queue en ciseaux, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 38.
- Swallow-tailed Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 60. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 28. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 108. pl. 10. *Laws. Carol.* 138. *Bart. Trav.* 286. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 204. *Amer. Orn.* vi. pl. 51. f. 2.

THIS most elegant species is less than the common Kite; length two feet, breadth four. Bill black; cere blue; irides reddish orange; head, neck, breast, and beneath pure white, in some inclining to buff-colour; rest of the plumage above, the wings, and tail purplish brown, almost black, glossed with green on the rump, upper tail coverts, and tail; shape of the last very forked, 13 in. in length, the two outer feathers exceeding the middle ones full eight inches; the wings, when closed, reach two-thirds on the tail; legs yellow.

Both sexes are nearly alike in plumage.

Inhabits Carolina, in summer; also Georgia, feeding on snakes, the larvæ of wasps, and other insects, tearing the nests of them, which hang on the trees, for the sake of the contents. By some it is called the Snake-Hawk; is migratory, retiring in the colder season to Peru, and other parts of South America. M. d'Azara supposes this to be the bird quoted from his voyage above, but M. Sonnini, his commentator, thinks it a distinct species.

218.—BRAZILIAN KITE.

Falco braziliensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 21. *Gm. Lin.* i. 262. *Raii. Syn.* p. 17. 6. *Will. Orn.* p. 42. t. 9. *Bris.* i. 405. *Id.* 8vo. 116. *Buf.* i. 222. *Daud.* ii. 119. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 106.

Caracara, *Marc. Braz.* p. 211. *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 4.

Brazilian Kite, *Gen. Syn.* i. 63. *Will. Engl.* p. 76.

SIZE of a Kite, with the bulk and strength of the greater Buzzard; length 21 in. Bill black; irides gold-colour; round the eyes yellow; general colour of the plumage rufous, spotted with white and yellow; wings reach to near the end of the tail, which is nine inches long, the colour white and brown mixed, but whether forked in shape or not, is not mentioned; legs yellow, claws black; in some the breast and belly are white.

Inhabits Brazil, and there known by the name of Caracara; said to be a great destroyer of poultry. This is somewhat rare in the neighbourhood of the River Plata, but found more frequent about Paraguay, where it is called Carancho; at Brazil named Gavia (Buzzard). These birds begin to pair in June, and make the nest on the tops of trees, formed of sticks, almost flat, and lined with hairs; lay two eggs, dark-coloured, spotted with red, and somewhat pointed at the smaller end; observed mostly in pairs, or single, except in pursuit of prey, when four or five are sometimes seen together; will attack lambs, and pursue other birds who may have been in possession of spoil, and force them to give it up, the Eagles perhaps excepted; also is very destructive to small birds, which it takes on the wing, and has been known to force the Carrion Vulture to give up its prey.

219.—MISSISSIPPI KITE.

Falco Mississippensis, Mississippi Kite, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 25. f. 1.

LENGTH 14in.; extent of wing 3 ft. Bill, cere, lore, and a narrow line round the eye, black; irides dark red; head, neck, and exterior webs of the second quills, hoary white; lower parts whitish ash; back, rump, scapulars, and wing coverts, dark ash, inclining to black; wings very long and pointed, the third quill longest; primaries black, with reddish shafts; the prime coverts also tinged the same, but slightly; all the upper parts of the plumage white at the roots; scapulars spotted white, but only seen when the feathers are blown aside; across the wing, just above the great quills, a bar of white, arising from the ends of the secondaries being of that colour; tail slightly forked, jet black; rump the same; legs fine orange red, towards the tail blackish; wings and tail equal in length.

Inhabits the Mississippi, a few miles below Natchez, and thought by the author to be a new species; sails about in easy circles, and at a considerable height, in company with the Carrion Vultures, and imitates them in flight; the principal part of the food seems to be cicadæ, as it was observed sweeping among the trees, in which they abound; likewise beetles and grasshoppers.

220.—SALVADOR FALCON.

Falco palustris, *Maxim. Trav.* i. p. 93.

LENGTH 19in. 8lines. Head surrounded with an Owl's crown, of a mixture of yellowish white and dark brown; over the eye a whitish stripe; all the upper parts of the plumage dark brown; lower parts pale yellowish red, with dark brown, longitudinal stripes; throat dark brown; thighs and rump rusty red; quills and tail ash grey, with dark brown, transverse stripes.

Inhabits Brazil, met with near the Villa de St. Salvador.—Prince Maximilian calls it a beautiful species of Kite, but does not mention the shape of the tail.

221.—ST. JOHN'S FALCON.

Falco S. Johannis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 34. *Gm. Lin.* i. 273. *Daud.* ii. 105. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 150:

St. John's Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 77. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 93. pl. 9.

BILL horn-colour, with a black tip; cere yellow; forehead white; head and neck ferruginous; chin the same, a little mottled; upper parts of the body deep brown, the margins of the feathers paler, some of them nearly white; ridge of the wing white; thighs feathered to the toes, marked with broad and narrow streaks; base

of the tail clay-colour, the rest of the length light, barred with black, the bars crossing some of the feathers obliquely; legs yellow.

Inhabits Newfoundland.

222.—NEWFOUNDLAND FALCON.

Falco novæ terræ, *Ind. Orn.* i. 34. *Gm. Lin.* i. 274. *Daud.* ii. 106. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 147.

Newfoundland Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 79. *Brit. Zool.* ii. 95.

LENGTH 20 in. Bill pale ash, tip black; cere yellow; irides deep yellow; plumage above brown; nape ferruginous; back, wing coverts, and scapulars, with paler margins; cheeks tinged with ash-colour; belly ferruginous, with dark irregular blotches; vent clay-colour; thighs mottled ash, with round dark spots; the lower feathers with four great blotches of the same; tail barred deeper and paler brown, four bars in all; legs strong, yellow, feathered half way down.

Inhabits Newfoundland; probably allied to the last.

223.—PIGEON-HAWK.

Falco columbarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 44. *Lin.* i. 128. *Gm. Lin.* i. 281. *Phil. Trans.* lxi. 382. *Fr. Amer.* p. 9. *Klein; Av.* p. 51. *Bartr. Trav.* 286. *Daud.* ii. p. 83. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 189. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 15. f. 3.

Accipiter carolinensis, *Buf.* i. 378. *Id.* 8vo. 110.

Tinnunculus columbarius, *Cresserelle des Pigeons*, *Vicill. Am.* i. p. 39. pl. 11.

Epervier des Pigeons, *Buf.* i. 238.

Pigeon-Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. 101. *Id. Sup.* 27. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 3. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 111.

LENGTH $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; breadth $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight $6\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Bill whitish, with a black tip; cere and irides luteous; head, and all the upper parts brown; throat, and all beneath yellowish white, streaked with brown; tail crossed with four narrow, darker bands; legs yellow, claws black. From the description of one sent to me by Mr. Abbot, of Georgia, I learn that the margins of the brown feathers are rufous, and a pale whitish streak passes over the eye to the nape; that the tail is long, and the wings do not reach much beyond the base of it; the length of this last bird $16\frac{3}{4}$ in. and the breadth 29.

My late friend Mr. Hutchins informed me, that it comes into Hudson's Bay in May, and breeds there, making the nest of sticks and grass, lined with feathers, either in the hollow of a rock, or tree, and lays from two to four white eggs, thinly spotted with red; the young fly in August, and early in the following month it retires again southward; it preys there on small birds, and is known by the name of Pecusish.

Mr. Abbot speaks of it as common, and that it is the greatest enemy of all the Hawks to poultry, more especially in autumn. He observes, too, that at first sight it has much the air of the Ringtail, but the rump is not white; it goes by the name of Hen-Hawk, or Chicken-Hawk, about his neighbourhood.

224.—SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.

Falco dubius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 44. *Gm. Lin.* i. 281, *Daud.* ii. 122.

Sharp-shinned Hawk, *Falco velox*, *Am. Orn.* v. 116. pl. 45. f. 1?

Dubious Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 37. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 112.

THE male of this is 10 in. in length, and weighs six ounces.—Bill dusky; cere and irides yellow; head dusky, streaked with rust-colour; back and wing coverts brown, edged with rust; prime quills dusky ash, barred with black; and within with oval, transverse, ferruginous spots; breast and belly dirty white, with oblong brown streaks, somewhat in the manner of the Merlin; tail long, deep cinereous, crossed with four bars of black, resembling that of the Sparrow Hawk; legs long and slender; soles of the feet irregular, and lobated; claws black.

The one described in the *Amer. Ornith.* is, we believe, the female; said to be 13 in. long, and 25 in. in extent; the colours are less bright, and the bird is larger, as usual in that sex; but the colour of the plumage does not essentially differ; I observe, however, that the vent and under tail coverts are white, and the tips of all the tail feathers also white.

Inhabits America; found at New York and Carolina; that mentioned in the *Amer. Ornith.* was shot on the banks of Schuylkill, and remarkable for its swiftness in flight—another character also belongs to this species, which is, the sharpness of the insides of the shins, below the knee, imitating the edge of a knife; it feeds on small birds like many other Hawks, and also a particular kind of Lizard, known in the country by the name of Swift, and which, it is supposed, none other of the Hawk tribe is able to obtain.

225.—SLATE-COLOURED FALCON.

Falco pennsylvanicus, Slate-coloured Hawk, *Amer. Orn.* vii. pl. 46. f. 1.

THIS is 11 in. long, and 31 in extent of wing. Bill blue-black; cere and sides of the mouth, dull green; eyelids yellow; irides fiery orange; plumage above fine slate-colour; primaries brown-black, and, as well as the secondaries, barred with dusky; scapulars spotted white and brown; shafts of all the feathers of the upper parts black; tail slightly forked, brownish ash-colour, crossed with four broad bands of black, tipped with white, and is three inches longer than the wings; over the eye a dull white streak; chin white, marked with fine black hairs; breast and belly variegated with ferruginous and transverse spots of white; thighs the same; vent pure white; legs long, very slender, rich orange yellow; claws black, large, and remarkably sharp; in the figure, I observe the same lobes on the under part of the toes as in the last species, though omitted in the description.

Inhabits Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic States generally; the one from which this description was taken, was shot in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia. It certainly seems much allied to the Sharp-shinned, or last species, but is considered in the *Amer. Ornith.* as distinct. The above described was a male.

226.—BROWN-BACKED FALCON.

LENGTH 18. Bill dusky, cere yellow; plumage above brown, darker on the crown; cheeks tawny brown; chin cinereous white; with slender streaks; the rest beneath barred dusky white and ferruginous; quills barred with black on the inner webs, from the base to the middle white; tail rounded, dark dove-colour, with five blackish bars, the end dusky white; the quills reach about three-fourths on the tail; legs feathered one-third below the joint, and on the outer side they hang over it to some length; they are long, slender, and yellow; claws very long, black; on the middle toe a kind of lobe, or appendage.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

227.—BARRED-TAIL FALCON.

LENGTH 17 in. Bill and cere dusky; plumage above rusty brown, mixed with ferruginous, the feathers being obscurely barred and tipped with the same, most conspicuous on the upper tail and lesser wing coverts; chin, and throat to the breast, blotched with buff and dark brown; from thence dull tawny white, crossed with numerous brownish bands, each tawny in the middle; tail nine inches long, a trifle rounded at the end, brown, crossed with 20 or more darker brown bars, not very distinct on the upper surface; legs moderate, yellow, feathered somewhat below the joint, and the side feathers of the thighs hang over it; claws black.

In Mr. Bullock's Museum.

228.—BLUE-BACKED FALCON.

LENGTH $11\frac{1}{4}$ in. breadth $21\frac{1}{4}$. Bill dusky blue; cere yellow; irides red; plumage above fine blue grey; with a few lines of black on the head, and back of the neck; quills dusky black; tail blue, crossed with three dusky bars, which at the end and the base are twice as broad as those of the middle; all the under parts, from chin to vent, pale, marked with light ferruginous bars and streaks; thighs the same, the feathers long; vent and under tail coverts white; legs yellow, slender.

Inhabits the neighbourhood about Georgia in America, and is particularly destructive to chickens; whence it has obtained the name of Chicken-Hawk. This has some affinity to the Pigeon-Hawk, but in Mr. Abbot's opinion is a distinct species, and a much scarcer bird.

229.—GREAT-BILLED FALCON.

Falco magnirostris, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 46. *Gm. Lin.* i. 282. *Daud.* ii. 84. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 190.

Epervier à gros bec de Cayenne, *Buf.* i. 237. *Pl. enl.* 464?

Epervier bleuatre, *Voy. d'Azara* ii. No. 26.

Great-billed Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 103. *Id. Sup.* p. 27.

BUFFON describes this bird as exceeding the Sparrow-Hawk a little in size; the bill longer, thicker, and black; cere yellow; irides orange; plumage brown above, edged with ferruginous; before,

as far as the breast, the same, but with a greater mixture of ferruginous; belly, thighs, and vent, white, crossed with numerous, narrow, ferruginous striæ; tail banded, black and white; legs yellow, shorter than in the Sparrow-Hawk; claws black.

Inhabits Cayenne. Buffon refers to the pl. enlum. which has the bill only of the common size; but that such a bird as the Great-billed Falcon does exist, is manifest, from one sent among a collection from thence; in this I observed the bill so large as to merit the term monstrous, from being of twice the usual size, and very hooked; the upper mandible black, the under yellow; about the legs almost bare of feathers; plumage above as in the other, behind the neck a crescent of white; chin and fore part of the neck rufous, with a bar of black at the end of each feather; under parts of the body white; thighs and parts between them rufous and white; the tail was wanting; the length of this last described was one foot from the tip of the bill to the rump.

230.—AMERICAN BROWN HAWK.

Falco fuscus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 43. *Gm. Lin.* i. 280. *Mill. Ill.* t. 18. *Daud.* ii. p. 86.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 161.

La Buse gallinivore, *Vieillot. Amer.* i. p. 33?
American Brown Hawk, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 98.

SIZE and shape of the Sparrow-Hawk. Bill pale lead-colour; cere dusky; plumage above cinereous brown, with a trifle of white on the scapulars; top and sides of the head marked with longitudinal,

narrow, white streaks; beyond the eye a pale-coloured one; all beneath the body white; fore part of the neck, the breast, and belly, streaked with reddish brown down the shafts; thighs dirty white, streaked with brown; tail crossed with three bars of dark brown, the end pale. Another, supposed to be the female, had the longitudinal streaks beneath more numerous, besides some transverse bars of light brown; the legs in both slender, as in the Sparrow-Hawk, and of the same colour.

Described from the collection of the late Sir A. Lever, and probably is the same bird referred to in Miller's plates, in which the irides are very pale, nearly white, but the claws are so remarkably thick and short, as to make it probable, that there was some inaccuracy in the engraving.

231.—RUFIOUS-BELLIED FALCON.

Falco rufiventris, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. viii. *Encyc. Meth.* p. 687. *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 86.

Epervier bleuatre, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 26?

Rufous-bellied Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 39.

SIZE of the Sparrow-Hawk. Bill blue; head cinereous brown, paler at the nape; throat whitish in the middle, and rufous on each side; upper part of the body deep brown; the under rufous; vent nearly white; legs yellow; claws black.

The female is paler in colour.

Inhabits Cayenne.

232.—SURINAM FALCON.

Falco Sufflator, *Ind. Orn.* i. 37. *Lin.* i. 127. *Gm. Lin.* i. 275. *Daud.* ii. 114. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 155.

Surinam Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 84. *Bancr. Guian.* 155.

WE learn from Linnæus, that the cere is yellow; nostrils furnished with a fleshy lobe between them; the covering of the eyes bony;* body above brown, the feathers white at the base; under parts and tail spotted with brown, white, and luteous; legs yellow.

Inhabits Surinam; when this bird is angry, or frightened, it is said to blow up the head to the size of the body.†

I observed one similar in the collection of Miss Blomefield. Size of the Hen-Harrier; above brown, mixed with ferruginous; forehead and throat palest; a streak of brown from the base of the bill to a little beyond the eyes, pointed behind; under parts white, streaked with brown, the breast tinged with rusty; thighs buff-colour; quills spotted with rust, beneath dirty white, with obscure narrow bars of brown.

This last was brought from Cayenne.

* *Oculorum operculis osseis*—probably meaning, that the opaque part of the cornea of the eye is of a bony texture; if so, it is by no means peculiar to this bird, for it is more or less a hard substance in most of the genus, but remarkably so in the Owl tribe; in which, the eye being large, the circumstance is very conspicuous—on this head Klein in his *Stem. Av.* t. 10. f. 1. a. 2. b. may be consulted—also Beseke *Vog. Kurlands*, t. 8. & 9. at the end of which is a treatise on the subject.

† Mentioned also by Dr. Bancroft, who says, the bird distends the head with air when angry or terrified; how this is occasioned we know not. As to the enlargement of the breast of the Powter Pigeon, it arises from the crop being filled with air, yet I do not find that this part has any thing different in structure from that of other pigeons.

233.—LAUGHING FALCON.

Falco cachinnans, *Ind. Orn.* i. 37. *Lin.* i. 128. *Gm. Lin.* i. 277. *Daud.* ii. 116.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 156.

Le Faucon noiratre & blanc, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No 34.

Laughing Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 85.

THIS short description is given by Linnæus. Cere and legs luteous; eyelids white; body brown and whitish mixed; all beneath white; tail banded luteous and black.

Inhabits America; on seeing any one, it is said to set up a kind of laugh; possibly it may differ in sex from the following.

Length 16 in. Crown dashed with brown; on the wings, when closed, a large buff-coloured spot, crossed with slender brown stripes; this arises from the greater quills, all of which, except the two first, are buff-coloured in the middle; beneath the body whitish, breast and belly dashed here and there with brown, some of the feathers wholly brown; thighs pale buff, obsoletely streaked with brown.

Inhabits Cayenne; called *Pagani gris tacheté*. One of these, said to be met with in Paraguay, in October, near twenty inches long, and fifty-eight broad.

234.—WHITE-FRONTED FALCON.

IN this the bill is black; cere sky-blue; irides yellow; forehead white, from thence to the top of the head a streak of white, half an inch broad; between this and the eye mixed deep brown and white;



Spotted-tailed Hobby.

the rest of the head white, with a large spot of dusky at the back of the neck; all the upper parts dusky, except the tail, of which the two middle feathers are plain, the rest crossed with dusky and white bands; some of the greater quills have also the same markings; all beneath, from the chin, snow white; upper and under tail coverts banded brown and white; legs bluish white.

I met with this in a collection of birds, but without any history annexed; the size omitted to be noticed.

235.—SPOTTED-TAILED HOBBY.—PL. XII.

Falco plumbeus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 49. *Gm. Lin.* i. 283. *Daud.* ii. 131. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 196.

Milvus Cenchris, Le Milan Cresserelle. *Vicill. Am. Sept.* i. 38. pl. 10.

Spotted-tailed Hobby, *Gen. Syn.* i. 106.

SIZE of a Sparrow-Hawk, but with a shorter tail; length $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth 2 ft. 11 in. Bill black, cere dusky yellow, irides red; through the eye a broad black streak; head, neck, and lower part of the back cinereous, the plumage elsewhere darker, almost lead-colour on the shoulders; but the quills, tail, second coverts, and quills are pale, and the middle of the prime ones fine rufous; the first quill is two and a half inches shorter than the second, and that one inch shorter than the third, which is the longest of all; tail dusky lead-colour, nearly even, the two middle feathers plain, the others marked with three white spots on the inner web, one near the end, the second about the middle, and a third near the base; wings and tail nearly even in length; legs dull yellow, with

a purplish tinge, and tessellated; claws black; the feathers of the joint cover the shins a trifle below it.

Inhabits Cayenne; met with also in the neighbourhood of Savannah, in Georgia, in the summer, and is much on the wing; in winter it disappears. By some called the Pigeon-Hawk—Mr. Abbot says it varies from age or sex, but the rufous spaces in the middle of the quills, and the three white spots on the tail feathers, are permanent, and will prevent its being mistaken for any other species. Found common at Guiana, and as far south as 27 deg. latitude; called by M. d'Azara, Azulezo.*

That described in the Synopsis was from one in my own collection, and had the head, neck, lower part of the back, and all beneath light grey; the plumage elsewhere very dark lead-colour, with the three spots on each side of the tail feathers, and the inner webs of the quills rufous, as before mentioned, but without the streak through the eye; perhaps this may differ in sex. One in Mr. M'Leay's collection had the shafts of the quills, and tail feathers white beneath; this came from Berbice, and was named Emezi Barini.

236.—HOBBY BUZZARD,

Falco Buzon, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. vi. *Daud.* ii. 168. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 202.

Le Buzon, *Levail. Ois.* i. 86. pl. 21.

La Buse des Savannes noyées d'un rougeatre foncé, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 14.

Hobby Buzzard, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii, p. 31.

SIZE of the Hobby. Bill horn-colour; cere deep yellow; irides bright red; head and neck dusky, the base of the feathers

* Apunt. para la Hist. Nat. de los Paxaros del Paraguay, t. 1. No. 57. p. 167.

white ; upper part of the body and wings rufous and black, irregularly mixed ; quills dusky ; secondaries edged with rufous ; tail even, black, with a narrow band of white about the middle, tip white ; all the under parts of the body and thighs pale rufous, crossed with darker markings ; legs yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne ; differs from the Buzzarets, in not having the quills reach beyond one-third on the tail ; in the latter they are equal to it in length, and the bill is more broad, and shorter than in that bird. It seems somewhat allied to the Spotted-tailed Hobby. One killed in Paraguay, in December, was $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and 45 broad.

237.—ORANGE-BREASTED HOBBY.

Falco aurantius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 48. *Gm. Lin.* i. 283. *Daud.* ii. 130. *Shaw's Zoq.* vii. 194.

L'Emerillon de couleur de plomb, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 39 ?

Orange-breasted Hobby, *Gen. Syn.* i. 105. *Id. Sup.* p. 28.

SIZE of the Hobby ; length 15 in. Bill lead-colour, with a pale base ; plumage above dark brown ; all, except the crown, hind part of the neck, and wing coverts, crossed with narrow, interrupted whitish bars ; feathers of the chin long, narrow, hairy, and whitish ; throat brownish orange, spotted with white ; breast orange ; belly dark brown, barred with dusky buff-colour ; thighs ferruginous, dashed with brown down the shafts ; under tail coverts the same, barred with dusky ; tail as the back, the base half crossed with narrow white bars ; the end half plain ; legs long and slender, lead-coloured ; toes and claws long ; the wings reach to the middle of the tail.

The above is probably a female; I have met with two smaller ones, which we may suppose were males; the first of them was only nine inches in length; the bars on the back not very conspicuous; chin plain white; the throat alone orange; space round the eyes sparingly furnished with feathers; the second about ten inches long, and had a large rufous patch on the throat; in the middle of this a spot of white; plumage above brown black, barred with bluish; breast and belly the same, barred with white; lower belly, thighs, and vent rufous; legs orange.

The first inhabits Surinam—the other two brought from Cayenne.

238.—LITTLE FALCON.

- MALE.—*Falco Sparverius*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 42. *Lin.* i. 128. *Gm. Lin.* i. 284. *Faun. Amer. sept. tit. præfix.* *Daud.* ii. 142. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 199, t. 26. *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 40, pl. 12, 13. *Amer. Orn.* ii. pl. 16, f. 1. *Id.* iv. pl. 32, f. 2.
Æsalon carolinensis, *Bris.* i. 386. t. 32, f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. 112.
Falco vertice vel rubro vel luteo, *Klein. Av.* p. 51.
Falco minor rufescens, *Brown. Jam.* 471.
 Esmerillon brun et bleuâtre, *Voy. d'Azara*, 3, No. 40?
 Esmerillon de Cayenne, *Buf.* i. 291. *pl. enl.* 444.
 Esmerillon Gry Gry, *Raii Syn.* p. 19, No. 3. *Du Tertre Antil.* ii, 253. *Daud.* ii. 138.
 Little Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. 110. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 5. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 110.
 FEMALE.—*Falco dominicensis*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 285. *Daud.* ii. 143.
Æsalon dominicensis, *Bris.* i. 389. t. 33. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. 112. *pl. enl.* 465.
 New-York Merlin, *Gen. Syn.* i. 98. A.
 St. Domingo Merlin, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 111. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 212.

THE male is the size of the common Merlin; length 10in. breadth 21; weight 3½ oz. bill bluish; cere and irides yellow;

crown of the head brownish orange, surrounded with a wreath of pale lead-coloured grey, springing from the forehead; in both sexes three black marks on each side of the head, viz. under the eye, over the ears, and a smaller one behind them, which, with one on the nape, makes the number in all seven; plumage on the upper parts of the body orange brown, striated across with black; wing coverts blue-grey, transversely spotted with black; throat white; beneath the body pale, marked with black; tail red brown, marked at the end with a broad black bar, and the tip white; legs yellow, claws black.

The female is a trifle bigger, and differs as in our Kestrel; being striped across with many black bars, and spots on the wings; the tail, too, is rufous, with nine or ten bars of black; but the two outer feathers are white, or nearly so, barred with black as the rest.

It is said that the male is like the female till the first change, and after that the tail feathers are rufous, with only one bar of black.

This species inhabits Virginia, Carolina, and St. Domingo, abides in the two former all the year; is common in Georgia, and may be observed sitting on the tops of dead trees and stumps; it builds on trees in an elevated situation, and makes a nest in a hollow of dry twigs, roots, and dry grass; the eggs white, four in number, with rufous spots; is frequently found round ponds, and fond of grasshoppers, mice, and small birds.

In its nature observed to be more gentle than any other hawk, and has much of the nature and actions of the Windhover.

Mr. Abbot, from whom I learn the above particulars, mentioned one, which was a young bird, differing in the crown only, having a few streaks of brown in the middle, and on the breast a number of small brown spots; also the streaks on the neck and back thicker, the ground a darker red brown.

The blue Jay has a great antipathy to this bird.

Mr. D'Azara mentions one found at Paraguay, which is most probably this, if not, a Variety of our Merlin.

239.—ABBOTIAN FALCON.

LENGTH $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. breadth $25\frac{1}{2}$; bill black; space round the eye yellow; back and wings brown, not much varied; the head finely streaked with brown; over the eye a slender streak of white; chin white; under parts of the body white, blotched with ferruginous brown; under wing coverts brown, marked with pale round spots; quills, and larger wing coverts beneath, dusky, with oblong pale spots, like bars, on the inner webs; plumage bluish; tail brown, about one-third from the end deeper in colour, with three series of pale, or nearly white, spots on each feather, the tips white; legs rather short and yellow.

Inhabits various places about Savannah, in Georgia, and has the manners of the Little Falcon; is said to be rare, and is probably a distinct species, being considered as such by Mr. Abbot, who sent a drawing of the bird.

241.—CAYENNE SPARROW-HAWK.

Accipiter cayennensis, Daud. in p. 81. *Mauduit. Enc. Method.*

We are informed by M. Mauduit, that he met with two Sparrow-Hawks at Cayenne, which appeared as varieties of the common one,

in size and general appearance, differing only in the disproportion of the markings; in one pale brown; the tail cinereous, with four brown bands; throat and neck before whitish, longitudinally streaked with rufous; and under the tail marked with rufous spots.

The other deeper brown; tail the same; throat and neck before marked with brown lines on a white ground; belly barred with brown, but the bars neither so broad nor close as in the other, more of the white being visible; thighs white, striped across with pale rufous; under tail coverts white; in both some whitish spots on the nape, as in the European one.

242.—GREATER CAYENNE SPARROW-HAWK.

Accipiter Cayennensis major, Daud. ii. 82. *Mauduit Enc. Meth.* 685. col. 2.

M. MAUDUIT describes two others from Cayenne, which although larger by one-third, appear to him to bear no small affinity to the common species, yet, in reality, distinct; the one brown above, the edges of the feathers pale rufous; beneath white, marked with rufous brown parallel streaks, in the direction of the feathers; the other deeper brown, edged with rufous; throat white, the feathers streaked with brown down the shafts; sides of the neck the same; middle of it, breast, belly, and vent, white, marked on the sides with oblong brown spots; and the thighs transversely barred with the same; the tail in both deeper or paler brown, barred with a darker colour; perhaps the difference of the size may be owing to that of the sex.

243.—GUIANA FALCON.

Falco superciliosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 45. *Lin.* i. 128. *Gm. Lin.* i. 28. *Daud.* ii. 123.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 191.
 Guiana Falcon, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 102. No. 87.

SIZE of a Magpie. Bill black; cere and eyelids yellow; lore thinly beset with black bristles; eyebrows prominent, naked beneath; plumage above brown, barred on the rump with white and black; beneath white; the belly undulated with fine transverse black lines; vent white, with black lines; prime quills ferruginous, with many bands of black; secondaries whitish on the posterior margin; tail black, crossed with two paler broad bands, tip cinereous; legs yellow; claws black.

Inhabits Surinam. I have received one similar, but smaller, from Cayenne, which I suppose to be the male—it greatly resembled the male Sparrow-Hawk, being much of the same make and proportion.

244.—PIED SPARROW-HAWK.

L'Epervier noir & blanc, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 28.

THIS is in size and make like the Sparrow-Hawk. Bill black; cere bluish; irides cinnamon-colour; throat, fore part of the neck, all the under parts of the body, and wing coverts white, but the

feathers of the last have a few round spots; at the nape a kind of half collar, mixed brown and white, passing to the eye beneath; the rest of the plumage black, though the root of each feather is white; quills varied with white on the outer webs; tail crossed with four narrow white bands, and a white tip; legs yellow.

Inhabits Paraguay. Whether this is distinct, or a mere variety of the Sparrow-Hawk, does not seem certain.

245.—ACCIPITRINE FALCON.

Falco accipitrinus, *Daud.* ii. p. 87. *Encyc. Meth.* p. 687. col. 2.

SIZE of a Merlin; bill whitish, with a black tip; general colour of the plumage dusky brown; cheeks, sides of the neck, and under parts of the body greyish white, marked with transverse brown bands; tail brown above, whitish beneath; the intermediate feathers banded with black; legs long, slender, pale yellow.

Inhabits Cayenne, but said to be rare.

246.—TINY FALCON.

Falco tinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 50. *Daud.* ii. 146.
Tiny Falcon, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 39.

LENGTH to rump six inches; bill dusky; plumage above cinereous brown; crown dusky white; under parts of the body the same, barred with dusky; legs yellow.

One of these was brought from Cayenne. The tail was wanting, but in respect to the size of the body differs very little from the following.

237.—PYGMY FALCON.

SIZE of the Cinereous Shrike; bill black, with a very conspicuous notch; general colour of the plumage blackish above, and white beneath; thighs black; over the eye a streak of white; quills black, on the inner webs six oval bars; the rest beneath white, barred with black; tail black, even at the end, with five or six white spots on the inner webs of the feathers; legs dusky black.

A specimen of this was exhibited May, 1812, for sale at Mr. Christie's Room, Pall-Mall, without any account from whence it was brought.

GENUS IV.—OWL.

* *With Eared Heads.*

- 1 Great eared
 - A Athenian
 - B Smooth-legged
 - C Magellanic
 - D African
- 2 Scandinavian E.
- 3 Virginian E.
 - A White
- 4 Striped-eared
- 5 Double-eared
- 6 Hutum E.
 - A Variety
- 7 Ceylonese E.
- 8 Chinese E.
- 9 Coromandel E.
- 10 Long-eared
 - A Italian
 - B White-collared
 - C Yaickan
- 11 American E.
 - A Mexican
- 12 Red E.
- 13 Short-eared
- 14 Caspian E.
- 15 Marsh E.
- 16 Peregrine E.
- 17 Brazilian E.
- 18 Mottled E.
- 19 Indian E.
- 20 Lempi-ji E.
- 21 Oriental E.
- 22 Ketupu E.
- 23 Scops E.
 - Carniolic

- 24 White-fronted E.
- 25 Siberian E.
- 26 Powdered E.

** *With smooth Heads.*

- 27 Snowy
- 28 Wapacuthu
- 29 Grillian
- 30 Ermine
- 31 Falconine
- 32 White-faced
- 33 New-Holland
- 34 Variegated
- 35 Fasciated
- 36 Supercilious
- 37 Cinereous
- 38 Barred
 - A Variety
- 39 Spectacle
 - A Variety
 - B Masked
- 40 Downy
- 41 Tawny
 - A Aluco
- 42 Austrian
- 43 Austrian white
- 44 Austrian rufous
- 45 Austrian ferruginous
- 46 Solognese
- 47 Kestrel
- 48 Saint Domingo
- 49 Canada
 - A Hawk
 - B Ural
- 50 Indian
 - A Variety

- 51 Spotted Indian
- 52 Bay
- 53 Selo-Puto
- 54 Rufescent
- 55 Chestnut-winged
- 56 Barn white
- 57 Javan
- 58 Cayenne
- 59 Mouse
- 60 Striated
- 61 China
- 62 Undulated
- 63 Large-eyed
- 64 Mountain
- 65 Georgian
- 66 Boobook
- 67 Ominous
- 68 Mexican
- 69 New Spain
- 70 Coquimbo
- 71 New Zealand
- 72 Pearl
- 73 Tengmalm's
- 74 Dwarf
- 75 Acadian
- 76 Little
- 77 Streaked
- 78 Bare-legged
- 79 Booted
- 80 Caburé
- 81 Sparrow
- 82 Knocking
- 83 Rufous

THE bill in this genus is crooked as in the last, but very rarely furnished with a cere.

Nostrils oblong, covered with bristly feathers.

Head large; the usual opening of the ears very spacious.

Eyes large; tongue bifid.

Toes placed three before and one behind, the outer one capable of being occasionally turned backwards.

The external edge of one, or more, of the greater quills serrated in most of the species.

The Owl is a nocturnal bird; the greater part of them prey by night, or rather twilight, at which time many of the genus appear to distinguish objects best, for having by no means the faculty of perfect vision by day, it may be doubted whether they can see better when the night is very dark, and it is more probable that it is only for an hour in the evening and the morning that they see clearly, except by moonlight, for in such favourable nights they may be observed to hunt after prey without ceasing. The want of sight is in some measure compensated by their quickness of hearing, which their ample ears sufficiently testify.

Some few of them, however, not only see well by day light, but take their prey at that time, but whether such have the faculty of seeing by twilight is not mentioned.

It is observed, that in general, Falcons and Owls, and, we believe, Vultures, bring up the indigestible part of their food, such as hairs, feathers, and the like, at intervals, in the shape of large round pellets or balls, which are to be found every where in the neighbourhood of their haunts.

We must, in this place, confess our suspicions, that more species are here recorded than really exist; but such as are mentioned by

authors of respectability could not be otherwise than noticed, notwithstanding the reader may hesitate concerning their certainty. Be this as it may, we think it much better for the descriptions, unsatisfactory and imperfect as they are in many instances, to stand as they do, till the identity of such specimens may be better ascertained.

The same circumstance will be observed in regard to the birds belonging to several other genera, for which the same apology must hold good. We have taken every pains possible to elucidate the subject, as repeated instances will shew; the rest must be left to the more successful Ornithologist.

We have divided the genus of Owl into two sections, viz.—Those which have two tufts of feathers, larger than the rest, on the top of the head; usually, though improperly, called ears—The other, in which the head is destitute of them, being perfectly smooth.

* WITH EARED HEADS.

1.—GREAT EARED OWL.

Strix Bubo, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 51. *Lin.* i. 131. *Fn. Suec.* No. 69. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 286. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 7. *Raii*, p. 24. *Will.* p. 63. t. 12. *Bris.* i. 477: *Id.* 8vo. 139. *Muller*, p. 10. *Kram. el.* 323. *Georgi.* 164. *Fn. Arag.* p. 70. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. p. 67, t. 3. *Dec. Russ.* ii. 142. *Mus. Lev.* No. 3. tab. 5. *Daud.* ii, 208. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 333. *Shaw's Zool.* vii, 211, t. 28. *Temm. Man. Orn.* p. 43. *Id.* ed. 2d. p. 101.

Ulula, *Klein. Av.* p. 55. 1. *Id. Ov.* p. 20, t. 7, f. 1. • *Frisch*, t. 93.

Bubo maximus, *Gerin.* i. t. 81. *Wirs. Vog.* t. 50.

Der Schuhu, *Naturf.* 8: s. 56. 27:

Le grand Duc, *Buf.* i. 332. pl. 22. *pl. enl.* 435. *Robert. ic.* pl. 18.

Gufo, *Zinnan. Uov.* 96, t. 16. f. 85.

Great Eared Owl. *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 116. *Id. Sup.* p. 40. *Id. Sup.* 2. p. 55. *Br. Zool.* i, pl. 29. *Id. fol. pl.* 6. *Id. ed.* 1812, 254, pl. 30. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 114. *Alb.* iii. pl. 6. *Will. Engl.* p. 99, pl. 12. *Bewick*, i. p. 45. *Lewin's Birds*, i. pl. 23. *Wood's Zoogr.* i. 408. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

IN size this bird is almost equal to an eagle. Irides bright yellow; head and body finely varied with lines, spots, and specks, of black brown, cinereous, and ferruginous; wings long; tail short, marked with dusky bars; legs thick, covered to the end of the toes with a close and full down, of a testaceous colour; claws great, much hooked, and dusky. The tuft of feathers, or, as they are called, ears, over each eye, form a conspicuous character; they are formed by a range of several feathers longer than the rest, near the circumference of the aperture of the ears, but are not visible at all times, as in the Long-Eared Owl, being raised or depressed by the bird at pleasure, principally when quiet and undisturbed, and are by no means distinguishable from the rest at any other time.

This noble species is not uncommon in various parts of Europe, chiefly on the Continent, but has several times been met with in this kingdom, certainly in Scotland, as well as in Yorkshire, Sussex, and Kent; other places have been mentioned to me, though not so well ascertained, nor have we learned whether it has yet bred here; said to be not uncommon in the Orknies;* it, for the most part, inhabits ruined edifices, mountainous and cavernous places, or inaccessible rocks; rarely seen on plains, or on trees; preys chiefly on leverets, rabbits, moles, rats, and mice, sometimes on reptiles; swallowing the larger, by morsels, with the bones, and hair; the lesser ones whole; and, after digesting the nutritious parts, emits the indigestible ones, in the shape of round pellets, which are often found in quantity near its haunts. This circumstance we believe to be common to all the genus. Is supposed to see better in the day than any other owl, as it is frequently observed preying on its game in full day-light. Aldrovandus says, it provides so plentifully for its young, that a person living near the nest of one of them, may be supplied with some dainties, and yet leave enough to satisfy the young birds.

It is found in France, but less common there than in other places on the Continent, nor is it certain that it stays there through the year. The female lays two eggs, which are about the size of those of an hen, and white. Is found on the north summit of the rock of Gibraltar, but we are not told whether it is there a constant inhabitant; met with also in Germany, and indeed various places on the old Continent, extending even to the Arctic regions; is common also at Kamtschatka, likewise at Astrachan to the south; and mentioned, among others, as frequenting Aleppo. M. Levailant met with it in Africa; and, as we shall see below, it seems to be a species universally spread over both the old and new Continent, if we take in all varieties.

* *Neill's Tour in Orkney*, 195. *Hist. Orkney*, 312. Called Stock-Owl and Kat-Ugl. According to Horrebow, there are no owls in Iceland.

We do not find that the Owl has been so far domesticated; as to be used in falconry, but serves, equally well as others of the tribe, for a stale, by which fowlers entice small birds into a net.

Among the drawings of Sir John Anstruther is an Owl, with every appearance of the European one, but seems more mottled with rufous and black. The bill black; the two outer tail feathers not clouded, but plain rufous, crossed with three or four bars of black; The bill black; the ears seem shorter and more streaked with black, and the feathers of the neck all round have a streak of black down the middle; the under parts of the body much the same as the upper.

Inhabits Bengal.

The Owl was accounted a bird of ill omen by the Egyptians and Romans, and is held to this day in superstitious fear by the American savages. By the Athenians esteemed sacred, and, from its gravity, emblematic of wisdom, was dedicated to the goddess Minerva. Particular veneration was observed to be paid to it in Oneehetw*, as also by the natives of the west side of New-Holland. The Owl is called, at the Friendly Isles, Looloo. †

A.—Bubo Atheniensis, *Lin. Syst.* i. 131. β. *Gm. Lin.* i. 286.

Bubo Italicus, *Bris.* i. 482. A. *Id. Svo.* 140. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 77.

—— sive vulgaris, *Gerin.* i. t. 82, 83?

—— secundus, *Will.* p. 63.

Black-winged Horn-Owl, *Albin.* iii. pl. 6.

Athenian Horn-Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 118. *Edw.* pl. 227. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. pl. 29.

This is described as darker in colour throughout, especially the wings; the legs are shorter, and less strong; claws large and sharp.

Mr. Edwards says, that the face is whitish grey, and the colour of the whole bird brown, variegated with black; height, as it sits on the perch, 17 inches.

* Cook's last Voy. ii. 219.

† Id. append.

- B—*Bubo pedibus nudis*, *Bris.* i. 483. b. *Id.* 8vo. 141. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 214.
Bubo tertius, *Will.* p. 64. *Id. Engl.* p. 100.
 Smooth-legged Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 118.

This differs only in having the legs bare of feathers, and both legs and feet weaker than the last.—Inhabits Italy.

- C.—*Jacurutu*, *Marcg. Bras.* p. 199. *Buf.* i. 338.
Le Nacurutu, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 42.
Hibou des terres magellaniques, *pl. enl.* 385:
 Magellanic eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 118. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 215.

Marcgrave describes this bird as being the size of a goose, with a head like a cat; a black, crooked bill, the eyes shining like crystal, with a yellow circle; near the holes of the ears, pointed feathers, two fingers long, which can be lifted up to appear like ears; tail broad, the wings not reaching to the end of it; legs downy to the feet; colour of the plumage variegated with yellow, blackish, and white.

The *Nacurutu* is said to have two young, which, as soon as they have once moulted, have the adult plumage; the young are easily tamed; both sexes are much alike; are often domesticated, but are apt to destroy the poultry, if not full fed; said to build on trees with twigs, and generally at a great height; has three sorts of cries, the one like a whistle, another sharp and piercing; besides which, it utters notes similar to the name it is called by, *Nacurutu*.

- D.—*Grand Duc d'Afrique* *Levail.* pl. 40. *Daud.* ii. p. 209.

This is smaller than the first-named, and has a greater mixture of black in the plumage. *Levaillant* found it near the *Elephant River*, at the *Cape of Good Hope*.

An Owl of a very large species is said to have been shot in the passage of *Taranta*, in the *Red Sea*, near the *African coast*, *July 26*.*

* *Valent. Voy.* ii. 486.

2.—SCANDINAVIAN EARED OWL.

Strix Scandiaca, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 53. *Lin.* i. 133. *Fn. Suec.* No. 70 *Gm. Lin.* i. 287: *Amœn. Ac.* vii. 479. §. xvi, 2. *Daud.* ii. 210. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 214.
Bubo Lapponicus, *Bris.* i. 486. No. 3. *Id. Svo.* 142.
 Scandinavian Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 120. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 237. A.

THIS is said to be the size of a turkey; the body white, sprinkled with black spots; in all respects like the Snowy Owl, except in having an eared head.

Inhabits the mountains of Lapland, and is probably a variety of the great eared species. Linnæus first described it from a painting of Rudbeck; and we also find it recorded as one of the rare birds of Norway, by M. Tenning, of Drontheim, where the Snowy Owl is likewise found.

3.—VIRGINIAN EARED OWL.

Strix Virginiana, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 52. *Gm. Lin.* i. 287. *Bris.* i. 484. *Id. Svo.* 141. *Gerin.* i. t. 84. *Daud.* ii. 210. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. t. 30.
 Eagle Owl, *Arct. Zool.* ix. 228.
 Horned Owl, *Ell. Huds. Bay*, p. 40. pl. 2. *Bartr. Trav.* 285.
Bubo Pinnicola, *Vicill. Am.* i. p. 51. pl. 19.
 Virginian eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 119. *Edw.* pl. 60.

RATHER smaller than the European Eagle Owl; length about 20 inches; the ear-like feathers are large, and arise just at the base of the bill, which is black; irides gold-colour; plumage on

the upper parts brown, variegated with slender, rufous, and cinereous lines; beneath pale ash-colour, transversely striped with brown; throat white; lower part of the neck and sides of the breast, orange brown, spotted with darker brown; the middle part of the breast, the belly, and other parts beneath, pale ash-colour, striated with brown; quills and tail banded with the same; legs and half the toes covered with cinereous feathers.

Inhabits Virginia and various other parts of North and South America; is not unfrequent at Hudson's Bay, in the woods, building in March, a nest composed of a few sticks laid across, and for the most part placed on the pine trees; lays two or three, rarely four, white eggs, and the young fly in June; is called by the natives Natowokey Omissew; sometimes makes the nest in a hollow tree.

Mr. Abbot informs me, that it is not uncommon in Georgia; is nearly two feet long, and fifty inches in extent of wing; on each side of the breast a bunch of loose feathers, covering the sides of it, and under the wings, which can be made to meet over the belly; the feathers of the breast also long and loose, and the outer web of the exterior quill feather serrated on the edge. It is observed to be fond of poultry, insomuch that it will often get into a hen house, if a small door or window be left open.

We learn that the Owl was held as an emblem of wisdom by the ancients, and Bartram* informs us, that the junior priests or students among the Creek Indians, carry about them a stuffed bird of this species, sometimes wearing it as a crest upon the head, or borne on the arm or hand; these bachelors being naturally of a taciturn, grave, and solemn disposition, or affecting to be so, suppose that the bearing such a symbol adds to their consequence.

* *Trav.* p. 502.

A.—*Strix maximus, capite aurito, corpore niveo*; Great Horned White Owl, *Bartram's Trav.* p. 285.

According to Mr. Bartram, this bird is found in Pennsylvania, arriving there from the North in autumn, where it continues during the winter, returning again the spring following to breed. This is probably a white variety of the Virginian species, and it is said also, that in the European Arctic Regions it very often inclines to white.*

4.—STRIPED-EARED OWL.

LENGTH 16 in. Bill stout, yellow; face smooth, without any appearance of circles; forehead white; behind each eye, rather above the level of it, a long eared tuft of feathers, five or six in number, of unequal lengths, the longest nearly three inches, each tawny brown on one web, and white on the other, giving a striped appearance; general colour of the plumage above, quills, and tail rufous brown, with minute black specks; beneath pale rufous, minutely speckled with brown; on the wing coverts a few solitary spots of white, the size of pease. The first quill shorter by two inches than the adjoining one; the third the longest, the outer edges of them rough, but not to be called serrated; tail even at the end, and the wings reach to about three-fourths of the length; legs covered to the toes.

In the possession of Mr. Latham, of Compton Street. Its native place said to be South America. One is also in the collection of Mr. Bullock.

* *Pallas List. MS.*

Pl. XIII.



Haliaeetus c. Owl.

5.—DOUBLE-EARED OWL.

Double-Eared Owl, *Penn. View of Hindoost.* ii. p. 39.

MR. PENNANT mentions an Owl, found about Pondicherry, which he says, is a large species, and new—and may be called the Double-Eared, having two pairs of long tufts of feathers. The wings and back grey, spotted; breast pale grey.

6.—HUTUM EARED OWL.—PL. XIII.

LENGTH 19 in. Bill two inches, very strong, hooked, and yellowish green; space round the bill and eyes covered with erect bristly feathers, but not composing a circle of face feathers, as in many Owls; at the back of the head, on each side, five or six feathers, two inches long, forming a kind of ear; chin whitish; general colour of the plumage reddish brown; the feathers on the upper parts dark on the edges, and streaked with the same down the shafts, and in some birds very obscure dirty white spots; fore part of the neck, and beneath the body paler than above, marked with brownish bars on each feather, and streaked down the shafts, growing lighter-coloured, and less distinct towards the vent, which is nearly white; thighs the same; quills white at the base, beyond it barred dusky and dirty white, inclining to brown towards the ends, which are white; tail rounded, eight inches long, barred like the wings, but more brown; the wings, when closed, reach beyond

the end of it; legs and feet bare of feathers, being covered only with naked warts, of a pale brown; claws blackish.

This is found about Calcutta throughout the year, and makes a tremendous noise, from thence called Hutum, or dreadful; always found in pairs; builds in large trees, near villages, preying on rats, birds, frogs, &c. In Hindustan Proper is called Gugu, and by the Bengalese, Hutum Pecha.—Dr. Buchanan.

In Gen. Hardwicke's drawings is one 22 in. long, and the colour darker than in the above described, the upper part of the plumage plain; this is said to be a male, and had the irides of a deep yellow, inclining to orange.

A.—Size uncertain. General colour of the head, and upper parts deep chocolate brown, the feathers margined with darker; under parts pale brownish buff, each waved across with six or seven dusky, obsolete lines, and a blackish dash down the shafts; tail very short, brown, crossed with five or six whitish bars; quills the same, but the bars form oblique circles round the face, in two or three series of feathers, with darker ends; horns short in proportion, pointing backwards, almost at the nape; bill dusky, surrounded with hairs, pointing forwards; legs pale; irides yellow; the wings, when closed, are even with the end of the tail.

Inhabits Bengal; probably related to, if not the same as the last.

7.—CEYLONESE EARED OWL.

Strix Ceylonensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 52. *Gm. Lin.* i, 287. *Daud.* ii. p. 211. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 218.

Ceylonese Horned Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 120. *Id. Sup.* p. 41. *Brown. Ill.* p. 8. pl. 4.

LENGTH 21 in; weight 2lbs. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. The bill is horn-coloured; irides yellow; plumage above pale reddish brown, beneath yellowish white, each feather marked with four or five dusky bars, and streaked with black down the shafts; circles round the face pale reddish brown, streaked with black; ears short, and pointed; prime quills and tail barred with black, white, and pale red; legs naked to the knees.

Inhabits Ceylon, and is there called Raia Allia; is probably found in Sumatra, as Mr. Marsden observes, that several Owls are seen there, particularly the Great Horned one, by which he most probably meant this species.* In some fine drawings, sent from the Province of Oude, to Lord Mountnorris, is one of these, named Wooloe.† This seems allied to the Hutum Eared Owl.

8.—CHINESE EARED OWL.

Strix Sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 53. *Daud.* ii. 209. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 219.

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

Chinese Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 44.

SIZE of the Long-Eared-Owl; length about 15 inches. Bill black; top of the head, hind part of the neck, back, wing coverts,

* *Hist. Sumatr.* p. 98.

† The Indian Eared Owl called Woollock, both names no

doubt from its cry.

and tail, rufous brown, with fine undulated black lines; greater quills the same; on the secondaries four transverse, pale rufous bands, and the outer webs of the prime ones spotted with rufous white. The forehead white; fore part of the head pale rufous; on each feather of the throat a dash of black down the shaft, broader at the end; breast, belly, and thighs, of a deeper rufous, marked in the same manner down the shaft, and crossed by bands of white; legs black.

Inhabits China.

9.—COROMANDEL EARED OWL.

Strix coromanda, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 95. *Daud. Orn.* ii. 215. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 220.

Hibou de Coromandel, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 186.

Coromandel eared Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 44.

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

Inhabits the coast of Coromandel; whether this or the last has the eared feathers, is not said, but the name Hibou being applied, it should seem to belong to the eared species. In some drawings at Sir Joseph Banks's, I met with one corresponding exactly as to colour and the length of the drawing was 20 in.; this had vast ears, standing upright over the forehead.

10.—LONG-EARED OWL.

- Strix otus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 53. *Lin. Syst.* i. 132. *Fn. Suec.* No. 71. *Gmel. Lin.* i. 288. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 9. *Raii.* p. 25. A 2. *Will.* p. 64. t. 12. *Brun.* No. 16. *Mull.* p. 10. *Kramer*, 322. *Faun. Arag.* p. 71. *Hassel. Voy. Engl.* 196. *Borowsh.* ii. p. 78. *Decouv. Russ.* ii. 142. *Daud.* ii. 212. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. p. 340. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 221. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 45. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 102.
- Asio, *Bris.* i. 486. *Id.* Svo. 142. *Klein. Av.* p. 55. *Gerin.* i. t. 85. *Schoef. El. Orn.* t. 22.
- Noctua minor aurita*, *Scops*, *Frisch.* t. 99.
- Horn oder Ohreule, *Gunth. Nest. u. Ey.* t. 40.
- Kleine Horneule, *Naturf.* 8. 57. 28.
- Hibou ou Moyen Duc, *Buf.* i. 342. *Pl. Enl.* 29? *Hist. Prov.* i. 338. *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 166.
- Long-eared, or Horned Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 121. *Id. Sup.* p. 42. *Br. Zool.* i. pl. 30. *Id. Fol.* t. B. 4. f. 1. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 258. pl. 31. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 115. *Alb.* pl. 10. *Will. Engl.* p. 100. pl. 12. *Bewick*, i. pl. p. 46. *Lewin*, i. pl. 24. *Id.* *Eggs.* pl. iv. f. 1. *Walc. Syn.* i. pl. 24. *Orn. Dict. Amer. Orn.* vi. pl. 51. f. 3.

THIS seems to be a copy in miniature of the Great Eared Owl. The female is $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, breadth 3ft. 4in. and weighs nine or ten ounces. The bill is black; irides yellow; the feathers round the bill white, with black shafts; those surrounding the face are white forward, and rufous on the back part, and these two colours are separated by a dark streak; the eared tufts consist of six feathers of unequal lengths; the hindmost $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, black, bordered with dull yellow, the foremost much shorter; the plumage on the upper parts of the bird brown, rufous, and whitish mixed; beneath rufous at the base, and whitish at the tip, longitudinally, and transversely streaked with black brown; tail crossed with dusky and reddish bars; beneath it ash-colour; legs feathered to the toes; claws black.

In a male, sent to me some years since by Mr. Boys, in December, I found the length to be $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. breadth 34in. weight $8\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; the horns in this specimen consisted of nine feathers each,

of which the front one was the shortest, and the fifth the longest; when they were in their places, there appeared a black broad stripe, with the outer edge yellow, the inner crossed with two or three obscure bars of a darker shade.

This is a bird known throughout Europe, and not unfrequent both in France and England, but more so in the northern parts of the latter. It is observed that these birds rarely compose a nest for themselves, but for the most part make use of an old magpie's or buzzard's nest, and lay four or five white eggs; the young are at first white, but come to their colour in about fifteen days.

In Germany it is sufficiently common, and we believe in no place migratory; inhabits also Sweden, and both the north and south parts of the Russian dominions, and east part of Siberia, even as far south as Astrachan, and the hot climate of Egypt. Levaillant met with it at the Cape of Good Hope, and other parts of Africa, and we remember to have observed it in some drawings from China; it is also seen in India. Mr. Hutchins found it common at Hudson's Bay; and says, the weight of a male is eight ounces and a half, breadth 28 in. and that it is rarely met with, except at a distance from the sea; he observes, that it is very clamorous at night, but seldom seen in the day; breeds in trees, laying four white eggs, and the young fly the end of May. It is known there by the name of Amisk Oho.

A.—Asio Italicus, *Bris.* i. 491. A. *Id.* Svo. 142.

Asio, sive Otus, *Aldrov. Av.* i. 519. t. in. 523

Italian Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 519. p. 122.

This is said to be a trifle bigger than the last; head ash-colour, mixed with pale chestnut and black; body ferruginous ash, irregularly spotted with brown; coverts, and bend of wing white; the tail reaches six inches beyond the wings when closed, and is marked

with zig-zag black lines; bill, irides, and legs, as in the other.
Inhabits Italy.

B.—Hibon à Cravate blanche, *Daud.* ii. 213.

This is like the Long-Eared Owl, excepting that it has a band of white round the neck; the vent feathers are also white.

C.—*Strix deminuta*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 56. *Pall. It.* ii. 707. *Gm. Lin.* i. 290. *Daud.* ii. 213. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 238.
Yaichan Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 128.

We learn very little more concerning this, than its being under the Scops as to size, and weighing less than a pound, but so like the Great Eared Owl, that, excepting the plumage being less elegant and distinct, one description might serve.

It is said to be found both in the woody and mountainous parts, bordering on the Yaick, and Ural Mountains, in Siberia.

11.—AMERICAN EARED OWL.

Strix Americana, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 54. *Daud.* ii. 214. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 228.
Asio Americanus, *Bris.* i. 498. *Id. Svo.* i. 145. *Gm. Lin.* i. 288.
Bubo ocreo-ciner. pectoris maculoso, *Feuil. Jour. des Obs.* p. 59.
American Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 122.

SIZE of the Long-Eared Owl. Bill luteous, irides gold-colour; round the eyes ash-colour; plumage on the head, and upper parts

of the body cinereous—beneath ferruginous; rump and vent white, spotted with black; quills and tail ferruginous, transversely barred cinereous and grey; legs yellow, claws black.

Inhabits South America.

- A.—*Strix mexicana*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 54. *Gm. Lin.* i. 288. *Daud.* ii. 214. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 228.
Asio mexicanus, *Bris.* i. 499. *Id. Svo.* 146.
Tecolotl, *Raii.* p. 160.
 Mexican Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 123.

The very concise description we find in Ray, from Fernandez, will scarcely enable us to judge of the distinction between it and the foregoing. He briefly tells us, that it is a kind of Owl with ears, variegated with black and brown, having the irides of a gold-colour, and that it is found at Mexico.

12.—RED EARED OWL.

- Strix Asio*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 54. *Lin. Syst.* i. 132. *Gm. Lin.* i. 287. *Faun. Groen.* No. 37. *Spalowsk.* iii. t. 4. *Daud.* ii. 216. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 229. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 53. pl. 21.
Scops Caroliniensis, *Bris.* i. 497. *Id. Svo.* 144.
Le Nacurutu tacheté, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 44.
 Little Owl, or Screech Owl, *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 7. *Bartr. Trav.* 285.
 Red Eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 123. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 117. pl. 11. *Amer. Ornith.* v. p. 83. pl. 42. f. 1. fem.

THIS species is from 8½ in. to 10 in. in length, and about 22 in. in extent of wing. Bill pale horn-colour; irides saffron; plumage on the upper parts of the body bright ferruginous red; above the

eyes two tufts of feathers, nine or ten in number, standing up as ears; edge of the bastard wing marked with white, and on the greater coverts five or six spots of white; quills barred ferruginous and dusky; five or six of the outer ones barred, half way from the base, with brown and white, the rest of the length brown; tail barred ferruginous and dusky; the circle of feathers surrounding the eyes dusky red, the inner half surrounded with white, and meeting over the nostrils; beneath, from the breast, dusky white, tinged, more or less, with rufous, and a dash of deep brown down the shafts; legs covered to the toes with light brown feathers; toes brown, claws black.

The female is brown, with the markings very indistinct, though not greatly different from those of the male.

Inhabits America, from New York to the Carolinas; is called in Georgia, and we believe also in other parts, the Screech Owl. Is also found in the south parts of Greenland, especially about Tun-nudliorbick, and is probably the one known there by the name of Siutitock.

13.—SHORT-EARED OWL.

Strix brachyotos, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 55. *Gm. Lin.* i. 289. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. p. 384. *Faun. Arag.* p. 71. *Daud.* ii. 216. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 223. *Amer. Orn.* 4. pl. 34. f. 1. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 47. *Id. ed. 2.* p. 99.

Strix ulula, *Sepp. Vog.* t. p. 63. Male & Female. *Lin.* i. 233? *Gm. Lin.* i. 294? *Noctua major*, *Briss.* i. 511. *Id. Svo.* 149. *Gerin.* t. 86. 87?

Strix arctica, *Mus. Carls. Fasc.* iii. t. 51.

Chouette, ou grande Cheveche, *Buf.* i. 372. pl. 17. *Pl. enl.* 438.

Brown Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 140. *Id. Sup.* p. 47. *Alb.* iii. pl. 7.

Short-eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 124. *Id. Sup.* p. 43. *Id. 2. Sup.* 56. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 66. pl. 31. *Id. Fol.* p. 71. t. B. 3. & B. 4. f. 2. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. 260. pl. 32. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 116. *Bewick* i. pl. p. 48. & 50. *Lewin.* i. pl. 25. *Walcot* i. pl. 25. *Donov.* pl. 35. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

LENGTH to the end of the tail, and to the toes, 15in.; extent of wing 3ft. 6in.; weight 12½ ozs. Bill and claws black; before the

eyes, next the nose, white, behind them black ; on the back of the ears, in the middle, a brown spot ; irides yellow ; ground colour of the head and neck light yellow buff, longitudinally streaked with black, most beautifully behind, but on the back the black brown is most predominant, and the yellow blotched and streaked ; wing coverts much the same, but in the middle the spots approach to white ; second quills barred buff-yellow and brown black, in the middle of the buff a spot of brown black ; outer quills much the same, but the first eight without the spots in the buff ; under the wings whitish ; five of the inner bastard feathers tipped for nearly an inch with brown, forming a bar ; one inch below this on the outermost feather, a transverse bar on the inner web ; the others have three or four bars of the same, and the ends also brown ; tail feathers, as the outer quills, barred brown and buff ; the two middle ones with a spot of brown in the buff, and the one on each side the same, but the spots more faint and smaller, the others plain ; breast and belly yellow buff, marked with long streaks of brown ; thighs and vent paler and plain ; legs feathered to the toes.

The female chiefly differs in the colours being less bright.—Much has been said concerning the ear tufts of this species, and many have supposed them to consist only of a single feather each. Mr. White, many years since, gave us some cause to hesitate on this head, as he observed to the contrary, both in this and the Scops, during his residence in Gibraltar, and Col. Montagu has fully confirmed the circumstance, shewing that these tufts are composed of a series of feathers scarcely longer than the others, but which may be erected at the will of the bird ; indeed, as this gentleman observes, one of the feathers is visibly longer than the rest, but is by no means erected singly, nor is it easy to find even this longer feather, after the death of the bird.

This is a winter inhabitant in England, coming in October and retiring in March, and the time of its stay being about the same as that of the Woodcock, has occasioned its being called the Woodcock

Owl; it is oftener found on the ground, among long grass, &c. than on trees, and when disturbed, will, after flying a little way, alight again among the grass; in this situation is supposed to search after reptiles for food, as also mice, and in some places, which have been infested with the latter, the Owls have collected in large troops, and attacked those depredators to their utter extirpation.* This species will also occasionally attack small birds, and has itself been taken in a net set for larks, and in the act of making a pounce at the decoy bird. We once found in the stomach of one, three legs of thrushes, besides a quantity of feathers. Those which we see here, are supposed by some to breed in the Orknies, and more probably in Norway; said to make the nest on the ground; is a very fierce bird; one having been shot in Derbyshire in the wing, would not suffer itself to be taken up, as it darted at the person with surprising fury, and was obliged to be killed before it could be secured.

Is called at Gibraltar the Heath Owl, as it is found in abundance in the commons and heaths about the Isthmus there; very numerous in the woods of Siberia, where it comes blindly to the night fires, and assaults men, so as often to be knocked down with sticks.

Inhabits America; visits Hudson's Bay in May; makes a nest of dry grass on the ground; the eggs are white; departs southward in September; called there the Mouse Hawk and Hawk Owl, by the Natives, Thothosecausew.

I once received a specimen from Hudson's Bay, under the name

* A remark of this kind is mentioned by Dale—"In the year 1580, at Hallowntide, an army of mice so over run the marshes near South Minster, that they eat up the grass to the very roots; but at length a great number of strange painted Owls came, and devoured all the mice. The like happened in Essex in 1648.—*Dale Harwich App.* p. 397. Note 2. Col. Montagu mentions a similar instance at Bridgewater; in the neighbourhood of which, mice were in such abundance, a few years since, as to destroy a large portion of vegetation, and in the autumn a great many of the Short-eared Owls resorted to that part, in order to prey on them.—*Orn. Dict. Sup.* Mr. Bewick informs us, that 28 have been found in a turnip field in November, probably attracted thereto by mice.

of Hawk Owl of Edwards, but this is quite a different bird, as will be seen by a description hereafter.

Two of them were brought from Sandwich Islands by Capt. Dixon. This species has been seen also at Falkland's Islands, and is probably common both in South and North America. I observe it likewise figured in drawings done in India.

14.—CASPIAN EARED OWL

Strix accipitrina, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 60. *Gm. Lin.* i. 295. *Gm. It.* p ii. 163. t. 9. *Pall.*

It. i. 455. *Daud.* ii. 185. *Temm. Man. d'orn.* p. 46 *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 99.

Strix caspia, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 272.

Caspian Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 147.

SIZE of the Brown Owl. Bill and Irides citron colour; the feathers of the face occupy less space than in most Owls; these are white forwards, and incline to ferruginous behind, the outer circle varied with yellow and black; on each eyelid behind a black spot. The plumage on the upper parts inclines to luteous; beneath luteous white, with longitudinal black streaks; between the legs spotted with the same; vent white; greater quills luteous, lesser white, tessellated with black; lower wing coverts black at the tips; tail shorter than the wings, rounded, whitish on the sides, and transversely banded with black; legs luteous, covered with down to the toes.

Inhabits the borders of the Caspian Sea, also Tartary, and the north of Russia; makes a nest on the ground in the deserts. This appears to be no other than the Short-eared Owl; if we may judge from the plumage, although the circumstance of the existence of the ear tufts is not mentioned.

15.—MARSH EARED OWL.

Strix palustris, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xiii. *Bechst. Vog. Deutsch.* ii. 344. *Allg. U.d. Vog.*

i. *Zusass.* p. 683. 16. β .

Marsh eared Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 58. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 227.

THIS is as big as a Crow, and not far from nine inches long.—The bill brown blue, tip and edge yellow; legs hairy; claws black; the upper part of the plumage is white, grey, and brown mixed; but in the head and shoulders the white predominates; the ears consist of six feathers; about the neck is a kind of yellowish ring, marked with coffee-coloured spots; the under parts of the body reddish grey on the sides, streaked with chestnut brown, and some smaller cross streaks; thighs ferruginous, with dull transverse lines; quills grey, with coffee-brown spots, making four cross stripes; the tail has five bands, made up in the same manner. In some specimens the ear consists of three or four feathers only. •

This species inhabits Pomerania, Hesse, and Thuringia, where it is called by some the Moor Fowl, being found in the peat marshes, among the high grass; it lays four white eggs, the size of those of a pigeon, and feeds chiefly on field or other mice. This, from the description, seems to coincide much with that of the Short-eared species.

16.—PEREGRINE EARED OWL.

SIZE uncertain. Bill dusky; irides orange; circles of the face scarcely conspicuous; general colour of the plumage rufous and

tawny mixed; finely undulated with brown; ears composed of short feathers, arising at the back of the head, and brown; the crown darker, with transverse brown lines, and other markings; under parts of the body pale tawny, crossed with numerous fine brown lines, the colour deepest, and more inclined to tawny on the breast; shoulders of the wings brown at the bend; quills and tail spotted with brown; legs feathered to the toes, marked much the same as the under parts; claws black.

A figure of the above is among the collection of drawings belonging to Mr. Dent.—Native place unknown.

17.—BRAZILIAN EARED OWL.

Strix brasiliana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 55. *Gm. Lin.* i. 289. *Daud.* ii. 220. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 231.
Noctua brasiliensis, Cabure, *Raii.* p. 26. *Will.* p. 69. *Klein.* p. 57. *Buf.* i. 383.
 Le Cabure, *Voy d'Azara* iii. No. 49.
 Brazilian eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 125. *Will. Eng.* p. 107.

SIZE of a thrush. Bill yellowish; irides yellow; on the sides of the head are feathers that represent ears, which it can erect at will; under the eyes, on each side of the bill, several long dusky hairs; plumage on the head, upper parts and tail, dilute umber colour, variegated on the head and neck with very small white spots, and on the wings with greater. Breast and lower belly white, with pale umber spots; tail waved with white; legs short, covered with yellow feathers, and the wings reach very little beyond the base.

Inhabits Brazil, and there called Cabure, is easily made tame, and will play with any person, like a monkey, besides which it can turn its head quite round, so that the bill touches the back, and frequently puts itself into other droll attitudes.

18.—MOTTLED EARED OWL.

Strix nœvia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 55. *Gm. Lin.* i. 289. *Daud.* ii. 217. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 230.

Bubo Clamator, *Hibou Criard*, *Vieill. Am.* i. *Am. Orn.* iii. pl. 19. f. i.

Mottled eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 126. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 118. pl. 11.

LENGTH 9 or 10 in.; breadth 21 in. Bill brown; irides yellow; plumage above grey, mottled with ferruginous and black; the shaft of each feather being black, with three or four bars of the same on each side; these markings are much the same beneath, but more distinct, where the ground colour is paler; feathers round the face tipped with black, as also those of the breast; the eared feathers an inch or more in length; legs feathered to the toes; claws brown; this bird is apt to vary in the shades of plumage, but whether owing to difference of sex is not certain.

Inhabits North America, not uncommon at New York, breeds in May, and continues in the country the whole year; arrives in Pennsylvania the beginning of cold weather, generally seen in the upland and mountainous districts; feeds chiefly on mice, small birds, and beetles; but is there rather a scarce bird; observed to fly early at night and morning; sometimes, found on the fences in full day, when it is easily caught, as it sees them but imperfectly; roosts at night in hollow trees.

19.—INDIAN EARED OWL.

Strix Bakkamuna, *Ind. Orn.* 56. i. *Ind. Zool.* pl. 3. *Daud.* ii. 218. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 237.

— *indica*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 288.

Indian eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 127.

LENGTH $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Bill dusky; irides yellow; over each eye stands a tuft of three or four feathers, appearing as horns, and an inch long, mixed grey and black; face dusky bluish ash, margined with black; crown dark, with narrow black streaks; upper parts powdered with bluish ash, and purplish brown, streaked with a few dusky lines; wing coverts much the same, but darker, and the lower series pale powdery blue grey; second quills mottled pale brown, and crossed with narrow, dusky bars; greater quills the same, with broader bars; the exterior feather, or more, black and white in bars; tail pale grey, with dusky bars; the under parts of the body from the chin, powdery brown, clay, and whitish, mixed and undulated; belly paler, all marked with lines of black in the direction of the shafts; legs downy; toes brownish flesh-colour.

Inhabits Ceylon, and there called *Bakkamuna*; is found in the third plate of both Latin and English editions of the Indian Zoology; is also known there by the name of *Woolloch*,* and the same in India, where it is equally well known; not uncommon in the province of Oude, and the last name given to it supposed to arise from the note of the bird. I observe this represented in *Gen. Hardwicke's* collection of India drawings; the length nearly 8 in.; irides bright orange brown; the breadth said to be $17\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the weight three ounces six drams; the top of the head spotted with brown; wings and tail equal in length. We believe this also to inhabit Java.

* The Ceylonese eared Owl also called *Woollock*.

20.—LEMPI-JI OWL.

Strix Lempi-ji, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 140.

LENGTH 9 in. Head furnished with eared tufts; body above variegated with brown and yellowish black, beneath pale ferruginous clouded with dusky; quills fasciated with a paler colour.

Inhabits Java, and called Lempi-ji.

21.—ORIENTAL OWL.

Strix orientalis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 140.

LENGTH 2 ft. Head eared; body above brown, with ferruginous fasciæ; shoulders, axillaries, belly, and shins white, banded with brown.

22.—KETUPU OWL.

Strix Ketupu, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 141.

LENGTH 21 in. Head furnished with eared tufts; bill long, strait at the base, and bent from the middle; tip emarginated; base

furnished with a large cere; nostrils oblique; body ferruginous, above varied with brownish, beneath lineated with black; quills and tail brown, fasciated with yellowish grey—first quill short, second a trifle longer, third irregularly increasing, fourth, fifth, and sixth, longer; legs elongated; shins naked, reticulated; toes strong.

Inhabits Java, called there Blo-Ketupu. We are indebted to Dr. Horsfield for the three last described.

23.—SCOPS EARED OWL.

Strix Scops, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 56. *Lin.* i. 129. *Gm. Lin.* i. 290. *Raii.* p. 25. *Will.* 65. t. 12. *Bris.* i. 495. t. 37. 1. *Id. Sup.* 144. *Klein. Av.* p. 57. *Daud.* iii. 218. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 233. *Tem. Man.* p. 46. *Id. Ed. 2.* p. 103.

Scops, ou petit Duc, *Buff.* i. 353. t. 24. *Pl. enl.* 436. *Gunth. Nest. u. Eg.* t. 40. *Zinnm. Uoo.* p. 98. t. 16. f. 87. *Hist. Prov.* i. 338.

Baumeule, *Naturf.* vii. s. 57.

Strix Zorca, *Ind. Orn.* i. 56? *Gm. Lin.* i. 289?*

Little-horn Owl, *Will. Engl.* 101. pl. 12.

Scops eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 129. *Id. Sup.* 43.

THIS is an elegant species, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. Bill black; irides yellow; the whole plumage variegated with grey, rufous-brown, and blackish; on the upper parts the brown predominates, on the under the grey; quills transversely barred with rufous white; the eared feathers consist of an assemblage of several, to be erected at the will of the bird, and not of a single feather as has been generally supposed; is said to vary considerably in the colours of the plumage.

This species is common in many parts of Europe, but has

* No description of plumage given, merely saying that the ear feathers are eight or nine in number, and is found about Sardinia.

hitherto rarely been observed in England; said to arrive and depart in France much about the same time as the Swallows. In Majorca they are bred tame, and there valued much; they most probably migrate, for although they are met with at Gibraltar, they are not seen at all times, and at certain seasons are observed in large flocks. It is a pretty common species in the South of Russia, and west parts of Siberia, but not found Eastward. We believe it is expanded throughout Europe, though probably no where very numerous, being mostly seen in pairs; it frequents the hollows of trees, and there makes the nest, laying three or four white eggs. The Scops has been clearly ascertained as British more than once,* as has also the Snowy Owl.

A.—*Strix Giu*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 56. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 9. *Kram.* 323.

— *carniolica*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 290. *Daud.* ii. 218. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 231.

Carniolic eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 127.

This is said to be about the size of the Little Owl. Irides yellow; colour of the plumage whitish ash, variegated with spots, and transverse blackish stripes; six of the prime quills marked with whitish spots on one side; tail brownish and spotted likewise. Kramer says, it is the size of a blackbird; that it is exactly the same in colour as the Goatsucker or Wryneck; that it feeds on small birds, and is known at Bologna by the name of Giu; said to inhabit the colder parts of Carniola, and to make the nest in clefts of rocks, as well as in hollow trees, laying from two to four eggs, and feeding the young on the May beetle, as the wing cases of this insect have been often found near the nests. Mr. White, who was well acquainted with the Scops at Gibraltar, is of opinion, that this

* One of these was in a Museum in Fleet-street, belonging to Mr. Donovan, said to have been killed in Yorkshire.

is the same bird ; observing, that one of the names for the Scops is Chiu or Chivino, and that the one last described is known by the same names.

24.—WHITE-FRONTED OWL.

Strix albifrons, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xiv. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 238. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 171.

Bubo albifrons, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 54.

White-fronted Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 58:

SIZE of the Little Owl ; length 8 in. General colour of the plumage on the upper parts brown ; the circle of feathers round the eyes dark, fringed at the back part with white ; between the eyes, over the bill, and the chin, white ; the under parts from thence yellow buff ; across the breast a pale brown band ; on the wing coverts a spot or two of white ; the first five quills marked with a white spot on the outer, and the second quills with the same on the inner margins ; the first quill serrated on the outer edge the whole length, the second the same, half way from the tip ; tail marked as the quills ; legs feathered ; bill black ; toes dusky.

This was brought from Quebec by Gen. Davies in 1790, and with it another much smaller, which he had in his possession alive ; it differed in being more dusky, and the circles of the face not fringed at the back part, otherwise so like, as to be supposed merely differing in age, or sex ; the General observed to me, that this bird frequently erected two feathers over the eyes, but although I inspected the specimens very narrowly, I could not find any feathers longer than the rest, which circumstance is also noticed in respect to the Short-eared species.



1. Siberian E. Owl. 2. Acadian Owl.

25.—SIBERIAN EARED OWL.—PL. XIV. F. 1.

Strix pulchella, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 57. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 290. *Pall. It.* p. 456. *Lepech.*

It. ii. t. 4. *Daud.* ii. 220. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 239.

Strix aurita, e gente sua minima, *N. C. Petr.* xv. 490. t. 26. f. i.

Siberian eared Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 130. pl. 5. f. i. *Nat. Misc.* i. pl. 22.

THIS species well deserves the name applied to it, as it is a most beautifully pencilled bird; length 6in.* The head is less tumid than in the Passerine, or Little Owl, smaller in proportion, and has remarkably large ear tufts. The bill is brown; irides pale yellow; the eared feathers above an inch in length; feathery circle round the eyes small, and above the eyes scarcely perceivable; towards the eyes a white spot; the body is cinereous above, delicately powdered and undulated, the shaft of each feather brown; beneath whitish, with broad, black shafts, and scattered here and there with elegant variegated bars of the same; wings fasciated and powdered; the first prime quill serrated outwardly, some of them spotted white on the outer edge; the tail and wings of equal length; the former rounded at the end, coloured like the body, and obsoletely fasciated with white, shins feathered, and marked with undulated striæ; toes alone naked, and pale.

So far from Dr. Pallas. One of these, in the Leverian Museum, was only six inches in length; the plumage very soft and delicate, imitating that of the Wryneck, and delicately powdered, as Pallas expresses it to be, with ferruginous and black, but about the sides of the neck the whole has a ferruginous tinge; tail dark brown, barred with ferruginous and grey; the ears consist of several feathers, and the wings a trifle longer than the tail, but as the specimen was

* In the Petersburg Transactions it is said to be nine inches.

a dried one, it may have arisen from the person who put it in attitude. This came from Gibraltar, but I believe it to be the same bird, described above by Dr. Pallas, who says it frequents the more south parts of the Wolga, Samara, and Jaick, and that it is often found about inhabited places, as well as in woods. In the Petersburg Transactions, it is said to be met with about that city.

26.—POWDERED EARED OWL.

LENGTH 11 in. Bill pale horn-colour, tip whitish, at the base numerous curved, white hairs, exceeding the bill in length; plumage in general above pale grey, minutely powdered with brown, and a jagged brown streak down the middle of each feather; crown of the head much mixed with blackish; sides of the head white, bounded at the back part with a curved band of black, meeting on on each side of the throat, but not uniting; behind each eye an eared tuft, consisting of six or more feathers, unequal in length, mottled as the rest, and finished at the ends with black; chin, and upper parts of the body mottled and powdered as above, but paler, and down the shaft of each feather a long blackish streak; lower belly and vent white; legs the same, feathered to the claws, charged with minute dusky specks on the shins; toes brownish yellow, claws brown; the quills crossed with twenty or more pale, dusky bars, the outer one much serrated; tail marked, and barred as the quills, which very nearly reach to the end of it.

Inhabits South America; in the collection of Mr. Bullock; it is most delicate in the plumage, somewhat in the manner of the Wryneck, but every way paler in colour.

**** WITH SMOOTH HEADS.**

27.—SNOWY OWL.

- Strix nyctea*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 57. *Lin. Syst.* i. 132. *Faun. Suec.* No. 76. *Gm. Lin.* i. 201. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 10. *Brun.* p. 7. *Muller.* No. 10. *Faun. Groenl.* No. 16. *Georg.* i. p. 164. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. p. 385. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 78. *Ger. Orn.* i. t. 93. *Klein. Av.* p. 9. t. ix. f. 3. a. b. *Spalowsk.* ii. t. 2. *Daud.* ii. p. 188. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 240. t. 31. *Vieill.* i. p. 46. pl. 18. *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 32. f. 1. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 41. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 83.
- Strix alba freti Hudsonis*, *Bris.* i. 522. *Id.* 8vo. 152. *Klein. Av.* p. 56.
- Strix nivea*, *Levail. Ois.* pl. 48? *Daud.* ii. 190.
- Die Tägeule, *Naturf.* viii. s. 58. 30.
- Harfang, *Buf.* i. 387. *Pl. enl.* 458.
- Great White Owl, Snowy Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 132. *Id. Sup.* 45. *Id. Sup.* ii. 59. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 121. oposite the title page; *Nat. Misc.* ii. pl. 27. var. *Bartram's Trav.* 285. *Gent. Mag.* v. 41. p. 437. *Lin. Trans.* xi. p. 175.

THIS is full as big as the Great Horned Owl, but the head less in proportion; length about 23 or 24 in.; weight 1½ to three pounds. Bill black, almost hid in the feathers; irides yellow; the plumage as white as snow, but the crown of the head is marked with small brown spots, and the upper part of the back crossed with narrow lines of brown; sides under the wings the same, but paler; quills white, spotted with brown; tail the same, crossed with bands of broad brownish spots,* except the outer ones, which are pure white; legs covered with white feathers; claws black. The female more thickly covered with spots, and darker than the male.

This bird is sometimes quite white, especially in the winter season, and inhabits the more northern parts of Europe; is scarce in

* Amer. Orn.

Russia, but more frequent in the Uralian Mountains; is numerous in Kamtschatka; known in Sweden by the name of Harfang,* and the same at Astrachan, where it is not unfrequent; is known also in Iceland, and common in Greenland, where it builds in the hollows of rocks, at a distance from habitations; preys chiefly on Ptarmigans, hares, and smaller quadrupeds, which it drops on by stealth. In Lapland is found useful in destroying great numbers of the Lemmings.† The Calmucs are said to pay divine honours to this bird, and augur good or ill luck, according as it tends its flight to the right or left.

It inhabits Hudson's Bay, where it is called Wapacuthu, and said to prey by day, as well as by night, and though it may prefer the Ptarmigan, is often known to be satisfied with mice, and small birds. Met with in Melville Island, by Captain Parry, in his late Arctic Expedition.

According to Mr. Bartram, this species arrives in Pennsylvania, in autumn, from the north, and remains during the winter, returning northward in the spring, for the sake of breeding and rearing the young; in the winter found sometimes as far south as Carolina.

It has not hitherto been noted as a British species, but I am assured that it was met with in the Orkney Islands by Mr. Bullock, in his tour to that part of the world, in the summer of 1812; one of these birds he saw, and was informed of a female having been shot there, about a fortnight before his arrival. It is now and then met with in the northern parts of Germany,

* Supposed to have acquired this name from preying on hares.

† *Mus. Lemmus Lin.* These are frequent breeders, bringing five or six young at a time, and were it not for the foxes, ermines, &c. as well as this Owl, their numbers would over run the country; they have sometimes appeared in such numbers, as to make it believed that they were generated in the clouds, and fell in showers on the ground.

28.—WAPACUTHU OWL.

Strix Wapacuthu, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. *Gm. Lin.* i. 291. *Daud.* ii. 189. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 243. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 47.
Wapacuthu Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 49. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 19.

LENGTH 2ft.; breadth 4ft.; weight 5lbs. Bill black; irides yellow; space between the eyes, the throat, and cheeks white; ends of the feathers of the head black; scapulars and wing coverts white, elegantly barred with dusky and reddish marks, pointing downward; primaries, secondaries, and tail feathers irregularly spotted, and barred with pale red and black; back and tail coverts marked with a few dusky spots; breast and belly dirty white, crossed with innumerable reddish lines; vent white; legs feathered to the toes, which are covered with hairs.

Inhabits the woods about Hudson's Bay; makes the nest on dry, mossy ground, and lays from five to ten white eggs;* the young hatched in May; called by the natives Wapacuthu, being by them confounded with the Snowy species; but Mr. Hutchins assured me, that these two are distinct from each other. This is esteemed by the Europeans very delicious food.

* According to Mr. Hutchins; but if so, it differs from others of the genus.

29.—GRILLIAN OWL.

Strix liturata, *Mus. Nat. Grill.* 1788. p. 5.

THIS Owl is said to be somewhat larger than a common fowl, with a smooth head, whitish body, marked with long brown spots.

Inhabits Sweden, found near Elfharleby where it is called Stora Skogs-Ugglan. As no reference is given to any other author, Dr. Lindroth, who drew up the catalogue of the Grillian Museum, no doubt, considered it as a new species.

30.—ERMINE OWL.

Strix candida, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xiv. *Temm. Man.* ed. 2. p. 83.

— erminea, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 251.

La Chouette blanche, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 72. pl. 45. *Daud.* ii. 190.

Ermine Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 60.

THIS, according to M. Levaillant, is distinct from, either the Snowy, or Wapacuthu Owl; it scarcely can be a variety of our Great Eared species, being entirely earless, nor do the measures correspond; it is smaller than the Snowy Owl, and of a more squat make; the head, too, is larger in proportion; the tail short, and the wings exceed it in length, when closed, by some inches, whereas in the Snowy species, the tail is pretty long, and the wings do not reach more than half way thereon. The legs in the present described one are very short, and so completely covered with feathers, as almost to

hide the claws. The whole plumage snow white, with the exception of a few scattered spots of black on the wing coverts and quills; the bill, which is nearly hid in the feathers of the face, and the claws are black.

We do not learn from whence this bird came, only that a specimen is in the collection of M. Raye de Breukelerwaerd, at Amsterdam.— M. Temminck supposes it to be the same with the Snowy Owl.

31.—FALCONINE OWL.

Strix Choucou, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xiv. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 990.

Strix Africana, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 278.

Le Choucou, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 151. pl. 38. *Daud.* ii. p. 186.

Falconine Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 61.

THIS seems, like the Hawk Owl, a species approaching not a little to the Falcon genus; it is, however, clearly an Owl, and must be ranked as such. The bill is small; irides yellow; plumage on the upper parts pale grey brown, inclining to rufous on the crown, and back part of the neck, and on the wing coverts a few white spots; the greater quills like the rest of the wing, with whitish tips, and reach, when closed, about half way on the tail, which is cuneiform in shape, and grey brown; all but the two middle feathers, are marked on the outer webs with transverse, white lines, about twelve in number, within and beneath white; the sides of the face and eyes surrounded with a ruff of white hairy feathers, covering the nostrils; under parts of the body pure white; the thigh feathers hang over them quite to the toes, and the legs are covered with short, bristly feathers, the colour black; toes placed two and two, or three before and one behind, at the will of the bird.

Inhabits various parts of Africa. The people at Hotttniqua call it Nagt Valk, (Night Falcon); it does not appear till twilight, and from this circumstance and its rapid flight, it is not easily shot. M. Levaillant caught two of them by chance in a net, for he had in vain before attempted to shoot them.

The female is rather smaller, and the white on the under parts less pure.

32.—WHITE-FACED OWL.

LENGTH 20 in. or more. Bill pale; irides blue; general colour of the plumage above dull yellow, powdered with minute specks; besides which are large oval spots of white, on each of which is a black dash, giving the appearance of spots of ermine; face pure white, surrounded with a range of alternate yellow and dusky feathers; all the under parts of the body pure white, each feather marked with a narrow dusky streak down the shaft; quills barred with dusky; tail the same; legs pale red, or flesh-colour.

Inhabits New-Holland, and called Boobook, but as more than one in that country goes by the same name, it is probably what Owls are generally known by.

33.—NEW-HOLLAND OWL.

LENGTH 14 in. Bill yellow; circles round the face plain ash-colour; plumage in general brown, on each feather a small dusky,

white spot near the end, and bordered below with pale brown ; tail plain brown ; the wings, when closed, reach to the end of it ; legs downy quite to the claws.

Inhabits New South Wales.—In the collection of A. Harrison, Esq.

34.—VARIEGATED OWL.

Strix nisusella, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 14. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 279.

Choucouhon, *Levail. Ois.* i. p. 157. No. 39.

Chouette Choucoulion, *Daud. Orn.* ii. p. 187.

Variegated Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 62.

THIS is the size of the Long-Eared Owl, but is less bulky, and stands higher on its legs. The bill is black ; irides yellow ; the circles of the face round the eyes are white, with dusky markings ; chin white, but the plumage in general is brown, in various shades, with a mixture of white, and on the under parts of the body irregularly barred brown and white ; the legs are covered with downy grey feathers ; the tail banded dusky brown and rufous white, cuneiform in shape, and the wings, when closed, reach two-thirds thereon.

Inhabits Africa ; met with in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, especially about Orange River, and the Grand Namaquas ; supposed to prey in the evening, for although seen in the day, it has been only when the small birds have surrounded it, as an object not usually met with.

The female is somewhat larger than the male, but differs very little in the plumage, except that the former has less white, and the irides of a paler yellow.

35.—FASCIATED OWL.

Strix Huhula, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xv. *Daud.* ii. 190. *Levaill. Ois.* i. pl. 41.

Strix lineata, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 280.

Chouette de Cayenne, *Mauduit. Encyc. Method.*

Fasciated Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 62.

SIZE of the Brown Owl; length $14\frac{3}{4}$ in.; breadth 3 ft. Bill and legs yellow; general colour of the plumage of the head, neck, and body dusky, crossed with white bars, which are broadest on the under parts; head dotted with white; wings brown, crossed on the coverts with fine white lines; quills plain, reaching to the middle of the tail, which is cuneiform, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, crossed with three narrow white lines, not corresponding on each side of the shafts; legs feathered to the toes, dusky and white.

Inhabits Cayenne, and appears to be new; it was named Chouette de Jour, hence it should appear that it takes its prey by day, which some Owls are known to do.

36.—SUPERCILIOUS OWL.

Strix griseata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xv. *Daud.* ii. 207.

Chouette à aigrettes blanches, *Levaill. Ois.* i. 169. pl. 43.

Strix superciliosa, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. p. 250. *Nat. Misc.* No. 853.

Supercilious Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 63.

SIZE of the Long-eared Owl. Bill yellow; plumage on the upper parts rufous brown, with a few spots of white on the wings and

tail; beneath dusky white, tinged more or less with rufous, and a few dusky specks; and the feathers of the joint above covering the shins almost to the toes, but the shins are clothed only with fine hairs; above the eyes begins an arch, consisting of a series of loose white feathers, passing over the ears to each side of the neck; these are longer than the rest, but not capable of being erected as in the Eared Owls; tail somewhat cuneiform, and the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it.

Inhabits Guiana, but not very common in our cabinets; one, however, is said to have filled a place in the collection of our late friend and correspondent Mr. C. G. D'Orcy; and M. Levaillant mentions two others, one, in the collection of M. Mauduit, and another in his own.

37.—CINEREOUS OWL.

Strix cinerea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. *Gm. Lin.* i. 291. *Daud.* ii. 191. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 48.

Strix Acclamator, *Bartr. Trav.* p. 285.

— *fuliginosa*, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 244.

Sooty Owl, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 120.

Cinereous Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 134. *Id. Sup.* p. 45.

LENGTH from 20 to 24 in.; expands 4 ft.; weighs 3 lbs. Bill whitish; irides yellow; circlets of the face black close to the eye, palish over the eye, and just at the bill whitish; each feather, for the most part, is of an ash-colour, and crossed with several lines of black; the feathers which terminate the circle are also black, tipped with buff colour; by this means the eye appears placed in

the middle of alternate circles of black and ash-colour; the plumage on the upper parts of the body mottled with ash-colour and black; thighs the same, but paler, crossed with brown lines; head, hind part of the neck, and wing coverts sooty, marked with narrow bars of dirty white; breast and belly whitish, greatly covered with large, oblong blotches of dusky brown; from the neck to the vent is a space, of about an inch in breadth, quite bare; legs feathered to the feet. Male and female much alike, the latter smaller of the two.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay the whole year; does not change colour in any season; makes a nest in a pine tree the middle of May, with a few loose sticks, lining it with feathers; lays two eggs, marked with darkish spots; the young fly the end of July; mostly seen in pairs; preys chiefly on rabbits and mice; flies low, yet with great force, often striking itself into the snow a foot deep when in chace after its prey, and of such strength as to be able to fly off with a hare alive in its talons. Is called Omissou Athanetou, or Speckled Owl. According to Mr. Bartram, it is found in Pennsylvania; where it is a constant resident, and breeds there.

38.—BARRED OWL.

Strix nebulosa, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. *Gm. Lin.* i. 291. *Daud.* ii. 191. *Nat. Miscel.* i. t. 25. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 245. *Vicill. Am.* i. p. 45. pl. 17. *Am. Orn.* iv. pl. 33. f. 2.

Temm. Man. d'Orn. p. 49. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 88.

Grey Owl, *Ph. Trans.* lxii. p. 386. 424.

Barred Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 133. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 122. pl. 11.

THIS species, as described by Dr. Forster, weighs 3lbs.; is 16in. long, and extends 4ft. The bill is pale yellow; irides yellow; circlets of the face whitish, barred with dusky lines; head, back,

wing coverts, and breast, barred with dark brown, spotted with white, but on narrow inspection, each feather is marked with three or four alternate bars of brown and white; the head, neck, and breast, have most white in them; the other parts abound most in brown; the greater quills barred with lighter and deeper brown, and on the outer edges of some of them are white, or very pale spots, in place of light brown; the secondaries alternately banded with paler and deeper brown, the latter occupying most space; tail banded brown and white, or pale tawny, the tip of the last colour; belly and vent dirty white, marked with longitudinal rusty brown streaks; sides barred across with the same; legs pale, feathered to the claws, which are brown.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay; the above described from a specimen in my own possession, which measured 21 in. in length; another in the Leverian collection had the bars of the tail, and the spots on the upper parts of the body more numerous than in my bird. Mr. Abbot acquaints me, that it frequents the swamps, and oak woods about Savannah, in Georgia, and that in general it preys on hares, grouse, mice, &c. but now and then snakes, as he met with it once in the day time, when it had caught a large snake, and eaten the head off, and it was with difficulty, that it flew from tree to tree with it.

One of these in Mr. Bullock's Museum is said to be British, but we have not met with a second instance of this circumstance.— Found in Sweden and Norway.

A.—LENGTH 18 or 19 in. Bill yellow; head and back brown, with two dun yellow bars on each feather, banded above and below with dusky; axillary feathers the same, but the bars approaching to white; beneath, as far as the breast, barred much in the same

manner, but the pale bars occupy more space; the belly and vent yellowish white, inclining to yellow on the sides; the whole of the feathers have a broad streak of brown down the shafts; wing coverts marked with triangular spots of white, banded above with dusky; quills dark brown, barred with pale brown within, and with whitish without; the first quill the shortest, the fourth longest, and these four serrated on the outer edges; tail brown, with three bars of pale buff, and the end very pale; the wings reach half way on it; legs feathered to the toes with pale feathers, speckled with dusky; toes and claws brown.

Such an one was sent to Mr. Francillon, by Mr. Abbot, and seems to differ but little from the Barred species, of which it is probably the male.

A nest once met with, was made in the crotch of a white oak, among thick foliage, rudely put together, intermixed with some dry grass and leaves, and lined with smaller twigs; the eggs nearly the size of those of a young pullet, but more globular and white; will often seize on fowls, and particularly young rabbits, but mice and other small things are the usual food; the difference between the male and female is unusual, sometimes as much as eight inches; both scream in the day like a Hawk; it sees and flies during day light, as its vision is more distinct than others of the genus.

39.—SPECTACLE OWL.—PL. XV.

Strix perspicillata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. *Daud.* ii. 192. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 248. t. 32.

Le Macagua, *Voy. d'Azara.* iii. No. 15.

Spectacle Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 50. pl. 107.

LENGTH 21 in. Bill strong, hooked, yellow, and half covered with reflected black bristles; the head small in proportion, being



Spectacle Owl.

not so fully clothed with feathers as many of the genus, giving somewhat the appearance of a Hawk; the head and neck are white, and the feathers of a woolly texture; on each side of the head a large patch of black brown surrounding the eyes; chin also of the same colour; the upper parts of the body red brown, coming forwards on the breast as a broad belt; the under parts of the body rufous white; quills and tail brown, crossed with bars of darker brown, the tip of the last white; legs feathered to the toes; claws deep horn-colour, or black,

Inhabits Cayenne, described from one in the Leverian Museum, a label affixed to it was inscribed *Le Plongeur*.

A.—In the British Museum I observed one nearly similar, this was 16 in. long; general colour of the plumage above chocolate brown; the whole of the head, and across the breast of that colour; over the eye a half circle of white; tail chocolate brown, crossed with six or seven paler bars; tips of the feathers white; all the under parts of the plumage, except the bar on the breast, white; legs feathered to the toes.

This was said to come from some part of South America, and I imagine it to differ only in sex from the Spectacle Owl.

One in Mr. Bullock's Museum, is fine buff-colour beneath the body, and the chin dark brown.

The Macagua, as above quoted from Azara, seems to be no other than this Owl; it is said to have a note resembling that word, and which it pronounces distinctly; it is found chiefly in the wet marshes, and perches on the dry branches of high trees; not found beyond 29 deg. latitude; is a stupid bird; said to wage war with snakes, among other things, and to kill them by flapping with the

wings; the length is 18in. ; extent 36in. ; bill black; cere yellow; irides rufous; legs pale yellow.

B.—*Strix personata*, *Daud.* ii. 192. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 240.

— *larvata*, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 801. Masked Owl.

Chouette à Masque noir, *Levail. Afr.* i. p. 172. pl. 44.

SIZE of the last described. Bill dusky; general colour of the plumage white, but the whole face is quite black; wings and tail reddish brown; on the first some markings, and the latter is very short, about even with the quills, when the wings are closed; legs feathered to the toes.

It was brought from Cayenne, and is probably the young of some species related to the Spectacle Owl. In the collection of the late M. C. Gigot D'Orcy, of Paris.

40.—DOWNY OWL.

Chouette à collier, *Levail.* i. 169. pl. 42. *Daud.* ii. 193.

Strix superciliosa, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 251.

Le Nacurutu sans aigrettes, *Voy. d'Azara* iii. No. 43.

THIS differs from the Spectacle Owl, in having the throat white, which passes between the eyes and over them as an eyebrow, otherwise the head is deep rufous.

One of these was killed at Surinam; inhabits also Paraguay. M. D'Azara observes, that the whole of the plumage, except the wings and tail, appears curled, and so fine and delicate to the touch, as to imitate the feel of white cotton, especially that of the head,

which gives the idea of a puff made of swan's down ; it seems not improbable that this, on future enquiry, may prove a variety of the Spectacle Owl.

41.—TAWNY OWL.

Strix stridula, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 58. *Lin. Syst.* i. 133. *Faun. Suec.* No. 17. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 12. *Gmel. Lin.* i. 294. *Brun.* No. 18. *Muller.* p. 11. *Kramer,* 233. 4? *Gerini.* i. t. 95. *Daud.* ii. 194. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 50. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 90.

Strix orientalis, *Hasselq. It.* 233. *Zinn. Uov.* t. 16. f. 8. 9.

— *Aldrov, Raii.* p. 25. A. 2. *Will.* p. 65. t. 14. *Bris.* i. 500. *Id. Svo.* 146. *Klein. Av.* p. 56. *Frisch.* t. 95. 96.

Die Brandeule, *Naturf.* viii. s. 59. 32.

Chathuant, *Buf.* i. 362. pl. 25. *Pl. enl.* 437.

Common brown, or Ivy Owl, *Will. Engl.* 102. pl. 14. *Alb.* i. pl. 9.

Tawny Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 139. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 68. *Id. fol.* 7. t. B. 3. *Id. ed.* 1812. 266. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 237. B. *Bewick* i. pl. p. 53. *Lewin's Birds* i. pl. 27. *Orn. Dict. & Supp.*

LENGTH 14in. ; breadth 2ft. ; weight of the female 19ozs. Bill brownish, the feathers round it narrow, and white, with black shafts ; irides dusky ; the head and upper parts of the body are of a fine tawny red, elegantly spotted and powdered with black, or dusky spots of various sizes ; tail coverts plain tawny ; tail variously blotched, barred, and spotted with pale red and black ; in the two middle feathers the red predominates ; breast and belly yellowish, mixed with white, and marked with narrow lines down the shafts ; legs feathered to the toes.

- A.—*Strix Aluco*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 59. *Lin. Syst.* i. 132. *Gm. Lin.* i. 292. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 11. *N. Act. Stock.* 1782. ii. No. 8. *Gerin.* t. 94. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. 353. *Ulula*, *Bris.* i. 507. *Id. Seco.* 148. *Will.* p. 68. t. 13. *Klein.* 57. *Frisch.* t. 94. *Noctua Major.*
- Aluco prior* Aldr. *Will. Eng.* 104. pl. 13. *Brun.* No. 17. *Faun. Arag.* p. 71. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 79.
- Die Nachteule*, *Naturf.* 8. s. 58.
- Hulotte*, *Buf.* i. 158. *Pl. enl.* 441.
- Black Owl*, *Alb.* iii. pl. 8?
- Brown Owl*, *Br. Zool.* No. 69. pl. 32. *Id. fol.* p. 72. t. B. f. i. *Id. Ed.* 1812. p. 258. pl. 33. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 125. *Lewin's Birds*, pl. 28. *Id. Eggs.* pl. iv. f. 3.
- Aluco Owl*, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 134.

The face of this bird is ash-coloured, spotted with brown; irides dusky blue; the markings of the plumage throughout correspond with the Tawny Owl, except in the ground colour, being brown instead of tawny; the under parts have the ground whitish ash-colour; in both, the first four outer quills are serrated.

This Owl is every where common in the woods of England, and we believe throughout Europe, concealing itself during the day in the thickest recesses, rarely appearing in full light; for although it can draw a veil, or nictitating membrane, over the eyes, it is perhaps not sufficient to exclude the light, which renders vision useless; they breed in hollow trees, laying from two to four white eggs; and have been known to make use of an old rabbit burrow for that purpose; are very destructive to young hares as well as young pigeons, though useful in destroying rats and mice. It is by some called Screech Owl, from its now and then approaching habitations, settling close to the windows, and hooting most disagreeably, so as to terrify weak minds, as if foreboding some dreadful event. Known in Cheshire by the name of Gil-hooter.

This species is less common in Russia, than elsewhere on the

continent of Europe ; does not inhabit Siberia, but mentioned by Gmelin as frequenting Astrachan ; is also seen at Newfoundland.

We have ever had our doubts concerning specific distinction between the two birds above, and how far they differed from a third, recorded in our Synopsis under the article Brown Owl, or Chouette of pl. enl. 438, all the three having hitherto been blended and confounded ; this last, however, is certainly different from the others, in having yellow irides,* whereas in the two former they are brown, or dusky blue.

We are now indeed confirmed, from later observations, that our Tawny and Aluco Owl, are one and the same, the Tawny being most probably the male and the latter female, or if not precisely so, are mere varieties of each other, nor are we quite certain of the difference between the Ulula and Aluco of Linnæus. The fact seems to be, that the birds not being uncommon, each author supposing his bird perfectly known by every one, omitted some leading character, which might have stamped the difference without controversy.

42.—AUSTRIAN OWL.

Strix Sylvestris, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 61. *Gm. Lin.* i. 292. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 13. *Kramer.*
324. 7? *Daud.* ii. 199. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 247.
Austrian Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 136.

SIZE of a cock. Bill yellowish ; irides glaucous ; circle of the face whitish ; body variegated with white and brown.

Inhabits Carniola.

* We have already formed our opinion in supposing it no other than our Short-eared species.

43.—AUSTRIAN WHITE OWL.

Strix alba, *Ind. Orn.* i. 61. *Gm. Lin.* i. 293. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 14. *Daud.* ii. 200.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 247.
 Austrian White Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 136.

SIZE of the last. Bill white; body spotted above rufous and grey; beneath wholly white; circle of the face encompassed with a rufous margin, making it appear very beautiful; tail tipped with white.

44.—AUSTRIAN RUFOUS OWL.

Strix Noctua, *Ind. Orn.* i. 61. *Scop.* i. No. 15. *Gm. Lin.* ii. 293. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 252. *Daud.* ii. 200.
 Austrian rufous Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 136.

SIZE of a dove. Irides yellow; plumage pale rufous, longitudinally marked with brown spots.

Inhabits Carniola, in the woods about Laubach.

45.—AUSTRIAN FERRUGINOUS OWL.

Strix rufa, *Ind. Orn.* i. 62. *Scop.* i. No. 16. *Gm. Lin.* i. 293. *Gerin.* t. 96? *Daud.* ii. 200. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 252.
 Austrian ferruginous Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 137.

SIZE of the last. Irides bluish; body ferruginous, spotted with brown.

Inhabits the woods of Idria. For the four last we are indebted to Scopoli; on whose authority alone they are placed as distinct. There is no doubt, but the author knew the birds himself, but from such very short descriptions, it is impossible to determine how far they are related to any other European species. They seem most allied to the Tawny Owl.

46.—SOLOGNESE OWL.

Strix sologniensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 62. *Gm. Lin.* i. 293. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 262. *Salern. Orn.* 36. *Daud.* ii. 204. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* 51. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 91;
Solognese Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 137.

WEIGHT half a pound; length 15 in.; breadth 3 feet. Bill blackish; crown and outer circle of the face rufous and white mixed; about the bill and eyes more inclined to white; body above blackish brown, with a mixture of fulvous; belly, under the wings, and tail white; the last six inches long, the outer edges of the feathers crossed with blackish; legs short, feathered to the toes, which are horn-coloured.

M. Salerne received this from Sologne. M. Daudin thinks that it bears much resemblance to the Barn Owl—but M. Temminck is of opinion, that it rather belongs to the Tawny species.

47.—KESTRIL OWL.

SIZE uncertain; supposed length 10 in. Bill pale, or greenish;

irides yellow; general colour of the plumage pale tawny; head and neck crossed with numerous lines of reddish brown; forehead and chin white; back dull tawny, marked with irregular, interrupted bands, like the female Kestrel; quills barred brown and tawny; the under parts dirty pale brownish white, marked with bands not unlike the back; tail pale, crossed with seven or eight brown bands; legs feathered to the toes, which are yellow; claws black.

Inhabits India.—From the drawings of General Hardwicke; no history or name annexed; met with at Cawnpore.

48.—ST. DOMINGO OWL.

Strix dominicensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 64. *Gm. Lin.* i. 296. *Daud.* ii. 197. B. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 261,

Chouette, ou grande Cheveche de St. Domingue, *Buf.* i. 392.

Le Suinda, *Voy. d'Azara.* iii. No. 45?

St. Domingo Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 146.

THIS has a longer and stronger bill than the Tawny Owl, but somewhat similar as to plumage; belly plain rufous, with a few longitudinal spots on the breast only; differing from the European one, in which both breast and belly are marked with spots of a flame-colour.

Inhabits St. Domingo.

49.—CANADA OWL.

Strix funerea, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 62. *Lin. Syst.* i. 133. *Faun. Suec.* No. 75. *Gm. Lin.* i. p. 294. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. 385. *Muller*, p. 11. *Spalowsk.* ii. t. 3? *Daud.* ii. 183. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 57. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 95.

Strix Canadensis, *Bris.* i. 518. t. 37. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. 151. *Gerin.* t. 90. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 273.

Stein Eule, *Naturf.* 8. s. 60.

Chouette, ou grande Cheveche de Canada, *Buf.* i. 391.

Hawk Owl, *Arct. Zool.* ii. 123.

Canada Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 142,

LENGTH 13 or 14 in. Bill whitish; irides yellow; body brown above, spotted with white; head above black, dotted with white; breast and belly whitish, marked with transverse linear fasciæ; greater quills spotted with white, five of the inner ones not spotted; tail marked with narrow whitish bands, the two middle feathers whitish at the tip, the wings, when closed, reach to within one-fourth of the end; legs covered with dusky white down, dotted with brown, quite to the toes.

The length of this bird is 17 in. and the breadth 2 ft. according to Dr. Forster. It inhabits Hudson's Bay, and is there called Cabeticuch, or Cabaducutch, and has two young at a hatch; the male is larger, the colours darker and more distinct than in the female. Linnæus mentions it in the *Faun. Suec.* as a bird of Sweden, and quotes, in that work, the same plate of *Frisch*, as he does for the *ulula* in the *Systema Naturæ*. One of these, given to me by Mr. Hutchins, was named Poppa-ruckis-sue. He observes, that it is very common in the woods of Hudson's Bay; makes the nest in March on trees, of sticks and grass, with a lining of feathers; the eggs are white, and the young fly in June; it is a bold bird, and frequents the fires made by the natives in the night.

- A.—*Strix freti Hudsonis*, *Bris.* i. 520. *Id. Soc.* 151. *Gm. Lin.* i. 295. *Gerin.* i. t. 98. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 274. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 50.
 Caparacock, *Buf.* i. 385.
 Hawk Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 143. *Edw.* pl. 62. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 123. *Amer. Orn.* vi. p. 64. pl. 50. f. 6.

This has the bill and irides orange; top of the head brown, spotted with white; face white, shaded with brown, and surrounded with black; body above brown, the edges of the feathers white; beneath white, transversely barred with brown; rump dingy brown, banded with paler brown; quills spotted with white on the outer edges; tail banded with white; wings and tail longer than in other Owls, particularly the latter, and rounded at the end; the two middle feathers being two inches longer than the outer ones.

Inhabits Hudson's Bay, where it has acquired the name of the Hawk Owl, having much of the air of birds of that genus; and also preying by day, in that differing from most of the tribe; feeds chiefly on the Ptarmigan, and frequently attends the sportsman, while on his excursions with his gun, and will often, on a bird's being shot, carry it off, before any one else can pick it up.

- B.—*Strix Uralensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 63. *Gm. Lin.* i. 295. *Daud.* ii. 184. *Pall. It.* i. p. 455. *Lepech. It.* ii. t. 3. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 277. pl. 35. *Tem. Mun. d'Orn.* p. 56. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 85.
 Chouette à longue Queue de Sibirie, *Pl. enl.* 463?
 Ural Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 148.

Size of the others. Bill wax-colour; irides black; orbits cinereous, encircled with black and white feathers: it is like the Aluco on the upper parts, but paler, and with scarce any undulation on the feathers; the parts beneath, except a few slender lines, are white;

rump white; the outer edges of the three outer quills are serrated; the fourth and fifth are also serrated, but only at the ends; the first the shortest; tail cuneiform and long; legs covered with dirty white down.

This inhabits the parts about the Uralian Chain, among the rocks, and is a common bird, but not met with farther up in Siberia.

It is probable, that the bird figured in the *pl. enl.* 463, may be the same, as the length of tail agrees; however, in the latter, the irides are yellow; face and cheeks whitish; head brown and white mixed; upper parts of the body whitish, spotted with brown black; beneath the same, crossed with brown lines; on the wings four bars of brown, and the greater quills barred with the same; tail brown, pretty long, and marked with several slender white bars; legs feathered, pale.

Some late writers have conceived, that the three Owls above mentioned are distinct species; but on this head I cannot alter my opinion, before advanced, of their constituting only one, whatever variation may be observed between them, arising alone from climate; I have seen many from Russia, Sweden, and Hudson's Bay, as well as having specimens from both the latter in my own collection, and can therefore venture to affirm, that they so nearly accord, as not to admit of separation.

50.—INDIAN OWL.

LENGTH 14 in. Bill lead-colour; irides yellow; colour of the plumage in general deep ash; face circles not differing; under parts paler; both above and beneath undulated with a darker colour; the wings rather deeper than the rest; tail $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, the base and end very dark, between which are three more narrow bars; the parts

between light ash-colour; the wings, when closed, reach to the base of it; legs covered to the claws with ash-coloured down.

Inhabits India.

A.—The length, from tip of the bill to the end of the quills, when closed, is 14 in. Bill blue; irides yellow; head round; that, and all the upper parts, wings, and tail ash-coloured brown; all the under parts dusky white, marked with regular blotches of pale ash-colour; length of the tail uncertain, as in the drawing from whence this description was taken, it was greatly mutilated, and ragged, so as to be only equal in length to the end of the closed quills; legs naked, yellow; claws black.

In general appearance of colour it is like the last described, but appears to be a larger, and more bulky bird; probably differing in sex.

51.—SPOTTED-INDIAN OWL.

SIZE uncertain; length, in the drawing, 10in. or more. Bill greenish blue; irides yellow; round the eyes for a small space white, but chiefly so nearest the bill; the chin is also white, margined with ash-colour, and next to this a broader band of white; at the base of the bill some long bristles; plumage on the upper parts of the body and wings cinereous brown; crown and nape red brown, marked with numerous white spots; the wings, too, are spotted with white, but the spots much larger than those on the head; the bastard wing and tertial coverts marked with white at the tips; quills crossed in

three or four places with narrow white bars, but not reaching to the shafts; the tips white; tail rounded at the end, of a moderate length, the feathers marked much the same as the quills, but the tips are not white; all the under parts dusky white, marked with pale cinereous blotches, somewhat lunated; the white broadening on each side into a curve under the ear; legs feathered to the toes with dusky white down; toes greenish white; claws brown; quills shorter than the tail by about one inch.

Inhabits India, known there by the name of Pechaw. In a second drawing of the above the markings are much the same, but the face has more white in it, and the under parts are more distinctly marked with curved dusky ash-coloured blotches; probably differing in sex from the other.

This also is found in India, under the name of Cooek-coschuk—
From the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke.

52.—BAY OWL.

Strix badia, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 139.

LENGTH 11 inches. Plumage bay, spotted with black, paler beneath; front of the head, and chin whitish, variegated with bay; legs covered with down, colour pale chestnut.

Inhabits Java; called Wowo-wiwi.

53.—SELO-PUTO OWL.

Strix Selo-Puto, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 140.

LENGTH 20 in. Body above ferruginous bay, crossed with indistinct bands of a paler colour; beneath white, banded with ferruginous bay; chin whitish; throat inclining to yellow; ocular region pale ferruginous; legs crossed with dusky yellow bands.

Inhabits Java; called there Selo-puto.

54.—RUFESCENT OWL.

Strix rufescens, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 140.

LENGTH 8 in. Plumage in general rufescent; above marked with black and pale spots, beneath with black; on the breast a linear crescent of black.

Inhabits Java; called Kokko-Blo.

55.—CHESTNUT-WINGED OWL.

Strix castanoptera, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 149.

LENGTH 8 in. Above transversely marked with dusky and grey; scapulars and back chestnut; belly varied with chestnut and white; quills and tail brownish chestnut, fasciated with testaceous grey; margins of the scapulars, and a longitudinal band on the middle of the wings white.

Inhabits Java; named Blo-watu.

56.—BARN WHITE OWL.

- Strix flammea*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 60. *Lin.* i. 133. *Faun. Suec.* No. 73. *Gm. Lin.* i. 293. *Muller.* p. 11. *Borowsk.* ii. 79. *Daud.* ii. 197. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 359. *Dec. russ.* ii. 142. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 258. pl. 33. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 52. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 92.
- Aluco*, *Bris.* i. 503. *Id.* Svo. 147. *Raii*, 25. A. 1. *Brun.* p. 17. *Klein. Av.* 56. *Id. Stem.* t. 10. f. 3. a. b. *Gerin.* t. 91. 92. var. *Zinman. Uov.* 99. t. 16. f. 85.
- Aluco minor* Aldr. *Will.* 67. t. 13. *Schæf. el. Orn.* t. 64.
- Effraie, ou Fresaie, *Buf.* i. 366. pl. 26. *Pl. enl.* 440. *Hist. Prov.* i. 339. *Levail. Ois.* i. 164. *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 46.
- Scleвер Eule, Perle Eule, *Frisch.* t. 97. *Kramer.* 324. 5. *Wirsing. Vog.* s. 49.
- Tuidara, *Marc. Bras.* 205.
- White Owl, Barn Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 138. *Id. Sup.* 46. *Id. Sup.* ii. 60. *Br. Zool.* No. 67. *Id. fol.* 71. t. 13. *Id. Ed.* 1812. i. p. 263. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 124. *Hist. Whitf. & Holyw.* pl. in p. 146. *Will. Engl.* 104. pl. 13. *Alb.* ii. pl. 11. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 51. *Lewin's Birds,* i. pl. 26. *Id. Eggs,* pl. iv. f. 2. *Walcot.* i. pl. 26. *Donov. Birds,* v. t. 113. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.* *Graves's Br. Orn.* *Amer. Orn.* vi. p. 57. pl. 50. f. 2.

THE usual weight of this species is 11 ounces; length 14 in.; breadth 3 feet. Bill pale; irides dark; circle round the face white, close to the eyes yellowish; upper parts of the body, wing coverts, and secondaries pale yellow; on each side of the shafts two grey, and two white spots, placed alternate; outside of the quills yellow, inner white, marked on each side with four black spots; beneath wholly white; interior side of the tail feathers white, the exterior marked with obscure dusky bars; legs feathered to the feet, which are covered with short hairs; edge of the middle claw serrated.

This species, with some variation from climate, inhabits at least three quarters of the globe; it is very common in most of the European countries, and in none we believe more so than in this kingdom, the manners being known to every farmer, whose barns

supply them with food, and under whose protection they live, their chief food being mice; yet they will often destroy young birds. Mr. White, of Selborne, mentions a pair, which infested a dove house, and made great havoc among the young pigeons.* These birds are not easily raised from the nest, as they require a constant supply of fresh mice, whereas the Brown Owls will eat, indiscriminately, any kind of carrion or offal that is brought to them.† It breeds in hollow trees, near farm houses, and frequently in barns, or under the eaves of a church, or other old building, and lays at most four white eggs, placed on any woolly or downy matter, but in a very slovenly manner. This species does not hoot, but has a disagreeable snorting kind of hiss, and at times snaps with the bill, so as to be heard at some distance.

Is common in India—called at Bengal, Kale. I also observe an Owl, apparently of the same general markings, but more dusky, and much superior in size, as may be seen in the next described.

The White Owl is common both in North and South America, though not found so far North as some others. I have received a specimen from Jamaica.

Inhabits Astrachan, and we have also seen it painted among other birds from China; is a native of various parts of India, and far from uncommon; at Hindustan it is known by the name of *Uloo*, and in the Persian language *Boom*; in the province of *Oude* it is named *Rouch tuck*. According to M. Levaillant, this bird is very common at the Cape of Good Hope, but is there constrained to make the nest among the rocks, in defect of barns, and other old buildings, laying in the hollows seven or eight white eggs, the nest composed of a few twigs and dried leaves; the natives call it *Doodvogel* (bird of death), and the other kinds of Owls *Uylers*, by which name they call all night birds.

* *Hist. Selb.* p. 81.—Said to be fond of oil, and will drink it greedily, being known to do so in churches in France and Italy, particularly when candied, and grown of a thick consistence.

† *Id.* p. 31.

57.—JAVAN OWL.

Strix Javanica, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 64. *Gm. Lin.* i. 294. *Licht. Mag.* iv. 2. 10. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 139.

Javan Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 61.

THIS is described as having an ash-coloured body, inclining to rufous, here and there spotted with white and black; beneath dirty white, spotted also with black.

Inhabits Java, and is probably the one found in India, under the name of Ulu Pechaw and Greater Pechaw; by the Javanese called Daris or Deris; by the Malays, Serrák.

Dr. Buchanan observes, that it greatly resembles our Barn Owl, but is larger, in length 16in. breadth 2ft. 3in.; has not the two grey and two white alternate spots on the sides of the dorsal feathers, nor is the tail marked with dusky and white bars; it differs, too, from our Barn Owl, in not having the middle claw serrated; it frequents hollow trees, and appears in the evening, making a loud screeching noise; feeds on small quadrupeds, birds, and frogs.

58.—CAYENNE OWL.

Strix Cayanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 64. *Gm. Lin.* i. 296. *Daud.* ii. p. 198. A. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 261. pl. 34.

Chathuant de Cayenne, *Buf.* i. 391. *Pl. enl.* 442.

Cayenne Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 146. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 477.

SIZE of the Tawny Owl.. Bill flesh-colour; irides yellow; circlets round the eyes ash-colour, near the eye black; general colour

of the plumage rufous, striated, both above and beneath, with narrow, transverse, waved brown lines; claws black.

Inhabits Cayenne. It has been by some held as a variety of the Barn Owl, but though the ground of the plumage be nearly the same, the distribution of colours being every where transverse, instead of direct, seems to contradict the circumstance, and especially, as various specimens have been brought both from Cayenne, and the West India Islands, precisely the same in markings as our Barn Owl; nor are the irides of the latter saffron-colour.

59.—MOUSE OWL.

LENGTH 17in. or more. Bill white; face reddish buff; from the chin a chocolate mark, surrounding the margin of both the face circles, and finishing at the hind-head; before the eye dusky black; plumage above dark ash-colour, speckled with grey, dashed with white; this appearance arising from each feather having a darker spot at the end, and within this a triangular white mark; the inner webs of the feathers rusty yellow, as in the Barn Owl; quills and tail clouded, the latter crossed with five or six bands of black, margined above and below with white; under parts of the body, and under wing coverts pale buff, with a dull, dusky spot at the end of each feather; outer quill greatly serrated, the second less so, the edges of the others smooth; legs feathered to the toes, the latter hairy; claws black.

Inhabits New Holland; not unlike the Barn Owl, but darker in plumage; has the manners of it; feeds chiefly on mice, which it swallows whole, as also small reptiles.

60.—STRIATED OWL.

Bubo striatus, Le Hibou rayé, *Vieill. Am. i.* p. 54.

BILL yellowish; irides yellow; face rufous, dotted with black; plumage above crossed with narrow bands of yellowish, black, and dull white; throat and under parts ferruginous white, barred as above; belly dirty white, marked with oblong streaks of brown; wings and tail brown, waved across with very pale rufous; legs covered with pale rufous down; claws horn-colour.

The above is the description of *M. Vieillot*, from one in the collection of *M. Becher*, of New York, killed at Connecticut. It seems allied to the Cayenne Owl, differing only in the belly; but as *M. Vieillot* has not given a figure of it, it must rest on conjecture only.

61.—CHINA OWL.

Strix Sinensis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xvi.

Strix orientalis, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 257.

China Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 368.

LENGTH 17 inches. Bill dusky black; face pale, with dusky markings, and the feathers surrounding it marked with dusky; plumage in general above ferruginous chestnut, marked with dusky, spotted irregularly at the back part of the head and neck with black and white; chin and throat white; the rest of the parts beneath the same, but crossed with numerous, fine dusky lines; quills and tail

chestnut, powdered with darker dots, and crossed with bars of the same, at half an inch distance; legs feathered to the toes; claws dusky.

Inhabits China.—In the collection of Gen. Davies. I observe one very similar, if not the same, among the drawings of General Hardwicke, found at Cawnpore, in India, in September.

62.—UNDULATED OWL.

Strix undulata, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xvii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 257.
Undulated Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 368.

LENGTH 12 in. The bill is large, strong, of a bluish lead-colour, and beset with stiff bristles at the base; the general colour of the plumage like that of the Brown Owl, but most of the wing coverts, and lesser quills, are marked at the ends with white; the whole of the head and throat uniform in colour, but from thence to the vent the feathers are margined with white, giving an undulated appearance; legs yellow; toes bare of feathers; claws black.

Inhabits Norfolk Island in the Southern Ocean—Gen. Davies.

63.—LARGE-EYED OWL.

SIZE uncertain. Bill yellow, irides the same; plumage on the upper parts tawny, marked with small white spots on the crown and nape; circles round the eyes white, and large; the back, and

wing coverts are marked with some white spots as is the crown, as well as a few of dusky, but the wing coverts with larger ones of the same; the larger wing, or second quills pale tawny, each barred three or four times with tawny brown; and the prime quills black, marked on the outer webs with nine or ten spots of white; tail deep brown, marked four or five times with white on each side of the shaft, somewhat like bands; all under parts more or less white, with streaks of tawny, and on each side of the neck, below the head, some large mottlings of black, making a conspicuous, curved, irregular mark, like a crescent; thighs streaked dusky; legs feathered to the toes, with rufous white down; toes brown.

Said to inhabit the Cape of Good Hope.—In the drawings of Colonel Woodford, and there called the Large-eyed Owl.

64.—MOUNTAIN OWL.

Strix barbata, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 62. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 263.
Mountain Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 50.

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

Inhabits Siberia, but only found on the mountains in the eastern part.—Communicated by Mr. Pennant.

65.—GEORGIAN OWL.

Strix Georgica, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xv. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 260. *Vieill. Am. i.* p. 47.
 Georgian Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 64.

SIZE of the Barn Owl; length $16\frac{1}{2}$ in. Bill yellow; the plumage on the upper parts of the bird is brown, with yellowish bands; throat and breast pale brown, banded with white; belly yellowish white, with longish, red brown streaks; thighs and legs woolly, very pale, nearly white, with small blackish spots; quills and tail brown, crossed with four or five white bands.

This was brought from America, several miles within South Georgia.

66.—BOOBOOK OWL.

Strix Boobook, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xv. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 262.
 Boobook Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 64.

SIZE of the Brown Owl, and somewhat resembles it, especially on the upper parts; but marked with yellow streaks on the head, and with spots of the same on the back; chin and throat yellow, streaked and spotted with rufous; belly ferruginous, with pale irregular spots and markings; thighs and legs covered with downy feathers, marked with black; toes of a brownish red; bill small, and dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland, there called Boobook.

PL. XVI.



Ominous Owl.

67.—OMINOUS OWL.—PL. XVI.

LENGTH $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. Bill black ; upper ridge and cere greenish ; space round the eyes whitish and bristly ; irides yellow ; head, and upper parts of the body dark brown, with some whitish spots on the scapulars ; shoulders and wing coverts pale, or whitish on the edges ; neck and breast pale brown, inclining to white towards the vent, and marked with curved spots of rusty brown ; under wing coverts dirty white, with large spots of brown ; quills dark brown, barred with white, the exterior plain brown, and serrated on the outer edge ; tail somewhat longer than the quills, when closed, dusky brown, crossed with four or five bars of black, the end white ; legs feathered to the toes, which are covered with tubercles and bristles ; claws black.

The female measures in length less by one inch, and is more slender, but scarcely differs in colour ; the irides are pearl-colour.

Inhabits India ; is the Col Pecha of the Bengalese, and is considered as an unfortunate bird ; if it cries about a house in the night, the inhabitants go out with lights to drive it away ; the cry resembles that of the hare, when caught by the hounds ; the name signifies Black Owl ; when irritated, it raises up the feathers, and appears very large—Dr. Buchanan.

One similar, in Gen. Hardwicke's drawings, weighing six ounces, seen at Futteghar in October ; but this has many patches of brown on all the under parts ; irides and feet yellow ; is probably the Chaund Vessua of Sir J. Anstruther's drawings ; who observes, that it has no hairs on the face.

68.—MEXICAN OWL.

Strix Chichictli, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 63. *Gm. Lin.* i. 296. *Raii*, p. 160. *Bris.* i. 523. *Id.* 8vo. 152. *Daud.* ii. 201.

Strix Fernandica, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 263.

Mexican Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 144.

THIS is said to be as big as a Hen, and very full of feathers; eyes black; eyelids blue; the body varied with fulvous white, brown, and black; legs feathered; this is the whole description copied from the words of Fernandez.*

69.—NEW-SPAIN OWL.

Strix Tolchiquatli, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 63. *Gm. Lin.* i. 524. *Bris.* i. 524. *Id.* 8vo. p. 153. *Raii*, p. 160. *Daud.* ii. 201.

Strix Transatlantica, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 264.

La Choliba, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 48.

New-Spain Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 145.

THIS, like the last, is full in its plumage. Bill black, the feathers round it white; irides pale yellow; body above variegated black, pale yellow, white, and fulvous; belly white; under wing coverts black, with a mixture of fulvous; legs covered with fulvous feathers; claws black.

This description, though fuller than the last, seems not sufficient to determine the species to the later writers, who can only follow the words of Fernandez.†

* *Hist. N. Hisp.* 18. cap. 18.

† *Id.* p. 36. cap. 107.

70.—COQUIMBO OWL.

Strix cucularia, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 63. *Gm. Lin.* i. 292. *Bris.* i. 525. *N. Id.* 8vo. 153.
Daud. ii. 201. *Molin. Chil.* 233. *Id. Fr. Ed.* 243. *Klein.* p. 57. *Feuil. Obs:*
Phys. 1714. p. 564. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 48.
L'Urcurea, Voy. d'Azara, iii. No. 47.
 Coquimbo Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. 145.

SIZE of the Brown Owl; bill pale grey; head, throat, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body fulvous grey, beautifully spotted with white; belly, and under tail coverts dirty white; tail itself the same, plain; wings, when folded, reach the end of it; legs downy, claws black.

Inhabits Chili, about Coquimbo. *M. Feuillée* calls it the Rabbit Owl, from frequenting the burrows. *M. du Tertre** mentions an Owl, found in the islands of America, which lays its eggs, and hatches its young in holes in the ground; and adds, that it has a black and white plumage, and frequents mountainous parts.

71.—NEW-ZEALAND OWL.

Strix fulva, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 65. *Gm. Lin.* i. 296. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 266.
 New-Zealand Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 48.

LENGTH 11 in. Nostrils and cheeks fulvous, the latter the paler; upper parts of the body brown, the feathers margined with fulvous; lower part of the back and rump plain brown; breast

* *Hist. Antill.* ii. 257.

and belly not unlike the upper parts, but paler ; vent pale brown ; thighs brown, spotted with white ; legs feathered to the toes, fulvous and brown clouded ; tail brown, crossed with pale brown bands ; the tip very pale.

A.—New-Zealand Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 149.

Size of the Little Owl. Bill horn-colour, tip black ; irides yellow ; general colour of the plumage fulvous ; but the upper parts of the body are brown, spotted with white, mixed with fulvous ; under parts fulvous, but the circle round the face paler than the rest.

These inhabit New-Zealand, the latter met with in Queen Charlotte's Sound—If not varieties of each other, they probably differ in sex.

72.—PEARL OWL.

La Chevechette perlée, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 120. pl. 284.

THIS small and new species is very little more than six inches long. Head smooth ; bill small, yellowish ; general colour of the plumage rufous, inclining in some parts to brown ; top of the head, and neck behind, marked with small white spots, shaded with black ; wing coverts the same, but the spots larger ; tail marked in the same manner ; quills dusky brown, with rufous bands, and fringed with white at the ends ; cheeks and throat white ; fore part of

the neck white, shaded with black, forming a sort of band or collar at the lower part, extending on each side to the bend of the wing; breast rufous, streaked with brownish black; rest of the under parts white, mixed with rufous brown; legs wholly covered with white down to the claws, which are yellowish brown; tail rather long in proportion, and seems in the figure rounded; the wings reach to about one-third.

Inhabits Senegal; one brought from thence in the collection of M. Raye de Breukelerwaerd.

73 — TENGMA LM'S OWL.

Strix Tengmalmi, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 64. *Gm. Lin.* i. 291. *Arct. Zool. Sup.* p. 60. *Tengm. Act. Stockh.* 1783. i. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 267. *Tem. Man.* p. 54. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 94.*
Daud. ii. 205. 29. var.

Tengmalms Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 66. *Arct. Zool. Sup.* p. 60.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill dusky, tip white, from its corners to each eye a line of black; irides yellow; circlet of the face feathers white, mixed with dusky; head grey, striped with white, surrounded with a dusky circle, spotted white and dusky; primaries dusky, barred with white; breast and belly white, varied irregularly with dusky marks; tail dusky grey, striped with white; toes feathered to the claws, grey, with pea-shaped spots of white.

Inhabits Sweden, about Upland, also Norway and Russia; has also been met with in France, but rarely; said to lay two white eggs, in the hollow of a tree.

* M. Temminek thinks the one figured in the folio Edition of the British Zoology, t. B. 5. to be the female.

74.—DWARF OWL.

Strix pusilla, *Levail.* pl. 46. *Daud.* ii. p. 205. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 267.

LENGTH 6 in. Bill yellow; feathers of the head, wings, and tail dull brown, marked with some white spots; more numerous on the forehead and cheeks, and more distinct on the wings; throat, fore part of the neck, belly, and vent feathers white, varied with light brown; breast brown, varied with dirty white; the wings reach to the base of the tail, which is pretty long, and crossed with four white bands; legs feathered to the toes, claws dusky.

Inhabits Gibraltar.—Thought by M. Levaillant to be a variety of Tengmalm's Owl; we have also seen a specimen of this brought from the African Coast.

75.—ACADIAN OWL.—PL. XIV. F. 2.

Strix Acadiensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 65. *Gm. Lin.* i. 296. *Daud.* ii. 206. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 266. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 49. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. 96.
Strix passerina, Little Owl, *Amer. Orn.* iv. pl. 34. f. 1?
 Acadian Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 149. t. 5. f. 2.

LENGTH 7 in. Bill brown; irides yellow; parts above irregularly spotted with white; on the top of the head a few palish spots; circlets of the face pale ash, outwardly mixed with white, and next the eyes black; prime quills marked with four or five white

spots on the outer edge; and some of the coverts, second quills, and tail marked in the same manner; under parts, to the middle of the belly, dusky white, inclining to ferruginous about the neck; breast and belly dashed with ferruginous down the shaft, extending on each side of it; legs dirty buff, feathered to the toes, which are brown.

Inhabits North America.—A specimen brought by Gen. Davies from Nova Scotia; is found in the deep forests and mountainous parts of Germany, towards the north, but by no means common, and never in the southern provinces; breeds in the fir woods, or in the clefts of rocks, and lays two white eggs.—Temminck.

76.—LITTLE OWL.

- Strix passerina*, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 65. *Lin. Syst.* i. 133. *Faun. Suec.* No. 79. *Gm. Lin.* i. 296. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 17. *Brun.* p. 7. *Muller*, No. 83. *Georgi.* 164. *Faun. Arag.* p. 71. *Ph. Trans.* lxii. p. 385. *Sepp. Vog.* t. p. 69. *Kramer.* p. 324. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 81. *Daud.* ii. 203. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. 367. *Frisch.* t. 100. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 264. *Temm. Man. d'Orn.* p. 53. *Id. Ed.* 2. p. 93.
- Noctua minor*, *Raii* p. 26. *Will.* p. 69. t. 13. *Klein. Av.* p. 56. *Id. Stem.* p. 9. t. 10. f. 1. 2. a. b. *Bris.* i. 514. *Id. Svo.* 150.
- Zwergcule*, *Naturf.* 8. s: 60. 35.
- Chevêche*, ou petite *Chouette*, *Buf.* i. 377. pl. 28. *Pl. enl.* 439.
- Civetta*, *Olin.* 65. *Cett. Sard.* p. 66. *Zinn. Uov.* t. 16. f. 86.
- Little Owl, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 150. *Id. Sup.* p. 48. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 70. *Id. Ed.* 1812: i. 370. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 126. *Edw.* pl. 228. *Will. Eng.* p. 105. pl. 13. *Alb.* ii. pl. 12. *Bewick* i. p. 54. & pl. p. 55. *Lewin. Birds.* i. pl. 29. *Id. Eggs.* iv. f. 4. *Amer. Orn.*

LENGTH 8in, Bill blackish, with a yellow tip; irides pale yellow; head, back, and wing coverts, olive brown, the first and last spotted with white; circle of face feathers white, tipped with black; body beneath white, spotted with brown; tail brown, trans-

versely barred with rufous on each side of the shaft, the tip white; in some the tail is barred with white likewise; legs covered with rufous grey down; toes and claws brown.

This bird inhabits France, but is rare there in comparison to others of the genus, and frequents ruined edifices in preference to woods, where it is rarely found; it makes the nest in the holes of rocks, old walls, &c.* in the most retired places, laying five eggs, spotted with white, and a yellowish colour; it sees very well in the day time, when it gives chase on the wing to swallows, and other small birds, though seldom is able to take them; it has better success with rats and mice, yet cannot swallow any of them whole, as the other Owls do; but, tearing them into morsels, eats the flesh only; it has now and then been met with in England, but this has not happened more than four or five times to our knowledge.†

Mr. White informed me, that it inhabits the cragged parts of Gibraltar Rock, and the ruins of the Moorish Castle in abundance, feeding on mice, leverets, and coleoptera, also flesh of any kind; but if brought up tame, and food given it, it moved in some dark corner to eat it; it was not there observed to catch birds; said to be common in Russia, but not met with in Siberia.

It inhabits India, as appears from some drawings brought from thence; but the ground-colour in these was a clay brown, much paler than the European one; the white spots much the same; and the tail crossed with three or four whitish bars. We suspect this to be the one known at Hindustan by the name of *Lacshmé Pechà*, which builds in trees; is noisy at night, but less so than others; it lives on moths and other insects; observed to vary in size; that of Hudson's Bay is $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, 20 broad, and weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; it lives

* Scopoli says, it builds in chimnies in Carniola—perhaps it was the attempt to do this that caused two of them to come down two different chimnies in England, where they were taken, as mentioned by Edwards—See his *Birds*, Vol. v. p. 228.

† Shot in 1808 in the North of Devon, by Mr. Comyns—*Orn. Dict. Sup.*

among the pine trees at all times, and on them builds a nest, half way up, made of grass; in May lays two white eggs, and the young fly the beginning of July; is a very solitary species; very active at night, but drowsy, and seldom moves in the day, when it is not uncommon for the Indian children to steal unawares and seize them; is called by the natives of Hudson's Bay, Shipomas-pish.

As to varieties, Buffon has mentioned one from St. Domingo, with less white on the throat, and brown bands on the breast, instead of longitudinal spots; also another from Germany with black irides, and the whole plumage darker than common. M. Frisch has coloured his bird with the irides blue; from hence we may infer, either that these birds differ much from each other, or that their short descriptions refer to some other kinds, to which may be added also

A—Noctua minor, *N. C. Petr.* xv. p. 447. t. 12.

This is said to be 12 in. long, and larger in the body; the throat is white; quills variegated yellowish and brown; belly mixed with yellow.

77.—STREAKED OWL.

LENGTH 10 in.; make slender. Bill pale, beset with long hairs, reaching beyond the point; general colour of the plumage pale ash-grey, with minute mottlings, and some streaks of black; face white, surrounded with a narrow margin of black, but the middle of the chin is like the back; on the wings ten or twelve

brown bars; tail the same, but the bars more numerous; the wings, when closed, reach nearly to the end of the tail; legs brown.

A fine specimen of the above is in the collection of Mr. Bullock, but without any history annexed.

78.—BARE-LEGGED OWL.

Strix nudipes, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xvi. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 269. *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 45. pl. 16.

Chouette nudipede, *Daud. Orn.* ii. 199.

Bare-legged Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 65.

LENGTH 7 in. Irides yellow; plumage above fulvous brown, with a white spot on each side of the neck, and other white spots on the wing coverts, but the circles of the face do not differ in colour; the under parts of the body marked with a longitudinal, lyre-shaped spot of brown on each feather, and the quills with four or five spots of white; legs long, naked, brown; claws black.

Young birds are rufous, the belly more white, as the spots at that age are less conspicuous.

79.—BOOTED OWL.

Strix phalænoides, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xvi. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 268. *Vieill. Amer.* i. p. 44. pl. 15.

Chouette phalenoide, *Daud.* ii. 206.

Booted Owl, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 66.

LENGTH 6 in. Bill black; irides yellow; the general colour above fulvous; under wing coverts marked with six white spots;



Sparrow Owl.

cheeks white; under parts of the body varied rufous and white; fore part of the neck and breast buff yellow; each feather marked down the middle with a dark colour; under tail coverts the same, but on a white ground; the wings reach to the end of the tail, which is short; the shins covered with feathers, as well as the toes, and are rufous; claws blackish.

Inhabits the Island of Trinidad, in America, as also St. Domingo, and Porto Rico.

80.—CABURÉ OWL.

Strix ferruginea, Caburé. *Maxim. Trav. i. p. 88.*

LENGTH $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Plumage in general dirty red, with several light yellow spots on the shoulders, and large wing feathers; on the lower part of the throat a large white spot; tail dirty red, without spots; belly bright reddish yellow, mixed with white and brown longitudinal stripes; irides deep yellow.

Inhabits Brazil; several were shot in January at St. Salvador. It is said not to be eared, yet seems otherwise to resemble the Caburé of Azara (our Brazilian species), but is not to be confounded with that bird. M. Temminck thinks it to be the same as the last.

81.—SPARROW OWL.—PL. XVII.

THIS very little exceeds the size of a Sparrow in the body, and is in length scarcely 6 in. Bill dusky; before and beneath the eye

are very slender long feathers, and some above it, but none behind, the eye circles thereby being not completely made out: these are mixed brown and whitish; plumage above ferruginous brown, with here and there a yellowish mark, from some of the feathers having a spot or two on the outer web; quills much the same, with similar spots on the inner webs; tail two inches long, tawny brown, rather bending downwards, marked with four or five dusky brown spots down the middle of each shaft, which is white beneath; the quills are short, and reach very little beyond the base; the under parts, from chin to vent, are dusky white, with broad tawny or ferruginous streaks, chiefly down the middle of each feather; legs stout, brown, feathered to the toes, which are slightly beset with hairs.

A specimen of this in the collection of Mr. Comyns, of Dawlish; native place uncertain. It seems to have many things in common with the Acadian species, but differs materially in the length of the tail, and the quills being shorter in proportion; it is likewise smaller on the whole than the Acadian Owl, and the legs not feathered to the claws, as in that bird. Among some drawings we observed a bird similar to this, but with several large yellowish marks on the upper parts of the body, and the bird itself a trifle bigger, but with no account of where it came from.

82.—KNOCKING OWL.

Strix Pulsatrix, Maxim. Trav. i. p. 321.

LENGTH 17 in.; breadth $44\frac{3}{4}$ in. Plumage chiefly beautiful, light reddish brown-grey; on the throat a white spot; scapulars delicately marbled, of a dark colour; wings and tail the same; quills

with darker and lighter transverse stripes; all the under parts light yellow, inclining on the breast and belly to rusty reddish yellow. No ears.

Inhabits Brazil; appears to be a nondescript; has a singular cry, resembling knocking, every morning in the twilight; the specimen was obtained on the Rio grande de Belmonte.

83.—RUFIOUS OWL.

LENGTH 7in. Bill dusky; face circles not very conspicuous, but many bristles come forwards and exceed the bill in length; plumage above fine rufous tawny, obsoletely crossed with five dusky lines on the quills, and mottled on the coverts with here and there a white spot, especially on the edge of the wing, some of the feathers of which have four or five spots of white on the outer web; throat paler than above; breast and belly crossed with alternate, undulated bars of dusky white, and mottled ferruginous brown; tail short, marked as the quills, and the wings exceed it by nearly three quarters of an inch; legs rather long, covered with greyish hairs to the toes, which are bare and brown; claws slender, hooked, and long. In this specimen the toes were two and two, and it appeared that it had been the usual mode of perching when alive, or at least that it had the faculty of so placing them at will.

Native place uncertain—In the collection of Mr. Comyns.

Directions for placing the Plates.



Plate 1.	CONDUR VULTURE, to face	-	Page	4.
2.	King Vulture	- - - -	-	9.
3.	Carrion Vulture	- - - -	-	12.
4.	Bengal Vulture	- - - -	-	24.
5.	Gingi Vulture	- - - -	-	27.
6.	New-Holland Vulture	- - - -	-	32.
7.	The Secretary	- - - -	-	38.
8.	Chinese Eagle	- - - -	-	154.
9.	New Zealand Eagle	- - - -	-	160.
10.	Cohy Falcon	- - - -	-	165.
11.	Radiated Falcon	- - - -	-	222.
12.	Spotted-tailed Hobby	- - - -	-	287.
13.	Hutum Eared Owl	- - - -	-	307.
14.	Siberian and Acadian Owls	- - - -	-	327.
15.	Spectacle Owl	- - - -	-	340.
16.	Ominous Owl	- - - -	-	363.
17.	Sparrow Owl	- - - -	-	373.

A

GENERAL HISTORY

OF

BIRDS.

BY JOHN LATHAM, M.D.

F.R.S. A.S. AND L.S.

ACAD. CÆS. NAT. CURIOS. REG. HOLM. ET SOC. NAT. SCRIPT. BEROLIN. SOC. &c. &c.

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1822.

ORDER II. PIES.

GENUS V. SHRIKE.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 Cinereous Shrike | 20 Red-throated Sh. | 42 Blue Sh. |
| A Gesner's Greater Sh. | 21 Olive Sh. | 43 Green Sh. |
| B White Sh. | 22 Geoffroy's Sh. | 44 Madagascar Sh. |
| C Var. | 23 Keroula Sh. | 45 Boulboul Sh. |
| 2 Meridional Sh. | 24 Cape Sh. | 46 White-headed Sh. |
| 3 Grey-backed Sh. | 25 Purple-sided Sh. | 47 White Sh. |
| 4 Loggerhead Sh. | 26 Hottiniqua Sh. | 48 White-billed Sh. |
| 5 Red-backed Sh. | 27 White-backed Sh. | A Dominican Sh. |
| A Variegated Sh. | 28 Puff-backed Sh. | 49 Panayan Sh. |
| 6 Bay-backed Sh. | 29 Abyssinian Sh. | 50 Crested Red Sh. |
| 7 Woodchat Sh. | 30 Ferruginous-bellied Sh. | 51 Antiguan Sh. |
| A Rufous Senegal Sh. | 31 Indian Sh. | 52 Hook-billed Sh. |
| 8 Lesser Grey Sh. | 32 Cruel Sh. | A Var. |
| 9 Rufous-tailed Sh. | 33 Dusky Sh. | 53 White-checked Sh. |
| 10 Short-tailed Sh. | 34 Supercilious Sh. | 54 Varied Sh. |
| 11 Barbary Sh. | 35 Silent Sh. | A Var. |
| 12 Blanchot Sh. | 36 Ash-crowned Sh. | 55 Bentet Sh. |
| 13 Malimbic Sh. | 37 Blue-shouldered Sh. | 56 Chestnut-backed Sh. |
| 14 Ring-necked Sh. | 38 Rufous Sh. | 57 Luzonian Sh. |
| 15 Black and White Sh. | 39 Jocose Sh. | A Var. |
| 16 Collared Sh. | A Ditto var. | 58 Corvine Sh. |
| 17 Senegal Sh. | B Chinese | 59 Malabar Sh. |
| A Tschagra Sh. | C Chinese Nuthatch | 60 Cineraceous Sh. |
| 18 Dubious Sh. | D Var. | 61 Fork-tailed Crested Sh. |
| 19 African Sh. | 40 Black-crested Sh. | 62 Fork-tailed Sh. |
| A Ditto var. | 41 Bengal Sh. | 63 Drongear Sh. |

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 64 Philippine Sh. | 87 Tabuan Sh. | 106 Rusty Sh. |
| 65 Long-tailed Sh. | 88 Brimstone Sh. | 107 Fulvous Sh. |
| 66 Bronzed Sh. | 89 Weebong Sh. | 108 Barred Sh. |
| 67 Rajah Sh. | A Var. | 109 Crested Sh. |
| 68 Whiskered Sh. | 90 Black-faced Sh. | A Rousset Sh. |
| 69 Drongri Sh. | 91 Mustachoe Sh. | 110 Red Sh. |
| 70 Black-eyed Sh. | 92 Tufted Sh. | 111 Berbicean Sh. |
| 71 Chinese Sh. | 93 White-eared Sh. | 112 Chestnut-crowned Sh. |
| 72 Blue-green Sh. | 94 Black-topped Sh. | 113 Grey-headed Sh. |
| 73 Yellow-browed Sh. | 95 Black-capped Sh. | 114 White-shouldered Sh. |
| 74 Black-headed Sh. | 96 Spotted Sh. | 115 Tyrant Sh. |
| 75 Buff-rumped Sh. | 97 Pied Sh. | A St. Domingo Tyr. |
| 76 Robust Sh. | 98 Lineated Sh. | B Carolina Tyr. |
| 77 Great Sh. | 99 South American Sh. | C Louisiane Tyr. |
| 78 Bare-eyed Sh. | A Var. | 116 Magpie Sh. |
| 79 Crowned Sh. | 100 Grey Sh. | 117 Black Sh. |
| 80 Brown-streaked Sh. | A Var. | 118 Orange Sh. |
| 81 Clouded Sh. | 101 Louisiane Sh. | A Var. |
| 82 Solitary Sh. | 102 American Sh. | 119 Northern Sh. |
| 83 New-Holland Sh. | 103 Brazilian Sh. | 120 Nootka Sh. |
| 84 Glossy Sh. | 104 Yellow-bellied Sh. | 121 Uniform Sh. |
| 85 Pacific Sh. | 105 Cayenne Sh. | 122 Superb Sh. |
| 86 Frontal Sh. | A Spotted Sh. | |
| A Var. | B Ditto var. | |

THE characters of the Genus Shrike (or Butcher-Bird, as it is by some called) are the following :—

The bill strait at the base, with the end more or less bent, and in general a notch near the tip of the upper mandible.*

The base not furnished with a cere.

Tongue jagged at the end.

Tail composed of twelve feathers.†

The outer toe connected to the middle one as far as the first joint.

* In some few described from drawings, the notch does not appear.

† We have not ourselves met with any, when complete, having fewer than 12 feathers, and must rest on the authority of others, for those said to have only ten.

Before we fix the place which these birds should hold in the System of Ornithology, it is necessary that the reader should be acquainted with the reason of allotting to them the present situation.

Mr. Ray ranks the Shrike amongst his Short-winged Hawks, but takes in only the three sorts afterwards described in the *British Zoology*, with a fourth, which is most likely a variety. Buffon places them after the Falcons, on account of their ferocity.* M. Brisson, on the contrary, puts them at the end of his fifth order, along with the Thrushes and Chatterers, both of them belonging to the Passerine Order of most systematists.

As to Linnæus, he has varied in his opinions. In the *Fauna Suecica* of 1746, he ranks the Shrike as a Chatterer, and in his last edition of this book, brings back the Chatterer to the Shrike, then first formed into a genus, and places it in the Accipitrine Order, taking in two species of Titmice.† In both the 10th and 12th editions of the *Systema Naturæ*, the author has added considerably to this genus; in the former returning the Titmice to their proper place, and in the latter throwing the Chatterers into a separate genus, and this with the utmost propriety; but notwithstanding the *Lanius* Genus is ranked by him among the Accipitrine Order, it is not without a particular note, confessing his sentiments to be wavering; and it is most likely, that had he lived to utter another edition, we should have seen these birds placed among the Pies.‡ Kramer is inclined to have the Shrike Genus ranked with them,|| though in his work it is put with the Chatterers, in the Passerine Order—but Scopoli§ places

* Yet he says, the Pie-grièches and Pie ought to be ranked together—"Je pense que tous pourroient n'en faire qu'un. les Pies convenant en beaucoup de choses avec les Pie-grièches." *Hist. des Ois.* i. p. 309.

† The Long-tailed Titmouse, and the Bearded Titmouse.

‡ *Lanii accedunt Accipitribus laniena, Picis moribus, Passeribus statura, adeoque inter hos medii.*—*Syst. Nat. Ed. 12.* 134. Note.

|| Nec meo judicio erraret, qui easdem Corvis annumeraret,—*Kram. el.* 364.

§ *Ann. Hist. Nat. i.* p. 23.

it with the Pies without ceremony, having no doubt about the matter. Mr. Pennant, in his first edition of the *Genera of Birds*, suffers it to stand in the Accipitrine Order, but remarks its affinity with the Pies,* and in his two last editions of the *British Zoology*, as well as *Genera of Birds*, begins the order of Pies with it. This example we have already followed, and shall continue to do so, being convinced that it is the most natural method, the reasons given by authors of a contrary opinion, not having sufficient weight with us. M. Temminck, however, seems to think otherwise, as he suffers it to make a part of his third order, viz.—Insectivores, in which the Thrushes, Chatterers, Manakins, Tody, Flycatcher, and many others, are included.

* Mr. Edwards mentioned the same in his *History of Birds*, Vol.ii. p.56.

1.—CINEREOUS SHRIKE.

- Lanius Excubitor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 67. *Lin.* i. 135. *Faun. Suec.* No. 80. *Gm. Lin.* i. 300.
Scop. Ann. i. No. 18. *Brun.* No. 21. 22. *Sepp. Vog.* t. p. 121. *Faun. Arag.* p. 71.
Kram. p. 364. Ampelis. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. p. 83. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 282. pl. 37.
Tem. Man. d'Orn. p. 58. *Id. Ed.* ii. 142.
- Falco congener, *Klein. Stem.* t. 9. f. 1. a. b. c. *Id. Ov.* p. 20. t. 5. f. 9.
- Lanius, seu Collurio cinereus major, *Raii*, p. 18. A. 3. *Will. Orn.* p. 53. t. 10. *Bris.*
 ii. 141. *Id.* 8vo. 197. *Klein. Av.* 53. 1. *Frisch.* t. 60. *Gerin.* t. 53. *Johnston.*
Av. pl. 2. f. 5.
- Ferlotta berettina, *Zinnan. Uov.* 90. t. 15. f. 80.
- Castrica palombina, *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 41.
- Il Falconetti, *Cett. Uc. Sard.* p. 54.
- Der grosse graue Wurger, *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. p. 376. taf. 13.
- Der Wachter, *Naturf.* 8. s. 60. *Id.* xviii. 232. *Id.* xxv. 16.
- La Pie-Griesche grise, *Buf.* i. 296. t. 20. *Pl. enl.* 445.
- Greater Butcher-Bird, *Will. Engl.* p. 87. pl. 10. *Collins's Birds*, pl. 1. f. 9. *Albin.*
 ii. pl. 13. *Ellis. Voy.* ii. p. 28.
- Great Cinereous Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 160. *Br. Zool.* No. 71. pl. 33. *Id. fol.* p. 73. t. C.
Id. ed. 1812. p. 272. pl. 35. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 127. *Phil. Trans.* lxii. p. 386.
Catesb. Car. App. t. 36. *Bewick,* i. pl. p. 58. *Lewin's Birds*, i. pl. 30. *Orn.*
Dict. & Sup.

THE length of this bird is 10 inches; breadth fourteen; weight two ounces. Bill black, strong, and hooked; plumage above pale ash-colour; beneath white; through the eyes a black streak, growing broader behind; scapulars and base of the greater quills white, the rest black; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers black, the outmost white, the intermediate ones black, with the ends more or less white; legs black.

The female differs chiefly in the under parts, which are dusky white, marked with transverse, semicircular brown lines.

Inhabits various parts of Europe, though not common in England; is, in general, first seen here about May, and disappears in

September;* said to breed in some of our mountains, and to make a nest of heath and moss, lined with wool and gossamer; the eggs five or six, the size of those of a thrush, dull olive green, spotted at the larger end with black; in France more common than in England;† it feeds on insects and small birds, which it seizes by the throat, and after strangling, fixes them on a sharp thorn,‡ for the more easily pulling them to pieces with the bill; and if kept in a cage will imitate this, by sticking the food against the wires of it; in Spring and Summer mocks the voice of other birds, by way of decoying them within reach; and if a trapfall be baited with a living bird, the shrike itself may be taken; if kept in a cage, seems content, but has no note or song whatever; in countries where most plentiful, these birds are valued, on the supposition of their destroying rats, mice, and other vermin; and in Russia are often trained for catching small birds;|| hence M. Salerne calls it a Lanner of the smallest sort;§ is supposed to live five or six years.¶

This species is not uncommon about Gibraltar, at all seasons, as well as in France, Italy, and Spain, and in the more northern parts of the Continent of Europe;*** and not less frequent on the opposite shore of Algiers, as well as on all the coast of Morocco; is found, with very little variation, in other parts of Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and in various places on the Coast of Coromandel, in India; differing principally in the tail, of which the two middle feathers are black, and the others white. I have observed, too, a more striking difference, in one having the scapulars next the wing, the lower part of the rump, the belly, and vent pale rufous white; thighs, and all

* Not always, as Col. Montagu instanced two males brought to him near the end of November, 1790; and Dr. Lamb, of Newbury, a female, shot near Aldermaston, Jan. 6. 1795. He also mentioned two others, one killed in November, the other in the December of the following year, and a third on January 10.

† Is called by some the French-Pie.

‡ *Edw. v. 233. Br. Zool.*

|| *Edw. v. 231. § Salern. Orn. p. 28.*

¶ *Olin. Uc. p. 4. ** Rev. Mr. White.*

beneath to the belly, white; the two middle tail feathers black, the rest ash-colour.

It is frequent also at Hudson's Bay, in America, where it breeds; making the nest half way up a pine or juniper tree, in April; the hen sits fifteen days; is there called Wapaw Whisky John, or White Whisky John. Is found also as far south as Georgia, and known by the name of Big-headed Mocking Bird; it there measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and 13 in breadth, but is not very common. Mr. Abbot, who has observed these, seems to think that the male and female differ less from each other than in Europe, the female being paler of the two, and the breast very obscurely undulated with dull brownish lines.—Called Neuntodter (killer of nine), as it is said to kill nine grasshoppers in a day; the blue-grey probably grows paler with age.*

A.—*Lanius cinereus major*, *Bris.* ii. 146. *Id.* Svo. 198. *Will. Orn.* 53. *Frisch.* t. 59. Kleiner grauer Neuntoder, *Naturf.* 8. s. 61. 37?
Gesner's Great Butcher-Bird, *Will. Engl.* p. 88. *Gen. Syn.* i. 161:

This differs in being larger, and having the lesser wing coverts and scapulars inclining to rufous; and is probably the same sort of variety as above observed in one met with in India.

B.—*Lanius albus*, *Bris.* ii. 145. A. *Id.* Svo. i. 198. *Gen. Syn.* i. 163.

In this the whole plumage is white; bill and claws black; legs yellowish.

C.—Size of the first described, but in bulk rather stouter; general colour of the plumage not far different; at the forehead begins

* *Amer. Ornith.*

a large bed of black, reaching on each side almost to the chin, and passing downwards on the sides of the neck for more than an inch and a half; wings and tail black, on the former a broad oblique cinereous bar; the ends of the side feathers, and outsides of the exterior white.

Inhabits India, called Lahtora. This I can consider in no other light than a variety; and in drawings from India, other variations occur; in one I observed no white in the wings, and the tail wholly dusky ash-colour; in another called Lotterah the back was rufous.

There seem to be two varieties of this bird in India, if not two distinct species; in the first place, they are longer than the European; the forehead and one-third of the crown are black, continued in a broad band on each side, including the eye, and at least an inch beyond it; the plumage of the body much the same with our Cinereous Shrike, but brighter; the bill, too, is more stout; but besides differing from the European sort in these particulars, they do so between themselves; for in one, called Doodeea Latoora chuta, the tail is cuneiform, four of the middle feathers blue-black, the others white the whole of the length; in the other called Doodeea teynta, or Doodeea Latoora Burra, the tail feathers are of equal length; the six middle ones black, the others white.

2.—MERIDIONAL SHRIKE.

Pie-griesche meridionale—Lanius meridionalis, *Tem. Man. Ed. ii.* p. 143.

LENGTH nine inches. Head, nape, and back, deep ash-colour; beneath the eyes a broad band of black, ending on the ears; throat reddish white; the rest of the under parts inclining to ash, deeper

over the thighs; base and end of the quills white; the four middle tail feathers black; the others as in the Cinereous species. The female is ash-colour above, but paler, beneath more inclined to ash, barred with darker, arising from the ends of each feather being of that colour, and the band under the eye less distinct.

Inhabits Italy, Dalmatia, the south of France, and the coasts of the Mediterranean, in Spain; has also been received from Egypt. M. Temminck considers it as distinct.

3.—GREY-BACKED SHRIKE.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill black, with a conspicuous notch at the tip; forehead black, passing in a broad streak through the eye, and below it on each side, for half an inch, and rounded at the end; this is bounded above with a white line, and beneath with a white patch; top of the head, neck, and greater part of the wings fine blue-grey; lesser wing coverts the same, ending in pale rufous; the rest of the wing black; lower part of the back pale rufous; under parts white, with a tinge of rufous on the sides; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers four inches long, and wholly black; the rest white; the wings reach only to the base; legs black.

Inhabits India—From the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke. Two of these were in one drawing, as male and female, but scarcely differed, except in the colours being rather more defined in one than the other. The names given to them were Joogeea Latoora, or Kyra-teynta. As to general appearance, this bird approaches to the Red-backed,

but the tail is considerably longer, and in the last resembling more that of the Cinereous Shrike; and although not strictly either, may fairly be placed as an intermediate link between the two species.

In Gen. Hardwicke's drawings is a nest and eggs of one called Latoora-Pateyl. This is strong, made of fibres, interlaced with twigs and leaves, hairs within, with a few loose feathers; the eggs the size of those of the Chaffinch, pale bluish or brownish white, with pale dusky spots, or blotches, chiefly at the large end.

4.—LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE.

Lanius carolinensis, Loggerhead Shrike, *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 22. f. 5.

Lanius borealis, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 80. pl. 50?

LENGTH nine inches, breadth thirteen. Supposed to be distinct from the other Cinereous species; it is full one inch shorter, the colours more dusky, and the frontlet, and streak through the eye both black, reaching half way down on each side the neck; irides dark hazel. Independent of the above, the distribution of colours is not unlike; tail cuneiform, the four middle feathers black, four exterior more or less white at the ends, the outer nearly all white; bill and legs black. In M. Vieillot's bird the under parts had a slight rufous tinge.

The female differs somewhat from the male, but in both are seen transverse lines of brown on the under parts, most in the female.

Inhabits the rice plantations of Georgia and Carolina; useful in destroying mice, watching them like a cat; has a rough note, not unlike the creaking of a rusty hung sign-board in the wind. It is

found in the warmer parts of the United States, while the other species is chiefly confined to the north, and seldom extends to the south of Virginia; makes the nest in a detached bush, in the manner of the Mocking Bird, and is called Loggerhead.

5.—RED-BACKED SHRIKE.

- Lanius Collurio*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 69. *Lin.* i. 136. *Gm. Lin.* i. 300. *Faun. Suec.* No. 81. *Scop.* i. No. 19. *Bris.* ii. 151. *Id.* 8vo; 202. *Brun.* No. 23. 24. *Muller.* p. 11, *Kram.* p. 363. *Faun. Arag.* p. 71. *Sepp. Vog.* pl. p. 127. *Gunth. Nest. U. Eg.* t. 23. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 83, *Spalowsk.* ii, t. 5. *Klein. Av.* p. 53. 2. *Bechst. Deuts.* ii. 392. xvi. f. 1. 2. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 1335. *Schæf. El.* t. 43. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 315. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 377. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 63. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 148.
- Lanius minor rufus*, *Raii*, 18. *Will.* 54. *Gerin.* t. 55. f. 1. 2.
- *ærginosus major*, *Klein. Av.* t. 5. f. 8.
- Merulæ congener alia*, *Raii*, p. 67. 13? *Will.* p. 144. 3.
- Falco congener, *Klein. Stem.* t. 9. f. 2. a. b.
- Der Finkenbeisser, *Naturf.* 8. s. 61.
- Ferlotta rossa, *Zinnan. Uov.* 21. t. 15. f. 81:
- Pie-griesche rousse, Darnegas, *Hist. Prov.* ii. 335.
- L'Ecorcheur, *Buf.* i. 304. pl. 21. *Pl. enl.* 31. 2. *Levail. Ois.* ii. p. 50. pl. 64:
- Lesser Butcher-Bird, Flusher, *Alb.* ii. t. 14. *Will. Engl.* 88. 2. 89. 3.
- Red-backed Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 167. *Id. Sup.* 52. *Id. Sup.* ii. 69. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 72. *Id. fol.* 74. t. C, 1. *Id. Ed.* 1812. p. 275. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 131. *Bewick.* i. pl. p. 60. *Lewin's Birds*, i. t. 30. *Id. Egg.* t. v. f. 2. *Walc. Syn.* i. pl. 30. *Orn. Dict. & Sup.*

LENGTH, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight eight drams. Bill black; irides dark hazel; through the eyes, from the bill, a black streak; head, and lower part of the back light grey; the upper, and wing coverts ferruginous; tail black, all the feathers, except the two middle

ones, more or less white at the base; outer web of the exterior feather white; breast, belly, and sides blossom-colour; quills brown; legs black.

The female is rather larger; has the head dull ferruginous, mixed with grey; the streak through the eyes brown; breast, belly, and sides dirty white, crossed with semicircular dusky lines; tail deep brown, the outer feather white on the outer web.

Inhabits various parts of Europe. In England comes in the spring, and after breeding with us, departs in autumn; it makes the nest in a hedge, or low bush, of moss and dried fibres, mixed with wool, and lined with hair; lays six white eggs, with a circle of rufous brown spots towards the larger end; is an enemy to small birds, which avoid its haunts, for it not only feeds on insects, but the young of other birds in the nest, first seizing them by the neck, and strangling them, beginning to eat them at the brain and eyes; is also fond of grasshoppers, and beetles, which are eaten by morsels, sticking the remainder on a thorn; and when kept in a cage, does the same against the wires. In a state of confinement may be fed with sheep's kidneys, of which it will consume a whole one every day. This species has no note more than a chirp, but is said by some to imitate the notes of others, by way of decoy, like the Cinereous Shrike.

Is found in the temperate and open parts of Russia, but not in Siberia; sufficiently common in France and Italy, as well as other parts of the Continent, migrating according to the season; common in Egypt, and there called Dagnousse; caught in large numbers in nets, and sold alive, as well as all those birds which the law forbids to be strangled, and which must not be used for food till they have bled; but as these Shrikes are very fierce, and often bite the fingers severely, the bird-catchers tie together the two ends of the beak with one of the feathers.* They are also met with in several places in Africa, and about the Cape of Good Hope.

* *Sonnini's Trav.* iii. p.319.

A.—*Collurio varius*, *Bris.* ii. 154. *Id.* 8vo. 201. *Gm. Lin.* i. 301. 12. β . *Raii*, 19.
 A. 5. *Will.* t. 10.
Lanius Arundinum, *Klein. Av.* p. 54.
 Variegated Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 168:

This is grey above, rufous white beneath, streaked across with brown above and below; scapulars whitish, bounded by a black stripe; tail black, the three outer feathers rufous white at the base and tips; the exterior one wholly so on the outer edge.

6.—BAY-BACKED SHRIKE.

LENGTH nearly 7 in. Bill black; irides hazel; forehead to the crown black, continuing in a broad band, having the eye in the middle, half way on each side of the neck, and rounded at the bottom, bounded above with white; the rest of the head, and hind part of the neck and rump fine blue grey; back and scapulars fine tawny ferruginous; wings black; base of the prime quills white, forming a spot; second quills edged with white; under parts, from the chin, pale blossom-colour; sides of the breast, and beneath the wings, inclining to tawny; tail cuneiform, three inches long, the outer feather shorter by three quarters of an inch; the general colour of it black; all, except the two middle ones, more or less white at the ends, and the exterior wholly so; legs dusky brown.

Inhabits India; known by the name of Chuka-teynta; found at Cawnpore, in January. It seems a species between the Red-backed Shrike, and Woodchat, but is smaller than either; the back is bay

instead of black, as in the latter, and the hind part of the neck fine blue grey, which is bay in the other; the scapulars bay, but not the wing coverts, nor are the latter fringed with white; wings wholly black. This bird, though approaching to both the above mentioned, is probably a distinct species; the description taken from General Hardwicke's drawings; it is called simply Lahtoorá, which seems to be a common name for the Shrike tribe.

7.—WOODCHAT SHRIKE.

Lanius rutilus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 70. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 316.

—— *rufus*, *Bris.* ii. 147. *Id.* *Svo.* i. 199. *Gm. Lin.* i. 301. 12. *γ.* *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 62. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 147.

—— *pomeranus*, *Mus. Carls. Fasc.* i. t. 1. *Gm. Lin.* i. 302.

—— *minor cinerascens*, *Raii*, 19. A. 6. *Will.* 54. §. iv. t. 10. f. 2? *Klein.* p. 54. *Frisch.* 61. M. & F. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 84.

—— *minor rutilus*, *Klein.* p. 53. *Id. Ov.* t. 5. f. 7. *Gerin.* i. t. 56.

Ampelis dorso griseo, &c. *Faun. Suec. Ed.* i. 180. f. 2. fem. *Kramer*, 363.

Dorndreher, *Gunth. Nest. U. Ey.* t. 41?

Kleiner rother Neuntodter, *Naturf.* 8. s. 69. 39.

Buferola, *Ferlotta bianca*, *Zinn. Uov.* 89. t. 15. f. 59.

Pie-griésche rousse, *Buf.* i. 301. *Pl. Ent.* 9. male, 31. female. *Levail.* ii. 46. pl. 63. *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 387. t. 15.

Another sort of Butcher-Bird, *Will. Engl.* p. 89. §. iv.

Woodchat, *Gen. Syn.* i. 169. *Id. Sup.* ii. 70. *Br. Zool.* i. No. 73. *Id. Fol.* 74. t. C. 1.

Id. Ed. 1812. p. 277. *Albin.* ii. pl. 16. *Bewick.* i. p. 61. *Lewin's Birds.* i. t. 32. *Orn. Dict.*

SIZE of the last. Bill horn-colour; irides yellowish; round the bill whitish; head, and neck behind bright bay; over the forehead a black band, through the eye, on each side down the neck; back and wing coverts dusky; scapulars white; upper tail coverts grey;

quills black, near the bottom of each a white spot; the two middle tail feathers black, the others the same, but the outer margins and tips whitish; legs black.

The female is reddish above, beneath dirty white, every where transversely striped with brown; tail reddish brown, marked near the end with dusky; and tipped with red.

This species inhabits Europe; but in England, as in France, far from common; in the former, perhaps, not more than three or four specimens have been met with; supposed to migrate only accidentally. Buffon seems to know its manners, when he says, they are the same with those of the Red-backed, except that the latter remains in France throughout the year, whereas the Woodchat comes in spring, and departs in autumn, along with the young brood. The nest, like that of the Red-backed, made of moss and wool, so interlaced with fine roots, and pliant twigs, that it appears like any thing woven by art; the female lays five or six whitish eggs, sprinkled with brown, or fulvous spots. We cannot say where it is found in the greatest plenty, but Mr. White observed multitudes of them migrating annually from Barbary to Gibraltar, in April and May; and after resting, proceeded northward to breed; the parents returning with their young brood to Gibraltar, in autumn, on their way back. The young at this time are dusky brown, beautifully speckled with white, of which colour the female is at all seasons. M. Levaillant met with it at Senegal, and found it to be not uncommon at the Cape of Good Hope, especially the interior parts, not essentially differing from the European one; that in the Carlsonian Museum seems to vary, by having the black band of the forehead continued on each side of the neck to the shoulder, and the colour of it darker. In the one figured in the pl. enlum. the specimen in the Leverian Museum, and in another which I have seen, the band was not only paler, but did not proceed above three quarters of the way on the neck. The Carlsonian one was from Pomerania,

but we are not informed whether it is there plentiful, or only met with by chance.

A.—Pie-griesche rousse du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 477. 2. *Gen. Syn.* i. 170. 17. A.

In this the upper parts are rufous, the under whitish; wings wholly brown, with a small spot of white just at the base of the quills; probably a young female.

I observed among some drawings done in India, a bird very similar, if not the same, with the male Woodchat, under the name of *Curcutea*.* It was seven inches and a half long, and said to be found about Calcutta, making a harsh noise; it had a black streak through the eye, bounded above by white; tail long, rounded, the quills reaching to the base.

8.—LESSER GREY SHRIKE.

Lanius Italicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 71. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 286. *Frisch.* t. 60.

——— minor, *Gm. Lin.* i. 308. *Gerin.* i. t. 54. *Tem. Man. d'Orn.* p. 60. *Id. Ed.* ii. p. 144.

Pie-griesche d'Italie, *Buf.* i. 298. *Pl. enl.* 31. f. 1.

Der kleine graue Wurger, *Bechst. Deutsch.* ii. 382. taf. 14.

Lesser Grey Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 54. *Arct. Zool.* ii. p. 241. B.

THE forehead in this is black; across the eyes a line of the same; head, neck behind, and sides of it, back, and wing coverts

* The *Curcutea*, so called at Bengal, is a word applied to several animals, and even to children, that have a strong voice.

cinereous, palest on the rump; ridge of the wing white; prime quills black, with a white spot near the base; secondaries black, with white tips; throat white; breast and belly tinged with rose-colour; tail black, the ends of all but the two middle feathers white. The female has the rose-colour on the under parts more dull, and the black on the forehead narrower, and more verging to brown.

Found in Spain and Italy; also met with in Russia and Siberia, as well as in some of the southern parts of France; rarely seen in Holland; said to make the nest on shrubs, and to lay six pale green eggs, with a belt composed of dots, near the middle.

9.—RUFIOUS-TAILED SHRIKE.

Lanius phœnicurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 71. *Pall. It.* iii., 693. *Gm. Lin.* i. 309. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 311.

Rufous-tailed Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i, 166.

LENGTH $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; weight thirteen drams at least. Bill black; irides hazel; over the eye a narrow white eyebrow, and through it a streak of black, broader behind; upper parts of the body pale rufous-grey, the under rufous-white; sides inclining to rufous; greater wing coverts and quills dusky, with a little mottling of white at the base of the greater, but not forming a patch; rump and tail dull rufous, rounded at the end; legs black; the wings reach to the upper tail coverts.

The female is seven inches long. Bill three quarters of an inch, brown; plumage above rufous-grey, beneath rufous-white; over the eye a pale trace, and through it a broad dusky streak; quills dusky;

sides and rump pale rufous; tail brownish rufous, crossed with eight or nine faint obsolete dusky bars; legs brown.

Inhabits India, by the name of Myla-teynta; found at Cawnpore in January—Gen. Hardwicke. This is no doubt referred to by Pallas, having met with it on his travels in the Russian dominions, in spring, but the place is not mentioned.

10.—SHORT-TAILED SHRIKE.

Lanius brachyurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 76. *Gen. Lin.* i. 309. *Pall. It.* iii. 693. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 310.

Short-tailed Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 166.

SIZE of the Cinereous Shrike. Top of the head ferruginous grey; eyebrows whitish; from the bill, through the eye, a streak of black; plumage above the body cinereous grey, with a tinge of ferruginous; under parts yellowish white; throat and vent plain white; wings blackish; coverts margined with grey at the tips; tail shorter than the body, rounded at the end, colour grey brown; all but the two middle feathers white at the ends.

Inhabits Hungary, but is not a common bird.

11.—BARBARY SHRIKE.

Lanius barbarus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 79. *Lin.* i. 137. *Gm. Lin.* i. 304.

—— *Senegalus ruber*, *Bris.* ii. 185. t. 17. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 209. *Gerin.* t. 61. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 297. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 246.

Pie-griesche du Senegal, *Pl. entom.* 56. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lix:

Gonolek, *Buf.* i. 314. *Levail. Ois.* ii. 78. pl. 64.

Barbary Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 173. *Id. Sup.* ii. 72.

SOMEWHAT less than the Redwing; length $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Bill black, at the base bristly; plumage above black, beneath red; crown, nape, thighs, and under tail coverts yellow; wings, tail, and claws black.

The female is rather smaller; only the crown yellow, with a tinge of green; and the red on the belly less brilliant.

In one presented to the British Museum by Mr. Schotte, the plumage is black; crown, and thighs yellow; belly red. Another in the collection of Mr. Brogden, is more than eleven inches long; general markings as in the others, but the vent is buff-brown, nearly white; tail four inches and a half long, a trifle rounded at the end.

Inhabits Senegal; met with also at the Cape of Good Hope, in the country of the great Namaquas, but is not common. Those seen by M. Levaillant had no particular note, nor could the food be determined on, except that in the stomach were found the remains of insects.

12.—BLANCHOT SHRIKE.

La Pie-griesche Blanchot, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 122, pl. 285.

SIZE of the Mavis. Bill with a very conspicuous notch, and legs lead-colour; top of the head, and neck behind slaty grey; the forehead white; the rest of the upper parts greyish olive-colour; wing coverts, for the most part, edged with brimstone yellow; quills dusky, with brimstone margins; all the under parts of the bird oker yellow; the tail long and rounded; the wings reach about a quarter of an inch from the base.

This was brought from Senegal by M. Blanchot, the Governor, and in the cabinet of M. Raye de Breukelerwaert, of Amsterdam.

13.—MALIMBIC SHRIKE.

La Pie-griesche Perrin, *Levail. Afr.* vi. 124. pl. 286.

ABOUT the size of the Ceylon Thrush, to which, in the distribution of colours, it bears not an ill resemblance. The bill and legs are black, the former made similar to those of many Thrushes, but with very small appearance of a notch; the forehead full yellow, passing a little way over each eye, and ending in a point; the plumage on the upper parts of the body and wings, sides, and thighs, deep green; from the nostrils, through the eye, a black streak,

which passes down on each side of the neck, and growing broad forms a deep crescent on the breast; within this, and the middle of the belly to the vent, deep red; tail of a moderate length, rounded at the end, green above, dark coloured beneath; much shorter in proportion than in the Ceylon Thrush, or Barbary Shrike; as also the legs; and is probably distinct from either, although appearing to have relation to both.

Inhabits Malimba, in Africa; brought from thence by M. Perrin, whence the name given to it, and now in the Museum of Natural History, at Paris; one is also at Berlin, in the cabinet of M. de Paylcoul.

14.—RING-NECKED SHRIKE.

LENGTH seven inches. **Bill** three-quarters of an inch, black, bent at the tip, where there is a notch; forehead, and chin dirty pale buff; top of the head pale ash, and the feathers rather elongated; under parts of the body white, surrounding the neck as a collar; back dark ash, or lead-colour; wings black; lesser wing coverts white, passing down in a streak the whole length of the wing, arising from several of the second quills being of that colour on the outer webs; besides which, they are all of them tipped with white; greater quills nine in number, marked with a large spot of white on the inner webs, nearer the end as the quill is more inward; first quill short, the second half an inch shorter than the third, but the fourth is longest; the tail is three inches and a quarter long, even at the end, but the outmost feather is rather shorter than the others; the eight middle black, with the ends white for some length, but the two middle are only so for a quarter of an inch; the two outmost on each side wholly white; legs flesh-colour, claws brown.

15.—BLACK AND WHITE SHRIKE.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill stout, one inch long, and black; plumage above black, beneath white; ends of the middle, and greater wing coverts white, forming two narrow, undulated, oblique bars; ridge of the wing white; all beneath, from chin to vent white; tail much rounded, cuneiform, the two middle feathers plain black, the three next spotted white on the inner webs, and the two exterior ones with white on both webs; on the thigh feathers two black bars; legs deep brown.

A specimen of this is in the collection of Mr. Bullock; native place uncertain.

16.—COLLARED SHRIKE.

Lanius collaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 69. *Lin.* i. 135. *Gm. Lin.* i. 299. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 295.

——— *Cap. bonæ Spei*, *Bris.* ii. 182. t. 15. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 208.

Pie-griesche du Cap de B. Esperance, *Pl. enl.* 477. 1.

Le Fiscal, *Levail. Ois.* ii. 35. pl. 61. 62.

Collared Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 163. *Id. Sup.* ii. 68.

SIZE of the Cinereous Shrike; length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bill blackish; head, and upper part of the body blackish; beneath white; base of the thighs brown before; edge of the wing white; on the middle of the quills a spot of white; the four middle tail feathers black, the next the same, tipped with white; the fourth has both tip and outer margin white; legs dusky; in one the rump was ash-coloured.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and is more probably the Canary-Biter, or Fiscal Bird, than the ferruginous species before conjectured: for Thunberg * says, that these two names were given to a black and white bird, *Lanius Collaris*, which was common in the town, and every garden about the Cape; † and that it is a bird of prey, though small, and its food insects, as beetles and grasshoppers, catching them with great dexterity, and when it could not consume them all, would stick the remainder on the pales of the farm yards, till it had occasion for them; has also been observed to catch Sparrows and Canary Birds, but devoured only the brains.

Levaillant ascertains these facts, and gives us a figure of the young, as well as the adult bird; he adds, that it is found in Senegal, and all the internal parts of Africa, and by no means a variety of the Cinereous Shrike; differing in the quills, as the latter has fifteen, marked with white, but in the Collared only seven; the tail feathers, also, in the cinereous species, are twice as broad as in the Fiscal.

17.—SENEGAL SHRIKE.

Lanius Senegalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 74. *Lin.* i. 137. *Gm. Lin.* i. 304. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 314.
 — Seneg. cinereus, *Bris.* ii. 167. t. 17. 1. *Id. Svo.* i. 203. *Gerin.* t. 61. 1.
 Pie-griesche grise du Senegal, *Pl. enl.* 297. 1?
 Senegal Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 162. *Id. Sup.* ii. 72.

LENGTH nine or ten inches. **Bill**, crown, and lore black; over the eye a whitish bar, beginning at the nostrils, and terminating

* *Trav.* i. p. 293.

† We must observe, that more than one or two birds go by the name of Canary-Biter, at the Cape of Good Hope.

among the black feathers of the head, there changing to dusky orange; back of the head, and back dark olive; all the quills black, but the outer edge bright red, making the wing, when closed, to appear entirely red, or orange; upper wing coverts orange, with a narrow black streak down the middle; scapulars orange, with a broad black streak; chin dirty white; neck and breast pale ash-colour; belly paler; under tail coverts red; tail black, cuneiform, tipped with white; the two middle feathers brown, faintly barred with numerous black streaks; legs brown.

Inhabits Senegal, and other parts of Africa. Some years since one was killed at Algiers, which is in the latitude of Gibraltar, and it has been seen in the fortress itself, but thought as an uncommon circumstance.

A.—Pie-griesche grise à tête noire, *Pl. enl.* 479.1.

Lanius erythropterus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 301.

Le Tchagra, *Levail. Ois.* ii. 81. pl. 70. 1. 2.

In this the top of the head is black, with a white streak over the eye, as in the other; upper parts of the body inclining to rufous, under quite white; tail cuneiform, dark, the end white; both this and the other differ from that represented in *pl. enlum.* 297. 1. as in the latter the tail is even at the end, and all of one colour; the black mark only seen behind the eye, and not passing through it; likewise the under parts of the bird are not white, but pale bluish ash-colour.

The female is rather smaller; top of the head not black, but in other marks much like the male, except in the colours being less brilliant; the young of both sexes cinereous brown, paler than the adult, and the white inclines to rufous.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, about the River Gamtoos, and from thence to Caffraria, as well as at Senegal; said to make the nest among the bushes, and to lay five eggs, spotted with brown.

18.—DUBIOUS SHRIKE.

Lanius dubius, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xviii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 329.

Dubious Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 73.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill and legs yellow; plumage in general dusky ash; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers three inches and a half long, the outmost two inches; but the distinguishing character of this species is, that all the feathers of the rump, and some of the upper tail coverts, have a dash of fine crimson at the end for one-third of an inch in length, at first sight appearing like the singular appendages in the wing feathers of the Waxen Chatterer, but on nearer inspection, are not of a horny texture as in that bird, for the webs are in the crimson part, as in the rest of the feathers, perfectly divisible.

I met with a specimen of this bird at Mr. Thompson's, in Little St. Martin's-Lane, London, but without any history of its manners, or country annexed.

19.—AFRICAN SHRIKE.

Lanius afer, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xix.

—— *signatus*, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 328.

African Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 76.

LENGTH five inches. Bill black, crown the same; forehead white, passing in a line beneath the eye to the hindhead; from this

to the rump black, more or less spotted, or mixed with white; but the feathers of the back in general have the ends white, margined with black; wings black, on the middle of the coverts a large triangular rufous white patch; some of the middle second quills outwardly marked with the same, appearing, when the wing is expanded, as a longitudinal patch; under parts of the body white, streaked with ferruginous on the sides, breast, and belly; tail black, the ends of two or more of the outer feathers white, the exterior white on the middle of the outer margin; legs brown.

Inhabits Africa; communicated by Mr. Walcot.

A.—Length six inches. Bill black; plumage in general dark ash; beneath paler, inclining to slate-colour; most of the wing coverts fringed with white at the tips; base of the feathers in the middle of the back white, for more than half the length from the base; but the white does not appear, except the feathers are turned aside; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers plain, the rest fringed with white at the tips; legs black.

This seems to be a variety of the former, and inhabits the same part of the world, but the tail is more cuneiform, in the other it is only rounded at the end.

20.—RED-THROATED SHRIKE.

Lanius gutturalis, *Nat. Misc.* p. 637, *Daud. Ann. Mus. Nat.*

SIZE of the Red-backed Shrike. Bill stout, black; plumage in general olive green; through the eye a line of black, over it yellow; front and shoulders yellow; chin, throat, and vent red; on the throat a crescent of black; tail and legs black.

Inhabits the lofty trees of Africa; said to feed on berries.

21.—OLIVE SHRIKE.

L'Oliva, *Levail. Ois.* ii. 105. pl. 75. f. 1. 2. & 76. 1.

Lanius olivaceus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 330.

SIZE of the Woodchat; length seven inches. Bill and legs black; irides rufous brown; plumage above yellowish olive green; forehead and under parts yellow oker, paler on the sides; eye placed in a bed of black, passing down on each side of the neck in a streak, edged with pale yellow oker; quills edged with yellow; tail rounded, or very little cuneiform; the two middle feathers as the back, the others partly yellow; but this colour occupying less space inwards, the two outer ones having most yellow; the others dusky within, and yellowish on the outer margins.

Young birds differ from the adult female, in having the head and neck behind olive grey, and the forehead rufous white; the black band on the side of the neck edged with white; chin, throat, and breast rufous, or yellow; belly, thighs, and vent dirty olive white; the green parts are more dull than in the old bird, and the quills are edged with white.

The young female is rather smaller, and more dull in colour above; beneath to the breast pale ferruginous; chin and belly dusky white; the streak of black through the eye wanting.

Inhabits the inward parts of the Cape of Good Hope, especially the forests contiguous to the Bay of Lagoa, and the borders of the Gamtoos, Sondag, and Swarte Kop, but not near the Cape itself; makes the nest on bushes and trees, and lays five eggs; the bill and legs are at first brown; the black mark behind the eye not visible; in this state it greatly resembles the female.

22.—GEOFFROY'S SHRIKE.

Le Geoffroy, *Levail. Afr.* ii. 124. pl. 80. 81.

Lanius plumatus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 292.

SIZE of a Thrush; length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Bill moderately stout, strait, flat on the sides, and bent at the point, near which is a slight notch, the colour dusky; eyes surrounded with a rugose, naked, yellowish skin, indented on the margins; the head furnished with a crest, composed of long, soft feathers, pointing backwards; at the base of which, over the nostrils, they are shorter, more stiff, and point forward; the colour of this double kind of crest is white; the back of the head, round the eyes, and over the ears, dusky, or iron grey, the rest of the neck beneath, from chin to vent white, and a large portion of the same down the middle of the wing; the back, remainder of the wing, and quills blue-black, but the tips of five or six of the quills white; tail long, rounded, the two middle feathers black, with white tips; the others the same, the white increasing as they are more outward, and the two outer ones wholly white; the wings reach about half way on the tail; legs yellow.

Some individuals have the head less crested, and the white less pure, appearing soiled or dirty; the bare space round the eyes smaller; and these are probably the females; in others, the crest, as well as the bird, is less in size, and from these circumstances supposed to be young ones.

Inhabits Africa. M. Levaillant met with more than twenty specimens of them, but is silent concerning their manners; he only says, that he found most of their bills covered with dirt, and from thence concludes, that this was occasioned by searching for insects in moist ground.

In Gen. Davies's drawing, from a specimen at Mr. Brogden's, the bird was seven inches and a half long. Crown, behind the crest, dusky black; the white surrounding the neck, more defined; the white on the wing not so broad, nor the tail so long as in my drawing; legs flesh-colour; tail of twelve feathers, white beneath.

23.—KEROULA SHRIKE.

LENGTH five inches and a half; weight ten drams. Bill three quarters of an inch long, dusky, with a few hairs at the base; nostrils covered with soft, downy feathers, tending forwards; irides hazel; general colour of the plumage above fine pale ash-colour, beneath paler, nearly white on the belly and vent; over the eye a broad streak of white, passing to the hindhead; through the eye a broader dusky one, not going so far backwards; the two middle tail feathers cinereous brown, the next on each side rather longer, and dusky black; the two outer ones white, with a long dusky spot at the tips of the outer webs; legs dusky.

The female is six inches long. Bill dusky pale blue, with the same hairs at the base, and downy feathers over the nostrils; plumage in general like that of the male; just round the eye a ring of white; over the eye a broad streak of buff-colour; through it a deep cinereous one; upper tail coverts dusky; the two middle feathers of the tail pale ash, the others black, the two outer white, in shape at the end a trifle hollowed; the wings reach one-third on the tail.

The egg is dusky white, with numerous minute dusky specks, and a zone of a darker colour near the larger end.

Inhabits India, and called Keroula; the male shot at Cawnpore, in February; the female in December.—Gen. Hardwicke.

24.—CAPE SHRIKE.

Lanius Brubru, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xx. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 327.
Le Brubru, *Levail. Ois.* ii. 85. pl. 71. f. 1. 2.
 Cape Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 78.

LENGTH about five inches and a half. Bill black, irides brown; top of the head, and neck behind black; the rest of the upper parts the same, with a mixture of white; from the forehead a line of white passes over the eye, towards the hindhead; under parts of the body white, but the sides under the wings are ferruginous; on the wings a patch of white; the four middle tail feathers black, the others more or less tipped with white; the outmost wholly so on the outer margin.

The female is not unlike the male, but the white has a tinge of ferruginous, and the black of a brownish hue.

Inhabits various places of the interior of the Cape of Good Hope, especially the great river; often found in flocks, except in the season of incubation, when it is seen only in pairs; makes the nest on the Mimosas trees, of moss, and fine roots, lined with wool and feathers; the eggs five in number, whitish, spotted with brown.

25.—PURPLE-SIDED SHRIKE.

LENGTH near six inches. Bill pale; head and chin, neck behind, and back dusky blue, or deep ash-colour; feathers of the

crown elongated; throat, and the rest of the under parts ash-colour; under the wings white; on each side a long tuft of purple feathers; rump, vent, and under tail coverts white; coverts of the wings as the back; the rest of the wing deeper brown; tail black, the quills reach to the middle of it; legs black.

Supposed to inhabit Africa.—From Mr. Dent's drawings.

26.—HOTTNQUA SHRIKE.

Lanius Cubla, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xx. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 328.

Le Cubla, *Levail. Ois.* ii. 89. pl. 72. f. 1. 2.

Hottniqua Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 79.

THIS is full six inches in length. Bill and legs dusky; irides yellow; plumage in general black, except the under parts, from the chin to the vent, the rump, and an oblique bar on the wing coverts, which are white; tail a trifle rounded in shape, black, all the feathers tipped with white.

The female is smaller than the male, though much the same as to colour, but more inclined to brownish or dusky.

Inhabits, in small flocks, the forests of Hottniqua Land, and from thence along the eastern coast of Africa; the food is insects, and their pupæ, which they search for in the crevices of the barks of trees; separating into pairs during the time of incubation; and making the nest in thorny bushes, of moss, and small roots; the female lays five or six eggs; the note is expressive of the two syllables Châ Châ.

27.—WHITE-BACKED SHRIKE.

LENGTH six inches. Bill three quarters of an inch long, black; top of the head, and sides including the eyes, neck behind, and beginning of the back black; the rest of the back, and all beneath, from the chin, white; wings, rump, and tail black, the last three quarters of an inch long, somewhat rounded at the end; the wings reach a trifle beyond the rump.

Inhabits Africa; in the collection of Mr. Brogden. This seems to bear affinity with the *Hottiniqua* species.

A second of these, supposed to be the female, differed chiefly in having the middle of the back pale ash-colour, and the feathers of the wings fringed outwardly with white, giving a streaked appearance; the two middle feathers of the tail plain, the rest fringed outwardly at the ends with white. This was in the collection of Mr. Salt; probably from Abyssinia.

28.—PUFF-BACKED SHRIKE.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill black; plumage above black, beneath white; inner wing coverts half black, half white, the others white on the outer margins; the quills the same; tail two inches and half long, even, fringed at the tip with white; at the middle of the back a very large tuft of downy, white feathers, standing up like a puff; legs black.

In one, supposed to be the other sex, the black inclines to dusky; it differs only in having the puff-like tuft ash-colour instead of white; the under parts also are sullied white.

Inhabits Africa; in the collection of Mr. Bullock, and seems to have much affinity with the White-backed, or last described.

29.—ABYSSINIAN SHRIKE.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill black; beneath, from the chin, white, inclining to buff towards the throat; lower part of the back ash-colour; rump buff-coloured white; between the wings and body a stripe of white; the rest of the body black; the outmost quill is about half the length of the adjoining, and the third longest of all; the first seven or eight marked with a white spot, not far from the base, forming a patch on the wing; the tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers five inches long, the outer only two inches and a half; the four middle wholly black, the others white for some length at the ends, increasing as they are more outward; the exterior chiefly white, except the shafts, which are black; under wing coverts white, with a dusky patch in the middle; legs black.

In the collection of Mr. Salt; brought from Abyssinia.

30.—FERRUGINOUS-BELLIED SHRIKE.

Lanius ferrugineus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 76. *Gm. Lin.* i. 306. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 310.
 Ferruginous-bellied Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 163.

SIZE of the Cinereous Shrike; length nine inches. Bill horn-colour; plumage above brown black; lower part of the back and rump brown; throat and breast dirty white; belly and vent ferruginous; tail plain black-brown; legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope; one of these, in the collection of General Davies, was only seven inches in length. Plumage above full black, with a streak of white parallel to the length of the wing; under parts, from the chin, white; but the vent, and under tail coverts pale rufous; tail rounded, black, the feathers edged with white.

31.—INDIAN SHRIKE.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill black, stout; crown full of feathers; head and sides, taking in the eye, and hind part of the neck, to the beginning of the back, black; middle of the back dove-colour; the lower part, and rump ferruginous; under parts, from the chin, white; lower belly and vent pale ferruginous; wings wholly dusky, except the shoulders, which are full black; tail long, and cuneiform, the two middle feathers black, the others dusky, with the outer margins pale rufous, and white tips; legs black; the wings reach to the rump.

Inhabits India ; in the collection of drawings of Lady Clive. In the possession of General Davies was a similar bird, but only eight inches and a half in length. Bill three quarters of an inch long, and horn-colour ; forehead brown-buff ; top of the head, to the eyes, and all above, to the middle of the back, blue-grey ; lower part, and rump brownish buff ; from the chin to vent the same, but paler ; on the ears, below the eye, a large blackish patch ; wings black, but the outer edge, as far as the coverts, white ; the quills reach to the base of the tail, which is cuneiform, the two middle feathers three inches long, the outer less than one inch ; those of the middle nearly black, all the others brown ; legs dusky brown.

Inhabits India. A similar one is among the birds collected by Mr. Salt, in his travels, with this difference, that the rump and under parts are white, with a tinge of buff-colour ; met with at Chelicut, in Abyssinia.

32.—CRUEL SHRIKE.

Lanius pendens, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xix.

Le Pendeur, *Levail. Ois.* ii. p. 58. pl. 66. 1.

Cruel Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 77.

SIZE of the Woodchat ; length near seven inches. Bill and legs black ; crown, nape, neck behind, back, and rump fine blue-grey ; sides of the head, including the eye, throat, and as far as the breast, black ; from the gape an arch of white passes over the eye, bounding the black as far as the middle of the neck ; from the same springs another, continuing down on each side to meet the first, and including a black space between them ; the wings are black ; belly, thighs,

and vent white; the four middle tail feathers black, and equal in length, the rest unequal, the outer one being very short; these are partly white, partly black; the wings reach scarcely beyond the base.

Said to come from India, and to feed on insects, sticking them occasionally on a thorn, in the manner of our European species; supposed to be a male bird.

33.—DUSKY SHRIKE.

Lanius obscurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 81. *Gm. Lin.* i. 308. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 325. *Zool. Misc.* t. 21.

Dusky Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 191.

SIZE of the Hedge-Sparrow. Bill horn-colour; body above dusky black; beneath white; over the eye a white streak; quills and tail darker than the rest; legs brown.

Description taken from a specimen in the British Museum.

34.—SUPERCILIOUS SHRIKE.

Lanius superciliosus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xx. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 326.

Le Rousseau, *Levail. Ois.* ii. p. 60. pl. 66. f. 2.

Supercilious Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 77.

NEARLY the size of the Woodchat, and at first sight might be taken for the female of that species. Bill and legs dusky; top of

the head and neck, back, rump, and wing coverts rufous; from the forehead, over the eye, a white band; and through the eye, from the corners of the mouth, a black one; under parts rufous white; quills black, edged outwardly with rufous; tail cuneiform, rather more so than in the Woodchat; the two middle feathers rufous, the others the same, only on the outer webs.

Inhabits Java, in the neighbourhood of Batavia, and is in the collection of M. Levaillant.

A.—Size of the former. Bill rufous, tip black; plumage above rufous brown, beneath dull rufous white, crossed with numerous fine dusky lines; wing and tail feathers edged with rufous; quills dusky; through the eye a broad black streak; tail long, rufous brown; legs black, long, and slender.

Inhabits India, called *Latora Koodeñā*; represented with others among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, Bart.; and also one rather larger, the bill more stout, and dusky, with a few hairs at the base; plumage deep brown above, and rufous-white beneath, crossed with fine lines as in the former; tail two inches and three quarters long, even at the end; through the eye a broad black band, jagged behind; legs rather stout.

This is called *Latora-Jogy-whooro*; these two last seem to be females of the Supercilious Shrike.

35.—SILENT SHRIKE.

La Pie-griesche silencieuse, *Levail. Ois.* ii. 103. pl. 74. 1. 2.

Lanius silens, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 330.

SIZE of the Red-backed Shrike. Bill horn-coloured; irides brown; top of the head, neck behind, back, wing coverts, and rump black; under parts of the body, from chin to vent, white, with a longitudinal streak of the same on the wings, in the middle of the quills; tail cuneiform, coloured as the back, but the side feathers are white on the outer margins; legs black.

The female is smaller, the black tinged with brown, and the white on the breast inclining to grey, otherwise one description may serve. In some of these birds may be observed, in both sexes, a tinge of rufous, or reddish at the angles of the mouth.

Inhabits the forests of Hottniqua, along the Coast of Natal, and all the interior parts of the Cape of Good Hope, but principally those clothed with wood; is called Silent, as it has not been heard to utter any note. These birds begin to make a nest in November, of a curious construction, placed on the slender branches of trees, composed of a soft kind of cotton, taken from various plants, and among others that kind of *Mesembryanthemum*, called by the Hottentots Kana Bossies; lays three or four pale green eggs, clouded with pale rufous; young birds of both sexes are at first like the females.

36.—ASH-CROWNED SHRIKE.

Lanius poliocephalus, Ash-crowned Shrike, *Salt. Trav. App.* p. 1.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, blackish, a trifle curved at the end, with a very small notch, and much covered with the feathers of the front; crown hoary, livid, lightest about the eyes; on the ears a blackish spot; round the neck a collar of white, extending to all beneath; belly tinged with dirty white; parts above brownish black; on the wings a white line, from the point of the shoulder, passing across the coverts, and down the exterior web; the remainder tipped with white; the rest of the quills have, on each, a large round spot on the inner web; tail square, the two outer feathers wholly white, but the others are only so at the tips; legs lightish oker; claws brown.

Two specimens were shot in Abyssinia, and are now in the collection of Lord Stanley.

37.—BLUE-SHOULDERED SHRIKE.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill three quarters of an inch, pale brown; crown pale chestnut, or rufous, marked within with a curved black crescent; from the base of the bill, a broad black streak through the eye, after which it increases in breadth, and finishes on

the nape; chin and throat pale rufous; back green; rump, wing coverts, and inner parts of the wing fine blue; outer part of the wing, and quills black; the greater for the most part white outwardly; second quills green; tail black, the ends of the feathers blue-black; legs black.

Native place uncertain; the description taken from a collection of drawings.

38.—RUFIOUS SHRIKE.

Lanius rufus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 77. *Lin.* i. 137. *Gm. Lin.* i. 303. *Bris.* ii. 178. t. 18. f. 4.
Id. 8vo. i. 207. *Gerin.* i. t. 59. l. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 287.
 Pie-griesche rousse de Madagascar, Schet Bé, *Buf.* i. 313. *Pl. enl.* 298. 2.
 Rufous Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 180.

LENGTH seven inches and three quarters. Bill lead-colour, base bristly; head, throat, and neck greenish black; body above rufous, beneath cinereous white; thighs cinereous; quills brown, edged with rufous and brown; tail rufous, the margins of the feathers brown on both sides near the ends; legs horn-colour.

The female is less vivid in appearance; throat, and neck before grey; the outer edge of the quills pale rufous; otherwise like the male.

Inhabits Madagascar, where the male is called Schet bé, and the female Tcha-chert-dae. This bird is also found in various parts of India, from whence I have met with specimens, as well as drawings. In one, supposed to be a male, the colours were bright rufous above, and pale rufous beneath, approaching to white near

the vent; head, neck, and scapulars black; quills and tail brown, rounded at the end, and three inches in length; the wings, when closed, scarcely reach to the rump. In another the head was black, only as far as the jaws, chin and under parts white, sides and thighs tinged with rufous; neck behind, and back brown; scapulars, and part of the lesser wing coverts rufous, the rest of the wing deep brown; rump ferruginous; tail very little rounded, deep brown; this was probably a female, or young bird.

Among the numerous drawings of Gen. Davies, I observe one of these, in which several of the greater coverts, and second quills, have the outer webs white. This came from the Cape of Good Hope.

39.—JOCOSE SHRIKE.

- Lanius jocosus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 73. *Lin.* i. 138. *Amæn. Ac.* iv. 258. *Gm. Lin.* i. 310.
Nat. Misc. pl. 645. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 306.
Merula sinensis cristata minor, *Bris.* ii. 252. t. 21. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 229.
 Petit Merle huppé des Indes, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 189. t. 109:
 ————— de la Chine, *Buf.* iii. 318. *Pl. enl.* 508.
 Fighting Shrike, or Bulbul, *Penn. Hind.* ii. 261. *Orient. Collect.* for Jan. ——— June,
 1797. Pl. in ditto.
 Bolbol, *Le Brun. Trav. Engl. Ed.* pl. 95. f. 1.
 Jocose Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 175: *Id. Sup.* p. 53. *Id. Sup.* ii. 71. *Dixon. Voy.* t. p. 360.

SIZE of the Lark; length seven inches and a half. Bill blackish, rather more strait than in most of the genus, with a very fine notch near the tip; crown of the head black, at the back part the feathers elongated as a crest, and brown; sides of the head, throat, and fore part of the neck white; from the corners of the mouth a black line,

tending to the hindhead; beneath each eye a lively red spot; plumage on the upper parts of the body brown, on the under dirty white; vent rose-colour; on the lower part of the neck and breast a brownish band; quills brown; tail greatly cuneiform, the four outer feathers tipped with white; legs black.

Inhabits China, and various parts of India; said to have a most harsh note,* though Le Brun compares it to that of a Nightingale; be this as it may, it has gained the name of Bulbul, which signifies that name. Is called the Fighting Nightingale, being often trained to combat, for the amusement of the natives.†

Captain Dixon had two of them, male and female, bought at Canton, but was not able to bring them farther than the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, where they perished from neglect in hard weather; their food was rice, but they were most fond of cock-roaches, on which they were principally fed.

Among the drawings of the late Dr. Fothergill, one of these birds had the throat black, and the breast and belly pale brown.

Sonnerat's bird is rather small, the crest much elongated, and pointed at the top, and the black streak at the corners of the mouth not distinguishable. He observes, that it frequents the Coasts of Malabar, Bengal, and Coromandel, at the last called Boulboul; is the Canera Boolbool of Hindustan, and Cauda Boulbool of Sylhet; by some called Kaundurau. The nest appears to be composed of fibres, attached to two parts of a forked twig, in the shape of a long purse, with a large hole on one side. Both sexes seem much alike.‡ By the Chinese it is called Kowki-koon, or Cow-kee-Quan, which means High-Hair-Hat, the people comparing the crested part to a Chinese woman's head dress, or hat, which in that country is composed of horse-hair, added to their own. The crest is not always carried erect, but is only so at the will of the bird.

* Mr. Pennant. † Said to be enamoured of the rose.—See *Gent. Mag.* 1799. p. 946.

‡ Sir J. Anstruther's drawings, the crest of the female smaller.

A.—Jocose Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 71.

This is nine inches long. Bill brown, at the base four or five bristles; plumage above brown, beneath very pale; on the head a long pointed crest; rump white; vent and under tail coverts crimson; tail long, all the feathers tipped with white.

This specimen was from Guzurat, in India, and in the British Museum; the same is also said to be found about Calcutta.

B.—Length seven inches. Bill smaller than in the last, with a slight notch near the tip; head black at the top, and crested; plumage above dark brown, beneath white; under the eye, the vent, and under tail coverts crimson; rump as the back; tail shorter than in the last, and the feathers not tipped with white.

C.—*Sitta chinensis*, *Osborn. It.* ii. p. 12. *Gm. Lin.* i. 442.

Chinese Nuthatch, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 655. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 118.

A little larger than a Goldfinch. Bill and head black, the last crested; from thence above to tail dark ferruginous, with a bluish tinge; breast and belly white; under the eye an oblong, scarlet spot, and close to it a larger white one; from the temples to the throat a black line; chin and throat white, encompassed with black, except a white line in the middle of the breast, joining the white on the throat; rump yellow; coverts over the quills dark ferruginous; tail blackish, tipped with white.

Inhabits China; is known by the same name as the first, and kept more for its beauty than song, which is trifling; the food boiled rice; frequently seen in Chinese paintings.

D.—Length six inches. Bill dusky; plumage in general rufous brown; on the head a pointed crest; chin black; through the eye a broad black streak, beneath it one of pale carmine; prime quills, and first of the secondaries tipped with dull crimson; tail rounded; legs greenish.

The female like the male. I observe among the drawings of Lord Seaforth, a similar bird, without the red spot beneath the eye; the head much crested; plumage above brown, beneath white; the rest as the first described. This last is probably a female or young bird.

40.—BLACK-CRESTED SHRIKE.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill rather bent, black; tongue red, pointed; top of the head greatly crested; some of the feathers one inch and three quarters long, and black; general colour of the plumage fine, pale, tawny-brown above, nearly white beneath; the same on each side under the eye; close beneath the eye a small curved mark of yellow; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers three inches long, the others much shorter; legs stout, dusky.

Inhabits India; called in the Province of Oude, Cawnnorah. In this the tail feathers appear pointed, as if worn, especially the two

middle ones; hence it should seem, that the drawing from which the above description was taken, might be from a caged bird. This is probably only a variety of the Jocese Shrike, as we are told that the Bengal variety has the crest black.*

41.—BENGAL SHRIKE.

Lanius Emerica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 74. *Lin.* i. 137. *Gm. Lin.* i. 305. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 332.
Muscicapa Emerica, *Lin.* i. 326.
Lanius bengalensis fuscus, *Bris.* ii. 175. *Id.* 8vo. i. 206.
 Rouge-queue, *Buf.* i. 309.
 Indian Redstart, *Edw.* t. 190. *Albin.* iii. t. 56.
 Bengal Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 175.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill cinereous brown, base bristly; irides whitish; crown of the head and nape black, the last somewhat crested; behind the eye a scarlet spot, edged beneath with white; belly, vent, rump, and upper tail coverts red; on each side of the neck four black, curved spots; tail pale brown; legs black.

Inhabits Bengal.

* Dr. Buchanan.

42.—BLUE SHRIKE.

Lanius bicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 75. *Lin. Mant.* 1771; 524. *Gm. Lin.* i. 305. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 522. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 521.

Loxia madagascarina, *Lin.* i. 306.

Lanius madag. cœrul. *Bris.* ii. 197. t. 16. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 212. *Gerin.* t. 60. 1.

Pte-griesche bleue de Madag. *Pl. ent.* 298. 1. *Levail. Ois.* ii. 91. pl. 73. 1. 2. male and female, f. 3. young bird.

Blue Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 178.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill blue, at the base bristly; feathers round the bill black; head, and all above fine blue; beneath snow white; quills black, edged with blue; the two middle feathers of the tail blue, with black tips and shafts, the four next on each side blue on the outer margins, within and tips black; the outmost feather black, except just at the base, where it is blue on the outer edge; legs black.

The female scarcely differs in colour, but is less bright, and the under parts dirty white.

The young bird is dull green above, and white beneath, but not pure, being inclined to grey.

Inhabits Madagascar, as well as the Cape of Good Hope; lives chiefly, if not wholly, on insects, and is a most wild species, especially the male, which is seen frequently on the tops of bushes, flitting from one to another, when disturbed; the nest and eggs are unknown.

43.—GREEN SHRIKE.

Lanius viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 75. *Gm. Lin.* i. 306. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 321.
 ——— *madagascariensis minor viridis*, *Bris.* ii. 195. t. 15. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 212.
 Pie-griesche de Madag. Tcha chert, *Buf.* i. 310. *Pl. enl.* 32. 2.
 Langrayen, *Tem. Man.* Ed. ii. Anal. p. lx.
 Green Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 179.

LENGTH about six inches. Head, and all above dull green, most so on the head; beneath white; outside of the thighs as the back; inside black and white; quills blackish; the outer edges and tips dull green; legs black,

Inhabits Madagascar, and there called Tcha chert; the wings in this species are longer in proportion than in others, reaching nearly to the end of the tail.

44.—MADAGASCAR SHRIKE.

Lanius madagascariensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 79. *Lin.* i. 137. *Gm. Lin.* i. 305. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 332. *Bris.* ii. 164. t. 16. f. 1. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 203.
 Le Cali-calic, and Le Bruia, *Buf.* i. 315.
 Madagascar Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 174.

SIZE of a Hedge-Sparrow; length under five inches. Bill black, base bristly; plumage above cinereous; rump and tail rufous; between the bill and eye a black spot; over the eye a white line; cheeks white; throat, and neck before black; beneath the body rufous white; lesser wing coverts rufous, greater grey brown; quills brown, with grey brown margins; the two middle tail feathers rufous at the base, the rest grey brown, the four next rufous, tipped

with grey brown; the outer one rufous within, and grey brown without, and at the tip; legs lead-colour.

The female wants the black on the chin, and throat; both which, as well as the sides of the head, and all beneath, are white, mixed with rufous, and the colour in general more dull.

Inhabits Madagascar.

45.—BOULBOUL SHRIKE.

Lanius Boulboul, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* 80. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 308.

Boulboul Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 57.

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

Inhabits India, and called the Greater Boulboul.

46.—WHITE-HEADED SHRIKE.

Lanius leucocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 77. *Gm. Lin.* i. 307. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 300.

—— madag. major viridis, *Bris.* ii. 193. t. 19. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 211: *Gerin.* i. t. 59. 2.

Grande Pie-griesche verdatre de Madag. *Pl. enl.* 374.

Tcha-chert-bé, *Buf.* i. 314.

White-headed Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 180.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length eight inches. Bill lead-colour; head, neck, and beneath white; back, and the rest of the upper parts greenish black; quills black, with green edges; tail greenish black; beneath black; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Madagascar.

47.—WHITE SHRIKE.

Lanius albus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 77: *Gm. Lin.* i. 307. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 309.

Pie-griesche de L'Isle de Panay, *Son. Voy.* 115. pl. 72.

White Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 189.

THIS is double the size of the Woodchat. Bill black; head, neck, back, belly, and shoulders white; the rest of the wing and tail black; across the greater quills a white band; legs black.

Inhabits the Isle of Panay.

48.—WHITE-BILLED SHRIKE.

Lanius leucorhynchus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 77. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. 524. *Gm. Lin.* i. 305. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 323.

Leptopteryx leucorhynchus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 144.

Lanius manillensis, *Bris.* ii. 180. t. 18. 2. *Id.* 8vo, i. 207. *Gerin.* t. 62.

Pie-griesche de Manille, *Pl. enl.* 9. f. 1. *Buf.* i. 310.

Langrayen, *Tem. Man. Ed.* 2. p. lx.

White-billed Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 181.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill hoary, base beset with bristles; head, throat, neck, back, and scapulars blackish; rump, breast, and under parts whitish; upper wing coverts, quills, and tail blackish; wings and tail equal in length; legs blackish.

Inhabits the Island of Manilla.

A.—*Lanius dominicanus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 302.

La Pie-griesche dominicaine, *Sonn. Voy.* 55. t. 26.

Dominican Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 181. A.

Size of the last. Bill conic, greyish, and strong, base bristly; head, neck, breast, back, wings, and tail black; rump and belly

white; thighs black; the wings reach nearly one inch beyond the middle of the tail, which is of a moderate length, and consists of twelve feathers.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands, and is a bold, courageous bird; flies very quick, frequently hovering in the air like the Swallow; is a great enemy to the Raven, bidding defiance, though so much inferior, and even provoking to combat; the battle often lasts half an hour, and ends with the defeat of the Raven; probably rather from being tired out, than having received any injury.

49.—PANAYAN SHRIKE.

Lanius payanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 78. *Gm. Lin.* i. 307. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 324.
 Pie-grièche rouge de Panay, *Sonn. Voy.* p. 114. t. 70.
 Panayan Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 182.

SIZE of the Red-backed Shrike. Bill black; irides fire-colour; head, neck before, and belly red; behind the neck, wings, and tail brown; legs black.

Inhabits the Isle of Panay.

50.—CRESTED RED SHRIKE.

Lanius cristatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 72. *Lin.* i. 134. *Gm. Lin.* i. 298.
 ——— bengal. rufus, *Bris.* ii. 173. *Id. Svo.* 205. *Klein.* p. 54. *Gerin.* t. 57. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 333.
 Crested Red Butcher-Bird, *Edw.* pl. 54.
 ——— Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 170.

SIZE of the Red-backed Shrike; length six inches and a half. Head somewhat crested; * bill horn-colour, tip blackish; upper parts

* Brisson mentions specimens with the heads quite smooth, and probably such are females.

of the body rufous, under dirty orange, marked with transverse lines of black; behind each eye a black mark, like a crescent; quills brown, edged with paler brown; tail rufous, beneath grey; legs and claws black.

Inhabits Bengal, where it is called Charah.

51.—ANTIGUAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Antiguanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 72. *Gm. Lin.* i. 301. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 333.
 Pie-griesche d'Antigue, *Sonn. Voy.* p. 114. t. 70. *Tem. Man. Ed. 2. Anal.* p. lix.
 Antiguan Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 171.

SIZE of the Red-backed Shrike. Bill large, black; the upper mandible very long, and the curvature so great, as to appear quite unnatural; irides dusky; head black; back yellowish rufous; throat and breast white; quills and part of the wing coverts black; wings short, reaching only to the beginning of the tail, which is long and cuneiform; the two middle feathers black, the others black above, reddish beneath, tipped with a rufous spot; legs dusky black.

Inhabits Panay, one of the Philippine Isles, but principally about Antigue, one of the provinces thereof. In compliance with the sentiment of M. Sonnerat, I place this as a species, but from the singular curvature, not to say monstrosity, of the bill, it might be taken for a *Lusus Naturæ*, as far as relates to that part, and I am led to suppose this, from observing among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, a bird similar in plumage, but with the bill of a moderate size.

52.—HOOKED-BILLED SHRIKE.

Lanius curvirostris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 72. *Lin.* i. 135. *Gm. Lin.* i. 299. *Gerin.* t. 60. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 299.

Collurio madagascariensis, *Bris.* ii. 191. t. 19. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 211.

Vanga, ou Becarde à Ventre blanc, *Buf.* i. 312. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lix.

Ecorcheur de Madagascar, *Pl. enl.* 228.

Hook-billed Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 171.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length ten inches. Bill black, the tips of both mandibles more crooked than usually seen in other species; hindhead greenish black; the rest of the head, and all the under parts white; upper parts of the body black, the feathers margined with greenish black; greater wing coverts obliquely tipped with white, forming a band on the wing; quills black, on the first five a white spot, the inner margins are also white; tail ash-colour half way from the base, afterwards black, the very tip white, the two middle feathers longest; legs lead-colour.

A.—Hook-billed Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 70. var. A.

This is eleven inches long, and seventeen broad. Bill one inch and three-eighths, colour blue, tip dusky; about the nostrils several black bristles, and the ends of the mandibles curving as in the other; head, wings, and tail black; back dark blue-ash; rump white; second wing coverts streaked black and white, some of the outer second quills the same; beneath, from chin to vent, white, curving on each side to the hind part of the neck, but not meeting there; between the bill and eye a white patch; base of the tail white, then black, the two middle feathers black, the outer white within for half an inch at the tip, the rest white just at the tip; the wings reach to the middle of the tail; legs black; the outer toe united to the

middle as far as the first joint; the inner edge of the claw of the middle one furnished with a small angle, or tooth, near the tip, above which the edge is compressed inwards, and undulated.

The first described inhabits Madagascar, the latter found in New-Holland, in the collection of Mr. Harrison, of Parliament-Street; I have also seen other specimens. In a drawing in the collection of Mr. Francillon, it is called Karro-bee-rang.

53.—WHITE-CHEEKED SHRIKE.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill and legs black; top of the head, and all the upper parts of the plumage fine rufous; forehead, and sides of the head white; all beneath the body rufous white; through the eye, from the nostrils, a broad streak of black, inclosing the eye, and curving to a point at the hindhead; wings black; tail cuneiform, two inches and a quarter long, brown; legs black.

Inhabits India.

54.—VARIED SHRIKE.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill one inch long, stout, black, with a notch near the tip, where it is much curved; at the base of the upper mandible a few hairs; top of the head, and neck behind pale ash-colour, inclining to white on the crown; forehead black, passing in a streak through the eye, lengthening for three quarters of an inch below on each side, and growing broader; above this, a small, short white streak; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail fine olive green; some of the wing coverts with a yellowish white spot at the tips, and all the second quills the same at the ends; the greater are

dusky within, and olive green on the outer webs, but the inner margined half way from the base; the tail five inches long, rounded, marked, as the second quills, with orange yellow at the tip; beneath, from the chin, fine orange; belly and thighs inclining to green, growing again yellow at the vent; legs brown; the wings reach not much beyond the base of the tail.

One, supposed to differ in sex, was the same in size. Bill the same; top of the head, neck behind, and sides pale blue grey; from nostrils to the eye a broad streak of white; back, wings, and tail pale olive yellow; most of the wing coverts ending in a pale yellow spot, forming two or three series; quills marked as in the other; also the tail; the whole of the under parts, from chin to vent, fine deep yellow, without variation of shade; legs brown.

Inhabits Africa; the male in the collection of Mr. H. Brogden, the female in the possession of Lord Stanley; we have seen also some others, brought from Senegal, among which, one which was under nine inches in length: and the tippings of the feathers whitish instead of yellow.

55.—BENTET SHRIKE.

Lanius Bentet, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 144.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. The forehead, sides of the neck, the wings, and tail are black; top of the head, and the back grey; under parts of the body, and rump, rufous bay; tips of the tail feathers white, and the exterior one white on the outer edge; the chin, breast, and middle of the belly paler than the rest of the outer parts.

Inhabits Java, called Bentet.—Dr. Horsfield.

56.—CHESTNUT-BACKED SHRIKE.

Lanius castaneus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 67. *Gm. Lin.* i. 297. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 294.
Chestnut-backed Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 159.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill black; forehead black brown; through the eye, and over the eyebrow the same; crown, nape, and neck behind, quite to the back, ash-colour; beginning of the back pale chestnut; wings chiefly black; the second quills margined with ferruginous; throat dusky white; the rest of the under parts quite white; tail black, very cuneiform, the two outer feathers being shorter by two inches than the middle ones, and these last have the tips ferruginous; the others more so as they proceed outwardly, the exterior on each side being almost wholly of that colour; legs black.

In the collection of the late Dr. Hunter; from whence unknown.

57.—LUZONIAN SHRIKE.

Lanius luzionensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 67. *Lin.* i. 135. *Bris.* ii. 169. pl. 18. I. *Id.* 8vo. 204.
Gm. Lin. i. 299. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 334.
Luzonian Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 172.

SIZE of the Red-backed species; length seven inches and a half. Bill greyish brown; body above the same, beneath rufous white; behind, and beneath the eye, a longish spot of brown; lower part, and sides of the neck, the breast, sides of the body, and thighs rufous white, crossed with fine brown lines; quills greyish brown, with rufous margins; tail rufous grey, cuneiform, all except the two middle feathers tipped rufous white; legs rufous brown.

Inhabits the Isle of Luzonia, and called there Cabecoté.

A.—Luzonian Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 52.

Length eight inches. Bill black; through the eye a black streak; crown of the head, and all the upper parts ash-colour, inclining to tawny on the back; breast and belly dirty white; wings black, crossed with tawny; on the prime quills a white spot; tail black, tipped with chestnut; legs blackish.

Inhabits India; seems allied both to the Chestnut-backed and Luzonian, but from its size is most probably a variety of the latter; I met with this among the drawings of Lady Impey.

B.—In this the base of the bill has some hairs nearly as long as the bill itself; it differs from the others, in having the upper parts rufous yellow, clouded across with dusky waves; beneath white, a little clouded; from the nostrils a broad black mark, passing under the eye, and growing broader behind; lesser wing coverts clouded with ash-colour, edged with yellowish; the rest of the wing black, the feathers more or less yellow at the ends; base of the greater wing coverts white, forming a spot; tail black, a little cuneiform, the end very pale rufous; legs pale lead-colour.

Inhabits India.

58.—CORVINE SHRIKE.

Lanius corvinus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 337.

La grande Pie-griesche, *Levail. Afr.* ii. 118. pl. 78.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length twelve inches. Bill pale yellow; general colour of the plumage pale greyish ash, inclining to brown; about the head, especially over the eye, pale rufous; the outer webs

PL. XVIII.



Watercolor, Shrike.

of the quills the same; tail greyish ash-colour, six inches long, and greatly cuneiform, the outer feathers being only three inches; all the under parts, from chin to vent, dusky white, inclining to brown on the chin and breast; the wings reach a quarter of an inch on the tail; legs dusky brown.

The above was bought of a dealer at Paris, who could give no account of the country from whence it came.

In the collection of Mr. Comyns, of Dawlish, is a fine specimen. In this, all the feathers of the upper parts have a darker streak down the middle; greater quills fine rufous for three-fourths of their length, then brown to the end; the rufous occupying most space on the outer webs; tail seven inches long, brown, the outer feather only two; all of them pale at the tips, the pale part bounded by a darker line; chin plain dusky white; the throat, breast, and belly the same, crossed with waved, dusky bars on each feather; vent white; legs brown.

This was brought from Senegal.

59.—MALABAR SHRIKE.—PLATE XVIII.

Cuculus Siamensis cristatus viridis, *Bris.* iv. 151. t. 14. A. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 83. *Gerin.* t. 75.

Lanius malabaricus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 66. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 293.

Edolius malabaricus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 145.

Drongo de Malabar, *Buf.* iv. 587. *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. t. 111.

Cuculus paradiseus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 216. *Gm. Lin.* i. 422.

Coucou à longs brins, *Buf.* vi. 387.

Drongo à Raquette, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 73. pl. 175. *Tem. Mun. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lxi.

Paradise Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 528.

Malabar Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 56. pl. 108.

SIZE of the Missel Thrush; length seventeen inches and a half. The bill one inch long, stout, hooked at the tip, and black; at the

base several bristles, pointing forwards; irides red; general colour of the plumage black, glossed in some parts with blue; the head and neck feathers longer than the rest, and sharp at the ends; tail of a moderate length, but the exterior feather is three times that of the others, measuring between seven and eight inches, the shafts of which are naked for six inches, the remainder webbed only on the outer side; legs strong, black.

Inhabits the Coast of Malabar, and other parts of India; flies heavily, and is only seen in the evening. Among the drawings of Lady Impey I find a similar bird, but nearly as large as a Jackdaw. Plumage black, glossed with blue; on the fore part of the head a vast crest, rising high, and bending forwards; before it some loose feathers, those behind are also long and loose. It is called by the English the Crested Blackbird, but the Indian name is Bumrage, and is no where more common than on the hills in the Kingdom of Aracan.

In the figure given of the bird by Levaillant, the head is not crested, otherwise similar to our engraving of it: and it is said to have been brought from Batavia. I find this to be well figured among the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, where it is called Bungradja. It appears there, that this bird, and the Fork-tailed Shrike, are considered as one species; that without the greatly elongated exterior tail feathers being the female; those with the head smooth called Bujunga. It is also conjectured, that the Paradise Cuckow of Linnæus is no other than this bird. M. Brisson, from whom authors have had their descriptions, copied his figure from a drawing sent to him from M. Poivre, but the toes we may suppose are wrong, being placed two and two.

60.—CINERACEOUS SHRIKE.

Edolius cineraceus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 145.

THIS is eleven inches long, and very similar to the Fork-tailed Crested Species, but the bill is more robust, and the exterior rectrices form a greater curve than in the last named. The colour of the plumage is universally cineraceous, but the quills at the tips, and the outer margins of the lateral feathers are black.

Inhabits Java.—Dr. Horsfield. Called Chenta.

61.—FORK-TAILED CRESTED SHRIKE.

Lanius forficatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 66. *Lin.* i. 134. *Gm. Lin.* i. 297.

Lanius Drongo, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 289.

Muscic. madag: nigr. major cristata, *Bris.* ii. 388. t. 37. 4. *Id. Svo.* i. 266.

Edolius forficatus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 144. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lxi.

Drongo, *Buf.* i. 586. *Pl. enl.* 189. *Levail. Afr.* iv. 56. pl. 166.

Fork-tailed Crested Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 158.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length ten inches. Bill black; at the angles of the mouth a few slender bristles; plumage greenish black; on the forehead an upright crest, near one inch and three quarters long; tail black, long, greatly forked, edged with greenish black; legs and claws black. M. Levaillant says, the tail consists of only ten feathers, and that the wings reach to about one-third on it. Some of these are destitute of a crest, and have been supposed females, but this author adds, that the female differs in being smaller, and the crest not half so large; otherwise like the male. We may therefore suppose, that the individuals without the crest are most probably young birds, not come to adult plumage.

Inhabits Madagascar, China, and the Cape of Good Hope; the nest said to be built on trees, and the bird to feed chiefly on bees, of which it only eats the bodies; found in vast troops at certain seasons; the male has a short song morning and evening. The natives call this bird the Devil, probably from its colour; Dr. Horsfield met with it in Java, named Sri-Gunting.

62.—FORK-TAILED SHRIKE.

Lanius cærulescens, *Ind. Orn.* i. 67. *Lin.* i. 134. *Gm. Lin.* i. 297. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 291.

——— *bengal. caudâ bifurcâ*, *Bris.* ii. 189. *Id.* 8vo. i. 210. *Klein. Av.* 54. *Gerin.* t. 57. 1.

Fingah, *Buf.* i. 108. *Levail. Afr.* iv. 68. pl. 170.

Drongo, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lxi.

Fork-tailed Indian Butcher-Bird; *Edw.* pl. 56.

——— Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 158.

SIZE of the Cinereous Shrike; length seven inches and a half. Bill bent, blackish brown; at the base of the upper mandible several black hairs, turning forwards; plumage above glossy black, with a tinge of blue in some lights, varying to green; under parts of the body white; breast dark ash-colour, inclining to black; greater quills and tail ferruginous black, the latter considerably forked, the outer feathers largely marked with white at the ends; in some specimens the outer tail feathers are only spotted with dirty white at the ends; legs blackish.

Inhabits Bengal; where it is called Fingah; it has also obtained the name of the King of the Crows, from its pursuing the latter from place to place with great energy and noise, and pecking them on the back till they fly off; the egg is one inch long, reddish white, with small red spots, chiefly at the larger end.

63.—DRONGEAR SHRIKE.

Drongear, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 61. pl. 167. 168.

THIS is smaller than the Drongo. Bill and legs black; the head is not crested; plumage in general dull black, with a slight gloss of blue, changing to brown at the ends of the quills; tail longish, and not greatly forked. The female rather smaller than the male; young birds have the lower belly striped with white; the ends of the under tail coverts spotted with the same, and the plumage tinged grey brown.

This species is common on the east coast of Africa, and in the Mimosa Woods of the Gamtoos of Swarte Cop, and Sondag; the nest is singular, made in a fork at the ends of branches of the trees, composed of flexible twigs, and is so transparent and thin, as to admit of the eggs being seen through the body of it, for there is no lining; they are four in number, white, and marked with spots of black, in shape nearly square; the male and female sit in turns.

64.—PHILIPPINE SHRIKE.

Corvus Bahcassius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 156. *Lin.* i. 155. *Gm. Lin.* i. 371. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 352.

Monedula philippensis, *Bris.* ii. 31. t. 2. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. i. 163. *Gerin.* ii. t. 154.

Choucas de Philippines, *Buf.* iii. 83. *Pl. enl.* 603.

Le Drongup, *Levail. Afr.* iv. 73. pl. 173.

Drongo, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lxi.

Philippine Crow, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 381. *Id. Sup.* p. 78.

LENGTH almost twelve inches. Bill black, cultrated, hooked at the tip; base of both mandibles beset with bristles, which are more strong on the upper; tongue lacerated; irides very deep red; the whole plumage bright, glossy black, changing into green or

blue, except the quills, and under side of the tail, which are without gloss; the first quill is short, the fourth the longest; tail six inches and a half long, and much forked, the two outer feathers one inch and a half longer than the next, and two inches and a half longer than the central ones, with the outer webs very narrow; they tend outwards, and are curved obliquely at the tips; number of tail feathers ten;* legs black. Some individuals have the vent feathers margined with dirty white,† perhaps owing to difference of sex.

Inhabits India; lives in the groves near Calcutta all the year; is a great enemy to the common Crow; feeds on insects; it is a wild species, and cannot be tamed; the usual song is by no means disagreeable, but the bird is sometimes very clamorous, and screams violently; is often met with among cattlè, and assists the Caag and Salic‡ in freeing them from insects.

This, Dr. Buchanan thinks to be the Bujunga of Hindustan Proper, and the Finga of the Bengalese, and not the Fork-tailed Shrike, as is usually supposed; yet among some drawings brought from India by Major Roberts, and others, in the possession of Sir J. Anstruther, the latter bird is named Bujunga: hence we may conclude that more than one may go by that name, or, that such birds are more nearly allied than has been hitherto imagined. §

65.—LONG-TAILED SHRIKE.

Drongolong, *Levail. Afr. iv. 72. pl. 174.*

THIS is more slender than the last, particularly the tail, which is as long as the body, and greatly forked, the two middle feathers

* Dr. Buchanan.—Levaillant says it has twelve, and that it has a small curled crest over the nostrils, independent of the bristles.

† I have seen two other varieties: in one the breast, and inside of the ridge of the wing, near the shoulder, was clouded with white; the second had the belly of a slate-colour.

‡ Grakles.

§ It is called, in the Philippine Islands, Bali-cassio.

being two inches and a quarter shorter than the outer, producing a more considerable fork—the number in all twelve; the bill and legs are lead-colour; plumage in general black, with a bright blue gloss.

Inhabits India.

66.—BRONZED SHRIKE.

Drongo bronzé, *Levail. Afr. iv. 75. pl. 176.*

SIZE of the second species. Bill and legs black; general colour of the plumage above black, with a most brilliant changeable blue gloss, like bronze, in some lights appearing green; belly, sides, and under tail coverts dull black grey; under parts of the wings and tail black; the last forked; the hairs about the nostrils point forwards, and there is a large oval patch of black under the eye.

Inhabits Bengal. I observe some of these among some drawings from India, said to be found in Hindustan, and named Bujunga.

67.—RAJAH SHRIKE.

LENGTH eleven or twelve inches. General colour of the plumage brownish black, inclining most to red-brown on the wings; the body is very stout for the size; bill black, crooked at the tip, and furnished with several stout bristles from the base of the upper mandible, arising among the feathers; nostrils conspicuous; tail four inches and a half long, but the feathers seem unequal in length; those which lie uppermost the shortest: hence we may suppose the shape to be forked; the wings reach very little beyond the base; legs dusky black, stout.

From the drawings of Lord Mountnorris; called Banga rajah.

68.—WHISKERED SHRIKE.

Le Drongo moustache, *Levail. Afr. iv.* 63. pl. 169.

SIZE of the common Thrush. At the base of the bill, above and beneath, long bristles, some standing erect, others pointing downwards, and are double at the ends; bill and legs black; eyes bright chestnut; plumage black, with a greenish gloss; wing coverts, quills, and tail umber-colour, with a tinge of black; tail forked, but not greatly so. One, in Mr. Bullock's collection, had the outer ridge of the wing coverts, and some of the coverts themselves, edged or tipped with white.

The female is one-fourth smaller, but the plumage the same; lower belly and vent spotted with white.

Inhabits Africa, found in Caffre-Land; has a cry like Ghierr-gret. On dissection nothing but bees and smooth caterpillars were found in the stomach.

69.—DRONGRI SHRIKE.

Le Drongri, *Levail. Afr. iv.* 65. pl. 170.

THIS is about the size of the last. Bill and legs lead-colour; plumage wholly of a silvery grey; tail much forked, and consists of twelve feathers, the inner webs darker than the outer.

Inhabits Ceylon; feeds on bees and insects.

A.—Drongri à ventre blanc, *Levail. Afr. iv.* 66. pl. 171.

This seems a variety of the last, and differs in having all the under parts, from chin to vent, white; tail much forked, as in the other.

Inhabits Batavia, with the above.

With the above is another, which is probably the female; size the same. Forehead pale greyish white, with a little mixture of dusky rufous; upper parts of the bird pale rufous brown, beneath sandy grey; belly paler; rump and vent as the back, but lighter coloured; all the under parts crossed with fine triangular lines of black; wings wholly dusky; the feathers edged with rufous; tail cuneiform, but less so than in the other bird; the two middle feathers dark brown, the others dark, with rufous edges; legs brown.

Inhabits India; from the collection of Lady Clive; communicated to me by General Davies.

70.—BLACK-EYED SHRIKE.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill dusky black, bent at the tip, and bristly; crown of the head, and all above fine rufous, inclining to orange; cheeks, and all the under parts white; from the forehead springs a broad streak of black, which passes through the eye, and reaches to the hindhead; wings black brown, the edges of the feathers paler; tail two inches and a half long, cuneiform, pale rufous brown, edged with a paler colour; on the edge of the wing, near the bend, a small patch of white; legs black.

Inhabits Malacca.

71.—CHINESE SHRIKE.

Lanius Schach, Ind. Orn. i. 75. Osb. Voy. 227. Gm. Lin. i. 303. Shaw's Zool. vii. 324. Chinese Shrike, Geh. Syn. i. 173.

SIZE of the Tyrant Shrike. Forehead yellowish; head, and neck behind grey; neck before testaceous white; back and belly

pale testaceous; quills black, the prime ones white at the base, the secondaries white at the tips.

Inhabits China, where it is called Schach.

72.—BLUE-GREEN SHRIKE.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill stout, curved, black, with a double notch in the upper mandible; plumage wholly blue, glossed with green, but not brilliant; tail two inches long, even at the end; the wings reach about half way from the base; legs black.

Taken from the drawings of Mr. Dent; probably from India, but this by no means certain.

73.—YELLOW-BROWED SHRIKE.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill dusky black; crown of the head, and sides greenish ash-colour; from the nostrils a fine yellow streak passes over the eye, and finishes in a point on each side of the nape; under the eye a small yellow spot, and behind this, in the direction of the jaw, a larger one of dirty white; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail olive green; beneath yellow, more deep on the chin and throat; quills dusky; legs brown.

Inhabits Africa?—In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

74.—BLACK-HEADED SHRIKE.—PL. XIX.

Lanius melanocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 76. *Gm. Lin.* i. 309. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 320.
Black-headed Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 165. pl. 6.

LENGTH six inches. Bill black; crown of the head, sides, and throat, shining black; upper part of the body olive, paler



Black-headed Striker.

beneath; rump dusky; quills and secondaries the same, the edges of the latter olive; tail rounded, olive-coloured at the base, afterwards black, the ends of all the feathers yellow, the outer one most so, lessening by degrees to those of the middle, which are yellow only at the tips; legs dusky.

Inhabits the Sandwich Isles, in the South Seas.

75.—BUFF-RUMPED SHRIKE.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill horn-colour; crown, nape, and beginning of the back pale, ferruginous-chestnut; back and wings brown; rump buff-colour; wing coverts, and lesser quills margined with pale tawny; greater quills brown, about the middle marked with tawny white on the outer web, forming a spot when the wing is closed; the four middle tail feathers deep brown, with a pale fringe at the tips; the rest of the feathers more or less sullied white on the outer margins and tips; under parts of the body, from the chin, sullied white; legs black.

Inhabits Africa; in the collection of Mr. Bullock. In one specimen there was an obscure, brown spot behind the under jaw, and the tail feathers darker coloured.

76.—ROBUST SHRIKE.

Lanius robustus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xviii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 311.

Robust Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 74.

THIS is a large species, being full twenty-one inches long. Bill strong, and black; plumage in general that of the Cinereous Shrike;

but the head, and the whole of the neck, as far as the breast, are black; under parts much the same as those of the above, but very pale, approaching to white; quills black; tail the colour of the body, crossed near the end with a broad black bar, but the very end of it is nearly white; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits New-Holland; from its size seems to approach greatly to the Falcon Genus.

77.—ERECT SHRIKE.

Lanius erectus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xx. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 329.
Erect Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 74.

SIZE uncertain. Bill dusky; both mandibles curved towards each other, of a moderate size, without any perceivable notch, the head, hind part, and sides of the neck black; the crown very full of feathers, which, when erected, gives the appearance of a crest of conspicuous height; plumage in general pale green above, beneath for the most part, inclining to yellow on the breast and belly; the tail rather long; and dusky, some of the outer feathers very pale; quills dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland; native name Bennong.

78.—BARE-EYED SHRIKE.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill stout, curved as in other Shrikes, but no notch at the tip; the base half enlarged and swelling, colour pale rufous, the end black; eye surrounded with a bare space of the same colour, continued from the gape, and ending in a point beyond the eye; the head, even with the jaw, black, passing down

on each side of the neck, and ending in a point; neck behind, back, and scapulars pale blue-grey; all beneath, from the chin, white; wings and tail black, the last even; the quills reaching to about the middle; legs brown.

Native place uncertain; only met with among the drawings of Mr. Dent, but supposed to have been from India.

79.—CROWNED SHRIKE.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill dusky black; head, and sides of the neck, to the back, black; from the middle of the crown a yellowish streak passes, above the eye, to the hindhead, encircling the whole as a crown; all the under parts of the body dusky white; chin plain, the rest streaked here and there with black; wings dusky, marked on the coverts with yellow, and the rest of the wing feathers edged with yellow; rump yellow; tail black, rounded, or nearly even; legs dusky.

Native place uncertain.

80.—BROWN-STREAKED SHRIKE.

SIZE of the Missel Thrush; length twelve inches. Bill stout, yellow horn-colour, on each side of the nostrils some weak bristles; general plumage above reddish brown, the feathers marked with dusky down the shafts; sides of the head and chin very pale buff-brown; behind the eye a longish brown patch; breast and belly dusky white, crossed with some dusky brown, short marks; lower belly, and vent plain; wings plain, the ten outer quills largely dashed with rufous in the middle; tail cuneiform, the two middle

feathers seven inches and a half long, and the exterior three inches; all but the two middle ones paler at the ends, and a slender, narrow, curved brown spot, corresponding with the tip; legs stout, dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland?

81.—CLOUDED SHRIKE.

Lanius torquatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xviii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 329.
Clouded Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 73.

SIZE uncertain. Bill large and bluish; lore ferruginous; head, neck behind, and sides beneath the eye, brown; back and wings the same; under parts of the body much like the upper, but clouded with white; tail longish; legs dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland.

82.—SOLITARY SHRIKE.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill one inch and a half, pale lead-colour, stout, much curved at the point; irides brown; between the bill and eye a ferruginous patch; all the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, deep brown; beneath dusky white, curving round the neck, as a collar, but not meeting behind; beneath, close to the eye, a dusky bluish crescent, half surrounding it; legs deep brown, or black.

Inhabits New-Holland; is a rare and solitary bird, and its haunts and manners but little known; except that it feeds on worms and insects; of the latter is often observed to seize and destroy strong and crustaceous ones, for which purpose, the bill appears to be well adapted. It seems to bear some affinity to the Clouded Shrike.—From the drawings of Mr. Francillon.

83.—NEW-HOLLAND SHRIKE.

BILL short, bent at the end; plumage above brown; beneath pale yellow ash-colour, almost surrounding the neck as a collar; before the eye and about the nostrils very pale; tail four inches long, even at the end; the three outer feathers marked within at the tips with pale buff; the first quill is half the length, the next reaches to within three-fourths of the third, the rest as usual; legs brown, the outer toe united to the middle one at the base; the wings reach to about one-third on the tail.

Inhabits New-Holland. .

84.—GLOSSY SHRIKE.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill moderately stout, hooked at the end, black; nostrils round; plumage in general glossy black; tail nearly even at the end; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland.

85.—PACIFIC SHRIKE.

Lanius pacificus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 75. *Gm. Lin.* i. 306. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 331.
Pacific Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 164.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill three quarters of an inch long, slightly curved, emarginated, and dusky; plumage in general black; head and neck glossed with green; the feathers of both narrow; belly, quills, and tail dusky; the last even at the end, and three

inches in length; legs black, on the shins three oblique segments; toes divided to the bottom, the middle and hind ones very long.

Inhabits one, or more of the Islands of the South Sea. Place uncertain.

86.—FRONTAL SHRIKE.—PL. XX.

Lanius frontatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xviii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 312.

Pie-griesche, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lix.

Frontal Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 75. pl. 122.

THE bill in this bird is very large, and strong, with a sharp process in the middle of both mandibles, colour nearly black; the head and neck are black, the first crested; from the eye to the back of the head a white streak; and from the nostrils, continuing on the sides of the jaw, another, ending on the side of the neck; body fine olive-green above, beneath fine yellow; quills brown; tail the same, the feathers more or less tipped with white; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.

A.—In this variety the upper white streak goes on to the nostrils, but the under only to the lower jaw; the yellow beneath the body very pale; the whole outer web, and end of the exterior tail feather white, the second tipped with white, the third the same, but only just at the tip, the next blackish; the two middle ones, and outer webs of the others ash-colour; quills the same, reaching to the middle of the tail; bill and legs dusky horn-colour.

Inhabits New South Wales, seen chiefly at Port Jackson, but generally in the winter, or the cold months; frequents watery places, and has been observed to feed on the seeds of reeds, in the marshy or wet grounds.—A fine specimen in the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.



Frontal Shrike.

87.—TABUAN SHRIKE.

Lanius tabuensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 76. *Gm. Lin.* i. 306. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 321.
 Tabuan Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 164.

LENGTH eight inches and three quarters. Bill one inch long, brown, not much curved, with a small notch; top of the head greenish brown; body above olive-brown; sides of the head much darker; throat and breast ash-colour; paler down the shafts of the feathers; belly pale yellowish brown, vent dusky; outer edge of the wings, and greater quills black; the second quills black-brown, margined with dusky white; tail brown; legs the same.

Inhabits the Friendly Isles, in the South Seas. The specimen, from which the above description was taken, brought from Tongataboo.

88.—BRIMSTONE SHRIKE.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill one inch and three quarters long, stout, rather strait, except at the tip, which is hooked, colour dusky; top of the head dusky black; the rest of the upper parts olive-brown; all beneath brimstone-colour, but dull; vent nearly white; tail four inches long, even at the end, all but the two middle feathers margined within the tip with white; the first quill very little more than half the length of the adjoining; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.

89.—WEEBONG SHRIKE.

Lanius flavigaster, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xix. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 312.
 Yellow-bellied Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 75.

SIZE of the Cinereous Shrike. Bill rather strong, and black; head crested, and the whole of it below the eyes very full of feathers, and black; upper parts of the body and tail rusty brown, with some reflections of green on the latter; chin white; breast and belly yellow; quills dusky; tail somewhat cuneiform; legs black.

In the female the head is ash-colour, streaked with dusky; and the belly very pale rufous; crest ash-colour; chin white, with a black crescent beneath it.

Inhabits New-Holland, where it is called Weebong, but not common; is a bold and fierce species, driving all the smaller birds from its haunts.

A.—In a smaller variety, only seven inches long, the bill and legs are black; the yellow surrounds the neck under the black at the nape, with a bar of black on the throat, above the breast; the upper parts are olive-green, the under golden yellow; quills dusky, the first only half the length of the next; tail even at the end, dusky, the end pale ash-colour; the wings reach to about half the length of it; this and the Brimstone species seem to bear great affinity to each other.

90.—BLACK-FACED SHRIKE.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill stout, bluish horn-colour; plumage above ash-colour, beneath, to the breast, the same; belly, sides, and vent ferruginous; face, as far as the eyes, black; tail even at the end, and the wings reach to about three-fourths of its length; legs slender, black.

Inhabits New South Wales.

91.—MUSTACHOE SHRIKE.

Lanius mystaceus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xix; *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 298. *Nat. Misc.* ii. 869.

Pie-griesche rouge à Plastron blanc, *Levail. Ois.* ii. p. 55. pl. 65.

Mustachoe Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 76.

NEARLY the size of a Blackbird; length ten inches and a half or eleven inches, of which the tail occupies full half. Bill and legs dusky; head, hind part of the neck, back, scapulars, and wings in general, brown black; throat, and under parts of the body, fine red, growing paler, inclining to yellow at the vent, not unlike in colour to those parts in the Barbary Shrike, to which bird it also approaches in size and shape of the bill; across the breast is a broad bar of white, and a whisker of white on each side of the under jaw, arising at the gape; the tail greatly cuneiform in shape, the two middle feathers being five inches long, the outer only one inch and three quarters, the intermediate ones lessening in equal proportions; the feathers of the tail ten in number, of a lively plain red, paler beneath; two of the middle quills have the outer webs red, forming a streak; and the wings, when closed, reach a very little way beyond the base of the tail.

Inhabits one of the Isles of the South Seas. In some specimens the streak on the wing is white instead of red, probably owing to difference of sex.

92.—TUFTED SHRIKE.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill black, one inch long, stout, with a deep notch near the tip; general colour of the plumage glossy black, the feathers of the crown long, tufted, and capable of being

erected as a crest; on the outer edge of the wing a few mottlings of white, and the edges of some of the feathers are white also; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers five inches and a half in length, the outer only three inches and a half; the wings reach to about one-third; legs stout, brown; claws black.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the collection of Mr. Lambert.

93.—WHITE-EARED SHRIKE.

LENGTH seven or eight inches. Bill dusky black, without any notch, and bent at the tip; irides reddish; head, and part of the neck black; the feathers of the crown very long, and forming a sort of tuft or crest; on the sides, behind the eye, a large kidney-shaped patch of white; from the gape a second, of a pale ash-colour, in the direction of the lower jaw; lower part of the neck behind, and back pale greenish olive; all beneath the body yellow, or brimstone, passing on each side of the neck beneath the black; wings and tail pale ash-colour; legs black.

One, supposed to differ in sex, had the white behind the eye less in size, and the cinereous patch on the lower jaw wholly wanting; the colours of the plumage also are less bright.

Inhabits New-Holland, and there called Tattanan.

94.—BLACK-TOPPED SHRIKE.

Lanius atricapillus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 73: *Gm. Lin.* i. 303. *Merrem. Ic. Fasc.* ii. t. x. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 336.

Tyrannus atricapillus, *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 78. pl. 48.

Batara, Tem. Man. Ed. ii. Anal. p. lviii.

SIZE of a Goldfinch; length about five inches. Crown, nape of the neck, shoulders, and wings black; wing coverts, and second

quills margined with white; the upper parts of the body mouse-colour; beneath bluish ash-colour; tail cuneiform, all except the two middle feathers tipped with white.

Inhabits Surinam, and is probably the same bird mentioned by Vieillot, as above referred to.

95.—BLACK-CAPPED SHRIKE.

Lanius pileatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 76. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 335.
Black-capped Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 54.

LENGTH six inches. Bill one inch, hooked at the tip, dusky; the head much crested, some of the feathers three quarters of an inch long; head, and fore part of the neck, to the middle of the belly, black; the upper parts of the body greyish ash-colour; between the wings mottled with brown; wing coverts tipped with white, giving the appearance of being barred; outer edge of the second quills white; upper tail coverts and tail tipped with white; on the outer feathers two white spots; legs black.

One with the above, supposed to be the female, had the crown smooth, and blackish; chin and throat ash-colour; the upper part of the body much like the other; between the shoulders mottled with white; tail as in the male, but the outer margins white.

Both these were brought from Cayenne.

96.—SPOTTED SHRIKE.

Lanius nævius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 81. *Gm. Lin.* i. 308, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 325.
—— *punctatus*, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 327. *Zool. Misc.* t. xvii.
Le Tachet, *Levail. Afr.* ii. 113. pl. 77. f. 1.
Batara, *Ten. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lviii.
Spotted Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 190.

LENGTH about six inches. Bill black; upper parts of the body wholly black, except a few of the feathers at the beginning of the

back, and upper wing coverts, which are tipped with white; on each of the wing coverts an oblong white spot at the end, forming a regular series on the wing; under wing coverts white; quills and secondaries edged with white; the tail greatly rounded at the end, black, all the feathers tipped with white; on the exterior a white spot on the outer web, about the middle; the under parts of the body ash-colour; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne. M. Levaillant observes, that the white ends of the tail feathers occupy more space as they are more outward. One of these, in the collection of Lord Stanley, had only the three outer tail feathers tipped with white; a similar one, in Mr. Bullock's Museum, had no part of the back marked with white, and the two middle tail feathers of one plain black.

97.—PIED SHRIKE.

- Lanius doliatus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 80. *Lin.* i. 136. *Gm. Lin.* i. 309. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. p. 12.
Shaw's Zool. vii. 325. *Zool. Misc.* t. xvi.
Lanius cayanensis striatus, *Bris.* ii. 187. t. 293. *Id. Svo.* i. 210.
 Batara, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lviii.
 Pie-griesche de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 297. 2.
 Black and White Butcher-Bird, *Edw.* pl. 226. *Hist. Guian.* 154.
 Pied Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 190.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill dusky, with bristles at the base; head somewhat crested, the feathers being longer, white with black ends, appearing at a distance striped white and black; plumage in general barred across black and white, each feather having two bars of each; under parts paler; quills black, with five or six white spots on each margin; tail black, transversely spotted with white; legs brown.

Inhabits Cayenne and Berbice, at the latter called Kwakwarra.

98.—LINEATED SHRIKE.

Lanius lineatus, Lineated Shrike, *Zool. Misc.* t. 6?

LENGTH seven inches. Bill one inch long, black, remarkably stout, as in the Pied Barbet, and curved at the tip; the whole plumage black, crossed with numerous fine lines of white throughout, but mostly narrow, and closer on the crown; the quills have only the outer webs spotted with white, and eight or ten of the greater coverts marked in the same manner; under parts of the body transversely marked black and white, as the upper, but the black lines being more narrow, give the parts a whitish appearance, barred with black; tail cuneiform, blackish, crossed with twelve or more curved, fine white lines on each side of the shaft; the wings, when closed, reach one-fourth on the tail; legs stout, one inch long, and dusky.

Inhabits Berbice, and other parts in the neighbourhood of Surinam; called there Kwakwarra; said to be a male.—In the collection of Mr. M'Leay, where I observed the three last described; all of them are marked with the same name, as if varieties of one another, but on attending to them accurately, I am of opinion that they are all distinct species.

99.—SOUTH AMERICAN SHRIKE.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill stout, dusky, under mandible yellowish; plumage above rufous, mixed with black; crown darker, and plain; beneath barred cinereous and black; quills margined with black, and fringed outwardly with rufous; tail three inches and a quarter long, rounded at the end, crossed with about twelve obsolete bars of deeper ash; the outer feather half an inch

shorter than the middle ones; the wings reach to the base; legs dusky.

Inhabits Cayenne; said to be a female.

A.—A Shrike, very much like the last, is in the possession of Lord Stanley, eight inches or more long. Bill one inch and three quarters from the gape, stout, dusky black, with a notch at the tip; head and neck, for the most part, black; chin, and sides of the neck marked with wavy, dusky white, transverse lines; feathers of the nape elongated, and form a short kind of crest of fine rufous, or chestnut brown; the hind part of the neck also ferruginous chestnut; back and rump ferruginous brown, with obsolete, dark wavy lines; wing coverts marked with concentric rufous-brown and black curves, the last at the ends of the feathers; quills fine ferruginous brown without, and on the inner webs dusky; all beneath, from the breast, barred dusky white, and dusky, three or four bars on each feather; tail rounded, three inches long, cinereous grey, with eight or ten dusky black bars on each feather; upper tail coverts barred also with the same; legs dusky.

Inhabits South America; is probably a variety, or differs in sex from the last described.

100.—GREY SHRIKE.

Lanius Nengeta, *Ind. Orn.* i. 68. *Lin.* i. 135. *Gm. Lin.* i. 298. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 287.

Cotinga cinerea, *Bris.* ii. 353. *Id. Svo.* i. 256.

Guirarou Nheengeta, *Raii*, 166. *Will.* 170. *Id. Orn.* 235. *Buf.* iv. 459.

Grey Pye of Brazil, *Edw.* 318.

Grey Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 183. *Id. Sup.* p. 53. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 240. A.

SIZE of the Thrush; length nine or ten inches. Bill dusky, beset with bristles at the base; irides sapphire-coloured; from the

gape, through the eye, a black streak; plumage on the upper parts dark brownish ash-colour, beneath cinereous white; in the middle of the wing a few white feathers; quills and tail nearly black, all the feathers of the latter, except the two middle, obliquely tipped with white; legs dark ash-colour.

Inhabits Surinam, and Brazil; by some thought allied to the Great Shrike,* by others ranked with the Chatterers;† said to be common at Guiana, and to frequent watery places in great numbers, which at intervals set up a great cry altogether, by this circumstance pointing out to the traveller, in the immense forests of that country, a certain direction where to find water to allay his thirst; and this part of its manners seems to belong to the Chatterer genus, yet the figure in Edwards accords most with the Skrike. I do not therefore think it improbable, that the synonyms here drawn together into one, may properly belong to two species.

Mr. Pennant observes, that it inhabits Russia, but is more frequent in Siberia, where it lives in the forests the whole winter; is taken and tamed by the fowlers, and kept by the Russians for the diversion it affords in the manner of killing its prey, being the same as before mentioned under the great Cinereous species, from which, however, it should seem to differ specifically, and to be a larger, and stouter bird.

A.—*Lanius ardosiacus*, Vieill. *Am. i.* p. 81. pl. 51.

This is grey above and white beneath, with a broad band on each side of the head; wings marked with white; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers black, the outer ones white.

Inhabits America, especially in Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana; makes a nest of dry bents and small roots, lined with wool and moss.

* Linnæus—Edwards.

† Brisson—Buffon.

101.—LOUISIANE SHRIKE.

Lanius Ludovicianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 69. *Lin.* i. 134. *Gm. Lin.* i. 298. *Bris.* ii. 162. t. 15.

2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 202. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 294.

Lanius Americanus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 308.

Black-crowned Shrike, *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 128.

Louisiane Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 162.

SMALLER than the Cinereous Shrike. Bill, legs, crown, and sides of the head, back, and wing coverts black, marked with a small spot of white, and a larger one of the same on the ridge of the wing; throat, cheeks, and vent white; breast and belly tinged with ash-colour; tail long, the two middle feathers black, the others marked with white at the ends, increasing to the exterior ones, in which the black almost vanishes.

Inhabits North America; found in Louisiana. We suspect that these last may be varieties of each other, if not belonging to the Cinereous species.

102.—AMERICAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Americanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 69. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 301.

Pie-griesche de la Louisiane, *Pl. enl.* 397.

LENGTH seven inches and three quarters. Bill and legs pale lead-colour; plumage in general rufous-brown above, and pale yellow beneath; crown of the head pale grey; chin white; behind the eye a whitish streak; quills and tail black, the feathers of the latter tipped with white.

Inhabits Louisiana.

103.—BRAZILIAN SHRIKE.

Lanius Pitangua, *Ind. Orn.* i. 78. *Lin.* i. 136. *Gm. Lin.* i. 303. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 300.
Pitangua-guacu, *Raii*, 165. *Will.* 146. t. 38. *Id. Orn.* p. 198.
Tyrannus Braziliensis, *Bris.* ii. 401. t. 36. *Id.* 8vo, i. 269.
Platyrrhinque, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lxvi.
Bentaveo, *Cuiriri*, *Tyran du Brazil*, *Buf.* i. 579. t. 27. *Pl. enl.* 212.
Bientave ou Puitaga, *Voy. d'Azara.* iii. No. 200.
Brazilian Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 187.

SIZE of a Blackbird ; length nine inches. Bill very thick, more than one inch and a half long, and pale brown, with bristles at the base ; plumage above brown, the feathers margined with yellow ; beneath the body fine yellow ; base of the feathers of the crown fine orange ; on each side of the head, from the nostrils, a white stripe passes over the eye to the hindhead ; beneath, and behind each eye a deep brown spot ; throat white ; on the upper tail coverts a few spots of brown ; quills brown, the inner edges rufous ; tail brown, the feathers margined outwardly with rufous ; under parts of the body olive grey ; legs blackish.

Inhabits Brazil ; called *Pitangua*, from its note, which sounds like the word *Pouitenge* ; said to make the nest on trees, in the shape of an oven, and closed at top, and to lay two eggs ; both sexes nearly alike.*

M. Temminck forms a genus of this by the name of *Platyrrhinque*, and joins with it our *Great-billed*, and *Broad-billed Tody*.

* *M. Vieillot.*

104.—YELLOW-BELLIED SHRIKE.

Lanius sulphuratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 79, *Lin.* i. 137. *Gm. Lin.* i. 304. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 309. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 77. pl. 47.

Lanius Cayanensis luteus, *Bris.* ii. 176. t. 16. 4. *Id.* 8vo. i. 206. *Gerin.* t. 58. 1.

Le Neinei, *Voy. d'Azura*, iii. No. 199.

Becarde à ventre jaune, *Buf.* i. 312. *Pl. enl.* 296.

Gobe-mouche, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lxxvii.

Yellow-bellied Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 188.

SIZE of the Redwing; length eight inches and a quarter. Bill blackish, an inch and a quarter long, bristly at the base; top of the head black; forehead white, passing through the eye on each side; under this a black streak, beginning at the under mandible, and continuing beneath the eye, almost to the hindhead; plumage brown above, and sulphur-coloured beneath; the base of the feathers of the crown of this last colour, but seen only when the feathers are lifted up; throat, and fore part of the neck white; wing coverts brown, edged with rufous; quills and tail much the same, but the feathers of the last are margined with rufous on both sides; legs grey.

Inhabits Cayenne. There seems much affinity between this and the last bird, but the very great disparity of the bills must prevent their being united into one species, although they may coincide in some of the markings of plumage; they likewise differ in the make of the body, the former being by much the more robust, and the tail longer in proportion.

One of the above is in Mr. M'Leay's collection, brought from Berbice, and named Itiki; M. Vieillot is of opinion, that this bird and the Yellow-bellied Jay form but one species; we have formerly had similar doubts in respect to this last, and the Brazilian Shrike, as mentioned under the article Yellow-bellied Jay. Our Shrike is called at Cayenne, Tictivie, from its cry; chiefly found in the

Savannas, never in great woods, but often in high trees thin in foliage, from which it darts on insects; feeds also on caterpillars; common every where in the warmer parts of South America, but not seen farther north than St. Domingo, and Porto Rico. M. Temminck ranks this with the Flycatchers.

105.—CAYENNE SHRIKE.

- Lanius Cayanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 80. *Lin.* i. 137. *Gm. Lin.* i. 304. *Bris.* ii. 158. t. 14. 1.
Id. 8vo. i. 201. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 297.
 Becarde, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lix.
 Pie-griesche de Cayenne, Becarde. *Pl. enl.* 304. *Buf.* i. 311.
 Le Distingue à tete noire, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. 207.
 Cayenne Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 189.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length eight inches and a half. Bill red, beset with bristles at the base, the tip black; the whole plumage fine light grey, except the head, quills, and tail, which are black; legs ash-colour; both sexes nearly alike.

Inhabits Cayenne; comes into Paraguay in September, and departs in December or January; flies high, swift, and to long distances; keeps for the most part in deep woods, and perches on high trees.

- A.—Lanius Cayanensis nævius, *Bris.* ii. 160. *Id.* 8vo. i. 202.
 Pie-griesche tachetée de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 377.
 Spotted Cayenne Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 189.

This differs in having a longitudinal black streak down the middle of each grey feather, otherwise like the former.

- B.—Spotted Cayenne Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 54.

In this the forehead is pale buff-colour; on the ears a rufous spot; body pale grey.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

106.—RUSTY SHRIKE.

Lanius rubiginosus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xviii. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 313.

— *ferrugineus*, *Act. d'Hist. Nat. de Paris*, v. i. pl. 1. p. 911.

Rusty Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 75.

IN this bird the upper parts of the body are full rust-colour, the under pale yellowish red; quills blackish within; forehead a trifle crested, and rust-colour; hindhead and cheeks spotted.

Inhabits Cayenne. A bird five inches and a half long, in Mr. Bullock's collection, was deep rust-brown above, fine ferruginous beneath; sides of the head and chin obsoletely streaked rufous and brown; wings and tail like the rest of the upper parts; legs pale brown.

107.—FULVOUS SHRIKE.

LENGTH nearly eight inches. Bill one inch and a quarter, stout, depressed at the base, and almost strait, except at the tip, where it curves downwards, colour pale brown; nostrils almost covered with hairy feathers; head large; that and the neck cinereous, with pale streaks on the forehead and crown, and still paler on the chin and throat; on the hind part of the neck a tinge of olive green; the rest of the plumage ferruginous, or dull fulvous; but the tail and under parts of the body, as also the under wing coverts, are paler than above, though bright; quills brown, with the outer margins fulvous; legs brown; claws hooked; the wings reach about one-third on the tail, which is three inches in length.

Inhabits Brazil; in the collection of Lord Stanley. I have observed a bird very similar to this, if not the same, differing only in the size of the head and bill, both of which are smaller in proportion; perhaps this may be a young bird, or differing in sex.

108.—BARRED SHRIKE.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill stout, black; head and neck black, the crown plain, the rest marked with dull white streaks; from thence to the vent finely barred with black and white; back, wings, and tail fine ferruginous, a little mottled on the rump with dusky; tail cuneiform; legs brown.

The female has the crown of the head ferruginous instead of black, in other respects like the male, but the barred parts are less distinct.

Inhabits South America.—In the collection of Mr. Bullock.

109.—CRESTED SHRIKE.

Lanius Canadensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 72. *Lin.* i. 134. *Gm. Lin.* i. 298. *Bris.* ii. 171. t. 18. f. 3. *Id.* 8vo. i. 205. *Gerin.* t. 62. f. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 314.
Pie-griesche huppeé de Canada, *Buf.* i. 316. *Pl. enl.* 479. 2.
Crested Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 182. *Arct. Zool.* ii. 129.

SIZE of the Red-backed Shrike; length 6 in. Bill deep brown; at the nostrils and gape some black bristles; top of the head rufous, and the feathers long enough to form a crest; sides blackish, marked with dirty white spots; hind part of the head and back rufous brown; throat, fore part of the neck, and breast pale rufous, with longitudinal brown spots; belly, sides, thighs, and beneath the tail, pale ash-colour; wing coverts blackish, margined with white; quills and tail the same; legs blackish.

Inhabits Canada.

A.—Le Rousset, *Levail. Afr.* ii. 115. pl. 77. f. 2.

Tyrān à huppe rousse, *Vicill. Am.* i. p. 79. pl. 49.

This is a trifle smaller. Bill and legs dirty horn-colour; top of the head bright glowing rufous; cheeks and throat light black, varied with rufous white, or rather spotted on the jaws, passing to the hindhead, almost like a collar; lore whitish; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail rufous, but not so bright as the crown, and paler; quills dusky, margined with rufous; tail bright rufous, somewhat cuneiform, and the wings reach to the middle of it.

Inhabits Cayenne. Mr. Levaillant supposes it to be a young bird. The under parts are indeed rufous, but very pale, especially on the throat, fore part of the neck, and breast, the varied parts of which are dusky white. It is said to be most common about bushes and shrubs, feeding near the bottom, and rarely seen in other situations; one answering to this description in the collection of Mr. Bullock.

B.—In the collection of Lord Stanley is one, which appears to be a further variety. It agrees in many points with the general description, but the wing coverts are obliquely tipped with white, forming streaks on the wing; the tail two inches long, cuneiform, and black; the outer feather shortest by half an inch; all of them marked with a white spot at the end, deepest at the outer ones, the exterior web of which last has a long white space about the middle of it; the wings reach to about half way on the tail; the under parts of the body pale rufous ash-colour.

110.—RED SHRIKE.

Lanius ruber, *Ind. Orn.* i. 78. *Gm. Lin.* i. 308. *Bancr. Guian.* 154. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 326.

Red Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 192.

SIZE uncertain. Bill straitish, with a tooth on each side, near the point; nose naked; tongue appearing lacerated; the body of a bright red colour, ornamented with spots like eyes on the wings and tail, the ends of which are black.

Inhabits Surinam.—From the description of Dr. Bancroft.

111.—BERBICEAN SHRIKE.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill as in the Pied Shrike, and black; plumage in general fine rufous, paler beneath; sides of the head brown and dusky white, in perpendicular streaks; tail rounded, the wings reach to about half the length of it; the outer quill is the shortest, and the third longest of all; legs black.

Inhabits Berbice; in the collection of Mr. M'Leay, and called Kwakwarra,* a female. I have not ventured to join this with the Red Shrike, however similar it may be in colour, for there is no appearance of eye spots on the wings or tail.

112.—CHESTNUT-CROWNED SHRIKE.

LENGTH five inches. Bill dusky, bent at the end; crown chestnut; plumage in general olive green, paler beneath; wings

* The Pied and Lineated species are so called, which probably is a common name for several kinds.

black, the feathers more or less margined with pale rufous; tail rounded at the end, only three quarters of an inch in length, colour pale rufous; the quills reach rather beyond the base; legs dusky.

Inhabits Cayenne.—In the collection of H. Brogden, Esq.

113.—GREY-HEADED SHRIKE.

Tanagra Guianensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 427. *Gm. Lin.* i. 893.

Le Verderoux, *Buf.* iv. 272.

Batara, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lviii.

Le Sourcirou, *Levail. Ois.* ii. 111. pl. 76. f. 2.

Le Lindo vert, à front roux, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 97.

Grey-headed Tanager, *Gen. Syn.* iii. 231.

SIZE of a Sparrow, but shorter; length under six inches. Bill brown or black, made like that of a Shrike, having a notch near the point; forehead deep rufous, with a streak of the same over the eye to the nape; head and cheeks slate-colour; plumage in general above the body olive green; beneath, as far as the breast, the same, but paler, afterwards dusky white to the vent; tail even at the end, and the wings reach a little beyond the rump; edges of both quills and tail feathers greenish yellow; legs brown.

Inhabits Guiana, but not common; from the appearance of the figure of the bird in M. Levaillant's plate, added to his opinion, it is here placed as a Shrike.

114.—WHITE-SHOULDERED SHRIKE.

Lanius varius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 78. *Gm. Lin.* i. 307. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 334.

White-shouldered Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 190.

BILL black, upper parts of the body cinereous brown; forehead and cheeks somewhat mottled with a paler colour; throat and breast

buff-colour; belly, thighs, and vent dirty brownish white; axillary feathers, and scapulars white, forming a large spot on the shoulder; quills and tail brown; legs black.

Inhabits Brazil.

115.—TYRANT SHRIKE.

Lanius Tyrannus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 81. *Lin.* i. 136. *Gm. Lin.* i. 302. *Vieill. Am.* i. 76.

pl. 46. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. t. 4. *Bartr. Trav.* 287. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 304. t. 41.

Muscicapa Tyrannus, *Bris.* ii. 391. *Id. Svo.* i. 267.

Le Titiri, ou Pipiri, *Tyran*, *Buf.* iv. 572. *Pl. enl.* 537.

Le Suiriri, proprement dit, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 197.

Pica Americana cristata, *Frisch.* t. 62.

Turdus corona rubra, *Klein.* p. 69. 25.

Lanius Tyrannus, *Tyrant Flycatcher*, *Am. Orn.* v. 2. pl. 13. f. 1.

Tyrant Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 184. *Id. Sup.* ii. 73.

SIZE of a Thrush; length eight inches, breadth fourteen. Bill blackish brown, with bristles at the base; irides brown; upper part of the plumage grey brown, the under white; breast inclining to ash-colour; top of the head nearly black; the base of the feathers in the middle orange, but seldom visible, except the bird erects them, when the orange streak appears; tail brown, margined with rufous; legs black brown.

The female differs principally in the head, the base of the feathers being there yellow instead of orange; the colours, too, in general not quite so deep, and the bird a trifle less in size.

Inhabits Virginia.

A.—*Tyrannus Dominicensis*, *Bris.* ii. t. 382. *Id. Svo.* i. 267. *Gm. Lin.* i. 302.

St. Domingo Tyrant, *Gen. Syn.* i. 185. A.

This seems to differ chiefly in the tail, the feathers of it having the outer edges and tips brownish white; indeed M. Brisson does not

mention the yellow on the head, but in specimens received, both from Jamaica and Cayenne, I observe that circumstance, and therefore suppose it to be the same species.

B.—*Lanius Carolinensis*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 302. *Vieill. Am.* i. p. 73. pl. 44.

Le Tyran de la Caroline, *Buf.* iv. 577.

Gobe-mouche de la Caroline, *Pl. enl.* 676.

Tyrant of Carolina, *Gen. Syn.* i. 186. 37. B. *Catesb. Car.* i. p. 55. *Arct. Zool.* ii. No. 263.

This seems to have the colours both above and beneath more defined, and differs chiefly from the tail feathers being tipped with white; the bill, too, seems less in proportion.

In the female, the crimson streak on the crown is less conspicuous. In the Carolina Tyrant Shrike, from Mr. Abbot, all the tail feathers have white ends, and the outer web of the exterior white. Male and female, according to Mr. Abbot, are much alike.

C.—Tyran de la Louisiane, *Buf.* iv. 579.

Louisiane Tyrant, *Gen. Syn.* i. 186. 37. C.

In this the upper parts of the body are lead-colour; greater coverts and quills margined with white; tail the same, the outer web of the outer feather white, the others tipped with the same; all the under parts white; legs lead-colour; on the crown a crimson spot.

I have little doubt of the four last being varieties of each other, or in different periods of growth; they inhabit various parts of America, as far north as Lake George, and Champlain, to the extreme southern places on the Continent, and likewise several of the West India Islands; those of Carolina, according to Catesby, frequent the red cedars, rarely in woods, but often in hedge rows and fences of fields, and, for the most part, within two hundred yards

of each other; they agree well enough together, but as soon as a Crow, or even an Eagle, appears, all within reach are said to join together, and attack the enemy at once, never desisting till he retires to some distance.

Mr. Abbot, however, gives an account somewhat different; for one of these having built its nest on the outside of a lofty pine in Georgia, whilst he was considering how to obtain the eggs, a Crow settled on the branch, and began to break and suck them, and displace the nest, appearing all the while unconcerned, notwithstanding both the cock and hen continued flying at, and striking with their bills; but as soon as the Crow had completed the robbery it departed. This bird is known in Georgia by the name of Bee-Martin; arrives the 8th of April, and is soon scattered in pairs all over the country; in the summer two or three pairs inhabit the side of a pond; the nest composed of wool, and dried stalks of flowers, lined with fine fibres of roots and horse hair; the eggs reddish white, or blush-colour, generally five, marked from the larger end to the middle with irregular ferruginous purple spots, and others of light brown, several of them confluent.

In St. Domingo these birds are called Titiri, or Quicquiri, from the cry, which resembles these words; the first called Black-headed, or Great-billed Pipiri, the second Yellow-headed Pipiri, or Pipiri of Passage. They are said to differ in manners; the first, though in plenty, seldom seen but in pairs; the second in great troops, about the month of August, when they are very fat, and killed in great numbers for the table, as their flesh is thought good.

From their ferocious manner, especially whilst the hen is sitting, they have been called by some King Birds. They have no song; build twice in a season; feed on bees in quantity, and numerous other insects, also on berries. Young birds have not the orange head the first season.*

* *Amer. Orn.*

116.—MAGPIE SHRIKE.

Lanius picatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 73. *Gm. Lin.* i. 302.

——— *Leverianus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 302. *Mus. Lev.* t. p. 241. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 288. t. 38.

La Pie Pie-griesche, *Levail.* ii. 33. pl. 60. *Daud.* ii. 246.

Tangara, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lxx.

Magpie Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 192. *Id. Sup.* 54. *Id. Sup.* ii. 70.

SIZE of a Song Thrush; length ten inches. Bill strong, black, with a very slight notch near the tip; head, neck, and middle of the breast glossy black; back, shoulders, and lesser wing coverts, belly, sides, thighs, and vent white; greater wing coverts, and second quills black, margined with white; greater quills wholly black; tail long, and cuneiform, the two middle feathers four inches and a half in length, the outer only two; all of them tipped with white, which occupies most space on the outer feathers; legs stout, and black.

Inhabits South America. On a label tied to the leg of one brought from Cayenne, was written, *Vale Savane*, which probably meant the name of the bird; from the mixture of black and white in the plumage, it gives the idea of a small Magpie.

117.—BLACK SHRIKE.

Lanius niger, *Ind. Orn.* i. 73. *Gm. Lin.* i. 301. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 319.

Black Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 187.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill black, like that of the Tyrant, but stouter in proportion, less compressed, and hooked at the tip, base beset with bristles; general colour of the plumage glossy black; tail somewhat cuneiform; legs black.

Inhabits the internal parts of Jamaica, whence I received two specimens, by the name of Black Loggerhead; one of them had the outer edge of the second quills brown; probably differing in sex.

118.—ORANGE SHRIKE.

Lanius aurantius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 79. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 336.
Orange Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 57.

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

Inhabits Cayenne.

A.—In one of these, which I esteem as a variety, the head and chin are black; bill stout, black; the rest of the body golden yellow, but the breast and rump deeper, and incline to orange; at the inner joint of the wing a spot of white; wings and tail black brown, the latter three inches in length; legs slender, brown.

Inhabits Cayenne.—Taken from the drawings of General Davies, and probably differs from the other in sex.

119.—NORTHERN SHRIKE.

Lanius septentrionalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 76. *Gm. Lin.* i. 306. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 331. *Vieill.*
Am. i. 82.)
Northern Shrike, *Gen. Syn.* i. 165.

LENGTH near eight inches. Bill black, not much bent; nostrils round and small; at the base of the upper mandible five or

six bristles; plumage brown above; chin and breast cinereous; belly and vent inclining to brown; tail two inches long, the four middle feathers plain brown, the webs of the rest white at the tips; legs short, lead-colour.

A specimen was brought from the northern parts of America.

120.—NOOTKA SHRIKE.

Lanius Nootka, *Ind. Orn.* i. 80. *Gm. Lin.* i. 309. *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 335. *Vieill. Am.* i. 82.

Nootka Shrike, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 55.

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

Inhabits Nootka Sound, in North America.

121.—UNIFORM SHRIKE.

LENGTH six inches and a half. Bill brownish horn-colour; plumage above olive brown, beneath pale olive green; wings and tail as the upper parts; legs brown.

In the collection of Mr. Bullock; I cannot refer it to any species before described. We have inspected two dried specimens, in both of which a space round the eye seemed bare; but whether owing to accident, or naturally so, cannot be determined.

. 122.—SUPERB SHRIKE.

Lanius superbus, *Shaw's Zool.* vii. 293. pl. 39.

Le Bec de Fer, *Levail. Afr.* ii. 121. pl. 79.

Sparactes, (Illiger), *Tem. Man.* i. p. lix.

THIS is somewhat stouter than a Blackbird, and above nine inches long. Bill one inch, prodigiously strong, the inner edge of the upper mandible a little undulated, inclining downwards at the end, colour iron grey; nostrils at the base, covered with a few bristles; tongue small, triangular, fixed to the bottom of the throat; plumage in general black; on the forehead an erect crest of several unequal feathers, inclining forwards over the bill, the longest one inch and a half, hollowed out in a channel, several of the others very short; the chin and throat are deep red, with a mixture of yellow, and the feathers rather stiff; across the middle of the belly a broad band of fine yellow, interspersed with a few streaks of red, and on the sides a few black dots; rump and upper tail coverts greenish yellow; second quills outwardly fringed with white, and on the exterior edge of the quills a mixture of white; tail three inches long, and the wings, when closed, reach to about the middle of it; legs bluish; claws black.

We are indebted to M. Levaillant for an account of this singular bird, which he thinks approaching to the Barbet Genus, but more properly placed in that of the Shrike, from the toes being situated three before and two behind. M. Levaillant has only seen two specimens, one in his own possession, and was informed that they were inhabitants of some of the South Sea Isles.

M. Temminck joins M. Illiger in separating this bird from the Shrikes, and forming a new Genus, under the name of *Sparactes*.

GENUS VI.—PARROT.

- * *With uneven Tails.*
- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 Red and Blue Maccaw
A Var. | A Var. | 55 Carolina P.
A Orange-headed P. |
| 2 Red, Yellow, & Blue M. | B Var. | 56 Illinois P. |
| 3 Patagonian M. | C Var. | 57 Crimson-vented P. |
| 4 Military M. | D Var. | 58 Emerald P. |
| 5 Red and Yellow M. | 29 Long-tailed Scarlet L. | 59 Red and Blue-headed P.
A Buff-fronted P. |
| 6 Blue and Yellow M.
A Blue M. | 30 Indian L.
A Var. | 60 Brown-throated P.
A Brown-fronted P. |
| 7 Hyacinthine E. | 31 Molucca L. | 61 Long-tailed Green P.
A Guiana Green P. |
| 8 Parrot M. | 32 Jay-winged L. | 62 Jaguilma P. |
| 9 Black M. | 33 Van-Diemen's P.
A Var. | 63 Pavouane P.
A Var. |
| 10 Obscure Parrot | 34 Pennantian P.
A Var. | 64 Varied-winged P. |
| 11 Noble Parrot | B Var. | 65 Lace-winged P. |
| 12 Brazilian Green M. | 35 Sulphur-headed P. | 66 Great-billed P. |
| 13 Blue-crowned M. | 36 Gueby L.
A Blue-headed L. | 67 Dubious P. |
| 14 Gingi P.
A Var. | B Violet L. | 68 Black-necked P. |
| 15 Japanese P. | 37 Red-hooded P. | 69 Alexandrine P.
A Futtehghur P. |
| 16 Banded P. | 38 Blue-necked L. | 70 Rose-ringed P.
A Bracelet P. |
| 17 Tabuan P. | 39 Variegated L. | B Double-ringed P. |
| 18 Scarlet and Green P.
A Var. | 40 Ground P. | 71 Blue-collared P. |
| B Var. | 41 Nonpareil P. | 72 Mustachoe P.
A Bearded P.
B Var. |
| 19 Amboina Red P. | 42 Brown's P. | 73 Whiskered P. |
| 20 Blue-headed P.
A Var. | 43 Black L. | 74 Blossom-headed P.
A Rose-headed Ring P.
B Bornean P.
C Malacca P.
D Var. |
| 21 Bauer's P. | 44 Lory P. | 75 Yellow-collared P. |
| 22 Azure-headed P. | 45 Crested Red P. | 76 Racket-tailed P. |
| 23 Barnard's P. | 46 Yellow-headed P. | 77 Yellow-winged P. |
| 24 Scarlet-breasted P. | 47 Angola Yellow P. | 78 Wave-breasted P. |
| 25 Javan P. | 48 Jonquil P. | |
| 26 Red-breasted P.
A Orange-breasted P.
B Blue-bellied P.
C Ditto Var. | 49 Crimson and Yellow P. | |
| 27 Black-crowned P. | 50 Chlorotic P. | |
| 28 Papuan Lory | 51 Yellow Maccaw P. | |
| | 52 Golden P. | |
| | 53 Pale P. | |
| | 54 Brazilian Yellow P.
A Cayenne Yellow P.
B Mexican Yellow P. | |

- 79 Wave-headed P.
 80 Scaly-breasted P.
 81 Wilson's P.
 82 Long-billed P.
 83 Red-winged P.
 84 Grey-breasted P.
 85 Horned P.
 86 New Caledonian P.
 87 Red-rumped P.
 88 Crested P.
 89 Society P.
 90 Red-shouldered P.
 91 Sanguine P.
 92 White-collared P.
 93 Golden-crowned P.
 94 Lineated P.
 95 Undulated P.
 96 Pacific P.
 A Var.
 B Var.
 C Var.
 D Var.
 97 Crimson-fronted P.
 A Var.
 B Var.
 C Var.
 98 Varied P.
 99 Red-topped P.
 100 Yellow-cheeked P.
 101 Red-faced P.
 102 Crimson-crowned P.
 103 Buenos Ayres P.
 104 Turcosine P.
 105 Orange-bellied P.
 106 Rose-fronted P.
 107 Prasine P.
 108 Abyssinian P.
 109 Blue-banded P.
 A Var.
 110 Otabeite P.
 A Sparmann's P.
 111 Blue-crested P.
 112 Solitary P.
 113 Chiripepé P.
 114 Widow P.
 115 Orange-winged P.
 116 Peregrine P.
 117 Palm P.
 118 Small P.
 119 Pygmy P.
 120 Agile P.
 A Red-bar P.
 121 Buff-crowned P.
 122 Modest P.
 123 Spotted P.
 124 Azure-bellied P.
 ** *With even Tails.*
 125 Crowned Cockatoo
 126 Black C.
 127 Grey C.
 128 Banksian C.
 A Var.
 B Var.
 C Var.
 129 Solander's C.
 130 Cook's C.
 131 Funereal C.
 A Var.
 B. Var.
 132 Great White C.
 133 Greater Red-crested C.
 134 Red-vented C.
 135 Long-nosed C.
 136 Crested C.
 137 Lesser Crested C.
 138 Red and white P.
 139 Rose-coloured C.
 140 Ash-coloured P.
 A Red-winged ditto
 B Red & Ash-col. ditto.
 C Var.
 141 Cinereous P.
 142 Southern brown P.
 143 Levaillant's P.
 144 Black P.
 145 Vasa P.
 146 Mascarine P.
 A Var.
 147 Ash-brown P.
 148 Hawk-headed P.
 A Mailed P.
 B Var.
 149 Thecau P.
 150 Crimson and blue-coloured P.
 151 Ruff-necked P.
 152 Red-crowned P.
 153 Robust P.
 154 Varied P.
 155 Sparrow P.
 156 Chili P.
 157 Blue-headed P.
 158 Little Dusky P.
 A Var.
 159 Dusky.
 A Var.
 160 Ceram Lory:
 A Noira L.
 B. Scarlet L.
 C. Var.
 161 Purple-capped L.
 A Blue-capped L.
 162 Rajah L.
 163 Unicolor L.
 164 Blue-tailed L.
 165 Blue-fringed L.
 166 Black-capped L.
 167 Crimson L.
 168 Red L.
 169 Grand L.
 A Var.
 170 Cochín-China L.
 171 Yellow-breasted L.
 172 Paraguan P.
 173 Red & Blue P.
 A Var.
 174 Green & Red Chinese P.
 175 Grisled P.
 176 Amboina P.
 177 White-fronted P:
 A White-headed P.

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| B Ash-crowned P. | 191 Red-headed Amazon's P. | 217 Vernal P. |
| 178 Gerini's P. | 192 New-Guinea Green P. | 218 Red-rumped P. |
| 179 White-crowned P. | 193 Eastern P. | 219 Sapphire-crowned P.
A Philippine P. |
| 180 Yellow-headed Amaz. P.
A Yellow-crowned P.
B Party-billed P. | 194 Dufresne's P. | 220 Chestnut-crowned P.
A Var. |
| 181 Ash-fronted P. | 195 Blue-cheeked P. | 221 Purpled-tailed P. |
| 182 Manilla Green P. | 196 Amber P. | 222 Grey-headed P.
A Var. |
| 183 Com. Amazon's P.
A Jamaica P.
B Main P.
C Blue-topped L.
D West Indian Green L.
E Brazil. Yellow-fr. P.
F Var.
G Var.
H Counterfeit P. | 197 Festive P. | 223 Black-winged P. |
| 184 Yellow-shouldered P. | 198 Crimson-winged P. | 224 Collared P. |
| 185 Yellow-winged P.
A Var.
B Var. | 199 Red-banded P. | 225 Luzonian P. |
| 186 Yellow-cheeked P. | 200 Crimson-banded P. | 226 Blue-faced P. |
| 187 Meally-green P. | 201 Paradise P. | 227 Blue-backed P. |
| 188 Blue-fronted P. | 202 Aurora P. | 228 Passerine P. |
| 189 Autumnal P.
A Blue-faced P.
B Red & White-faced P.
C Brazilian Green L. | 203 White-breasted P.
A Var. | 229 Blue-winged P.
A Var.
B Var. |
| 190 Pileated P. | 204 Hooded P.
A Nenday P. | 230 Virescent P. |
| | 205 Senegal P. | 231 Short-tailed P. |
| | 206 Cowled P. | 232 Yellow-throated P. |
| | 207 Red-throated P. | 233 Green P. |
| | 208 Red-fronted P. | 234 Cayenne P. |
| | 209 Golden-winged P. | 235 Gold-headed P. |
| | 210 Red-headed Guinea P. | 236 Crested red and green P. |
| | 211 Mitred P. | 237 Crested Mexican P. |
| | 212 Coffee-backed P. | 238 Blue-green P. |
| | 213 Leona P. | 239 Nooffy P. |
| | 214 Blue-rumped P.
A Var. | |
| | 215 Red-naped P. | |
| | 216 Red and Green Indian P. | |

THE bill in this Genus is hooked from the base ; the upper mandible moveable.

Nostrils round, placed in the base of the bill, which in some species is furnished with a cere.

Tongue broad, blunt at the end, except in a few, in which the tip of the tongue is bristly.

Head large, crown flat.

Legs short ; toes placed two before and two behind.

Parrots are so well known, as to make a further general description unnecessary. These birds are found every where within the Tropics, a few instances only excepted. In a state of nature, they

live on fruits and seeds, but will eat flesh, and even fish* when kept tame. For the most part they make no nest; breeding like Owls in hollow trees.† At certain seasons fly in prodigious troops, but are observed to keep in pairs together, notwithstanding.‡ This Genus consists of an amazing variety; perhaps not so much owing to the mixture of species as may be supposed, if the remark of M. Sonnerat be true; that, although the same species may be found at great distances on the Continent, owing to their shifting their quarters occasionally for food; yet in the Islands, each maintains certain species, which are peculiar to that alone, and not to others of the same group, though the distance from one to the other be very short; and their plumage seems to partake so much of each other as to induce us to suppose many of them related, though received from different parts of the world. In this, however, we may be deceived, as they are perpetually carried from one Continent to the other for the sake of sale. This uncertainty of native place might prevent our following the otherwise judicious plan of Buffon, in arranging them according to the places they are supposed to inhabit, and we shall therefore merely divide them into those with uneven, and those with even tails, much after the manner of Linnæus, giving the best account possible of each.

* Dr. Forster speaking of the effect of a poisonous fish, observes, that a little favourite Parrakeet died in consequence of eating a bit of it.—See *Obs.* p. 209. 7.—*Voy.* vol. ii. 238. as to flesh, most tame ones will eat it when dressed; but Sloane says, a great Maccaw fed on raw flesh chiefly, but would eat other things likewise.—*Hist. Jam.* ix. p. 296.

† Fermin mentions, that some of the larger sorts make nests, by gathering a quantity of rushes and small twigs, which they weave together, and fasten to the extreme branches of the highest trees.—*Descrip. de Surinam*, ii. 177.

‡ M. Fermin observes, that at Surinam, about the time of coffee gathering, they are seen by thousands; of which above 100 have been killed in an hour, and the tongues of them cooked up into a dish, which was thought savoury.—*Descrip. de Surinam*, ii. p. 177.

1.—RED AND BLUE MACCAW.

- Psittacus Macao*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 82. *Lin.* i. 139. *Gm. Lin.* i. 312. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 21.
Borowsk. Nat. ii. 89.
Ara Braziliensis, *Bris.* iv. 184. t. 19. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 94. *Gerin.* i. 93. t. 102. *Buf.* vi.
 179. *Pl. enl.* 12. *Descr. Surin.* ii. 173. *Naturf.* xix. 80.
Psittacus maximus alter, *Raii.* p. 29. *Will.* p. 73. *Klein.* p. 24.
Ara Macao, *Levail. Perroq.* i. p. 3. pl. 1. 2. 3.
 Le Guacamayo rouge, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 271.
 The other Maccaw of Aldrovand, *Will. Engl.* p. 111.
 Scarlet Maccaw, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 386. pl. 53.
 Red and Blue Maccaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. 199. *Edw.* pl. 158. *Alb.* i. pl. 11. *Bancr. Guian.*
 136. *Johnst. Av.* pl. 15. f. 2.

SIZE of a Fowl; length from two to three feet. The bill very strong,* the upper mandible white, the tip, and sides at the base black; the under wholly black; irides pale hazel; cheeks bare of feathers, covered with a wrinkled whitish skin; head, neck, breast, belly, thighs, and the upper part of the back fine bright red; rump pale blue, scapulars blue and green mixed; tail very long, and greatly cuneiform, the exterior feathers being shorter by at least twelve inches than the middle ones, which are red, with pale blue tips; the next on each side half blue, half red, and the four outer ones violet blue above, and dull red beneath; legs dusky; claws black.

Inhabits Brazil, Guiana, and other parts of South America, and we believe some of the Islands also; but becomes scarce, or wholly eradicated in proportion to the increase of inhabitants.

These birds frequent the moist woods, especially those planted with the Maccaw plant,† on which it feeds, and of which there are large forests in the marshy, wet savannas; are chiefly seen in pairs, though sometimes met with in vast flights;‡ are esteemed by the natives for

* So as to be able to crack a peach stone with ease. † *Borassus flabellifer*.

‡ Anson, mentioning a water-fall in the Island of Quibo, says, "while we were viewing it, there came in sight a prodigious flight of Maccaws, which hovering over this spot, and

food, though not always with impunity, for they are said sometimes to feed on the Manchineel apple in defect of other fruits, which renders their flesh very injurious, if not poisonous. Maccaws make their nests in decayed trees, enlarging the holes with their bills if not sufficiently capacious, lining the inside with feathers. The female lays two eggs, the size of those of the Pigeon, and spotted as in the Partridge;* breeds twice in the year. The male and female sit by turns on the nest, as well as nurse and feed the young birds; observed to build from year to year on the same tree; when brought up young, they are easily tamed, but the old birds are quite indocile. In the wild state their voice is rough and disagreeable, but may be taught many words, if attended to when young, and even then at intervals squall very much. This species is subject to fits when in confinement, yet on the whole is a long-lived bird; is known in America by the name of Gonzalo. This, and the blue and yellow species, are said to frequent the Sopucaya tree,† for the sake of its eatable kernels.

I observe a slight variety, in which the pale part of the bill is yellow, not white; all the wing coverts, except a small part of the lesser ones next the bend of the wing yellow, with three or four spots of green; the rest of the wing blue; in another, the lesser wing coverts are crimson, below them a streak of green; the rest of the wing and outer tail feathers blue; the bare space round the eye very pale blue.

“often wheeling, and playing on the wing about it, afforded a most brilliant appearance, by the glittering of the sun on their variegated plumage: so that some of the spectators cannot refrain from a kind of transport, when they recount the complicated beauties which occurred in this extraordinary water-fall.” *Anson's Voy.* p. 218.

* We are informed by a gentleman who kept a tame female Maccaw for many years, that it laid several eggs, entirely white, rather larger than those of a Pigeon, longer, and more tapering to the small end. † *Lecythis ollaria. Lin.*

A.—This is about two feet in length. Bill stout, black, but less strong than in the Red and Blue species; space on the sides of the head flesh-colour, marked with fine curved lines of slender red feathers; irides pale blue-grey; head and body in general red; the nape, and back of the neck yellow; nostrils, just within the skin, a triangular dusky space; feathers of the back dark in the middle, and yellowish on the edges; those of the wing coverts darker red on the margins, very dark in the middle, with white shafts; the rest of the wing blue; the lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts blue; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers fourteen inches long, the outer ones very short, the colour of them fine red, with the ends more or less blue, and pointed; legs dusky.

Described from a living bird at Exeter Change, London, and is probably a variety of the Red and Blue Species,

2.—RED, YELLOW, AND BLUE MACCAW.

Psittacus Aracanga, *Ind. Orn.* i. 83. *Gm. Lin.* i. 313. *Raii*, p. 29; *Will.* p. 73. *Id.*

Engl. 111. *Levail. Perrog.* i. p. 7. pl. 2.

Ara Jamaicensis, *Bris.* iv. 188. *Id.* 8vo. ii. p. 95.

Psittacus capite cæruleo, *Klein.* p. 24.

Petit Ara rouge, *Buf.* vi. 180. *Pl. enl.* 641.

Scarlet Maccaw, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 386. pl. 53.

Red and Yellow Maccaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. 201. *Alb.* ii. pl. 17. *Brown. Jam.* p. 472. *Bancr. Guian.* 156.

A TRIFLE smaller than the former; length two feet nine inches. Bill and irides the same; nostrils placed in a naked white skin; cheeks naked, and white; plumage in general scarlet; rump pale blue; scapulars luteous, tipped with green; the eighteen first quills are violet-blue, the inner edge blackish; the others green, variegated with blue and purplish chestnut; all the quills have black shafts,

and are dull red beneath; tail cuneiform, as in the other; the two middle feathers pale blue, the next half red, half blue, the four outer ones blue, with a tinge of violet next the shaft, the whole dull red beneath; legs brown.

Mr. Bancroft says, it is peculiar to Guiana, and adds, that the bill is black; Brisson makes it a native of Brazil and Jamaica, and both suppose it to be distinct. The *Pl. enlum.* give figures of both. In that of the first described, the bare space not only surrounds the eye, but extends to the base of the under jaw, but in the latter the eye alone is surrounded with it; in both the bill is black. Albin's figure has a white space round the eye, but not seemingly bare of feathers; probably the two only differ in age.

3.—PATAGONIAN MACCAW.

Le Patagon, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 277.

LENGTH seventeen inches and a half. Bill dusky; round, the eye bare, and whitish; general colour of the plumage greenish yellow; on the middle of the belly a large patch of red, and a lighter tint of the same on the thigh feathers; quills deep blue, and the outer part of the wing coverts; the others, and under coverts greenish yellow; quills dusky, but bright; tail eight inches and three quarters long, deep green, towards the point blue; forehead dull violet; top and sides of the head greenish brown; fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breast brown; legs pale olive.

Some of these birds are smaller than others, and are supposed to be females.

Inhabits Buenos Ayres, from the 32d degree of latitude to the Patagonian Coast; feeds on the seeds of thistles, maize, &c.; lives in companies, roosts at night in holes of any kind; supposed to be a new species.

4.—MILITARY MACCAW.

Psittacus militaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 83. *Lin.* i. 139. *Gm. Lin.* i. 313.

Ara militaire, *Levail. Perroq.* i. p. 9. pl. 4.

Le Maracana fardé, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 274.

Largest Guiana Parrot, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 158.

Le grand *Ara militaire*, *Levail. Perroq.* pl. 6.

Great Green Maccaw, *Edw.* pl. 313.

Military Maccaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. 202. *Id. Sup.* 58. *Gent. Mag.* xliii. pl. in p. 505. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 395.

SIZE of the former. Bill large, dusky; irides yellow; sides of the head bare, and flesh-coloured, traced over with several slender lines of black feathers; forehead red; the crown, neck, breast, and wings full green; middle of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts blue; quills, and part of the row of feathers next above them, fine sky blue; insides of the wings, and under the tail dirty orange-colour; tail cuneiform, as in the others, of a fine chestnut red, tipped with blue; legs dusky flesh-colour.

I suspect this to be the bird mentioned above by Bancroft, as big as a Maccaw. The bill long, slender, and flesh-coloured; plumage beautiful pea-green; the feathers at the top of the head, and upper edge of the wing red; tail long, composed of green, red, and purple feathers. Said to be frequent at Demerary, and often to speak distinctly; the name among the natives is Acushi.

Mr. Edwards took his description from a living specimen. We have since seen a similar one, preserved on paper, at the late Taylor White's, Esq. done by his daughter, in the manner described by Mr. Edwards, in his *History of Birds*, and on Mr. White's death, became part of the Leverian Collection.

* Buffon will have it to be a Variety of his *Ara-vert.*—*Hist. Ois.* ii. p. 201.

PL. XVI.



Red & Yellow Macaw

5.—RED AND YELLOW MACCAW. PL. XXI.

LENGTH three feet at least. Bill two inches and a half, in a strait line from point to base, but taken circularly above three inches; depth of both mandibles at the base two inches and a half; colour pale yellow oker; sides of the head, including the eye, bare and pale, reaching quite to the under mandible; head, neck, back, wing coverts, and all beneath to the vent scarlet; second quills, and some of the coverts above them fine deep yellow; prime quills dusky rose colour, paler towards the ends; shafts of all the quills white; lower part of the back, rump, upper and under tail coverts rose-coloured white; the tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers twenty inches long, the shortest or outer one six inches, the next eight, the third ten inches; the six middle ones scarlet, the others pale buff red, growing pale yellowish white towards the ends, but the shafts of all are white; the quills when closed reach about six inches on the tail; legs stout, pale brown.

Inhabits Trinidad: brought from that Island by Lord Seaforth, and added to my Collection, but is said to be by no means common. I have never met with a second specimen.

6.—BLUE AND YELLOW MACCAW.

Psittacus Ararauna, *Ind. Orn.* i. 83. *Lin.* i. 139. *Gm. Lin.* i. 313. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 22. *Borowsk Nat.* ii. 83. t. 5. A. *Levaill. Perroq.* i. p. 9. pl. 3.

Psitt. maxim. cyano-croceus, *Raii*, p. 28. *Id.* 181. *Sloan. Jam.* ii. 296. *Will.* 72. *Bris.* iv. 193. pl. 20. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 96. *Klein.* p. 24. *Gerin.* pl. 103. *Johnst. Av.* pl. 15. f. 1:

L'Ara bleu, *Buf.* vi. 191. *pl. enl.* 36. *Levaill. Perr.* pl. 3. *Descr. Surin.* ii. 174.

Le Canindé, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 262.

Blue and yellow Maccaw, *Ararauna*, *Gen. Syn.* i. 294. *Will. Eng.* 110. *Id.* 111. 4. pl. 15. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 391 pl. 54. *Edw.* p. 159. *Alb.* ii. pl. 17.

SIZE of the others; length various, according to the good or bad condition of the tail feathers. Bill black; irides sea green; forehead

to the crown, and sides of the head dull green; the rest of the upper parts to the tail coverts fine blue; cheeks and throat covered with a bare white skin, and marked with black lines, composed of very short feathers, which arise at the angles of the mouth, and pass beneath the eyes, towards the hindhead; eyelids edged with black; from the lower part of the neck to the vent the plumage is of a saffron-colour; and in some birds there is also a mixture of the same on the wing coverts; the tail greatly cuneiform as in the other, blue above, the two middle feathers plain, the rest have the inner margins inclining to violet; and near the base margined with blackish; legs cinereous.

Inhabits Jamaica, Guiana, Brazil, and Surinam.

A.—*Ara jamaicensis cyaneo-crocea*, *Bris.* iv. 191. *id* 8vo. ii. 96. *Brown. Jam.* 272.

Psittacus cæruleo-luteus, *Klein. Av.* 24. 2.

Blue Maccaw. *Gen. Syn.* 4. p. 205. 4. A.

This is about two feet and a half in length, and like the last; the cheeks and chin covered with a white skin, but without the black feathery lines; it differs from the former also, in having the top of the head blue, instead of dull green, in other respects one description might serve.

Is said to inhabit the same places, but is less plentiful than the first, and never unites with it in society, the one distinguished from the other from the cry, being totally different,—this appears to be opposite in sex, if not a young bird of the former.

7.—HYACINTHINE MACCAW.

Psittacus Hyacinthinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 84

——— Augustus, *Mus. Lev.* No. 2. t. ii.

Le Guacamayo bleu, *Voy. d'Azara.* iv. No. 273.

Hyacinthine Maccaw, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 80. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 609. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 393.

THIS rare species is the size of the blue Maccaw; length two feet four inches. Bill very large and black; cere at the base straw-colour; the body very deep blue, inclining to violet; quills and tail violet-blue, with a tinge of green on the margins; orbits and chin covered with a naked, yellowish, skin; tail as in the blue Maccaw, but not more than half the length; legs dusky ash-colour.

Inhabits South America. Lord Orford was in possession of a living one of this species, and the only one known to exist; which, after death, was introduced into the Leverian Museum; but at that time not known from whence it came.

Mr. Pennant gives an account of a similar one, in these words—“The late Lord Orford had a Parrot, a true Maccaw, which he was certain came from the East Indies; it was as large as the Brazilian: the upper part blue; the breast below deep yellow.” This account was transmitted to Lord Barrington, in a letter from Lord Orford, August 28, 1788.—M. d'Azara found several pairs of the Hyacinthine Maccaw between the 27 and 29 deg. of lat. of South America; but never more to the northward; though he is assured, that they are also to be met with in lat. $33\frac{1}{2}$; and that they not only build in the holes of the trees, but likewise in holes made in the perpendicular banks of the rivers Parana and Uruguay. The female differs only in being smaller: one of these, supposed a male, in Mr. Bullock's Museum, has the tail as long as the rest of the bird.

8.—PARROT MACCAW.

Psittacus Makavouanna, *Ind. Orn.* i. 84. *Gm. Lin.* i. 314. *Levail. Perr.* i. p. 17. pl. 7.
Perriche Ara, *Buf.* vi. 277. *pl. enl.* 864 *Barrer. Fr. Eq.* 145.
 Parrot Maccaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. 205. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 398.

ACCORDING to M. Barrere, the length is eighteen inches. Bill black ; sides of the head, and round the eye to the chin bare and white ; top and sides of the head green, with a mixture of blue ; the latter most predominant in a certain light ; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail dark green ; throat, fore part of the neck, and upper part of the breast tinged with rufous ; the rest of the under parts green, but paler than the back ; lower parts of the belly and vent red brown ; quills blue, bordered with green, and tipped with brown on the outer side ; tail greatly cuneiform, the under parts of that and the wings dark green ; legs dusky.

Inhabits Cayenne and Guiana : called by the natives Makavouanna : said to be a bird of passage, and to frequent the moist Savannas, as the other Maccaws, and like them, feeding on the fruits of the palm : it pronounces the word "Ara," pretty distinctly.

9.—BLACK MACCAW.

Psittacus ater, *Ind. Orn.* i. 84. *Gm. Lin.* i. 314.
Ara noir, *Buf.* vi. 202.
Ararauna, ou *Machao*, *De Laet Descr. des Ind. Or.* 490.
 Black Maccaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. 206. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 399.

SIZE uncertain. Bill and eyes reddish ; the plumage in general black, but so blended with green, that in the sun it has a most splendid appearance ; legs yellow ; although neither the size, nor

shape of the tail are mentioned, yet from the name of Maccaw being given to it, the latter is probably cuneiform.

Said by De Laet, to inhabit Guiana, but never approaching near habitations, keeping on the tops of dry and barren mountains, and rocks in the inland parts.

10.—OBSCURE PARROT.

Psittacus obscurus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 84. *Lin.* i. 140. *Gm. Lin.* i. 314. *Hasselq; It.* 236.

Id. Engl. 196.

Obscure Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 206. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 400.

SIZE of a Jay. Bill black, the feathers round the base of it black, rough, and beset with hairs; space round the eye white; irides yellow; crown variegated cinereous and black; upper parts of the neck and wings black; belly and thighs cinereous, marked with transverse hoary lines; tail wholly ash-coloured, cuneiform; legs tuberculated, black; toes the same; claws crooked, and black.

Inhabits Africa. The only one who has described this is Hasselquist, from whom Linnæus had his account; as to that which the latter refers to in Brisson, it is quite a different species, and he mentions it as such in his last *Mantissa*.*

11.—NOBLE PARROT.

Psittacus nobilis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 85. *Lin.* i. 140. *Gm. Lin.* i. 314. *Mus. Adolp. Fr.* ii. p. 13.

Noble Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 207. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 401.

SIZE of a Turtle. Face naked, white; the body wholly green bend of the wing scarlet; quills and tail green; the latter wedge-shaped.

* *Psit. mascarinus*, *Mantiss.* 1771. p. 524.

Besides the above synonyms, Linnæus refers to several other authors, all of them corresponding with the Parrot of Amazons, and its varieties; the description above is from the *Museum Adolphi*.
Said to inhabit Surinam, but according to Linnæus, Asia.

12.—BRAZILIAN GREEN MACCAW.

- Psittacus severus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 85. *Lin.* i. 140. *Gm. Lin.* i. 315. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 23.
Borowsk. Nat. ii. p. 89.
Ara Braziliensis viridis, *Bris.* vi. 198. *Id. Svo.* ii. 98.
Ara Braziliensis erythrochlora, *Bris.* iv. 202. *Id. Svo.* ii. 99. *Gerin.* i. 92. t. 101.
L'Ara vert, *Buf.* vi. 194. pl. 8. *Pl. enl.* 383.
Ara Maracana, *Levail. Perroq.* i. p. 19. pl. 8. 9.
Maracana, *Raii*, p. 29. *Will.* p. 74. *Id. Engl.* 112. 5. 6.
Brazilian Green Maccaw, *Gen. Syn.* i. 208. *Id. Sup.* 58. *Edw.* pl. 229. *Sloan. Jam.*
ii. 297. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 397.

SIZE of a Crow; length seventeen inches. Bill black; on the cheeks a bare white skin, marked with some lines of black; irides golden yellow; the general colour of the plumage green; forehead chestnut purple; on the lower jaw a stripe of the same; crown blue; blending itself by degrees with the green backwards; lower part of the thigh red; edge of the wing, and under wing coverts crimson, the last paler; some of the wing coverts and quills blue, and the outer edges of the last beneath dull red; legs brown.

The female is said to be wholly green, with no markings of red about her, otherwise does not differ.

Inhabits Guiana, Brazil, and Jamaica. I have ventured to join both quotations from Brisson, as they differ merely in having the forehead brown; the crown blue green, and the green colour darker than in the other. Sloane says, they are common in the woods, and eaten as Pigeons, and when young may be tamed and kept as Parrots; large flocks met with in Brazil in the maize-fields, where they do

much damage. It has a piercing cry, and heard a long way off. Called in Brazil Aracan.

In a collection from Cayenne was one, which appeared to be the female; this was grey, with the crown bluish; towards the rump yellowish; neck before dusky ash-colour; breast and belly yellow green; between the legs crimson, approaching to chestnut; quills blue, fringed outwardly with green; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers eight inches long; all the feathers yellow green, with chestnut shafts; legs black.

13.—BLUE-CROWNED MACCAW.

Le Maracana à tête bleue, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 278.

LENGTH thirteen inches, Bill pale, with a dusky point; tongue black; irides red, round the eye nearly white; plumage in general green, paler beneath; top of the head pale blue; the two middle tail feathers pale blue, and all, except these, margined within, and at the tips, with flesh-colour; legs dusky.

One of these was found under the 24th degree of latitude, and appears to be new, if not allied to the Brazilian green Maccaw.

14.—GINGI PARROT.

Psittacus Eupatria, *Ind. Orn.* i. 85. *Lin.* i. 140. *Gm. Lin.* i. 315.

Psittaca Gingi, *Bris.* iv. 343. t. 29. f. 1. *Id. Svo.* ii. 136.

La grande Perruche à ailes rougeâtres, *Buf.* vi. 156. *pl. enl.* 239.

Perruche à Epaulettes rouges, *Levail.* pl. 73.

Gingi Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 209. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 438.

LENGTH twenty-one inches. Bill crimson; round the eyes a naked, reddish, skin; plumage above deep olive green; beneath

pale green, with a mixture of yellow; throat, and neck before, inclining to ash-colour; wing coverts nearest the body dull red, the others green; quills green, edged with black; tail thirteen inches long, cuneiform; the two middle feathers nine inches and three quarters longer than the two outer ones; colour green, with brown shafts; the wings reach one-third on the tail; legs reddish.

Inhabits Gingi, in the East Indies, but is not common.

A.—Length eighteen inches. Bill blood red, tip yellow; between the nostrils and the eye bare, narrow, and ash-coloured; plumage pale green, inclining to yellow beneath; on the wing coverts a long oval streak of crimson; at the hind part of which an obscure, narrow pale ring; tail very cuneiform; the two middle feathers eight inches long, the outer only two; colour green; the two middle ones plain, the others with the inner webs greenish yellow; legs yellow.

Inhabits India.—From the drawings of Sir J. Anstruther, Bart.

15.—JAPONESE PARROT.

Psittacus Japonicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 86. *Lin.* i. 141. *Gm. Lin.* i. 315. *Bris.* iv. 302. *Id.* Svo. ii. 171.

Psitt. erythrochlor. macr. Raii, 34. *Will.* 77. *Id. Engl.* 116. §. 2.

La Perruche verte et rouge, *Buf.* vi. 159.

Japonese Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 209. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 417.

SIZE of the Alexandrine species. Bill and irides red; plumage green; on each side of the head two blue spots, one before and the other behind the eye; throat ferruginous red; from this part the feathers are red at the tips, marked with longitudinal black lines; scapulars blue; wing coverts with black shafts; the two first prime quills green, and the others deep blue, the shafts of all of them white; the two middle tail feathers green, with white shafts; the others red, with the shafts black.

PL. XXII.



Sulphur Parrot.

Said to inhabit Japan.—Mr. Willughby suspects the reality of this species, as the description was merely taken from a painting sent from Japan; and no one pretends to have seen the bird.

16.—BANDED PARROT.

La Perruche Ara à bandeau rouge, *Levaill.* pl. 17.

Banded Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 404.

LENGTH eleven or twelve inches. Bill pale; plumage in general green; throat olive, the feathers edged with pale yellow; from thence to the vent paler olive, with similar edgings to the feathers; thighs and under tail coverts rufous; across the forehead, at the base of the upper mandible, a narrowish purple-brown bar, slightly speckled with red; legs pale.

Inhabits Brazil: considered by Levaillant as a new species.

17.—TABUAN PARROT.—PL. XXII.

Psittacus Tabuensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 88. *Gm. Lin.* i. 317.

—— atropurpureus, Pompadour Parrot, *Lev. Mus.* pl. in p. 142.

Pompadour Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 409.

Tabuan Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 214. pl. 7. *Cook's last Voy.* i. 335.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill black; irides orange; forehead very dark purplish black; chin and throat dusky purple; at the base of the under mandible the feathers project a little over it, and are green; the rest of the head, neck, breast, and belly, very deep purplish crimson; back, rump, and wing coverts, fine rich deep green; on the lower part of the neck behind, between that and the back, a crescent of blue; the bastard wing and prime quills fine

deep blue; secondaries green, fringed with blue; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers eight inches long, full blue, deeply margined with green, the ends blue; the outer ones six inches long, the intermediate in proportion, all of them deep blue; shafts of all black; legs yellow.

This beautiful species is found at Tongo Tabboo, and other Friendly Isles in the South Seas, but far from common.

The female said to be mostly green; head, neck, and under parts olive brown; belly red, rump blue; tail above green, beneath dusky; but this sex has not always the blue on the rump, for in a living specimen, in the possession of Mrs. King, December 1809, the rump was green, the same as the back, and that this was a female is certain, from the bird having laid three eggs since she had it: but in her bird the head, neck, and under parts are purplish crimson. This was brought from Fejee, or Bligh's Islands, and was only sixteen inches in length.

In another specimen the green was less brilliant, with some mixture of reddish; on the lower belly, thighs, and vent some reddish purple; this may probably be a young bird.

In Cook's last voyage these birds are said to be of an indifferent green on the back and wings, but surely this description must have been taken from specimens not in good condition, as the green is particularly vivid, and the purple, though deep, by no means sooty.

18.—SCARLET AND GREEN PARROT.

Psittacus Tabuensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 88. 19. β .

——— *Zonarius*, *Zoned Parrot*, *Nat. Miscel.* pl. 657.

Grande Perruche à Collier, et Croupion bleues, *Levail. Perr.* i. 113. pl. 55. 56.

Tabuan Parrot, *Phill. Voy.* pl. p. 153. *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 81. *White's Voy. to Bot.*

Buy, pl. in p. 168. 169. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 407. pl. 55.

LENGTH twenty-four inches. Bill brown, upper mandible tinged with red; head, neck, and all beneath bright scarlet; back

and wings fine green; on the lower part of the neck behind, a crescent of blue; across the wing coverts an oblique narrow bar of Saxon green; tail long, and cuneiform, most of the feathers deep blue; legs ash-colour.

The female generally green on the fore part of the neck and breast, with an olive brown tinge, and here and there a patch of crimson; belly and vent wholly crimson, but darker than in the male; rump bluish; tail green above, and dusky beneath.

This species inhabits New-Holland, and called Wellat; its coincidence in the division of colours, although of different hues, has occasioned it to be thought by some as a variety only of the Tabuan; and we have indeed hesitated in this particular, although at the present moment are inclined to think the two birds distinct. We leave to others the propriety of joining them, or not, as may best suit their ideas.

A.—Tabuan Parrot, *White's Journ.* p. 168. 169?

In New-Holland is observed a Parrot similar to the last described, which may be ranked as a variety, as all the drawings which I have seen convey the idea of a tail even at the end; in several the pale vivid green streak on the wing is not conspicuous; the rump is blue, but the blue at the base of the neck behind is wanting.

One of these, said to be a female, is green, with a pale blue rump; beneath, from the breast crimson; no crescent at the back of the neck; wings and tail wholly green. The native name, as in the other, Wellat.

B.—In addition to the above is another of the usual size; length fifteen inches. Bill dusky; general colour deep green; between the bill and eye a clay-colour spot, reaching rather beyond the eye;

forepart of the neck marked with dull red crescents, from the margins of the feathers being of that colour; the rest of the under parts fine crimson; lower part of the back purplish blue; tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers deep green, the rest black; legs black.

This also inhabits New-Holland, and is probably a female, or young bird, in its progress towards perfection.—In the Collection of Gen. Davies.

19.—AMBOINA RED PARROT.

Psittacus Amboinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 86. *Lin.* i. 141. *Gm. Lin.* i. 316. *Bris.* iv. 378. t. 28. 2. *Id. Svo.* ii. 146.

Le Lori Perruché tricolor, *Buf.* vi. 138.

Loro de Banda azul, *Cabin. de Madrid*, ii. p. 9. lam. 40.

Perruché rouge d'Amboine, *Pl. enl.* 240.

Amboine red Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 210. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 407. var.

A LITTLE bigger than a Turtle; length fifteen inches and a half. Bill red, with a black tip; head, neck, and all beneath fine scarlet; back, rump, upper tail, lesser under wing coverts, and edge of the wing fine blue; under tail coverts violet in the middle, surrounded with red; greater quills deep green on the outer edges and tips; all of them blackish beneath, and within; the two middle tail feathers nine inches and a half long, violet brown; the rest shorten by degrees, are the same on the outer edges, the inner blackish; the two exterior edged with red on the inner margins, and are shorter by four inches than the middle ones; legs and claws red.

Inhabits Amboina, and seems much allied to the last.

A variety of this, in a drawing, had the back and wings fine green; adjoining the band of the wing a few crescents of fine blue; rump blue; probably a young bird.

20.—BLUE-HEADED PARROT.

Psittacus cyanocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 86. *Lin.* i. 141. *Gm. Lin.* i. 316. *Bris.* iv. 359.
 t. 19. f. 2. *Id.* *Svo.* i. 140. *Gerin.* ii. t. 129.
 Perruche à tête bleue, *Buf.* vi. 145. *Pl. enl.* 192.
 Blue-headed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 211. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 427?

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Upper mandible yellow, with a pale cinereous tip; the lower plain ash-colour; eyes in a naked, yellowish skin; plumage above green; beneath yellow green; forehead inclining to red; the head blue; throat violet, tending to ash-colour; sides of the neck luteous; neck behind, back, and scapulars green; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts shining green; neck before yellow green, changing to yellow at the sides; beneath from the breast greenish yellow; wing coverts green; quills green, inner webs and tips deep ash, beneath paler ash-colour; the shafts black, but that of the first feather whitish; tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers green, with bluish ends; the next the same, but yellow within; the four outer green without, and luteous within; all but the two middle ones tipped with yellow; and the whole beneath yellowish ash-colour, with the shafts black above, and white beneath; the outer feathers shorter than the two middle by four inches; legs bluish; claws grey.

Inhabits the East Indies.

A.—A variety of this had no red on the forehead; a longish, dull, crimson spot on the wing coverts: this was called Twiah Totah* in India drawings.

* Totah or Toto is general name for the Parrot tribe in India.

21.—BAUER'S PARROT.

Psittacus Baueri, *Lin. Trans.* xviii. p. 118.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill pale; head and part of the neck black; cheeks, throat, and feathers which fall over the lower mandible, more or less ultramarine blue; neck behind dun yellow, nearly in shape of a crescent; general colour of the rest of the plumage above, fore part of the breast, and the two middle tail feathers green, deepest on the breast; from the last to the thighs yellow; thighs and vent pale green; the second quills ultramarine blue; primaries black, edged with grey; under wing coverts verditer blue; the tail cuneiform, eight inches long; the two middle feathers green with blue ends; the others the colour of verditer, or paler blue; legs dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland.—The description taken from a specimen at Mr. Thompson's, Little St. Martin's Lane, London: one of these is also in the Linnæan Museum; is said to have been brought from Memory Cove, on the South side of New-Holland.

21.—AZURE-HEADED PARROT.

Psittacus Indicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 86. *Bris. app.* 129. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 155.

——— *Alexandri*, *Lin.* i. 142. *Gm. Lin.* i. 321. 14. s.

Perruche à Epaulettes jaunes, *Levaill. Per.* i. 122. pl. 61.

——— *à tête d'Azur*, *Buf.* vi. 148.

Blue-headed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 327. 37. D. *Edw.* pl. 292. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 427.

SIZE of a Pigeon. Bill red; eyes in a naked flesh-coloured skin; irides orange; head and throat fine blue; rest of the plumage green, paler beneath; quills cinerous, edged with blue; on the wing

coverts a spot of yellow; tail greatly cuneiform; the two middle feathers thirteen inches long, above blue, beneath dull yellow; legs and claws ash-colour.

Inhabits India.

23.—BARNARD'S PARROT.

SIZE of the Pennantian species. Bill moderate in size, and pale horn-colour; forehead deep crimson; the rest of the head pale green; across the hind part and nape a broad space of brown; back and wing coverts deep blue; rump and upper tail coverts pale green; across the wings a broad stripe of pale green; tail greatly cuneiform, and elongated; the two middle feathers green, the others blue from the base to the middle, the end half pale blue, fading almost to white towards the ends; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland; met with in the interior, but said to be very scarce,—In the Museum of the Linnæan Society is a fine specimen, presented by — Barnard, Esq.

24.—SCARLET-BREASTED PARROT.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill red; forehead, to the middle of the crown, yellow; behind the yellow, on the crown, a shade of blue; chin and throat yellow, the latter bounded on the breast by a broad scarlet band; general colour of the rest of the plumage green; thighs mixed deep red and green; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers nine inches long, the outer ones only four; quills deep green, with bluish edges; shafts of the quills and tail nearly black, under part of the latter wholly dusky black; the wings reach to above half way on the tail; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the Linnæan Museum, with the last named.

25.—JAVAN PARROT.

Psittacus Osbeckii, *Ind. Orn.* i. 87. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 182.

———— *Javanicus*, *Osb. It.* i. 101. *Id. Engl.* 156. *Gm. Lin.* i. 321.

Javan Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 237. 37. E *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 426.

A TRIFLE less than the last; upper mandible red; lower pale yellow; cere black; head every where covered with short pale blue feathers and pale yellow; temples black; all the other parts grass green, except the throat and breast, which are pale red; five of the wing coverts are yellow, but the wings are light grey beneath; tail yellowish; legs greenish grey.

Inhabits Java, where it is universally exposed to sale.—Mr. Osbeck thinks it to be a variety of the Alexandrine Parrot. It seems to have most affinity with the Azure-headed species.

26.—RED-BREASTED PARROT.

Psittacus hæmatodus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 87. *Lin. Mant.* 524. *Gm. Lin.* i. 316.

———— *moluccensis variegatus*, *Spalowsck. Vog.* ii. f. 10.

Psittaca amboinensis varia, *Bris.* iv. 364. *Id. Svo.* ii. 141.

Perruche à face bleu d'Amboine, *Buf.* vi. 150. *Pl. ent.* 61. *Levail. Perr.* i. 96; pl. 47.

Red-breasted Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 212. *Edw. pl.* 232. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 415. *Nat.*

Misc. 21. pl. 917.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill yellowish white; tongue ciliated at the end; cere yellowish; feathers round the bill, half the crown above, and the chin beneath deep blue; rest of the head, neck, and upper parts of the body green; behind the neck a yellow ring; fore part of the neck and breast fine orange-red, edged with deep blue; upper part of the belly deep green, the lower yellow-green, marked

with deeper ; edge of the wing yellow ; under wing coverts red ; tail four inches and three quarters in length, greatly cuneiform ; green above, beneath dirty green ; legs blackish.

Inhabits Amboina.—M. Levaillant informs us, that a pair of these imported from Amboina, bred in the Menagerie of M. Van Blettemberg, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. The female made the nest, lining it with feathers from her breast, and laid two white eggs ; the young were hatched in nineteen days ; they were at first covered with greyish down, and by degrees gained the green feathers, and the blue on the head, and the parents continued to feed them for six months.

A.—*Psittacus moluccanus*, *Gm. Lin. i.* 316. 50. β .

Perruche des Moluques, *Buf. vi.* 150, *Pl. enl.* 753.

——— à tête bleue, *Levail Perr. i.* 51. pl. 24, 25, 26, 27.

Blue-bellied Parrot, *Shaw's Zool. viii.* 413.

Orange-breasted Parrot, *Gen. Syn. i.* 212. 14. A.

Length ten inches. Bill reddish white ; head wholly blue ; on the belly a spot of the same ; breast red, mixed with yellow, but not edged with blue ; the tails of this and the last, when perfect, are as long as the bodies.

Inhabits the Molucca Islands.

B.—*Psittacus Novæ Hollandiæ*, *Gm. Lin. i.* 316. 50. γ .

Blue-bellied Parrot, *Gen. Syn. i.* 14. B. *Brown Ill. pl. 7.* *Phill. Bot. Bay*, pl. in p. 152. *Shaw's Zool. viii.* 413. pl. 59.

Length fifteen inches. Bill reddish ; orbits black ; head and throat dark blue, with a mixture of lighter blue ; hind head green ; towards the throat yellow green ; back and wings green ; under wing coverts crimson ; quills dusky, barred with yellow ; breast red, mixed with

yellow ; belly fine blue ; thighs green and yellow ; tail cuneiform, long ; the two middle feathers green, the others the same, but bright yellow on the outer edges ; legs dusky ; in some the thighs are dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland—very numerous in Botany Bay—native name Goo-reel.

Sir Tho. G. Cullum, Bart. informs me that one of these birds, brought from New-Holland in 1794, is now alive at his sister's, and that its food, during that space of time, has been bread and water only—boiling water is poured on some crumbs of bread, and after standing a little while, put into a piece of cloth and squeezed dry—now and then an almond* was given, but never any water.

C.—Blue-bellied Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 59: C. *White's Journ.* p. 140.

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

This is also found in New-Holland, and both of them very numerous in the neighbourhood of Botany Bay, as well as elsewhere. Other deviations from the above varieties have also been noticed.

* It may not be amiss to remark, that a Parrot from New-Holland, being very tame, was permitted to be at large now and then in a sitting room, and in this state finding a few bitter almonds within its reach, ate one or two, which caused its death.

27.—BLACK CROWNED PARROT.

- Psittacus atricapillus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 88. *Gm. Lin.* i. 317.
Ara moluccensis varia, *Bris.* iv. 197. *Id. Svo.* ii. 97.
Psittacus Loeri dictus, *Seba* i. t. 38. f. 4. *Klein.* p. 25. 16.
 La grande Perruche à bandeau noir, *Buf.* vi. 158.
 Seban Lory, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 459.
 Black-crowned Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 213.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Upper part of the head black ; neck surrounded with a collar of green and red ; back, rump, scapulars, wing and tail coverts, deep blue ; throat, fore neck, and breast light red ; the rest beneath deep green, varied with red ; quills deep blue ; tail greatly cuneiform, six inches and three quarters long, green ; beneath red, and bordered with black.

Inhabits the Molucca Islands.—Seba says, from Papua.

28.—PAPUAN LORY.

- Psittacus Papuensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 88. *Gm. Lin.* i. 317,
 Petit Lori Papou, *Sen. Voy.* 175 t. 111. *Levail.* pl. 77.
 Papuan Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 215. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 440. pl. 64.

SIZE of the Lory Parrakeet ; length sixteen inches. Bill hooked, sharp, and red ; head, neck, and breast, bright carmine red ; on the back of the head a blue spot ; beneath two crescents of black ; wings green, short, the green colour extending across the middle of the back, forming there a large spot ; the rest of the back to the tail bright red, with a streak of blue down the middle ; on each side of the wing, just at the base, an oblong yellow spot ; and just above each thigh a large one of the same colour ; belly, and under tail

coverts red ; tail cuneiform, and longer than the rest of the bird ; the two middle feathers green for two-thirds of the length, the rest half way from the base, green without, red within, and yellow to the end ; legs bright red.

Inhabits Papua and New Guinea.

A.—*Ind. Orn.* i. 88. 20. β *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 215. 17. A.

This varies in having the breast inclined to purple ; across the belly a band of black, edged with green on the upper parts ; the middle tail feather eleven inches long, the outer only three inches.

In the Collection of Sir Joseph Banks.

B.—*Ind. Orn.* i. p. 89. 21. γ *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 215. 17. B.

In this the hind part of the neck is blue-black ; general colour of the plumage scarlet ; on the middle of the back, between the wings, a small yellow spot ; between that and the rump blue, with a mixture of green ; sides of the body and thighs yellow ; wings green ; quills dusky.

C.—*Ind. Orn.* i. p. 89. 20. δ *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 216, 17. C.

This wants the blue-black on the hind head ; middle of the belly green ; the yellow on the sides almost forms a crescent on the breast ; wings and tail in the others. The two last varieties are in the British Museum. In var. C. the colour of the back is uncertain, as that part was covered by the wings in the preserved specimen.

D.—Length nine inches. Bill red ; top of the head blue ; body in general crimson ; middle of the back inclining to yellow ; belly

before the thighs yellow ; rump and vent blue ; upper and under tail coverts crimson ; tail cuneiform, green ; the feathers sharp pointed, the ends, for two inches, yellowish ; legs lead colour.

29.—LONG-TAILED SCARLET LORY.

Psittacus borneus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 89. *Lin.* i. 141. *Gm. Lin.* i. 318.

Psitt. coccin. bon. fortun. Insulæ, *Bris.* iv. 373. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 144.

Le Lōri Perruche rouge, *Buf.* vi. 137.

Perruche ecarlate, *Levail. Perr.* i. 89. pl. 44.

Bornean Lory, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 460. pl. 67.

Long-tailed scarlet Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 216. *Edw.* pl. 173.

LENGTH eight inches and a half ; breadth thirteen inches and three quarters. Bill orange-coloured ; eye in a bare skin ; plumage in general fine scarlet ; except the inner bend of the wing, which is green ; the greater coverts tipped with green, forming a bar on the wing ; some of the wing feathers tipped with blue, the others with green ; the tips of all the tail feathers green, and the two outer ones wholly of that colour above, beneath dull red ; in shape it is cuneiform ; the two middle feathers longer by one inch and a half than the outer ones ; the under tail coverts are dull red, fringed with blue. In some specimens the neck and breast have a slight mixture of yellow ; legs yellow ; but in some individuals black.

Inhabits the East Indies, particularly Borneo.—In one lately met with, the tail was considerable elongated, so as to make the length of the bird at least eleven inches.

30.—INDIAN LORY.

Psittacus coccineus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 89. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 737.

Psittaca indica coccinea, *Bris.* iv. 376. f. 25. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 145. *Cm. Lin.* i. 318.

Lori Perruche violet and rouge, *Buf.* vi. 138. No. 2. *Levail. Perr.* pl. 55.

Perruche des Indes orientales, *Pl. enl.* 143.

Indian Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 217. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 461. pl. 68.

LENGTH ten inches and three quarters. Bill reddish; forehead, hind part of it and sides, the chin and throat scarlet; top of the head and hind part of the neck and breast violet blue; on each side of the neck a stripe of the same, joining the crown and neck behind; fore part of the neck pale red, varied with brown and violet; upper part of the back and scapulars brown, varied with red; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts full red; belly, sides, and thighs red, brown, and blue mixed; wing coverts varied with red and brown, the first quills yellowish brown; within red; the others red on both sides, the ends of all pale brown; tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers violet brown; side ones the same, but crimson within; legs brown.

This is Brisson's description; who says, it inhabits Amboina.—The account of Buffon is short, saying the length is ten inches; general colour red, mixed with violet blue; sides, stomach, top of the head, the back, and tail violet blue; greater quills yellow; the rest of the plumage fine red; wing feathers margined with black. This description nearly coincides with the figure in the *planches enluminées*, in which the thighs also are red.

A.—Length from ten to eleven inches. Bill pale, round the base blackish; the predominant colour of the head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body scarlet; across the crown to the eyes blue, at which place is a deep band of that colour; the lower part of the

breast, belly, thighs, vent, and tail blue ; with a patch or two of red on the sides under the wings, and a few markings of blue on the sides of the neck and breast ; the whole of the wings Parrot-green, except the quills, which are black on the inner webs, and green without ; the inner webs of the prime ones have a long yellow spot one inch and a half from the ends ; legs dusky.

The above was in the collection of General Davies, and coincides with the others in most things, but differs in the wings, and may probably be of another sex. The last described was brought alive from India.

31.—MOLUCCA LORY.

Psittacus ruber, *Ind. Orn.* i. 115. *Gm. Lin.* i. 335.

Lori rouge de la Chine, *Buf.* vi, 134. *Pl. enl.* 519

Le Lori ecaillé, *Levail. Perr.* pl. 51.

Lori de Gilolo, *Son Voy.* 177. pl. 112.*

Scaly Lory, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 463.

Molucca Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 274.

LENGTH ten inches. Plumage for the most part red ; bill and irides the colour of orpiment ; the eye placed in an oval of black, pointed before and behind ; on the middle of the wing an ultramarine blue spot ; and under wing coverts are also blue ; quills black ; end of the tail chestnut ; the shape somewhat cuneiform.

Inhabits the Molucca Isles, and New Guinea. One of these, said to come from the Eastern Islands, had the legs ash-coloured ; claws white.*

* Sonnerat observes that all the Lories come from these parts "C'est improprement que les ornithologistes ont designé les Loris par les noms de Loris des Philippines, des Indes orientales, de la Chine, &c. les Oiseaux de cette espèce ne se trouvent qu'aux Moluques & à la nouvelle Guinée, ceux qu'on voit ailleurs, en ont tous été transportés."—*Sonn. Voy. à la nouvelle Guinée.* p. 177.

32.—JAY-WINGED LORY.

SIZE of the Blue-capped Lory. Bill yellow, inclining to red in the middle; top of the head, as far as the middle of the crown, black, the rest of it fine purple red; general colour of the plumage crimson red; at the bend of the wing mixed blue and black, as in the Jay; on the breast an obscure yellow crescent; quills dusky, some of them yellow on the middle of the inner webs; tail much rounded, or rather cuneiform, colour deep crimson, with the end brown, as in the Gueby Lory; legs dusky.

Inhabits Van Diemen's Land, at the southern extremity of New-Holland. In the collection of Mr. Harrison.

33.—VAN-DIEMEN'S PARROT.

Psittacus flavigaster, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 116.?

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill three quarters of an inch, pale or nearly white; forehead as far as the eye scarlet; the crown for nearly one inch and a half yellow, brighter before than behind, where it changes into greenish yellow; below the eye an orange red streak; cheeks and chin deep blue; the rest of the plumage, for the most part green, the feathers edged with deeper green; rump and upper tail coverts edged deeply with yellow green; hind part and sides of the neck, breast, belly, and vent greenish yellow; shoulders near the body almost black, from them a pale lilac band, one inch broad, and near four long; pinion and front of the wing half way fine blue; quills black-blue, edged with grey; under wing coverts blue; tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers brownish green, and pointed; the others pale blue, with white tips, and each shorter than the other by about an inch; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland, said to have been brought from Van-Diemen's Land. In the collection of General Davies.—In the female, the head and beneath are yellow, mixed with brown; forehead and crown mixed with red; the cheeks are blue, as in the male.

A.—Length fifteen inches. Plumage in general olive-green; forehead, just over the bill, crimson; round the base the chin and cheeks mixed with dull blue; outer part of the wing blue; ends of the quills dusky; on the inner webs of all but the three first a pale spot; tail cuneiform; the four middle feathers dull dark olive; the others the same, ending in dull blue, and fringed at the tips with white; the first quill three quarters of an inch shorter than the second; the next four nearly equal; under coverts fringed at the ends with red.

This last was met with in the collection of Mr. Thompson, and appears an immature female bird.—I have observed a similar one also in the possession of Mr. de Fichtel. It appears to answer, in most respects, to the *Psittacus flavigaster* of M. Temminck, in the *Lix. Trans.** but in the latter no mention is made of any blue on the cheeks and chin.

34.—PENNANTIAN PARROT.

Psittacus Pennantii, *Ind. Orn.* i. 90.

——— *gloriosus*, splendid Parrot, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 53.

——— *splendidus*, *Lev. Mus.* pl. p. 27.

Perruche à large Queue, *Levail. Perr.* ii. pl. 78. 79 young bird.

Pennantian Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 61, *Id. Sup.* ii. 83. *Phill. Voy.* pl. in p. 154.

White Journ. pl. in p. 174, 175. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 410, pl. 56.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill yellowish horn-colour; head, lower part of the back, and all the under parts of the body scarlet; chin rich blue; upper part of the back and scapulars deep brown,

* Vol. xiii. p. 116.

or black edged with scarlet ; lesser wing coverts pale bluish green ; ends and interior sides of the quills dusky, marked on the inner webs with a white spot ; sides deep blue ; tail very long ; the middle feathers dusky ; the exterior and upper part of the interior sides blue, the others fine green ; tips of all but the two middle ones white ; legs dusky.

The female has the upper part of the neck and body greenish ; top of the head red, and a patch of the same under the eye ; chin and throat blue ; lower part of the neck and breast red, as also the rump and neck ; middle of the belly dusky green ; tail dark, blue fringed with chestnut ; shoulders blue ; the rest of the wing the same, but darker.

A.—Pennantian Parrot, *Phill. Bot. Bay.* pl. p. 154.

Length sixteen inches. Bill horn-colour ; head, neck, under parts, and rump crimson ; back black, the feathers margined with red ; inner wing coverts black, the outer pale blue, making an oblique band on the wing ; quills and tail dusky, edged with blue ; the three outer tail feathers, from the middle to the tip, hoary blue ; legs grey. Native name—Wellaat.

B.—*Psittacus elegans*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 89. *Gm. Lin.* i. 318.

Beautiful Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 217.

Length fifteen inches. Bill yellowish brown ; round the base below blue ; head, neck, rump, and under parts crimson ; back brown ; the feathers margined with dull red ; and between the two colours a line of green ; beyond this the margins grow narrower ; and on the rump wholly red ; shoulders pale blue, with a little mixture of red ; wing coverts brown ; many of the outer ones, and the bend of the

wing pale blue ; quills dusky, deeply edged with blue ; secondaries the same, margined as the back ; tail cuneiform, seven inches long, greenish brown, the two middle feathers green down the shafts, and blue on the outer margins, and, except the two middle ones, have the ends whitish ; legs dusky.

Another of these was only twelve inches long ; bill lead-colour, with a yellow point ; head, neck, and breast dull crimson ; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, green ; quills dusky, edged with blue ; tail cuneiform, only four inches long ; legs black.

In one greatly similar the bill was pale ; forehead pale red ; cheeks pale blue ; nape, and neck to the breast buff colour ; part of the neck and all the back waved with dusky, but the ground of the back greenish ; wings blue ; shoulders next the back black ; quills dusky ; from the breast to vent pale greenish ash-colour, with a few transverse crimson markings on the former, and a few red ones on the vent ; tail as the other, but shorter ; legs pale ash-colour. This last is probably a young bird.

35.—SULPHUR-HEADED PARROT.

SIZE of the Pennantian Parrot. Head, and beneath, pale sulphur yellow ; forehead crimson ; cheeks blue as in the last mentioned ; body above pale green ; the middle of the feathers brown ; shoulders blue ; quills the same ; tail cuneiform, blue, not differing from the Pennantian Parrot ; the two middle feathers green ; bill black, end pale.

The female has the head and breast yellow, mixed with brown ; forehead and crown mixed with red ; blue on the cheeks, as in the male.

Inhabits New South Wales. In the Museum of the Linnæan Society.

36.—GUEBY LORY.

Psittacus Guebiensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 90. *Gm. Lin.* i. 318.

Lori rouge and violet, *Buf.* vi. 135. *Levail. Perr.* i. 109. pl. 53.

Petit Lori de Gueby, *Son. Voy.* 174. t. 109. *Pl. enl.* 684.

Gueby Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 219. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 162.

HALF the size of the Amazon's Parrot. Bill and irides fire-colour; head, throat, back, belly, and wing coverts carmine red; quills black, with a transverse band across the whole breadth; tail red brown.

Inhabits Gueby, not far from New Guinea.

A.—Perruche à chaperon bleu, *Levail. Perr.* pl. 54.

Blue-headed Lory, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 461.

Size of the Lory Parrakeet. Length nine inches and a half. Bill dusky yellow; irides yellow; plumage, in general, fine glowing red, or carmine; lower part of the neck and breast surrounded with a broad violet belt; on the belly a large patch of the same, but darker, with a little mixture of the same under the wings; wing coverts carmine red; but the lower series and second quills red, with violet brown ends; hence, when the wing is expanded, appear two brown bands, with a red one between; greater quills fine brown; the base half way on the inner webs red; the wings, when closed, reach three-fourths on the tail, which is moderately cuneiform; the colour fine reddish, or chestnut brown; the feathers rather pointed at the end; legs pale brown.

This last, which is in my own collection, is probably an adult, in full plumage: it had been in the possession of the late Right Hon. Lady Mary Scott, for some years, after which it died, and was presented to me. I could not learn what changes it had undergone whilst with her: it did not articulate any words, but was the most docile and tame species I ever beheld.

That figured by M. Sonnerat, and the one in the *pl. enlum.* are probably young birds, or females : they are little more than eight inches in length ; and I rather suspect this, from most of the feathers of the body in this bird having the margins violet brown; and the purple band on the fore part of the neck and middle of the belly both wanting ; and we know that many Parrots do not gain their full plumage under three or four years.

B.—*Psittacus janthinus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 319.

‡ Perroquet violet, *Fermin. Surin.* ii. 175.

Violet Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 220, 21. A.

Bill strong, black ; irides gold colour ; head, and all above, fine crimson ; breast and belly violet ; the head appears as if divided from the body by a line of violet, which passes on each side to the violet on the breast, giving the appearance of the string of an apron ; * scapulars fine blue ; wings and tail green and red ; whether the latter is long or short not mentioned.

This is said to inhabit the coasts of the Amazon's Country, but it may be doubted, as some are of opinion that no species of Parrot is native of both the Old and New Continent ; and that, even where Islands are at any distance from each other, they are not inhabited by the same sort of birds. †

* Semble former le Collier d'un Tablier de Cordonnier.—*Fermin.*

† M. Sonnerat observes, that notwithstanding Parrots of the same species are found at great distances from each other, on the Continent, yet in the Islands each maintains a species peculiar to that alone, and not to others of the same group, however short the distance from one to the other.—*Sonn. Voy.* p. 74.

37.—RED-HOODED PARROT.

Lori Perruche de la Mer Sud, *Sonnini Buf.*
 Red-hooded Parrakeet, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 466.

LENGTH from seven to eight inches. Bill grey; plumage yellow olive; head and breast red; quills and tail blue; legs grey.

Inhabits the the Islands of the South-Seas.

38.—BLUE-NECKED LORY.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill red, round the base a ring of black; plumage in general crimson; the eye placed in a bluish skin; from the eye, on each side, a broad band of dusky blue, dividing the neck, passing to the wing, and finishing as a band on the back, between the wings; the feathers which compose this band are narrow, and wholly blue on the sides of the neck, but appearing chiefly as streaks on the back, the feathers being crimson, with a dash of blue at the ends; the rest of the back crimson; under parts of the body the same, mixed with markings of a deeper colour, the ends of the feathers inclining to chestnut; wing coverts dusky black, and scarlet mixed; scapulars dusky black, with crimson ends; the four first greater quills greenish, inclining to yellow; the shafts dusky white; the others the same at the ends; the inner webs more or less crimson from the base, on one or both margins, the more inward ones are nearly so, except at the ends, giving the whole of the wings a mixed appearance; under wing coverts crimson; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers nearly five inches and a half long, dusky greenish black; the rest crimson on the inner webs and ends, and dusky greenish black on the outer; the exterior one three inches and a half in length, and wholly crimson at the tip; upper and under tail coverts crimson; legs brown.

In the collection of Lord Stanley.

39.—VARIEGATED LORY.

Psittacus variegatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 90. *Gm. Lin.* i. 319.
 Variegated Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 220. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 464.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill dusky; plumage in general deep scarlet; lower part of the neck, the beginning of the back, and round the breast, also the belly and vent, fine purplish blue, inclining to black on the lower part of the belly; the upper part of the wings wholly red; quills dusky at the ends, but yellow on the inner webs; the wing when lifted up, appears beneath to have one-third from the shoulder red and yellow mixed; the middle yellow, and the ends dusky; the tail slightly cuneiform; the feathers green; inside near the base reddish; the outer edge near the ends blue.

Inhabits the East Indies; the three last have affinity with three mentioned by Pernetty.*

40.—GROUND PARROT.

Psittacus formosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 103.
 ——— *terrestris*, or Ground Parrot, *Mus. Lev.* 249. t. 53. *Nat. Misc.* vii. pl. 228.
Zool. of New-Holland. ix. pl. iii.
 Perruche ingambé, *Levail. Perr.* i. 66. pl. 32.
 Black-spotted Parrakeet of Van-Diemen's Land, *D'Entrecast. Voy.* ii. 47. pl. x.
 Ground Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 26. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 454. pl. 66.

RATHER smaller than the Pennantian Parrot. Bill black; plumage in general green above, each feather banded with black and yellow; crown and nape marked with numerous, longitudinal, black streaks; the forehead orange-colour, approaching to scarlet; under

* *Voy. aux Malouines.* Vol. i. p. 177.

part of the body yellow, crossed with numerous, waved, blackish bands; under wing coverts cinereous grey, with a pale, broad, yellow stripe; tail cuneiform; the two middle feathers green, with several oblique bars of black; the others yellow, barred in the same manner; all the feathers paler towards the ends, where they are without bars.

This most elegant and beautiful species inhabits New-Holland; found about New South Wales; also at Van-Diemen's Land, and other parts; known by the name of Goolingnang; it is sufficiently common, but rarely, if ever, seen, except on the ground, and particularly in moist places; the legs and toes are more slender than usual in the Genus, the claws less curved: is not known to perch in trees like other Parrots, but constantly seen to rise from among the grass, and to alight therein again, almost immediately.

41.—NONPAREIL PARROT.

- * *Psittacus eximius*, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxi. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 93. *N. Holl. Birds*, pl. 2.
Perruche omnicolore, *Levail. Perr.* i. 59. pl. 28, 29.
 Nonpareil Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 85. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 411. pl. 57, 58.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill dusky horn-colour; head, sides, fore part of the neck and breast, vent, and under tail coverts crimson; lower part of the breast crimson and yellow mixed; belly yellow; towards the vent inclining to green; chin and feathers surrounding the lower mandible white; the middle of the nape black and dull green, with a few black spots; hind parts of the neck and back as far as the middle, green, each feather marked with a large black spot, or rather, the feathers are black, with green margins; lower part of the back and rump pale green; shoulders black; lesser wing coverts pale blue, beneath deep blue; great quills dusky, with the outer margins deep blue; the secondaries edged pale green as the back; all the greater quills except the outer one, and six or seven of the

inner secondaries, marked with a transverse, pale yellow spot about the middle, on the inner web; tail blue, cuneiform; the ends of all but the two middle feathers, nearly white; legs dusky.

Inhabits New-Holland, and is a common species; called by some the Rose-Hill Parrot, being met with in that part.

42.—BROWN'S PARROT.

Psittacus Brownii, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 119.

THIS is smaller than the nonpareil species, being only eleven inches in length. Bill dusky grey; crown of the head full black, as far as the eyes; on the cheeks a large patch of white, as in the nonpareil species; on the upper parts of the body the feathers are black in the middle, with a margin of yellow; rump, fore part of the neck, breast, and belly yellowish white, fringed with dusky or black; shoulders and wing coverts blue; under wing coverts also blue; quills dusky, edged with blue; tail greatly cuneiform, blue; the two middle feathers deeper in colour, the others growing paler towards the ends, which are nearly white; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland, met with there by Mr. Brown, and presented by him to the Museum of the Linnæan Society.

43.—BLACK LORY.

Psittacus novæ Guineæ, *Ind. Orn.* i. 91. *Gm. Lin.* i. 319.

Lori de la nouvelle Guinée, *Son. Voy.* 175. *Forr. Voy.* 133.

Lori noir, *Levail. Perr.* i. 107. pl. 52.

Black Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 221. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 451.

SIZE of common Parrakeet. Bill blackish; eye in a brown bare skin; irides blue, with an inner circle of red brown; plumage

black with a blue tinge, having at once the softness of velvet, with a metalline gloss; tail long, cuneiform, but not in a great degree; it is black above, and dull red beneath; legs blackish.

Inhabits New Guinea.

44.—LORY PARRAKEET.

Psitt. ornatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 91. *Lin.* i. 143. *Gm. Lin.* 1. 324. *Bor. Nct.* ii. 94.

Psittaca indica, *Bris.* iv. 366. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 142.

Avis parad. orientalis, *Seba* i. pl. 60. f. 2, 3. *Klein.* p. 64.

La Perruche Lori des Indes, *Buf.* vi. 145. *Pl. enl.* 552.

Petit Lori, *Levail. Perr.* i. 107. pl. 52.

Variogated Parrakeet, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 416. pl. 60.

Lory Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 221. *Edw.* pl. 144.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill pale orange; cere brownish; eyes in a bare ash-coloured skin; irides orange red; upper part of the head fine black blue, behind a crimson crescent, the points towards the eyes; on each side the head, behind, and above the eyes, a fine blue spot; and beyond this another larger, of a yellowish colour; on the sides of the head, under the eyes, the throat, fore part of the neck, and breast scarlet, edged with blackish green; hind part of the neck, back, rump, scapulars, upper wing and tail coverts, belly, thighs, and sides green; on each side of the neck a longitudinal yellow stripe; the feathers on the middle of the back and sides of the belly tipped with yellow; quills green on the outer, and dark brown on the inner webs; tail three inches and a half long, cuneiform, the two middle feathers green, the others the same, the ends yellow, beneath reddish; legs cinereous.

Inhabits the East Indies.—Mr. Bancroft* mentions the Lory Parrakeet of Edwards, being in Guiana, and describes it as yellow

* *Hist. Guian.* p. 162,

green, with a long tail; hind part of the head and throat red, but the top and sides of the head blue. If we allow this bird to be the same, it must have been imported into Guiana; for, according to what has been before hinted, we cannot readily allow of two climates for the same Parrot.—In a set of drawings from China was one of these birds, under the name of Ue-Shek-uang.

45.—CRESTED RED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Bontii, *Ind. Orn.* i. 92. *Raii.* p. 34. *Will.* p. 81.

Psitt. Javanicus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 319.

Psitt. Javensis cristata coccinea, *Bris.* iv. 381. *Id. Svo.* ii. 146.

La Perruche huppée, *Buf.* vi. 160.

Bontius's small Parrakeet, *Will. Engl.* 120. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 453.

Crested red Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 223.

SIZE of a Lark. Bill grey, cere whitish; eyes black, placed in bare, silvery white skin; head crested; general colour of the plumage scarlet; throat grey; fore part of the neck and breast rose-colour; scapulars and wing coverts red and green mixed; quills the same; the tail is long, and reaches ten inches beyond the wings when closed, the two middle feathers scarlet; the others rose-colour, tipped with blue, and have a mixture of green; it is also said, that when exposed to the sun, it represents a thousand varieties of shining colours, hardly to be expressed by a painter.

Inhabits Java, found chiefly in the midland countries, roosting and building on the highest trees; is garrulous, and learns to pronounce some words if kept tame.—These birds fly in companies, and, like other Parrots, make a great noise.

46.—YELLOW-HEADED PARROT.

Psittac. Jendaya, *Ind. Orn.* i. 98. *Gm. Lin.* i. 319.

Psitt. braziliensis lutea, *Bris.* iv. 392. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 152.

Jendaya, Raii. 34. *Will.* 78. *Id. Engl.* 116. *Buf.* vi. 262. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 451.

Yellow-headed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 224.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Bill black; orbits naked, white; irides gold colour; plumage green above, yellow beneath; head and neck yellow; bottom of the belly green; legs black.

Inhabits Brazil, and called Jendaya.—Brisson has ranked this among his short-tailed Parrots; and Buffon with those having long ones; it is, therefore, uncertain; as Marcgrave, from whom the description is copied, does not mention the circumstance.

47.—ANGOLA YELLOW PARROT.

Psittac. solstitialis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 92. *Lin.* i. 141. *Gm. Lin.* i. 320. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 448. pl. 65.

Psittacus aurantius, *T. F. Miller*, *ill.* t. 5.

———— *croceus*, *Klein. av.* p. 25.

———— *luteus cauda longa*, *Frisch.* t. 53.

Psittaca angolensis lutea, *Bris.* iv. 371. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 144.

Perruche jaune, *Buf.* vi. 147.

Angola Yellow Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 224. *Alb.* iii. pl. 13.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill greenish ash-colour; eyes and base of the bill surrounded with a pale skin; irides dull yellow; general plumage orange yellow; back and wing coverts marked with yellow green spots; rump and upper tail coverts yellow green; sides and thighs red; wing coverts nearest the body yellowish green, with orange yellow edges; those farthest from the body blue; greater quills blue without, and yellowish green within; the lesser



Tonguit Parrakeet.

ones green ; tail cuneiform ; the six middle feathers yellowish green, the three outside ones the same, the outer margins blue ; legs reddish.

Inhabits Angola, and probably the East Indies.—Albin observes, that it learns to talk.—In Frisch, the skin round the eye is red.

48.—JONQUIL PARRAKEET.—PL. XXIII.

Psittacus Narcissus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxi. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 427.
Jonquil Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 83. pl. 123.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill flesh-colour ; general plumage fine jonquil yellow, paler beneath ; crown of the head and cheeks crimson ; and a large spot of the same at the bend of the wing, next the shoulder ; round the neck, beneath the crimson, a collar of white, or very pale, changing to greenish at the hind head ; tail cuneiform, and half as long again as the bird ; the two middle feathers pale buff-colour ; the others more or less yellow, most so nearest the base ; quills pale yellow, paler within ; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits India,—a living specimen was in possession of Miss Hunter, of Greenwich : brought from the Ramghur Hills, in the Province of Bahar, in Bengal : known only by the common name of Toto.—General Davies.

49.—CRIMSON AND YELLOW PARROT.

SIZE of the Tabuan species. Bill deep orange, margined with black ; under mandible black ; head, neck, and under parts fine crimson ; quills white ; vent buff yellow, the feathers margined with crimson ; tail cuneiform, pale yellow.

One supposed to be the female, had the head, neck, and under parts yellow; the rest as in the male.

Inhabits New-Holland. One of the latter was alive, and in the possession of Mrs. Bligh.

50.—CHLOROTIC PARROT.

SIZE of the last; length fourteen inches or more. Bill pale; irides hazel; plumage on the head, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, pale greenish yellow, shafts of the feathers white; throat and breast pale red, growing deeper on the belly and vent, so as to appear quite red, but the feathers of the last margined with dull yellow at the ends, appearing like crescents; rump tinged with red; tail cuneiform, greenish yellow, with a light tinge of scarlet at the end; legs black.

Inhabits New South Wales, met with far to the southward: one was brought to England alive, and in the possession of Mrs. King. It was fed with wheat, of which it seemed very fond.—I suspect the two last described to be allied to each other, as is perhaps the sulphur Parrakeet of *Shaw's Zoology*:* said to be fifteen inches long; colour uniformly pale, or sulphur yellow, deeper on the back; and to be described and figured by Levaillant from a specimen in the collection of Leyden.

51.—YELLOW MACCAW PARROT.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill and legs pale brown; the upper mandible large, and under very stout, as in the various Maccaws;

* *Zool.* Vol. viii. 428.—Dr. Shaw does not say the plate or vol. in Levaillant; but adds, that this author considers it to be a variety of the Rose-ringed Parrot.

round the eye bare for some space; the whole of the plumage, quills, and tail fine yellow; the last long and cuneiform.

In another specimen there is a mixture of green in the feathers, and from this supposed to be a young bird.

The above two specimens were brought from Cayenne, and in fine condition in Mr. Bullock's Museum.

52.—GOLDEN PARROT.

Perroquet d'or, *Levail. Per.* pl. 138.

Golden Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 543.

LENGTH about eight inches. Bill pale; plumage entirely golden yellow; edges of the shoulders tinged with rose-colour; legs pale.

Supposed to inhabit Brazil.

53.—PALE PARRAKEET.

Psittacus pallidus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxi. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 258.

Pale Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 84. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 471.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill and legs pale; general colour of the plumage pale yellow; the quills, more or less, dirty rose-coloured white, in some lights appearing to be tinged with green; the tail cuneiform, but in a moderate degree.

Inhabits New-Holland.

54.—BRAZILIAN YELLOW PARROT.

- Psittacus luteus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 92. *Bris.* iv. 369. *Id. Svo.* ii. 143.
 ——— *Guarouba*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 320. *Buf.* vi. 272.
 ——— *flavus*, *Alis et cauda viridescentibus*, *Gerin.* ii. pl. 122;
Perruche Ara, *Guaroba*, *Leväil. Perr.* i. p. 42. pl. 18. 19. 20.
Quijubatui, *Raii*, 35. *Will.* 78. *Id. Engl.* 117. §. 4.
Brazilian Yellow Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 225. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 449.

THIS is about eleven inches in length. Bill grey; eyes black; plumage in general fine yellow, except the greater quills, which are green; tail cuneiform, pretty long, and yellow.

A.—*Perruche jaune de Cayenne*, *Pl. enl.* 525.

This varies, in having a mixture of green on the back, wing coverts, and rump; tail feathers green, with yellow margins, the ends blue; the rest of the plumage fine yellow, or orange-colour.

- B.—*Psittaca mexicana lutea*, *Bris.* iv. 370. *Id. Svo.* ii. 143.
Avis Cocho, *Psitt. Mexic. Species*, *Seba.* i. t. 64. f. 2.
Psittacus flavus maculatus fronte albida, *Gerin.* i. 95. t. 111?
Mexican Yellow Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 226. 28. A. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 450.

Length eleven inches. Bill reddish; head pale red; neck orange red; back, rump, breast, belly, sides, thighs, upper and under tail coverts, light yellow; upper wing coverts varied with green, red, and orange; quills green; tail cuneiform, pale yellow.

Inhabits Mexico; probably a variety of the Brazilian Species, which is found in Brazil, and the Amazon's Country, but not at Cayenne. It is called *Guaruba*, or *Yellow Bird*; is a solitary species; does not learn to talk, but is not difficult to tame, and not common. Those with green feathers mixed with the yellow, are

most likely young birds, if not differing in sex. In one of these with a mixed plumage the tail was wholly yellow; I have observed one, in which the face inclined to red or orange; as to Var. B. it must rest on conjecture only, not having seen such a bird.

55.—CAROLINA PARROT.

- Psittacus Carolinensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 93. *Lin.* i. 141. *Gm. Lin.* i. 320. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 25. *Bris.* iv. 350. *Id. Svo.* i. 138. *Klein.* p. 25. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 445.
Perriche à tête jaune, *Buf.* vi. 274.
Perroquet, No. 7, *Fermin. Surin.* ii. 176.
Carolina Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 227. *Id. Sup.* 59. *Id. Sup.* ii. 84. *Cates. Car.* i. pl. 2.
Arct. Zool. ii. No. 132. *Bartr. Trav.* 286. *Amer. Orn.* iii. pl. 26. 1.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill yellowish white, and with the eyes surrounded by a naked, pale, ash-coloured skin; irides yellow; fore part of the head orange, back part, nape, and throat yellow; lower part of the neck behind, and all the upper and under parts of the body green; edge of the wing, at the bend, orange; wing coverts green, the lesser green beneath, the greater brown; quills brown within, yellow on the outside at the base, then green, with the tips inclining to blue; the secondaries green above, and all of them brown beneath; tail greatly cuneiform, green; legs hoary.

Inhabits Guiana, migrating into Carolina and Virginia in autumn; is said to feed on corn, and kernels of fruits, particularly those of cypress and apples; comes into Carolina and Georgia in vast flights, doing great damage in orchards, by tearing in pieces the fruits for the sake of the seeds, the only part agreeable to their palate. Have been known to build the nest in Carolina, but the greater part retires south in breeding time, returning when the fruits are ripe. They are called in Georgia the Parrakeet.* Bartram observes, that

* Mr. Abbot.

they never reach so far north as Pennsylvania, which is singular, being a bird of very rapid flight, and could easily perform the journey in 10 or 12 hours from North Carolina, which abounds in all sorts of the fruits they delight in.* Is easily made tame, if taken by means of the wing being broken, or any other accident, which does not affect its life.

A.—*Psittacus Ludovicianus*, *Gm. Lin. i.* 347.

————— *viridis capite luteo, fronte rubra*, *Frisch. t.* 52. *Klein. p.* 25. 14. *Gerin. ii. t.* 121.

Papegai à tête aurore, *Buf. vi.* 247. *Du Pratz. Voy. ii.* 128.

Perruche de la Caroline, *Pl. enl.* 499.

Orange-headed Parrot, *Gen. Syn. i.* 304.

The plumage in this is said to be sea-green, but the head covered with yellow, which grows red towards the bill, and mixes, by degrees, with the green on the sides of the body. This is all the description given by Du Pratz, who relates much the same manners as have been mentioned in respect to the foregoing, and of which we suspect it to be a mere variety.

56.—ILLINOIS PARROT.

Psittacus pertinax, *Ind. Orn. i.* 94. *Lin. i.* 149. *Mus. Ad. Fred. i.* p. 14. *Gm. Lin. i.* 322. *Bor. Nat. ii.* 94. *Spalowsch. Vog. ii. t.* 9.

Psittacus viridis malis croceis, *Klein. Av. 25.* *Frisch. t.* 54.

Psittica Illiniaca, *Bris. iv.* 353. *Id. 8vo. ii.* 138.

Tui Aputejuba, *Raii, 34.* *Id.* 181. *Will. 78.* *Id. Engl. 116. §. iv.* *Buf. vi.* 369. *pl. 13.* *Pl. enl.* 528.

Perruche à front jaune, *Levail. Perr. i.* 70. *pl. 34. 35. 36. 37.*

Yellow-faced Parrot, *Edw. pl.* 234.

Illinois Parrot, *Gen. Syn. i.* 228. *Arct. Zool. ii. No. 133.* *Shaw's Zool. viii.* 445.

Length nine inches and a half. Bill pale ash-colour; eyes and upper mandible placed in a naked, ash-coloured skin; irides deep

* *Bartr. Trav.*

orange; plumage in general green, inclining to yellow beneath; forehead, cheeks, and throat fine orange; crown of the head deep green, mixed with yellow towards the hindhead; fore part of the neck cinereous green; on the belly a few orange spots; quills blue-green within, and the shafts blackish, the five next the body full green; tail much cuneated, green, some of the outer feathers with cinereous margins, and others with yellowish ones; the exterior shorter by one inch and three quarters; legs deep ash.

Inhabits Brazil, Guiana, Cayenne, &c. where it is called Wood-Louse* Parrot, from its feeding on, and making the nest in the habitations of those insects, remaining the whole year at Guiana, but migrates from other parts, far northward, being very common on the banks of the Ohio, and the south shore of Lake Erie. Sometimes in the number of 500 in a flock, and living, among other things, on chestnuts, acorns, and wild peas; are very clamorous, and on the approach of any person, set up a horrible outcry all together. The flesh is accounted savoury by the French and Indians, who make it into soup.

That figured in *pl. enlum.* is green above, and yellow beneath; forehead and cheeks yellow, inclining to orange; no doubt either taken from a bird in higher plumage, or differing in sex.

The Carolina and Illinois Parrot are by many supposed to be one and the same species, but differing merely from age or progress to maturity; the female varies but little from the male, the yellow on the neck not descending so far down, and in her the vanes of the prime quills are brownish, instead of black, and the orange red on the head, and edges of the wing much narrower.

* This insect belongs to the Genus *Termes* of *Linnaeus*; called by the English in the West Indies, White, or Wood Ant: and in Africa, Vagvague, or Bugabug—the devastation of which is too well known in the parts which they frequent. See *Adans. Voy. to Seneg.* 8vo. 153, 179.—*Bosman's Guinea*, 276, 493.—*Sloane's Jamaica*, ii. 221. &c.—Also a curious memoir on the subject by Mr. Smeathman—*Phil. Trans.* V. lxxi. p. 139.

Mr. Wilson* observes, that young birds of the preceding year are generally destitute of yellow on the head and neck, till the middle of March, being then wholly green, except from the cheeks, which are orange red in them as in full grown birds; about the middle of March the yellow begins to appear in detached feathers among the green, varying in different individuals; build in companies in hollow trees; the favourite food said to be cockle burs—fond of large sycamores, roosting thirty or forty together in the hollow of one—are killed for food by the inhabitants, but their flesh is not well flavoured.

As a proof of these birds being in very great numbers M. Levaillant says, he has seen above 6000 skins of the Carolina species sent for sale to a dealer in feathers at Paris, for the purpose of ornamenting dresses.

57.—CRIMSON-VENTED PARROT.

Psittacus erythropygius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 94. *Gm. Lin.* i. 322.

Crimson-vented Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 229. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 443.

SIZE large. Bill dusky; head and neck yellow, the rest of the body palish green; tail cuneiform; vent crimson; quills, and end of the tail feathers blue.

Supposed to come from the East Indies, or China. A specimen was in the Leverian Museum, but without any history; we have, however, seen a drawing of this bird from China, and may fairly conclude it to be a native of Asia.

* *Amer. Orn.*

58.—EMERALD PARROT.

Psitt. smaragdinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 94. *Gm. Lin.* i. 322.

Perruche emeraude, *Buf.* vi. 262. *Levail. Perr.* i. 47. pl. 21.

——— des terres magellaniques, *Pl. enl.* 85.

Emerald Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 239. *Id. Sup.* p. 60. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 406.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill dusky; plumage dusky green, except the lower part of the belly, vent, and tail, which are ferruginous chesnut; tail pretty long, with a green tip; legs dusky.

Inhabits the neighbourhood of the Straits of Magellan; this, however, Buffon has doubt of; for, according to him,* no Parrot is met with in so high a latitude: perhaps in this he is guided by the supposition of their living on fruits and succulent food only; but as it is well known that several of the Genus feed also on seeds and berries, the objection on this head must cease; besides, so many authors of veracity assert to the contrary, that the fact cannot be doubted: we are told, that two sorts were seen about Trinity Harbour in the South Seas, latitude 41. 7. Dr. Forster met with two kinds at Dusky Bay, New Zealand, latitude 46. south, and large flocks as low as Port Famine, in the Straits of the Magellan† latitude 53. 44. south, where their food must have been buds and berries, the forests being frequently bounded by mountains, covered with eternal snow.

59.—RED AND BLUE-HEADED PARRAKEET.

Psitt. canicularis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 94. *Lin.* i. 142. *Id.* iii. app. 228. *Gm. Lin.* i. 323.

Psitt. Brasiliensis fronte rubra, *Bris.* iv. 339. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 134.

La Perriche à front rouge, *Buf.* vi. 268. *Pl. enl.* 767. *Levail. Perr.* i. 79. pl. 40.

Red and blue-headed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 242. *Ediv.* pl. 176. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 455.

SIZE of a Thrush; length ten inches. Bill and cere pale ash-colour; eyes in a naked ash-coloured skin; irides yellow orange;

* He confines them to 25 degrees on each side the equator, *Hist. des Ois.* ii. p. 82.

† *Barrington. Misc.* 489. 491. *Voy.* V. i. p. 158. ‡ *Spilsb. Voy. Woods, in Damp. Voy.* iv. 112. *Hawksw. Coll.* i. 38. besides other accounts more recent—*Arct. Zool.* ii. 244.

forehead scarlet ; crown of the head fine blue, paler behind ; upper parts of the body deep green, beneath paler ; prime quills blue on the outer webs ; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers longer than the outer by more than three inches and a half ; legs greenish flesh-colour.

Inhabits the hotter parts of America.

A.—*Psittac. vertice cœruleo, fronte lutea, Gerin. ii. t. 127 ?*

Perruche à front jaune, Pl. enl. 838.

Buff-fronted Parrakeet, Gen. Syn. Sup. p. 61. Shaw's Zool. viii. 455.

Length ten inches. Bill dusky ; forehead buff-colour ; in some deeper, or yellow ; round the eye a patch of deep yellow, pointed behind ; crown blue, changing into greenish at the back part ; sides of the head and throat, pale greenish ash ; general colour of the plumage as the upper parts ; wings, and tail green ; breast inclining to yellow ; second quills deep blue, forming a bar ; prime quills blue, with green edges ; tail cuneiform, the middle feathers five inches long, the outer two inches and three quarters, the ends of all bluish ; legs dusky red.

In Linnæus's bird the crown was green, probably differing in sex.

60.—BROWN-THROATED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus æruginosus, Ind. Orn. i. 95. Lin. i. 142. Gm. Lin. i. 323.

Psittaca martinicana, Bris. iv. 356. Id. Svo. ii. 139.

Perriche à Gorge brune, Buf. vi. 257.

Brown-throated Parrakeet, Gen. Syn. i. 243. Edw. pl. 177. Shaw's Zool. vii. 455.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill, cere, and orbits ash-coloured ; irides hazel ; plumage green above, yellow green beneath ; crown of the head, from eye to eye, greenish blue ; the feathers at the base of the bill, the cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck

grey brown, with a tinge of yellow; tail green, shorter than the body, and yellowish beneath, in shape cuneiform; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits Martinico, and different parts of North America; if the same with Bancroft's bird, is found in Guiana, but in his, part of the quills was blue. I received one from Jamaica, in which the head is of the same green as the rest of the body, the secondaries next the body, and the inner sides of the prime quills blue.

A.—*Psittacus plumbeus*, *Gm. Lin. i. 326.*

Brown-fronted Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn. i. 243. 41. A.*

Length eleven inches and a half. Bill lead-colour; eye in a skin of the same; irides hazel; forehead brown; crown bluish; cheeks and chin brownish buff; throat deeper; rest of the body green, paler beneath; tail cuneiform, more than half the length of the bird, side feathers short, colour as the body, with blue edges and tips; edges of the quills blue; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits the Spanish Main, from whence it was brought alive.

61.—LONG-TAILED GREEN PARRAKEET.

Psittacus rufirostris, *Ind. Orn. i. 95. Lin. i. 142. Gm. Lin. i. 323. Mus. Ad. Fred. ii. p. 13. Gerin. ii. t. 125.*

Psittaca, *Bris. iv. 319. Id. 8vo. ii. 129.*

Psittacus minor macrour. *Raii, p. 33. t. 81. Will. 77. Sloane's Jam. 297. Brown's Jam. 472.*

Sincialo, *Buf. vi. 265. Pl. enl. 550. Levaill. Perr. i. 83. pl. 42. Shaw's Zool. viii. 441. Tui, Raii, 34. 1. Will. 78. Id. Engl. 116.*

Long-tailed Green Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn. i. 230. Edw. pl. 175.*

SIZE of a Blackbird; length twelve inches and a half. Upper mandible blood red, with a black tip, the under black: cere, and bare skin round the eye, flesh-coloured; irides orange; plumage

yellow green; edges of the quills yellowish; the two middle tail feathers longer than the outer by five inches, and plain green; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits various parts of America.

A.—*Psittacus Guianensis*, *Gm. Linc.* i. 323.

Psitt. Aquar. Lupiar. Insulæ, Bris. iv. 330. *Id.* Svo. ii. 132. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 442. var.

Ajuru-cotinga, Raii, p. 33. *Will.* 76. *Id. Engl.* 115. 116. II.

Green Parrot of Guiana, *Gen. Syn.* i. 231. *Bancr. Guian.* 161.

Bill flesh-coloured; irides reddish; near the pupil ash-coloured; the eye in an ash-coloured skin, a line in breadth; whole plumage green, in a variety of shades; tail cuneiform; legs whitish.

Inhabits Brazil and Guadaloupe. Bancroft observes, that it is the most numerous of all the Parrakeets in Guiana; also found in Terra Firma, and some of the Caribbee Islands; that the tail feathers are blue at the points. It is called Sincialo at St. Domingo, and noisy in its natural state, but readily learns to talk, whistle, and imitate the voices of animals; fly in troops, but when settled on a tree, fully clothed with leaves, are not easily distinguished; are lively birds, and easily tamed; in their native haunts are accounted good food, being at times very fat, and not unsavoury.

62.—JAGUILMA PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Jaguilma, *Ind. Orn.* i. 96. *Gm. Linc.* i. 324. *Molin. Chil.* 228. *Id. Fr. Ed.* 237.

Jaguilma Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 85. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 442.

SIZE of a Turtle. Plumage wholly green, but the tips of the quills are brown; orbits fulvous; tail cuneiform, very long.

Inhabits Chili, in South America; most frequent in the plains between 34 and 35 degrees of latitude; is very clamorous, and often flies in such large flocks as to obscure the light of the sun; making great havock in the cultivated lands, feeding on the buds of trees and herbs; happily, their arrival is rarely till after harvest, for they will often tear up the plants with the bill quite to the roots. Multitudes are destroyed every year by the peasants on horseback, having a pole in their hands, when riding among a flock, settled on the ground, they knock down great numbers of the birds before they are able to escape; the flesh is delicate, and preferred to every other.

63.—PAVOUANE PARROT.

Psittacus Guianensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 96. *Gm. Lin.* i. 324. *Bris.* iv. 331. t. 28. l. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 133.

La Perriche Pavouane, *Buf.* vi. 255. *Pl. enl.* 407. young. 167. adult.

Perruche Ara, Pavouane, *Levail. Perr.* i. 35. pl. 14. 15.

Le Maracana vert, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 275. 276.

Pavouane Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 232. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 402.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill whitish; round the eye bare, white; irides fiery red; plumage deep green, paler beneath; cheeks spotted with red; edge of the wing, and under lesser coverts scarlet, the adjoining fine yellow; quills like the back, beneath dull yellow, margins near the tips blackish; shafts of all of them, except the three next the body, black; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers six inches and a quarter long, the outer only three and a quarter; legs grey.

Inhabits Guiana, as far as 25 degrees of latitude, but more plentiful towards the north; often seen in great flocks, making a stunning noise. The young bird differs, in not having the sides of

the head and neck spotted with red, nor do these spots appear till the second or third year, but the under wing coverts are red in every stage, though paler. Very common at Cayenne; found also in the Caribbee Islands; will learn to talk plain, but though confined for a long time, rarely becomes familiar. Called at Guiana, Pavouane; flies in numbers, and frequents savannas and woods; fond of the fruit of the coral, or red bean tree.* Is probably that mentioned by Bancroft, differing from the green one, having the feathers of the head diversified with crimson spots.†

A.—In the Leverian Museum I observed a slight variety, with the head dusky blue, as far as the middle of the crown; the under parts of the body inclining to olive; bill and legs lead-colour; the under wing coverts crimson, but no yellow adjoining.

This came from Cayenne, and was full 13 in. in length.

64.—VARIED-WINGED PARROT.

Psittacus marginatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 96. *Gm. Lin.* i. 324.

Perruche de l'Isle de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 80. pl. 43.

Varied-winged Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 233. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 420.

SIZE large. Bill large and flesh-coloured, round the base the feathers are bright green; irides white; top of the head blue; body above grass-green, beneath yellowish green; lesser wing coverts black, margined with yellowish brown; greater coverts black, margined with blue, forming together a large spot of beautiful appearance; quills and tail green, the latter cuneiform; legs blackish.

Inhabits the Island of Luzonia.

* *Erythrina Corallodendron*, *Lin.*

† *Hist. Guiana*, p. 162.

65.—LACE-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus olivaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 97. *Gm. Lin.* i. 326.

——— minor, *Psittacula Lucionensis*. *Gerin.* ii. t. 130.

Perruche à Ailes chamarées, *Buf.* vi, 151. *Pl. enl.* 287. *Levail. Perr.* i. 120. pl. 60.

Lace-winged Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 244. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 421. var.

LENGTH near twelve inches. Bill red; plumage in general olive brown; on the hindhead a blue spot; wings blue, green, and orange, the blue occupies the middle, the others the edges; tail cuneiform, one-third the length of the bird, and the wings reach to the middle of it, which is not common, being usually very short; legs dusky.

Inhabits Luzonia, with the last, to which it is probably related; but this is uncertain, for want of more particular description.

66.—GREAT-BILLED PARROT.

Psittacus macrorhynchus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 117. *Gm. Lin.* i. 338.

Perroquet à Bec couleur de Sang, *Buf.* vi. 122.

——— de la nouvelle Guinée, *Pl. enl.* 713. *Levail. Perr.* pl. 83.

Great-billed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 278. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 530. pl. 79. *Nat. Misc.* xxi. pl. 921.

LENGTH fourteen inches. Bill blood-colour, very thick and broad, more so than in any other Parrot; head and neck fine green, with a gilded gloss; beneath yellow, shaded with green; back blue green; wing coverts black, margined and variegated with gilded yellow; quills dull blue; tail green, beneath and at the end yellow; shape moderately cuneiform; legs dusky.

Inhabits New-Guinea.

67.—DUBIOUS PARROT.

Psittacus dubius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 97. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 465.
 Dubious Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 62.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill and legs pale horn-colour; lore and space round the eye bare, and of the same colour; head and chin green; the whole neck pale rufous; upper parts of the body and wings green, beneath paler; outer edge of the bastard wing, and quills blue; tail cuneiform, but short, yellowish green, the four middle feathers pointed at the ends, where they are blue; the four outer ones tipped with brown.

A specimen of this is in the British Museum, but from whence uncertain.

68.—BLACK-NECKED PARROT.

Psittacus nigricollis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxii. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 443.
 Black-necked Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 90.

SIZE of the Alexandrine Parrakeet, but with a shorter tail. Bill black; plumage in general green; forehead and orbits lemon-colour; chin, throat, and breast black; lore white, continuing in a white line on each side of the neck, between the green and the black; belly dusky green; quills and tail black; lesser quills wholly, and the edges of some others, blue; tail cuneiform, the outer margins of the feathers fringed with olive green; tail black.

Inhabits Brazil.—In the collection of Gen. Davies.

69.—ALEXANDRINE PARRAKEET.

Psitt. Alexandri, *Ind. Orn.* i. 97, *Lin.* i. 141. *Gm. Lin.* i. 321. *Scop. Ann.* No. 26.
Bor. Nat. ii. 94. *Spalowsck. Voy.* iii. t. 8.*

Psitt. cubicularis, *Hasselq. It.* ii. 35. *Id. Engl.* 196.

—— torquatus macrourus, *Raii.* 33. *Will.* 77. t. 16. *Id. Engl.* p. 115.

Grande Perruche à Collier rouge vif, *Buf.* vi. 141. *Pl. enl.* 642. *Levail. Perr.* i. 62.
 pl. 30.

Perrocello, *Olin. Uc.* t. p. 24.

Ring-Parrakeet, *Edw.* pl. 292.

Alexandrine Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 234. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 86. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 423.

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill red; plumage in general green, paler beneath; throat black, passing behind to meet a crescent of red at the back of the neck; at the bend of the wing a purplish spot; tail longer than the body, green fringed with blue, and pale yellow beneath, in shape greatly cuneiform; legs dusky.

Inhabits the Southern parts of Asia, also the Island of Ceylon. Hasselquist says, that it lives in Æthiopia, and brought to Cairo for sale; has a shrill and piercing note, and will learn to articulate some words: its chief food said to be the seeds of the safflower.†—Sonnini affirms, that this species is brought in numbers from Nubia to Cairo; and that the Arabian name is Dourra.

A.—Among the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke, done in India, is a variety, measuring in length twenty-one inches and a half; the tail being longer in proportion;‡ in this the lower mandible is dusky; eyelids broad, rough, crimson; at the base of the neck a crimson ring, met on each side by a crescent of black, taking rise at

* In Spalowski's figure, the ring round the throat is very broad, with no red on the throat or breast.

† *Carthamus tinctorius* Lin. ‡ In one drawing the tail was of such a length as to measure in all two feet.

the under jaw ; bend of the wing, and the coverts blue ; on the latter a long patch of crimson ; quills blue ; tail very long and cuneiform ; legs flesh-colour.

The female has neither the ring on the neck, nor any black on the chin, and the bare space round the eye narrower.

Inhabits India, met with at Futtehghur in February, known there by the name of Lehberrry. These birds are sometimes in great numbers, and particularly fond of ripe fruits ; and although beautiful, are for the most part accounted unwelcome guests.

70.—ROSE-RINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittaca torquata, *Bris.* iv. 323. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 130. *Gerin.* ii. t. 123.

La Perruche à Collier couleur de Rose, *Buf.* vi. 152. *Pl. enl.* 551. *Levail. Perroq.* i. 497. pl. 22, 23.

Rose-ringed Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 235. 37. A. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 425.

IN this species the upper mandible is red, the under black ; irides yellow ; eyes placed in a flesh-coloured skin ; plumage pale green ; throat black ; round the neck a light rose-coloured collar, inclining to violet at the hind head ; tail nine inches long, much cuneated, the two middle feathers exceeding the outer ones by seven inches ; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits Africa. These birds do not get the ring round the neck the first year at least, as we have observed several to be quite plain in that part when first imported, and gained a narrow ring at the next year's moult, growing wider and more conspicuous according to the age of the bird.

This, or as some think the last, is supposed to be the Parrot mentioned by Aldrovandus,* and well known to the Greeks and Romans ; and if so, cannot be a native of any part of America, as Brisson

* *Psitt. torquatus macrourus Antiquorum*, *Aldr. Av.* i. p. 678. tab. in 679.

supposes, more especially as Parrots are not known to traverse far across the ocean, neither was America at all known at that period.

A.—Psitt. Alexandri, *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. p. 14. *Amæn. Ac.* iv. 236.

Psittaca indica torquata, *Bris.* iv. 326. *Id.* Svo. ii. 131. *Gerin.* ii. t. 124.

Bracelet Parrakeet, *Alb.* ii. p. 18.

Purple-ringed Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 236—37. B. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 426.

LENGTH seventeen inches. Bill and irides as in the others ; it differs in having the skin round the eyes brown ; the crown of the head bluish green ; the ring purple ; and the fore part of the neck and breast pale rose-colour.

Inhabits the East Indies.

B.—Psittaca borbonica torquata, *Bris.* iv. 328. t. 27. 1. *Id.* Svo. ii. 132.

Perruche à double Collier, *Buf.* vi. 143. *Pl. enl.* 215? *Levail. Perr.* i. 77. pl. 39.

Double-ringed Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 236—37. C. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 425.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill as in the others ; plumage above green, beneath yellow green ; the ring round the neck rose-colour, broadest before ; above this a little mixture of blue green ; under the throat a yellow stripe, which meets the rose-coloured ring ; on the sides of the neck above the ring, a narrow black stripe, passing to the lower mandible ; tail green above, yellowish ash-colour beneath ; the two middle feathers longer than the outer ones by four inches.

Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon, and other parts of the same latitude both in Africa and Asia.

71.—BLUE-COLLARED PARRAKEET.

Psittac. Sonneratii, *Ind. Orn.* i. 98. *Gm. Lin.* i. 324.

Perruche à Collier de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 80. pl. 43.

Blue-collared Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 234. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 426.

SIZE of the Alexandrine species. Bill and irides red ; head, neck, and belly greyish green ; on the neck a light blue band, forming

a collar; wings and back grass green; at the beginning of each wing a large round crimson patch; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers grass green, much longer than the others, which are greyish green; legs dusky grey.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands. It seems doubtful whether it is distinct in species, or only a variety of the former ones.

72.—MUSTACHOE PARRAKEET.

Psitt. Pondicerianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 99. *Gm. Lin.* i. 325.

Perruche à Moustaches, *Buf.* vi. 149. *Pl. enl.* 517.

———— à pointrine rose, *Levail. Perr.* ii. 64. pl. 31.

Mustachoe Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 238. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 436. pl. 63.

THE general length of this bird is eleven or twelve inches; but on account of the tail, some specimens measure as far as thirteen. The bill is red, towards the end yellow; under mandible nearly black; the whole head, including the jaws, lilac grey; across the forehead, from eye to eye, a narrow black streak; on each side a broad black stripe in the direction of the jaw, like a whisker,* rounded behind; throat and breast lilac, below it yellowish; upper parts of the body green, inclining to yellow next the bend of the wing, and middle of the coverts; belly, thighs, and vent pale green; quills and tail deep green, the two middle feathers of the latter longer than the outer ones by three inches and a quarter, beneath straw colour; legs bluish.

Inhabits India—found about Futtehghur. One figured among General Hardwicke's drawings, called Munnun-gowry; in Bengal, Madana, or Madaria.

* From this circumstance is called by some the Jew Parrakeet.

A.—*Psitt. barbatus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 325. 73. β .
Bearded Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 238. 38. A.

Length from bill to rump seven inches. Bill red; crown of the head green; between the base of the bill and eyes chestnut; from the nostrils to the eye a line of brown; from under the chin springs a black streak on each side, appearing like a beard or whisker, half an inch broad; nape of the neck blossom-colour; the rest of the plumage green, paler beneath; quills dusky, edged with blue; legs dusky. The tail was wanting.

In the Museum of the late Dr. Hunter, from whence unknown.

B.—Size of the others. Bill black; head, neck, breast, and upper part of the belly fine red lilac, deeper on the crown and breast; on each jaw a large patch of pale green, fringed on the upper part next the eye with black; and beneath, on the throat, bounded deeply with black; the back, wings, tail, thighs, and vent green; legs asl-colour.—In the collection of General Davies.

73.—WHISKERED PARRAKEET.

Psitt. bimaculatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 99. *Mus. Carls.* ii. t. 30.
Bimaculated Parrakeet, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 457.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill red; forehead, chin, throat, sides of the head and neck pale orange; from each side of the lower mandible a long oval streak, composed of black mottled feathers, in the manner of a whisker; general colour of the plumage green, paler beneath; across the wing coverts a streak of yellow orange; tail cuneiform, green; legs dusky.—Native place not mentioned.

74.—BLOSSOM-HEADED PARRAKEET.

Psitt. Ginginianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 99. *Bris.* iv. 346. t. 29. f. 2. *Id.* Svo. ii. 136. *Gerin.* ii. t. 132.

Psitt. erythrocephalus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 325.

Perruche à tête rouge, *Buf.* vi. 144. *Pl. enl.* 264.

Blossom-head Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 239. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 434. pl. 62.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill reddish; head red, with a shade of light blue, chiefly at the hind head; chin black, narrowing into a slender line from the corners of the mouth to the hind head; beneath the black another line of pale green, both making a kind of collar; the rest of the plumage green, inclining beneath to yellow; on the wing coverts a dull red spot; tail six inches and quarter long, green above, margined within with yellow, the outer feathers shorter than the middle by four inches; legs grey.

Inhabits Gingi, in the East Indies.

A.—Psitt. Bengalensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 100. 50. β : *Bris.* iv. 348. *Id.* Svo, ii. 137. *Gm. Lin.* i. 325.

Psitt. rodocephalus, Rose-headed Parrakeet, *Lev. Mus.* No. 4. pl. 9. *Nat. Misc.* V. 21. No. 877.

Petite Perruche à tête rouge de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 79. t. 42.

———— couleur de rose à longs brins, *Buf.* iv. 154.

Perruché de Malabar, *Pl. enl.* 888.

———— à Collier noir, *Levail. Perr.* i. 92. pl. 45.

La Perruche Fridytutah, *Levail. Perr.* pl. 74?

Parrakeet from Bengal, *Alb.* iii. pl. 14: *Klein.* p. 25.

Rose-headed ring Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 239. 39. A. *Edw.* pl. 233:

LENGTH from twelve to fourteen inches. Bill yellowish; under mandible black; irides yellow; cere brownish; crown and cheeks rose-colour; hind head blue; throat and ring round the neck as in the last, also the blood-red spot on the wing; tail blue above, and dull yellow beneath; the two middle feathers eight inches longer

than the outer ones, which measure only two inches and a half; colour olive green, fringed with blue; and all of them white for some length at the ends.

The female has the whole head pale lilac blue, below this the neck is surrounded with a yellow collar; the rest of the bird green, but more dull than in the male, and the spot at the bend of the wing pale reddish brown; bill and tail as in the male.

Inhabits India—common at Futtehghur—breeds in the forests of Rohilcund—in various parts of Bengal.—M. Sonnerat says, it is found in the Philippine Islands, in which the birds have the spot on the wings bright red.

B.—Psitt. Borneus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 325. 74. γ .
Bornean Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 240. 39. B.

LENGTH fifteen inches. The whole head the colour of peach-blossom, front greenish; from eye to eye, passing over the cere, a narrow black line; from the lower mandible a streak of black, placed obliquely on each side of the neck, growing wider backwards; from the nape wholly light green, except the middle of the wing coverts, which incline to yellow; from the chin to the middle of the belly reddish blossom-colour, inclining to chestnut; middle of the belly, thighs, and vent green; tail greatly cuneiform, green, but the two middle feathers incline to blue.

Inhabits the Isle of Borneo.

C.—Psitt. Malaccensis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 325. 74. δ .
Perruche à nuque et Joues rouges. *Levaill. Perr.* pl. 72.
Grande Perruche à longs brins de Malac, *Buf.* vi. 155. *Pl. enl.* 887.
Blossom-checked Parrakeet, *Shaw's Zoot.* viii. 437.
Malacca Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 241. 39. C. *Id. Sup.* p. 60.

This is sixteen inches in length, and differs from var: A. in the green having a tinge of yellow; the whole head is not rose-coloured

but only the region of the eyes, and the hind head ; the crown being green, and the ring on the neck wholly wanting ; tail as in the two last described, the middle feathers shooting out into twice the length of any of the others.

Inhabits Malacca. One in the Leverian Museum, had the crown green ; sides of the head blossom-colour ; a broad, long, black patch on each side of the lower jaw, like a whisker ; quills and tail blue on the margins, the two middle feathers of the latter six inches longer ; none of the others more than three, the short ones cuneiform ; legs black. One of these among some Chinese drawings was called Sing-sie.

B.—In another set of drawings from China, the crown was blue ; through the eyes a streak of black ; beneath this blossom-colour ; chin black ; in other things as the last described.

The five last birds, with their reputed varieties, seem to run into one another, so as to render it no easy matter to discriminate them satisfactorily. We have, therefore, left them to be accounted for on the faith of their describers, and to futurity, to identify the originality of each, and how far they may be connected with each other.

75.—YELLOW-COLLARED PARRAKEET.

Perruche à Collier jaune, *Levail. Perr.* pl. 75. 76.

Yellow-collared Parrakeet, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 439.

NEARLY the size of the Rose-headed. Bill yellowish ; head violet blue, tinged in front with brown ; neck surrounded with a jonquil yellow collar ; rest of the plumage green, paler beneath ; lowest wing coverts tinged with blue ; edges of the larger quill feathers with pale yellow ; tail long, green, the two middle feathers sky blue, deeply tipped with yellowish white ; legs dusky.

PL. XXIV.



Racket tailed Parrot.

The female like the male, but with a pale violet head, without the brown in front, and the yellow collar less conspicuous.

Inhabits India, and to be considered as a new species.

76.—RACKET-TAILED PARROT.—PL. XXIV.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill lead-colour, under mandible and tip black; plumage in general green, paler beneath; at the nape a deep crimson mark; beneath this, the rest of the neck behind purplish blossom-colour; across the back, between the wings, a ferruginous clay-coloured crescent; lesser wing coverts inclining to blossom-colour; lesser quills purplish lilac without, and green within; tail green, the two middle feathers exceed the others by two inches and a half, and as far as this excess takes place, are not webbed, but expand again at the ends, into an oval of about half an inch; all the other feathers green, one-third from the end dark ultramarine blue, but the ends, for seven-eighths of an inch beneath, ~~verditer~~ blue; legs black.

Native place uncertain.—Description and figure taken from a specimen, in the possession of Mr. Latham, of Compton Street, London.

77.—YELLOW-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus virescens, *Ind. Orn.* i. 100. *Gm. Lin.* i. 326. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 458.

———— *cayanensis*, *Bris.* iv. 334. t. 27. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 133.

Perriche à ailes variées, *Buf.* vi. 259. *Levail. Perr.* i. 115. pl. 57.

———— à tache souci, *Levail. Perr.* i. 117. pl. 58. 59.

Petite Perruche verte de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 359.

Le Maracana aux ailes jaunes, *Voy. d'Azara*, ii. No. 282.

Yellow-winged Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 244.

LESS than a Blackbird; length eight inches and a quarter. Bill and cere whitish; plumage greenish, paler beneath; greater

wing coverts next the body, with the base, and inner webs white; the outer, and tips yellow; those farthest from the body greenish blue beneath; the nearest pale brimstone, the outer bluish green; the first five quills green on the outer edges and tips, but black within, with white margins; the nearest seven white, the outer webs and tips yellow; most of the others have the outer webs and tips yellow, the inner yellowish white; the four next the body green, and when the wing is closed, appears a broad yellowish stripe, dividing it in the middle; tail cuneiform, four inches long, green, with the inner margins yellowish; legs grey.

The female differs in having the colours less vivid.

Common at Cayenne, and fly in numbers together, are not shy, but frequently settle in the midst of inhabited places; are fond of the buds of the immortal, or coral tree,* and settle on it when in flower, and as this tree is planted near habitations, opportunities occur of shooting them readily, but those which are not wounded soon return, and continue their depredations; they learn to speak readily, if kept tame. Found also at Paraguay, but is there rare,

78.—WAVE-BREASTED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus versicolor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 101. *Gm. Lin.* i. 327.

Perruche à Gorge tachetée, *Pl. enl.* 144. *Buf.* vi. 258. *Levail. Perr.* i. p. 38. pl. 16.

Salern. Orn. t. 8. 2. *Ferm. Scrin.* ii. 177. No. 2.

Wave-breasted Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 245. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 405,

SIZE of the last. Bill black; irides yellow; plumage in general beautiful shining green; above the bill slaty blue, beneath it sky blue; throat brown, each feather margined with aurora yellow, giving the appearance of waves; fold of the wing fire-colour; the rest of the wing blue; middle of the belly lilac, veined with brown;

* *Erythrina Corallo-dendron*, *Lin.*

tail cuneiform, but shorter than in many Parrakeets; the upper surface green, the under red brown; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne, and according to Fermin, likewise at Surinam, but not common. One in my own collection, came from Cayenne. In the collection of Mr. Woodford was one, seemingly a young bird; crown blue; the rest of the head, neck, breast, and under parts brownish ash-colour; fore part of the neck and breast margined with whitish; back, wing coverts, and thighs green; rump tawny brown; tail green, changing to chestnut at the ends; bill and legs dusky.

79.—WAVE-HEADED PARRAKEET.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill and legs brown; forehead brown; the rest of the head, neck, and breast pale brown, waved with buff-colour; round the eye somewhat bare; on each jaw a blue green patch, and a trifle of mixture of the same round the neck; body above and wing coverts green; quills blue on the outer web; belly green, with a mixture of blue on the sides and vent; under wing coverts scarlet; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers four inches and a half long, the exterior two and three quarters, above chestnut red, beneath dusky; quills dusky, the outer webs fine blue.

Said to inhabit Africa—in Mr. Bullock's Museum—has somewhat the appearance of the scaly-breasted, but is certainly a distinct species.

80.—SCALY-BREASTED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus squammosus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 101.

Scaly-breasted Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 246. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 405. *Var. Nat. Misc.* pl. 1061.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill and legs brown; forehead blue green; top of the head and nape fine deep purplish brown;

round the eye, and the base of the lower mandible chocolate, with a mixture of green; on the ears a pale dull patch of buff; beneath from the chin brown, the feathers margined all round with whitish, but on the breast with pale yellowish buff; upper part of the back and wings green, lower part and rump sanguineous; belly and vent paler green than above; on the middle of the belly a large patch of blood-colour; bend of the wing crimson; under wing coverts pale green; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers five inches long, the outmost scarcely three, all of them fine reddish chestnut, margined outwardly with green, the shafts dusky, or black.

Inhabits South America. A fine specimen from Berbice, in the collection of Mr. Mac Leay, from which the above description is taken, and is known there by the name of Boëtetingting. It was also in the collection of General Davies, from Cayenne. On comparing the description of the two last birds so many things appear similar, as to lead us to think that they are varieties of each other; but the wave-breasted is a smaller bird; however, in my specimen the lower half of the back and rump are of a brownish red, which does not appear in the *pl. enlum.* or in Buffon's account of the bird.

81.—WILSON'S PARRAKEET.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill very long and hooked, and the upper mandible measuring almost two inches, the under three quarters, colour dusky; plumage in general greenish ash, inclining to brown, and clouded here and there with orange, as in the cross-bill, but the edges of the feathers of the back dun colour; all the under parts of the body mixed yellow and dull orange; rump dull red; under wing coverts dull yellow; thighs brown; the quills reach almost to the end of the tail, which is somewhat, but not greatly, cuneiform; both quills and tail are brown, the former marked on the inner webs with five or six whitish bars; legs dusky; toes very long.

Inhabits New South Wales. I met with a fine specimen of it in the collection of Thomas Wilson, Esq.

82.—LONG-BILLED PARRAKEET.

LENGTH above twelve inches. Bill very long and curved, thick half way from the base, but tapering quite to a point at the tip, and under mandible truncated at the end, colour of both dusky; head and neck dull green; sides under the eyes, chin and throat pale crimson; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail dusky; breast yellowish; belly, thighs, and vent more or less crimson; tail cuneiform; legs brown.

One of these was in possession of Governor Hunter, who brought it from Norfolk Island; from the bill it seems related to the other, but the tail is cuneiform in a much greater degree, without any bars across it.

83.—RED-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus incarnatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 101. *Gm. Linn.* i. 327.

Psittaca Indica, *Bris.* vi. 341. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 135.

Perruche à gorge rouge, *Buf.* vi. 157. *Levail. Perr.* i. 94. pl. 46.

Red-winged Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 246. *Edw.* pl. 236. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 456.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill flesh-colour; cere and space round the eye whitish; irides deep hazel; plumage in general green, paler beneath; chin fine scarlet; wing coverts fine reddish-colour; tail four inches and a half long, much cuneated; legs pale flesh-colour.

Inhabits the East Indies.

84.—GREY-BREASTED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus murinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 101. *Gm. Lin.* i. 327. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 456.

Perruche à Joues grises, *Levail. Perr.* i. 229. pl. 67.

————— souris, *Buf.* vi. 148. *Pernet. Voy.* i. 314. *Levail. Perr.* i. 75. pl. 38. *Pl. enl.* 768.

Grey-breasted Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 247.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill light grey; face, throat, and breast rat-grey; rest of the body olive green, except the quills, which are deep green; tail cuneiform, five inches long; legs grey; in some the outer coverts are blue.

Pernetty, in his Voyage to Falkland Islands, met with it at Monte Video, in Buenos Ayres, South America, where the sailors bought them in cages, but whether natives of the spot was uncertain. They were tame and gentle, easily learned to speak, and articulate well. It was the common opinion that this bird lived but one year in a cage. Those which Pernetty mentions, were the size of a Thrush. Bill flesh-colour; plumage green, except the neck, breast, and small part of the belly, which were silvery grey; tail very long.

85.—HORNED PARROT.—PL. XXV.

Psittacus bisetis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 102. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 452.

————— cornutus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 327.

Horned Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 248. pl. 8. *Cook's Voy.* ii. pl. in p. 110.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill bluish at the base, and black at the tip; irides golden yellow; round the eye ash-colour; forehead, crown, nape, and region of the ears deep scarlet, mixed with black; sides of the head yellowish orange; lower mandible surrounded with deep black shining feathers, pointing forwards; from the crown



Horned Parrot

spring two slender dusky feathers, one inch and a half long, and tipped with crimson; hind part of the neck, and rump yellowish; the rest of the body green; wing coverts green outwardly, but the seven inner webs and tips are dusky; quills black, margined with blue; tail cuneiform, six inches long, of the same blue colour as the quills, but green without next the base; near the ends and tips of the feathers almost white; the under part of the quills and tail sooty black; legs dusky black.

Inhabits New Caledonia, and called there Kere or Keghe. It is probably a very scarce species, as we have only known two to have reached England,—one brought home by Sir Jos. Banks, the other drawn from a second specimen by General Davies; in the latter the yellow passed quite round the nape.

86.—NEW-CALEDONIAN PARROT.

Psittacus Caledonicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 102. *Gm. Lin.* i. 328.
Caledonian Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 248.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill bluish, tip pale; feathers round the upper mandible crimson, round the lower and chin blue; crown greenish yellow; upper parts of the body olive green, beneath olive yellow; quills outwardly pale blue; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers six inches long, the outer only three, colour olive green; the outer edges of the four exterior ones pale blue, ends of all whitish; legs dusky blue.

Inhabits New Caledonia; thought to differ from the former in sex, and, if so, it is probably the female.

87.—RED-RUMPED PARROT.

Psittacus Zealandicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 102. *Gm. Lin.* i. 328.

Red-rumped Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 249. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 422:

LENGTH fifteen inches. Bill stout, moderately hooked, the upper mandible not angulated; base of both blue, tip of the upper black; forehead very dark purple; crown greenish chestnut; sides of the head pale green; from the base of the bill a crimson streak, passing through the eye, and a little beyond; hind part of the head and neck, upper parts of the body, and wing coverts, dark green; at the hind part of the neck a few pale yellow feathers, and on the middle of the back a mixture of pale ferruginous brown; rump crimson, with a chestnut tinge; under parts of the body cinereous green: greater quills brown, the edges bluish; secondaries, and bastard wing dusky, edged with green, and pale rusty brown tips; tail cuneiform, seven inches long, the outer feathers three inches and a quarter, colour bluish, but the two middle ones have green margins; shafts deep chestnut; legs black.

Inhabits New Zealand.—From a specimen at Sir Jos. Banks's.

88.—CRESTED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus novæ Hollandiæ. *Ind. Orn.* i. 102. *Gm. Lin.* i. 323.

Crested Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 250. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 452.

THIS is twelve inches long. Bill pale, stout, and much curved; crown, sides, and throat yellow; behind the eye, just within the yellow, a crimson spot, and behind this the yellow is paler; from the crown of the head spring six slender feathers, forming a crest,* two of them are near three inches long, the four others shorter;

* In some drawings 10 or more appear, so we may suppose them to differ in this circumstance:

plumage on the upper parts of the body olive brown, beneath paler; on the wing a large square patch of white, placed obliquely; tail cuneiform, plain dusky buff, the two middle feathers seven inches long, the next four, the outer three and a quarter; legs dusky.

The female, in size, is the same. Head and body as in the former, but inclined to chestnut; a trifle paler on the sides, and crested in the same manner; on the rump some slender transverse grey lines; tail crossed with numerous bars of the same, in some as far as 20 or 30, the outer feather white the whole length on the exterior web; on the wing the same oblique bar of white as in the male.

Inhabits New South Wales; first seen at Sir Jos. Banks's. We have heard of others, but it appears to be a scarce species.

89.—SOCIETY PARROT.

Psittacus Ulietanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 103, *Gm. Lin.* i. 328.
Society Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 250. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 457.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill deep blue, end black; head black brown, taking in the eye, and the nape, and bending forwards over the base of the under mandible; upper parts of the body deep olive brown, the feathers margined with dusky, producing a waved appearance; rump deep, dull crimson, margined with dusky; upper tail coverts as the back; chin dusky; the rest of the under parts olive yellow, the feathers margined with dusky, as in the upper, but paler; quills and tail dusky, the latter cuneiform in shape, inclining to cinereous brown, the two middle feathers seven inches long, the outer three and a half; legs black.

Inhabits Ulietea, one of the Society Isles, in the South Seas.

90.—RED-SHOULDERED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus discolor, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxi.

La Perruche Latham, *Levail.* pl. 62. and Perr. Banks. *Id.* pl. 50 ?

Red-shouldered Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 90. *Phill. Voy.* p. 269. *White's Journal.* pl. p. 263. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 466.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill half an inch long, brownish horn-colour; on the forehead a bright scarlet list half an inch broad; at the base of the bill, below the scarlet, bright yellow to the eye; on the crown a purplish blue spot, about the size of a sixpence; cheeks bluish verditer-colour; round the lower mandible a narrow scarlet list, and under the chin for one inch edged with a narrow tinge of yellow, especially beneath the chin and throat; spreading on each side of the neck as it descends towards the shoulders, at least three-fourths towards the neck behind; this yellow belt is variegated with bright scarlet; the general colour of the bird is deep Parrot green; the prime quills black brown, edged with bright yellow; scapulars next the back, half pink half green; bastard wing blue-black; front of the upper wing coverts bright mazarine blue; bend of the wing blood-red; under parts from the throat bright yellow; tail greatly cuneiform, chestnut-red at the base, and dull blue at the end; the two middle feathers are five inches long, the outmost scarcely two; legs brown, or horn-colour.

Inhabits New South Wales.

A variety of this has the forehead and chin deep scarlet, but this colour does not quite reach to the eye; tail ferruginous at the base, and blue towards the end, as in the former.

In a pair of these at Mr. Harrison's, one sex has the sanguine mark at the bend of the wing, mottled with blue-black; front, throat, and down the middle of the neck to the breast crimson; on the breast a mixture of crimson; bastard wing and outer coverts blue;

the two middle tail feathers chestnut, the others the same for half the length, the remainder brown.

In the other bird only the front and chin are crimson, and the ends of side feathers of the tail blue ; crown bluish, under tail coverts in both crimson.

91.—SANGUINE PARRAKEET.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill brown, general colour of the body and wings green ; crown dusky brown, a little streaked at the nape with fillemot, and ending on each side with a patch of the same ; under the eyes, from the bill, fine chestnut, growing broader on the ears ; jaws green ; round the lower part of the neck a mixture of blue as a collar ; on the lower part of the back a patch of blood-red, and a larger one of the same on the belly ; quills dusky, outer webs chiefly blue ; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers five inches long, the outer three ; colour above olive yellow, beneath chestnut-red ; legs brown.

Inhabits South America. In the collection of Mr. Bullock, and marked as a female.

92.—WHITE-COLLARED PARROT.

Psittacus semicollaris, *Ind. Orn.* i. 103.

Psitt. multicolor, *Gm. Lin.* i. 328.

White-collared Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 251. *Gen. of Birds.* p. 59. pl. 2.

SIZE not mentioned. Bill red ; head, cheeks, and chin blue ; neck, back, and wings green ; the neck half surrounded with a white collar, passing over the upper part towards the throat ; upper

part of the breast fine red, the lower yellow ; belly blue ; thighs yellow and blue ; tail cuneiform, yellow beneath.

Inhabits the Isles of the East Indies.

93.—GOLDEN-CROWNED PARRAKEET.

Psitt. Brasiliensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 103. *Bris.* iv. 337. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 134.

Psitt. aureus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 329. *Gerin.* ii. t. 126.

La Perriche couronnée d'or, *Buf.* vi. 271. *Levail, Perr.* i. 81. pl. 41.

Le Maracana à front orangé, *Voy. d'Azara* iv. 280.

Golden-crowned Parakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 251. *Edw.* pl. 235. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 453.

SIZE of the Ring Parakeet. Bill black ; round the eye a bluish flesh-coloured skin ; cere the same ; irides bright orange ; general colour of the plumage green, inclining to yellow beneath ; crown of the head orange ; throat yellowish green, with a mixture of dull red ; some of the quills with blue edges ; on the wing coverts a bar of blue ; tail cuneiform, the outer feathers short ; legs reddish.

Inhabits Brazil. Edwards, who first noticed this species, says, it was a female, and lived in England for fourteen years, during which it laid five or six eggs : said to be common in Paraguay, and extends to 28 degrees of latitude. It lives in troops, and sometimes seen in great numbers in plantations, where it is destructive to the fruits.

94.—LINEATED PARROT.

Psittacus lineatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 104. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* iii. app. 233. *Gm. Lin.* i. 329.

Lineated Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 252. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 459.

SIZE of a Dove. General colour green, paler beneath ; quills brown, the inner margins very pale, appearing as if striped with narrow lines ; tail cuneiform, a little longer than the body.

Native place uncertain.

Pl. XVI.



Undulated Parrot.

95.—UNDULATED PARROT.—PL. XXVI.

Psittacus undulatus, Undulated Parrot, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 673. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 469.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill short, stout, brown, with a pale point; head and neck buff-colour, crossed with numerous transverse lines of brown; on the lower jaw a patch of blue, the size of a pea; back and wing coverts pale chocolate brown, with darker markings, but some of the second quills have a tinge of green; the lower row of coverts are green, with pale edges; greater quills brown within, margined with green; breast, belly, thighs, and rump pale green; tail greatly cuneiform, the two middle feathers three inches long, pointed, the colour verditer-blue, the next one inch and three quarters, the outer one very short, all of them green, with a band of yellowish buff near the tip, half an inch broad; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland. In the collection of Gen. Davies.—A fine specimen is also in that of Mr. Harrison. Supposed to be fond of grapes, as a large flock was once seen in a vineyard, and one of them shot.—In the Museum of the Linnæan Society.

96.—PACIFIC PARROT.

Psittacus pacificus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 104. *Gm. Lin.* i. 329.

Pacific Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 252. *Id. Sup.* ii. 87.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill silvery blue, end black; in some the forehead and half the crown, in others the forehead only, deep crimson; behind the eye a spot of the same, as also a patch on each side of the vent; plumage otherwise dark green, paler beneath; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers five inches and a half long, the

outer two and a half, these are above green, beneath ash-colour; outer edge of the wing, to the middle of the quills, deep blue, ends of them dusky; legs brown.

Inhabits Otaheite, but not peculiar to that Island.

A.—One found at Dusky Bay, New Zealand, wants the red on each side of the vent, and the tail shorter in proportion, Called there Kugha-arecku.

B.—Another variety with the rump red, otherwise like the first.

C.—This variety had the forehead only red; crown of the head yellow; in other particulars like the first mentioned.

Inhabits New Caledonia. All of them are valued for the few red feathers* they possess, and hence the estimation set on feathers of this colour brought from other Islands, as mentioned by various voyagers.

D.—Psitt. novæ Zealandiæ, *Mus. Carls. fuc.* ii. t. 28.
Pacific Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 87. Var. D.

Size of the others. Bill black; general colour of the plumage green, paler beneath; forehead and crown, and a spot under the eye, crimson; sides of the vent crimson; legs black.

Inhabits New Zealand.

* Dr. Forster says they were common among the Bananas, and often kept tame.—*Voy.* i. 272.

97.—CRIMSON-FRONTED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus australis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 104.

———— *concinus*, *Nat. Misc.* iii. t. 87.

Perruche à bandeau rouge, *Levail. Perr.* i. 99. pl. 4:

La Maracana à tête rouge, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 284 ?

Pacific Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 87. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 419. *Phill. Bot. Bay.* pl. p. 115.

Crimson-fronted Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 87. *Nat. Misc.* iii. t. 87.

SIZE of the Pacific Parrot; length nine inches. Bill brown, tip red; plumage deep brown; forehead to the crown, and base of the bill all round, fine crimson; from the eye on each side descends a patch of the same; hind part of the crown, and back of the neck half way fine blue, with here and there a yellow streak; shoulders of the wings yellow; legs dusky. In the *Naturalist's Miscellany* the forehead only is crimson, and a streak of the same below the eye; the shoulders are not yellow.

A.—This varies, in having the crimson patch below the eye much larger, and a ring of yellow round the neck, at the bottom of the blue nape.

B.—In this the lower part of the neck behind is reddish, instead of yellow; shoulders, across the wings, tinged and mixed with red; sides of the breast reddish; the whole nape olive brown; tail red at the base within.—In the possession of General Davies.

C.—Length nine or ten inches. Bill black, tip red; irides light orange; ears crimson; neck behind olive buff; body, wings, and tail green, paler beneath; under wing coverts green; tail cuneiform, all but the two middle feathers reddish within at the base, for two-thirds of the length; legs dusky.

98.—VARIED PARROT.

Psittacus multicolor, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 119.

THIS is about ten inches and a half long. Bill black; plumage in general emerald green; on the forehead yellow; across the crown chestnut; on the rump three shades of colour, first pale green, then deeper, and lastly reddish or chestnut; belly, thighs, and vent yellow or orange; on the edge of the wing bright orange; quills edged with deep blue; under wing coverts blue; tail very cuneiform, the two middle feathers five inches long, the shortest two; colour green, with bluish ends; on the two outmost a bar of black about the middle, on the third a patch of white, and the end of that next to the middle one white.

A specimen of this is in the Museum of the Linnaean Society. Met with at Spencer's Gulf, on the south side of New-Holland.

99.—RED-TOPPED PARROT.

Psittacus verticalis, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxii.

Red-topped Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 369. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 418.

LENGTH eighteen inches. Bill large, blue, the point black; plumage in general dark green, beneath paler; forehead and middle of the crown crimson; quills deep blue; tail long, greenish brown above, brown beneath; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland; found at Port Jackson. It appears to coincide with Variety A. of the Pacific Parrot, but is of nearly twice the size.

100.—YELLOW-CHEEKED PARROT.

Psittacus icterotis, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. 120.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill small, cinereous; top of the head, nape, neck, and all the under parts of the body pale red, shaded on the sides with greenish yellow; cheeks bright yellow; plumage in general brown, edged with green; outer edge of the wing, and base of the quills light blue; tail cuneiform, the four middle feathers, and base of the others, light green, but these latter are sky blue the rest of their length, with the ends white; legs long.

Inhabits New-Holland, chiefly about Port Jackson, on the eastern coast.—In the cabinet of M. Temminck.

101.—RED-FACED PARROT.

Le Perroquet Geoffroy, *Levail. Perr.* pl. 112. 113.
Red-masked Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 544.

LENGTH ten inches. Upper mandible orange red, point black, the under horn-colour; forehead to the eye, cheeks, and chin scarlet, the feathers rather roughly placed; crown of the head to the eye, and nape for one inch and a quarter, fine purplish bloom-colour, as in the Orleans plumb; on the upper part of the wing, near the bend, a transverse patch of bright verditer blue, three quarters of an inch long; under wing coverts blue; the rest of the bird, and the tail, which is cuneiform, deep Parrot green, rather paler on the throat and belly; legs brown.

The female, or one supposed to be so, was of the same length. Bill brownish horn-colour; from the forehead to the eye, the cheeks, and chin umber brown; crown of the head, to the eye, and nape

for one inch and a quarter, bright chestnut; the rest of the bird deep Parrot green; tail inclining to yellow; on the shoulder a narrow, long, rufous patch; legs brown.

Inhabits New-Holland.—In the possession of Mr. Latham, of Compton Street, London.

102.—CRIMSON-CROWNED PARRAKEET.

Crimson-crowned Parrakeet, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 419. var.?

LENGTH seven inches. Bill pale; top of the head crimson, taking in the eye, and ending beneath in a point; general colour of the plumage green; outer edge of the wing, the whole way, and the quills blue; inside of the quills pale yellow; tail cuneiform, green, outwardly blue; legs ash-colour.

From the drawings of Mr. Dent, but without mention made of the place it was brought from.

103.—BUENOS AYRES PARROT.

LENGTH six or seven inches. Bill pale yellow; top of the head light cinereous grey, or dull blossom-colour; the rest of the upper parts green; tail the same, but darker; beneath the chin, throat, breast, and belly, pale rufous white; vent and under tail coverts pale green; quills deep blue; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits Buenos Ayres.—Lord Seaforth. We have placed this bird among the longer tailed Parrots, as some of the feathers of that part, especially the two middle ones, appear to have been mutilated at the ends.

104.—TURCOSINE PARRAKEET.

Psittacus pulchellus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxi. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 96. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 122.
 La Perruche Edwards, *Levail.* p. 68.
 Turcosine Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 89. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 470.

SIZE of the Crested Parrakeet. Bill black; the upper part of the plumage green; head pale blue, but vivid; hindhead brownish, inclining to chestnut at the back part; the whole of the wing fine blue, but the coverts are paler, and brighter than the rest; greater quills deep blue, with the ends black; at the inner bend of the wing a long crimson patch, and the whole bird to a degree brilliant; the tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers green, the two next green, with a little yellow at the tips, this last colour increases in all the others to the two outermost, which are wholly yellow; legs pale brown.

Inhabits New South Wales, but is a rare bird; observed not to fly far at a time, and never seen but in pairs, and more often on the ground than on trees*—hence is called the Ground Parrot.

In the collection of Lord Stanley is one, which probably may be the female; the length seven inches and three quarters. Bill dusky; head, neck, and back olive green; belly and vent pale dusky yellow; wings blue, as in the other sex; under wing coverts dusky, with a bluish gloss; tail as in the male, the two middle feathers dusky greenish blue, the others marked with pale yellow; the wings reach half way on the tail.

This last also was from New-Holland.

* This is the case also with the Ground Parrot.

105.—ORANGE-BELLIED PARROT.

Psittacus chrysogaster, *Ind. Orn.* i. 97.

Orange-bellied Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 62. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 468.

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

Supposed to inhabit New-Holland.—Communicated by Mr. Pennant. It seems to bear affinity with the foregoing; probably a young bird.

106.—ROSE-FRONTED PARROT.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill dusky, pale flesh-colour; forehead, and round the bill above, obscure rosy buff; cheeks and chin dusky pale green; plumage above full green, beneath yellow green; rump and under wing coverts blue green; quills dusky, edged outwardly with green; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers nearly five inches long, and project one inch and three quarters beyond the adjoining ones, which are two inches and three quarters long, the rest graduate in proportion to the outmost, which is only one inch and a half; the two middle are chiefly blue, with pale tips, the others green, the inner webs more or less yellow; quills long, and reach to where the two middle feathers extend beyond the others; legs brown, claws pale.

In the collection of Lord Stanley.

107.—PRASINE PARROT.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill brownish flesh-colour; plumage above green, beneath grass green; quills deep blue, with green edges; bastard wing wholly blue; irides dark; orbits dull white; legs pale.

In the same collection with the last.—The tail is deep green, cuneiform, two inches and a half long, but much mutilated, from having been kept in a cage.

108.—ABYSSINIAN PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Taranta, Abyssinian Parrakeet, *Salt's Trav.* App. xlvi. and p. lv.

LENGTH seven inches and a half. Bill deep crimson; forehead fine scarlet, passing in a fine streak, surrounding the eyelids; general colour of the plumage green, paler beneath; lesser wing coverts, and outer ridge of the wing, as far as the back, the greater, and second quills black, with a bluish gloss in some lights, forming a broad space down the middle of the wing; under wing coverts the same; greater quills blackish or dusky, lightly fringed outwardly with green; tail slightly cuneiform, pale green, the two middle feathers ending, for three quarters of an inch, in black; but in the others forming a bar near the end, farthest off on the outer feathers, the ends of all pointed; the upper tail coverts reach near three-fourths on the tail; legs dusky.

A specimen among Mr. Salt's birds; said to be the only sort seen in Abyssinia; most numerous about the Pass of Taranta, in March and October.

109.—BLUE-BANDED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus venustus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 121.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill short and bent, the upper mandible black, the under horn-colour; on the forehead to the eye a deep blue band, one-eighth of an inch broad, with a very narrow border of green above and below, as well as to the nostrils; cheeks dull bluish green above and below; upper wing coverts from the top of the wing, bend of the same, and for one inch and a quarter in breadth, and two in length, rich mazarine blue; quills black; head, neck, back, scapulars, and upper tail coverts dull yellowish olive green; throat, breast, and belly dullish pea green, growing yellow towards the thighs; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers dull greenish grey, tipped with yellow; the two next dull blue on the outer, and blackish on the inner webs, the tips yellow; the two adjoining dull blue on the outer, and blackish on the inner webs, the tips yellow; the following blackish for half the length, the rest yellow; the outer one yellow for nearly the whole of the length; under tail coverts, vent, and sides below the thighs yellow.

Inhabits New South Wales. In the collection of Gen. Davies.

The blue-banded Parrot, said also to come from Van Diemen's Land; the male answering to my description; the female more dusky than the other, the front only pale blue; wings as the male: no chestnut on the axillæ; beneath from the breast yellow; tail as the male. One of these in the Linnæan Museum, brought from King George's Sound, on the South East Coast.

A.—Length seven inches. Bill black; crown of the head yellowish brown; across the forehead, from eye to eye, a narrow band of deep blue, paler behind; the rest of the upper parts olive green,

inclining to yellow on the crown, beneath paler, more approaching to greenish; belly and vent incline to orange; wing coverts fine blue, with light chestnut, the rest of the wing black; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers blue green, and others blue at the base, the rest of the length pale yellow; legs dusky blue.

In the collection of M. de Fichtel.

110.—OTAHEITE PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Taitianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 105. *Gm. Lin.* i. 329.

——— *Porphyrio*, *Nat. Misc.* t. 7.

Petite Perruche de Taiti, Arimanon, *Pl. enl.* 455. 2. *Buf.* vi. 175. *Levail.* pl. 65.

Otaheitan blue Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 255. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 473.

THIS is only six inches in length. Bill red; tongue longish, at the tip a pencil of short white bristles; the feathers of the head elongated, and forming a short crest; the whole plumage fine blue, except the throat and fore part of the neck, which are white; tail cuneiform; legs red.

Some of these have the throat and fore neck dusky white; such may be young birds, if not differing in sex.

Inhabits the Isle of Otaheite in the South Seas, where it is very common, perpetually fluttering about, making a screaming noise; often seen in great numbers together, feeding on bananas. As these birds live only on fruits, they do not bear confinement in a cage, for they refuse solid food. It is called Arimanon, or Cocoa Bird, as it frequents those trees.

A.—*Psittacus cyaneus*, *Mus. Carls. fasc.* ii. t. 27.

Perruche Sparrman, *Levail. Perroq.* i. p. 128. pl. 66.

Size of the former. Bill pale, with a brown tip; plumage throughout deep glossy blue; legs black.

Inhabits Otaheite with the other, of which it may be esteemed a mere variety.

111.—BLUE-CRESTED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus pipilans, *Ind. Orn.* i. 105. *Gm. Lin.* i. 329.

———— *porphyrocephalus*, *Nat. Misc.* i. pl. 1.

Perruche fringillaire, *Levail. Perr.* i. 134. pl. 71.

Blue-crested Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 254. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 472. pl. 69.

SIZE of the Guinea Parrakeet; length six inches and a half. Bill orange; forehead pale green; crown pale, but bright and glossy blue; the feathers narrow, pointed, and sufficiently long to form a crest when erected; sides of the head, above the eye, green; beneath the eye, the chin, and throat crimson; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail bright green; quills dusky, with green edges; middle of the belly crimson; sides of it, and thighs deep purple; the tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers two inches and a half long, the outer three quarters of an inch shorter; the two middle green, with yellow ends, the others yellowish, with the margins and ends green, and pointed; legs dusky.

In some specimens the red on the throat grows narrower, and forms a stripe on the breast, which in such birds is brown; and the thighs, in a few, green instead of purple. It is probable that the above distinctions are those of sex.

Inhabits the Sandwich Isles, in the South Seas, and is a most beautiful species.

112.—SOLITARY PARROT.

Psittacus solitarius, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxiii.

La Perruche Phigi, *Levail. Perr.* pl. 64.

Phigy Parrakeet, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 472?

Solitary Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 65.

SIZE of a Starling; length seven inches. Bill yellow, changing to reddish at the point, where it is bent and sharp; irides fulvous;

top of the head, as far as the eye on each side, deep purplish blue, almost black, ending on the nape in a point; back part of the neck green; beginning of the back, under wing coverts, and all beneath, from the chin to the thighs, crimson, deeper on the parts before; thighs and vent deep blue, or purplish black, much like the crown; wings deep green; lower part of the back, rump, and tail paler green, the last slightly cuneiform: but the singularity of this bird is, in having all the feathers of the head, hind neck, and beginning of the back elongated, distant, and pointed, like the hackles of a cock; legs yellow.

Inhabits the Island of Fejee, in the Pacific Ocean, whence it is brought into Tongo-taboo, and Otaheite, for the sake of the red feathers in the plumage. Now and then seen alive in the latter Island.* The manners are solitary.† This bird much resembles the blue-crested species, but is superior in size.

One in Lord Stanley's collection had the under tail coverts fine green; tail rounded; a large oval space of pale red on the inner web of each feather, farther from the base as they are more inwards, approaching to near a quarter of an inch of the tip on the two middle feathers.

113.—CHIRIPEPÉ PARRAKEET.

Le Chiripepé Voy. d'Azara, iv. No. 281.

LENGTH nine inches and three quarters; breadth fourteen inches. Bill dusky; eye surrounded with a naked whitish skin; irides rufous; general colour of the plumage deep green; fore part of the neck carmelite grey; at the lower part of the breast, and on the belly,

* At Otaheite, and the Friendly Isles, Parrots in general are called Kakao, and the Parrakeets, Hainga.—*Cook's last Voyage*, App.

† Mr. Anderson's MS.

two red spots; on the front a narrow chocolate-coloured band; tail red, mixed with yellow, almost wholly red beneath; outer edge of the wing sky blue; legs dusky.

Inhabits Paraguay: some call it the Chiripepé, others Aribaya; the first on account of its cry; male and female alike; generally seen in flocks, though not to be found beyond 27 degrees of latitude; fly quick; makes the nest in holes of trees, lays three eggs.

114.—WIDOW PARRAKEET.

La jeune Veuve, Voy. d'Azara, iv. No. 282.

LENGTH ten inches, extent sixteen. Bill dusky; forehead and neck before pearly grey, with a paler border; breast the same, mixed with grey; top of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and upper wing coverts green, having a tinge of brown on the back; quills and upper coverts blue, tinged with violet; beneath yellowish green; under side and end of the tail feathers yellow, and the four middle ones bluish green above; legs dusky olive.

Inhabits Buenos Ayres, where it is called Cotorra, but at Paraguay, Young Widow; learns to talk, and articulates distinctly; seen in flocks at both the above places; does not lay the eggs in hollow trees, but makes a nest on the branches, with thorny twigs, three feet in diameter; within soft grass, with an entrance on one side; lays three or four eggs. The family remains long together, and many of them make their nests so near each other, as to touch; others say, that one nest serves several females: male and female resemble each other, and the young do not greatly differ.

115.—ORANGE-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus pyrrhopterus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxii.

Orange-winged Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* 90. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 470.

LENGTH seven or eight inches. Bill pale; plumage above dark grey; the crown inclining to blue; cheeks, beneath the eye, pale ash-colour; quills very dark; shoulders of the wings, and all beneath orange; legs red.

Supposed to inhabit Brazil, being brought into England by a ship trading to the South Sea whale fishery.—*Gen. Davies.*

116.—PEREGRINE PARRAKEET.

Psitt. peregrinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 105.

Peregrine Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 62. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 469.

LARGER than the Guinea Parrakeet; length eight inches. Bill red; general colour of the plumage green, inclining beneath to yellow; middle of the wing coverts pale brown, forming a broad band down the wing; tail cuneiform, short; legs pale red.

Said to inhabit the South Seas. Met with at the late Mr. Boddam's.

117.—PALM PARROT.

Psittac. Palmarum, *Ind. Orn.* i. 105. *Gm. Lin.* i. 329.

Palm Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 253. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 468.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill red; plumage in general green, paler beneath; thighs and vent inclined to yellow; tail cuneiform,

towards the end yellowish; quills edged and tipped with dusky black; legs red.

Inhabits the Isle of Tanna, in the South Seas, frequenting the palm trees.

118.—SMALL PARROT.

Psittacus pusillus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 106. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 471.

Perruche à face rouge, *Levail. Perroq.* i. 124. pl. 62.

Small Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 88. *White's Journal.* pl. p. 262.

SIZE of the Guinea Parrakeet. Bill dusky, base surrounded with crimson; body olive green, paler beneath; tail the same, shape cuneiform, the inner webs of the feathers crimson at the base; legs blue.

Inhabits New South Wales; in some the base of the tail is yellowish instead of red; found in great numbers about Sydney Cove; has the brush-like tongue, well adapted to extract honey from the flowers of the trees, with which almost every part of the country abounds. This species is pretty common.

A.—M. Bechstein mentions a variety having the whole face crimson; upper part of the body green, paler beneath; each feather of the tail crimson within; the end yellowish, at the bend of the wing a red spot: this probably differs in sex. We have also seen a variety with the lower part of the neck behind brown.

119.—PYGMY PARRAKEET.

Psittacus pygmæus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 106. *Gm. Lin.* i. 320. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 473.

Pygmy Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 256.

LENGTH six inches. Bill whitish; cere dusky; plumage wholly bright green; insides of the quills dusky; tail cuneiform,

the tips of the feathers greenish yellow ; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits several of the Islands of the South Seas. The specimen above described said to have come from Otaheite.

120.—AGILE PARROT.

Psittacus agilis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 106. *Lin.* i. 143. *Gm. Lin.* i. 330. *Borowsk.* ii. 92.

Psittacus Cayanensis, *Bris.* vi. 237. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 109.

Little Green Parrot, *Edw.* pl. 168.

Aurora Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 508—the young bird.

Agile Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 297.

LENGTH ten inches and a half.* Bill ash-colour; irides dark, hazel; round the eye bare, and ash-coloured; the plumage in general dark green, lighter beneath; quills blue, the inner webs and tips black; one of the greater wing coverts red, falling over the quills; tail slightly cuneiform, the two middle feathers green, the three next on each side red for three-fourths of the length, the ends green; the two outer ones marked the same with red, but only on the inner webs, the outer bluish, all beneath green; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits Cayenne and other parts of South America, and is one of those known by the name of Crique.

A.—Le Petit Perroquet, *Levail.* pl. 105.

Red-bar Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 510.

Size of the Agile Parrot. Bill dull grey; plumage above fine green, beneath yellowish green, with a bluish tinge on the back and shoulders; lowest order of wing coverts scarlet; the larger quills dusky, edged outwardly with blue; tail green, all but the two middle

* Edwards's figure is eight inches and a half. Brisson's two inches more. Linnæus calls it the size of a Hawfinch.

feathers red on the inner webs, from the base to two-thirds of the length; legs as the bill.

Inhabits Brazil.

According to M. Levaillant, the Agile Parrot is no other than a young bird, probably that of the Aouro-couraou, or Brazilian yellow-fronted Species, a variety of the Amazon's Parrot; but in opposition to this sentiment, the Agile Parrot has the tail cuneiform, though in a slight degree; besides which, Mr. Edwards kept one alive for some years, without change of plumage.

121.—BUFF-CROWNED PARROT.

SIZE small. Bill blue, with a black point; crown buff-colour, front crimson; general colour otherwise chiefly green; quills brown; toward the base blue; tail cuneiform; legs brown.

Inhabits one of the Islands of the South Seas.—Mr. Bullock.

122.—MODEST PARROT.

LENGTH six inches. Bill lead-colour, round the eye bare, and whitish; plumage in general deep green, paler beneath; outer edge of the wing blackish; place of the bastard wing crimson; greater quills dusky, margined outwardly with deep blue; tail slightly cuneiform, the inner webs of the feathers next the base crimson; legs dusky.

Native place uncertain.—From the drawings of Mr. Dent.

123.—SPOTTED PARROT.

BILL red; irides pearl-colour; general colour of the plumage green; breast and belly waved with yellow; under wing coverts red; tail cuneiform.

The female green; lower part of the neck behind waved with yellow; beneath as in the male, but the colours less defined.

Inhabits New-Holland.—A specimen in the Museum of the Linnæan Society.

124.—AZURE-BELLIED PARROT.

Psittacus cyanogaster, Sabiosieca, *Maxim. Trav.* i. 228.

PLUMAGE beautiful dark green; on the belly an azure blue spot; tail rather long.

Inhabits Brazil; has a remarkably varying note, and is frequently kept in houses, on account of its voice.

**** WITH EVEN TAILS.**

125.—CROWNED COCKATOO.

Psittacus coronatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 106. *Lin.* i. 143. *Gm. Lin.* i. 330.
 Cockatoo of Guiana, *Bancr. Guian.* p. 160.
 Crowned Cockatoo, *Gen. Syn.* i. 259. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 481.

SIZE of the White Cockatoo. Forehead yellow; from the top of the head a crest arises, in the manner of other Cockatoos; of a scarlet colour, tipped with light blue, and may be erected or depressed at will; body and tail green, the outer feathers of the latter blue on the exterior margins; vent feathers red, tipped with blue.

Bancroft says, it is less than a common Parrot. Bill short, and chestnut-coloured; head, cheeks, and neck, covered with long, loose, dull red feathers, variegated with whitish bars; those on the top of the head one inch and a half long, which, as well as those on the cheeks and neck, may be erected at pleasure; body and wings green; tail short, some of the feathers green, others dull red.

These appear to be the same bird, though the description varies a little.

126.—BLACK COCKATOO.

Psittacus Gigas, *Ind. Orn.* i. 107. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 474. pl. 71.
 ——— *aterrimus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 330.
Ara noir, *Levail. Perr.* i. p. 33. pl. 12. 13.
 Black Cockatoo, *Gen. Syn.* i. 200. *Edw.* pl. 316.

SIZE uncertain, but large; general colour of the plumage black, with a large crest on the head, rather paler than the rest; bill dusky

Pl. XXVII.



Black Cockatoo

brown; eye dark; sides of the head, from the eye to the under mandible, bare, wrinkled, and red; legs brown black.

Inhabits Ceylon; if we may judge from the size of the head in Edwards's plate, this bird should be as large as the Red and blue Maccaw.

127.—GREY COCKATOO.

L'Ara gris à trompe, *Levail. Perr.* i. p. 30. pl. 11.

SIZE very large. Bill in proportion, and black; the tongue hollowed out at the tip; general colour of the plumage grey, not very dark; before the eyes bare; tail long, rounded at the end, by no means cuneiform; legs black.

According to M. Levaillant, it inhabits the Old Continent, but the precise place not mentioned; it is observed, that the shape of the tongue enables it to penetrate into the substance of the fruits, when taking them for food. This may be related to the Black Cockatoo, but the fact of its being so, not ascertained.

128.—BANKSIAN COCKATOO.—PL. XXVII.

Psittacus Banksii, *Ind. Orn.* i. 197.

——— *magnificus*, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 50.

Banksian Cockatoo, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 63. pl. 109. *Parkins. Voy.* p. 144. *Cook's Voy.* ii. p. 18. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 476.

SIZE of the Red and blue Maccaw; length twenty-two inches. Bill very large, and horn-coloured, with a black tip; plumage in general black, the feathers of the head long, so as to admit of being erected as a crest, but in a quiescent state lie flat on the crown; near

the tip of each a pale buff-coloured spot; the wing coverts are also marked near the tips in the same manner; the feathers of the upper part of the breast and vent are margined with buff-colour, and the lower part of the breast and belly barred with the same; tail long, somewhat rounded at the end, the two middle feathers black, the others the same at the base and ends, but the middle, for more than one-third, fine crimson, inclining to orange outwardly, and crossed with five or six black bars, about one-third of an inch in breadth, somewhat irregular, especially the outer ones, in which the bars are broken and mottled; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland. Sir Jos. Banks first brought this with him into England, on his return from his Voyage round the World.

A.—Banksian Cockatoo, *Ind. Orn.* i. 107. β . *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 91. A. *White's Journ.* pl. p. 139.

This is a trifle smaller; length twenty inches. Bill lead-colour; head moderately crested, black, the feathers varied with yellow; throat and neck yellow; sides of the head mixed white and black; body and wings black; two middle tail feathers black, the others with the base and ends black, the middle crimson, banded with black, as in the former, and is found in the same places.

B.—In this, neither the throat nor the neck are marked with yellow, but the black plumage in general is sprinkled with dots of yellow; the tail as in the others, crimson, barred with black.

C.—This seems a compound between the two former, being both spotted on the wing, and waved with buff on the under parts; the tail above with the same bars of black, on a crimson ground, but beneath buff-colour, instead of crimson.

129.—SOLANDER'S COCKATOO.

Psitt. Solandri, Lin. Trans. xiii. p. 113.

LENGTH twenty inches. The bill lead-colour, enlarged, and swelling, or rounded at the sides; head, neck, and under parts brown, tinged with yellow, chiefly about the ears; wings and tail greenish black, the latter more inclined to black, with a large space of crimson in the middle of all but the two internal feathers, crossed with five narrow black bands.

Inhabits New-Holland, and at first appearance might be taken for a further Variety, on account of the markings on the lateral tail feathers, were it not for the shape of the bill, in which it most resembles the following.

130.—COOK'S COCKATOO.

Psittacus Banksii, Ind. Orn. i. 107. γ.

————— *Cookii, Lin. Trans. xiii. p. 113.*

Banksian Cockatoo, Gen. Syn. Sup. ii. p. 91. B. Phil. Voy. pl. in p. 267. var.

Crimson-tailed Cockatoo, Shaw's Zool. viii. 477.

THIS is twenty-three inches in length. Bill lead-colour, enlarged and swelling at the sides; head feathers long, so as to be capable of erection at the will of the bird, and on the fore part covering the base of the bill; head, neck, and under parts dull brown, margined on the crown and nape with olive; body above, wings, and tail glossy black; all but the two middle feathers of the last deep crimson in the middle, but not banded with black as in the Banksian Species.

Inhabits New South Wales, chiefly on the eastern coast, in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson; said to feed on fruits, also the roots

of bulbous-rooted plants. In general, the crimson portion of the tail occupies about one-third, but in some specimens, the red part reaches to very near the base, as well as extending much more to the ends of the feathers.

131.—FUNERAL COCKATOO.

Psittacus funereus, *Ind. Orn. i. Sup. p. xxii.* *Nat. Misc. vi. p. 186.*
Banksian Cockatoo, Gen. Syn. i. Sup. ii. 91: C. Shaw's Zool. viii. 477.

LENGTH twenty-three inches. Bill lead-colour; head feathers elongated, but in a less degree than in either of the former ones; head, neck, and under parts black, inclining to brown; back, wings, and tail black; all but the two middle feathers of the last are buff-coloured in the middle instead of crimson, marked with numerous black spots, instead of bands; legs black.

Inhabits New South Wales, and is there called Karratt.

A.—This differs in having a large yellow patch under each eye; Bill and legs pale; the middle of all but the two interior feathers of the tail buff-colour as in the last, dotted with black, and reaching nearly to the base.

Inhabits New South Wales, and said not to be common.

B.—In this the yellow patch beneath the eye is composed of pale streaked feathers; the side tail feathers deep buff-yellow in the middle, mottled with brown; fore part of the neck and breast, marked with pale yellow buff crescents.

We have, as far as our own observations have led us, advanced what is here penned, concerning the bird usually known by the name

of Banksian Cockatoo, and with due attention to what M. Temminck has said on the subject, we do not hesitate still to confess our uncertainty in respect to them. It should appear, from the different make and shape, as well as colour of the bill in the Banksian and Cook's Cockatoos, that these two are most probably distinct, but how far the others mentioned as varieties, of one or the other, are really so, or young ones in imperfect plumage, yet remains in uncertainty; nor have we sufficient grounds for ascertaining that the Funereal one does not belong to one of the former, although we have here set it down for a distinct species. It must be remarked, that individuals of all of them vary much in size.

132.—GREAT WHITE COCKATOO.

- Psittacus cristatus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 103. *Lin.* i. 143. *Gm. Lin.* i. 331. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 90.
 t. 5. B. *Raii*, p. 30. *Will.* 75. t. 15. *Id. Engl.* 112, § 1. pl. 15. *Klein*, 24. 6.
Gabin de Madrid. ii. p. 5. *Lam.* 38. *Johnst. av.* pl. 15. f. 4.
Cacatua, *Bris.* iv. 204. t. 81. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 99.
Kakatoës à huppe blanche, *Buf.* vi. 92. *Pl. enl.* 263.
 Broad-crested Cockatoo, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 478. pl. 72.
 Great white Cockatoo, *Gen. Syn.* i. 256.

SIZE of a Fowl; length eighteen inches. Bill blackish; cere black; irides very dark; space round the eyes naked, white; general colour of plumage quite white, except the greater quills and side feathers of the tail, which are brimstone-coloured for half way within, next the base; on the head a large folded crest five inches in length, but the crown itself is quite bare; the feathers of the neck, too, are loose and flowing, so that when the bird erects the crest, the head appears of a large size; legs black.

Inhabits the Molucca Islands, and perhaps Sumatra, there called Kaykay.

133.—GREATER RED-CRESTED COCKATOO.

Psittacus rosaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 103.

————— *Moluccensis*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 331.

Cacatua rubro-cristata, *Bris.* iv. 209. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 101. *Gerin.* t. 118.

Kakatoës à huppe-rouge, *Buf.* vi. 95. *Pl. enl.* 498.

Greater red-crested Cockatoo, *Gen. Syn.* i. 257. *Edw.* t. 160. *Bor. Nat.* ii. t. 5. B.
Wood's Zoogr. i. p. 421. pl. 19.

LENGTH seventeen inches, and larger than the last. Bill blue black; cere black; bare skin round the eye greyish; irides dull red; general colour of the plumage white, with a light rose-coloured tinge; the crest is very large, some of the feathers being six inches and a half long; the under part of the crest is red; side tail feathers, from the base to the middle, of a brimstone colour on the inner webs; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits the Molucca Isles. It seems much allied to the last described.

134.—RED-VENTED COCKATOO.

Psittacus Philippinarum, *Ind. Orn.* i. 103. *Gm. Lin.* i. 131.

Cacatua minor, *Bris.* iv. 212. t. 22. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 102. *Gerin.* t. 119.

Petit Kakatoës à bec couleur de Chair, *Buf.* vi. 96. *Pl. enl.* 121.

Red-vented Cockatoo, *Gen. Syn.* i. 258. *Brown. Ill.* p. 10. pl. 5. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 481.

SIZE of the grey Parrot; length thirteen inches. Bill white, base cinereous; cere greenish; orbits yellowish red; plumage chiefly white; the head crested, the longest feather measuring one inch and a half; these are sulphur-coloured at the base, and white at the ends; some of the under ones pale red, but do not appear unless the crest is erected; the two middle tail feathers white, side ones the same, but the inner webs from the base to the middle are sulphur-coloured; under tail coverts red, tipped with white; legs hoary lead-colour.

Inhabits the Philippine Isles.

135.—LONG-NOSED COCKATOO.

Psittacus nasicus, *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 115.

LENGTH fifteen inches and a quarter. Bill ash-colour; upper mandible of a great length, but not much curved, the under short and rounded; on the forehead the feathers are elongated as in the last bird, but smaller; the general colour of the plumage is pure white, but the whole face or front of the head is rose-colour, as far as the eyes; the vent and under tail coverts are reddish yellow, as are also the feathers of the tail at the base; the legs ash-colour.

Inhabits New South Wales.—Mr. Brown brought a specimen of this from Port Phillip, on the South Coast of New-Holland.

136.—CRESTED COCKATOO.

Psittacus galeritus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 109.

Great Sulphur-crested Cockatoo, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 479.

Crested Cockatoo, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 92. *White's Journal.* pl. p. 537.

SIZE of a dunghill Cock; length two feet three inches. Bill black; plumage in general white; orbits covered with feathers; those of the forehead elongated into a crest, are ten or twelve in number, brimstone-coloured, seven inches in length, and pointed at the ends; behind this the crown is bare; tail even at the end, eight inches long, sulphur-coloured at the base; legs dusky.

Inhabits New South Wales. Some conjecture this to be a variety of the following, but it differs in having the space round the eyes well covered with feathers, and the whole bird of twice the size. It is often met with in vast flocks, making a horrible noise.

137.—LESSER CRESTED COCKATOO.

Psittacus sulphureus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 109. *Gm. Lin.* i. 330. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 480. pl. 73.

——— *albus galeritus*, *Frisch.* t. 50.

Cacatua luteo-cristata, *Bris.* iv. 206. *Id.* Svo. ii. 100. *Gerin.* t. 117.

Kakatoeha orientalis, *Seba.* i. t. 59. 1. *Klein.* p. 25. 5.

Kakatoës à huppe jaune, *Buf.* vi. 93. *Pl. enl.* 14.

Crested Parrot, or Cockatoo, *Albin.* iii. pl. 12.

Lesser white Cockatoo, *Gen. Syn.* i. 258. *Edw.* pl. 317.

LENGTH fourteen inches and a half. Bill and cere blackish; eye in a naked white skin; irides reddish; general colour of the plumage white, inclined to brimstone beneath; on the head a pointed crest of a sulphur-colour; beneath the eye a sulphur-coloured spot, and the lower half of the side tail feathers of the last named colour, on the inner webs; the quills the same, for two-thirds of their length from the base; legs black.

Inhabits the Molucca Isles. Buffon observes, that there are two sorts of this bird, the one much larger than the other, but whether he could mean the preceding may be doubted, as it is scarcely probable that it ever came under his inspection. This lesser species is very docile, more so, we believe, than any other; all of them are long-lived, but whether to the extent mentioned by Gerini,* has not been ascertained by any other author. The small specimen is very common in China, but if indigenous thereto, is not certain: it is called there Ying-Mu, and Ying-Vos, which signifies the bird that talks other men's words.

* In Gerini's Work it is averred that it lives at least 33 years.—See *Orn.* i. p. 96.

138.—RED AND WHITE PARROT.

Psittacus erythroleucos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 109. *Lin.* i. 144. *Gm. Lin.* i. 332. *Raii*, p. 31.
Will. 76. *Id. Engl.* 114. 8. *Bor. Nat.* ii. p. 90. 5. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 484.
Cacatua alis et cauda rubris, *Bris.* iv. 214. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 102.
 Kakatoës à ailes et Queue rouges, *Buf.* vi. 96.
 Red and White Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 260.

SIZE of a large Fowl; length seventeen inches. Bill black; head, throat, neck, back, sides, thighs, scapulars, upper and lower wing coverts, dirty white, or pale ash-colour; lower part of the back, rump, and lower tail coverts, quills, and tail, vermilion red; legs blackish.

Aldrovandus is the first who mentions this species, but not the place it inhabits: he adds, that it is only inferior in size to the Maccaw, and that it has a shortish tail. We learn from the late Dr. Hill, that Lord Petre was in possession of a similar bird, that the general plumage was pale silvery grey, almost white, not having any tinge of dusky lead-colour, or bluish; lower part of the back, rump, and larger wing feathers beautiful scarlet; tail short, the colour of the body, and hardly reaching beyond the tips of the wings. We have never seen this bird, nor the figure of it on paper.

139.—ROSE-COLOURED COCKATOO.

THIS is about the size of the Ash-coloured Parrot. The bill moderate in size, and yellowish; head, neck, and beneath the body fine deep rose-colour; the feathers of the head elongated, full, forming a spacious crest, and those which compose it are paler than those on the rest of the body; the remaining part of the plumage light grey;

the tail of a moderate length, even at the end, and somewhat paler; legs black.

Inhabits New-Holland, where it is rare. In the Museum of the Linnæan Society is a fine and perfect specimen, and the only one which has come under our observation. Another is also said to be in the Museum at Paris, from which the figure in a periodical work, now in progress at that place, is taken. It is a beautiful species.

140.—ASH-COLOURED PARROT.

Psittacus erithacus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 109. *Lin.* i. 141. *Mus. Ad. Fred.* i. 14: *Gm. Lin.* i. 332. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 30. *Kram.* p. 332.

Psitt. cinereus, seu subcæruleus, *Raii*, p. 31. *Will.* 76. *Id. Engl.* 114. *Sloan. Jam.* 297. *Brown's Jam.* 474. *Frisch.* t. 51. *Klein.* 25. 13. *Gerin.* t. 112. *Johnst. av.* pl. 15. f. 7.

Psitt. guineensis cinereus, *Bris.* iv. 310. *Id. Svo.* ii. 126.

Perroquet cendré, on Jacob, *Buf.* vi. 100. *Pl. enl.* 311. *Levail.* pl. 99.—103. *Daud.* i. p. 92. pl. 4. Skeleton.

Uschgraver Papagey, *Wirs. Voy.* t. 43.

Ash-coloured Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 261. *Alb.* i. pl. 12. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 486.

SIZE of a small Pigeon; length twenty inches. Bill black; cere and skin round the eye, mealy and white; irides yellowish white; plumage cinereous, the feathers on the head, neck, and under parts with hoary edges; those of the rump and lower belly hoary, with cinereous edges; tail bright red, shafts of the feathers blackish; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits various parts of Africa; talks quite as well as the Green Parrot, and much less noisy; chiefly imported into England from Guinea, and is a well-known species: said to sometimes live to one hundred years.

A.—*Psitt. guineensis alis rubris*, *Bris.* iv. 312. A. *Ind. Orn.* i. 110. β.
Red-winged ash-coloured Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 262. A.

This differs in having the wings marked with red.

B.—*Psitt. guineensis rubro varius*, *Bris.* iv. 313. B. *Ind. Orn.* i. 110. γ. *Gerin.* t. 113.
Red and ash-coloured Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 262. B. *Edw.* pl. 163.

This has many red feathers mixed throughout with the grey.

C.—*Psitt. ruber*, *Scop.* i. p. 32. *Ind. Orn.* i. 110. *Gen. Syn.* i. 262. C.

In this the head is ash-coloured; cheeks naked; on the breast two brown feathers; prime quills cinereous brown; the colour of the rest of the plumage not mentioned,* only that the tail was red.

Added to these, a friend of mine had a bird of the first description, in which two feathers on the middle of the breast were crimson, and which had not varied for several years.

It is not unusual for female Parrots to lay eggs in this country, but not being impregnated, no account is taken of them; and the circumstance of their breeding here is of course very rare;† but we are told, that at Marmande, in France, a male and female produced young ones for five or six years together. The eggs were generally four, of which never more than three were good. The nest was made in a cask, which had one end knocked out, and filled with saw-dust; proper accommodation being made for entrance, so that the male might sit by his mate: if any one entered the chamber

* Probably red, from its being called *Psittacus ruber*. † A wonderfully fine talking Parrot of this sort, long in possession of King Henry the 8th, is mentioned by authors; and another belong to Cardinal Ascanius, at Rome, which could recite the Apostle's creed.

wherein they were, not having boots on, he was sure to have his legs severely bitten by the male, who was particularly jealous if any one approached the female. P. Labat also mentions a pair which hatched young ones at Paris.

141.—CINEREOUS PARROT.

Psittacus cinereus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 110. *Gm. Lin.* i. 333. *Bris.* iv. 313, *Id.* 8vo. ii. 127.
Maracana, Raii, p. 29. *Will.* p. 73. *Id. Engl.* 112. 5.
 Cinereous Parrot. *Gen. Syn.* i. 263. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 486.

MARCGRAVE, whose short description we are constrained to follow, says, it is altogether like a Parrot, but bigger; all its feathers bluish-grey; that it cries like a Parrot, and loves fruit, especially that called Murucuja.*

Said to inhabit Brazil, but this may be doubted, as we know not any of this colour in America; it is more probable, that it was originally imported from Guinea, along with the Negro slaves. Dr. Bancroft remarks, that although Parrots are very numerous, and of different species in Guiana, none of them are destitute of green feathers.†

Whether this may be a variety of the Ash-coloured Parrot, I am unable to determine, having never met with such a bird, nor can I reconcile its feeding on the Murucuja, which, I believe, is only found in South America, and the West Indies.

* *Passiflora Murucuja* Lin.

† *Hist. Guiana.*

142.—SOUTHERN BROWN PARROT.

Psittacus Nestor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 110.

———— Meridionalis, *Gm. Lin.* i. 333.

———— Australis, *Mus. Lev.* pl. in p. 87.

Southern brown Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 264. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 522.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill very large, and hooked, blue-black; round the eyes a bare flesh-coloured skin; top of the head pale ash-colour; round the lower mandible, throat, fore part and sides of the neck, chestnut red, the middle of the feathers paler; over the eyes rusty yellow; hindhead, and back of the neck deep ash-colour and pale mixed; back, wings, and tail greenish ash-colour, somewhat glossed with copper; the margins of the feathers darker; from the breast to the vent chestnut red, deeper on the margins; the tail is of the same colour beneath, and pretty even at the end, at which part all the feathers are brown, and the tips of the shafts stand out in a point; inner webs of the quills barred beneath; legs black.

Inhabits New Zealand.

143.—LEVAILLANT'S PARROT.

Psittacus Levaillanti, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. xxiii.

Le Perroquet à franges souci, *Levail.* pl. 130. 131.

Damask Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 523.

* Levaillant's Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 95. *Nat. Misc.* xxi. pl. 909.

THIS is nearly the size of the Ash-coloured Parrot; length twelve inches. Bill large, whitish; back part of the orbit of the eye bare and dusky; head, neck, and breast olivaceous grey brown, or rather olive yellow, and grey brown mixed; belly, rump, upper tail

coverts, and vent bright glossy sea green; beginning of the back, and wings greenish brown, the ends of the feathers glossed with deep green; under wing coverts the same; greater quills and tail brown; edges of the shoulders, bastard wing, and thighs orange, or marigold colour; the upper tail coverts reach half-way on the tail, and the orange of the thighs half way on the shins; the quills, when closed, nearly reach to the end of the tail; legs dusky.

The female differs in the colours being less bright.

Inhabits the eastern parts of Africa, in the deep forests, rarely advancing so far south as the Cape of Good Hope; feeds on fruits, very fond of the wild cherry; breeds in the hollows of trees, or in that of a rock; the female lays four eggs, on a kind of nest made of dry leaves, moss, or decayed wood; the young covered at first with greyish white down; gain the complete plumage in about six weeks, and at the end of two months begin to feed and shift for themselves. In the rainy season these birds change their quarters, passing into higher latitudes; they are to be met with frequently at Koks Kraal River, at which place numbers of them come to drink.

A fine specimen in the collection of Lord Stanley.

144.—BLACK PARROT.

Psittacus niger, *Ind. Orn.* i. 111. *Gm. Lin.* i. 336. *Klein.* p. 25. *Gerin.* iii. t. 128.

Bris. iv. 317. *Id. Soo.* ii. 129.

Le Vasa, ou Perroquet noir, *Buf.* vii. 119. pl. iv. *Pl. enl.* 500.

Petit Vasa, *Levail. Perr.* pl. 82. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 529.

Black Parrot of Madagascar, *Gen. Syn.* i. 264. *Edw.* pl. 5.

LENGTH thirteen inches and a half. Bill and cere light flesh-colour; eyes in a bare white skin; irides dark brown; the whole head and body dusky bluish black, except the upper part of the wings, which is dark ash-colour; tail five inches and a half long; legs dull flesh-colour; claws black.

Inhabits Madagascar. That described by Edwards, had three or four white feathers in each wing. It may be observed, that in this bird the bill is much smaller, and the tail longer than is usual in any of the genus.

145.—VASA PARROT.

Le grand Vasa, *Levail. Perr.* pl. 81.

Vasa Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 528.

LENGTH twenty-one inches. Bill large, whitish; plumage wholly black, with a cast of grey or brown, in different lights; tail somewhat long; orbits naked, nearly white; legs black.

Said to inhabit the southern parts of Africa. Described from a specimen in the cabinet of M. de Breukelvaart, of Amsterdam.

146.—MASCARINE PARROT.

Pittacus mascarinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 111. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 524. *Gen. Lin.* i. 333.

Bris. iv. 315. *Id. Soc.* ii. 128.

Mascarin, *Buf.* vi. 120. pl. 5. *Pl. enl.* 35. *Levail. Perr.* pl. 139.

Mascarine Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 265. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 528.

LARGER than the ash-coloured species; length thirteen inches and a half. Bill and cere reddish; base of the bill surrounded with black, for half an inch in breadth; orbits bare, light red; irides red; top of the head, and hind part of the neck, pale ash; back, rump, forepart of the neck, breast, belly, sides, scapulars, upper and under wing and tail coverts, and greater quills, deep ash; tail the same, in shape rounded; legs pale flesh-colour.

Linnæus says, it inhabits Mascarin. Buffon derives his name from the bird having a sort of mask round the bill; and Brisson described it from a caged bird, but knew not from whence it came.

A.—In the Leverian Museum, was one, which appeared to be a variety. It had the mask in front; ground colour of the plumage, the same as in the other, but irregularly sprinkled throughout with white feathers; the tail part white, part brown, but not regular; some of the quill and tail feathers wholly white, but the opposites, which should have answered them, were white and brown. It appeared as a particular, and beautiful variety.

147.—ASH-BROWN PARROT.

Psittacus fuscus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 111. *Gm. Lin.* i. 333. *Bris.* iv. 314. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 128.
Brown Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 266.

LENGTH thirteen inches. The whole of the plumage plain brownish ash-colour.

Brisson saw this bird alive at Paris, but knew not whence it came. Buffon mentions one, the size of the last, but it had neither the black mask, nor was the base of the tail white, and which we apprehend may be this very bird, but whether distinct in species, or a variety, we will not venture to affirm.

148.—HAWK-HEADED PARROT.

Psittacus accipitrinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 111. *Lin.* i. 148. *Gm. Lin.* i. 345. *Gerin.* pl. 120.
Borowsk. Nat. ii. 93.

Psittacus varius Indicus, *Bris.* iv. 300. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 123.

———— *elegans Clusii*, *Raii*, p. 33. 11. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 482.

Perroquet varié, *Buf.* vi. 117.

Hawk-headed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 266. *Edu.* pl. 165.

SIZE of a small Pigeon. Length twelve inches; bill and cere blackish; round the eyes the same, and bare; irides deep yellow, or hazel; head, cheeks, and throat brown, each feather marked with a paler streak down the middle; neck, breast, and belly, purple, the feathers edged with blue; back, rump, scapulars, upper wing and tail coverts fine green; sides and under lesser wing coverts yellow green; the greater blue black; prime quills black, the outer edges and tips blue; secondaries green; tail somewhat rounded, five inches and a quarter long, and green; all except the two middle feathers blue at the tips; legs dark lead-colour.

Inhabits the East Indies.—When this bird is provoked, it sets up the feathers round the neck like a ruff.

A.—Papegai maillé, *Buf.* vi. 239. pl. 12. *Pl. enl.* 526.

Mailed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 267. A.

In this the top of the head and round the face covered with narrow long white feathers, striped with blackish; hind head and sides of the neck fine red brown, edged with blue; breast and stomach shaded with the same, and glossed with green; upper parts of the body, and tail glossy green; quills and under the tail brown; the feathers of the last edged with violet-blue.

This is found in Guiana, where, according to Buffon, it was naturalized from the East Indies, and is observed to have a sharp and shrill cry, different from all other Parrots of the American Continent; and when irritated, is said to set up the feathers round the head like a ruff.

B.—Perroquet varié, *Fermin. Surin.* ii. 176.

This is probably the same bird, or a slight variety. M. Fermin briefly describes it with the feathers of the neck variegated; a deep reddish colour, tipped with elegant blue; belly the same, but sprinkled with brown; back green; quills bluish; tail wholly green.

Inhabits Surinam, and has the same faculty of setting up the feathers round the head as a ruff or crest, especially when angry.

149.—THECAU PARROT.

Psittacus cyanolyseos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 127. *Molin. Chil.* (Fr. ed.) 235.

Thecau Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 94.

SIZE of a common Pigeon. Round the neck a fine blue collar; head, wings, and tail green, spotted with yellow; back, throat, and belly yellow; tail of a moderate length, and even at the end.

Inhabits Chili, where it is called Thecau; is a numerous species, and flies in vast troops, doing much injury to the corn; said to have a centinel on the watch, so as to make it difficult to shoot; breeds in the holes of rocks, and lays two white eggs, chusing the most inaccessible places. The natives let themselves down from the top of these rocks by ropes, to take the eggs and young birds, which are thought excellent as a dish for the table; and the birds, thought robbed of the contents of the nest, will lay again, as far as four times. This bird is easily tamed, and speaks well.

150.—CRIMSON AND BLUE-COLLARED PARROT.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill stout, brown; head brown, mixed with greyish white; the crown white; upper parts of the neck, body, wings, and tail fine green; at the lower part of the neck behind, a crescent of deep crimson, each feather margined with glossy blue; this band passes forwards on each side to the breast, which, as well as all the under parts, is of the same colour as the band, but paler, and without gloss; and indeed, the belly may rather be called blue and rufous, than crimson; quills black; tail rounded, dusky; the three outer feathers margined with blue; legs brown.

Inhabits Cayenne, from which place we have seen three specimens, one in the Leverian collection, a second at Gen. Davies's, and a third in my own possession.

There seems great affinity between several of the last numbers, but I will not be positive of their being varieties—perhaps at different periods of age.

151.—RUFF-NECKED PARROT.

Psittacus violaceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 112. *Gm. Lin.* i. 337.

Psitt. Aquar. Lupiarum insulæ, *Bris.* iv. 302. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 124.

Perroquet de la Guadeloupe, *Du Tertr. Antil.* ii. 250. t. p. 246.

Criq à tête violette, *Buf.* vi. 233.

Ruff-necked Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 268.

SIZE of a Fowl. Bill and eyes bordered with flesh-colour; head, neck, and belly violet, with a slight mixture of green and blue, and changeable like the breast of a Pigeon; back brownish green; greater quills black, the others yellow-green and red; on the wing coverts two spots, in shape and colour of roses.

The above described from Du Tertre, who met with it at Guadaloupe; and he adds, that it erects the feathers as a ruff round the head, in which it seems to admire itself, as a Peacock when it spreads the tail: it must have been very plentiful, as this author mentions their being fat at certain seasons, and much coveted for food; and also, that they are remarkably tame, for a pair having made a nest in a large tree, not far from his habitation, the male and female alternately came there for food, and afterwards brought their young, as soon as able to fly. How far this may also belong to the three last described, we must leave others to determine.

152.—RED-CROWNED PARROT.—PL. XXVIII.

Psittacus galeatus, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxiii.

Red-crowned Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 369. pl. 140. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 523.

SIZE of the Grey Parrot. Length thirteen inches; the bill yellowish; plumage dusky, slightly glossed with green, margins of the feathers very pale; on the head very full, so as to enable the bird to erect them as a crest at will; the whole of these are deep scarlet, except the chin, which is dusky; under parts of the body paler than above, undulated with a mixture of reddish and green, arising from the margins of the feathers being of those colours; but not very conspicuous, except towards the bottom of the belly, where the red predominates; quills and tail plain dusky; the latter nearly even in length, and appearing somewhat undulated with darker in a strong light; legs dusky.

The female is above much like the other, but the feathers more conspicuously barred with paler colour, especially the quills and tail, in which the bars are six or seven in number; the head tufted with loose feathers as in the former, but of the same colour as the back; chin dusky green; breast and belly barred across beautifully with red, yellow, and brown, growing more dull towards the vent.



Red-tailed Black Cockatoo

Red yellow and brown, growing more dull towards the tail.



Besides the above was one at Mr. Thompson's, St. Martin's-lane, in which only part of the head had the red crest, seemingly in an intermediate state between the two former, and may fairly be supposed a young bird, not yet in adult plumage.

Inhabits New South Wales. In Mr. Bullock's elegant Museum were the two sexes above described, in fine condition, they are also in that of the Linnæan Society.

153.—ROBUST PARROT.

Psittacus robustus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 112. *Gm. Lin.* i. 344.
Robust Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 296.

THIS is of a stout, robust make, as large as a middle-sized Pigeon. Length twelve inches; bill strong and white; round the upper mandible the feathers are blackish; the whole head greenish grey; the crown streaked with dusky down the middle of each feather; neck and body green, paler beneath; rump and upper tail coverts very pale green; wing coverts dusky black, the feathers tinged with green on the margins; quills brown; on the bend of the wing a spot of crimson, and on the outer edge, about the middle, it is crimson also; tail even at the end, and brown like the quills; legs dusky.

154.—VARIED PARROT.

Psittacus varius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 112. *Gm. Lin.* i. 337. *Maert. Phys. Arb.* i. 2. p. 48.
Varied Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 93.

THIS is a little more than five inches long. Bill and legs yellowish; general colour of the plumage varied brown and blue; cheeks, chin, and throat whitish; quills and tail dull brown, with the outer margins blue.

Inhabits South America.

155.—SPARROW PARROT.

Psittacus fringillarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 112. *Gm. Lin.* i. 337. *Maert.* i. 2. p. 47.
 Fringillaceous Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 555.
 Sparrow Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 93.

SIZE of a Sparrow; length six inches. Bill and legs pale yellow; general colour of the plumage pale green; head blue; cheeks, chin, throat, and a spot on the belly, pale ferruginous; the belly itself violet; tail feathers marked on the insides and tips with yellow.

Inhabits South America.

156.—CHILI PARROT.

Psittacus choræus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 112. *Molin. Chil.* 238. *Id. Fr. ed.* 237.
 Chili Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 93.

MOLINA gives but a short description of this bird: he says, that it is fine green above, and cinereous grey on the belly, that the orbits are flesh-coloured, and the tail of a moderate length.

Inhabits Chili, has much the same manners as the Jaguilma Parrot, flying in troops, and making great havoc on the buds of trees and herbs.

157.—BLUE-HEADED PARROT.

Psittacus menstruus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 113. *Lin.* i. 148. *Gm. Lin.* i. 345. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 33.

Psitt. guian. cyanoceph. *Bris.* iv. 247. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 112.

Perroquet à camail bleu, *Levail.* pl. 115:

Papegai à tête et Gorge bleue, *Buf.* vi. 243. *Pl. enl.* 384.

Le Siy, *Voy. d'Azara.* iv. No. 287.

Blue-headed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 301. *Edw.* pl. 314. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 540.

SIZE of the Ash-coloured species. Bill dusky, with a red spot on each side of the upper mandible; eyes in a dark flesh-coloured skin; head, neck, and part of the breast ultramarine blue, mixed with a little purple on the last; on each side of the head a black or dusky spot; back, belly, thighs, and wings fine green; wing coverts yellow green, inclining to gold-colour; inner coverts greenish; under tail coverts fine scarlet; the two middle tail feathers green, those on the sides the same, but gradually become more blue as they advance outwards; legs grey.

Male and female much alike.

Inhabits Guiana, but not common, nor much sought after, as it does not learn to speak; common at Paraguay, in numerous flocks; is not fond of oranges, but makes great destruction among the maize fields; the note similar to the word Siy; common in Brazil, where it is called Maitacca.

In one of these which came under my inspection, the length was eleven inches. It had no dusky spot on the sides of the head; above the breast a mixture of red; the side tail feathers, for three-fourths from the base of the inner web, crimson; the rest of the length and outer web blue, but the four middle feathers green, with blue ends.

This is found at Berbice, and there called Barizi. The flesh is much esteemed for food.

158.—LITTLE DUSKY PARROT.

Psittacus purpureus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 129. *Gm. Lin.* i. 346.

———— *infuscatus*, *Nat. Misc.* No. 789.

Perroquet violet, *Barrer. Fr. eq.* 144.

Papegai violet, *Buf.* vi. 244. *Pl. enl.* 408.

Femelle du Perroquet à Camail bleu, *Levail.* pl. 115.

Little dusky Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 392. *Edw.* pl. 315. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 564.

IN this the bill is dusky, with an orange-coloured spot on the sides; top and sides of the head, below the eyes, black, glossed with blue on the crown; eyes dark, in a light blue skin; round the throat, and hind part of the head, a ring, marked with dusky spots on a fillemot ground; hind part of the neck, back, rump, and wing coverts dark brown black; quills fine blue; tail dark blue when closed, but the inner webs of the side feathers are reddish, except the tips, which are blue; breast, belly, and thighs purplish; legs dusky.

Inhabits Surinam, also Guiana; but is not much sought after, from not having the faculty of learning words; is called by the French Perroquet violet. M. Levaillant supposes this to be the female of the Blue-headed Species.

A.—In the Leverian Museum was seen a variety, if not a female. The colour of the plumage an irregular mixture of black, blue, and brown; about the head the violet predominated; on the breast, and under parts the brown, which inclined to chestnut; not the least trace of the dusky and fillemot ring conspicuous, otherwise much like that figured by Edwards.

159.—DUSKY PARROT.

Psittacus sordidus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 127. *Lin.* i. 148. *Gm. Lin.* i. 343.

——— *novæ Hispaniæ*, *Bris.* iv. 303. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 124.

Le Papegai brun, *Buf.* vi. 246.

Dusky Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 304. *Edw.* pl. 167.

SIZE of a small Pigeon ; length ten inches. Bill yellowish at the base, and black in the middle of the upper mandible, the rest of it red ; cere blackish ; orbits naked, pale cinereous ; irides dark hazel ; top of the head dusky ; sides and behind greenish ; throat blue ; back dusky ; rump and tail greenish ; under tail coverts fine red ; beneath from throat to vent cinereous brown ; wing coverts and lesser quills green, but some of the latter with yellowish borders ; greater quills green ; tail a little rounded, the outer edge blue ; legs lead-colour ; claws black.

Inhabits New Spain, but not common.

A.—Length ten inches. Bill wholly dusky red ; crown and sides blue, with a mixture of green ; the rest of the neck green, mixed with blue on the throat and breast ; back bright olive green ; breast and beneath the same, but paler ; many of the feathers of it obsoletely barred, near the end, with a pale reddish tinge ; quills green ; tail even, green, the outer margins of the three outer feathers fine blue, and dull red for more than half way from the base ; under tail coverts fine red ; legs dusky.

A specimen of this is in the collection of Lord Stanley.

160.—CERAM LORY.

Psittacus garrulus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 112. *Lin.* i. 144. *Gm. Lin.* i. 333. *Mus. Ad. Fred.* ii. p. 14. *Bor. Nat.* ii. p. 91.

Psitt. ruber, *remig. rectr. intus purpureis*, *It. Wgoth.* 137.

Lorius Ceramensis, *Bris.* iv. 215. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 103.

Psitt. rufus, *femor. alisq. viridibus*, *Frisch.* t. 45. *Klein.* p. 25. 8.

Lory de Ceram, *Buf.* vi. 129. Var. 2. *Raii*, p. 151.

Perroquet Lori-Nouara, *Levail. Perr.* pl. 96.

Purple Parrot, *Charl. ex.* p. 75. *Id. Onom.* p. 67.

Ceram Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 269. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 536. *Nat. Misc.* 925.

LENGTH from ten to eleven inches. Bill orange; cere and bare space round the eye ash-coloured; irides deep yellow; plumage in general scarlet, except the lesser and under wing coverts, which are mixed with green and yellow; the wings are first yellow, then green, the bastard wings violet; greater quills dark green, beneath hoary, inside scarlet, with cinereous tips; the two middle tail feathers are first green, then dull red, and tipped with green; the next on each side red for three-fourths of the length, afterwards green; the four outer ones first scarlet, then violet, with deep green tips; the lower part of the thigh feathers, or garter, green; legs brown.

Inhabits the Isle of Ceram, and the rest of the Moluccas.

A.—*Psittacus garrulus* *Lin.* i. 144. 25. β . *Gm. Lin.* i. 333. 25. β .

————— *Auroræ*, *Lin. Ed.* x. No. 22.

Psitt. coccin. alis ex virid. and nigro variis, *Will.* 78. *Raii.* p. 31. *Klein, av.* p. 17. t. 4. A. Variété de Noira, *Buf.* vi. 129.

Pappagello, *Zinnan. Uov.* 92. t. 15. f. 82.

Noira Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 270. 76. A.

Size of a Blackbird. Bill and irides yellow; body scarlet; ridge of the wing yellow; wing coverts green; quills black, with the outer

webs green, beneath dusky; lower half of the tail yellow, from thence to the end green; round the knees a garter of green; legs black.

B.—*Lorius Moluccensis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 114. 96. *γ.* *Gm. Lin.* i. 334. *Bris.* iv. 219. t. 23. 1.
Id. 8vo. ii. 103. *Gerin.* t. 106. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 91.
 Loira Noira des Moluques, *Buf.* vi. 127. *Pl. enl.* 216.
 Scarlet Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 270. 76. B. *Edw.* pl. 172.

Size of the others. Bill orange; cere and orbits ash-coloured; body fine scarlet, except a few yellow spots on the back between the wings; shoulders yellow, then green, afterwards green with yellow tips; greater quills dark green, inclining to blue; the two middle tail feathers deep green, but near the shafts a dull red tinge, half way down; side feathers half red, half green, and the two outmost with a violet tinge on the outer edge; beneath all are reddish yellow; round the knee a blue garter; legs brown.

C.—This variety has many of the wing coverts tipped with blue; and no garter round the knee, otherwise like the others.

I observed this in the collection of the late Dr. Hunter—called in China, Ty-pawn.

161.—PURPLE-CAPPED LORY.

Psittacus Domicella, *Ind. Orn.* i. 114. *Lin.* i. 145. *Gm. Lin.* i. 334. *Borowsch. Nat.*
 ii. p. 92. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 538. pl. 81.
Psitt. rufus, vertice nigric. alis virid. *Gerin.* t. 104 *Frisch.* t. 44. *Klein.* p. 24.
Lorius orient. indicus, *Bris.* iv. 222. t. 24. f. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 104.
 Perroquet Lori à Collier jaune, *Levail.* p. 25.
 Lori des Indes à Collier, *Buf.* vi. 130. *Pl. enl.* 84.
 Second black-capped Lory, *Edw.* pl. 171.
 Purple-capped Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 271.

LENGTH near eleven inches. Bill red; cere and round the eyes ash-colour; irides orange; top of the head purplish black;

neck, body and tail scarlet, the last tipped with green ; on the breast an obscure yellow crescent ; upper wing coverts green, the under blue ; edge of the wing blue and green mixed ; garter blue ; legs blackish.

Inhabits the East Indies.

A.—*Lorius torquatus*, *Bris.* iv. 230. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 106. *Gm. Lin.* i. 334.

Psittacus capite cyaneo, collari luteo, *Klein.* p. 25. 17.

Lory à Collier des Ind. or. *Buf.* vi 131. *Pl. enl.* 119.—Male.

Laurey from the Brazils, *Alb.* i. pl. 13.

Blue-capped Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 271. 77. A.

Bill yellowish ; round the eyes black ; irides yellow ; upper part of the head shining blue ; neck, throat, back, scapulars, breast, and upper part of the belly scarlet ; the neck encircled with a yellow ring ; lower part of the back, rump, and lower part of the belly white and rose-coloured mixed ; wing coverts green, mixed with yellow ; quills fine blue ; lesser quills yellowish green ; tail purple, with a tinge of red brown ; legs cinereous.

This inhabits the East Indies with the other, from which it probably differs in sex ; both of them speak distinctly, and learn quickly any thing they are taught, but are tender birds, and consequently sell for a good price, owing to the difficulty of bringing them to this kingdom.

One of these in some India drawings, was called Tootau Gustoory.

162.—RAJAH LORY.

Lory Rhadia, *Levail. Ferr.* pl. 94.

Raja Lory, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 537. pl. 82.

SIZE of the Purple-capped Lory. Bill pale yellowish white ; general colour of the plumage vivid scarlet ; wings wholly golden

yellow; on the top of the head a spot of the same colour, and across the breast a broad bar; thighs also yellow; legs blackish.

Inhabits the Moluccas, and there called Rhadia, and is a rare species.

163.—UNICOLOR LORY.

Le Perroquet Lori unicolor, *Levail.* pl. 125.

Unicolor Lory, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 538.

SIZE and habit of the Ceram Lory. Bill red; plumage entirely scarlet, more inclined to crimson on the back and wing coverts, the tips alone inclining to purple; legs and feet dusky, or brownish purple.

Inhabits the Molucca Islands.

164.—BLUE-TAILED LORY.

Perroquet Lori à Queue bleue, *Levail.* pl. 97.

Blue-tailed Lory, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 538.

SIZE and habit of the Collared Lory. Bill red; colour of the plumage deep scarlet; scapulars, and some of the larger wing coverts fine blue, the rest edged with blue; larger quill feathers black, slightly edged with blue; tail blue above and beneath, short.

Inhabits Borneo, and there not uncommon.

165.—BLUE-FRINGED LORY.

Lori à franges bleues, *Levail.* pl. 93.

Blue-fringed Lory, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 539. *Nat. Misc.* 22. pl. 937.

SIZE nearly that of the Black-capped Lory. Bill yellow; plumage deep scarlet; the larger quills edged, and the smaller deeply

tipped with black; bastard wing the same; middle wing coverts fine blue, forming an oblique bar on the wing; insides of the thighs slightly marked with blue; tail longish, rounded at the end, purplish brown; legs dusky.

Inhabits the Molucca Islands; not uncommon in the Cabinets of Holland, but has not yet appeared in this kingdom, to our knowledge.

166.—BLACK-CAPPED LORY.

Psittacus Lory, *Ind. Orn.* i. 115. *Gm. Lin.* i. 335. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 92.

Lorius Philippensis. *Bris.* iv. 225. *Id. Svo.* ii. 105.

Psitt. coccin. coerul. ac virid. vertice nigro, *Gerin.* i. t. 105.

Lori tricolor des Philippines, *Buf.* vi. 131. *Pl. enl.* 168.

Perroquet Lori à Scapulaire bleue, *Levail.* pl. 123. 124.

First Black-capped Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 273. *Edw.* pl. 170. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 633. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 534.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill orange; cere and orbits ash-coloured; irides fine orange; crown black, with a blue tinge; neck, greater part of the body, rump, and upper tail coverts scarlet; between the neck and back a patch of blue, and another on the lower part of the breast, mixing among the red feathers; wing coverts green; quills green, some of them edged with yellow; garter, vent, and under tail coverts blue; the two middle tail feathers half red, half green, the others much the same, with the outer margins violet; legs blackish.

Said to inhabit the Philippine Islands. M. Sonnerat found it in the Isle of Yolo, which most probably is its natural abode. It is a familiar species, but seldom makes amends for the trouble of bringing it to Europe, as it rarely survives long in the colder regions. I have observed a slight variety, in which the blue on the breast is a continued large space; from beneath the nape to the back, deep violet indigo, joining below with the belly, thighs, and vent, which

are of the same colour; under wing coverts scarlet; on the rump several violet blue spots; in other things it resembles the first described.

167.—CRIMSON LORY.

Psittacus puniceus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 115. *Gm. Lin.* i. 335.

Lorius Amboinensis, *Bris.* iv. 231. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 107.

Lori cramoisi d'Amboine, *Buf.* vi. 133. *Pl. enl.* 518.

Blue-breasted Parrot, *Brown.* *Ill.* pl. 6.

Crimson Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 273. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 464.

LENGTH eleven inches; somewhat bigger than the other Lories. Bill dull red; cere and orbits blackish; irides orange; plumage in general dull crimson; breast, belly, sides, thighs, under tail, and lesser under wing coverts deep violet; greater under wing coverts blackish brown; prime quills dull red within, and beneath blackish brown; tail even at the end, deep scarlet, tipped with pale dirty red; legs brown.

Inhabits Amboina, and other Molucca Islands; it sometimes varies in having the bill black, and the end of the tail orange yellow.

168.—RED LORY.

Psittacus Moluccensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 116. *Gm. Lin.* i. 335. 101. β .

Molucca Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 274. 80. A.

LENGTH nine inches. Bill red; cere and orbits bluish; plumage in general deep red; scapulars, lower belly, and vent, glossy light blue, as are also two or three of the feathers of the thighs; greater wing coverts blue at the ends; quills red, but the secondaries have

the ends dark blue, and the primaries greenish black; bastard wing dusky black; tail dull red, with dusky margins.

This was brought from the East Indies.

169.—GRAND LORY.

Psittacus grandis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 116. *Gm. Lin.* i. 335.

Le grand Lori de la Nouv. Guinee, *Buf.* vi. 135. *Pl. enl.* 683. *Levail.* p. 126. 127. 128.

Purper rood Loeri, *Vosm. Monog.* 1769. p. 20. t. 7.

Grand Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 275. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 533.

THIS is the largest of the Lories, being thirteen inches in length. Bill black; head and neck fine red; the lower part of the neck, next the back, violet blue; breast richly clouded with red, blue, violet, and green, the mixture of green and red going on to the belly; quills, and edge of the wing, from the shoulder, sky blue; the rest of the plumage deep red; base half of the tail red, the rest yellow; legs ash-colour.

This was brought from Ceylon, according to M. Vosmaer.*

A.—Differs, in having the upper parts of the body brown and green, here and there mixed with a little clouded blue; between the wings blue and green mixed; part of the breast and belly blue; vent the same, with a mixture of greenish; thighs deep chestnut, the feathers margined with paler chestnut; tail the same, with pale tips; legs dusky.

In the Museum of the late Dr. Hunter.

* He says it is bigger than the Ash-coloured Parrot, and less than the Amazon's.

170.—COCHIN-CHINA LORY.

Psittacus Cochinsinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 116.

Cochin-China Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 65. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 532.

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

Inhabits Cochin-China.—Lady Impey.

171.—YELLOW-BREASTED LORY.

Psittacus Guineensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 116. *Gm. Lin.* i. 336. *Miller. Ill.* t. 29.

Yellow-breasted Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 276. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 541.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill black; cere white; throat, and round the eye the same; above the eye a patch of yellow; the rest of the head and neck crimson; breast yellow; under the wings, belly, thighs, vent, and under the tail white; tip of the last red; legs dusky.

Inhabits Guinea. The back and upper part of the tail could not be seen in the print from which the above was taken, being the only voucher for our description of the bird.

172.—PARAGUAN LORY.

Psittacus Paraguanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 117. *Gm. Lin.* i. 336.

Lorius Brasiliensis, *Bris.* iv. 229. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 106.

Paragua, *Raii.* p. 33. *Will.* 76, *Id. Engl.* 115. *Buf.* vi. 248. *Marcg. Hist. Brazil.* p. 207.

Paraguan Lory, *Gen. Syn.* i. 277 *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 532.

SIZE of the Amazon's Parrot. Bill cinereous; irides red; head, hind part of the neck, lower belly, thighs and under tail coverts black; back, rump, and upper tail coverts, throat, fore part of the neck, breast, upper part of the belly and sides scarlet; scapulars, upper and under wing coverts, quills, and tail black.

This, according to Marcgrave, is found in Brazil, but probably may have an African origin, as hinted in respect to the cinereous Parrot.

173.—RED AND BLUE PARROT.

Psittacus cœruleocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 117: *Lin.* i. 145. *Gm. Lin.* i. 336.

———— *guianensis cœruleus*, *Bris.* iv. 304. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 124.

———— *versicolor*, *Raii.* p. 316. *Will.* p. 75. *Id. Engl.* 114. 6.

Criq rouge and bleu, *Buf.* vi. 226.

Red and blue Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 277.

SIZE of the Dusky Parrot; length nine inches. Bill blackish; orbits bare and whitish; irides yellow; head, throat, neck, and breast blue; on the crown a yellow spot; upper part of the back pale blue; the lower, sides, and rump yellow; belly green; thighs greenish white; wings and tail rose-colour, the coverts of the first mixed green, yellow, and rose-colour, of the tail green; legs reddish grey.

Aldrovandus, from whom others have taken their descriptions, does not say where it is found; but Brisson, mistaking it for the Perroquet violet of Barrere, which inhabits Guiana, makes it of course a native of that country.

A.—In *Spalowschi's Vog.* 3. t. 7,—the orbits and base of the bill are white; head, neck, and breast blue; the rest of the plumage green, except the vent, and two-thirds of the tail next the base, which are crimson.

174.—GREEN AND RED CHINESE PARROT.

Psittacus Sinensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 117, *Gm. Lin.* i. 337. *Bris.* iv. 291. *Id.* Svo. ii. 120.
 Grand Perroquet vert de la nouv. Guinée, *Son. Voy.* 374. t. 108.
 Perroquet vert de la Chine, *Buf.* vi. 116. *Pl. enl.* 514.
 Red-sided Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 490.
 Green and red Chinese Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 278. *Edw.* pl. 231.

SIZE large, Bill red above, with a yellowish tip, the under mandible black; orbits, and place of the cere, covered with feathers; irides orange; plumage wholly green, except the sides to the thighs, and under the wing coverts, which are fine deep crimson; edge of the wing, and some of the greater coverts and quills blue; tail dark green, mixed with blue above, and brown beneath; legs black.

Inhabits the southern provinces of China, and Amboina, but is not common; Buffon received it from the Moluccas, and New Guinea; and Sonnerat fixes it as a native of the last named place.

175.—GRISLED PARROT.

Psittacus nasutus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 118.

Grande Perruche de la Chine, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 212.

Grisled Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 64.

THE bill in this is as large as the head, and red ; irides bluish ; head and breast pale greenish grey ; hind part of the neck, back, wings, and tail grass green ; lesser wing coverts yellow ; legs grey.

Inhabits China. From the size of the head and bill it might be suspected to belong to the great-billed species before mentioned ; but the latter has the tail cuneiform ; whereas, in the grisled one it is even at the end ; therefore, unless Sennerat should have made some mistake in this particular, I cannot agree with him in opinion.

176.—AMBOINA PARROT.

Psittacus gramineus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 118. *Gm. Lin.* i. 338.

Perroquet à Calotte bleue, *Levail. Perr.* p. 121.

Grand Perroquet vert à tête bleue, *Buf.* vi. 221. *Pl. enl.* 862.

Blue-capped Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 520.

Amboina Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 579.

LENGTH sixteen inches. Bill pale red ; forehead and crown blue ; from the nostrils to the eye a narrow black streak ; the rest of the plumage grass green, with a great mixture of blue on the quills ; under parts of the body olive green ; tail short, green above, and dull yellow beneath ; legs lead-colour.

Inhabits Amboina.

177.—WHITE-FRONTED PARROT.

Psittacus leucocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 118. *Lin.* 147. *Gm. Lin.* i. 338. *Borowsck.*
Nat. ii. p. 93.

Psittacus Martinicanus, *Bris.* iv. 242. *Id. Svo.* ii. 110.

Amazone à tête blanche, *Buf.* vi. 212. pl. 9.

Perroquet à face rouge, *Levail. Perr.* i. 107, 108, 109.

——— à front blanc, *Pl. enl.* 335.

White-headed Parrot, *Edw.* pl. 166.

White-fronted Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 279.

LENGTH eleven or twelve inches. Bill flesh-colour; cere and orbits white; irides dark hazel; plumage in general green; the feathers fringed with brown, more conspicuous on the fore parts; forehead white; crown of the head blue, with a few red spots; cheeks throat, and neck before scarlet; belly green, with a mixture of red, in some ferruginous; greater quills blue, beneath blackish; tail green, the two middle feathers wholly so; the three others on each side red, for three-fourths from the base; the others the same, but outwardly bluish; legs deep brown.

Inhabits Martinico, and other parts in the same latitude.

A.—*Psittacus leucocephalus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 118. 111. β . *Raii*, 31, & 181, *Will.* 75:

——— Martinic. gutture-rubro, *Bris.* iv. 244. *Id. Svo.* ii. 111. *Gm. Lin.* i.
338. 30. β . *Spalowsck. Vog.* iii. t. 6.

Psitt. viridis fronte alba, *Frisch.* t. 46. *Klein.* p. 25. 9.

L'Amazone à tête blanche, *Buf.* vi. 212. var. *Pl. enl.* 549.

White-headed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 280. A. *Will. Engl.* 113. 5.

This differs from the last in being a trifle bigger; it wants the blue behind the white on the crown; the belly inclines to purple instead of red, and those feathers which in the other have red in them, in this, have a portion of yellow likewise. In other things one description might serve.

B.—Psitt. Martinic. cyanoceph. *Bris.* iv. 251. *Id.* Svo. ii. 112.

Papegai à ventre pourpré, *Buff.* vi. 242. *Pl. enl.* 548.

Ash-crowned Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 281. 88. C.

Length eleven inches. Bill, cere, and orbits white; plumage in general green, most of the feathers with blackish margins; forehead white; top of the head cinereous blue; under the eyes the same; bend of the wing white; bastard wing and feathers adjacent blue; quills black, some of them margined with blue, and others with green; the two middle tail feathers green, the next yellow on the inside half-way down from the base, near the shaft reddish, the end green; the next three red like the last, but on both sides; the outer one red, with the end yellowish green, and the exterior margin blue; legs grey.

Inhabits Martinico.

178.—GERINI'S PARROT.

Psittacus Gerini, *Ind. Orn.* i. 119. *Gerin. Orn.* i. pl. 109.

White-faced Amazon's Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 500?

Gerini's Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 93.

SIZE of the last. Bill and legs pale; head for the most part white; body green; lesser wing coverts, some of the middle quills, and tail feathers red.

Inhabits Brazil.

179.—WHITE-CROWNED PARROT.

Psittacus albifrons, *Ind. Orn.* i. 119. *Mus. Carls. fasc.* iii. t. 52.

White-crowned Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 281. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 519.

LENGTH ten inches and a half. Bill pale yellow; cere and orbits cinereous; forehead to the middle of the crown white, the rest

of the head above pale blue; on each side of the head, between the bill and eye, a red spot, surrounding the eye; plumage in general full green, with blackish margins, paler beneath; bastard wing and part of the quills adjoining red; greater quills blue; tail rounded, green; base crimson, shafts of the feathers chestnut; legs ash-colour.

Where it inhabits is not said. Some suppose it the male of the white-fronted.

180.—YELLOW-HEADED AMAZON'S PARROT.

Psittacus amazonicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 119. *Bris.* iv. 270. t. 26. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 117.

Psitt. ochrocephalus. *Gm. Lin.* i. 339.

— *poikilorynchos* Aldrov, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 491.

L'Amazone à tête jaune, *Buf.* vi. 208.

Le Perroquet à tête jaune, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 285.

Yellow-headed Amazon's Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 282.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill ash-coloured, with a red base; irides yellow; top of the head lively bright yellow; throat, neck, and wing coverts green; breast and belly yellowish green; ridge of the wing bright red; quills varied with green, black, violet blue, and red; tail yellow green, the two outer feathers red on the inner webs at the base; legs grey.

Inhabits Brazil, where it is common among the Mangrove trees, on the banks of the rivers, and there it builds its nest: known by the name of Curica.

A.—L'Amazone à tête jaune, Var. 1. *Buf.* vi. 209.

Perroquet vert et rouge, *Pl. enl.* 312.

Yellow-crowned Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 282. 89. A.

Length about fifteen inches. It chiefly differs from the preceding in having only a small portion of yellow on the forehead, instead of

the whole crown; the green colour less bright, and inclining to yellow; on the wing a little red, as in the other, and a shade of yellow under the tail.

M. Buffon observes, that this is known at Guiana by the name of Bastard, or Half Amazon, supposing it to spring from a cross breed with another Parrot; one in the Leverian Museum had the forehead and sides, as far as the ears, yellow, otherwise did not differ. I observed likewise another, in which the yellow on the forehead was mixed with green; the ridge of the wing also of a mixed red colour, and a line of black just round the base of the bill.

B.—Psitt. major poikilorynchos, *Bris.* iv. 270. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 116. *Raii, Syn.* p. 30. *Will.* p. 74.

L'Amazone à tête jaune, Var. 2. *Buf.* vi. 210.

Party-billed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 283. B. *Will. Engl.* p. 113.

Length eighteen inches.* This seems to vary from the others chiefly in the bill, the upper mandible of which is bluish green, and yellow oker on the sides; tip crossed with a white spot; the under lead-colour round about, and yellow in the middle.†

181.—ASH-FRONTED PARROT.

Psittacus Barbadosis, *Bris.* iv. 236. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 108. *Gm. Lin.* i. 339.

Psitt. virid. et luteus capite cinereo, *Klein.* p. 25.

Green and yellow Parrot from Barbadoes, *Alb.* iii. pl. 11.

Ash-fronted Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 284.

SIZE of a large Pigeon. Bill horn-colour; cere and orbits cinereous; forehead pale ash-colour; top of the head, cheeks, throat, and fore part of the neck yellow; lesser wing coverts and thighs the

* *Willughby.*

† *Idem.*

same; greater wing coverts, farthest from the body, fine blue; outer edge of the prime quills violet, and of some of the others red from the base to the middle, the rest of the length blue; secondaries green; tail the same, the two middle feathers a trifle the longest; legs cinereous.

Inhabits Barbadoes.

182.—MANILLA GREEN PARROT.

Psittacus Luzionensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 120. *Bris.* iv. 295. t. 22. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 121. *Gm. Lin.* i. 339.

Manilla green Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 296.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill scarlet, with a white tip; cere reddish; general colour of the plumage green, inclining to yellow; hindhead, lower part of the back, and rump blue green; on the scapulars a little mixture of blue and rufous; quills brown on the inner, and yellow on the outer edge; the third and fourth the longest; tail near five inches long, green, beneath yellowish, the two middle feathers exceed the others by one inch; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits the Island of Luzonia.

183.—COMMON AMAZON'S PARROT.

Psittacus æstivus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 121. *Lin.* i. 146. *Gm. Lin.* i. 340.

——— *amazonicus*, *Bris.* iv. 256. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 114. *Spalowsck. Vog.* ii. t. 13. *Gerin.* t. 107?

Psitt. virid. capite croceo, fronte cyanea, *Klein.* p. 25. *Frisch.* t. 47.

Ajurucurau, *Raii*, p. 32. *Will.* p. 76. *Id. Engl.* p. 115.

Perroquet Amazone, Aourou-couraou, *Buf.* vi. 215. *Pl. enl.* 547. *Levaill. Perr.* pl. 84—89.

Common Amazon's Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 284. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 493. pl. 74.

LENGTH ten inches. Bill blackish; irides gold-colour; forehead and between the eyes bluish; the rest of the head yellow;

throat yellow, the feathers edged with bluish green ; the rest of the body light green, inclining to yellow on the back and belly ; ridge of the wing red ; upper wing coverts green ; quills varied with green, black, violet-blue, and red ; tail green, the feathers fringed with black, red, and blue ; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits Guiana and Brazil.—We have seen one of these, having the crown of the head white instead of yellow, but with the same plumage.

A.—Psitt. Jamaic. icteroceph. *Bris.* iv. 233. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 107. *Gm. Lin.* i. 340. β .
 ——— viridis melanorynchos, *Raii*, 30. 4. *Will.* p. 76. *Id. Engl.* 113. § IV.
 Jamaica Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 285. 91. A. *Brown. Jam.* 473.

Length thirteen inches. Bill black ; irides deep saffron-colour ; forehead and throat blue green ; the rest of the head and breast yellow ; body above green, beneath yellow ; edge of the wing, and under tail coverts red ; greater quills green, within black, beneath red near the ends ; tail yellow-green.

Inhabits Jamaica.

B.—Psitt. amazon. Jamaic. *Bris.* iv. 276. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 117. *Gm. Lin.* i. 340. 32. γ .
Gerin. t. 108. *Bor. Nat.* ii. p. 93.
 Psitt. viridis alar. costa super. rubente, *Raii*. p. 30. 2. *Id.* 181. 6. *Will.* 74. t. 16. *Id.*
Engl. 112. § II: *Sloan. Jam.* 297.
 Main Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 285. 91. B.

Length twelve inches. Upper mandible red, black in the middle, and at the tip, with a bluish base ; the under white ; cere ash-colour ; orbits white ; irides reddish ; plumage above green, tipped with black ; beneath yellow green ; forehead sky blue ; crown yellow ; cheeks and throat the same, but deeper ; edge of the wing yellow and red mixed ; lesser wing coverts fine red ; all the others green ;

greater quills black, edged with green; the lower part of the five middle ones red, the rest green, edged with yellow; tail green, near the tip yellowish, the inner base of the four outside feathers red; all the shafts black; the two middle ones rather longer than the others; legs hoary.

Inhabits Guiana, the Amazon's Country, Brazil, and Mexico; at the last place called by the Spaniards, Catharina; according to Brown it is also found in Jamaica.

C.—Psitt. Brazil. cyanoceph, *Bris.* iv. 234. *Id.* Svo. ii. 108. *Gm. Lin.* i. 349. d.
 Ajuru-curuca, *Raii*, 33. 3. *Will.* 76. *Id. Engl.* 115. §. ix.
 Aourou-couraou, Var. 3. *Buf.* vi. 219.
 Blue-topped Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 286. 91. C.

Size of the Ash-coloured Parrot. Bill cinereous, with a black tip; plumage in general green; upper part of the head blue, mixed with black, in the middle of which is a yellow spot; beneath each eye a spot of the same; throat blue; greater quills marked with red, yellow, and violet at the end; legs bluish ash.

Inhabits Brazil.

D.—Psitt. Amazon. varius, *Bris.* iv. 287. t. 26. 2. *Id.* Svo. ii. 128. *Gm. Lin.* i. 340. e.
Gerin. t. 115. *Ind. Orn.* i. 122. e.
 Ajarucurau, No. 2. *Raii*, 33. *Will.* 76. *Id. Engl.* 115. §. ix.
 Aourou-couraou, Var. 4. *Buf.* vi. 219.
 Psitt. major virid. mac. luteis et rubris, *Frisch.* t. 19. *Klein.* 25.
 West India green Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 287. 91. D. *Edu.* pl. 162.

Size of the last. Bill and cere cinereous; orbits flesh-colour; irides orange; forehead blue; crown pale yellow, mixed with a little blue; cheeks and throat yellow; rest of the plumage green; behind the neck a little mixed with yellow, and on the back with red likewise; shoulders red, mixed with yellow; quills black, with green

or blue edges; the four middle tail feathers green, with yellowish ends, the three next on each side red at the base within, edged yellow, with a deep green spot; the outer one the same, with the outer edge blue; legs grey.

Inhabits the Amazon's Country, and Brazil.

E.—Psitt. Amazon. fronte lutea, *Bris.* iv. 261. *Id.* Svo. ii. 114. *Gm. Lin.* i. 341.

Ind. Orn. i. 122. ♂.

Aourou-couraou, Var. 5. *Buf.* vi. 221.

Aourou Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 508. pl. 76.

Brazilian yellow-fronted Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 287. 91. E.

This is in most things like the others. Plumage in general green; forehead pale yellow; crown and cheeks the same, but darker; from the base of the bill, above the eyes, a blue stripe; throat feathers yellow, with blue tips; hind part of the head and neck green, edged with black, and a mixture of blue; ridge of the wing orange; quills and tail much like the others; under tail coverts yellowish; the legs hoary.

Inhabits the Amazon's Country, and Brazil. One of these, in the Leverian Collection, had the tail chiefly green, with yellowish ends, all but the two middle feathers with the base red, then green, and all these with a red spot between the green and yellow, about the middle of each feather; the outer one with the exterior edge orange the whole length.

F.—Psittacus æstivus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 122. 117. ♀.

Length fourteen inches. Bill, cere, and orbits as in the first; also the head, neck, and body; but the feathers of the last are duller green, edged with brown; middle of the belly and thighs pale yellow brown; garter yellow; on six of the middle quills a large

patch of crimson on the outer webs, occupying most space on the exterior feathers ; ends of all the quills blue ; tail green, with the end yellow orange ; the five outer feathers yellow at the base within, then crimson for half the length ; the outer margins green, but the outmost of all margined with blue ; legs brown.

A similar one to this had all the inner bend of the wing red, otherwise not differing. This came from Berbice, by the name of Koellou.

G.—Psitt. viridis collo flavo, *Gerin.* t. 110. *Ind. Orn.* i. 123. 117. 3. *Spalowsck. Vog.* ii. t. 12.

This appears to be a further variety ; size of the others. Plumage green ; head and neck yellow ; shoulders, a patch on the quills, and base of the tail feathers red.

H.—Perroquet Amazone varié, *Pl. enl.* 120.
 Psittac. varii coloris, *Will.* p. 72 ? *Ind. Orn.* i. 123. 117. 1.
 Counterfeit Parrot, *Will. Engl.* p. 110. *Gen. Syn.* i. 295.

Authors talk of a Parrot, which seems referable to this Species : it is variegated with several colours, and made up by art. M. Pernetty says,* that such are frequently met with on the Isle of St. Catharine, and coasts of Brazil. The whole plumage, especially the head and neck, back, and belly, varied with jonquil, citron, carmine, crimson, &c. intermixed with green, and a lively blue, chiefly about the ears ; and that the natives caused this change, from plucking out the feathers while young, and putting in something poisonous, which made them thus to change colour,† but how far this account may be founded in truth requires further observation.

* *Voy. aux Malouines.* i. 177.

† See *Will. Orn. Engl.* 110.

184.—YELLOW-SHOULDERED PARROT.

Psittacus luteolus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 123.

———— *luteus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 341.

Yellow-shouldered Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 288. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 499.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill dusky, tip black; crown of the head, including the eye, light blue; from the bill to the eye, and the chin yellow; body in general, and wings green; the feathers on the upper parts edged with brown; shoulders tinged with yellow; on the greater wing coverts a patch of orange; greater quills dusky; belly and vent very pale green; tail green, but some of the feathers are red within at the base; legs dusky.

From South America.

185.—YELLOW-WINGED PARROT.

Psittacus ochropterus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 123. *Gm. Lin.* i. 341.

———— *Amazon. gutturo luteo*, *Bris.* iv. 287. *Id. Soc.* ii. 119.

———— *viridis alius*, *capite luteo*, *Frisch.* t. 48. *Klein.* p. 25.

Le Crik à tête et gorge jaune, *Buf.* vi. 222.

Yellow-headed Creature,* *Bancr. Guian.* 159.

Yellow-winged Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 289.

LENGTH thirteen inches. Bill and orbits whitish; cere hoary; irides yellow; plumage in general green, margined with black on the neck behind, and back; crown, cheeks, throat, and neck before yellow; hindhead yellow green; thighs and ridge of the wing

* It may be wondered why the name Creature should be applied to a Parrot, but Dr. Bancroft explains this. He says, that they are distinguished by two names, viz.—Parrots, properly so called, and Creatures; the first are docile, and will learn to talk, the others less docile, and have an habit of nodding, when any attempt is made to handle them: a custom of which they can never be divested, though they are often taught to speak distinctly.

yellow; lesser wing coverts next the body red, with yellow edges, the others yellow; rest of the coverts green; greater quills black, some having blue and green edges; four of the middle ones red at the base within for three-fourths of their length; the four middle tail feathers are green with yellowish ends; the three next on each side red half-way from the base; the rest yellowish green, with a deep green spot between the two colours; all of them margined with green outwardly; the outmost the same, the exterior edges blue; legs hoary.

Inhabits Guiana with the last. Buffon expatiates on the sensibility of this species, from the notes of a friend, who kept one alive; it was of a very uncertain temper; for if chastised for biting rather hard, &c. it persisted in the offence, and never was to be reclaimed, but from the most gentle usage; was impatient in a cage, biting to pieces every thing within reach, and always silent and dull, except when at liberty. It chattered then continually, and had much to say, as it remembered every thing; yet with all this caprice, the bird was very fond of children. In the time of moulting, which lasted for nearly three months, it appeared dejected and uneasy; it was chiefly fed on hemp-seed, nuts, and fruits of all kinds, but preferred meat, when allowed to have it, though from too frequent use of the last, it became dull and heavy, and lost its feathers.* We believe the above account will include the manners of most Parrots in confinement, and the circumstance of the loss of plumage from the use of animal food, we have been frequently witnesses to, and this appeared to arise from the irritation produced in the skin, which induced the birds to be continually picking and fretting the parts, to allay the uneasy sensation. It has been remarked, that Parrots have the habit of retaining the food in the pouch or cheek for some time, whence they have been thought to chew the cud.†

* Birds in hot climates do not moult all at once, as in the colder regions, but the feathers fall off by degrees, as the leaves of evergreen trees. † See Pitfield's Memoirs, p. 201.

A.—Size of the other, and much the same in plumage, but besides the yellow parts, it has an irregular mixture of yellow feathers among the green on the wing coverts, breast, and belly; no yellow on the ridge of the wing, nor are the lesser wing coverts, next the body, red.

B.—In another, the plumage in general is green; forehead pale blue; middle of the crown green; just round the eye red; hindhead, round the back part of the eye, the chin, and a crescent on each side of the lower part of the throat yellow; ridge of the wing, and base of the quills red; ends of all the quills blue.

186.—YELLOW-CHEEKED PARROT.

Le Perroquet Criq de Cayenne, *Buf.* vi. 228. *Pl. enl.* 839.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill pale lead-colour; round the eye bare and whitish; irides red; plumage fine green; paler beneath; above the eyes tinged with blue; below them, on the jaw, a large yellow patch, beginning at the base of the bill; on the outer edge of the wing a trace of red, from the base of two or three of the quills being of that colour; the remainder blue to the ends, but they are for the most part black with blue ends; tail even, three inches long, the two middle feathers green, plain; the rest marked on the inner webs with an oblong spot of red, taking up most space, as the feathers are more outward.

Inhabits Cayenne, and is one of those known by the name of Criq. The Agile species passes also under this name.

187.—MEALY GREEN PARROT.

Psittacus pulverulentus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 123. *Gm. Lin.* i. 341.

——— major albicans, capite luteo, *Barrer. Fr. Eq.* 144 ?

Munier, ou Crik poudré, *Buf.* vi. 225. *Pl. enl.* 861. *Levail. Perr.* pl. 92.

Mealy green Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 291. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 511.

THIS is said almost to equal the Maccaw in size, and the biggest of the Parrot kind in America. Bill whitish horn-colour: plumage green, but appearing as if powdered all over with meal; on the head is a yellow spot; the feathers on the hind part of the neck slightly edged with brown; under parts of the body paler than above, and without the mealy appearance; on the wings a large red spot; quills outwardly black; end of the tail yellowish green.

Inhabits Cayenne and Brazil, where it is called Juru, and much admired for its size, singularity of colour, and gentleness of disposition, added to its talking well.

188.—BLUE-FRONTED PARROT.

Psittacus Havanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 124. *Gm. Lin.* i. 342.

——— Amazon. gutture cœruleo, *Bris.* iv. 266. t. 25. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 115. *Gerin.* t. 114.

Crik à face bleue, *Buf.* vi. 227. *Pl. enl.* 360. *Levail.* pl. 222.

Havanna Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 531.

Blue-fronted Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 291.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill whitish, tip black; cere and orbits ash-colour; plumage mostly green, the feathers tipped with black on the upper parts, and with bluish beneath; forepart of the head, throat, and neck, cinereous blue, inclining to violet, and edged with shining green; the rest of the head, hind part of the neck, back, and rump, green, the feathers tipped with black; on

the breast a large red spot ;* the under tail coverts yellowish green ; quills black ; the outer edge of some green, the others blue, and some of the middle ones red within, next the base, forming a red spot ; tail green, with the end yellowish ; the two middle feathers plain, and two next on each side blackish at the base, the fourth and fifth red within at the bottom, the outmost the same mixed with blue ; legs grey.

Inhabits Havannah, and probably common to Mexico, but Buffon says, it is not found in Guiana. He adds, that the red on the belly is the colour of lilac, waved with green, and a yellow spot on the lower part of it. Authors differ in respect to the size ; M. Brisson's said to be as large as a Crow, and fifteen inches long, but that of Buffon measured only twelve inches.

189.—AUTUMNAL PARROT.

Psittacus autumnalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 124. *Lin.* i. 147. *Gm. Lin.* i. 345.

Psitt. Americanus, *Bris.* iv. 293. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 121. *Gerin.* t. 135.

Crik à tête bleue, *Buf.* vi. 232. Var. 2.

Le Perroquet à Joues oranges, *Levail.* p. 111.

Lesser green Parrot, *Edw.* pl. 164. *Bancr. Guian.* 160.

Autumnal Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 293. B. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 516.

SIZE of a middling Pigeon. Bill whitish, with dusky edges ; round the eye a bare white space ; irides gold-colour ; forehead scarlet ; crown blue ; on each cheek, under the eye, an orange spot ; rest of the plumage green, paler beneath ; upper ridge of the wing yellow ; side tail feathers red outwardly at the base.

Inhabits Guiana.

* See *Pl. enl.* 360.

- A.—Crik à tête bleue, *Buf.* vi. 230. *Gm. Lin.* i. 345. 37. β .
 Le Perroquet bouquet, *Levail. Perr.* pl. 135.
 Blue-headed Creature, *Bancr. Guian.* 158.
 Blue-faced Parrot. *Gen. Syn.* i. 293. *Edw.* pl. 230. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 518.

Size of a Pullet. Bill horn-colour, with an orange spot on each side of the upper mandible; irides orange; fore part of the head, quite behind the eye, and throat blue; below the throat, to the breast, red; the rest of the body green, but the prime quills are blue, and some red, with blue tips; tail green half way, beneath yellow green; side feathers red on the outer webs; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits Guiana.

- B.—Crik à tête bleue, *Buf.* vi. 231. Var. 1. *Ind. Orn.* i. 124. γ .
 Cocho, *Ferm. Hist. N. Hisp.* p. 38.
 Red and white-faced Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 293. 96. A.

This differs in having the head varied with red and whitish, instead of red and blue, otherwise absolutely the same; the Spaniards call both this, and the Var. B. of the Amazon's Parrot—Catharina.

- C.—*Psittacus Braziliensis*, *Lin.* i. 147. *Gm. Lin.* i. 344. *Ind. Orn.* i. 125. δ .
Psitt. Brazil. fronte rubra, *Bris.* iv. 254. *Id. Svo.* ii. 113.
 — variegat. *Braziliensis*, *Gerin.* t. 116.
 Crik à tête bleue, *Buf.* vi. 232. Var. 3.
 Perroquet à Joues bleues, *Levail.* pl. 106.
 Brazilian green Parrot. *Gen. Syn.* i. 294. 96. C. *Edw.* pl. 161. *Bancr. Guian.* 160.
Shaw's Zool. viii. 514. pl. 77.

Size of a tame Pigeon. Bill flesh-colour; forehead and throat red; under and behind each eye blue; crown of the head yellowish green; most of the body green; lower edge of the wing red; part

of the quills blue; middle tail feathers green, outmost but one red, the outer blue, the whole tipped with fine yellow; legs brownish ash-colour.

Inhabits Brazil and Guiana. We observed one, in which all the tail feathers were crimson, except the exterior, which was blue, but the whole of them with the ends yellow.

190.—PILEATED PARROT.

Psittacus pileatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 125. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 32.
Pileated Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 94.

SIZE of a Missel Thrush. Bill horn-colour, with a brown base; forehead and crown red; cheeks naked; general colour of the plumage green; quills and tail blue on the outer edges, the last yellow at the end; rump yellow-green.

M. Scopoli suspects it to be a Variety of the Golden-crowned Parrakeet, but does not mention the shape of the tail.

191.—RED-HEADED AMAZON'S PARROT.

Psittacus Tarabe, *Ind. Orn.* i. 125. *Gm. Lin.* i. 344. *Raii.* p. 33. 5.
——— *Braziliens. erythroceph.* *Bris.* iv. 240. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 109.
Le Maracana à tête rouge, *Voy. d'Azara.* iv. No. 284. *Buf.* vi. 211.
Red-headed Amazon's Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 295.

BIGGER than the Ceram Lory. Bill cinereous; plumage in general green; head, throat, neck before, breast, and lesser wing coverts red; legs cinereous.

Inhabits Brazil, but not Guiana. M. d'Azara has seen several, both wild and tame, but they appeared to be a stupid race.

192.—NEW-GUINEA GREEN PARROT.

Psittacus viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 125. *Gm. Lin.* i. 344.

Grand Perroquet de la nouv. Guinée, *Son. Voy.* 74. t. 108.

New-Guinea green Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 296.

SIZE of the common Amazon's Parrot. Upper mandible the colour of orpiment; the under black; irides fire colour; plumage in general light grass green; greater quills indigo blue; the lesser carmine red beneath.

Inhabits New Guinea.

193.—EASTERN PARROT.

Psittacus orientalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 125.

Eastern Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 64.

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

Inhabits India—Lady Impey.

194.—DUFRESNE'S PARROT.

Perroquet Dufresne, *Levail. Perr.* pl. 91.

Dufresne's Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 513.

SIZE of the Mealy green Parrot. Plumage in general full green; just above the base of the upper mandible, from eye to eye, an orange-yellow bar; cheeks and sides of the neck tinged with blue; ridge of the wings, the outer edges, and tips of the larger quills deep blue; the inner marked in the middle with a broad orange bar; bill pale brown; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits Cayenne.

195.—BLUE-CHEEKED PARROT.

Psittacus adscitus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 126.

Blue-cheeked Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 64.

LENGTH eleven inches and a half. Bill, and crown of the head straw-colour; cheeks fine light blue; upper part of the back black, streaked with yellow; the lower pale yellow; scapulars black; wing coverts and quills rich deep blue, tinged with green; breast and belly green; vent red; exterior feathers of the tail blue, tinged and marked near the shafts with rows of small dark spots; the middle ones duller green; legs dusky.

Native place uncertain.—Communicated by the late Mr. Pennant.

196.—AMBER PARROT.

Psittacus Batavensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 126.

Amber Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 65.

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

Inhabits Batavia.—Lady Impey.

197.—FESTIVE PARROT.

Psittacus festivus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 126. *Lin.* i. 147. *Gm. Lin.* i. 344.

Tavoua, ou Tahua, *Buf.* vi. 240. *Pl. enl.* 840. *Levail. Perr.* pl. 129.

Festive Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 298. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 521.

LENGTH eleven inches. Bill lead-colour, with a black tip; cere greyish black; irides saffron-colour; from eye to eye just over

the forehead, the feathers are purplish chestnut ; from the base of the upper mandible springs a stripe of pale blue, passing through the eye to the hind head, but vanishes before it reaches the back part ; crown of the head green, with a very little mixture of blue ; on the throat a blue spot ; the rest of the plumage plain green, paler beneath, except from the middle of the back to the rump, which is very bright, though deep crimson ; tail coverts and tail green ; the exterior edge of the outer feather of the latter blue ; bastard wing deep blue ; greater quills almost black, with the outer edges fringed with blue ; the rest of the wings green ; legs light ash-colour. In a quiescent state the crimson of the rump being covered by the wings, is not visible.

Inhabits Guiana, where it is rare, but sometimes is seen near inhabited places : the natives call it Tavoua ; is in great esteem from its talking better than either the Guinea or Ash-coloured, but is said to be an ungrateful and mischievous bird, as it bites every one who attempts to stroke it, like the Yellow-winged Parrot. Its looks are lively, but shy, and it is more agile and playful than any other species. This account is given by Buffon, but I am clear it will not suit every individual, and that the same disposition does not pervade the whole of its kind, as I had one in my collection, which, during the many years it lived in England, was perfectly tame and familiar.

198.—CRIMSON-WINGED PARROT.

Psittacus erythropterus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 126. *Gm. Lin.* i. 343.

Black-shouldered Parrot, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 653.

Crimson-winged Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 299. *Id. Sup.* 60.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill brownish red, and rather elongated ; crown, cheeks, and ridge of the wings fine green ; upper part of the back black, the lower rich blue ; tail coverts pale green ; beneath

from chin to tail yellow-green; wing coverts deep rich scarlet, surrounded with black; quills black, edged with dull green; tail rounded in shape, yet scarcely to be called cuneiform; the middle feathers dull green, with yellowish ends, the outmost like those of the wings, and others more or less marked with red; legs dusky.

The female differs in having a green back, and the wing coverts green, except a few of the greater, which are scarlet; some of the outer tail feathers red on the inner webs.

Inhabits New South Wales. Fine specimens of both sexes in the Museum of the Linnæan Society.

199.—RED-BANDED PARROT.

Psittacus Dominicanensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 126. *Gm. Lin.* i. 343.

Papegai à bandeau rouge, *Buf.* vi. 241 *Pl. enl.* 792.

Red-banded Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 300.

LENGTH nine inches and a half. Bill pale flesh-colour; on the forehead from one eye to the other a band of red; plumage in general green, rather dark, marked as it were with scales of black on the neck and back; stomach reddish; quills blue; legs ash-colour.

Inhabits Guiana, as also Paraguay. One of these, in my possession, when alive, had the eye surrounded with a naked white skin; the irides hazel; the band does not cover the whole forehead, but only just over the bill.

200.—CRIMSON-BANDED PARROT.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill pale red; plumage chiefly olive, or yellow green; forehead crimson, passing on each side and surrounding the eye; below on the ears a crimson spot; edge of the

wing within crimson; the outer as far as the middle the same, but broader, occupying one-third of the breadth of the wing; greater quills deep violet-purple, margined outwardly with green; tail rounded, olive-green; above the knees a mixture of crimson, as a garter; legs brownish flesh-colour.

From the drawings of Mr. Woodford.

201.—PARADISE PARROT.

Psittacus Paradisi, *Ind. Orn.* i. 127. *Lin.* i. 147. *Gm. Lin.* i. 342. *Klein.* p. 25. *Nat.*

Misc. pl. 1001.

Psitt. luteus *Ins. Cubæ*, *Bris.* iv. 308. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 125.

Papegai de Paradis de Cuba, *Buf.* vi. 237. *Pl. enl.* 336.

Perroquet jaune ecaillé de rouge, *Levail. Perr.* pl. 137.

Cuba Parrot, *Brown Jam.* 473. *Cates. Car.* i. t. 10.

Paradise Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 300. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 501. pl. 75.

LENGTH twelve inches and a half. Bill white; irides red; round the eyes bare and white; plumage yellow, with the margins of the feathers orange-red; throat, fore part of the neck, and belly bright red; greater quills white; the two middle tail feathers yellow; the others red for two-thirds of the length, the remaining part yellow; legs white.

Inhabits the Island of Cuba.

202.—AURORA PARROT.

Psittacus Aurora, *Ind. Orn.* i. 127. *Lin. Mant.* (1771) 524. *Gm. Lin.* i. 324.

Psitt. luteus, *Bris.* iv. 306. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 125.

Perroquet jaune, *Pl. enl.* 13. *Orn. de Salern.* 69. t. 7. f. 2.

L'Amazone jaune, *Buf.* vi. 214. pl. 10. *Levail.* pl. 90.

Aurora Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 301. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 502.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill and cere white; eyelids and irides red; the whole plumage fine yellow, except the edge of the wing

which is fine red; under the wings the yellow is very pale; all the prime quills, except two or three of the first, are red on the outer edge, in the middle; tail rounded, the four outer feathers red from the base to the middle on the inner webs; legs white.

Inhabits Mexico, or probably Brazil, as M. Salerne mentions one that spoke the Portuguese tongue distinctly, and was very tame.

203.—WHITE-BREASTED PARROT.

Psittacus melanocephalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 128. *Lin.* i. 149. *Gm. Lin.* i. 346. *Mus. Adolp.*

Fr. ii. p. 45.

——— *Mexicanus*, *pectore albo*, *Bris.* iv. 297. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 122.

——— *atricapillus*, *Mill. Illust.* t. 4. A.

Le Maïpouri, *Buf.* vi. 250. *Pl. enl.* 527. *Levail.* pl. 119, 120.

White-breasted Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 305. *Edw.* pl. 169. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 542.

SIZE of a Turtle; length nine inches. Bill, cere, and orbits dusky flesh-colour; top of the head black; under the eye from the gape a green mark; cheeks, throat, and forepart of the neck yellow, behind orange; back, rump, scapulars, and upper tail coverts green; breast and upper part of the belly white; the lower, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts orange; quills blue outwardly, within and beneath black; the first of the lesser quills green, edged with yellow; the others green; tail short, rounded, green; legs cinereous brown.

A.—The bill in this variety is blackish; the black crown, and the green mark between the bill and eye the same; sides of the head and throat olive-yellow; about the ears dusky; back part of the neck rose-colour, inclining to brown; breast and belly pale ash-colour; sides of the body, thighs, and vent yellowish orange-brown; quills blue, edges fringed with green. A specimen of this last was in the Leverian Museum.

This species inhabits Mexico, Guiana, and the Caraccas, in South America; commonly found in woods, and does not often approach inhabited places; has no note beyond a shrill whistle, which is often repeated in flight. Observed in small numbers together, but are restless and quarrelsome, and if any one is taken, it for the most part refuses food, and at last is starved to death. In general, Parrots, even the most stubborn in nature, are to be subdued by means of smoke of tobacco, but this is only put into bad humour by the attempt; whoever, therefore, would have these birds, must train them up young; and this is scarcely worth labour, if not for the sake of variety; for they do not learn to talk.

204.—HOODED PARROT.

Psittacus Caica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 128. *Gm. Lin.* i. 347. *Buf.* vi. 253.

Le Caïca Barraband, *Levail. Perr.* pl. 134. Var.

Perruche à tête noire, Caïca, *Buf.* vi. 253. *Pl. gn.* 744. *Levail.* pl. 133.

Hooded Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 306. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 542.

LENGTH eight inches and a half. Bill red; plumage of the head black, giving the appearance of a hood, out of which the eye appears, within an angulated white skin; round the back of the neck fulvous, but the chin and forepart yellowish; the rest of the body for the most part green; but when the wing is closed, seems to be divided longitudinally, as the outer edge of the wing is all the way blue; tail longer than in the last, the feathers pointed at the ends, the shape rather hollowed out in the middle; the general colour green, with the end blue; legs red.

Inhabits Cayenne: comes there every year in small flocks in September and October, making but short stay: is called there Caica. It may be observed that this and the last differ much from other Parrots, both in make of body, being thick, short necked, and more

robust; and are likewise of a heavy, dull nature. Buffon adds, that the feathers seem closer set, appearing as if artificially fastened to the body, especially on the breast and under parts.

A.—Le Nenday, *Voy. d'Azara*. iv. No. 279.

In this the head is black, having on the middle of the crown a tinge of red; neck before pale blue; thighs scarlet; tail above half yellowish, half blue, beneath dusky; quills dusky at the tips; greater coverts green, changing into blue at the ends; lesser and middle ones, and rest of the body yellowish green; bill and space round the eye black; legs olive.

Two of these were taken at Yaguarou, in Paraguay, and sent into Spain: they had the action and cry of the Hooded Parrot, but the irides were red. Supposed to be a variety of that bird.

205.—SENEGAL PARROT.

Psittacus Senegalus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 128. *Lin.* i. 149. *Gm. Lin.* i. 347. *Bris.* iv. 400.
t. 24. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 153.

Perroquet à tête grise, *Buf.* vi. 123. *Pl. enl.* 268. *Levail.* pl. 116, 117.

Senegal Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 307. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 544.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length eight inches. Bill ash-coloured; cere and orbits blackish; irides fine yellow; plumage above green, passing forwards to the breast; head elegant ash-colour;* quills and bastard wing the same, with the outer edges green; under parts of the body orange, deeper on the sides; tail deep ash-colour, margins greenish; legs reddish ash-colour.

* In the head of one I observed a slight reddish fringe on the edges of the feathers, scarcely perceivable on first inspection.

Inhabits Senegal, where they are seen to fly five or six together, and perch on the tops of trees, which are here and there scattered in the burning sandy plains : the cry is sharp and disagreeable : they keep close together in pairs, so that two are often shot at once, and sometimes the whole little flock : they are said to talk very well. In the Leverian Museum was one of these, differing from the former, having here and there a yellow feather on the back ; and the head cinereous brown : probably this was a young bird.

Le Maire* says, there is a larger sort, with yellow on the back, which does not talk.

206.—COWLED PARROT.

LENGTH about seven inches. Bill pale dirty brown ; round the eye bare ; head and neck black, continuing lower on the throat before ; round the lower part of the neck a broad, pale, orange brown ring ; the feathers margined with a darker colour, appearing waved ; back, wings, tail, belly, and thighs pale green ; quills dusky black ; lower belly and vent yellowish white ; legs black.

Inhabits South America ; brought from the Island of Trinidad. It seems to approach greatly to the Hooded Species, and is of a stout make, but on comparison, differs in several particulars : it is smaller, the bill not red ; chin and throat wholly black all round, and the tail feathers, although pointed, are equal in length ; legs black, not red.

* *Voy. de la Maire*, 1605: p. 107:

207.—RED-THROATED PARROT.

Psittacus collarius, *Ind. Orn.* i, 128. *Lin.* i. 149. *Gm. Lin.* i. 347.

Psitt. Jamaicensis gutture rubro, *Bris.* iv. 241. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 110.

— minor collo miniaceo, An Xaxabes Oviedi? *Raii*, p. 181. 8.

Sassabé, *Buff.* vi. 245.

Common Parrot of Jamaica. *Sloan. Jam.* 297.

Red-throated Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 303.

SIZE of a Pigeon. Head, neck behind, back, rump, scapulars, upper and under wing coverts, breast, belly, sides, upper and under tail coverts green; throat and forepart of the neck fine red; quills black, edged with green; tail green.

Inhabits Jamaica.

208.—RED-FRONTED PARROT.

Psittacus Tuipara, *Ind. Orn.* i. 129. *Gm. Lin.* i. 348.

Psittac. Brazil. erythroceph. *Bris.* iv. 383. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 147.

Tuipara, *Raii. Syn.* 35. *Will.* p. 78. *Id. Engl.* 117. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 555.

Red-fronted Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 308.

SIZE of a Lark. Bill flesh-colour; plumage pale green; on the forehead a red spot, in shape of a crescent; on the middle of each wing a spot of yellow; tail very short; legs grey.

Inhabits Brazil; said to build in ant-heaps, left by the ants, which are found in trees.*

* *Will. Orn.* p. 117.

209.—GOLDEN-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus chrysopterus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 129. *Lin.* i. 149. *Gm. Lin.* i. 348.

Psittac. alis deauratis, *Bris. App.* p. 130. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 155.

Perruche à ailes d'or, *Buff.* vi. 170.

Golden-winged Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 309. *Edw.* pl. 293. 2. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 545.

A TRIFLE bigger than the last. Bill* and orbits whitish; plumage green, paler beneath; the four first quills blue on the outer, and brown on the inner edge; the four next orange above, and luteous beneath, as are some of the greater coverts adjoining, making an orange spot; legs pale flesh-colour.

Inhabits the East Indies.

210.—RED-HEADED GUINEA PARRAKEET.

Psittacus pullarius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 129. *Lin.* i. 149. *My. Ad. Fred.* ii. p. 15, *Gm. Lin.* i.

348. *Scop. Ann.* i. No. 34. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 95. *Spalowsch. Vog.* i. t. 2. 3. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 35.

Psitt. Guineensis, *Bris.* iv. 387. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 148. *Gerin.* t. 133. *Phil. Trans.* xviii. 153. pl. in p. 149.

Psitt. pusillus viridis, *Raii*, p. 31: *Klein.* p. 25. *Frisch.* t. 54.

— minor Amer. versicolor, *Seb. Thes.* ii. t. 40. f. 1.

Perruche à tête rouge de Guinée, *Buff.* vi. 167. pl. 7. *Pl. enl.* 60.

Indianische Spatz, *Wirs. Vog.* t. 12.

Red-headed Guinea Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 309. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 549. pl. 84. *Alb.* iii. pl. 15. *Edw.* pl. 237.

SIZE of a Lark; length five inches and a half. Bill red, with a pale tip; cere and orbits ash-colour; irides bluish; plumage green, paler beneath; fore part of the head and throat red; ridge of the wing and rump blue, but the upper tail coverts are green; base of

* In the Leverian Museum was one of these, with the bill remarkably long and hooked, but as we have not seen a similar specimen, cannot say whether or not it was a peculiarity.

the side tail feathers red, then a bar of black, and the end green, the two middle ones wholly green; legs grey. The female is marked much the same, but the colours less vivid, and the red on the face much paler; ridge of the wing yellow.

Inhabits Guinea, and there very common; found also in Æthiopia, the East Indies, and the Isle of Java; are affectionate to each other, and usually kept in pairs in one cage; the male is ever obliging to his mate, will hull the seeds for her with his bill, and present them to her in this state, and each seems unhappy at a moment's separation; if one is sick, the other is melancholy, and if death ensues, the sorrowful relict rarely long survives.* These are exported from Africa in great numbers, but few in proportion survive the passage, yet they will often live many years after. They are kept for their beauty, for they have no song, only a noise, which is far from agreeable.

211.—MITRED PARROT.

Psittacus mitratus, *Maxim. Trav.* i. 229. 245.

LENGTH seven inches, eight lines. Head, neck, and eyes scarlet; body bright green, with dark blue quill feathers; tail short.

Inhabits Brazil, there called Camutanga, and in some parts Schaiia, from its note; they fly in pairs with loud cries, over the highest trees, and often in great numbers.

212.—COFFEE-BACKED PARROT.

New Species of Parrot, *Maxim. Trav.* i. 240.

LENGTH five inches and three quarters. Round the eye a naked vermilion kind of skin; tail short, green; breast, belly, and

* We have, however, known that single birds will often live in a cage for many years.

sides inclining to blue; back dark coffee-colour; rump almost entirely black; two middle tail feathers green, the lower half red, the others beautiful, with broad black tips.

Inhabits Brazil; classed in the Berlin Museum as *Psittacus melanonotus*. The chief character of this species, only to be distinguished in a fresh state, is a naked, vermilion-coloured skin round the eye.

213.—LEONA PARRAKEET.

LENGTH five inches. The upper mandible from the base half way black, the rest pale, the under wholly pale; body in general and wings green; crown and nape pale greenish blue; sides of the head, including the eye, the chin and throat fine pale grey; round the neck, above the breast, a pale orange yellow collar, bounded on the upper part behind, with an irregular bar of black; the lower part of the back pale blue; rump and upper tail coverts deep blue; tail rounded, the two middle feathers wholly green, the rest crimson for two-thirds from the base, then a bar of black, and finally green; legs dusky.

Inhabits Africa, Sierra Leone. In the collection of Mr. H. Brogden.

214.—BLUE-RUMPED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Malaccensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 130. *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 212,
Blue-rumped Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 66. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 554.

SIZE of the last. Bill violet grey; irides red; forehead blue; head, neck, and upper part of the breast grass green; rump blue;

wing coverts pale green ; second quills deep green ; the prime ones blue on the outer webs to the middle, the rest deep green ; under wing coverts crimson ; tail deep green, yellowish beneath ; legs brown.

Inhabits Malacca.

A.—Length nine inches. Bill reddish ; plumage mostly green ; outer edge of the wing crimson ; rump pale blue ; legs brown ; tail uncertain as to length or shape, being much worn at the end.

A specimen of this in Mr. Bullock's Museum, was supposed to be a female of the blue-rumped. It is to be suspected, that not only the outer edge of the wings, but the under wing coverts also may be crimson ; but the bird being fixed in a case, prevented our ascertaining this circumstance.

215.—RED-NAPED PARROT.

Psittacus cervicalis, *Iqd. Orn.* i. 130. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 913.

Le Perroquet Langlois, *Levail.* pl. 136.

Red-naped Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* i. p. 66. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 543.

SIZE of a small Pigeon. Bill red ; general colour of the plumage green ; on the forehead, over the eye, crimson ; at the back of the head a crescent of the same ; throat, forepart of the neck, and breast also crimson ; tail plain green ; legs brown.

In the collection of General Davies. Native place uncertain.

216.—RED AND GREEN INDIAN PARROT.

Psittacus Asiaticus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 130.

——— *Indicus*, *Gm. Lin.* i. 349. *Bris.* iv. 390. *Id. 8vo.* ii. 149. *Gerin.* t. 134.

Asiatic Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 553.

Red and Green Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 311. *Edw.* t. 6.

SIZE of the Guinea Parrakeet. Bill bright orange ; orbits pale flesh-colour ; top of the head red, or deep orange ; the rest of the

plumage green, paler beneath ; the lower half of the rump and upper tail coverts red like the head ; inside of the quills and under the tail bluish green ; legs flesh-colour.

Inhabits the East Indies.

217.—VERNAL PARROT.

Psittacus vernalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 130. *Mus. Carls. fasc.* ii. t. 29.
Vernal Parrot, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 95.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill reddish ; plumage in general pale green ; wing coverts deeper ; quills grass green ; rump sanguineous ; tail the same above, beneath blue ; legs pale.

Native place uncertain.

218.—RED-RUMPED PARRAKEET.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill red ; plumage in general green ; head and neck inclining to brownish yellow ; crown of the head pale reddish chestnut, deeper on the forehead, with a tinge of orange at the nape ; breast, belly, and vent pale green ; lower part of the back, and upper tail coverts, deep red or sanguineous ; quills black, the outer webs green ; beneath on the inner webs fine pale greenish blue ; under part of the tail feathers of this last colour ; quills and tail even in length ; legs pale brown.

Inhabits the Island of Ceylon. In the collection of Mr. Comyus. Probably related to the Vernal, or last described ; and not a little inclining to the following, to both of which it seems somewhat allied.

219—SAPPHIRE-CROWNED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Galgulus, *Ind. Orn.* i. *Lin.* i. 150. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* ii. p. 16. *Amœn. ac.* iv. 236. *Gm. Lin.* i. 349. *Osborn. It.* 101. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 95. *Spalowsck. Vog.* ii. t. 6. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 182.

Psittacula Malaccensis, *Bris.* iv. 386. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 148.

Petite Perruche de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 76. pl. 33—lower fig.

Perruche à tête bleue de Perou, *Buf.* vi. 162. *Pl. enl.* 190. 2.

Sapphire-crowned Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 312. *Edw.* pl. 293. 1. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 550.

RATHER less than the Guinea Parrakeet; length under five inches. Bill grey; plumage green, paler beneath; top of the head blue; above the breast an oval red spot; on the neck behind, near the back, a transverse stripe of yellow; upper tail coverts red; legs grey.

Inhabits Sumatra, Java, and Luçon: as to its being a native of Peru, as the *Pl. enl.* says, it may be justly doubted; the circumstance which gave rise to the assertion, might be from its having been brought from thence as a caged bird.—In Edwards's figure is a yellow spot in the middle of the back.

A.—*Psitt. Philippensis*, *Bris.* iv. 392. t. 30. 1. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 150. *Gm. Lin.* i. 349.

Perruche des Philippines, Coulacissi, *Buf.* vi. 169. *Pl. enl.* 520.

Philippine Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 311. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 550.

Length five inches. Bill red; plumage green, brighter beneath; forehead, throat, and fore part of the neck red; head yellow green; beneath the hind head a transverse orange band; rump and tail coverts red; greater quills blackish, with deep green edges; tail rounded, and nearly hid by the red upper coverts; legs red.

The female differs, in having no red on the throat, and fore part of the neck, nor the orange mark beneath the hind head; but instead of these, a blue-green spot on each side between the eye and bill.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands, particularly Luçon, in the neighbourhood of Manilla, there called Coulacissi: it often sleeps suspended by one foot; and is fond of the fresh juice of the cocoa-tree called Callou.*

In the collection of the late Sir A. Lever, were two birds, probably male and female; one answers to the description above, but the yellow on the back is scarcely visible: tail green; the upper coverts crimson, and as long as the tail itself: the other bird mostly green; on the throat a yellow spot; the tail and its coverts as in the former; bill and legs pale. Osbeck† met with this species at Java, where it is called Parkiki. When in a cage it whistles very seldom, and commonly grows quite sullen; will feed on boiled rice, one having been fed with it in the passage from Java to Gottenburgh. Toren saw some at Queda,‡ with a blue spot on the head; but the general colour was green, and the throat and upper side of the tail appeared red; bill black. He adds, we observed, that “their nests were remarkable for their exceeding fine texture, but did not see the birds; if they had a different construction, the monkies would be very mischievous to them, but now before they can get to the opening, the lowest part breaks in pieces, and the visitor falls to ground without any danger to the young birds.”§ The one found in Java, said to be only four inches and a half long; the wing beneath blue, excepting an exterior margin of black, the outer larger half of the quills being black, the interior blue; hence, the extremity of the wings is also black.¶ It is called in Java Silindit and Silinditun.

* This is a whitish liquor that flows from the ends of the branches when the fruit is fresh cut off. The Indians fasten a hollow cane to that part of the branch, that they may collect this liquor, which is very agreeable before it runs into fermentation, tasting much like cider. *Hist. des Ois.*

† *Voy.* vol. i. 155. ‡ In the Straits of Malacca. ¶ I suspect that these nests were not those of the Parrot Genus, but rather of one of the Gros-beak kind. § *Lin. Trans.*

220.—CHESTNUT-CROWNED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Anaca, *Ind. Orn.* i. 131. *Gm. Lin.* i. 349.

———— *Brasiliensis fuscus*, *Bris.* iv. 403. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 153.

Anaca, *Raii*, 358. *Will.* 78. *Id. Engl.* 107. ch. 4. No. 8.

Chestnut-crowned Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 314. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 554.

SIZE of a Lark. Bill and orbits brown; crown of the head chestnut; throat cinereous; neck behind, back, rump, sides, thighs, scapulars, upper wing and tail coverts green; on the last a pale brown spot; foreparts of the neck, breast, belly, and under tail coverts rufous brown; edge of the wing red; quills green, with sea-green ends; secondaries green; tail light brown; legs blackish.

Inhabits Brazil and Guiana, at the last rather common.

A.—In the British Museum is a specimen, with a deep chestnut spot on the back; no red on the edge of the wing; tail itself green, the upper coverts only being brown, and the under pale brown.

221.—PURPLE-TAILED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus purpuratus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 132. *Gm. Lin.* i. 350.

———— *porphyurus*, *Nat. Misc.* i. pl. 16.

Purple-tailed Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 315. *Id. Sup.* ii. 95. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 547.

LENGTH eight inches. Bill pale yellow; crown ash-colour; behind the neck the same, but paler; middle of the back and wings green; beneath the body paler; lower part of the back and rump deep blue; edge of the wing, and tip of the bastard wing blue; scapulars brown; sides over the thighs yellowish; the two middle tail feathers green tipped with black; the others deep purplish crim-

son fringed with black ; the ends of all of them nearly square ; the coverts very long, so as to hide the purple tail feathers, when much closed ; legs ash-colour. .

Inhabits Cayenne—several brought from thence differed in size ; some had the purple tail feathers green for one-fourth from the tip, and the two middle ones dashed with purple down the shafts.

222.—GREY-HEADED PARROT.

Psittacus canus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 132. *Gm. Lin.* i. 350.

————— *Madagascariensis*, *Bris.* iv. 394. t. 30. f. 2. *Id. Svo.* ii. 151.

Perruche à tête grise de Madag. *Buf.* vi. 171. *Pl. enl.* 791: 2.

Grey-headed Parrot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 315. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 550. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 425.

SIZE of a House-Sparrow. Length five inches three-quarters ; bill grey ; plumage green, beneath yellow-green ; head, throat, and forepart of the neck grey, inclining to green ; tail rounded, with a bar of black near the end ; legs hoary. The female has a plain green head, otherwise like the male.

Inhabits Madagâscar, and probably the Isle of Mauritius.*

A.—Length four inches and a half. Bill small, the upper mandible crimson, the lower black ; plumage dusky green, brighter on the wing coverts, beneath paler ; quills darker, approaching to olive ; tail much rounded, and crossed with a dusky black bar near the end ; or what appears as such, from each feather having a black crescent, forming a bar when the tail is spread ; from the base to the black bar the feathers incline to yellow ; legs pale ash-colour.

A drawing of this is among others in the collection of Mr. Dent, probably taken from a small specimen of the female. In the collection of Mr. Bullock is a fine and perfect specimen.

* If the same with that mentioned by M. St. Pierre, who says, a Green Parrakeet "with a grey head, as large as a Sparrow, and not to be tamed.—See *Voyage to the Mauritius*, English Edition, 1775.

223.—BLACK-WINGED PARRAKEET.

- Psittacus melanopterus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 132. *Gm. Lin.* i. 350. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 132.
 Peruche à ailes variées de Batavie, *Buf.* vi. 172. *Pl. enl.* 791.
 Petite Perruche de Luçon, *Son. Voy.* 78. t. 41.
 Perruche Javane, *Levail.* i. p. 131. pl. 69.
 Black-winged Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 316. *Brown Ill.* pl. 8. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 548.
 pl. 83.

LENGTH six inches. Bill brown; front and hindpart of the head, yellowish green; crown, cheeks, breast, belly, and thighs, pale bluish green; back, wing coverts, and quills black; second quills pale yellow, tipped with blue; tail coverts dark green; upper part of the tail fine lilac, the two middle feathers plain, the others marked with a bar of black near the end; the tips of all the feathers like wedges, or lozenge-shaped; under tail coverts as long as the tail; legs dusky.

M. Sonnerat says, that the irides are reddish yellow, as well as the bill; but in his engraving of the bird, he makes all the tail feathers crossed with a black bar, which is not the fact.

Inhabits Batavia and Luzonia.

224.—COLLARED PARRAKEET.

- Psittacus torquatus*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 133. *Gm. Lin.* i. 351.
 Petite Perruche à Collier, *Son. Voy.* 77. t. 39. *Buf.* vi. 173.
 Collared Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 317. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 551.

SIZE of the Guinea Parrakeet. Bill and irides blackish grey; plumage green, paler beneath, and tinged with yellow; at the back of the head a broad band of light yellow, striped transversely with black; tail short, ending in a point; that and the wings equal in length; legs dark grey.

The female differs in having the hindhead sky-blue, instead yellow, but transversely marked with black, as in the male.

Inhabits the Philippine Islands, particularly Luzonia.

M. Sonnerat* remarks, that it is only kept for its plumage, as it never learns to talk.

225.—LUZONIAN PARRAKEET.

Psitt. minor, *Ind. Orn.* i. 133. *Gm. Lin.* i. 351.

Petite Perruche de Luzon à Ailes noires, *Buf.* vi. 174. *Son. Voy.* 77. t. 40.

Luzonian Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 318. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 553.

SMALLER than the last. Bill and irides yellow; general colour of the plumage green; belly light yellowish green; top of the head bright red; breast blue; greater quills black; upper tail coverts red; legs yellow.

In the female the feathers surrounding the upper part of the bill are red, and a spot of yellow on the upper part of the neck; breast red, otherwise like the male.

Inhabits the Isle of Luzonia—like the Sapphire-crowned, said to be fond of the juice which oozes from the branches of the cocoa-tree, when fresh cut; it likewise sleeps on the perch, suspended by one foot, with the head downwards; but whether there may be any relation between the two species is not certain.

226.—BLUE-FACED PARRAKEET.

LENGTH five inches. Bill and legs pale red; plumage green; face, including the eyes and chin, pale blue; beneath this the throat is crimson red; greater quills pale blue; secondaries the same, but

* *Voy. à la Nouvelle Guinée*, p. 77.

crimson more than half way from the base, forming a spot on the wing; tail green, a little rounded, the end for more than one-third yellow.

A second of these had the whole face, chin, and throat blue; under the eye, on each jaw, a pale blue patch; wings and tail as in the other, but the yellow at the end of the latter occupies less space, and the interior webs of some of the inner feathers are pale blue.

In a third, the whole front is crimson; nape and neck behind pale blue; the patch on the jaws red; tail wholly green, the end not yellow.

From the drawings of Mr. Woodford.

227.—BLUE-BACKED PARROT.

LENGTH five inches. Bill pale; plumage green; the greater wing coverts deep blue, forming an oblique large spot on the wing; the lower half of the back, for an inch or more, deep blue; several of the middle feathers margined with orange; feathers of the rump dusky, with green margins; upper tail coverts orange; legs dusky.

Inhabits Brazil; brought from thence by Governor King, and communicated by General Davies. It seems to approach in general markings to the Passerine, or following species, but differs in being larger, and having the space round the eye wholly covered with feathers; independent of the situation of the blue, which, instead of being on the rump, is only a large patch on the back below the middle.

228.—PASSERINE PARROT.

Psittacus passerinus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 133. *Lin.* i. 150. *Mus. Ad. Fr.* i. p. 14. *Id.* ii.

p. 16. *Gm. Lin.* i. 342 *Bor. Nat.* ii. 95.

Psitt. Brazil. *Uropygio cyaneo*, *Bris.* iv. 384. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 147.

Tuiete, *Raii.* p. 34. *Will.* p. 78. *Id. Engl.* 116. § IV. No. 6.

Le Perroquet nain, *Voy. d'Azara.* iv. No. 188.

Short-tailed yellowish green Parrakeet, *Bancr. Guian.* 162.

Passerine Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 556.

Little blue and green Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 319. *Edw.* pl. 235.

SIZE of a House-Sparrow ; length four inches. Bill, cere, and orbits orange ; plumage green ; rump and upper tail coverts blue ; lesser wing coverts green, the greater blue ; greater quills green ; beneath the wing chiefly greenish ash-colour ; tail much rounded, the feathers sharp at the ends ; legs orange.

Inhabits Brazil and Guiana. Buffon's bird had the quills edged with blue. According to Linnæus, the quills are blue beneath. It is found in Paraguay in troops of ten or twenty ; is easily tamed ; sometimes makes use of a deserted nest of the Fournier,* to rear the young.

229.—BLUE-WINGED PARRAKEET.

Psittacus Capensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 132. *Gm. Lin.* i. 350.

Perruche à ailes bleues, *Buf.* vi. 173.

Petite Perruche du Cap. de B. Esp. *Pl. enl.* 455, 1.

Cape Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 556. *Nat. Misc.* xxi, No. 893.

Blue-winged Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 317.

LENGTH four inches and a half. Bill reddish ; plumage green, except some of the wing feathers, which are blue ; tail even at the end ; legs reddish.

* Rufous Bee-eater, *Gen. Syn.* ii. p. 683.

A specimen of this was sent to M. Buffon from the Cape of Good Hope, but without a certainty of its being a native there, or any of its manners.

A.—In one of these which came under my inspection, the whole of the under wing coverts was deep blue, but whether it was the case with M. Buffon's bird is not mentioned.

This was brought likewise from the Cape of Good Hope.

B.—A similar one, among the drawings of Lady Impey, had a blue spot on the lower part of the neck, in addition to the other markings; legs yellow.

Inhabits India.

230.—VIRESCENT PARAKEET.

SIZE small. Bill pale ash-colour, the tip white; general colour of the plumage green; cheeks brilliant pea-green; breast and belly pale green, curving from the breast, just above the wings, as a crescent; wings deep green, down the middle deep blue; prime quills and tail bright green.

Native place uncertain—described from a specimen in the possession of Mr. Latham, of Compton-street. It seems, in some things, to coincide with the Passerine; in others, with the Blue-winged Parrakeet.

231.—SHORT-TAILED PARRAKEET.

LENGTH to the rump four inches; bill three-quarters of an inch; the colour of dirty box; the upper mandible more strait than usual in

the genus, elongated at the point, but very little bent, the under reaching to about half the length; plumage in general fine light grass green, inclining to brown on the wing coverts; rump dusky crimson; tail scarcely half an inch long; from the base to the middle blue, the rest white; legs pale brown.

We found the above among the drawings of Mr. Woodford, but without any history annexed; it becomes, therefore, an uncertainty, whether the tail is only of this length, or the rudiment of a new one, the former having been lost by accident.

232.—YELLOW-THROATED PARRAKEET.

Psitt: Toui, *Ind. Orn.* i. 134. *Gm. Lin.* i. 351.

— gutture luteo, *Bris.* iv. 396. -t. 30. f. 3. *Id.* Svo. ii. 151.

Petite Perr. à Gorge jaune, Toui, *Buf.* vi. 280. *Pl. enl.* 190. 1.

Yellow-throated Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 319.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill light grey; general colour of the plumage green, paler beneath; hind part of the neck inclining to yellow; under the throat a small, round, pale orange spot; on the middle of the wing coverts one of chestnut, glossed with gold and green, making a broad band on the wing; greater coverts and quills grass-green; lesser coverts and secondaries yellow-green; shafts of all the quills black; inner edges of the tail feathers yellow green; legs grey.

Native place uncertain. One, similar to the above, was bare, and pale round the eye; at the base of the mandible a few orange feathers; wing coverts mostly brown, forming a large patch on the wing; most of the back feathers fringed with brown; the lower order of wing coverts black at the ends; the outer webs of the greater quills bluish.

233.—GREEN PARRAKEET.

- Psitt. Tirica, *Ind. Orn.* i. 134. *Gm. Lin.* i. 351. *Raii.* 34. 3. *Will.* 78. *Id. Engl.* 116. *Buf.* vi. 281.
 Psitt, Braziliensis, *Bris.* iv. 382. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 147.
 La petite Jaseuse, *Pl. enl.* 837.
 Tirica Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 552.
 Green Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 320. *Brown Jam.* 473.

BIGGER than the Guinea Parrakeet. Bill flesh-colour; eyes black; plumage wholly green; paler beneath; legs bluish.

It is probable that both these last inhabit the Philippine Isles, and are related to each other; perhaps differing in sex. In both the bills are red, and in both there is a spot on the chin, though not equally large. The Toui is said to have a glossy chestnut spot on the wing, but this is not represented in the plate referred to by Buffon; on the contrary, the Tirica, which is said to be wholly green, such a kind of mark is sufficiently conspicuous.

Sommerat met with one in the Philippine Isles, which he compares to the Tui-tirica of Marcgrave. In the *Pl. enlum.* one of these birds has the tail feathers rounded at the ends, in the other they are rather sharp.

234.—CAYENNE PARRAKEET.

- Psittacus Sosové, *Ind. Orn.* i. 134. *Gm. Lin.* i. 352.
 Petite Perruche de Cayenne, Sosové. *Buf.* vi. 280. *Pl. enl.* 456. 2.
 Sosové Parrot, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 552.
 Cayenne Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 520.

LENGTH five inches and a half. Bill grey; plumage wholly green, except a light yellow spot on the wings, and another on the tail coverts; legs grey.

Inhabits Guiana, where it is common, especially towards Oyapoc, and the Amazon's River; often kept tame, and speaks pretty well; the natural voice is like the squeaking of Punch at a puppet-show; but when taught to articulate, it is always chattering.—The vernacular name is Sosové.

235.—GOLD-HEADED PARRAKEET.

- Psitt. Tui, *Ind. Orn.* i. 134. *Gm. Lin.* i. 352. *Levail.* pl. 70.
 Psitt. Brazil. icterocephalus, *Bris.* iv. 398. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 152.
 Tui Spec. 4ta. *Raii*, p. 34. *Will.* 78. *Id. Engl.* 116. *Levail. Perr.* i. 133. pl. 70.
 Toui à tête d'or, *Buf.* vi. 284.
 Petite Perruche de St. Thomas, *Pl. enl.* 456. 1.
 Tui Parrakeet, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 547.
 Gold-headed Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 321.

SIZE of a Starling. Bill black; eyes large and blackish; orbits yellow; forehead orange; the rest of the bird green, paler beneath.

Inhabits Brazil.—That figured in the *Pl. enlum.* came from the Island of St. Thomas, but the bill there is red, and the orange-colour on the head paler yellow; said to be common at Cayenne.

236.—CRESTED RED AND GREEN PARRAKEET.

- Psitt. erythrochloros, *Ind. Orn.* i. 134. *Gm. Lin.* i. 352.
 Psittaca cristata, *Bris.* iv. 404. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 154. *Raii.* 34. 4. *Will.* 78. *Id. Engl.* 116. § III.
 Crested red and green Parrakeet, *Gen. Syn.* i. 325. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 551.

SIZE of a Blackbird. Irides red; on the top of the head a red crest of six feathers, three greater and three smaller; the body green; wings and tail red; the last rather short. This bird has the faculty of raising or depressing the crest at will.

Native place uncertain.

237.—CRESTED MEXICAN PARRAKEET.

Psitt. Mexicanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 135. *Gm. Lin.* i. 352.

————— cristatus, *Bris.* iv. 405. *Id. Svo.* ii. 154. *Gerin.* t. 131.

Psitt. collo rubro, plumis in capite purpureis, *Klein.* p. 25.

Avis de Cocho, Psittaci species, vario colore, *Seba* i. 94. t. 59. 2.

SIZE of the last; length seven inches. Bill yellow; forehead purple, and crested; orbits blue; throat yellow; neck red; hind head, back, rump, scapulars, breast, belly, sides, and upper and under tail coverts deep red; thighs light blue; wing coverts elegant light purple; quills green, with white edges; tail fine deep red; legs purplish-ash.

Inhabits Mexico.

238.—BLUE-GREEN PARROT.

Psittacus incertus, blue-green Parrot, *Nat. Misc.* pl. 769.

LENGTH seven inches. Bill red; plumage in general blue-green; scapulars and shoulder beneath red; quills beneath black; tail yellow; legs pale brown.

A bird of this kind was alive, in the possession of Lady Read, for nine years, but from whence it came was uncertain.

239.—NOOFFY PARROT.

BEING unwilling to pass over what may, on our further acquaintance, prove to be a new species, I think right to mention a Blue Parrot, met with by Capt. Lyons in his African Travels;* but of

* *Travels into Northern Africa*, p. 157.

which we are told little more than that such a bird exists; for neither the size, nor any other particular concerning it, is recorded, except that the traders from Soudan bring them for sale, among other things, and that they come originally from Nooffy, and not found to the east of that place—that they sell at astonishing prices, some as high as twenty dollars—and are carried by the Negresses, who soon teach them to speak.

GENUS VII.—TOUCAN.

1 Toco Toucan	8 Pavonine Toucan	13 Janeiro Toucan
2 Yellow-throated Toucan	9 Green Toucan	14 Black-billed Toucan
3 Yellow-breasted Toucan	10 Smooth-billed Toucan	15 Blue Toucan
4 Brazilian Toucan	11 Aracari Toucan	16 Blue-throated Toucan
5 Red-billed Toucan	A.—Jacquin's Toucan	17 Blue-eared Toucan
6 Preacher Toucan	12 Piperine Toucan	18 White-cheeked Toucan
7 Collared Toucan		

THE bill in this genus is disproportionably large, convex, carinated on the top, and bending at the end; hollow, very light, and serrated at the edges;* nostrils small and round, placed close to the head, and in many species quite hid in the feathers.

Tongue long and narrow, feathered at the edges.

Tail consisting of ten feathers.

None of this Genus have been found, except in South America, and within the Tropics only, being very impatient of cold. The food, in their natural state, consists of fruits only, especially those of the palm kind. They are generally met with in small flocks of eight or ten, and keep moving from place to place, in quest of food, going northward, or southward as the fruits ripen, but are not strictly migratory. They make the nest in hollows of trees, abandoned by the Woodpeckers, and not formed by themselves, as some think; the structure of the bill not allowing of the efforts to make, or even to enlarge, a hole in the tenderest wood, as it yields to

* These serratures do not correspond in the two mandibles, nor are they similar on the opposite sides of the same mandible; the whole is unequal and irregular, contrary to the rest of the productions of nature in general, nor is the use of these serrated edges manifest, being placed directly opposite to the intention of retaining whatever is meant to be held in the bill. There is, however, one species, in which the edges of the bill is smooth.

PLXXXIX.



The Toco.

to the least pressure of the finger. * They lay two eggs, but whether they breed more than once in a year is not certain, though it is most probable, as they are pretty numerous; are easily tamed, if brought up young, and in this state become very familiar. The third, fourth, and sixth species have been brought alive to England, and seemed to suffer merely from the coldness of the climate, for every sort of food appeared to satisfy them. Fruits of all kinds, bread, and even flesh and fish without distinction; but whatever they took was swallowed whole, † first taking it in the bill, then giving the morsel a toss upwards, immediately caught it again, and gulphed it down, without even the slightest compression. We do not hear of any of these being used for food, as their flesh has the report of being ill tasted.—The word Toucan, some suppose, takes its rise from the circumstance of the tongue being feathered; Toucan, in the Brazilian language, signifying a feather; ‡ others derive it from the cry of the bird, which has been thought to resemble the word Toucaraca. ||

1.—TOCO TOUCAN.—PL. XXIX.

Ramphastos Toco, *Ind. Orn.* i. 135. *Gm. Lin.* i. 356.

Toucan, seu Pica Bressilica, *Gesn. Av.* p. 726.

Le Toco, *Buf.* vii. 117. pl. 6. *Pl. enl.* 82. *Levail.* pl. 7. 8.

Le Toucan proprement dit, *Voy. d'Azara.* iii. No. 50. *Tem. man. ed. 2. anal.* p. lxxvi.

The Toco, *Ger. Syn.* i. 325. pl. ix. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 361. pl. 46.

LENGTH twenty inches, or more. **Bill** seven inches and a half long; the base of both mandibles black, the rest of the under one

* We much doubt their ability of defending themselves from the attacks of Monkeys, mentioned by Albin, viz. that they “so settle in the nest as to put the bill out at the hole, and give the Monkeys such an unwelcome reception, that they presently withdraw, and “glad they escape so.”—*Albin*, v. ii. p. 24. The whole of the cavity of the bill consists of a delicate net-work of bony matter, and on these bony partitions a great number of blood-vessels are distinctly ramified in the living animal—hence, Dr. Troil concludes, this structure to be an admirable contrivance of nature, to increase the delicacy of the organ of smell.—*Lin. Trans.* v. xi. p. 288. By others supposed to form part of the air cells, so conspicuous in birds in general. † *Hist. des Ois.* vii. p. 111. ‡ *Id.* p. 110. || *Pe netty Voy.* p. 180.

reddish yellow quite to the end ; the upper reddish yellow for two-thirds of the length, from thence to the end black ; from the base to the middle transversely wrinkled ; round the eye a naked orange-coloured skin ; eyelids blue ; plumage on the head, hind part of the neck, back, rump, wings and tail, breast and belly deep black ; upper tail coverts white ; the under fine red ; throat and forepart of the neck white, with a little mixture of yellow ; between this and the black on the breast, an intermediate space of red ; wings short, not reaching to one-third on the tail ; legs black.

Inhabits Cayenne.—In young birds the sides of the bill are transversely wrinkled the whole of the length.

2.—YELLOW-THROATED TOUCAN.

Ramphastos dicolorus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 135. *Lin.* i. 152. *Gm. Lin.* i. 356.

Tucana Cayanensis gutture luteo, *Bris.* iv. 411. pl. 31. 1. *Id.* Svo. ii. 157.

Le Tucai, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 51.

Toucan à Gorge jaune, *Buf.* vii. 118. *Pl. enl.* 269.

Red-breasted Toucan, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 365.

Yellow-throated Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. 325.

LENGTH seventeen inches. **Bill** three inches and a quarter long, and one and a half thick at the base, broadest at the lower mandible ; both of them curve downwards, and are black at the base, the rest of the bill olive-green, inclining to yellow in some parts, the edges red, serrated, but not deeply ; nostrils at the base, hid in the feathers ; upper part of the head and body greenish black ; cheeks and throat brimstone-colour ; forepart of the neck orange, surrounded with brimstone ; breast, upper part of the belly, upper and under tail coverts fine red ; thighs greenish black ; bottom of the belly and sides blackish ; quills and tail greenish black, the last even at the end ; legs black.

Inhabits various parts of South America; met with in Paraguay, where the skins of the throat are sewed together to form ornaments, by the natives. These parts are also in requisition by the Europeans, for making muffs.

3.—YELLOW-BREASTED TOUCAN.

Ramphastos Tucanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 136. *Lin.* i. 151. *Gm. Lin.* i. 355. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 97. t. 6.

Tucana Brasiliensis gutture luteo, *Bris.* iv. 419. t. 32. 1. *Id.* Svo. ii. 160. *Gerin.* t. 203.

Toucan Surinam. niger ex albo, flavo, rubro mixtus, *Petiv. Guz.* t. 44. 13.

Toucan à gorge jaune du Bresil, *Buf.* vii. 119. *Pl. enl.* 307.

Red-breasted Toucan, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 365.

Yellow-breasted Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. 326. *Edw.* pl. 329. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 362.

LENGTH nineteen inches. Bill four inches and a half, black, with a grey base. It differs from the last, as the cheeks, throat, and neck before are orange; on the breast a crimson band; the under tail coverts crimson, the upper brimstone; legs and claws lead-colour.

Mr. Edwards described his bird from one living at Lord Spencer's, but in that the bill differed, for the upper mandible was green, with three long, triangular, orange spots on each side; the upper ridge yellow, the under blue, shaded with green in the middle, the ends of both red; upper tail coverts white.

One in possession of Mr. Mac Leay, from Berbice, had the chin and throat white; a crimson band across the breast, and the vent crimson; but the rump was sulphur-coloured. The name given to this was Boeradi.

In the same collection another, in which the chin and throat were yellow; the middle of the latter fine orange; under the eye white; round the eye bare; the bar on the breast, rump, and vent all crimson; tail seven inches, somewhat round at the end; the wings reach one-fourth beyond the rump.

This bird had the name of Siroe attached to it.

4.—BRASILIAN TOUCAN.

Ramphastos piscivorus,* *Ind. Orn.* i. 136. *Lin.* i. 151. *Gm. Lin.* i. 355.

Tucana Brasiliensis gutture albo, *Bris.* iv. 413. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 158.

Xochitenacatl tertia, *Raii. Syn.* 178.

Toucan, or Brazilian Pye, *Edw.* pl. 164. *Bancr. Guian.* 163.

Brasilian Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. 327. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 183. *Gent. Mag.* xlii. pl. in p. 505.

Shaw's Zool. viii. 363.

THIS bird is twenty-one inches in length, of which the bill is six, and two inches thick at the base. The upper mandible is pale yellow green; the under fine blue; the edges of both serrated, and of an orange-colour, with the points scarlet; irides hazel, surrounded with a bare greenish yellow skin; the plumage in general of the upper parts is black; sides of the head, throat, and breast, cream-colour; belly black; between the two, on the breast, a fine red crescent; upper tail coverts white, the under pale red; legs light blue.

Mr. Edwards, from whom the above description was taken, saw this bird alive at Mr. Concannan's; and remarks, that after death the bill faded much, and the space round the eyes turned black; it was said to have been brought from the Spanish Main.

Bancroft says, that the base of the upper mandible is yellow, of the under purple, and the sides of both scarlet; the head black, with two white spots near the upper mandible; the whole plumage black, except the breast, which is white, and a crescent of red thereon.

* Fish-eating Toucan.—Linnaeus no doubt gave it this name from the authority of old authors, and might have thought himself justified so to do, when he saw one of the species feed on fish in a cage; but the swallowing of fish in a state of confinement cannot be a proof of its doing so when at large, any more than in Parrots, who will eat both flesh and fish, when kept tame; indeed, there is one circumstance which may give rise to the conjecture, which is, that Toucans are frequently met with near water; but it is the fruits growing in such places, and not the fish, which entice them.

5.—RED-BILLED TOUCAN.

Ramph. erythrorynchos, *Ind. Orn.* i. 136. *Gm. Lin.* i. 355.

Tucanus Cayanensis gutture albo, *Bris.* iv. 416. pl. 31, 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 159.

Toucan à gorge blanche, Tocan, *Pl. enl.* 262. *Buf.* vii. 121.

Grosser Toucan, *Wirsing Vog.* t. 42.

Red-beaked Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. 328. *Edw.* pl. 238. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 367. pl. 47.

Nat. Misc. pl. 183.

SIZE of the last, but the bill rather shorter, the base yellow; top of the upper mandible the same, but the whole of the under, and the lower part of the upper one are red; near the base a transverse black mark, dividing the red from the yellow; on the bill and round it at the base, is a black list, in which the nostrils are; the eyes placed in a naked bluish skin; and between the bill and eye a white spot; the cheeks; forepart of the neck, and throat, white; on the breast a crescent of crimson; upper tail coverts brimstone-colour, the under crimson; legs lead-colour.

These four last birds inhabit Cayenne, Guiana, or Brazil, and not unlikely may be either varieties of the same species, or in different stages of growth; and if so, most probably the two with yellow breasts may be males, and those with white females.

6.—PREACHER TOUCAN.

Ramphastos picatus, *Ind. Orn.* i, 137. *Lin.* i. 152. *Gm. Lin.* i. 356.

Tucana, *Bris.* iv. 408. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 156.

Pica Brasilica Aldr. *Raii*, 44, 1. *Will.* p. 88. t. 20. *Spalowsk. Vog.* iii. t. 9. *

Nasutus simpliciter, *Klein. Av.* p. 38, 1.

Toucan à ventre rouge, *Buf.* vii. 122.

Brasilian Pye, or Toucan, *Alb.* ii. pl. 25. † *Will. Engl.* 128. pl. 20.

Aldrovandine Toucan, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 366.

Preacher Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 329.

LENGTH twenty inches; bill six, and near two thick at the base; it is mostly yellowish green, and reddish at the tip; nostrils at the base, but not covered with feathers; the head, neck, throat, upper part of the back, and scapulars, glossy black, with a tinge of green; the lower part of the back, rump, upper tail, and wing coverts the same, inclining to ash-colour; the breast fine orange; ‡ belly, sides, thighs, and lower tail coverts, bright red; beneath the wings black; quills as the back, but more dull; tail even at the end, greenish black, tipped with red; beneath black; legs black.

* In this figure the tail is not tipped with red. † The toes are placed three before and one behind, no doubt by mistake.

‡ The yellow part from the throat to the thigh is taken off by the natives, and either sold by them, or made present of as a rarity. Pernetty mentions fifty of these being presented to a Captain of a ship. There are many sorts at the Isle of St. Catherine, on the coast of Brazil, some of which have light blue irides, surrounded with a circle of white, and others black. The bill of some is green, with a circle of black, and two white spots at the root; that of others is black, but red within, with a yellow green circle near the head. The cry is Toucaraca, whence the name.—*Pernett. Voy.* p. 180.

Inhabits Guiana and Brazil; has obtained the name of Preacher* from the noise it makes with the tongue; it feeds generally on fruits, but is easily tamed, and in that state will eat almost any thing that is offered to it. † One which Albin observed in England, seemed more fond of grapes than any other fruit; for being plucked from the stalk, and tossed to it, the bird would most dexterously catch them in the air, before they fell to the ground. ‡ This author adds, that the flesh of the whole body was of a deep violet. §

7.—COLLARED TOUCAN.

Ramphast. torquatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 137. *Gm. Lin.* i. 354.
 Tucana Mexicana torquata, *Bris.* iv. 421. *Id. Svo.* ii. 161.
 Cochitenacatl, *Fern. Hist. N. Hisp.* 46. ch. i. 60.
 Le Còchicat, *Buf.* vii. 124.
 Collared Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. 330. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 396.

LENGTH eighteen inches; bill seven. Upper mandible whitish, the lower black; irides reddish yellow; head and neck behind black; at the back part of the neck a collar of red, beyond this the neck is also black; the fore part of it whitish, marked with spots of red, and slender lines of black; the back, wings, and tail, are black; the belly green; lower part of the belly and under tail coverts red; thighs purple; legs greenish ash.

This inhabits Mexico, near the sea shore.

* This name has been given from its custom of perching at the top of a tree, above its companions, whilst they are asleep, and making a noise resembling ill-articulated sounds; moving to the right and left, in order to keep the birds of prey from seizing the others.—*Ulloa's Voy. Engl. Ed.* 8vo. i. p. 56.

† Thevet, who is the first that mentioned this bird, says that it feeds on pepper, of which it often swallows so much, as to be obliged to reject part of it again; but it is well known that no pepper, usually so called, grows in South America, therefore it most likely is capsicum, which is called pepper there, and in the West Indies.

‡ Dr. Plott mentions one that was found within two miles of Oxford, in 1644, which we suspect to be a bird escaped from confinement in a cage.—*Hist. of Oxfordsh.* p. 178.

§ This has been observed in most of the species.

8.—PAVONINE TOUCAN.

Ramphastos Pavoninus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 137. *Gm. Lin.* i. 353.

Tucana Mexicana viridis, *Bris.* iv. 423. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 161.

Xochitenacatl, *Fern. H. N. Hisp.* p. 31: c. 187.

Hochicat, *Buf.* vii. 125.

Pavonine Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. 331. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 370.

SIZE of the Yellow-throated species. Bill almost four inches long. Colour yellow and black mixed; the whole plumage green, mixed with some feathers of a reddish colour; and others like those of a Peacock, here and there interspersed among the rest; legs black.

Inhabits the hotter parts of Mexico, near the sea. Both these last are supposed to feed on fish, but this circumstance, as before said, is by no means ascertained.

9.—GREEN TOUCAN.

Ramphastos viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 138. *Lin.* i. 150. *Gm. Lin.* i. 353. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 717.

Tucana Cayanensis viridis, *Bris.* iv. 423. t. 33. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 162.

Toucan verd de Cayenne, *Pl. enl.* 727. 728. *Buf.* vii. 127.

Aracari, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. anal. p. lxxv.

Yellow-breasted Toucan, *Edw.* pl. 329.

Green Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. 131. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 370. pl. 48.

THIS is not much bigger than a Blackbird; length fourteen inches. Bill three inches; the upper mandible yellow at the top, and red on the sides, between these a line of black; the lower mandible black; at the base red, with a tinge of red about the nostrils; the edges of both serrated; the serratures white; orbits naked, yellow; irides yellow; the head, throat, and neck before fine black; neck behind, back, scapulars, upper wing and tail coverts, and thighs dull green; rump bright red; the lower part of the neck before, and

the rest of the under parts pale yellow; quills blackish, edged outwardly with dull green; tail the same, cuneiform; the two middle feathers four inches and a half long, and exceed the outer ones by two inches and a half, beneath ash-colour; the wings reach only to the base; legs lead-colour.

The female has the bill much like that of the male, but is only two inches and three quarters long; the head, throat, and neck before fine deep chestnut, which in the male are black, and separated from the sulphur-colour by a small transverse black band; otherwise like the male.

Inhabits Cayenne.

10.—SMOOTH-BILLED TOUCAN.

Ramphastos glaber, *Ind. Orn.* i. 138.

Smooth-billed Toucan, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 67. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 375.

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

I have seen two of these from Cayenne; they bear much resemblance to the females of the Green Toucan, and might be placed as varieties of that bird, did not the total want of serratures, as well as the size, forbid the supposition.

11.—ARACARI TOUCAN.

Ramphastos Aracari, *Ind. Orn.* i. 138. *Lin.* i. 151. *Gm. Lin.* i. 354.

Tucana Bresiliensis viridis, *Bris.* iv. 426. t. 33. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 162. *Gerin.* ii. 61.
t. 204. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 98.

Aracari, *Raï.* p. 44. *Will.* p. 96. t. 22. *Id. Engl.* 140. t. 26. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii.
Anal. p. lxxv.

Grigri, *Buf.* vii. 126.

Tocan, *Gabin. de Madrid*, ii. p. 27. *lam.* 48.

Toucan verd du Bresil, *Pl. enl.* 166.

Der kleine Toucan, *Wirsing. Vog.* t. 41.

Aracari Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. 332. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 198. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 371. pl. 49.

LENGTH nearly sixteen inches and three quarters. Bill four inches and a quarter long, and sixteen lines thick at the base, tip hooked; the upper mandible white, marked above with a black stripe the whole length; the lower, wholly black, the edges deeply serrated; irides yellow; eye in a naked yellowish skin; the head, throat, and neck black; on each side of the head a small chestnut spot, just above the ears; the upper part of the back, scapulars, and wing coverts bright red; breast, belly, and sides brimstone, with a mixture of red on the upper part of the breast; on the belly a bright red band, eight lines broad; the thighs and under tail coverts, olive-green, irregularly mixed with red and deep yellow; quills blackish, edged with dull green; tail cuneiform; the outer feathers shorter than the middle ones by above three inches and a half; the colour dull green above, and paler beneath; legs bluish green.

Inhabits Brazil, Surinam, and Cayenne: at the first named place called Arassaris.

A.—Ramphastos Aracari, *Lin. Syst.* i. 151:

Linnæus describes this variety from Jacquin, as follows: the upper part and tip of the upper mandible are black, whitish on the sides,

with a white arch at the root ; the lower one black ; the head, wings, and tail black ; breast and belly yellow and crimson, with a black roundish mark near the middle of the breast, and a transverse one on the beginning of the belly ; the rump crimson ; thighs rufous.

That such varieties do occur is certain, as I have seen some without the red band on the breast, and the bill of the others plain dusky.

In two of these, sent over as of opposite sexes, the difference was merely in the one being brown where the other was black ; the yellow in the several parts of a deeper hue, and the feathers at the base of the thighs edged with reddish colour ; which of the two was the male not noticed.

12.—PIPERINE TOUCAN.

Ramphastos piperivorus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 138. *Lin.* i. 150. *Gm. Lin.* i. 353. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 92. 2.

Tucana Cayanensis torquata, *Bris.* iv. 429. t. 32. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 163.

Koulik, *Buf.* vii. 128.

Toucan à Collier, *Pl. enl.* 577. Male.—Toucan à ventre gris, 729.—Female.

Aracari, *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. lxxv.

Green Toucan, *Edw.* pl. 330.—Male.

Piperine Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. 334. *Id. Sup.* p. 67. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 372.

LENGTH thirteen inches. **Bill** two inches and three quarters long, and near one inch thick at the base, the edges much serrated ; the base is red, the rest black to the end ; the red on the under mandible reaching half way ; orbits naked, flesh-coloured, or bluish ; the head, neck, breast, and middle of the belly are black, with a steely gloss ; on each side of the head, near the ear, is a golden yellow spot ; at the lower part of the neck behind, an orange crescent ; the back, rump, upper tail coverts, and the lower part of the belly olive-green ; thighs the same, mixed with chestnut ; under tail coverts

crimson; quills brown, with greenish edges; the tail cuneiform, green above, and brown beneath; the feathers tipped with chestnut; legs lead-colour.

The female differs in having the hind part of the neck brown, which in the male is black; the whole of the under parts grey, from the chin to the vent; the collar at the back part of the neck is very pale; but in other things resembling the male.

Inhabits Cayenne, called Koulik, from its cry, said to feed on pepper; hence, Linnæus named it the Pepper-eater.

13.—JANEIRO TOUCAN.—PL. XXX.

Piperine Toucan, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 67.

THE bill in this bird is horn-colour, with a black bar across both mandibles near the end; the ridge of the upper for nearly the whole length from the base black, and two bars of the same from the edge, not far from the base; round the eye bare and greyish; the head, neck, and under parts of the body fine deep cinnamon colour; on the ear a yellow spot; between the legs the same; vent crimson; back, wings, and tail green; the last rounded, pretty long, and tipped with brown; the quills scarcely reach to the base; legs dusky.

Inhabits South America: met with at Rio Janeiro.—Sir Joseph Banks.—It seems to coincide in some points with the female of the Piperine Species.

PL. XXX.



Tanciro Toucan.

14.—BLACK BILLED TOUCAN.

Ramphastos luteus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 139. *Gm. Lin.* i. 356.

Tucana lutea, *Bris.* iv. 432. *Id. Svo.* ii. 164.

Alia Xochitenacatl, *Will.* 298. *Id. Engl.* p. 386.

Aracari à Bec noir, *Buff.* vii. 130.

Black-billed Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. 335. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 373.

SIZE of a Pigeon. Bill black, thick, and bent; irides yellow; general colour of the body yellowish white; on each side of the neck from the bill to the breast, a longitudinal stripe of black; lesser wing coverts yellow; the middle and greater coverts, scapulars and quills, varied with white and black; tail the same colour; legs brown.

Inhabits Mexico.

15.—BLUE TOUCAN.

Ramphastos cœruleus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 139. *Gm. Lin.* i. 357.

Tucana cœrulea, *Bris.* iv. 433. *Id. Svo.* ii. 165.

L'Aracari bleu, *Buf.* vii. 131.

Xochitenacatl, *Fern. Hist.* 47. C. 146.* *Johnst.* 126. 157. t. 56. *Nieremb.* p. 209.

Blue Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. 335. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 374.

THIS is said to be the size of a Pigeon; the colour wholly blue, mixed with ash-colour. Bill large, and longer than the body; irides reddish yellow.

Inhabits the shores of Mexico, hence thought to feed on fish.

* Fernandez observes, that vast flocks of birds, whose bills are bigger than the whole body, and the plumage variegated with yellow, red, white, and blue, come at certain seasons into the Province of Honduras; whence it is likely that some of the species, at least, are migratory; for he must mean one or other of this Genus.—*Fernand. Hist.* p. 17. ch. xv.

16.—BLUE-THROATED TOUCAN.

Ramphastos dubius, *Ind. Orn.* i. 139. *Gm. Lin.* i. 357.

Blue-throated Toucan, *Gen. Syn.* i. 336. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 374.

IN a list of birds in the collection of the late Baron de Faugeres, of Montpellier, is one named, Toucan à Gorge bleue, with this addition—"Ce Toucan n'est decrit par aucun Auteur."—I do not find a Toucan having a blue throat, in any writer, and must, therefore, conclude it to be a new species; resting for the present on the authority before named.

17.—BLUE-EARED TOUCAN.

SIZE of the Common Roller; length twelve inches. Bill five inches long, stout, and flat on the top; on the sides channeled with two indentures towards the tip, and ending in a curve; the colour chestnut, with the edge black; under mandible, wholly black, except at the base, where it is pale; plumage fine green; eyes placed in a triangular blackish space; chin white; behind the eyes a patch of glossy blue; legs black.

The quills reach only to the base of the tail.

A specimen of this is in Mr. Bullock's Museum, said to have been brought from Peru.

18.—WHITE-CHEEKED TOUCAN.

Ramphastos Indicus, *Miller's Plates*, t. 57.

Indian Toucan, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 377.

LENGTH twelve inches. Bill less than in others of the Genus; from the base to the middle red, the rest black; base surrounded

with a narrow ring of black ; cheeks white ; orbits bare, pale blue ; crown of the head and upper tail coverts red ; belly white ; thighs and vent yellow ; the rest of the plumage glossy, greenish black ; legs black.

Said to inhabit India, which seems incorrect, as none of this Genus have hitherto been found in that quarter of the world.

GENUS VIII.—MOTMOT.

1 Brazilian Motmot

A.—Variegated Motmot

B.—Variety

2 Paraguan Motmot

THE bill in this Genus is pretty strong, slightly incurvated, and indented* on the edges.

Nostrils covered with feathers.

Tongue long, narrow, feathered on the sides.

Tail cuneiform. Toes placed three before and one behind, the forward ones greatly united.

This has been by Linnæus joined to the Toucan, having many things in common with it, but the situation of the toes being placed in a different manner from that Genus, makes a separation necessary; as all authors, except Linnæus, have thought right to do.—It will be observed too, that the edges of the bill are differently irregular, but by no means serrated as in the Toucan Genus.—There appear to be but two species of the Motmot, and even the second may, by some, be esteemed only as a Variety.

BRASILIAN MOTMOT.—PL. XXXI.

Momotus Brasiliensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 110.

Ramphastos Momota, *Lin.* i. 152. *Gm. Lin.* i. 357. *Bor. Nat.* ii. p. 98.

Momotus, *Bris.* iv. 465. t. 35. 3. *Id. Soc.* ii. 175.

Prionites Motmot, *Tem. Man. Ed.* 2d. p. 1.

Momot, *Raii*, p. 164. *Will.* p. 298. *Id. Engl.* 386.

Ispidæ seu Meropi affinis, *Guira Guainumbi*, *Raii*. p. 49. *Will.* 103. t. 24. *Id. Engl.* p. 148. pl. 24.

Le Houtou, ou *Motmot*, *Buf.* vi. 430. t. 20. *Pl. ent.* 370.

Brasilian saw-billed Roller, *Edw.* pl. 328.

Brasilian Motmot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 338. pl. x. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 42. pl. 3. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 861.

THIS bird is nearly the size of a Magpiè, and eighteen inches

* This may be properly called indented, as it will be found different from any of the Toucans, the edges of whose bills are serrated.



Brazilian Helmet.

in length. The bill one inch and three quarters long, with indentations on the edges to the number of twelve or thirteen; above it is dusky, at the base flesh-coloured, and furnished with a few bristles: irides yellow; tongue long, feathered on the sides as in the Toucan Genus: the feathers on the upper part and sides of the bill are black, passing through the eyes and below them, ending in a point; middle of the crown black; between that and the bill blue green; hind head blue; so that the crown appears to be surrounded with blue; below this the colour is chestnut; neck behind, back, scapulars, and rump green; quills bluish, with the ends dusky; under part of the body greenish buff-colour; on the breast three or four narrow black feathers, forming a spot; tail ten inches and a half long, and cuneiform, the feathers, twelve in number, the two middle ones three inches and a half longer than the next,* and the exterior one very short, the six middle are green, with blue ends, and four of them tipped with black; the others wholly green, with dusky ends; legs brown.

Inhabits Brazil, Cayenne, Mexico, and other parts of South America: said to live on insects; is solitary, frequenting thick forests; more frequently seen on the ground singly, or on a low branch of a tree, taking short flights, and when disturbed, has a cry imitating the word Houtou.

A.—*Momotus varius*, *Bris.* iv. 469. *Gm. Lin.* i. 357.

Yayauhquitotl. Raii, 167. *Will.* 298. *Id. Engl.* 386.

Variegated Motmot, *Gen. Syn.* i. 340. A.

This is said to be as big as a Stare, and parti-coloured of green,

* In Edwards's Plate, and in the description of various authors, the two middle tail feathers are bare of webs for one inch and a half, at least, near the ends. I have seen such, and believe it to be a frequent occurrence, but by no means natural to the bird, as it is not observed in young specimens. Neither Buffon nor Brisson describe theirs as incomplete; and in my own collection is one every way perfect. In the Leverian Collection were two, in both of which the webs were bare in part at the usual place, on one side only, but on the opposite sides of the web in each. It may, therefore, be accidental, or owing to some circumstance attached to the manners, not hitherto known,—be this as it may, it is only seen in old birds.

fulvous, blue, and grey. Tail the same as in the other, adorned at the tip with blue, and black vanes. One probably similar to this, if not the same, was in the possession of the late Mr. Thompson, of Little St. Martin's Lane, London: it was twenty inches long; bill one inch and three quarters long, formed as usual; nostrils oblong, not prominent, placed close to the edge of the bill, in a reddish space; colour yellow, curved, toward the end black, with a white tip; crown of the head, including the eyes, cinereous green; between the bill and eyes a rufous spot; neck, breast, back, and wing coverts deep rufous; beneath from the breast and the rest of the wing dusky blue-black; tail cuneiform, formed not unlike that of the Magpie, dusky bluish black; legs black.

B.—Length of the last. Bill as before described; crown of the head wholly rufous or rust-colour, but no blue in any part; from the nostrils to the eyes black, passing beneath, and ending bluntly, not in a point as in the first; on the breast a streak or two of black; the plumage otherwise not unlike the one usually seen in cabinets; webs of the tail complete.

In another, the head is as in the usual one; forehead pale blue, with a black streak through the eye, pointed behind; chin and throat tawny; a few streaks of black on the breast; webs of the tail bare, for half an inch.

These two latter no doubt differ only in sex or age; the last described is certainly an older bird; and I learn from a person who has kept them alive, that the bareness of part of the tail began by degrees, small portions falling off without apparent cause, and the common opinion is, that it always so happened in old specimens.

2.—PARAGUAN MOTMOT.

Le Tutu, *Voy. d'Azara*, iii. No. 52.

THIS bird is fourteen inches and a half long, eighteen and a half wide. The bill strong, bent the whole of the length, and indented on the edges as the others; the length one inch and a half; nostrils placed obliquely; top of the head reddish; sides of it above the eyes black; plumage on the upper parts of the body in general green; one part of the wings inclining to blue, the other to deep violet; upper part of the breast reddish; on the fore part of the neck a patch of black, the rest green; lower half of the breast, under part of the body, and under wing coverts blue; under part of the tail and wings silvery.

This is the description of M. Azara, who supposes it to be a variety of the common Motmot; but his annotator, M. Sonnini, esteems it as distinct.

Inhabits Paraguay, and is not unfrequently seen tame, when it is chiefly kept on fruits, bread, and raw meat: in a state of nature feeds on various things, not only fruits of all kinds, but sometimes even small birds, and mice; likewise the eggs of other birds, robbing the nests of the owners for that purpose: the cry sometimes may be compared to the word Tututu, at other times to HUUU.

GENUS IX.—CHANNEL-BILL.

BILL large, convex, cultrated, furrowed, or channelled on the sides, and bent at the tip.

Nostrils round, naked, placed at the base.

Tongue cartilaginous.

Tail consisting of ten feathers.

Toes placed two before and two behind.

At present we are acquainted with only one species, for we rather esteem the second described as a variety, than distinct. At first sight it gives a strong idea of the Hornbill, and has been by some made a species thereof; but the situation of the toes gives it a claim to rank as a Genus apart.

AUSTRALASIAN CHANNEL-BILL.—PL. XXXII.

Scythrops Novæ Hollandiæ; *Ind. Orn.* i. 141. *Encycl. Britan.* vol. 17. pl. 449. *Tem.*

Man. Ed. ii. Anal. p. lxxv.

Psittaceous Hornbill, *Phil. Bot. Bay*, pl. p. 165.

Anomalous Hornbill, *White's Journal*, pl. p. 142.

Australasian Channel-Bill, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 378. pl. 50.

Channel-Bill, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 96. pl. 124.

SIZE of a Crow; total length twenty-seven inches. That of the bill about four; this is very stout at the base, curving the whole of its length, and the upper mandible hooked at the point; above it is ridged, narrow, and channelled on the sides at the base, the nostrils placed close to the setting on of the feathers; these are round, and surrounded with a naked red skin, continuing on each side between them and the eye, and quite round it, but the bare parts are most



New Holland Channel-Bill.

considerable above; the tongue is pointed, near three-fourths of the length of the bill; irides hazel, and the pupil uncommonly clear; the head, neck, and under parts of the body are ash coloured grey; back and wings bluish ash-colour, each feather tipped with black; quills darker, but grow paler within, near the base; the first quill is shorter than the second, by near four inches, and the second full one inch shorter than the third, which is the longest of all, and the wings, when closed, reach full three-fourths on the tail—this is cuneiform, deep ash-colour; the two middle feathers eleven inches long, the outer less than eight; near the ends of all a bar of black, which takes up most space in the middle ones, the tips of all for about one inch white; the margins of the inner webs from the middle to the base, in all but the two middle feathers, are barred black and white; thighs and vent barred the same, but paler; legs short, from heel to the toe joint two inches; toes of the same length, and placed two before and two behind as in the Toucan; colour bluish black. The distinction of sexes not ascertained.

This bird inhabits New-Holland, and there called Goe re a gang, but is not very common. It first appears about Port Jackson, in October, chiefly seen in the morning and evening, sometimes seven or eight are together, but more often in pairs; both on the wing, and when perched, they make a loud, screaming noise, like that of a Cock and Hen, when a Hawk, or other bird of prey, is in sight.—Probably only come to this part of New Holland to breed, for they depart elsewhere in January; but their winter residence is by no means certain. In the crop and the gizzard the seeds of the red gum, and peppermint trees, have been found, and which is believed to be their principal food; they are supposed to swallow them whole, as the pericarpium or capsule has been found in the stomach: exuviae of beetles have also been seen, but not in quantity. The tail, which is nearly the length of the body, is sometimes displayed like a fan, and gives the bird in flight, or when sitting, a majestic appearance. The natives know very little of its habits or haunts; however, they con-

sider its appearance as an indication of wind, and blowing weather, and that its frightful scream is through fear, as it is not a bird of very active, or quick flight. It is not easily tamed, for Mr. White observes, that he kept a wounded one alive for two days, during which time it would eat nothing, but bit every thing that approached it very severely.

A.—Length two feet. Bill an inch and three-quarters long, perfectly smooth every where, without any appearance of groove or channel, but curved at the tip; head and neck pale ash; crown mottled with brown; body and wings above cinereous brown; end of each feather reddish buff, with a bar of black a little within; greater quills glossy black, with white ends; tail as in the other, but the black bar much broader, and the outer feather serrated with white on outer web; all the under parts of the body pale ash-colour, barred with dusky brown; thighs the same; legs white, like those of some chickens; thigh feathers reach some way over the joint.

Inhabits New-Holland. A fine specimen in the collection of Mr. H. Brøgden, of Clapham. This seems to vary much from the first description, but from the inferior size, the want of channels on the bill, and difference of plumage, it may be considered as opposite in sex, if not a young bird.

GENUS X.—HORN-BILL.

1 Rhinoceros H.	8 Gingi H.	18 Ridged H.
2 Crescent H.	9 Indian H.	19 Narakarac H.
3 Helmet H.	10 Pied H.	20 Angola H.
4 Bifronted H.	A: Var.	21 Crowned H.
5 Concave H.	11 Grey H.	22 Black-billed H.
A. Var.	12 Green-winged H.	23 Red-billed H.
B. Indian H.	13 Abyssinian H.	24 Yellow-billed H.
6 Flat-crowned H.	14 Panayan H.	25 White H.
7 Unicorn H.	A. Manilla H.	26 Ceylon H.
A. Malabar Pied H.	15 Indented H.	27 Crimson H.
B. Coromandel Pied H.	16 Wreathed H.	
C. Var.	17 New-Holland H.	

THIS Genus has a great, bending bill; in many, a large protuberance, resembling another bill, on the upper mandible.

Nostrils small, round, placed behind the base.

Tongue small, short.*

Legs scaly, toes three before and one behind, the middle one connected with the outer as far as the third joint, and to the inner as far as the first.

Birds of this Genus seem to hold the same place in the old Continent, as the Toucans do in the new, the latter being found in America only.

Perhaps the same kind of food may be usual to both; and if so, the greater part of their diet consists of fruits. As to their eating fish, † it seems not to be fully proved, though many authors assert the circumstance. This must be determined by future observations. We must not depend on the depraved state of appetite often found in birds when in confinement, perhaps consented to from necessity rather than choice, for want of obtaining that which is better adapted to their palate.

* Scarcely one inch long in one species.—*Phil. Trans.* 23. p. 1394.

† That they do eat fish by choice, seems manifest, from several observations below mentioned.

1.—RHINOCEROS HORN-BILL.

- Buceros Rhinoceros*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 141. *Lin.* i. 153. *Gm. Lin.* i. 360. *Klein. Av.* p. 38. 2. *Hist. Sumatra*, p. 99. *Bont. Jav.* lxxiii. t. 64. *Olear. Mus.* t. 15. f. 4. *Besl. Mus.* t. 20. *Raii. Syn.* p. 40. 8. *Will.* p. 86. t. 17. (the head) *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 175.
- Hydrocorax Indicus*, *Bris.* iv. 571. *Id. Svo.* ii. 205. *Bor. Nat.* p. 98. t. 7.
- Calao Rhinoceros, *Buf.* vii. 161. *Pl. ent.* 934. (the head) *Levail. Am. & Ind.* i. pl. 1. 2.
- Horned Indian Raven, Rhinoceros Bird, *Will. Engl.* 127. t. 17. *Edw.* pl. 281. B. (the head)
- Rhinoceros Hornbill, *Gen. Syn.* i. 342. *Id. Sup.* p. 69. *Nat. Misc.* ii. pl. 41. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 3. pl. 1.

THIS is the largest of its race, and measures three feet four inches from the point of the bill to that of the tail; expanse of the wing nearly three feet; the size, that of a small Turkey. The bill is in some specimens a foot in length, and two inches and a half thick at the base, the upper mandible red, inclining to yellow at the tip, the lower pale yellow, except at the base, where it is black; on the top of the upper an appendage as large as the bill itself, turning upwards, contrary to the true bill, which inclines downwards; this curved horn is eight inches in length, four in breadth, varied white and black, marked longitudinally, with a black line on each side; the edges of the mandibles jagged or dentated; nostrils at the base of the bill; irides red; eyelids furnished with dusky hairs; plumage of the head, neck, back, breast, and upper part of the belly black, the lower and rump dirty white; vent mixed black and white; tail twelve inches long, white, with a broad black bar in the middle; legs and claws dull grey brown.

A specimen, in the collection of the late Sir A. Lever, was larger, being four feet in length; extent of wing much the same; it varied in wanting the black line on the bill. According to Mr. Marsden, there is no appearance of a horn on the upper mandible of the young bird, and at that period the irides are whitish.

The bird figured by M. Levaillant has the whole plumage black, with a gloss of blue, except the ends of all the tail feathers, which are white for nearly a quarter of the length. The tail is rounded at the end, and the wings, when closed, reach some inches beyond the base. It is probable that the above differences may constitute the two sexes.

This bird inhabits Java and Sumatra, as well as several parts of India, and the Philippine Islands. It is called by the Dutch, at Batavia—Dubble-Bek and Rhenoster-Vogel; by the Javanese—Rangkok and Jongrang. Said to feed on flesh and carrion. It is tamed without much difficulty, and in this state, as well as when at large, will chase rats and mice; and after pressing them flat with the bill, swallows them whole, first tossing them in the air, and catching them in the mouth; will also follow the hunters, to partake of the entrails of the beasts which they kill. The flesh is sometimes eaten with boiled rice; and by some thought good. The natives call it Engang.

2.—CRESCENT HORN-BILL.

Buceros Africanus, *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 143. *Gm. Lin.* i. 359. *Bris.* iv. 570. 3. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 204.

Le Brac, ou Calao d'Afrique, *Buf.* vii. 154. *Labat Afr. occ.* iv. 160. 161. *fig. imp. Mus. Besl.* t. 9. No. 7.

Calao à Casque en croissant, *Levail. Am. & Ind.* i. 35. pl. 13.

Rhinoceros bird, 2d Var. *Will. Orn.* pl. 17.

Crescent Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 7.

African Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 348. 5. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 6.

THE bill of this bird nearly resembles that of the Rhinoceros Horn-bill; and the top in like manner has an appendage two-thirds the length of the upper mandible, in shape nearly that of a crescent, being hollowed above and convex beneath, where it is united to the bill; it tends to a blunt point at each end, but more rounded at the

back part; the whole is dull yellow, with the base dusky black; round the eyes are several stiff hairs; colour of the plumage on the head, body, and wings black, with a gloss of blue or green in different lights; and the hind head has the feathers elongated, into a sort of crest; the lower belly, thighs, and vent are dirty rufous white, and the feathers softer than in the black parts; the tail occupies half the length of the bird, white, with a broad bar of black, crossing it about the middle, and the shape of the end rounded; the legs are scaly and brown.

A specimen of the above was brought from Java to Amsterdam; it is also said to be met with in Borneo, in the forests, uniting in great flocks, to feed on carcasses.

We may suppose the bill to vary, as in others of the Genus; for in the collection of the late Sir A. Lever, I observed one, in which the helmet did not turn up to meet at the end as in Levaillant's figure; and if we conjecture right in respect to that quoted from Willughby, it is probable, that the curvature is greater or less according to the age of the bird. I suspect too, that the plumage varies in the different sexes, as in the Rhinoceros Horn-bill; for it appears, that in some, every part of the plumage, except the tail, is black; while in others, the under parts from the breast are white. I therefore should not be surprised if, on our further acquaintance, these two may prove to be one and the same bird.

M. Levaillant seems not well to comprehend what bird it can be, which is called by Labat, the Brac, except he means the Rhinoceros bird, in one or other stages of growth: yet it may belong to some species yet larger; as Labat says, the bill, including the head, measures full eighteen inches; whereas the bill of the Rhinoceros, in no instance we have seen, is more than twelve.

Mr. Barrow met with a specimen of this in the Kaffer country, far from the Cape of Good Hope, and calls it a curious and rare bird.

3.—HELMET HORN-BILL.

Buceros galeatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 142. *Id. Sup.* p. xxiii. *Gm. Lin.* i. 360.

Calao à Casque rond, *Buf.* vii. 159. *Pl. enl.* 932.

Galeated Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 24.

Helmet Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn.* i. 344. *Id. Sup.* ii. 370. *Edw.* pl. 281. f. C.

THE bill of this bird is nearly strait, or very little curved, and eight inches in length, as far as the real mandibles reach; of a conical shape; the upper one is continued above into a gibbosity, almost square, making the bill at this part four inches and a half deep; this gibbosity is rounded behind, almost flat in front, and is there an inch thick, as may be seen through the general horny red covering, which envelopes the sides of the upper mandible, as far as the bony front, which to the end of the bill is yellowish white; the nostrils appear just above the eyes, in a hollow, behind the base of the gibbous helmet; and between this and the eye springs a wrinkle ridge, passing quite across transversely to the front; the edges of both mandibles are smooth.—As to the plumage of this bird, the head, breast, and wings are black; belly, thighs, and vent white; the tail long, cuneiform, white, with a broad bar of black near the end of each feather; the total length from the point of the bill to the end of the tail is four feet, of which the tail is two, for the two middle feathers are two feet long, the two next on each side twenty-one inches, the three outer twelve inches; the wings reach about three inches on the tail; the legs stout, scaly, and black.

Inhabits the East Indies. If I conjecture right, this bird may have some powerful enemy to oppose; as the bony, thick front seems capable of great resistance, and in a specimen in my possession seems to have suffered thereby, for the horny part is beaten off in several places.* I have seen this bony front made into the lid of a

* M. Levaillant is of opinion, that this bird should not be ranked with the Horn-bills, from the bill being of so great solidity, not seen in others of the Genus, and rather thinks it to belong to some water bird:—*Levail. Am. & Ind.* i. p. 59.

snuff-box, in a gentleman's possession. A complete specimen of the bird is in the British Museum.

4.—BIFRONTED HORN-BILL.

- Buceros bicornis*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 142. *Lin. Syst.* i. 153. *Gm. Lin.* i. 358. *Amen. Ac.* iv. 237. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. p. 99. 2.
Hydrocorax Philippensis, *Bris.* iv. 568. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 203.
Rhinoceros avis, prima varietas, *Will. Orn.* t. 17?
Calao avis, *Petiv. Gaz.* t. 31. f. 1. *Id.* t. 28. f. 6. *Buf.* vii. p. 157. *Levuil. Am. & Ind.* i. p. 21. pl. 7. 8.
 Bifid-casqued Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 16.
 Philippine Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 345. 3.

SIZE of Hen-Turkey, but more slender; from the top of the head to the end of the tail thirty-six inches. The bill is twelve inches long, from the point to the hind part of the helmet; but the gape only nine inches, the deepest part six; the helmet alone six inches, which, on the fore part, is prolonged into horns; the back flat, and covered with a black skin. The colour of the whole that of yellow-oker; the eyelids have long black hairs, and the feathers of the hind head of length sufficient to form a crest; the plumage of the head, neck, breast, wings, and tail, for the most part black, except a large patch of white, in the middle of the second quills; the tail is twelve inches long, consists of ten feathers, and cuneiform in shape; the two middle ones are wholly black, the others black also, except the middle for about one-fourth of the length, which is white, the white part occupying more space as the feather is outward; the legs are dusky.

In the bird described by Brisson, the breast, belly, sides, and vent, are whitish; the tail consists of twelve feathers, the ten middle ones of which are black; the outer one on each side white; legs greenish.

M. Levaillant met with only one specimen, which came from Borneo. M. Brisson's bird inhabited the Philippine Isles.

5.—CONCAVE HORN-BILL.

Calao à casque concave, *Levail. Ois. de l'Am. & Ind.* i. p. 13. pl. 5.

Calao, vel Cagao, *Phil. Trans.* xxiii. p. 1394. *

Bifid-casqued Hornbill, (var.) *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 17.

Philippine Horn-bill, (var. A.) *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 345.

THE length of this is thirty-six inches; the bill ten; edges of the mandibles dentated; gape seven inches, it is broader than that of the Rhinoceros Horn-bill; the helmet rounded on the sides, and the back part blunt, taking the shape of the hind head; at top it is hollowed out into a sort of channel; the front scoops out into a semi-circle, but does not project into two horns as in the last described; both mandibles are serrated on their edges, the lower half of the base of the upper, and the whole of that of the lower one black, excepting which, the general colour is that of yellow oker, but at the point it inclines to red; the eyelids, as in most of the genus, are furnished with strong bristles; the feathers on the crown, sides, and round the eyes, and the chin, black; from this to the middle of the neck yellow rufous, those on the nape longer than the others; the rest of the body and wings black; but the lower belly, thighs, vent, and the whole of the tail (which is rounded at the end) dirty white; the legs black.

A.—In the third and fourth plates of *Levaillant* is another figure of this bird, in which the whole of the body, wings, and tail, are black. Whether this is a variety, or merely of a different sex, is yet to be determined. In a drawing of one, in the collection of Sir J. Anstruther, the feathers of the neck are not rufous, but pure white. This is said to have been brought from the Eastern Islands.

* Described by the Rev. J. G. Camel, a resident in the Philippine Islands.

- B.—*Buceros Hydrocorax*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 144. *Lin. Syst.* i. 153. *Gm. Lin.* i. 359. *Bris.* iv. 566. t. 45. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 203. *Borowsk. Nat.* ii. p. 100.
Corvus Indicus Bontii, *Raii Syn.* p. 40. 7. *Will. Orn.* p. 86. t. 17. lower figure? *Id.* *Engl.* p. 126?
Corvus torquatus, &c. *Klein. Av.* p. 58. II?
 Calao des Moluques, *Buf.* vii. p. 147. *Pl. enl.* 283.
 Calao roux, *Levail. Amer. & Ind.* i. p. 17. pl. 6.
 Bontian Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 31.
 Indian Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 351. *Id. Sup.* ii. 100.

This is two feet four inches long; the bill two inches thick at the base, five in length, and bends a little downwards; both mandibles dentated at the edges; on the top an additional excrescence, flat above, rounded behind, and projects over the back part of the head, where it is whitish; but the rest of it, as well the bill, is ash-colour; the cheeks and throat are black; beneath this a dirty grey arched bar; the rest of the neck pale chestnut; back, scapulars, wing coverts, and rump, brown; breast, belly, and sides, blackish, mixed with grey; thighs yellow brown; beyond this pale yellow; quills black; tail eight inches long, dirty cinereous white; legs grey brown; claws black.

This no doubt is a young bird of the Concave Horn-bill; but that described and figured by Levaillant, is perhaps still younger; the bill itself is unformed and thin, as well as the helmet, which seems rather ridged on the top than flat; the general distribution of colours does not seem greatly to differ; we may, however, observe, that the parts which are brown in the other, in this incline to ash-colour, and the chestnut parts to rufous; the bill is horn-colour, and the legs rufous.

Inhabits the Molucca Islands. A specimen has been received from Batavia. Said to be found in the Philippine Isles.

6.—FLAT-CROWNED HORN-BILL.

Le Calao à Casque plat, *Levail. Afr.* v. cxxvii. pl. 240.

OF this bird only the bill and head have come under observation; the bill is about six inches long from the point to the angles of the mouth, moderately arched, and pointed at the tip; the sides of the mandibles a little dentated on the edges, formed somewhat in the shape of that of the Indian Horn-bill. The colour deep vermilion; the helmet, or appendage, tends towards a pointed shape on the forepart, is rounded behind, and quite flat above; it is five inches long, and two broad; in shape altogether not ill resembling a heater used in ironing linen; nostrils placed at the base, between the bill and junction of the helmet; the head small in proportion to the bill.

One of these was added to the collection of M. Levillant, by M. Fayol, but from whence it was brought by no means ascertained. M. L. thinks it may possibly be a Bill of the Indian one in its most complete state, or, at least, of the concave species.

7.—UNICORN HORN-BILL.

Calao Unicorne, *Levail. ois. de l'Am. & Ind.* i. p. 27. pl. 9. 10.

Buceros Malabaricus β . *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 143.

THIS is about thirty inches in length; the bill is large, being nine inches long, and almost five in thickness, taking in the helmet, which alone is two inches and a half; the edges of the mandibles are toothed; the helmet proceeds forward, curving over the point of the true bill, and tending to a point in like manner, and sometimes approaches near to the end of it; it is undulated three or four times on the sides, otherwise the sides are flat and smooth; the base of the

bill is black, as is the base of the helmet at the back part, and for one-fourth of its length from the base to the point, but not on the lower edges; the colour otherwise dirty yellow; the general colour of the plumage is black on the head, neck, wings, and back; but the space round the eyes is wrinkled and bare, the eyelids furnished with long hairs; irides reddish brown; the hindhead elongated into a sort of crest; round the chin and base of the under mandible is a naked, wrinkled, white skin; all the under parts of the body from the breast, are white; the three first prime quills are white for the most part, and the three outer feathers on each side of the tail are also white, but the rest are black; the shape is rounded at the end, and the wings reach about one-third thereon; the legs are black.

This bird is said to inhabit various parts of India, but is also frequent in Ceylon throughout, where the inhabitants keep them tame, to destroy rats and mice; in this, surpassing the domestic cat.

It is averred, that the female does not differ from the male in external appearance, except in being smaller, and the helmet not so large, and less pointed: it frequents the forests, and builds in hollow trunks of trees, laying four dirty white eggs; it feeds on insects, and their larvæ, small lizards, and frogs.

A.—*Buceros Malabaricus*, *γ*. *Ind. Orn.* i. 144.

Calao des Philippines, *Buf.* vii. pl. 8. *Pl. enl.* 873.

Calao unicorne dans le 2d Age, *Levail. Am. & Ind.* i. pl. 11. 12.

Pied Horn-bill var. *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 350. 2d paragr.

In respect to the plumage of this bird the same description will serve, as of the last; but it differs essentially in the bill, which is much shorter, and in particular the helmet; this is flat on the sides, and channelled as in the other, but the farther end, though sharp edged, not forming a point; at this part, however, it is dusky black, not indeed so much as represented in the *Pl. enlum.* 873, which is painted of a deep black. We learn from *Levaillant*, that this is the state of a

bird arrived at five or six months of its age, and that it does not get the full pointed horn till three years at least, and in some old birds, the horn almost equals the true bill in length; the young bird at first, is covered with greyish down, acquiring by degrees the black plumage, and the bill, whilst very young, has only the knob elevated at the base, and declining downwards for more than half the length, where it blends itself with the bill, and becomes part thereof.—See *Levail*. pl. 12.

B.—*Buceros Malabaricus*, γ *Ind. Orn.* i. p. 144.

Calao de la Côte de Coromandel, *Son. Voy.* ii. 215. pl. 121.

Pied Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 69.

The chief difference in this from the variety A. is in the bill, which is said to be white, and the appendage above it of an oval shape, rounded at both ends as well as the sides; the base is black; from thence to the middle white, forming a kind of crescent, the end half black; between the bill and eye bare and black, and under the throat, from eye to eye, a bare white space; as to plumage, it scarcely seems to differ, except that the two middle tail feathers are black at the base, and white for the rest of their length; the others wholly white. This variety in the tail is a little singular; but perhaps that of the bill more so; and I suspect that the painter employed, has not been quite so precise in his draught as such subjects require.

In a bird from Bengal, in the Museum of the late Chas. Boddam, Esq. the two middle tail feathers were black, the others white; the quills white at the ends: it was called Cherry Deanish, or Bird of Knowledge.

In another all the tail feathers were black, the ends only white, and two patches of white at the base of the under jaw. This was from India, and there called Master of Rice. Is said to feed on rice and fruits.

C.—Among my collection of drawings is one not greatly differing in the bill from the last described, but the appendage on the top, although oval in shape, is wholly black, not divided in the middle by a white crescent. The whole plumage above pale grey brown, beneath from the chin white; behind the eye a large dusky patch; quills dusky, with brown ends, and some few tipped with white; tail long, and rounded at the end, in colour like the upper parts of the body, and the wings scarcely reach to the base of it; legs dusky. I am at a loss to conjecture concerning this, further than to suppose it may be allied to the last, considering how much these birds vary from the difference of sex or age.

I observed too, among the drawings of Gen. Davies, one of these, in which the appendage on the top of the bill was round on the fore part, but ending in a projecting point behind.

A drawing of this was taken from one in a Natural History Museum, at Bath.

•8.—GINGI HORN-BILL,

Buceros Ginginianus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 146.

Calao de Gingi, *Son. Voy. Ind.* ii. 214. pl. 121. *Levail. Ois. Am. & Ind.* i. p. 43. pl. 15.

Gingi Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 71. 13. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 36.

THIS is two feet in length, the bill between three and four inches long, and furnished with a helmet on the top, for about two-thirds of its length; this appendage points forward, and is sharp at the end, appearing not unlike a smaller bill on the top of the larger; the edges of both mandibles jagged; the colour of the bill for the most part, and of the helmet wholly, is black, but the top of the upper mandible, from the base of the helmet to the end, is white; and the whole of the under half of the lower of the same colour; the eyelids, as in others, have some long hairs; and the feathers of the hind head elongated into a sort of crest; the colour of the plumage on the

head, neck, back, and wings cinereous grey; from the gape of the bill a broad band of black passes beneath the eye, and a little beyond it; the breast and belly white; the tail eleven inches long, and cuneiform; the two middle feathers dirty rufous grey, with the ends black; the others black for three-fourths, then brown, and the tips white; legs black.

In Levaillant's figure, a trace of white passes above the eye, but no appearance of the black beneath it; the two middle tail feathers exceed the others by two inches, and are pointed at the ends; in other things they do not much differ.

This species inhabits Gingi, and no doubt in many of the neighbouring places.

9.—INDIAN HORN-BILL.

SIZE of the last; total length twenty-two inches. That of the bill from the gape three inches; depth at the base one inch and a quarter, owing to a small protuberance on the top, which is black, and about one inch long from the forehead; both mandibles bend downwards, and the edges of both are smooth; the general colour pale ash, the tip and under part paler; round the eye bare and dusky; the plumage for the most part is light greenish grey, but from the breast to the vent white; the head is furnished with a full crest; the wings darker than the body; quills black, tipped with white; tail nine inches long, moderately cuneiform, the feathers dark ash, towards the ends black, the tips, for half an inch, white; but the two middle ones are ten inches long, of a dark grey throughout, rather pointed at the ends, and exceed the others by nearly two inches; and this excess is darker coloured than the rest; legs blue-grey.

Inhabits India; called at Hindustan, Dhunais.*—Sir J. Anstruther. In a second drawing I observe, that the two middle tail feathers are pale grey the whole of their length; the crest less full, and the base of the bill, as well as the appendage at the top, black.

In another drawing of one, said to be complete, the head is without any crest; the two middle tail feathers, as in the first, are marked the same as in the others; legs black. Probably all these form but one Species, and the last mentioned may be the female.

10.—PIED HORN-BILL.—PL. XXXIII.

Buceros Malabaricus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 143. *Gm. Lin.* i. 359. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 809.

Calao de Malabar, *Buf.* vii. 149. pl. 8. *Edw.* t. 281. D.—The Bill.

Calao à Bec blanc, *Levail. Am. & Ind.* i. p. 69. pl. 14.

Unicorn Horn-bill. White-beaked Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 8. 13.

Pied Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 349. pl. 11.

THIS is thirty inches long, from the angles of the mouth to the point of the tail. Bill five inches, and both mandibles curve downwards; on the upper a gibbosity four inches and a half in length, rounded on the top, and tending to a sharp edge in front; this appendage passes backwards beyond the eyes, where it is blunt, the fore part of it black; which colour continues obliquely downwards and backwards, quite to the part where it joins the true bill, a small part of which is black also; independent of this, the whole is white or pale yellow; the nostrils are near the base, between the appendage and the bill; the eyes in the base of the bill, surrounded with a bare,

* Probably the same with one mentioned in the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. 4. by the name of Dhanésa, or Indian Buceros, which is said to feed on the *Nux vomica*.* It is also added, that the fat is highly esteemed by the natives. Mem. my Var. B. of the Unicorn Horn-bill is called Cherry Deanish.

* *Strychnos Nux vomica.* Lin.



Red Hornbill.

dirty yellow* skin, and on the upper eyelid are ten or more stiff bristles; the plumage is mostly black, and the feathers at the hind head elongated; but the under parts from the breast, the belly, thighs and vent, are white; the first quill is black, pointed, and shorter than the rest, the others black, with the ends for one inch and half white, but the three or four next the body wholly black; the tail consists of ten feathers, and is rounded at the end; the two middle ones black, the others the same, with the ends for one inch and a half white; legs little more than four inches long, the inner toe shortest, the outer connected to the middle as far as the first joint; the wings reach beyond the base of the tail. The above description taken from a perfect specimen in the collection of Gen. Davies, which came from the East Indies.—Levaillant's bird was brought from Chandernagore, and by him esteemed a new species, not hitherto noticed. I have no doubt of its being the same as my bird, though it may differ in some particulars. It was only twenty-four inches long from the tip of the bill to that of the tail; the colour of the bill is compared to ivory. It seems to differ from the Unicorn Horn-bill, in not having the white chin; and in the tail of the latter, the whole of the feathers are white, except the two middle, which are black, otherwise it might be taken for a specimen of that bird, with the bill in its second stage of increase. Is found in Java, by the name of Klinglingang.

A.—Bill three inches long; on the top of the upper mandible a gibbous appendage three quarters of an inch deep, and two and a half long, on the fore part dusky, behind white; ~~the fore part also of the upper mandible, the base, and edges are yellowish white;~~ the under mandible white, three-fourths of the length, with an oblique streak of black, the base rufous red; round the eye a bare, white, wrinkled space, pointed behind; beneath this a small one of white, in the direction of and behind the lower jaw; the plumage is mostly black;

* In a drawing of Gen. Hardwicke's, the colour was pale blue.

belly, thighs, and vent white; the feathers of the hind head long, and hang over the neck; tail seven inches long, cuneiform, the two middle feathers wholly black, the others black, with white ends; legs brown.

Inhabits India.—The size is uncertain; in the drawing from whence this description is taken, the length is eighteen inches only; but another, among the drawings of Gen. Hardwicke, was said to be twenty-six inches in length, and extent of the wing thirty-four.

11.—GREY HORN-BILL.

Buceros griseus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 147.

Grey Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 72. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 40.

SIZE uncertain. Bill yellow, at the base a spot of black, round which, and at the corners of the eyes, are tufts of hairs; behind the eye a naked blue skin; on the upper part of the bill a process, which slopes on the fore part, is abrupt behind, and only reaches the forehead; crown of the head black; the rest of the head, neck, breast, and back grey; wings partly grey, partly black; ends of the quills white; tail long, the middle feathers black, the lower part of the side ones the same, the rest of the length white.

Inhabits India.—Communicated by the late Mr. Pennant.

12.—GREEN-WINGED HORN-BILL.

Buceros viridis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 147.

Le Calao violet, *Levaill. Am. et Ind.* i. p. 53. pl. 19.

Violaceous Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 19.

Green-winged Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 73. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 40.

SIZE between the Unicorn and White-billed Species. The bill is five inches long, and curved, two inches thick at the base, somewhat blunt at the point; the helmet-like appendage stands two

inches high from the bill, and occupies more than half the length; it is flat on the sides, where it has two shallow channels; the fore part divided by a strait line, the hinder flat, and covered with a black skin; on the fore part the colour is black, half way from the middle, to near the point; the base of both mandibles, as well as the appendage, and the gape under the eye, is red, and on the under are two alternate red and black bands; independent of these, the whole is yellowish, and the edges serrated; the eyes are large, brown, and placed in a naked black space; the plumage of the head, neck, and upper parts purplish black, varying to green in some lights; under the wings black and white mixed; belly, thighs, vent, ends of the greater quills, and the three outer tail feathers white; the four middle ones like the back, and a little longer than the others; legs and claws black.

Inhabits Ceylon, and the whole Coast of Coromandel. One brought to the Cape of Good Hope, was kept tame in a menagerie, and observed to be affable towards the keeper, but so ferocious to the rest of the birds in the aviary, as to completely keep them in awe, however much larger than himself; yet with all this audacity, he would not suffer any quarrels among others; and always interfered between the combatants, ending the conflict by beating both parties. He was fed indiscriminately with flesh, raw or cooked, and was equally fond of boiled grain.

13.—ABYSSINIAN HORN-BILL.

Buceros Abyssinicus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 143. *Id. Sup.* xxiii. *Gm. Lin.* i. 358. *Meijer. Ueb. der Neuest. Zool. Entd.* s. 117.

Calao d'Abyssinie, *Buf.* vii. 155. *Pl. enl.* 779.

Erkoom Abba Gumba, *Bruce's Abyss.* iii. p. 102. *Id. App.* pl. x. t. p. 169.

Le Calao caroncule, *Levail. Afr.* 230. 231. 232. No. 5. p. 109.

Abyssinian Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn.* i. 347. *Id. Sup.* ii. p. 99. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 21.

THIS is not much inferior to a Turkey in size, and in length three feet two inches. The bill black, nine inches long, slightly

bent, and compressed on the sides; both mandibles channelled within, blunt at the tips, and white on the edges; on the top of the upper is a semicircular prominence, two inches and a half in diameter, and fifteen lines broad at the base; this excrescence is of the same substance as the bill, but so very thin, as to give way to the pressure of the fingers; the height of the bill and helmet is nearly three inches and three quarters; on each side of the upper mandible a reddish space; eye surrounded with a naked, violet-brown skin, extending on the throat, and part of the neck before; the plumage wholly black, except the greater quills, which are white; the second quills, and part of the wing coverts, deep tawny brown; legs five inches and a half long, thick, stout, and blackish.

One in Mr. Bullock's Museum was three feet and a half long; on the fore part of the eyelids several short, stiff, curved bristles, like eye-lashes, the same beneath, but shorter, and none on the back part; the tail even, and the quills reach one-third on it; legs scaly black.

In Mr. Bruce's drawings, as well as in his description, the bird appears to have a wattle under the throat, like the Turkey, changing at times to a full red; total length three feet ten inches; in the other sex the wattle is blue. The nest is made in large trees, and for the most part said to be built near churches; it is covered as in the Magpie's, but four times as large as that of an Eagle, placing it firm on the trunk, the entrance on the east side; the young are numerous, sometimes eighteen in number; is much inclined to run on the ground, but will sometimes fly well, and to a great distance; part of its food a great beetle, which is found in plenty in the Teff-fields of Abyssinia, where the bird is sufficiently common. Is called in Amhara, Erkoom; in Tigré, Abba-gumba; and in Sennara, Tier el Naciba, or Bird of Destiny.

When full grown, it is the biggest of all this Genus, though not so long as the Rhinoceros Species, on account of the length of the tail of the last; however, the bill is of an extraordinary size; that of the adult more than one foot. The helmet open before, and

channelled on the sides, but in the one described it is closed on the fore part.

When complete, the plumage is deep black, with a brown tinge on the wing coverts; prime quills fulvous white, or Isabella-colour; tail square at the end, and the wings reach one-fourth thereon; the helmet dark horn-colour, and the mandibles, which are blackish, have beneath the helmet a square, reddish patch; the indentures on the sides more or less shew the difference of age.

Young birds, in which the helmet is not complete, have the plumage dusky brown, instead of black, and the quills rufous white.

14.—PANAYAN HORN-BILL.

Buceros Panayensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 144. *Gm. Lin.* i. 360.

Calao à bec ciselé de Panay, *Son. Voy.* 122. t. 82. 83: *Levail. Ois. Am. et Ind.* i. p. 47.
pl. 16. 17. 18. *Buf.* vii. p. 145. *Pl. enl.* 780. 781.

Furrowed Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 33.

Panayan Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 353.

SIZE of the Raven. The bill very long, arched, toothed on the edges, pointed at the end, and compressed on the sides, which are ridged transversely from the base to two-thirds of its length, the ridges are brown, and the furrowed parts between the colour of orpiment; the rest of the bill smooth and brown; on the top is an appendage, flattened on the sides, sharp at the top, and cut to a sharp angle before; the eye surrounded with a naked, brown skin, and the eyelids furnished with stiff bristles; irides whitish; plumage on the head, neck, wings, and back greenish black, changing into blue in different lights; the under parts much the same, but inclining to dusky; feathers of the nape elongated; the tail consists of ten feathers, two-thirds from the base rufous yellow, and one-third to the end black; legs lead-colour; the middle toe united with the outer to the third articulation, but with the inner only as far as the first.

The female differs in the head and neck being white; except a triangular, large, greenish black spot, from beneath each eye, passing under the chin; the belly, thighs, and vent rufous, or red-brown; the tail whitish, ending in black, as in the male.

Inhabits the Isle of Panay.

A.—Buceros Manillensis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 145. *Gm. Lin.* i. 361.

Calao de Manille, *Buf.* vii. 144. *Pl. enl.* 891.

Calao à bec ciselé, dans son jeune age, *Levail. Am. et Ind.* pl. 18.

Manilla Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn.* i. p. 354.

The length of this bird is twenty inches. The bill two inches and a half; less curved than in the last, and not toothed on the edges; the upper mandible carinated at top, being furnished with a slight prominence, which swells out but very little, and the sides of the bill are smooth; the colour of the whole pale reddish yellow; the head and neck are yellowish white, waved with brown; on each side of the head, on the jaw, a dusky mark; the upper part of the body and wings blackish brown, and some of the quills have whitish edges; the under parts of the body are dirty white; the tail brown, like the wings, but crossed about the middle with a rufous white band, of two inches in breadth.

This inhabits Manilla with the others, and supposed to be the Panayan Horn-bill, in the younger stages of its growth. M. Levaillant observes, that the bill and helmet are pale brown; the plumage on the under parts of the body very soft and downy; the tail feathers tipped with rufous white, which is also seen in that figured in the *planches enluminées*.



Wreath-billed Hornbill.

15.—INDENTED HORN-BILL.

Buceros undulatus, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 26. *Lin. Trans.* xiii. p. 175.

Le Calao à Casque festonné, *Levail. Am. & Ind.* i. p. 56. pl. 20. 21.

Undulated Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 26.

LENGTH thirty inches. **Bill** five inches long and two thick, of a yellowish white, with the base brownish; it is much bent, and the edges smooth; the helmet small, only rising five or six lines above the bill, and is as it were festooned, or indented black and brown; the eyes, which have the lids beset with hairs, are in a naked bluish wrinkled skin, which surrounds the base of both mandibles as well as the throat; the feathers of the hind head are elongated, so as to shew as a crest; the general colour of the plumage black, with a gloss of blue, especially on the wings and back, excepting a square patch of red brown at the lower part of the neck behind; the tail rounded at the end, about the length of the body, and rufous white; legs pale brown.

The female is smaller, and differs chiefly in wanting the red brown patch at the back of the neck.

This is recorded as a new species, sent to Mr. Temminck, of Amsterdam, from Batavia; but the native place uncertain.

Inhabits also Java, called there Goge, or Bobosan.

16.—WREATHED HORN-BILL.—PL. XXXIV.

Buceros plicatus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 146.

Buceros obscurus, *Gm. Lin.* i. 362.

Le Calao Javan, ou Calao annuaire, *Levail. Afr.* v. 125. pl. 239.

Calao of Waigion, *D'Entrecast. Voy.* 8vo. 9. 304. pl. xi.

Indian Raven, *Will.* pl. 17 & 78. The Bill.—*Damp. Voy.* iii. 165. pl. 3.

Javan Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 28.

Wreathed Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn.* i. 358. *Id. Sup.* p. 70. *Id. Sup.* 2d. 371.

THIS is nearly the size of a Raven; length thirty inches. **Bill** four inches deep at the base, much arched downwards, and dentated

on the edges; colour pale brown, towards the point yellowish; on the top, at the base, begins an appendage, which in old subjects is an inch in height, and divided into several segments; round the eye a bluish, wrinkled skin; the throat is also naked; on the eyelids a few long hairs; the rest of the head, beyond the eyes, pale rufous brown, the feathers elongated, so as to form a sort of a crest; round the neck paler, inclining to buff-colour; body in general and wings black, with a greenish gloss; tail cuneiform, dirty white; legs deep blue, or black.

The female differs, having the head and neck equally black with the rest of the plumage, in other respects is like the male.

The young bird is destitute of the appendage on the top of the bill, and the edges of it quite smooth; the bare space round the eye and chin paler in colour; and the plumage much as in the adult.

On consulting the various authors who have given figures of these birds, or the bill, we find the wreathed appendage to consist of from five to seven indentations. In Dampier, there are seven; in Willughby the same; in D'Entrecasteaux, only five.

This species is by some supposed to be peculiar to Java, but Dampier met with it at Ceram, and others at Ceylon, and elsewhere; hence, we may suppose it to be a native of several places in India. Some have thought that the name of Year's bird may have taken rise from the time of its appearance, at a particular season; but it seems rather to have originated from the annual increase in number of the folds of the bill, and that those in which they are most numerous are the oldest birds.

A fine and complete specimen, supposed a female, is in the Museum of the India-House, in London. In this the bill has five folds on the top, and of a box-colour; round the eye bare, as well as a pouch under the throat; the head tufted at the back part; plumage wholly fine glossy black, except the tail, which is entirely white; legs dusky black.

This last was brought from Java.

17.—NEW-HOLLAND HORN-BILL.

Buceros Orientalis, *Ind. Orn.* i. 147.

New-Holland Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* p. 72. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 41.

LESS than a Jay. Bill convex, carinated, very gibbous at the base, and covered with a naked skin; nostrils small, pervious, placed one-third from the base, about which are several short bristles; region of the ears naked, wrinkled, cinereous; plumage in general dusky above, and white beneath; shafts of the wing and tail feathers white beneath; toes divided to the bottom.

Inhabits New-Holland.—Communicated by Mr. Pennant. The ends of the quills and tail had been clipped with scissars, it therefore could not be ascertained of what colour they were.

18.—RIDGED HORN-BILL.

SIZE uncertain. Bill large, stout, and yellowish; the upper mandible elevated into a high ridge, blunt, and rounded behind, where it finishes over the eyes; from thence it is carinated, and declining in an arch to the point; diameter of the bill at the thickest part full three-fifths of the length of the whole; this elevated portion differs from that seen in others, as it does not appear as an appendage, but forming one piece with the upper mandible, having only a dusky line running from the eye on each side, one-third on the bill; the the head, neck, back, and wings are black, but the ends of the prime quills, all the under parts from the breast, and the whole of the tail are white, the last cuneiform; legs black.

Described from a drawing in the collection of General Davies, taken from a specimen brought from some part of India. In the

colour of the plumage it does not greatly differ from some of the preceding, but the singular shape of the bill prevents our placing it otherwise than as a distinct species.

19.—NARAKARAC HORN-BILL.

SIZE and length uncertain. Bill pale blue and black, with a notch near the tip; the upper mandible formed as in the Ridged Species, being elevated into a high ridge, and finishing over the eyes; head, neck, and under parts black; back, lesser wing coverts, and the two middle tail feathers fine ferruginous; the other feathers of the tail lead-colour; quills deep brown; legs formed as in others of the Genus, and black-brown.

Inhabits Madagascar, and is called there by the Muljacks, Narakarac.—Mr. Thompson.

20.—ANGOLA HORN-BILL.

Le Calao longibande, *Levail. Afr. v. p. 115. pl. 233.*

Striped-tailed Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool. viii. p. 34.*

THIS is about the size of a Magpie; length twenty-one inches. Bill, from the point to the gape, three inches and a half; it is stout at the base, curved much in the same manner as in many others of the Genus, and dentated on the edges; on the top runs a ridge, about three-fourths of the length from the base, but little elevated from the bill, not more than a quarter of an inch, and for some part of the length has the appearance of being separated; round the eye and under the chin bare, the upper eye-lid furnished with twelve or fourteen cartilaginous substances, like hairs, a quarter of an inch long,

and channelled at top ; the colour of the bill in general dull yellow, the edges, and a quarter of the way from the point, dull red ; plumage in general full black, with a gloss of brown in some lights ; beneath, from the breast, white, but the feathers over the thighs are black ; the four middle tail feathers black ; the two next, on each side, white ; the outmost again black, giving them the appearance of five longitudinal stripes of black and white ; in shape slightly cuneiform, or much rounded at the end ; legs moderate in size, and black.

Said to inhabit Africa ; three of them were brought from Angola : one in the Cabinet of M. Temminck, at Amsterdam ; a second in the possession of M. Levaillant ; and the third sold to some unknown person. M. Levaillant did not meet with it in any of his journies at the Cape.

One of these, in the collection of Lord Stanley, had the bill black half way from the point : the rest yellow, or pale orange, with two black stripes, one in the direction of the nostrils, the other near the ridge ; the two outmost feathers but one of the tail with the ends white on the inner web, for an inch and a half, and on the outer for an inch ; the rest of the length black.

21.—CROWNED HORN-BILL.

Le Calao couronné, *Levail. Afr. v. 117. pl. 234. 235.*

Crowned Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool. viii. p. 35.*

THIS appears to be a new species ; in size a trifle smaller than the last, but not far different in colour. The bill too, is not unlike that of the Angola Horn-bill, having a crest or ridge for two-thirds of the length at top, but like that, not much elevated ; it is jagged on the edges, colour of the whole that of vermilion ; irides Isabella yellow ; general colour of the plumage black, beneath from the

breast white ; tail long, cuneiform, the feathers black, ends of the three outer ones white ; from behind each eye rises a white streak, or line, surrounding the head as a wreath below the nape.

The female is like the male, but wants the white wreath.

Young birds are dusky black, where the adult is of a full colour, and the white seems somewhat sullied.

This species is found on the East of the South of Africa, from the two Rivers called Great and Little Saumache (Klyn Brac and Groot Brac), as far as the Caffre Country; frequents deep forests, and perches upon large trees, especially dead ones; found in great flocks; feeds on insects and carrion; will mix by hundreds with the Ravens and Vultures, to feast on a dead beast, as M. Levaillant instanced once in respect to an elephant he had killed. The female lays about four white eggs, in a large hole of a tree; she has two kinds of cry, the one, cri cri cri qui qui qui, made during flight; the other a graver one, like the word Cou, when perched.

22.—BLACK-BILLED HORN-BILL.

Buceros nasutus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 145. *Lin. Syst.* 154. *Gm. Lin.* i. 361. *Borowsk.* ii. p. 100.

Hydrocorax Senegalensis melanorynchos, *Bris.* iv. 573. t. 46. 1. *Id. Svo.* ii. 206.

Le Tock, *Buf.* vii. 141. *Pl. enl.* 890.

Le Calao Nasique, *Levail. Afr.* v. p. 120. pl. 236. 237.

Crotophage, *Forsk. Faun. Arab.* p. 2. 4.

Senegal Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 30.

Black-billed Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn.* i. 354.

THIS is not much bigger than a Magpie; length twenty inches. The bill one inch thick at the base, and four inches in length, bending downwards in a considerable curve, the edges of both mandibles dentated, and on each side of the upper, beneath the nostrils, a long stripe of yellow; on the under four or five oblique

whitish stripes ; the plumage on the upper parts of the body is dirty grey, with the edges of the feathers of the back and wings whitish ; and on each side of the head a dirty white stripe, from the nostrils, passing over the eye to the hind head, at which part the feathers are elongated into a sort of crest ; the under parts of the body, from the breast, are dirty white ; quills black, edged with grey ; tail seven inches and a quarter long, rounded at the end, and consists of twelve feathers ; the two middle are dirty grey, the others white half way from the base, the end half blackish, with the tips white ; legs and claws black. .

In a young bird the plumage does not differ materially, but the bill instead of black, has the greater part yellowish ; the under parts too, are dirty white ; the tail in the coloured print has the two middle feathers black, the others pale brown, with white ends ; legs brown.

Inhabits Senegal.

23.—RED-BILLED HORN-BILL.

Buceros nasutus, *β*. *Ind. Orn.* i. 145.

Hydrocorax Senegalensis erythrorhynchus, *Bris.* iv. 575. t. 46. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. ii. 207.

Tock, Calao à bec rouge, *Buf.* vii. 141. *Pl. enl.* 260.

Le Toc, *Levail. Afr.* v. p. 122. pl. 238.

Crow, *Ives Voy.* p. 240.

Senegal Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 30.

Red-billed Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn.* i. 355.

SIZE of the former, but a trifle shorter ; length not exceeding twenty inches. The bill partly the same, but red, and less arched ; and the indentures of the mandible less conspicuous ; head and throat dirty white, with the shafts of the feathers black ; on the crown a longitudinal blackish stripe, reaching to the hind head, and the feathers elongated, and tufted, forming a sort of crest ; the rest of the head, neck, and under parts of the body dirty white ; back, rump,

scapulars, and upper tail coverts dirty grey ; wing coverts blackish, the middle of each feather dirty white ; prime quills blackish, secondaries grey ; tail near seven inches long, rather cuneiform, the two middle feathers dirty grey, the rest blackish, with the ends white ; legs red-brown ; claws black.

The young bird has the bill orange, without indented edges, and the white in the plumage dirty.—The one described by Brisson, is the young bird.—Such is the description of the two, which Linnæus thought to be male and female ; but Buffon supposes them to differ only from the age, the last described being the adult bird.

This and the Black-billed inhabit Senegal and other parts of Africa, and are both called Tock ; are tame while young, suffering themselves to be taken with the hand, but when mature are very shy ; the young soon become familiar, yet are so stupid as not to feed themselves, requiring the food to be put into their mouths. In their wild state they subsist on fruits, but when domesticated eat bread, or almost any thing that is offered to them.

The black-billed is, no doubt, the bird described by M. Forskal, who says, the bill is twice as long as the head, and bends downwards, with a spot of white at the base of the upper mandible ; on the lower three or four whitish, curved ridges ; that the head and neck are grey-brown ; belly white ; and the rest of the bird grey ; spotted with white ; quills tipped with white, the prime ones cinereous, secondaries black ; tail feathers ten in number, as long as the body, even at the end, black tipped with white, except the two middle, which are wholly brown, &c.

M. Forskal adds, that it inhabits Arabia, and is called there Tullœk and Dymlûdi. Feeds on serpents.

24.—YELLOW-BILLED HORN-BILL.

SIZE of a Magpie. Bill yellow, curved, and smooth above; edges serrated, the inner black; plumage in general grey; on the fore part of the neck a wattle or caruncle; wing coverts marked with white spots; under parts of the body white, but on the fore part of the neck the white feathers are dusky or black, giving a striped appearance; tail cuneiform, the four middle feathers black, the rest barred black and white alternate, three bars of each; quills twenty-one in number, three of them white at the ends, legs black.

One, supposed to be a young bird, had a smaller bill, and more inclined to orange; legs in both black.

This was brought from Abyssinia, by Mr. Salt; whether it is distinct, or allied to the Red-billed Species, does not seem to be certain.

25.—WHITE HORN-BILL.

Buceros albus, *Ind. Orn.* i. 146. *Gm. Lin.* i. 361.

White Toucan, *Hawkesw. Voy.* i. 123.

White Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn.* i. 357. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 29.

THIS is said to be of the size of a Goose, wholly as white as snow, except the bill and legs, which are black; the beak curved, and of so great a length and thickness, that it was not easy to conceive how the muscles of the neck, which was one foot long, and as small as that of a Crane, could support it.

This bird was caught between the Island of Tinian, and Pulo-timoen, and kept alive four months on board, fed with biscuit, after which it died.

Although in the description it is called a Toucan, it is more probably a Horn-bill, as none of the Toucan Genus are known to exist, except in South America.

26.—CEYLON HORN-BILL.

Le Calao-Gingala, *Levail. Am. et Ind. t.* 65. pl. 23.
Gingala Horn-bill, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 37.

THIS is said not to exceed a Magpie in size, but the bill is strong, and large in proportion,—three inches long, and one inch and a half deep at the base, at least; the edges of the mandibles dentated; nostrils half concealed in the feathers; eyelids furnished with hairs; the colour of the bill half brown, half white, divided longitudinally in both mandibles, so as to appear alternately striped brown and white; the feathers of the hindhead elongated; the crown, nape, and all the upper parts of the bird are dusky brown, with a blue-grey tinge; wings of this last colour, the feathers margined at the ends with black, appearing like scales; under wing coverts, and inner webs of the great quills, white; the face, throat, and fore part of the neck, as far as the breast, greyish white; belly the same, but deeper, verging to cinereous-grey; under tail coverts, and lower part of the thighs, chestnut brown; the tail, which is longer than the body, is cuneiform, and the feathers pointed at the ends; the two middle ones the colour of the wings, the others the same, with white ends, and the outmost entirely white on the outer web; legs brown.

Inhabits Ceylon; one specimen was killed in the woods near Colombo.—Manners unknown.

27.—CRIMSON HORN-BILL.

Buceros ruber, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxiii.
Crimson Horn-bill, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 100. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 39. pl. 2.

SIZE uncertain. The bill is longer from the gape to the tip, than backwards to the hindhead; the colour dusky, except at the

base, where it is surrounded with white, and at this division the nostrils are placed; it is stout, running to a point, and a trifle curved for one-third of the length; the head seems full of feathers, and a trifle crested; the upper part, even with the eyes, and between them and the bill black; the rest of the plumage fine crimson; across the shoulders a band of white; the tail is cuneiform, pretty long, and the quills reach just beyond the base of it; legs dusky.

I met with this bird among some drawings belonging to Mr. Smith, most of which were of Indian Birds, and have been greatly at a loss where to place it, for if the drawing be exact, it approaches nearest, in the shape of the bill, to the Wreathed Species, supposing the Segment on the top to be smoothed off, but in this case, it curves much more towards the tip. It seems a curious, and singular bird, but I have not met with any one who has seen an original specimen. Dr. Shaw's engraving is taken from Mr. Smith's drawing.

GENUS XI.—BEEF-EATER.

1. African Beef-Eater. || 2. Striped Beef-Eater.

BILL strong, thick, strait, nearly square; upper mandible a little protuberant; on the lower a large angle.

Toes three before and one behind, the middle connected to the outer one, as far as the first joint.

1.—AFRICAN BEEF-EATER.—PL. XXXV.

Buphaga Africana, *Ind. Orn.* i. 147. *Lin.* i. 154. *Gm. Lin.* i. 362. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 100.

Daud. ii. 295. pl. 22. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. p. lii.

Pic-bœuf, *Bris.* ii. 437. t. 42. 2. *Id. Svo.* i. 279. *Buf.* iii. 175. pl. 14. *Pl. enl.* 293.

Levail. Afr. ii. 198. pl. 97.

African Ox-pecker, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 50. pl. 6.

Beef-eater, *Gen. Syn.* i. 359. pl. 12. *Id. Sup.* ii. 102. *Nat. Misc.* pl. 541.

SIZE of a Song Thrush, but appears more slender; length eight inches and a half. Bill yellowish, towards the end red, in shape nearly square, and about ten lines in length; base of the under mandible bare far backwards, irides red; plumage above greyish brown; rump, and all beneath dirty pale yellow; tail three inches and a half long,* cuneiform, composed of twelve feathers, all of them pointed at the ends; the two middle ones grey-brown, the others the same, but rufous on the inner margins, and tawny beneath; the wings, when closed, reach one-third on the tail; legs and claws brown.—The female is rather less, and the bill of a duller yellow.

Inhabits Senegal, and parts within the Cape of Good Hope, in the country of the Great Namaquas, near Caffraria. Said to be very

* In the Collection of the late Gen. Davies, one of these had the tail four inches long.

PLXXXV.



African Bee-eater.

fond of the larvæ of insects inclosed under the skin of the backs of oxen, &c. alighting in troops of a dozen or more, and picking them out with the bill, in the same manner as the Magpie does the ticks from the sheep; this is effected by the strength of it, as both mandibles incline to each other at the point, and the bird is enabled to extract the delicious morsel* without much difficulty, scarcely to be eradicated by the common efforts of human industry, and the beasts seem to submit to this treatment with satisfaction, for were it not for this relief, multitudes of oxen, antelopes, and others, would perish, from the numbers of larvæ in their hides, which not only irritate them beyond measure, but draw away the whole of their nourishment. Independent of the above mode of obtaining food, the Beef-eater will feed on various other insects; has a sharp kind of cry, but by no means approaching to what may be termed a song.

2.—STRIPED BEEF-EATER.

SIZE of the former. Bill, in shape and colour, the same; plumage reddish pale ash-colour, striped with blue-grey; the tail cuneiform, consisting of twelve feathers; the quills, when closed, reach to about the base; from the bottom of the greater quills, to three-fourths of the length, red brown; legs stout, dusky.

A specimen of this is in the Museum of Mr. Bullock, and seems to belong to this Genus; and, if not the common one in any of its progressive stages to perfection, is probably a distinct species.

* *Oestrus Bovis*, and others.—See *Valisn. Op.—Reaum. et De Geer Insectes.—Wern. Verm. intest.*—and above all, a most excellent Essay, with figures, on the Genus *Oestrus*, by Mr. Clark, in the third volume of *Linn. Transactions*.

GENUS XII.—ANI.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. Lesser Ani. | | 3. Variegated Ani. |
| 2. Greater Ani. | | 4. Walking Ani. |

THIS Genus has the bill greatly compressed, and arched on the top, in shape half oval. Top cultrated.

Nostrils round. Tongue flat, pointed at the end.

Tail consisting of ten feathers. Toes placed two before and two behind.

1.—LESSER ANI.—PL. XXXVI.

Crotophaga Ani, *Ind. Orn.* i. 448. *Lin.* i. 154. *Gm. Lin.* i. 362. *Bor. Nat.* ii. 101. t. 8. *Bris.* iv. 177. t. 18. f. 2. *Id.* 8vo. i. 92. *Gerin.* ii. 53. t. 190.

Monedula toto nigra major, *Sloan Jam.* 298. pl. 256. 1. *Brown Japn.* 474. *Klein. Av.* 64. *Id.* 55.

Psittaco congener, *Ani*, *Raii*, 35. & 185. *Will.* 81. *Id. Engl.* 120.

Cacalotl, *Raii*. 168. 27?

Ani, *Bout de Petun*, *Buf.* vi. 420. *Pl. enl.* 102. f. 2. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. *Anal.* p. lxxvi. *L'Anno*, *Voy. d'Azara*, iv. No. 263.

Razor-billed Blackbird, *Catesb. Car.* App. pl. 3*

Chattering Crow, *Damp. Voy.* iii. p. 73.

Lesser Ani, *Gen. Syn.* i. 360. pl. 13.

SIZE of a Blackbird; length thirteen inches. Bill one inch long, brownish black; at the base some black bristles, which turn forwards; there are also some long hairs on the eyelids, like eyelashes; the plumage in general is black; the feathers of the nape, neck behind, and wing coverts margined with steely dull purple; quills and tail violet black; the last six inches long, greatly cuneiform, and in certain lights appears undulated with numerous transverse, darker-coloured bars; the second quills have also somewhat of the same appearance; legs black, and scaly.

* The toes in this plate are placed three before and one behind, no doubt by mistake.

PL. XXXVI.



Leiser Ani.

The female does not differ externally from the male.

This is no doubt the Chattering Crow, or Cacao Walk, of Sloane and Dampier, and is common in Jamaica. The latter voyager met with them in Brazil, under the name of Mackeraw. Said to be common also in Paraguay, but not to reach 28 degrees of South latitude.—These birds likewise inhabit Saint Domingo, and other Islands of the West Indies, and we believe Cayenne, and most other parts of South America: are known at Berbice, by the name of Hoeje. They have the singularity of many laying in the same nest,* to make which, they all unite in concert, and after depositing their eggs, sit close to each other in order to hatch them; and it is further said, that when the young come forth, the parents, without distinction, do the best to feed the whole flock; the nest is of course sometimes of a large size, composed of dry twigs, lined with leaves; and it is observed, that when the sitting birds leave the nest, they cover the eggs with leaves) to continue the warmth during their absence; for the most part they have two broods in a year, and even three, in case of accident to the former ones.

The eggs are about the size of those of a Pigeon, sea-green, spotted at the ends, but for the most part appear whitish at first sight, being covered with a film or crust of that colour.† The food consists of worms, insects, fruits, and grain, and they will frequently perch on the backs of beasts, to pick off the ticks. Both this and the following species have the same manners, and are gregarious, being seen from ten to twenty in a flock, whether in breeding time or not; are not difficult to be shot, being less wild than many other birds, but chatter incessantly at the sight of a man, although they do not fly to a great distance; in this instance, like the Jay, are the

* Ils pondent et couvent jusqu'a cinquante ensemble dans le meme Nid, *Bris.*

† M. d'Azara remarks, that this outer crust is easily removed by the point of a knife, and that the children and others make pretty designs, like engravings, thereon, the green colour appearing beneath.

means of hindering the intent of sportsmen in respect to other game, without making amends in their own flesh, which is rank and unsavoury; the only use we find any part of them put to, is their bills, which are held by some as an antidote against poison, but the negro girls are said to make with the birds love-potions. We are told, that if these birds are brought up tame from the nest, they will learn to articulate words, in the manner of the Parrot.

2.—GREATER ANI.

- Crotophaga major*, *Ind. Orn.* i. 148. *Bris.* iv. 180. t. 18. f. 2. *Id.* Svo. ii. 93. *Gm. Lin.* i. 363. *Gerin.* ii. t. 191.
 Ani des Paletuviers, *Buf.* vi. 423. pl. 19. *Salern. Orn.* 73. 10.
 Grand Bout de petun, *Pl. enl.* 102. f. 1.
 L'Anno-guazu, *Voy. d'Azara.* iv. No. 266.
 American Keel-bill, *Show's Zool.* viii. 380. pl. 51.
 Greater Ani, *Gen. Syn.* i. 362.

THIS, though appearing at first sight greatly similar to the former, differs from it materially; it is about nineteen inches in length, and larger in the body. The bill black, from gape to point one inch and three quarters; it is channelled on the sides, and high ridged at the base, but lessens again to the point, which is a little curved, and in this differs from the Lesser Species; as in that bird, the whole of the top of the upper mandible is semicircular, from base to tip, and nearly regular the whole way; the irides are green; the crown depressed; plumage in general fine glossy steel blue; feathers of the neck, back, and wing coverts edged with fine glossy green; breast the same, but more obscure; those of the head and neck more narrow than the rest; tail cuneiform, the two middle feathers ten inches long, the outer seven and a half, the colour fine glossy steel blue; quills the same, glossed with green, and when closed, reach more than half way on it; legs black.

This inhabits Brazil, in the neighbourhood of Rio Janeiro; not uncommon also in the warmer parts of America, and adjacent Islands; having the same general manners as the former, except in frequenting the salt marshes, near the coasts; for the most part seen in company with the Lesser one, and like that, many females, frequently from eight to ten, laying their eggs in the same nest; the eggs, too, are blue-green, and covered with a filmy, tartarous crust externally. Both these birds are said to be easily made tame, and learn to talk like Parrots. One of them, in the collection of Mr. M'Leay, which came from Berbice, was named Koroebro.

3.—VARIEGATED ANI.

Crotophaga varia, *Ind. Orn.* i. 149.

Crotophagus varius Indicus, *Gerin.* ii. 54. t. 192.

Variegated Ani, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 103.

SIZE of the Lesser Ani; length eleven inches. Bill black, somewhat weaker than in the last named; head, fore part of the neck, and breast black; the middle and greater wing coverts, and tail the same; the rest of the plumage fulvous, inclining to rufous; legs yellow brown.

A specimen of this is said to have been kept alive for some time at Versailles, where it went by the name of Indian Pie; and a drawing of it sent to Florence, from which M. Gerini copied his figure.—Native place unknown.

4.—WALKING ANI.

Crotophaga ambulatoria, *Ind. Orn.* i. 149. *Lin.* i. 155. *Gm. Lin.* i. 363. *Borowsk. Nat.* i. 102.

Walking Ani, *Gen. Syn.* i. 363:

THIS is said to differ in nothing from the others, except in the situation of the toes, being placed three before, and one behind.

Inhabits Surinam. This must rest solely on the authority of Linnæus, as we have not met with any one who has seen such a bird, and it is much to be suspected, that this able Naturalist may have been deceived, either by a false drawing, or by a specimen itself having been put into attitude by some one unacquainted with the natural character, as was the case in respect to that figured in Catesby's Work, above mentioned.

Pl. XXXVII.



Violet Plantain-eater.

GENUS XIII.—PLANTAIN-EATER.

1. Violet Plantain-Eater.

||

2. Touraco Plantain-Eater.

BILL stout, triangular, the upper mandible elevated at the base and bending at the tip; both the mandibles dentated on the edges.

Nostrils rounded at the ends, oval, placed in the middle of the bill.

Tongue short, thick, stout.

Toes placed three before and one behind.

1.—VIOLET PLANTAIN-EATER.—PL. XXXVII.

Musophaga violacea, *Ind. Orn. Sup.* xxiv. *Sch. d. Berl. Gesell.* ix. s. 16. taf. i. *Tem. Man. Ed.* ii. Anal. p. xxxii.

Royal Cuckow, *Lever. Mus.* pl. in p. 167.

Violet Plantain-eater, *Gen. Syn. Sup.* ii. 104. pl. 125. *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 47. pl. 4. and 5.

THIS curious, and hitherto little known bird, is nineteen inches long. The bill from gape to tip one inch and a half; in shape very singular, especially the upper mandible, being nearly triangular, losing its attachment at the hind part, where it is elevated, and hangs over the crown. The colour yellow, growing red towards the end; the edges of both mandibles dentated, more deeply so forwards, and the under one shorter. The tongue formed not unlike that of the Parrot; eyelids purple, irides brown; the top of the head purple, Lore violet; beneath the eye a streak of white, passing far backwards; neck, breast, and belly violet;* wings the same, but the prime quills

* In my copy of the *Berlin Transactions*, these parts are coloured pale brown, though in the text they are said to be violet.

are fine purple in the middle; tail long,* cuneiform, obtuse, coloured as the quills; legs very strong, dusky black.

This beautiful bird is found on the Plains near the borders of Rivers in the Province of Acra in Guinea, and is said to live principally on fruits of the Plantain,† it is very rare, for with every pains taken by M. Isert, he could only obtain one specimen.

I have ventured to join this with the Royal Cuckow of the Leve-rian Museum, as it seems to agree, except in the disposition of the toes, which in the engraving are placed two before and two behind; this, however, may be reconciled by supposing the bird capable of placing them in two different positions at will, a circumstance observed also in the Touraco, and some other birds; however, the assertion of M. Isert, that the toes were situated as his figure represents, ought to have weight, as he took his description from a fresh killed bird.

A drawing, said to have been taken from a specimen in the Museum of the late Sir Ashton Lever, has some time since been shewn to me, which appears to be this bird. The length full two feet; breadth three; bill in shape, like the foregoing, covered with a cere as far as the nostrils, the upper mandible having a notch near the tip; length of the bill one inch and a half; depth one inch; diameter at the base three quarters of an inch; it differs from the first described in being attached at the back part, and not elevated from the base; the head at top is somewhat crested, dusky; round the eye black; chin pale flesh-colour; hind part of the neck and back pale dusky blue; the under parts of the body pale yellowish brown; thighs and vent rufous; tail cuneiform, dusky blue; base of two or more of the outer feathers white, across all a broad black bar near the end; the outer quill shortest, the eighth longest of all, and

* M. Isert says the tail has only nine feathers; this might be the case in his specimen, but as we know of no bird in which the tail feathers are not even in number, we may suspect that it originally had ten, or even more, when in complete feather.

† *Musa Paradisiaca et Sapientum.*

the wing, when closed, reaches some way on the tail; legs stout, toes three before and one behind, the inner toe joined to the middle one as far as the first joint, and to the outer one rather lower. Said to inhabit some part of Africa.

2.—TOURACO PLANTAIN-EATER.

Cuculus Persa, *Ind. Orn.* i. 222. *Lin.* i. 171. *Gm. Lin.* i. 419. *Scop. Am.* i. No. 49.

Bor. Nat. ii. 130. t. 15. B.

Cuculus Guineensis cristatus viridis, *Bris.* iv. 152. *Id. Svo.* ii. 84.

——— ex Africa, sive *Cuculus Rex*, *Gerin.* t. 73.

Opœthus Africanus, African Touraco, *Gen. Zool.* ix. p. 63. pl. 15.

Crown Bird from Mexico, *Albin.* ii. pl. 19.

Touraco Cuckow, *Gen. Syn.* ii. 545. *Id. Sup.* ii. 136. *Klein.* p. 36. *Edw.* pl. 7.

NEARLY the size of a Magpie; length seventeen inches and a half. Bill shortish, the upper mandible bent, reddish brown; the nostrils concealed with feathers; irides hazel brown; eyelids surrounded with red caruncles; the head, neck, and upper parts, the breast, part of the belly, and the sides covered with soft, silky, fine green feathers; lesser wing coverts the same; the feathers on the crown lengthened into a crest, to be erected at will; the tip of this crest reddish; on each side of the head a black stripe, broadest in the middle, arising at the corners of the mouth, passing through the eyes to the hindhead; above and beneath this is a narrow white line; lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail coverts, scapulars, and greater wing coverts, bluish purple; lower part of the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail coverts, blackish; greater quills crimson, with the outer edges and tips margined with black; tail bluish purple, six inches and a half long, and nearly even at the end; the legs are cinereous.

Inhabits various parts of Africa. M. Levaillant observes, that numbers are in the country of Hottniqua, to the east of the Cape of

Good Hope, but difficult to be shot, perching only at the extremities of the highest branches of trees, out of gunshot, rarely suffering one to approach; it feeds on fruits only; is easily caught alive, snares baited with those in season, and esteemed good food, and when fricasseéd, thought to be superior to the Pintado or Partridge. Mr. Barrow met with it about the forests of Kakaberg, as well as in Kaffer-Land.

A.—Touraco d'Abyssinie, *Buf.* vi. 301.

This differs in having a blackish crest, hanging behind as a lock; forehead, throat, and round the neck grass green; breast, and upper part of the back the same, with a tinge of olive, varying to purplish brown; wing coverts, and second quills green; the greater crimson, edged with black.

Inhabits Abyssinia. In a sketch of one of these, by Mr. Salt, the tail was long, and the wings reach only to the base; round the eye bare and red, carunculated. This was from Taranta.

I have seen several of these birds alive in England, and observe the eye to be uncommonly brilliant, the crest always erect, and the bird in general very lively; one of them had not the white stripes above and beneath the eyes, but obtained them after the first moult, and the crest became of one green colour. In this climate it will subsist on grapes, apples, oranges, or any other fruits.

Scopoli mentions the variation of colour, and that it has a notch at the end of the upper mandible, as in the Shrike; this has escaped my observation. That in the *pl. enlum.* is white round the eye, with a streak behind it; the crest tipped with white, and half erect; the middle quills alone red; thighs, vent, and legs black; such an one is among Mr. Woodford's drawings, and the toes placed three before and one behind, but this is no singularity, as one I particularly observed alive, had the faculty of placing the toes in both situations.

One of these, in the collection of General Davies, was seventeen inches in length; the tail equal to seven. The crest fringed with black; general colour of the plumage glossy olive green, the colours more bright than in birds of this kind in common, and the crimson spot on the wing more brilliant and fiery. This came from the Cape of Good Hope.

In Schmid's *Abbildungen der Vogel*,* is an engraving of the Violet, or first Species, in which the bill appears to pass farther backwards on the crown, than in any other figure of it which we have seen; and we are not informed, whether it has been taken from a real specimen, or from any former drawing of the bird; and we have further to observe, that the toes are placed three before and one behind, as in that of M. Isert, in the *Berlin Transactions*. The account given is very short, merely descriptive, as to the colours of the plumage; and we are sorry to find, that nothing new has been added concerning so rare a bird.

* P. 56. pl. 44.

Directions for placing the Plates.



Plate 18.	MALABAR SHRIKE, to face	-	Page	57.
19.	Black-headed Shrike	- - -	-	66.
20.	Frontal Shrike	- - -	-	72.
21.	Red and yellow Maccaw	- - -	-	107.
22.	Tabuan Parrot	- - -	-	115.
23.	Jonquil Parrakeet	- - -	-	143.
24.	Racket-tailed Parrot	- - -	-	167.
25.	Horned Parrot	- - -	-	172.
26.	Undulated Parrot	- - -	-	179.
27.	Banksian Cockatoo	- - -	-	199.
28.	Red-crowned Parrot	- - -	-	218.
29.	Toca Toucan	- - -	-	281.
30.	Janeiro Toucan	- - -	-	292.
31.	Brazilian Motmot	- - -	-	296.
32.	Australasian Channel-Bill	- - -	-	300.
33.	Pied Horn-Bill	- - -	-	316.
34.	Wreathed Horn-Bill	- - -	-	323.
35.	African Beef-Eater	- - -	-	334.
36.	Lesser Ani	- - -	-	336.
37.	Violet Plantain-Eater	- - -	-	341.



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