



REF ID: A63013
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
DUPLICATE

1
1

SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

commenced by the late

GEORGE SHAW, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

Engraved principally by

M^{RS}. GRIFFITH.



VOL. X. Part 1. AVES. by J.F. Stephens, F.L.S.

Printed for G. Wilkie, J. Walker, J. & A. Arch, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, & Brown, E. Jeffery, Sherwood, Neeley & Jones, Law & Whittaker, Baldwin, Cradock & Joy, R. Scholey, J. Black & Son, W. Lowe, J. Booth, R. Fenner, S. Bagster, J. Robinson, Rodwell & Martin, Walker & Edwards, & J. Harper

~~Q145~~
~~954~~
~~1042~~

LEB 20-1-06

GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME X.—PART I.

BY

JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S.

BIRDS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR G. WILKIE; J. WALKER; J. AND A. ARCH;
LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN; E. JEFFERY;
SHERWOOD, NEELEY, AND JONES; LAW AND WHITTAKER;
BALDWIN, CRADOCK, AND JOY; R. SCHOLEY; J. BLACK AND
SON; W. LOWE; J. BOOTH; R. FENNER; S. BAGSTER; J.
ROBINSON; RODWELL AND MARTIN; WALKER AND EDWARDS;
AND J. HARPER.

1817.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Name of the project

2. Objectives of the project
3. Justification of the project
4. Methodology of the project
5. Results of the project
6. Conclusions of the project
7. Recommendations of the project

54
800
2.1
J. X. P. I. II
SCHRB

I N D E X

TO

VOL. X.—PART I.

<p><i>AQUATILIS CIN-</i> <i>CLUS. Mont.</i> p. 313</p> <p><i>Butcher bird, least. Edwards.</i> 62</p> <p>CAPRIMULGUS 140</p> <p>———— <i>acutus</i> 168</p> <p>———— <i>Africanus</i> 157</p> <p>———— <i>albicollis</i> 155</p> <p>———— <i>America-</i> <i>nus</i> 163</p> <p>———— <i>America-</i> <i>nus. Wils.</i> 164</p> <p>———— <i>Asiaticus</i> 156</p> <p>———— <i>brachyp-</i> <i>terus</i> 150</p> <p>———— <i>Brasilia-</i> <i>nus</i> 161</p> <p>V. X. P. I.</p>		<p>CAPRIMULGUS <i>Brasili-</i> <i>ensis. Briss.</i> p. 162</p> <p>———— <i>Brasiliensis</i></p> <p>———— <i>major nævius. Briss.</i> 142</p> <p>———— <i>Carolinen-</i> <i>sis</i> 149</p> <p>———— <i>Carolinen-</i> <i>sis. Wils.</i> 150</p> <p>———— <i>Cayanus</i> 159</p> <p>———— <i>Cayanen-</i> <i>sis. Gmel.</i> 159</p> <p>———— <i>Europæus</i> 146</p> <p>———— <i>forficatus</i> 167</p> <p>———— <i>gracilis</i> 145</p> <p>———— <i>grandis</i> 142</p> <p>———— <i>griseus</i> 161</p> <p>———— <i>Guiana</i> 148</p> <p>———— <i>Jamaicen-</i> <i>sis</i> 144</p> <p style="text-align: right;">b</p>
---	--	--

CAPRIMULGUS Indicus p.	158	COLIUS <i>Senegalensis cristatus</i> . <i>Briss.</i>	p. 5
———— macrodip- terus	169	———— striatus	3
———— megace- phalus	141	———— viridis	4
———— novæ Hol- landiæ	170	COLY	1
———— popetue	164	———— Cape	2
———— rufus	163	———— green	4
———— <i>rufus</i> . <i>Vieil.</i>	150	———— Indian	3
———— semitor- quatus	160	———— Panayan	7
———— strigoides	143	———— Senegal	5
———— torquatus	162	———— striated	3
———— Virginia- nus	153	———— white-backed	6
———— vittatus	152	<i>Crow, rock. Pen.</i>	265
———— <i>vociferus</i> . <i>Wils.</i>	153	CYPSELUS	71
<i>Cat-bird. Catesby.</i>	272	———— <i>Cayanensis</i>	75
<i>Chuck-wills-widow. Wils.</i>	151	———— <i>melba</i>	74
CINCLUS	312	———— <i>Sinensis</i>	74
———— European	313	———— <i>vulgaris</i>	72
COLIUS	1	<i>Daw, blue and green. Ed- wards.</i>	247
———— <i>Capensis</i>	2	<i>Ficedula Carolinensis cine- rea. Briss.</i>	43
———— <i>Capitis Bonæ Spei.</i> <i>Briss.</i>	2	———— <i>Pensylvanica auro- capilla. Briss.</i>	199
———— <i>erythropus. Gmel.</i>	6	<i>Flycatcher, Cat. Lath.</i>	272
———— <i>Indicus</i>	3	GLAREOLA	135
———— <i>leuconotus</i>	6	———— <i>Austriaca</i>	136
———— <i>Panayensis</i>	7	———— <i>nævia</i>	139
———— <i>Senegalensis</i>	5	———— <i>Senegalensis</i>	138

GOATSUCKER	p. 140	GOATSUCKER, white-	
———— American	163	throated	p. 155
———— banded	152	HIRUNDO	77
———— Bombay	156	———— acuta	131
———— <i>Bombay</i> .		———— <i>alba</i> . <i>Briss.</i>	84
<i>Lath.</i>	157	———— <i>alpestris</i> . <i>Pall.</i>	95
———— Brazilian	161	———— ambrosiaca	100
———— Carolina	149	———— <i>Americana</i> .	
———— crested	170	<i>Briss.</i>	122
———— European	146	———— <i>Americana</i> .	
———— fork-tailed	167	<i>Gmel.</i>	127
———— gold-collar-		———— <i>Americana</i> . <i>Wils.</i>	88
ed	162	———— <i>apoc Carolinen-</i>	
———— gracile	145	<i>sis</i> . <i>Briss.</i>	108
———— great	142	———— <i>apoc Dominican-</i>	
———— great-headed		<i>sis</i> . <i>Briss.</i>	98
.	141	———— <i>Aoonataschken-</i>	
———— grey	161	<i>sis</i> . <i>Lath.</i>	117
———— Guiana	148	———— <i>apus</i> . <i>Lin.</i>	72
———— Jamaica	144	———— bicolor	105
———— Indian	158	———— <i>bicolor</i> . <i>Wils.</i>	106
———— Leona	169	———— Borbonica	116
———— <i>long-winged</i> .		———— <i>cærulea</i> . <i>Vieil.</i>	108
<i>Wils.</i>	164	———— Capensis	92
———— <i>nocturnal</i> .		———— <i>Carolinensis</i> .	
<i>Pen.</i>	146	<i>Briss.</i>	129
———— Popetue	164	———— <i>Cayanensis</i> .	
———— rufous	163	<i>Briss.</i>	96
———— sharp-tailed		———— <i>Cayanensis</i> .	
.	168	<i>Gmel.</i>	75
———— short-winged	150	———— <i>caudacuta</i>	133
———— strigoid	143	———— chalybea	96
———— Virginia	153	———— cinerea	110
———— white-collar-		———— cristata	94
ed	160	———— Daurica	95
———— white-neck-		———— <i>domestica</i> . <i>Briss.</i>	84
ed	159		

HIRUNDO <i>Dominicensis</i> p. 123	HIRUNDO <i>rufa</i> . . . p. 88
——— <i>erythrocephala</i> 128	——— <i>rufifrons</i> . . . 91
——— <i>fasciata</i> . . . 121	——— <i>rupestris</i> . . . 103
——— <i>francica</i> . . . 115	——— <i>rustica</i> . . . 84
——— <i>freti Hudsonis.</i>	——— <i>rustica, sive</i>
<i>Briss.</i> 108	<i>agrestis. Briss.</i> . . . 118
——— <i>fuciphaga</i> . . . 111	——— <i>Savignii</i> . . . 90
——— <i>fulva</i> . . . 126	——— <i>Senegalensis</i> . . . 93
——— <i>fusca</i> . . . 133	——— <i>Sinensis. Gmel.</i> . . . 74
——— <i>gularis</i> . . . 99	——— <i>subis. Lin.</i> . . . 108
——— <i>Javanica</i> . . . 101	——— <i>Tahitica</i> . . . 125
——— <i>Indica</i> . . . 127	——— <i>tapera</i> . . . 122
——— <i>leucogaster</i> . . . 106	——— <i>torquata</i> . . . 124
——— <i>leucoptera</i> . . . 120	——— <i>Velox</i> . . . 97
——— <i>leucorrhoea</i> . . . 98	——— <i>violacea. Gmel.</i> . . . 108
——— <i>major Hispani-</i>	——— <i>Unalaskensis</i> . . . 117
<i>ca. Briss.</i> 74	——— <i>urbica</i> . . . 118
——— <i>Martinicana.</i>	
<i>Briss.</i> 131	<i>Hoopoe-hen. Edwards.</i> . . . 9
——— <i>melba. Lin.</i> . . . 74	
——— <i>montana</i> . . . 102	<i>Lanius faustus. Lin.</i> . . . 271
——— <i>nigra</i> . . . 98	——— <i>infaustus. Gmel.</i> . . . 266
——— <i>Pacifica</i> . . . 132	——— <i>infaustus minor.</i>
——— <i>palustris</i> . . . 101	<i>Gmel.</i> 266
——— <i>Panayana</i> . . . 95	——— <i>macrourus. Lin.</i> . . . 5
——— <i>pelasgia</i> . . . 128	
——— <i>Peruviana</i> . . . 122	<i>Loxia colius. Lin.</i> . . . 2
——— <i>Peruviana.</i>	
<i>Briss.</i> 110	<i>Manacus. Briss.</i> . . . 27
——— <i>Peruviana ma-</i>	——— <i>alba fronte.</i>
<i>gor. Briss.</i> 122	<i>Briss.</i> 26
——— <i>Platensis</i> . . . 126	——— <i>albo-capillus.</i>
——— <i>Pratincola. Lin.</i> . . . 136	<i>Briss.</i> 24
——— <i>purpurea</i> . . . 108	——— <i>aurantius.</i>
——— <i>riparia</i> . . . 104	<i>Briss.</i> 22
——— <i>riparia Senega-</i>	——— <i>aurocapillus.</i>
<i>lensis. Briss.</i> 100	<i>Briss.</i> 22

<i>Manacus cristatus griseus.</i>		MANAKIN, little . . . p.	31
<i>Briss.</i>	p. 13	long-tailed	15
<i>cristatus niger.</i>		miacatototl	34
<i>Briss.</i>	14	military	16
<i>cristatus ruber.</i>		orange-bel-	
<i>Briss.</i>	11	lied	33
<i>cristatus rufus.</i>		Papuan	20
<i>Briss.</i>	11	Peruvian	10
<i>gutture albo.</i>		Picicitli	29
<i>Briss.</i>	27	purple	11
<i>ruber. Briss.</i>	22	red and black	22
<i>rubro-capillus.</i>		rock	9
<i>Briss.</i>	23	speckled	30
<i>superbus. Pall.</i>	15	spotted	32
<i>torquatus. Briss.</i>	21	striped-head-	
MANAKIN	8	ed	29
<i>black and yel-</i>		supercilious	34
<i>low. Edwards.</i>	22	superb	14
<i>black-capped</i>	27	tuneful	32
<i>black-crown-</i>		white-capped	24
<i>ed</i>	28	<i>white-cared.</i>	
<i>black-throat-</i>		<i>Lath.</i>	310
<i>ed</i>	21	white-faced	12
<i>blue-backed</i>	14	white-fronted	26
<i>cærulean</i>	19	white-headed	25
<i>cinereous</i>	35	white-throat-	
<i>collared</i>	22	ed	26
<i>crested. Pen.</i>	9	yellow	11
<i>crimson-</i>		Martin	118
<i>throated</i>	17	<i>common. Pen.</i>	98
<i>crimson-</i>		<i>great American.</i>	
<i>vented</i>	16	<i>Edwards.</i>	108
<i>Desmaretian</i>	18	<i>purple. Catesby.</i>	108
<i>gold-breast-</i>		<i>sand</i>	104
<i>ed</i>	18	Merula Amboynensis.	
<i>gold-headed</i>	23	<i>Briss.</i>	204
<i>grey</i>	13		

- Merula Americana.*
Briss. p. 193
 ——— *Americana cinerea.*
Briss. 283
 ——— *aquatica.* *Briss.* 313
 ——— *Bengalensis.*
Briss. 271
 ——— *Borbonica.* *Briss.* 301
 ——— *Capitis Bonæ Spei.*
Briss. 229
 ——— *cærulea.* *Briss.* 224
 ——— *cristata Capitis*
Bonæ Spei. *Briss.* 298
 ——— *Dominicensis.*
Briss. 212
 ——— *fusca Capitis Bonæ*
Spei. *Briss.* 229
 ——— *Indica.* *Briss.* 264
 ——— *Indica cinerea.*
Briss. 207
 ——— *Jamaicensis.*
Briss. 229
 ——— *Madagascariensis.*
Briss. 260
 ——— *Madagascariensis*
aurea. *Briss.* 231
 ——— *Madagascariensis*
cinerea. *Briss.* 236
 ——— *olivacea Capitis*
Bonæ Spei. *Briss.* 189
 ——— *olivacea Domini-*
censis. *Briss.* 220
 ——— *olivacea Indica.*
Briss. 238
 ——— *rosea.* *Briss.* 274
 ——— *saxatilis.* *Briss.* 265
 ——— *saxatilis minor.*
Briss. 266
- Merula Senegalensis.*
Briss. p. 221
 ——— *solitaria.* *Briss.*
 280. 303
 ——— *solitaria Philip-*
pensis. *Briss.* 281
 ——— *Surinamensis.*
Briss. 261
 ——— *torquata.* *Briss.* 227
 ——— *torquata Capitis*
Bonæ Spei. *Briss.* 253
 ——— *viridis Angolensis.*
Briss. 246
 ——— *viridis longicauda*
Senegalensis. *Briss.* 247
- Mimus.* *Briss.* 212
 ——— *major.* *Briss.* 212
 ——— *varius.* *Briss.* 215
- Motacilla aurocapilla.*
Lin. 199
- Muscicapa Carolinensis.*
Lin. 272
 ——— *Virginiana fus-*
ca. *Briss.* 272
- Night Hawk.* *Wils.* 164
 ——— *Jar. Bewick.* 146
- Ouzel, Penrith.* *Pen.* 313
 ——— *Water.* *Pen.* 313
- PARUS 36
 ——— *Afer* 54
 ——— *alpinus* 69
 ——— *Americanus* 43

PARUS amatorius. <i>Gmel.</i> p. 42	PARUS Sinensis p. 59
—— amorosus . 42	—— Strömei . 70
—— ater . 57	—— Virginianus . 50
—— atricapillus . 52	
—— atricapillus. <i>Briss.</i> 57	PIPRA . 8
—— barbatus. <i>Briss.</i> 62	—— albifrons . 12
—— biarmicus . 62	—— atricapilla . 28
—— bicolor . 65	—— aureola . 22
—— cæruleus . 40	—— cærulea . 19
—— Capensis . 48	—— Capensis . 33
—— Carolinensis <i>cristatus.</i> <i>Briss.</i> . 65	—— caudata . 15
—— caudatus . 59	—— cinerea . 35
—— cela . 50	—— cristata . 11
—— coccineus. <i>Gmel.</i> 46	—— Desmaretii . 18
—— cristatus . 64	—— erythrocephala 23
—— cyanus . 39	—— grisea . 13
—— Hudsonicus . 53	—— gularis . 17
—— Indicus . 46	—— gutturalis . 26
—— ignotus. <i>Gmel.</i> 70	—— hæmorrhœa . 16
—— Japonicus . 55	—— leucocapilla. <i>Gmel.</i> 24
—— Knjaescik . 45	—— leucocephala . 25
—— Lathamii . 44	—— leucocilla . 24
—— longicaudus. <i>Briss.</i> 59	—— leucotis. <i>Gmel.</i> 310
—— macrocephalus 51	—— manacus . 27
—— major . 37	—— miacatototl . 34
—— Malabaricus . 49	—— militaris . 16
—— Narboniensis . 68	—— minuta . 31
—— novæ Zealandiæ 47	—— musica . 32
—— palustris . 56	—— nævia . 32
—— palustris, <i>var. Lath.</i> 55	—— nigricollis . 21
—— pendulinus . 66	—— Papuensis . 20
—— peregrinus . 46	—— pareola . 14
—— polonicus <i>sive pendulinus.</i> <i>Briss.</i> . 66	—— pectoralis . 18
—— sabyensis. <i>Gmel.</i> 39	—— Peruviana . 10
—— Sibiricus . 44	—— Picicitli . 29
	—— punctata . 30
	—— rubetra . 11

PIPIRA rupicola . . .	p. 9	SWALLOW	p. 77
——— serena	26	——— aculeated	128
——— striata	29	——— ambergris	100
——— superba	14	——— <i>American</i> .	
——— superciliosa	34	<i>Catesby</i>	129
——— torquata	21	——— Aoonalaskan	117
PRATINCOLE	135	——— ash-bellied	110
——— Austrian	136	——— <i>bank. Wils.</i>	104
——— <i>collared</i> .		——— barn	88
<i>Lath.</i>	136	——— black	98
——— <i>Coromandel</i> .		——— black and white	105
<i>Lath.</i>	136	——— <i>Brasilian</i>	122
——— <i>Madras</i> .		——— brown	133
<i>Lath.</i>	136	——— brown-collared	124
——— <i>Maldivian</i> .		——— <i>Canada. Lath.</i>	108
<i>Lath.</i>	136	——— Cape	92
——— <i>Senegal</i>	138	——— chalybeate	96
——— spotted	139	——— <i>chimney. Wils.</i>	129
<i>Pye, green, of Ceylon</i> .		——— common	84
<i>Edwards</i>	253	——— crag	102
<i>Robin. Wils.</i>	276	——— crested	94
——— <i>wood. Wils.</i>	179	——— <i>Daurian</i>	95
<i>Sparrow, solitary. Ed-</i>		——— esculent	111
<i>wards</i>	224	——— fulvous	126
<i>Shrike, rock. Lath.</i>	265	——— green-blue	106
——— <i>white-wreathed</i> .		——— grey-rumped	115
<i>Lath.</i>	271	<i>grey, with white</i>	
<i>Stare, Ceylonese. Lath.</i>	201	<i>belly. Staunton</i>	111
<i>Sturnus, Cinclus. Lin.</i>	313	——— <i>Java</i>	101
——— <i>Zeylanicus. Gmel.</i>	200	——— <i>marsh</i>	101
		——— <i>needle-tailed</i>	131
		——— <i>New Holland</i>	132
		——— <i>Otaheite</i>	126
		——— <i>Panayan</i>	95
		——— <i>Peruvian</i>	122
		——— <i>purple</i>	108
		——— <i>red-fronted</i>	91

SWALLOW, red-headed p.	128	THRUSH, ash-headed p.	226
——— rock	103	——— ash-rumped	264
——— <i>rufous-bellied.</i>		——— Asiatic	239
<i>Lath.</i>	88	——— barred-tail	299
——— rufous-headed	127	——— bay	241
——— rufous-rumped	126	——— black and scar-	
——— St. Domingo	123	let	273
——— sand	104	——— black-bird	225
——— Savigny's	90	——— black-breasted	285
——— sharp-tailed	131	——— black-browed	206
——— Senegal	93	——— black-cheeked	231
——— swift	97	——— black-chinned	286
——— <i>violet. Lath.</i>	108	——— black-crested	311
——— wheat	116	——— black-crowned	297
——— <i>white. Briss.</i>	84	——— black-eyed	295
——— white-bellied	121	——— black-faced	292
——— white-rumped	98	——— black-headed	268
——— white-throated	99	——— black-necked	288
——— white-winged	120	——— black-throated	294
——— <i>window. Pen.</i>	118	——— black-winged	308
		——— blue	224
SWIFT	71	——— blue-headed	234
——— Chinese	74	——— Bourbon	301
——— common	72	——— Brasilian	216
——— <i>greatest. Ed-</i>		——— brown	177
<i>wards.</i>	75	——— <i>brown, Indian.</i>	
——— white-bellied	75	<i>Edwards.</i>	271
——— white-collared	75	——— brownish	182
		——— brunet	216
THRUSH	171	——— buff-winged	279
——— Abyssinian	269	——— Cape	298
——— African	229	——— cat	272
——— alarum	306	——— Cayenne	190
——— Amboyna	204	——— Ceylon	253
——— American	193	——— <i>Ceylon. Lath.</i>	254
——— ant	308	——— chanting	205
——— Aoonalaska	188	——— Chili	233
——— ash-coloured	207	——— chiming	270

THRUSH, Chinese	p. 218	THRUSH, long-billed	p. 302
———— cinerascens	211	———— long-tailed	267
———— cinereous	236	———— lunulated	196
———— crescent	289	———— Madagascar	260
———— crying	271	———— Malabar	305
———— dark	203	———— margined	195
———— dilute	208	———— Mauritian	256
———— Dominican	262	———— maxillary	206
———— Duama	194	———— <i>mimic. Catesby.</i>	212
———— dubious	204	———— Mindanao	250
———— Ethiopian	232	———— minute	242
———— ferruginous	191	———— Missel	172
———— Fieldfare	186	———— mocking	212
———— fly-catching	296	———— <i>mocking, lesser.</i>	
———— <i>fox-coloured.</i>		———— <i>Edwards.</i>	212
<i>Pen.</i>	191	———— musician	282
———— frivolous	269	———— New Holland	290
———— fuscous	176	———— New York	198
———— Gingi	262	———— New Zealand	219
———— gilded	248	———— nun	293
———— glossy	247	———— olive	189
———— golden-crown-		———— <i>orange-headed.</i>	
ed	199	<i>Lath.</i>	253
———— green	249	———— orange-bel-	
———— grey	241	lied	254
———— Guiana	178	———— Pacific	278
———— guttural	256	———— Pagoda	304
———— harmonic	217	———— pale	208
———— hermit	281	———— palm	244
———— <i>hermit. Wils.</i>	177	———— pensive	280
———— Hispaniola	220	———— Philippine	223
———— hoary-crown-		———— pigeon	245
ed	296	———— Port Jackson	193
———— Hudsonian	259	———— praline	236
———— Indian	238	———— punctated	202
———— Jamaica	179	———— reed	209
———— Labrador	250	———— red-breasted	276
———— little	177	———— red-legged	283

THRUSH, red-necked	p. 278	THRUSH, Warbler	p. 197
—— red-tailed	300	—— water	. 185
—— red-wing	. 183	—— Whidah	. 258
—— restless	. 263	—— white-backed	284
—— ring	. 227	—— white-browed	233
—— rock	. 265	—— <i>white-browed</i> ,	
—— rock, lesser	266	<i>var. Lath.</i>	. 263
—— rose-coloured	274	—— white-chinned	229
—— rufous	. 219	—— <i>white-chinned</i> .	
—— rufous-rump-		<i>Lath.</i>	. 193
ed	. 291	—— white-eared	310
—— rufous-tailed	300	—— white-fronted	210
—— rufous-winged	280	—— white-headed	258
—— <i>St. Domingo.</i>		—— white-rumped	243
<i>Lath.</i>	. 212	—— white-tailed	230
—— Sandwich	. 202	—— wood	. 179
—— Senegal	. 221	—— yellow	. 255
—— shining	. 246	—— yellow-bellied	240
—— short-winged	221	—— <i>yellow-bellied</i> .	
—— solitary	. 303	<i>Lath.</i>	. 217
—— song	. 174	—— yellow-breast-	
—— songster	. 257	ed	. 237
—— sooty	. 195	—— yellow-crown-	
—— sordid	. 238	ed	. 200
—— speckled	. 307	—— yellow-fronted	252
—— spectacle	. 235		
—— splendid	. 246	TITMOUSE	. 36
—— spotted	. 192	—— alpine	. 69
—— Surat	. 287	—— amorous	. 42
—— Surinam	. 261	—— azure	. 39
—— tawny	. 181	—— bearded	. 62
—— Theuca	. 215	—— black-breasted	54
—— thick-billed	222	—— <i>black-capt.</i>	
—— Tripoli	. 201	<i>Wils.</i>	. 52
—— <i>varied. Pen.</i>	192	—— blue	. 40
—— violet	. 251	—— Canada	. 52
—— volatile	. 290	—— Cape	. 48

TITMOUSE, Chinese	p. 59	TURDUS alapi	p. 284
——— Cole	57	——— albifrons	210
——— creeping	43	——— Amboinensis	204
——— crested	64	——— Americanus	193
——— <i>crested. Wils.</i>	65	——— Aoonalaskhæ	188
——— crimson-rump-		——— aquaticus	185
ed	46	——— arada	282
——— <i>gold-headed,</i>		——— arcuatus	289
<i>black. Edwards.</i>	23	——— arundinaceus	209
——— great	37	——— Asiaticus	239
——— great-headed	51	——— <i>ater. Gmel.</i>	294
——— Guiana	50	——— atricapillus	268
——— Hudson's Bay	53	——— <i>aurantius. Gmel.</i>	229
——— Japan	55	——— <i>aurantius var.</i>	
——— Indian	46	<i>Gmel.</i>	193
——— Knjaescik	45	——— auratus	248
——— Languedoc	68	——— auritus	310
——— Latham's	44	——— aurocapillus	199
——— long-tailed	59	——— Australis	219
——— Malabar	49	——— badius	198
——— marsh	56	——— bambla	308
——— <i>mountain. Albin.</i>	66	——— Barbaricus	188
——— New Zealand	47	——— bicolor	243
——— Norway	70	——— Borbonicus	301
——— penduline	66	——— Boubil	205
——— Siberian	44	——— brachypterus	221
——— <i>Strömian. Pen.</i>	70	——— Brasiliensis	216
——— toupet	65	——— Cafer	298
——— <i>Virginian</i>	50	——— Campanella	270
		——— <i>Canadensis.</i>	
<i>Tringa fusca. Lin.</i>	138	<i>Briss.</i>	276
		——— canorus	271
TURDUS	171	——— cantans, <i>Gmel.</i>	282
——— Abyssinianus	269	——— cantor	257
——— æneus	247	——— Capensis	216
——— Æthiopicus	232	——— <i>Carolinensis.</i>	
——— Africanus	195	<i>Briss.</i>	191

TURDUS <i>Cayanensis</i> .		TURDUS <i>griseus</i>	p. 241
<i>Gmel.</i>	p. 190	<i>Guianensis</i>	. 178
Cayanus	. 190	<i>gularis, Lath.</i>	313
chrysogaster	254	<i>gutturalis</i>	. 256
<i>cinclus, Lin.</i>	. 313	<i>harmonicus</i>	. 217
cinereus	. 207	<i>Hispaniolensis</i>	220
cinnamomeus	285	<i>Hudsonicus</i>	. 259
cirrhatus	. 311	<i>Jamaicensis</i>	. 179
<i>citrinus, Lath.</i>	253	<i>iliacus</i>	. 183
Cochinsinensis	286	<i>iliacus Carolinen-</i>	
Coluca	. 291	<i>sis, Briss.</i>	. 177
columbinus	. 245	<i>Indicus</i>	. 238
coraya	. 299	<i>infaustus</i>	. 265
crassirostris	. 222	<i>inquietus</i>	. 263
cureus	. 233	<i>jugularis</i>	. 294
cyanocephalus	234	<i>Labradorus</i>	. 250
cyanus	. 224	<i>leucocephalus</i>	258
dilutus	. 208	<i>leucogaster</i>	. 258
Dominicanus	262	<i>leucogenus</i>	. 229
<i>Dominicensis, Lin.</i>	212	<i>leucophrys, Lath.</i>	263
Duama	. 194	<i>leucotis</i>	. 296
dubius	. 204	<i>leucurus</i>	. 230
eremita	. 281	<i>lineatus</i>	. 307
erythropterus	280	<i>lividus, Wils.</i>	. 272
felivox	. 272	<i>longirostris</i>	. 302
flavus	. 255	<i>lunulatus</i>	. 196
flavifrons	. 252	<i>macrourus</i>	. 267
formicivorus	308	<i>Madagascariensis</i>	260
frivolis	. 269	<i>major, Briss.</i>	. 172
fuliginosus	. 195	<i>Malabaricus</i>	. 305
fuscatus	. 176	<i>Malabaricus,</i>	
fuscescens	. 182	<i>Gmel.</i>	. 252
fuscipes	. 279	<i>Manillensis</i>	. 280
<i>fuscus, Gmel.</i>	. 177	<i>Mauritanus</i>	. 256
gilvus	. 211	<i>maxillaris</i>	. 206
Ginginianus	. 262	<i>melanophrys</i>	. 206

<i>Turdus melanopis.</i>		<i>Turdus pectoralis</i>	p. 237
<i>Gmel.</i>	p. 292	——— <i>perspicillatus</i>	235
——— <i>melanops</i>	. 295	——— <i>Philippensis</i>	. 223
——— <i>mellinus</i>	. 240	——— <i>Phœnicurus</i>	. 300
——— <i>melodes</i>	. 179	——— <i>pilaris</i>	. 186
——— <i>Merula</i>	. 225	——— <i>pilaris leucocephalus.</i>	<i>Briss.</i> . . . 186
——— <i>migratorius</i>	. 276	——— <i>pilaris nævius.</i>	<i>Briss.</i> . . . 186
——— <i>Mindanensis</i>	. 250	——— <i>plumbeus</i>	. 283
——— <i>minor</i>	. 177	——— <i>poliocephalus</i>	226
——— <i>minor. Briss.</i>	174	——— <i>polyglottus. Lin.</i>	212
——— <i>minutus</i>	. 242	——— <i>prasinus</i>	. 236
——— <i>monacha</i>	. 293	——— <i>punctatus</i>	. 202
——— <i>Morio</i>	. 229	——— <i>roseus</i>	. 274
——— <i>Motacilla</i>	. 197	——— <i>ruficauda</i>	. 300
——— <i>Muscicola</i>	. 296	——— <i>ruficollis</i>	. 278
——— <i>musicus</i>	. 174	——— <i>rufifrons</i>	. 219
——— <i>mustelinus</i>	. 181	——— <i>rufus</i>	. 191
——— <i>mustelinus. Wils.</i>	182	——— <i>Sandvicensis</i>	. 202
——— <i>nævius</i>	. 192	——— <i>Sauu-jala</i>	. 231
——— <i>nigerrimus. Gmel.</i>	231	——— <i>saxatilis</i>	. 266
——— <i>nigricollis</i>	. 288	——— <i>saxatilis. Gmel.</i>	265
——— <i>nitens</i>	. 246	——— <i>Seleucis. Gmel.</i>	274
——— <i>nitens var. Lath.</i>	246	——— <i>Senegalensis</i>	. 221
——— <i>Noveboracensis</i>	198	——— <i>Shanhu</i>	. 292
——— <i>novæ Hollandiæ</i>	290	——— <i>Sibiricus</i>	. 233
——— <i>obscurus</i>	. 203	——— <i>Sinensis</i>	. 218
——— <i>ochrocephalus</i>	200	——— <i>solitarius</i>	. 303
——— <i>olivaceus</i>	. 189	——— <i>solitarius. Wils.</i>	177
——— <i>Orientalis</i>	. 264	——— <i>sordidus</i>	. 238
——— <i>orpheus</i>	. 212	——— <i>speciosus</i>	. 273
——— <i>orpheus var. Gmel.</i>	215	——— <i>splendens</i>	. 246
——— <i>Ourovang</i>	. 236	——— <i>Suratensis</i>	. 287
——— <i>Pacificus</i>	. 278	——— <i>Surinamus</i>	. 261
——— <i>Pagodarum</i>	. 304	——— <i>tenebrosus</i>	. 297
——— <i>pallidus</i>	. 208		
——— <i>Palmarum</i>	. 244		

TURDUS Thenca	p. 215	TURDUS viscivorus	p. 172
—— tinniens	. 306	—— volitans	. 290
—— tintinabulus.		—— Ulietensis	. 241
<i>Gmel.</i>	. 270	—— Zeylonus	. 253
—— torquatus	. 227		
—— Tripolitanus	. 201	WATEROUZEL . . .	312
—— violaceus	. 251	—— European	313
—— virescens	. 249		
—— viridis. <i>Gmel.</i>	249	<i>Whip-poor-Will. Wils.</i>	164

Directions for placing the Plates in Vol. X.
Part I.

The Vignette represents the Splendent Thrush about one sixth
the natural size: it is described in page 246.

Plate	1	to face page	2		Plate	16	to face page	136
	2	_____	7			17	_____	152
	3	_____	16			18	_____	146
	4	_____	29			19	_____	186
	5	_____	51			20	_____	212
	6	_____	57			21	_____	227
	7	_____	62			22	_____	230
	8	_____	72			23	_____	235
	9	_____	84			24	_____	244
	10	_____	92			25	_____	267
	11	_____	104			26	_____	274
	12	_____	111			27	_____	286
	13	_____	120			28	_____	294
	14	_____	127			29	_____	313
	15	_____	131					

The Waterouzel, by mistake figured 30, should be placed
as No. 29.

BIRDS.

ORDER

PASSERES.

COLIUS. COLY.

Generic Character.

Rostrum basi crassum, supra convexum, subtus planiusculum, integrum, apice deflexum.

Nares parvæ ad basin pennis subtectæ.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, ad imum fissis, uno postico versatilo.

Cauda cuneiformi, longa.

Beak thickened at the base, above convex, beneath strait and entire, tip of the upper mandible curved downwards.

Nostrils small, placed at the base of the beak, and nearly hid by the feathers.

Feet simple, with three toes before, divided to their origin, and one behind, capable of being moved forwards.

Tail wedge-shaped and long.

WE are utterly ignorant respecting the habits of the birds comprehended in this genus, of which Linnæus knew but two; one of which he placed

with *Lanius*, the other with *Loxia*: Brisson was the first that formed them into a distinct genus, in which he has been followed by subsequent writers. They are remarkable for being able to place the hind toe either backwards or forwards at pleasure.

CAPE COLY.

(*Colius capensis*.)

Co. rectricibus extimis externe albis, corpore cinereo subtus albido.
 Coly, with the outer edges of the exterior tail-feathers white;
 body cinereous, beneath whitish.

Colius capensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 842.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 368. 1.

Loxia colius. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 301. 12.

Colius Cap. *Bon. Sp. Briss.* 3. p. 304. 1. t. 16. f. 2.

Le Coliou du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat.*
Ois. 4. 404.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 282. f. 1.

Cape Coly. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 100. 1.

THIS species, which inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, is above ten inches in length: its beak is grey, with a black tip: head and neck reddish ash-colour: upper parts of the body ash-colour: breast purplish; under parts dirty white: under wing-coverts dusky black: upper tail-coverts purplish chesnut: tail wedge-shaped, and ash-coloured, the exterior feather white on the outer edge: legs grey: claws blackish: size of a Chaffinch.

DSI



Griffith

CAPE COLY.



RADIATED COLY.

(Colius striatus.)

Co. griseo-rufescens, subtus fusco transversim striatus, pectore griseo-rufa, abdomine rufo; cauda viridi.

Reddish-grey Coly, beneath transversely striated with fuscous; with a rufous-grey breast, rufous abdomen, and green tail.

Colius striatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 843.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 369. 4.

Le Coliou rayé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 405.

Radiated Coly. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 102. 4.

THE radiated Coly is in length thirteen inches: beak above black, beneath whitish: upper parts of the plumage of a blossom-coloured grey: breast rufous grey, belly rufous; both striped transversely with brown: rump and tail-coverts inclining to grey: tail greenish, and very much wedge-shaped; the two middle feathers being nearly nine inches in length. Found at the Cape of Good Hope.

INDIAN COLY.

(Colius indicus.)

Co. cinereus subtus rufus, sincipite gulaque flavis, loris orbitisque nudis flavis.

Ash-coloured Coly, beneath rufous; with the forehead and throat yellow; the lores and orbits naked and yellow.

Colius indicus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 370. 7.

Indian Coly. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 147. 7.

THIS species is above fourteen inches in length: the beak is black, with its base, and orbits of the eyes, reddish yellow: crown of the head, and hind part of the neck, ash-coloured grey: forehead, chin, and lores, yellow: under part of the body pale rufous: back, wings, and tail, lead-coloured; the latter wedge-shaped and seven inches in length: legs red: claws black. Inhabits India.

GREEN COLY.

(*Colius viridis*.)

Co. viridis nitens, sincipite palpebrisque, nigro-sericeis, remigibus reatricibusque nigricantibus.

Shining-green Coly, with the sinciput and eyelids silky black, quills and tail-feathers dusky.

Colius viridis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 369. 6.

Green Coly. Lath. Syn. Sup. 147.

THIS bird was communicated to Dr. Latham by Mr. Pennant. It is a native of New Holland, and is the size of the Redwing Thrush: its beak is black: forehead, and orbits of the eyes, covered with black, shining, velvety feathers: the entire plumage of a fine glossy green: quills and tail dusky; the latter wedge-shaped, and seven inches and a half in length: length above a foot,

DSI

DSI

SENEGAL COLY.

(Colius senegalensis.)

Co. vinaceo-grisescens, cauda cærulescente, capite cristato, occipite viridi nitente.

Vinaceous-grey Coly, with a blue tail, crested head, and shining green occiput.

Colius senegalensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 842.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 368. 2.

Lanius macrourus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 134. 5.

Colius senegalensis cristatus. *Bris.* 3. 306. 2. t. 16. f. 3.

Coliou huppé du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 404. t. 18.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 282. f. 2.

Senegal Coly. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 101. 2.

LENGTH twelve and a half inches: beak grey, with a black tip: head, neck, and breast, tinged with purplish; the feathers on the top, and hind parts of the former, green, and formed into a crest: rest of the upper parts pale grey: quills and tail grey brown, the latter inclining to blue: middle tail-feathers above eight inches in length; outer ones scarcely an inch. Native of Senegal.

WHITE-BACKED COLY.

(Colius leuconotus.)

Co. cristatus cinereus, subtus albus, dorso infimo uropygioque castaneo-purpureis, medio vitta longitudinali alba.

Crested grey Coly, beneath white, with the lower part of the back and rump chesnut purple, with a longitudinal white fascia in the middle.

Colius erythropus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 842.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 369. 3.

White-backed Coly. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 101. t. 41.

THIS species, which is figured and described by Dr. Latham, is said to have been sent from the Cape of Good Hope: it is in length twelve inches: beak white, the upper mandible tipped with black: head ornamented with a large crest of a dusky brown colour: prevailing colour of the plumage above blueish ash; beneath, dirty white: lower part of the back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, purple, with a white fascia running down the middle: vent white: tail long, and cuneiform; the shafts chesnut: two outer feathers an inch and a half in length, and white on the exterior edge: legs red: claws dusky.





G. Griffith

PANAYAN COLY.

PANAYAN COLY.

(Colius panayensis.)

Co. griseo-cinereus, capite cristato, pectore striis transversis nigris, abdomine caudaque rufis.

Greyish ash-coloured Coly, with the head crested; the breast transversely striated with black; abdomen and tail rufous.

Colius Panayensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 843.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 369. 5.

Le Coliou de l'isle de Panay. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 406.—*Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 116. t. 74.

Panayan Coly. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 103. 5.

NATIVE of Panay: beak black: head greatly crested, and with the neck and upper parts of the body ash-coloured, with a tinge of yellow: breast the same, but fasciated with transverse black lines: lower part of the belly and tail rufous; the latter cuneiform: legs flesh-colour.

PIPRA. MANAKIN.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> breve, validum, basi subtrigonum, apice subincurvum.		<i>Beak</i> short, strong, with the base somewhat triangular, and the point slightly curved.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis*, uno postico.		<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.
<i>Ungues</i> curvati, sæpius compressi.		<i>Nails</i> curved, and generally compressed.
<i>Cauda</i> brevis.		<i>Tail</i> short.

THE birds included in this genus are noted for the brilliancy of their colours, and are very active, rarely continuing in the same attitude long: their flight is short, but quick: they frequent woods, assembling in flocks, and many of them sing delightfully: some species are said to build in hollows, composing their nests of very coarse materials.

The Pipræ at first sight greatly resemble the birds of the following genus (*Parus*), in which they were formerly placed by Linnæus, but may be distinguished by their having the middle and outer toes connected at the base, which the *Parus* have not.

* Medio cum exteriori ad basin saltem connexo.

Head furnished with a flattened semicircular crest.

ROCK MANAKIN.

(*Pipra rupicola.*)

Pi. crista erecta margine purpurea, corpore croceo, tectricibus re-
tricum truncatis.

Manakin with an erect crest with a purplish margin, saffron-
coloured body, and truncated tail-coverts.

Pipra rupicola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 338. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*
1. 998.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 554. 1.

Coq-de-roche. *Briss. 4.* 437. *t.* 34. *f.* 1.—*Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.*
4. 432. *f.* 20.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 39. male. 747. female.

Hoopoe Hen. *Edwards.* 264. (caput.)

Crested Manakin. *Pen. Gen. Birds.* 64. *f.* 10.

Rock Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 518. 1.

THE Crested or Rock Manakin is the size of a middle-sized Pigeon; being about a foot in length: beak yellowish; above an inch long: head with a flattened semicircular crest: prevailing colour of the plumage saffron-orange: quills part white, part brown; their coverts loose and fringed: upper tail-coverts long, slightly webbed, and truncated at the end: base of the ten inner tail-feathers orange, tips brown; outer feathers orange on the inner web at the base, the other part brown; all the feathers margined with orange: legs, and claws, yellow: female entirely brown, except the wing-coverts, which are rufous orange: slightly crested: young bird of a yellowish brown colour, or grey.

This elegant species is found in many parts of

South America in rocky situations, and builds its nest, in dark sequestered recesses, of dry bits of stick, laying two round white eggs : it is a shy bird. The female is said by Salerne to assume the plumage of the male in the ensuing moult after having ceased to lay, in the same manner as many of the gallinaceous kinds are known to do : both sexes are said to be a year before they arrive at their full plumage.

PERUVIAN MANAKIN.

(*Pipra peruviana*.)

Pi. corpore croceo-rubro, tectricibus alarum majoribus cinereis, remigibus caudaque nigris, tectricibus rectricum non truncatis.

Manakin with a reddish saffron-coloured body ; the greater wing-coverts ash-coloured ; quills and tail black, the coverts of the latter not truncated.

Pipra peruviana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 555. 2.

Le Goq-de-roche de Perou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 437.—
Buff. Pl. Enl. 745.

Peruvian Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 519. 1. A.

THIS species is rather larger than the preceding, which it very much resembles : its head is crested, but the crest is not so well defined : its prevailing colour has more inclination to red : secondary wing-coverts, and rump, cinereous : wings and tail black ; the upper coverts of the latter not truncated at the tips, and of the former not fringed : in other respects it agrees with it.

According to Buffon, it is a native of Peru.

Head without the semicircular crest.

YELLOW MANAKIN.

(Pipra rubetra.)

Pi. crista lutea, corpore testaceo, remigibus reatricibusque testaceis.

Manakin with a yellow crest, testaceous body, wings, and tail-feathers.

Pipra rubetra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 339. 4.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1000.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 559. 17.

Manacus cristatus rufus. *Briss.* 4. 461. 11.

Rubetra, ou Oiseau d'Amérique huppé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 425.

Yellow Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 529. 15.

THE Yellow Manakin inhabits Brasil and Cayenne: it is in length four inches and a quarter: beak half an inch, and yellow: head with a yellow crest: throat brown: prevailing colour of the plumage yellowish: quills and tail bright blue.

 PURPLE MANAKIN.

(Pipra cristata.)

Pi. crista lutea, corpore purpureo, cauda rubra.

Manakin with a yellow crest, purple body, and red tail.

Pipra cristata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 339. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 999.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 559. 15.

Manacus cristatus ruber. *Briss.* 4. 462. 12.

Purple Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 528. 14.

LENGTH three and a half inches: beak red: head crested, and of a beautiful yellow colour: rest of the body and wings of a fine purple: tail red. Inhabits Mexico and Brazil.

WHITE-FACED MANAKIN.

(Pipra albifrons.)

Pi. crista alba, corpore rubro testaceo, dorso nigro, gutture albo nigro marginato, femoribus cærulescentibus.

Manakin with a white crest; body beneath testaceous; back black; throat white, margined with black; thighs blue.

Pipra albifrons. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 339. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1000.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 560. 21.

Le demi-fin à huppé et gorge blanches. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 335.

Le Plumet blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 429.

Le Manicup de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 707. 1.

White-faced Manakin. *Edwards.* 344.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 530. 18.—531. 18. A.

ABOVE five inches in length: beak black: head with a white crest, composed of long pointed feathers: supercilia white; throat and between the eyes the same; surrounded with black all round from eye to eye: hind part of the neck, middle of the back, and wings, blackish ash-colour: rest of the body and tail orange, inclining to cinnamon colour: thighs dusky: legs reddish yellow.

Buffon describes a variety of this bird, which he says is distinct, but there does not appear sufficient grounds to warrant the conclusion: its

principal marks of distinction are, that it has a longer crest than the former; and the beak is slightly curved in this, but pointed in the other: the colours are distributed over them exactly in the same manner; but in this they are more brilliant, and incline to ferruginous. It is found in Guiana.

GREY MANAKIN.

(*Pipra grisea*.)

Pi. cristata grisea subtus flavescens, sincipite luteo, tectricibus alarum minoribus flavescens, majoribus rubris.

Grey, crested Manakin, yellowish beneath, with the sinciput yellow; the lesser wing-coverts yellowish, the greater ones black.

Pipra grisea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1000.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 560. 20.

Manacus cristatus griseus. *Briss.* 4. 463. 13.

Le Manakin gris huppé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 427.

Grey Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 530. 17.

NATIVE of America: above three inches in length: beak yellowish: head crested, and with the hind part of the neck, back, and rump, grey: forehead with a yellow spot: throat and fore-part of the neck, breast, belly, vent, and under tail-coverts, light yellow: greater wing-coverts red: quills and tail ash-coloured grey.

BLUE-BACKED MANAKIN.

(Pipra pareola.)

Pi. crista sanguinea, corpore nigro, dorso cæruleo.

Manakin with a blood-coloured crest, black body, and blue back.

Pipra pareola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 339. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 999.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 555. 3.*Manacus cristatus niger.* *Briss.* 4. 459. 10. t. 35. f. 1.Le Tije, ou grand Manakin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 411. t. 19. f. 2.Le Manakin noir huppé. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 687. f. 2.Le Manakin verd huppé de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 303. 2. fœm.?Blue-backed Manakin. *Edwards.* 261. f. 1.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 520. 2.

LENGTH four and a half inches: beak dusky: irides bright blue: head ornamented with a few elongated feathers of a bright crimson colour, which can be elevated at pleasure: back and lesser wing-coverts blue: the rest of the plumage black: legs red: size of the House Finch: female and young bird with the whole of the plumage (the crest excepted) green. This species inhabits Cuba and part of South America.

 SUPERB MANAKIN.

(Pipra superba.)

Pi. aterrima, verticis mediis plumis longiusculis ex flammeo rubris, dorsi inter alas area lunata dilute cærulea, remigibus primoribus fuscescentibus.

Dark-coloured Manakin, with the crown ornamented with long flaming red feathers; the back between the wings with a pale blue lunated space; primary quills brownish.

Pipra superba. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 999.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 556. 4.

Manacus superbus. *Pall. Spei.* 1. 8. t. 3. f. 1.

Superb Manakin. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 252. 1.

THIS bird appears to have a great affinity to the preceding, which it very much resembles: it is of the same size: its beak is black; and the prevailing colour of the plumage is the same: back pale blue: crown of the head with a bright red crest: primary quills brown: tail short: legs yellowish. May not this be a variety of *Pipra pareola*?

LONG-TAILED MANAKIN.

(*Pipra caudata.*)

Pr. cæruleo, vertice subcristato coccineo, alis nigris, reatricibus duabus intermediis elongato-acuminatis.

Blue Manakin, with the crown ornamented with a crimson crest; wings black, with the two middle tail-feathers elongate and acuminated.

Pipra caudata. *Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 5. 153.—*Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* II. lvii. 4.

Long-tailed Manakin. *Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 153.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 254. 7.

DESCRIBED as the size of the blue-backed Manakin, which it has somewhat the habit of; the prevailing colour being a fine blue, glossed with

green about the neck: beak brown: the crown of the head crimson, and slightly crested: wings black: two middle tail-feathers nearly an inch longer than the rest: legs pale-coloured.

MILITARY MANAKIN.

(*Pipra militaris*.)

Pr. nigra, subtus alba, scapularibus olivaceis, fronte uropygioque coccineis, rectricibus duabus intermediis elongatis.

Black Manakin, beneath white, with the scapulars olive-coloured, forehead and rump scarlet, and the two middle tail-feathers elongated.

Pipra militaris. *Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 20. p. 849.

Military Manakin. *Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 20. 849.

THE Military Manakin is described as above by Dr. Shaw, in his Naturalist's Miscellany. It is said to inhabit South America, and to have the same habits as the generality of the birds included in the genus.

CRIMSON-VENTED MANAKIN.

(*Pipra hæmorrhœa*.)

Pr. nigricans subtus alba, crisso macula coccinea.

Dusky Manakin, beneath whitish, with a crimson spot on the vent.

Pipra hæmorrhœa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1004.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 561. 24.

Crimson-vented Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 533. 21.]



Handwritten signature or mark.

MILITARY MANAKIN .

THIS bird is in length three inches and three quarters: beak pale: upper parts of the body dusky: under parts white, with a crimson spot on the vent: under tail-coverts white, and reaching nearly to the end of the tail, which is very short; legs brown.

CRIMSON-THROATED MANAKIN.

(*Pipra gularis*.)

Pi. nigro-cærulea subtus coccinea abdomine albo.

Black-blue Manakin, beneath crimson, with the belly white.

Pipra gularis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lvii. 5.*

Crimson-throated Manakin. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 254. 8.*

THIS species is a native of Huaheine: it has the upper parts of the plumage blueish black: chin, throat, fore-parts of the neck, and vent, crimson: belly white: legs dusky: beak pale. This bird appears at first sight to be allied to the Crimson-vented Manakin, but upon a more accurate examination the dissimilarity is very evident, not only in colour, but its inhabiting a different country.

DESMARETS MANAKIN.

(Pipra Desmaretii.)

Pi. cæruleo-atra, nitens, ventre albido; crisso, gula, pectoreque coccineis.

Shining blue-black Manakin, with a whitish belly, and scarlet vent, throat, and breast.

Pipra Desmaretii. Leach. Zool. Misc. 1. 94. pl. 41.

Desmaretian Manakin. Leach. Zool. Misc. 1. 94.

THIS beautiful little species has all the upper parts of the body of a beautiful shining blue black: cheeks dusky: quills dusky blue above, and black beneath: throat, breast, vent, and under tail-coverts, crimson: belly with a blackish longitudinal streak, bounded with pale yellow: sides dusky: beak and legs black: length about three inches and a half.

Discovered by M. A. Huey, in New Holland, where it is extremely scarce.

 GOLD-BREASTED MANAKIN.

(Pipra pectoralis.)

Pi. cæruleo-nigra, abdomine ferrugineo, lunula pectoris aurea.

Blue-black Manakin, with a ferruginous abdomen, and golden lunule on the breast.

Pipra pectoralis. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lvii. 6.

Gold-breasted Manakin. Lath. Syn. Sup. Add. II. 374.

THIS inhabits Brazil, and has the beak pale: head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body, fine blue black: breast with a lunulated yellow band, the horns pointing upwards: under parts of the body bright ferruginous: legs pale cinereous.

CÆRULEAN MANAKIN.

(*Pipra cærulea*.)

Pi. supra cærulea subtus flavescens, vertice remigibus caudaque nigricantibus.

Manakin above blue, beneath yellowish, with the crown of the head, quills, and tail dusky.

Pipra cærulea. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lvii. 3.

Cærulean Manakin. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 254. 6.*

THE Cærulean Manakin is the size of *P. punctata*: the plumage of the upper parts of the body blueish: under parts of the body yellowish white: crown of the head, quills, and tail, dusky black: beak and legs brown.

PAPUAN MANAKIN.

(Pipra papuensis.)

*Pi. nigro-virescens subtus albida, pectore macula ovata fulva, re-
trixibus duabus intermediis brevioribus.*

Black-green Manakin, beneath whitish, with an ovate fulvous spot on the breast, the two middle tail-feathers shortest.

Pipra papuensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1004.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 561. 23.

Le Manikor. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 431.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 707. f. 2.

Papuan Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 552. 20.

LENGTH not quite three inches and a half: beak black and short: head, neck, body, wings, and tail, greenish black: breast with an oblong orange-coloured spot, reaching to the belly; rest of the under parts dirty white: the two middle tail-feathers shorter than the rest: legs dusky ash-colour. Inhabits New Guinea.

 BLACK-THROATED MANAKIN.

(Pipra nigricollis.)

Pi. nigro-cærulescens, subtus alba, gula crissoque nigris.

Black-blue Manakin, beneath white, with the throat and vent black.

Pipra nigricollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1004.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 561. 25.

Black-throated Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 533. 22.

THE Black-throated Manakin is in length four inches: beak brown: throat and vent black: belly white: rest of the plumage blueish black: legs brown.

COLLARED MANAKIN.

(*Pipra torquata*.)

Pi. nigra, capite rubro, collo torque aureo cincto, alis cæruleis, cauda nigra.

Black Manakin, with a red head, neck with a golden collar, wings blue, tail black.

Pipra torquata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1000.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 560. 18.

Manacus torquatus. *Briss.* 4. 456. 8.

Maizi de miacatototl. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 424.

Collared Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 529. 16.

LENGTH about three and a half inches: beak yellowish: head bright red: throat and fore-part of the neck golden yellow, having the appearance of a collar: wing-coverts and quills deep blue; rest of the plumage black: legs pale yellow. Supposed to inhabit Brazil.

RED AND BLACK MANAKIN.

(Pipra aureola.)

Pi. nigra, capite pectoreque coccineis, remigibus antrorsum macula alba.

Black Manakin, with the head and breast crimson, front of the quills with a white spot.

Pipra aureola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 339. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1001.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 558. 11.

Manacus ruber. *Briss.* 4. 452. 6. t. 34. f. 3.

Le Manakin rouge. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 415.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 34. f. 3.

Red and black Manakin. *Edwards.* 261. f. 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 525. 9.

β. capite collo inferiore pectore abdomine marginibusque alarum aurantiis, remigibus intus macula alba.

With the head, lower part of the neck, breast, belly, and margins of the wings orange-coloured; bend of the wing with a white spot.

Pipra aureola. β. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 339. 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 558. 11.

Manacus aurantius. *Briss.* 4. 454. 7.

Le Manakin orangé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 417.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 302. f. 2.

Black and yellow Manakin. *Edwards.* 83. f. 2.

THIS, which is the commonest of the genus, is in length three inches and three quarters: beak black: capistrum orange: head, neck, throat, and breast, crimson; the middle of the belly inclining to red: wings with a white spot, under parts of them yellow; rest of the body of a brilliant steel black: legs and claws red: in some specimens the forehead, chin, throat, and edge of the wing, are

yellow: female with the upper parts of the body olive, under parts olive yellow; and the head surrounded with a slight ring of red: young bird olive-coloured, with the head, throat, breast, and belly sprinkled with red spots. There is a variety of this bird, which has the head, neck, breast, belly, and sides, orange: thighs orange and black mixed: bend of the wing dirty orange: wings with a white spot in the middle: rest of the plumage black. Inhabits Guiana.

GOLD-HEADED MANAKIN.

(*Pipra erythrocephala*.)

Pt. nigra, vertice armillisque fulvis.

Black Manakin, with the top of the head and ring round the thighs fulvous,

Pipra erythrocephala. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 339. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1001.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 556. 7.

Manacus aurocapillus. *Briss.* 4. 448. 4. t. 34. f. 2.

Le Manakin à tête d'or. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 418.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 34. f. 2.

Gold-headed black Titmouse. *Edwards.* 21.

Gold-headed Manakin. *Penn. Gen. Birds.* 64. t. 10. f. 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 522. 5.

β. vertice armillisque rubris.

With the crown and garter red.

Pipra erythrocephala. β. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 339. 6.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 557. 7.

Manacus rubro capillus. *Briss.* 4. 450. 5.

Gold-headed Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 523. 5. A.

LENGTH three inches and a quarter: beak dull yellow, nearly half an inch in length: cheeks, crown of the head, and nape of the neck, bright golden orange, with a ring of that colour round the legs, which are flesh-colour: rest of the plumage, wings, and tail, of purplish black. There is a variety which differs in having the top of the head crimson, and thighs white, with a ring of crimson round the lower part: the rest of the body glossy black. Native of Brazil.

WHITE-CAPPED MANAKIN.

(*Pipra leucocilla*.)

Pi. atra, pileo albo.

Black Manakin, with the top of the head white.

Pipra leucocilla. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 340. 9.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 557. 8.

Pipra leucocapilla. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1002.

Manacus albo-capillus. *Briss.* 4. 446. 3. t. 35. f. 2.

Le Manakin à tête blanche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 418.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 34. f. 2.

White-capped Manakin. *Edwards.* 260.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 523. 6.

LESS than *P. erythrocephala*: length rather more than three inches: beak grey brown: crown of the head white: remaining parts of the body of a brilliant blue black: thighs with occasionally a red garter: legs and claws reddish.

There is great probability that this is not distinct from the preceding species, as it is found in Brazil with it, frequenting woods: though, according to Linnæus, this bird sings very well, whilst the preceding has only the chirp common to the genus.

WHITE-HEADED MANAKIN.

(*Pipra leucocephala*.)

Pi. nigra, capite albo.

Black Manakin, with a white head.

Pipra leucocephala. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 340. 8.—*Gmel. Syst.*

Nat. 1. 1001.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 557. 9.

White-headed Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 524. 7.

THE White-headed Manakin is a native of Surinam, and is the size of a Wagtail: beak rather strong; the base ornamented with a few strong bristles: the entire head white: rest of the body black.

WHITE-FRONTED MANAKIN.

(Pipra serena.)

Pi. nigra, fronte alba, uropygio cyaneo, ventre fulvo.

Black Manakin, with the forehead white, rump blue, and belly fulvous.

*Pipra serena. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 340. 11.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 1002.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 556. 5.**Manacus alba fronte. Briss. 4. 457. 9. pl. 36. f. 2.**Le Manakin varié. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 423. t. 191. f. 1.**Manakin à front blanc de Cayenne. Buff. Pl. Enl. 324. f. 1.**White fronted Manakin. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 521. 3.*

THIS inhabits the same countries as the generality of the species of the genus: it is the size of a Wren: length three and a half inches: beak black: feathers on the forehead black at the base, blue in the middle, and white at the tips: those of the crown without the white; which makes it appear blue: belly, thighs, and vent, orange: rump blue: rest of the plumage of a shining blue black: legs black.

 WHITE-THROATED MANAKIN.

(Pipra gutturalis.)

Pi. nigra, gutture albo.

Black Manakin, with a white throat.

*Pipra gutturalis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 340. 10.—Gmel. Syst. Nat.**1. 1002.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 557. 10.*

Manacus gutturalis. *Briss.* 4. 444. 2. t. 36. f. 1.

Le Manakin à gorge blanche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 421.—
Buff. Pl. Enl. 324. f. 1.

White-throated Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 524. 8.

THE lower mandible of the beak of this bird white, the upper blackish : front part of the neck and throat white ; rest of the plumage of a fine polished steel black, except some of the middle quills, which are more or less white on the inner webs : legs and claws red : inhabits the warmer parts of America : length about three inches and three quarters.

BLACK-CAPPED MANAKIN.

(*Pipra manacus*.)

Pi. nigra subtus alba, macula, cervicis alarumque alba.

Black Manakin, beneath white, with a spot on the neck, and the wings, white.

Pipra Manacus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 340. 12.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1002.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 556. 6.

Manacus. *Briss.* 4. 442. 1.

Le Casse-noisette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 413.

Manakin du Bresil. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 302. f. 1.

Manakin à tête noir de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 303. f. 1.
(female?).

Black-capped Manakin. *Edw.* 260. f. 1.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 521. 4.

THE Black-capped Manakin is above four inches in length : beak black : crown, and back of the head, the same : chin, fore-part of the neck, and

under parts of the body white, which colour passes round the neck, and forms a ring: wings with a large white spot: rest of the plumage dull black: legs orange: female? without the white spot on the wings.

Found on the borders of woods in Guiana; frequenting the neighbourhood of ants nests, and are observed frequently to leap up, uttering a cry, similar to the crack of a nut, which they frequently repeat: they are not able to fly far at a time, but they are very restless, and are seldom seen quite still.

BLACK-CROWNED MANAKIN.

(*Pipra atricapilla*.)

Pi. cinerea subtus griseo-alba, tetricibus alarum majoribus remigibusque nigricantibus, vertice nigro.

Ash-coloured Manakin; beneath grey white, with the greater wing-coverts and quills dusky, crown black.

Pipra atricapilla. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1003.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 561. 22.

L'Oiseau cendré de Guiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 430.

Manakin cendré de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 687. f. 1.

Black-crowned Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 532. 19.

THIS inhabits Guiana: beak black: upper parts of the body and tail pale ash-colour, the latter longer and more cuneiform than the rest of the genus: crown of the head black: forehead, cheeks, and all the under parts of the body greyish white: greater wing-coverts and quills dusky black, with grey edges: legs pale grey: length six inches.





STRIPED-HEADED MANAKIN.

PICICITLI MANAKIN.

(Pipra Picicitli.)

Pi. cinerea, capite colloque atris, macula candente oculos ambiente, acumine in pectus usque procedente.

Cinereous Manakin, with the head and neck dark-coloured; a white spot round the eyes, reaching downwards to the breast in a point.

Pipra picicitli. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 559. 16.

Picicitli Manakin. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 252. 2.

THIS small species is a native of Mexico, where it generally appears after the rainy season: its general colour is cinereous: the head and neck are black; the former with a large white spot on each side, including the eye, and reaching downwards to the breast. It does not sing, and will not bear confinement: is said to be very good to eat.

STRIPED-HEADED MANAKIN.

(Pipra striata.)

Pi. cinereo-fusca subtus flavescens, vertice nigro striis albis, loris remigibusque secundariis apice flavis, alula rectriceque extima apice albis.

Grey-brown Manakin, yellowish beneath, top of the head black; with white stripes; lores and secondary quills yellow at the tips.

Pipra striata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 1003.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 558. 13.

Striped-headed Manakin. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 526. f. 54.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 188.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham, from a specimen in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks, as follows: "length four inches and a half: beak brown: crown of the head and nape black, with a stripe of white down the shafts of each feather: hind part of the neck and back of a brownish ash-colour, inclining to olive near the rump: between the beak and eye a deep yellow spot: the wing-coverts are brownish: the bastard wings tipped with white, and some of the outer coverts tipped with yellow, making an oblique band near the outer edge of the wing: the quills dusky; the third shorter in proportion than any of the others, being a quarter of an inch shorter than the second, though all the others are of the usual length: the under parts of the bird are yellowish, growing very pale near the vent: under tail-coverts are buff-colour: the tail black; very short: the outer feather tipped with white: legs dusky." Supposed to inhabit Van Dieman's Land.

SPECKLED MANAKIN.

(*Pipra punctata*.)

Pi. grisea fusco, undulata, vertice alisque nigris albo punctatis, tetricibus caudæ rubris.

Grey Manakin, waved with brown, with the crown and wings black, spotted with white, tail-coverts red.

Pipra punctata. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. p. 111.*—*Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lvi. 1.*

Speckled Manakin. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. 111.*—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 253. 4.*

THIS variable species is a native of New Holland. In one specimen mentioned by Dr. Latham,

the bill was black: forehead, and between the beak and eye, yellowish: the top of the head and back of the neck black, marked with pale spots: back and wing-coverts brownish yellow, with the middle of each feather dark brown: the outer edge of the wing, quills, and tail black, with white spots: all the under parts of the body yellowish white, with a red tinge on the breast: rump crimson; lower part of the back dully yellow: legs brown: another had only the top of the head black, spotted with white: hind part of the neck blue grey: forehead, and between the beak and eye, yellowish; the yellowish colour passing through the latter.

LITTLE MANAKIN.

(*Pipra minuta*.)

Pi. grisea, capite nigro albo punctato, pectore flavescente lineis transversis nigris.

Grey Manakin, with the head black, spotted with white; breast yellowish, with transverse black lines.

Pipra Minuta. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 340. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1003.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 558. 12.

Little Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 526. 10.

THIS little bird is the size of a Wren: head black, each feather spotted with white: back and wings grey: breast yellowish, undulated with black: tail brown, with pale margins: male marked with flesh-coloured spots on the fore-part of his head. Inhabits India.

SPOTTED MANAKIN.

(Pipra nævia.)

Pi. fusca subtus fulva, gula juguloque nigris, pectore fascia alarum bifida reatricibusque apice albis.

Brown Manakin, beneath fulvous, with the throat and jugulum black; breast, bifid fascia on the wing, and quills white at the tips.

Pipra nævia. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 1003.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 559. 14.

Fourmilier tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 823. f. 2.

Spotted Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 527. 12.

INHABITS Cayenne: length four inches: beak dusky: throat and chin black: breast and upper part of the belly white: breast and sides spotted with black: upper parts of the body, quills, and tail brown: wings with two white bars: lower part of the back, some of the secondaries on their outer web, and tip of the tail, white: lower belly, thighs, and vent, orange: legs brown.

TUNEFUL MANAKIN.

(Pipra musica.)

Pi. nigricans, corpore subtus uropygioque fulvis, gutture genisque nigris, vertice nuchaque cæruleis, fronte flava.

Dusky Manakin, with the body beneath and rump fulvous, throat and cheeks black, top of the head and nucha blue, forehead yellow.

Pipra musica. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 1004.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 562. 28.

L'Organiste. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 290.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 819.
f. 1.

Tuneful Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 534. 25.

THIS active and agreeable bird is in length four inches: beak dusky: forehead yellow: crown and nape blue: upper part of the back, wings, and tail, dusky black: lower part of the back and rump orange: chin, cheeks, and throat black: breast, belly, vent, and thighs orange: legs dusky.

The song of this bird is said to be the complete octave, which it repeats for a considerable length of time together note after note successively. It is common in St. Domingo, and like the Woodpeckers and Creepers, it shifts itself round the branches of the trees with such rapidity that it is not easily shot.

ORANGE-BELLIED MANAKIN.

(*Pipra capensis.*)

Pi. obscura, subtus fulvo-flavescens.

Obscure Manakin, beneath of a fulvous yellow-colour.

i pra capensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1004.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2.
561. 26.

Orange-bellied Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 533. 23.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham, from a specimen in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks. It is in length four inches: its beak is black: plumage on the upper parts of the body dusky: edge of the wing, and all beneath, pale yellowish orange: quills dusky, with pale margins: legs dusky. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

SUPERCILIOUS MANAKIN.

(Pipra superciliosa.)

PI. *castaneo-rufa subtus flavescens, superciliis albidis supra nigro marginatis, reatricibus albo maculatis.*

Chesnut red Manakin, beneath yellowish; supercilia whitish above, margined with black; quills spotted with white.

Pipra superciliosa. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. II. lvi. 2.*

Supercilious Manakin. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 253. 5.*

SIZE of Pipra punctata: beak brown: supercilia white, with a black stripe above: prevailing colour of the upper parts of the plumage pale reddish chesnut: under parts dirty yellowish white: quills brown: tail black; the two middle feathers spotted on the sides, and the others at the ends, with white: legs brown. Inhabits New Holland.

 MIACATOTOTL MANAKIN.

(Pipra Miacatototl.)

PI. *nigra plumis candentibus intersertis, ventre pallente, alis caudaque inferne cinereis.*

Black Manakin, varied with whitish feathers, with the belly palish: wings and tail beneath cinereous.

Pipra Miacatototl. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 560. 19.*

Miacatototl Manakin. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 252. 3.*

DESCRIBED by Fernandez, who states, that it is a small bird, and is found sitting on the top of maize

plants; that its belly is palish; rest of the body black; wings with a few white spots; under tail-coverts cinereous: is good food, and is fond of cool places.

CINEREOUS MANAKIN.

(*Pipra cinerea*.)

Pi. cinerea, *abdomine cinereo-albido*.

Ash-coloured Manakin, with the abdomen of an ash-coloured white.

Pipra cinerea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1004.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 562. 27.

Cinereous Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 533. 24.

THE Cinereous Manakin is in length three inches and a half: prevailing colour of the plumage ash-colour; palest beneath: the belly very pale, inclining to white. Country unknown.

PARUS. TITMOUSE.

Generic Character.

Rostrum validiusculum, integerrimum, subcompressum, basi setis tectum.

Lingua truncata, setis terminata.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

Beak strong, intire, a little compressed, hard, with the base covered with reflected bristles.

Tongue truncated, the end terminated with bristles.

Feet simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

THE Titmice are noted for the peculiar elegant construction of their nests, which are composed of the softest materials; many of them are fastened to the extreme end of a small branch of a tree that projects over the water, by which contrivance they are well secured from the attacks of quadrupeds and reptiles. They are very prolific, even to a proverb, many of them laying near twenty eggs, which they attend with great solicitude, and provide for their young with the most indefatigable industry: they are very lively and active little birds; are constantly in motion; and possess a great degree of strength and courage, many of them venturing to attack birds above three times their own size; they will even pursue an Owl with fury, endeavouring to destroy its eyes. When they

to conquer a bird they always pierce a hole in the skull and eat the brains, which they will also do, if they find one that has recently died: they are very partial to flesh, particularly fat, which they eat with the greatest avidity: their principal food consists of insects, which they obtain in the spring by biting off the opening buds*, and in the summer by searching in cracks and crevices of trees.

These birds are found over all parts of the old world, and many of them throughout the American continent and West-Indian islands; also in New Zealand, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean.

GREAT TITMOUSE.

(Parus major.)

PA. *viridi-olivaceus subtus flavescens, capite nigro, temporibus albis, nucha lutea.*

Olive-green Titmouse, beneath yellowish, with the head black, temples white, and top of the neck yellowish.

Parus major. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 341. 3.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 265.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1005.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 562. 1.—*Briss.* 3. 539. 1.

La grosse Mesange, ou Charbonniere. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 392. 17.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 3. f. 1.

Great Titmouse. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 162.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 425. A.—*Albin.* 1. 46.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 536. 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 237.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. 16.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 121.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* t. 33.

* By doing which they are in fact beneficial, and not, as is generally supposed, detrimental to the horticulturist.

WEIGHT about ten drachms: length near six inches: beak black: irides dusky: head and throat black: cheeks white: back olive green: rump blueish grey: belly yellow, tinged with green, with a broad black stripe down the middle, reaching to the vent: quills dusky: wing-coverts blueish, the greater ones tipped with white: tail dusky; the outer feathers white on the exterior webs; the others margined with blueish grey: legs lead-colour: claws black: female with the ventral black stripe much less conspicuous than the male.

This bird is found throughout Europe, and is said to have been found as far as the Cape of Good Hope. Its nest is composed of moss, and lined with hair; it is generally placed in the hole of a wall or a tree: it lays from six to eight eggs, which are white, spotted with rust-colour, so very like those of the Nuthatch, that they can scarcely be distinguished from them. They weigh about thirty grains: the young when hatched leave the nest, but remain in the immediate neighbourhood till the ensuing spring, when they separate in pairs, and establish a new colony: the young birds are said by Buffon to fly when they are about fifteen days old; although they cannot see for several days after they are hatched: this species will build its nest twice or thrice in a season, if the first nests have been destroyed: it will also lay its eggs in a hole of a rotten tree, without any appearance of a nest. The common note of this bird is a sort of chatter, but in the spring it assumes a greater variety, a shrill whistle, and a very singular noise, somewhat

like the whetting of a saw ; which cease with incubation : its flesh is very bitter : it will live about five years, but is very seldom kept in confinement, as its song is not sufficiently varied to please.

Lewin mentions a curious variety of this bird, in which the two mandibles of the beak crossed each other like those of *Crucirostra vulgaris* : it was taken near Feversham in Kent.

AZURE TITMOUSE.

(Parus cyanus.)

PA. *dilute cæruleus subtus albus, uropygio et vertice cano-albidis, cervicis albæ fascia lata, humeris tectricibusque caudæ cæruleis.*

Pale blue Titmouse, beneath white, with the rump and crown hoary white, with a band of that colour on the upper parts of the neck ; shoulders and tail-coverts blue.

Parus cyanus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1007.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 563. 3.

Parus sabyensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1008.

La grosse mesange bleue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 455.

Azure Titmouse. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 426. c.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 538. 3.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 189. 3.

THIS beautiful species was first described by Aldrovandus : it is the size of *P. major* : beak blue black ; the edges dirty white : forehead, crown, and cheeks, white : from the beak to the hind head, passing through the eye, is a blue stripe, with a pale band beneath : from the breast to the middle of the belly an irregular oblong blue mark ; rest of the under parts white : wings varied with white, lead-colour, and blue ; the first

forming a stripe across the wing: quills brown: primaries with the inner edge white, the outer blue: tips of all white; back and rump pale blue: upper tail-coverts deep blue, with white tips: tail blue, with the outer edges of the feathers whitish, increasing in width to the exterior feather, which has the whole of the outer web white: legs and claws black: inhabits the northern parts of Europe in great abundance, particularly in the forests of Siberia and Russia: it is migratory, as it is only found in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg in the winter, most probably coming from the north: it twitters like the Sparrow, but is much more agreeable.

BLUE TITMOUSE.

(Parus cæruleus.)

PA. *olivaceo virescens subtus luteus, remigibus cærulescentibus, primoribus margine exteriori albis, fronte alba, vertice cæruleo.*
Olive-green Titmouse, beneath yellowish, with the quills blue, the outer margin of the primaries white, forehead white, and crown blue.

Parus cæruleus. *Lyn. Syst. Nat.* 1. 341. 5.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 267.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1008.—*Briss.* 3. 544. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 566. 12.

La Mesange bleue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 413.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 3. f. 2.

Blue Titmouse. *Penn. Brit. Zool.* 1. 163. t. 57. f. 2.—*Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 427. 8.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. 47.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 543. 10.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 239.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 138.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 57.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 120.

THIS elegant little bird is in length four inches and a half: its beak is dusky: irides dark hazel: forehead and cheeks white; that on the former inclines backwards, and forms a line round the crown of the head (which is of a clear blue); behind this there is a circle of blue, surrounding the head, and joining at the base of the under mandible, where it is nearly black: from the beak, through the eyes, is a narrow black line: the back is yellowish green: quills black, with blueish edges: wing-coverts blue, edged with white: under parts of the body yellow: tail blue, the two middle feathers longest: female rather smaller than the male, has less blue on the head, and the colours in general are not so bright.

This well known bird is an inhabitant of Europe: it is supposed to be very destructive to gardens and orchards, by plucking off the buds in search of insects, and their larvæ that are lodged within; but whether it does more harm than good has never been correctly ascertained: it is fond of flesh of any description, either fresh or putrid, and will attack birds smaller than itself, and eat them to the bone: it is also fond of oats, which it takes between its claws and hammers with its beak till it breaks the shell: the nest is made in the hollows of trees, of moss lined with feathers and hair: the female lays seven or eight eggs, white, speckled with rust colour; she is very tenacious of her nest, and will suffer herself to be taken rather than quit it; and upon that occasion will hiss like a snake, erect all her feathers, and

utter a noise like the spitting of a cat: if it is handled, it will bite very sharply: its note is far from pleasing, consisting only of a disagreeable shriek: before the young are hatched, if the nest is touched it will forsake it, especially if one of the eggs should be broken.

AMOROUS TITMOUSE.

(*Parus amarusus.*)

PA. cæruleo-nigricans, macula alarum longitudinali rufo flavoque dimidiata.

Dusky-blue Titmouse, with a longitudinal spot on the wings half red, half yellow.

Parus amarusus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 568. 17.

Parus amatorius. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 1015.

La Mesange amoureuse. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 456.

Amorous Titmouse. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 546. 15.

THIS species is called the Amorous on account of its disposition, as, when kept in confinement in pairs, nothing can exceed the fondness of the sexes for one another: it inhabits the northern parts of Asia: it is five inches and a quarter in length: weighs three drachms: its beak is above half an inch in length, and is black at the base, and orange at the tip: wing with a longitudinal fascia on the middle, half yellow, half rufous: rest of the plumage of a dark slate colour, verging on black.

CREEPING TITMOUSE.

(Parus americanus.)

PA. cærulescens, temporibus pectore dorsoque flavescens, hypochondriis purpurascens.

Blue Titmouse, with the temples, breast, and back yellowish, sides of the body purplish.

Parus americanus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 341. 4.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1007.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 571. 28.

Ficedula carolinensis cinerea. *Briss.* 3. 522. 66.

Creeping Titmouse. *Penn. Arct. Zool.* 2. 326.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 558. 27.

THE Creeping Titmouse is found in various parts of North America: it is the size of the White-throat: the upper mandible of its beak is brown; the under one yellow: head blue: above and beneath the eye a white spot: upper part of the back yellowish green: rest of the upper parts dusky blue: quills blackish, within white, margined with blueish ash-colour: wing-coverts spotted with white, forming two bands of that colour on the wings: throat yellow: neck with a half collar of a black colour: breast bright yellow: belly white: sides sprinkled with reddish spots: tail dusky black: the two middle feathers blueish; the rest margined with the same; the two outer ones with a white spot towards the tip: legs yellowish: female variegated with black and brown.

SIBERIAN TITMOUSE.

(Parus sibiricus.)

PA. *griseo-fuscus subtus albidus, abdomine rufo-griseo, collo inferiore medio nigro, hypochondriis rufescentibus.*

Grey-brown Titmouse, beneath whitish, with the abdomen reddish grey, under part of the neck black in the middle, hypochondria rufescent.

Parus sibiricus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1013.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 571. 25.

La Mesange à ceinture blanche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 446.

La Mesange de Siberie. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 708. f. 3.

Siberian Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 556. 23.

THIS bird is in length five inches: beak blackish: top of the head, and above the eye, grey brown: wings cinereous brown; quills edged with rufous grey: lower part of the back the same: throat and middle of the front of the neck and breast black, bordered on the sides, and with the breast white; from thence to the vent rufous grey: tail slightly wedge-shaped, nearly two inches in length, and of a cinereous brown colour: the outer feathers edged with rufous grey: legs dusky. Inhabits Siberia.

LATHAM'S TITMOUSE.

(Parus Lathamii.)

PA. *cinereo-fuscus subtus fronteque albus, collo subtus pectoreque medio nigris, cauda longiore obscura.*

Cinereous brown Titmouse, with the under parts and forehead white; neck beneath and middle of the breast black; tail long and dusky.

Parus sibiricus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 571. 25.

Siberian Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 556. 23. A.

CONSIDERED by Dr. Latham as a variety of *P. sibiricus*, but it is evidently different, having a much longer tail, and without any rufous tinge on either the breast or the bottom of the back; neither is the black on the chin and throat so broad: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of the plumage pale cinereous: quills dusky, with hoary margins: forehead and under parts white: throat and middle of the breast black. Native place unknown.

KNJAESCIK TITMOUSE.

(*Parus Knjaescik.*)

PA. albus, subtus macula continua, linea oculari et collari lividis.
White Titmouse, with a continued stripe beneath, line through the eyes, and the collar livid.

Parus Knjaescik. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1013.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 572. 30.

Knjaescik Titmouse. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 256. 5.

THE *Knjaescik* Titmouse inhabits the oak woods of Siberia, and is entirely white, with the exception of a livid-coloured collar; a stripe of the same through the eyes, and a continued one on the under parts of the body.

CRIMSON-RUMPED TITMOUSE.

(Parus peregrinus.)

PA. uropygio coccineo, corpore cinereo subtus albo.

Titmouse with a crimson rump, cinereous body, beneath white.

*Parus peregrinus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 342. 10.—Gmel. Syst.**Nat. 1. 1010.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 564. 4.**Parus coccineus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 1017.*Crimson-rumped Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 539. 4.*

THE male of this bird has the beak whitish : the head, neck, and back, ash-colour : between the beak and eye, and under the latter, dusky : front of the neck and breast deep orange-colour : upper part of the wings black, with the bases of some of the feathers orange, forming a spot of that colour on them : under part pale yellow : rump orange-colour : vent whitish : tail black, all but the four middle feathers tipped with orange : female paler above, with the whole of the under parts dusky white : rump and spot on the wings orange, the latter palest : in other respects she resembles the male, except in having more of the tail-feathers tipped with orange. Native place unknown.

 INDIAN TITMOUSE.

(Parus indicus.)

PA. cinereus subtus albidus, pectore abdomine crissoque ferrugineis, rostro pedibus alis caudaque nigro-fuscis.

Ash-coloured Titmouse, beneath whitish, with the breast, abdomen, and vent ferruginous; beak, feet, wings, and tail, black-brown.

Parus indicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1015.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 572. 29.

Indian Titmouse. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 256. 4.

SIZE of *P. major*: beak brown: forehead dusky: prevailing colour of the upper parts of the body ash-colour: wing-coverts dusky, with ash-coloured margins: quills dusky: chin and throat dirty white: breast, belly, and vent, ferruginous: tail dusky and slightly forked: legs brown. Inhabits India.

NEW ZEALAND TITMOUSE.

(*Parus novæ Zealandiæ.*)

PA. cinereo-ruber subtus rufo griseus, superciliis albis, reatricibus duabus intermediis nigris, lateralibus medio macula quadrata alba.

Reddish ash-coloured Titmouse, beneath reddish-grey, with the supercilia white, the two middle tail-feathers black, and the lateral ones with a square white spot in the middle.

Parus novæ Zealandiæ. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1013.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 571. 27.

New Zealand Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 558. 26.

CALLED Tòe-Tòe in New Zealand, where it is found: it is five inches in length: beak brown, with a dusky tip: forehead rufous: supercilia white: cheeks and sides of the head ash-colour:

upper parts of the body pale ash-coloured red, variegated with brown : quills pale brown : under parts of the body pale rufous grey : two middle tail-feathers black ; the others similar in colour to the back, with a square white spot about the middle : legs dusky : claws black.

CAPE TITMOUSE.

(*Parus capensis.*)

PA. cinereo-griseus, remigibus nigris albo marginatis, cauda nigra subtus alba.

Ash-coloured grey Titmouse, with the quills black margined with white ; tail black, beneath white.

Parus capensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1011.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 570. 22.

La Mesange du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 206. t. 115.

Le petit Deuil. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 445.

Cape Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 552. 19.

BEAK black : irides red : the head, neck, back, belly, and wing-coverts, pale ash-coloured grey : quills black, with white edges : tail black above, white beneath : legs black.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope ; and makes a nest of a cottony substance, which is placed in the thickest shrubs : it is the shape of a short-necked bottle ; the neck of the nest is narrow, and on the outside there is a sort of additional nest for the male, whilst the female is sitting.

MALABAR TITMOUSE.

(Parus malabaricus.)

PA. *griseus*, *gula alis rectricibusque duabus intermediis nigris, corpore subtus uropygio macula alarum basique tectricum lateraliū fulvis.*

Grey Titmouse, with the throat, wings, and two middle tail-feathers black; body beneath, rump, spot on the base of the wings, and sides of their coverts fulvous.

Parus malabaricus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1012.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 564. 5.

La Mesange de la côte de Malabar. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 204. t. 114. f. 1.

Malabar Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 555. 22.

BEAK black: irides red: head, hind part of the neck, and back grey: wing-coverts black, some of the lower ones with a pale reddish spot: secondary and greater quills black: the tertials half red, half black: the throat black: breast, belly, and vent, fulvous: under tail-coverts pale rufous: two middle tail-feathers black, the rest pale red, with black tips: legs black: length of the bird near six inches: female not so brilliant in colour: all the under parts rufous yellow; in other respects she resembles the male. Inhabits the Malabar coast.

GUIANA TITMOUSE.

(Parus Cela.)

PA. niger, rostro albo, macula alarum basique caudæ flavis.

Black Titmouse, with a white beak, base of the tail and spot on the wings yellow.

Parus Cela. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 343. 14. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1015.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 568. 16.La Mesange noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 458.Guiana Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 546. 14.

THE whole plumage of this species black, with the exception of a spot on the wings, and one at the base of the tail, which are yellow: beak and legs white. Inhabits Guiana.

 VIRGINIAN TITMOUSE.

(Parus Virginianus.)

PA. fusco olivaceus subtus griseus, uropygio luteo.

Olive-brown Titmouse, beneath grey, with a luteous rump.

Parus Virginianus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 342. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1010 —*Briss.* 3. 575. 14.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 567. 15.La Mesange à croupion jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 453.Virginian Titmouse. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 325.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 546. 13.

THIS bird is five inches in length: the beak is blackish: the head and all the upper parts of the body are olive brown: rump of a beautiful yel-



Griffith

GREAT-HEADED TITMOUSE.

low: under parts of the body grey: legs and claws brown: both sexes are similar. Inhabits Virginia.

GREAT-HEADED TITMOUSE.

(*Parus macrocephalus*.)

PA. niger, abdomine albido, pectore subfulvo, fronte maculaque alarum albis.

Black Titmouse, with the abdomen white, breast slightly fulvous, forehead and spot on the wings white.

Parus macrocephalus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 1013.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 571. 26.

Great-headed Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 557. 24. t. 55.*

THIS singular looking bird is figured and thus described by Dr. Latham. "It is in length four inches and a half: beak small, pale, and furnished with a few weak bristles at the base: the head very full of feathers, appearing very disproportionate to the size of the bird: the head, neck, and back, dusky black: on the forehead, just over the beak, a spot of white: on the wing a bar of white: the breast is orange; the rest of the under parts buff yellow, with a mixture of black on the thighs: the tail is long and rounded in shape; the colour of it black; the two outer feathers white, with the ends black, divided obliquely; the next white within near the tip: legs dusky brown: female is pale brown above; all beneath yellow:

the beak and spot over it as in the male: quills dusky.”

Dr. Latham also mentions a variety which has the breast of a beautiful crimson in lieu of orange: this species also varies in the tail; some having only the four middle tail-feathers black; the others white, with the outer edges and tips black.

Found in Norfolk Island, and Queen Charlotte's Bay, New Zealand, in which latter place it is called Mirro-Mirro.

CANADA TITMOUSE.

(Parus atricapillus.)

PA. *pileo gulaque nigris, corpore cinereo subtus albo.*

Titmouse with the crown and throat black, body cinereous, beneath white.

Parus atricapillus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 341. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1008.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 566. 10.—*Briss.* 3. 553. 6. t. 29. f. 1.

La Mesange à tête noire de Canada. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 408.

Black-capt Titmouse. *Wilson. Amer. Orn.* 1. 135. pl. 8. f. 4.

Canada Titmouse. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 328.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 548. 9.

LENGTH four and a half inches: upper parts of the head black: hind part of the neck, scapulars, and lesser wing-coverts cinereous; greater coverts brown, with grey margins: quills brown, fringed with whitish on the inner, and grey on the outer

webs: rump pale cinereous: upper tail-coverts dirty white: tail brown, with grey margins: the two middle feathers cinereous: throat black: cheeks and all the under parts of the body white: legs and claws blackish. Native of the United States of North America; generally observed about autumn and winter amongst evergreens, on the seeds of which they feed: about the middle of April they build their nests in the deserted hole of a Woodpecker or Squirrel, or digging one out with great labour: the female lays six white eggs, sprinkled with red; the first brood appears about the beginning of June, and the second towards the end of July.

The Hudson's Bay Titmouse of Latham is supposed by Wilson to be only the young of this species, it agreeing tolerably well with the description, and being found within the limits of the countries with the Black-capt Titmouse.

HUDSON'S BAY TITMOUSE.

(*Parus Hudsonicus*.)

PA. fusco rubescens, dorso cinereo, jugulo atro, fascia suboculari pectoreque albis, hypochondriis rufis.

Fuscous red Titmouse, with an ash-coloured back, dark jugulum, fascia beneath the eye, and the breast white, sides rufous.

Parus Hudsonicus. *Philos. Transac.* 62. 408.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1013.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 566. 11.

Hudson's Bay Titmouse. *Philos. Transac.* 62. 408.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 329.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 557. 24.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 190.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Forster in the Philosophical Transactions. It is in length five inches: weighs half an ounce: beak black: head rusty brown: cheeks white: back cinereous green: wings brown; quills margined with ash-colour: throat black, bounding the white on the cheeks: breast and belly white; sides of the latter rust-coloured: rump rufous white: tail two inches and a half in length, of the same colour as the wings, and slightly rounded: legs black: both sexes are similar in colour, and have the feathers long and loose, with their bases black.

It inhabits the settlements at Hudson's Bay, where it braves the most severe weather: it frequents juniper bushes, and lays five eggs: it is called *Peche-ke-ke-shish* by the natives: in the winter it is seen in small flocks, and feeds upon seeds and berries, but in the summer it feeds upon mosquitoes and other insects: it builds its nest in the juniper bushes, made of grass and lined with feathers: it has no song, but only a slight chirp.

BLACK-BREASTED TITMOUSE.

(*Parus afer.*)

PA. nigricans, *genis nucha abdomineque albis, collo subtus pectoreque nigris.*

Dusky Titmouse, with the cheeks, nucha, and abdomen white, neck beneath and breast black.

Parus afer. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1010.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 564. 7.

Black-breasted Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 539. 6.

IN length six inches: plumage above dusky: sides of the head, and orbits of the eye, white; neck on each side with a stripe of the same colour: hind head with a white spot: chin, throat, and breast, black: belly dirty white: quills brown: tail black: the outer web of the exterior feathers white; the next to it tipped with white: legs black. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope. Described by Dr. Latham.

JAPAN TITMOUSE.

(*Parus japonicus*.)

PA. *gula et capite nigris, nucha fascia alba vel lutea, dorso cinereo, subtus alba.*

Titmouse with a black head and throat, white or yellowish band on the nape, ash-coloured back, and under parts of the body white.

Parus palustris. γ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 566. 9.

Marsh Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 542. 8. B.

TAKEN off the coast of Japan, and described as a variety of the Marsh Titmouse by Dr. Latham, which it is very much like, but differs chiefly in having a black chin and coloured nape; all the rest of the under parts of the body white: one sex has the whole head black, with a white band across the hind part: the other has the top of the head only black, with the nape yellowish.

MARSH TITMOUSE.

(Parus palustris.)

PA. capite nigro, dorso cinereo, temporibus albis.

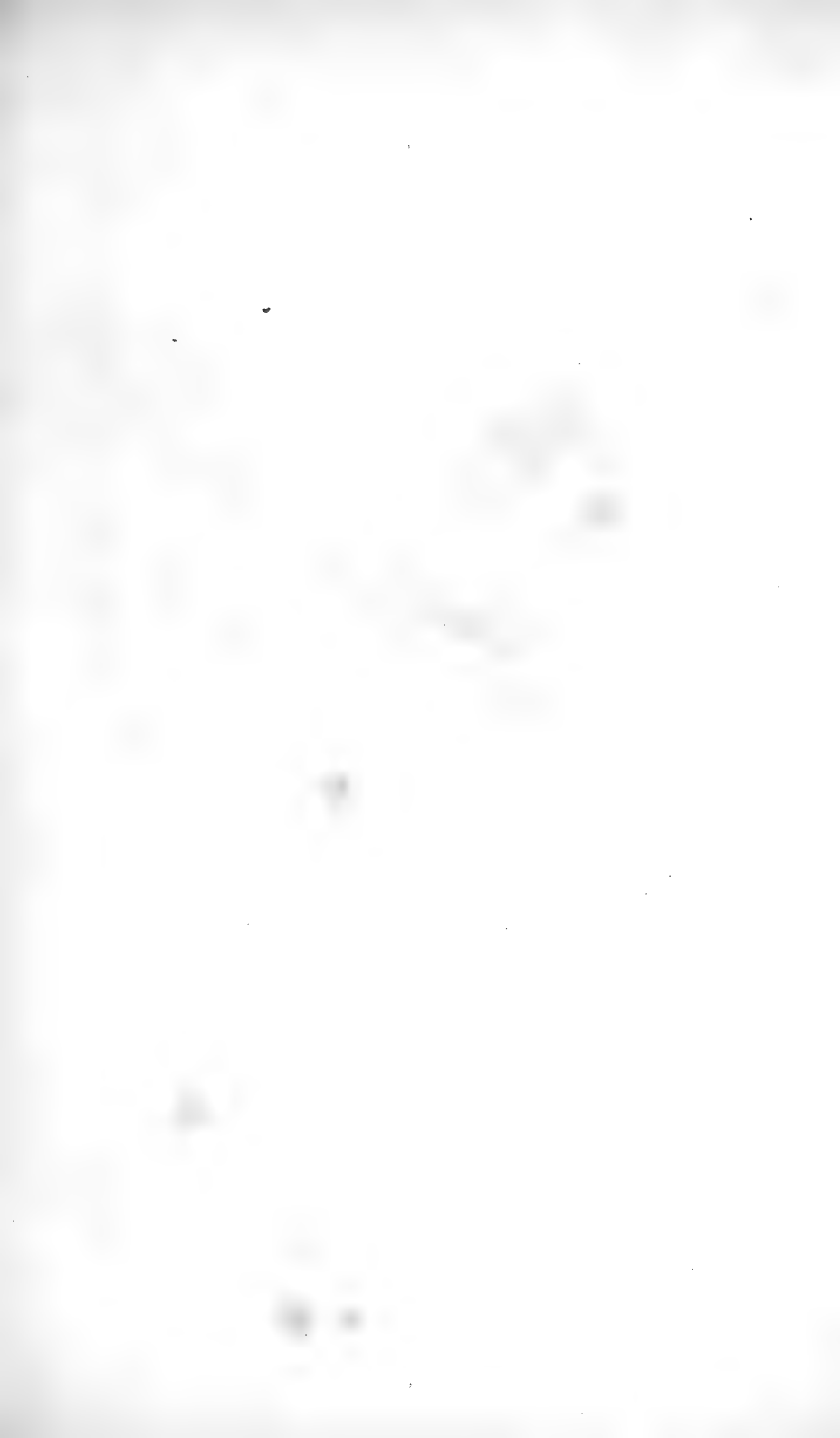
Titmouse with a black head, ash-coloured back, and white temples.

*Parus palustris. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 341. 8.—Lin. Faun. Suec.*269.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 1009.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 565. 9.*La Nonette cendrée. *Briss. 3. 555. 7.*La Mesange de marais. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 403.—Buff.**Pl. Enl. 3. f. 3.*Le Mesange à gorge noire. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 502. f. 1.*Marsh Titmouse. *Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 165. t. 57. f. 4.—Pen.**Arct. Zool. 2. 427. 2.—Albin. Birds. 3. t. 38. f. 1.—Bewick.**Brit. Birds. 1. 242.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 5. 541. 8.—Lath. Syn.**Sup. 189.—Mont. Brit. Birds. 1.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3.*

119.

LENGTH not quite five inches: beak black: irides dark hazel: the crown of the head and part of the neck behind deep sooty black: cheeks dirty white: throat black, in some individuals spotted with white: breast, belly, and sides, dirty white: back ash-coloured: quills and tail dusky, lightest on their outer margins: legs dark lead-colour. Buffon describes a variety which differs in having the black spot on the throat much larger, and the colours much more brilliant: the female without the black on the head, which is nearly of the same colour as the upper parts of the body.

The Marsh Titmouse is fond of low wet ground, where old willow trees abound, in the hollows of which it often makes its nest. Mr. Montagu





COLE TITMOUSE.

says he has observed one excavating the decayed parts of that tree, carrying the chips in its beak to some distance, always working downwards, and making the bottom for the reception of the nest larger than the entrance: its nest is composed of moss and thistle down, intermixed occasionally with wool, and lined with down: the eggs are five or six in number, spotted at the larger end with rusty; weight about twenty grains.

This species is very fond of wasps, bees, and other insects; it will also eat flesh, like the greater Titmouse: it is said to lay up a store of seeds against the winter. It is found throughout Europe, and is more plentiful than the Cole Titmouse.

COLE TITMOUSE.

(*Parus ater.*)

PA. dorso cinereo, capite nigro, occipite pectoreque albo.

Titmouse with an ash-coloured back, black head, white occiput and breast.

Parus ater. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 341. 7.—Lin. Faun. Suec. 268.—

Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 1009.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 564. 8.

Parus atricapillus. Briss. 3. 551. 5.

La petit Charbonniere. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 400.

Colemouze. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 164. t. 57. f. 3.—Pen. Arct.

Zool. 2. 327.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 540. 7.—Bewick. Brit. Birds.

1. 241.—Mont. Brit. Birds. 1.—Mont. Sup.—Lewin. Brit.

Birds. 3. t. 180.—Don. Brit. Birds. 4. t. 79.

THE Cole Titmouse weighs about two drachms and a quarter: length four inches and a quarter:

beak dusky : irides hazel : crown of the head glossy black, with a white spot dividing it behind : cheeks white : throat and under side of the neck black : breast and belly of a yellowish white ; the sides more yellow : quills, back, rump, and tail, of a blueish grey colour ; on the rump inclining to buff : smaller wing-coverts and secondaries tipped with white : legs and claws lead-colour.

This is abundant in most parts of England, frequenting woods and gardens, but chiefly the former : it lives entirely on insects, and does not seem to be fond of flesh or grain, like many of the species : its nest is placed in a hole in a tree or wall ; it is constructed of moss and wool, and lined with hair : its eggs are six or seven in number, white, spotted with rusty red, very similar to those of the preceding species, but the spots are more numerous.

Dr. Latham appears to doubt whether this and the Marsh Titmouse be distinct ; but they differ so essentially, that we must consider them distinct : this species is much smaller ; has the head of a glossy black ; but the white spot behind the head is never found in the other ; neither has it any white on the wing-coverts, which is always to be met with in this, even in young birds.

CHINESE TITMOUSE.

(Parus sinensis.)

PA. ferrugineo-fuscus, capite colloque dilutioribus ; remigibus caudaque fuscis nigro-marginatis.

Rusty-brown Titmouse, with the head and neck paler, with the quills and tail brown, margined with black.

Parus sinensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 21.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 570. 24.

Chinese Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 555. 21.*

INHABITS China: length near four inches: beak short, and black: prevailing colour of the plumage rust-coloured brown, head and neck palest: quills brown, with black edges: tail the same, rather long: legs red.

LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE.

(Parus caudatus.)

PA. albo roseo nigroque longitudinaliter varius, vertice albo, cauda longiore.

Titmouse varied longitudinally with white, rose-colour, and black, with a white crown, and long tail.

Parus caudatus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 342. 11.—Lin. Faun. Suec.

83. 1. f. 83.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 1010.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 569. 20.

Parus longicaudus. Briss. 3. 570. 13.

La Mesange à longue queue. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 457. t. 19.

—Buff. Pl. Enl. 502. f. 3.

Long-tailed Titmouse. Pen. Brit. Zool. 9. 166.—Pen. Arct.

Zool. 2. 428. g.—Albin. Birds. 2. 57. f. 1.—Lath. Gen. Syn.

4. 550.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 190.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 243.—

Mont. Brit. Birds. 1.—Mont. Sup.—Don. Brit. Birds. 1. t. 16.

—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. t. 121.

THIS most elegant and beautiful species has a short and thick beak of a black colour: irides hazel; orbits of the eyes yellow: top of the head white, variegated with grey: through each eye there is a broad black band, which extends backwards, and unites on the hind head, from whence it passes down the back to the rump; which, with the rest of the back, belly, sides, and vent, is of a dull rose-colour: sides of the head, throat, and under part of the neck white, mixed with grey: wing-coverts black: quills dusky, with pale margins: tail composed of twelve feathers of unequal length; the two middle ones being three inches and two lines, the next on each side three inches and a half, the third three inches and a quarter, the fourth three inches, the fifth two inches seven lines, and the outer one one inch and three quarters; the four middle feathers are entirely black, the next has a slight white spot on the outer web near the tip, and the others are tipped and obliquely marked with white on the exterior webs: legs and claws black: some specimens have the whole of the upper part of the neck black: the under parts greyish white, except the vent and sides, which are purplish; and an obscure dusky band across the breast: this is one of the smallest of the genus, measuring only five inches and a quarter, of which the tail includes upwards of three inches: weight near two drachms.

The nest of this singular species is generally fixed firmly in the fork of some bush, or branch of a tree: it is of a long oval form, with a small hole

at the side as an entrance: the outside is composed of moss, wool, and dry grass, curiously and firmly woven together with wool, and lined with an immense quantity of feathers: it takes four or five weeks to complete its habitation. The female lays about a dozen eggs at one brood, and not, as is generally supposed, upwards of twenty: they weigh about twelve grains; are white, sprinkled with rust-coloured spots at the larger end.

This bird is found in Italy and the northern countries of Europe, and frequents low situations, especially where the trees are covered with moss and lichen: it is very common in orchards and gardens, injuring the trees in the same manner as the rest of the genus, by plucking off the buds to search for insects: it flies very swiftly, and from its slender shape it seems like a dart flying through the air: it is an active, restless creature, running up and down the branches of trees with the greatest facility, and flying backwards and forwards. In the spring it is said to sing very prettily, though at other times it has but a shrill call. The young birds remain with the parents during the winter, and in the night they assemble and go to rest on a branch of a tree, and are huddled together so close as to appear like a ball of down: many small birds are observed to do the same.

BEARDED TITMOUSE.

(Parus biarmicus.)

PA. rufus vertice cano, capite barbato, crisso nigro, cauda corpore longiore.

Rufous Titmouse, with a hoary crown, head bearded, and vent black; tail longer than the body.

Parus biarmicus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 342. 12.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 84.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1011.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 570. 23.

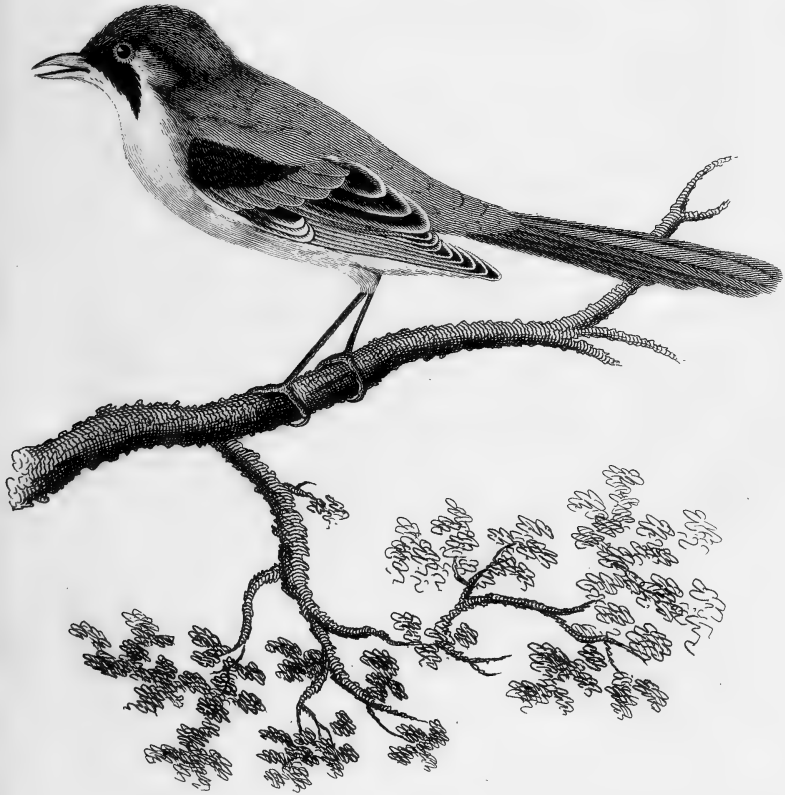
Parus barbatus. *Briss.* 3. 567. 12.

La Mesange barbue, ou la Moustache. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 518. 18.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 618. f. 1. 2.

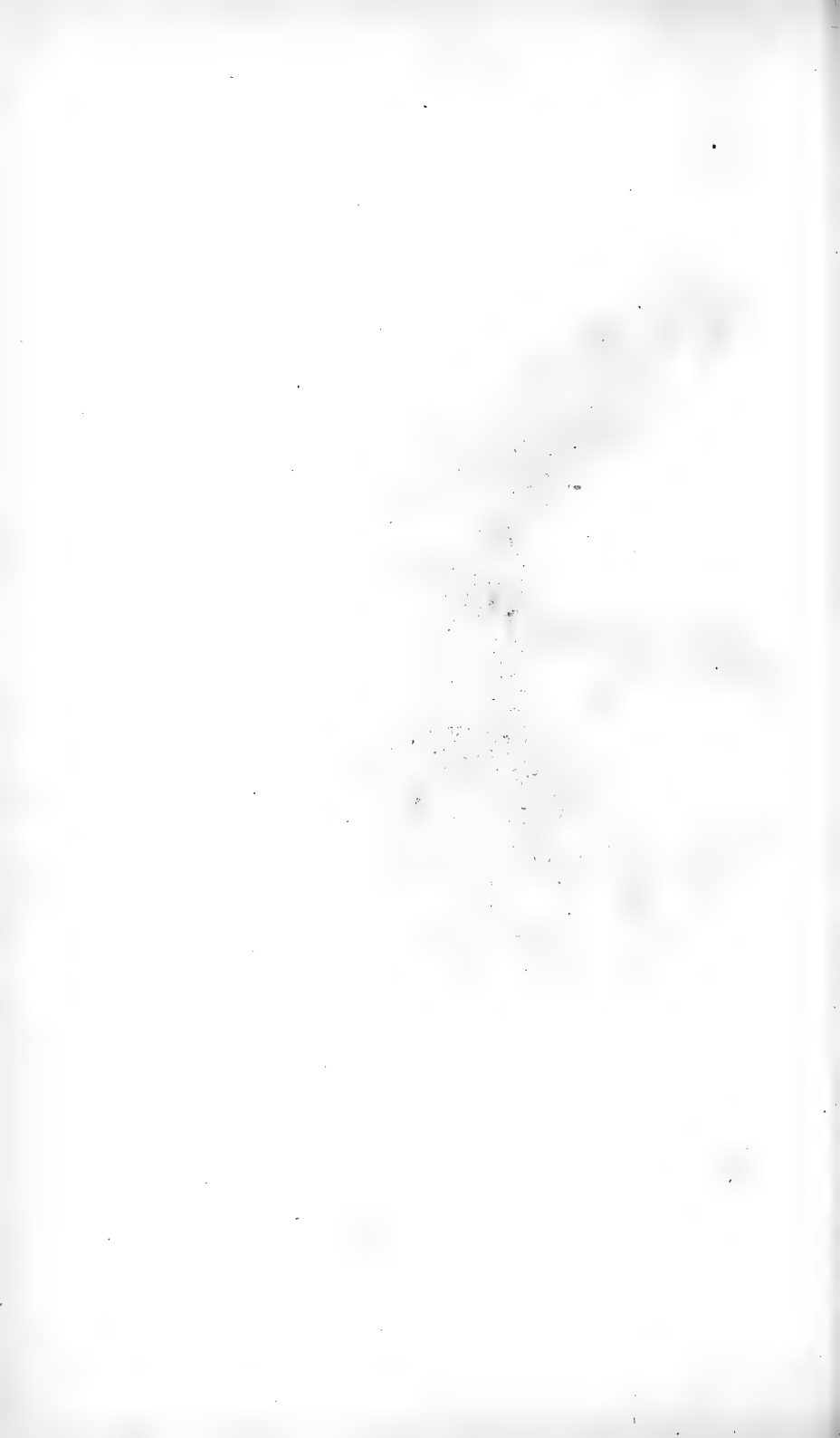
Least Butcher Bird. *Edward's.* 55.

Bearded Titmouse. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 167.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 428. H.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. 48.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 552. 20.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 190.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 246.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. t. 1.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. t. 122.

THIS elegant bird is about six inches and a quarter in length, of which the tail makes one half: the beak is near half an inch long, of an orange colour, which changes after death to a dingy yellow: irides yellow: head pale ash-colour: beneath the eye is a tuft of loose black feathers, ending in a point downwards: hind part of the neck and back light rufous orange: scapulars whitish: quills dusky; the inner webs of the primaries white; the edges of the secondaries and the greater coverts the same colour as the back: throat white: breast cinereous flesh-colour; belly, sides, and thighs, like the back, but paler: vent and



BEARDED TITMOUSE.



under tail-coverts black: tail about three inches long, very much wedge-shaped, and of the same colour as the back; the three outer feathers more or less tipped with white; black towards the base: legs black. The female differs in having no black under the eye and vent: the head is light ferruginous, sprinkled with black: between the beak and eye a dusky spot; and a few black marks on the back.

Of the history of this species there is very little known, although it is found in this country the whole year, and breeds with us: it is very abundant in the marshes between London and Erith, amongst the reedy tracks near Cowbit in Lancashire, and also in similar situations in Gloucestershire; it is likewise found near Winchelsea in Sussex, at Exeter in Devonshire, and in some part of Scotland. The nest of this bird is not at all known, unless, as Colonel Montagu observes, it is so like the Reed Wren's as not to be distinguished from it: various authors have attempted to give a description of it, but their accounts are so different, that there is no certainty respecting it; whilst others have undoubtedly mistaken that of the Reed Wren for it: the most plausible conjecture that can be advanced to account for the above is, that the bird builds only in reedy places, that are quite inaccessible on account of their swampiness.

This species is common in Denmark, Sweden, and the reedy banks of the rivers that fall into the Caspian Sea; and Buffon supposes that they were first introduced into this country from a pair hav-

ing escaped from the Countess of Albemarle, but it is only from the circumstance above mentioned that the nests are never found: it feeds on seeds and insects.

CRESTED TITMOUSE.

(*Parus cristatus*.)

PA. griseo rufescens cristatus, collari nigro, ventre albo.

Reddish-grey crested Titmouse, with a black collar, and white belly.

Parus cristatus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 340. 2.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 266.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1005.—*Briss.* 3. 558. 8.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 567. 14.

La Mesange huppée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 447.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 502. f. 2.

Crested Titmouse. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 427. F.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. 57.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 545. 12.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. t. 26.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

WEIGHT two drachms and a half: length near five inches: beak dusky: irides hazel: forehead and crown white, with black undulated lines: hind head crested, and black: cheeks dirty white, with black spots: throat and chin black, with a line of black passing to the hind head, beneath the white of the cheeks: ears with an irregular black spot: upper parts of the body greenish brown: wings and tail rufous grey: breast and belly pale buff: sides tinged with rufous: legs lead-colour.

This bird is a solitary species, being only found in the darkest recesses of gloomy forests; particu-

larly those that abound with evergreens. It is common over most parts of Europe, but has never been taken in England; but is not uncommon in the north of Scotland amongst the pines in the forest of Glenmore: it never mixes with other birds, not even with its own species in any number: is said to be very prolific, and to lay white eggs, with red spots; but its nest is unknown.

TOUPET TITMOUSE.

(*Parus bicolor.*)

PA. capite cristato fronte nigro, corpore cinereo subtus ex albido rufescente.

Titmouse with a crested head, black forehead, ash-coloured body, and of a reddish white colour beneath.

Parus bicolor. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 544. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1005.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 567. 13.

Parus carolinensis cristatus. *Briss.* 3. 561. 9.

La Mesange huppé de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 451.

Crested Titmouse. *Wilson. Amer. Orn.* 1. 137. pl. 8. f. 5.

Toupet Titmouse. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 1. 324.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 544. 11.

LENGTH six inches: beak black: middle of the forehead with a black spot: head with a long pointed crest, of a deep ash-colour: all the upper parts of the body deep grey: quills edged with rufous grey: under parts reddish-white, deepest on the sides: tail similar to the quills, and slightly forked: legs lead-colour: female similar to the male, but not so bright in colour.

This species has a very singular flight, frequently folding up its wings: it is very abundant in many parts of the United States of America: it builds its nest in hollow trees early in May, laying six pure white eggs, sprinkled with extremely small red spots, near the larger end: it generally feeds on insects, but when captured and confined in a cage it will eat hemp-seed, cherry-stones, apple-seeds, and similar substances, if broken in small pieces: it soon becomes very familiar, but if placed in a wooden cage soon effects its escape.

PENDULINE TITMOUSE.

(*Parus pendulinus.*)

PA. capite subferrugineo, fascia oculari nigra, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis margine utroque ferrugineo.

Titmouse with a subferruginous head, black fascia beneath the eye, quills and tail-feathers brown, margined on each side with rust-colour.

Parus pendulinus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 342. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1014.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 568. 18.

Parus polonicus, sive pendulinus. *Briss.* 3. 565. 11. *t.* 29. *f.* 2.
Mesange de Pologne, Remiz. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 423.—
Buff. Pl. Enl. 618. *f.* 3.

Mountain Titmouse. *Albin. Birds.* 3. 57. male and female.

Penduline Titmouse. *Coxe's Travels.* 1. 218.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 547. 16.

IN size equal to the Blue Titmouse: beak ash-coloured: front of the head whitish; hind part and neck ash-coloured: forehead black, which

colour is continued under the eyes : upper part of the back and scapulars rufous grey : lower parts and rump grey : upper lesser wing-coverts brown, with rufous tips : greater ones blackish, with chestnut edges, and pale rufous tips : quills brown, with white margins : throat and front of the neck pale ash-colour : rest of the under parts pale rufous : tail similar to the quills : legs reddish grey : claws blackish : length four inches and a half.

These birds are noted for the singularity of their nests, which are wonderfully constructed for the purpose of security against the attacks of quadrupeds or reptiles, of the down of the willow, poplar and thistle, which they twist into a close compact body, and strengthen with fibres and roots of plants, lining the whole with the fine materials : it is generally suspended on the extreme end of a weak branch that projects over some water ; the entrance is the only place that is left uncovered, and is on one side, and generally on that which is opposite the water : they are often seen in the marshes about Bologna : and the peasants that inhabit the parts where they are abundant are very superstitious in respect to bird and nest : indeed the former is reckoned almost as a sacred animal, in the same way that the Redbreast is in many parts of England : the female generally lays four or five eggs, white and almost transparent ; and often has two broods in the year, about May and August. It is found in Poland, Italy, and other parts of Europe, and Siberia.

LANGUEDOC TITMOUSE.

(Parus narboniensis.)

PA. *rufo griseis, vertice cano, alis caudaque nigricantibus rufo marginatis, remigibus primoribus margine albis.*

Reddish-grey Titmouse, with the crown hoary; wings and tail dusky, with rufous margins; primary quills edged with white.

Parus narboniensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1014.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 568. 19.

La penduline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 453.

Mesange de Languedoc. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 708. f. 1.

La pendulino, ou Canari sauvage. *Hist. Prov.* 1. 517.

Languedoc Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 547. 17.

THIS species is almost as remarkable as the preceding in respect to its nest, which is fixed on a forked twig of the poplar, and is composed of the downy parts of the flower of that tree: it is only open on one side, and there is a kind of portico erected over the entrance, as a security from the wind and weather, which projects nearly an inch from the sides: the nest is about the size and shape of an Ostrich's egg. The bird is found in Languedoc: it is four inches in length: the beak is black, the upper mandible edged with yellowish: top of the head grey: upper parts of the body rufous grey: upper wing-coverts blackish, edged with rufous: greater quills blackish, with whitish edges: secondaries the same as the upper coverts, but the tips paler: under parts of the body pale rufous grey: tail black, with rufous edges: legs lead-colour.

ALPINE TITMOUSE.

(Parus alpinus.)

PA. niger subtus rufescens nigro maculata, linea alba a basi rostri ad cervicem decurrente.

Black Titmouse, beneath rufescent, spotted with black, with a white line running from the base of the beak to the top of the neck.

Parus alpinus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 1012.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 569. 21.

Alpine Titmouse. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 256. 3.*

THIS bird is found in Persia: it is the size of the Long-tailed Titmouse: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are black, with ash-coloured edges: from the base of the beak to the nape of the neck there is a white line: quills black: under parts of the body pale rufous, with black spots: tail black, slightly forked, and marked with a wedge-shaped white spot: hind claw very long in proportion to the rest.

NORWAY TITMOUSE.

(Parus Strömei.)

PA. *viridi-flavescens*, pectore rufo maculato, abdomine cæruleo, cauda forficata, reatricibus duabus exterioribus extus albis.

Yellowish-green Titmouse, with the breast spotted with rufous; abdomen blue; tail forked, with the two exterior feathers white on their outer webs.

Parus Strömei. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 563. 2.

Parus ignotus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1006.

Strömian Titmouse. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 426. B.

Norway Titmouse. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 537. 2.

THIS species inhabits Norway: its beak is black above and yellow beneath: the neck and all the upper parts of the body yellow green: breast yellow, spotted with chesnut: belly blue: vent yellowish: tail similar in colour to the back, and forked; the two outer feathers white on the exterior web: legs black: hind claw very long.

CYPSELUS. SWIFT.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi glabrum, et triangulari, versus apicem angustatum, utrinque compressum; mandibula inferiore apicem recurvata.	<i>Beak</i> smooth, and triangular at the base, narrow towards the tip, and compressed on both sides; the upper mandible recurved at the point.
<i>Rictus</i> capite amplior.	<i>Gape</i> very wide.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis omnibus anticis ad imum fissis.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with all the toes divided from their origin, and placed forwards.

THE birds comprised in this genus are remarkable for the shortness of their legs, which are covered with feathers to the toes; and likewise for having all the latter placed forwards, and composed of two phalanges only, which enables them to adhere very firmly to the perpendicular sides of walls, and such like places, which they frequent: they feed on insects, which they take during flight, not settling on the ground to collect them, like many birds, from the great difficulty they have in rising. They are found throughout both continents.

COMMON SWIFT.

(Cypselus vulgaris.)

Cy. nigricans, gula alba.

Dusky Swift, with a white throat.

Hirundo Apus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 344. 6.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 272.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1020.—*Briss.* 2. 512. 15.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 6, 643.

Le grand Martinet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 643.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 521. *f.* 1.

Swift, or Devilng. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 171. *t.* 57.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 354.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. 55.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 259.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 584. 34.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 126.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.

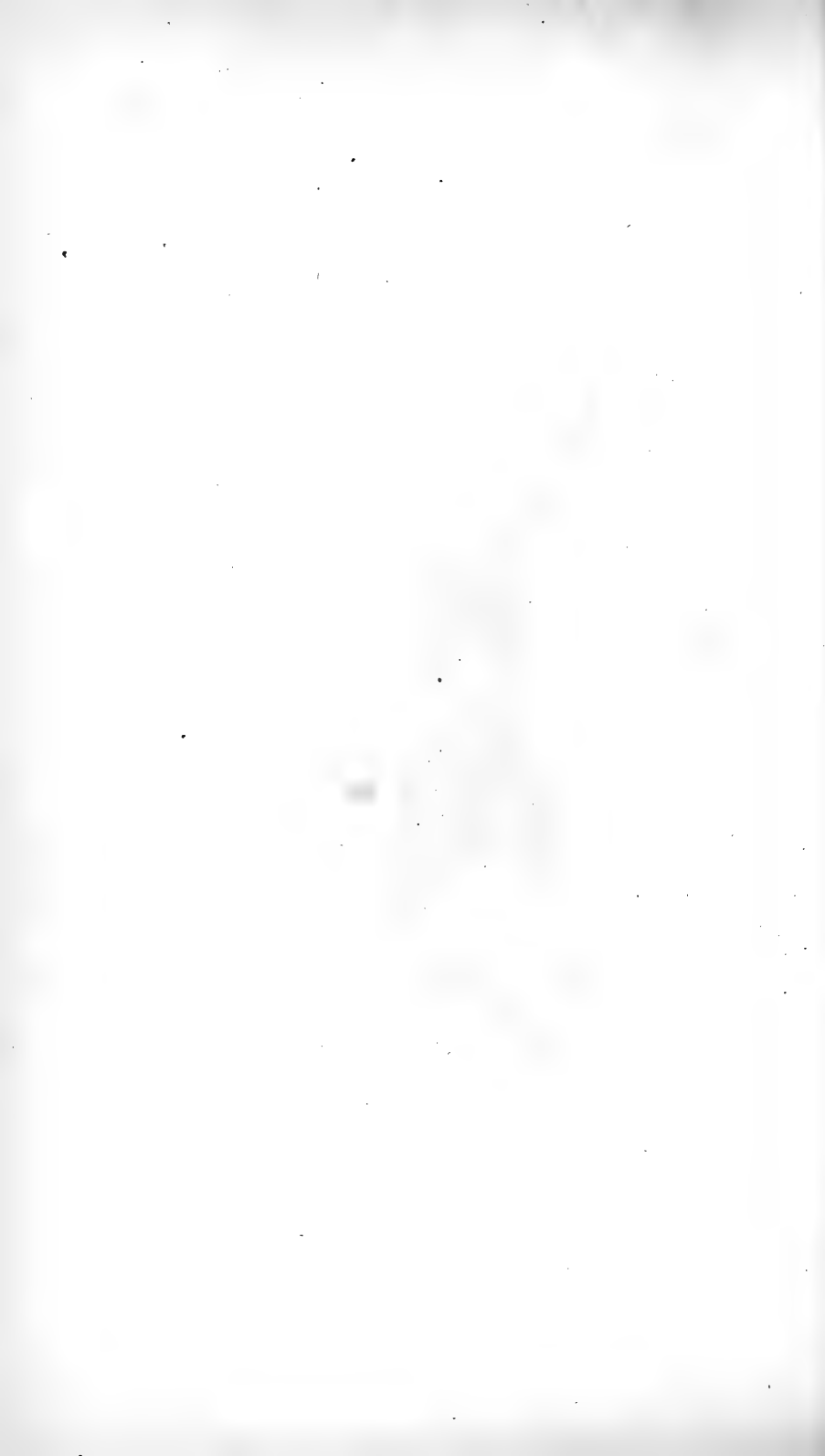
THIS singular and well-known bird weighs scarcely one ounce: it is in length about eight inches, and expands upwards of eighteen: beak black: irides hazel: chin white: the rest of the plumage sooty black, with a greenish tinge: the wings are very long in proportion to the size of the body: tail forked: legs and claws black: female less than the male, the white on her throat less distinct, and the general colour of her plumage more inclined to brown.

The Common Swift is a summer inhabitant of this island: it arrives at the beginning of May, and departs about the middle of August: it builds its nest in the holes and crevices of high towers, or lofty steeples; it is constructed of dried grass, silk or linen threads, pieces of muslin, feathers, and such like, which the bird collects on the wing, picking them up from the ground with great dexterity: it



L. aff. alb.

COMMON SWIFT.



lays only two white, oblong eggs; and during the period of incubation, the male is continually flying backwards and forwards, uttering a loud screaming note, which is all it possesses: it is supposed to return to the same nest, year after year: it feeds on flies and other winged insects; and as it is apt to catch at any thing during flight, it may be easily caught by tying an insect to a thread, and letting it fly, when the Swift will most probably dart at and swallow it. Buffon observes, that the boys in the isle of Zante will take five or six dozen in a day, by getting on an elevated place, and throwing up a hook baited with a feather.

In very warm or sultry weather these birds retire to their holes during the day, but in the mornings and evenings they assemble together, and play about amongst the most elevated trees or towers in the neighbourhood, with the most varied and amusing flight, uttering their screaming noise, which most persons are not displeased with, as it takes place only in the most serene settled weather: at other times they are almost continually on wing, even remaining so above eighteen hours; but if they should accidentally fall upon a piece of level ground, they experience great difficulty in rising, owing to the shortness of their legs, and the great length of their wings.

They are said to inhabit the greater part of the old continent, even as far as the Cape of Good Hope, and the most remote parts of Asia; but are not found in any part of North America: travellers who have mentioned its being observed there, having mistaken the Purple Swallow for this bird.

CHINESE SWIFT.

(Cypselus sinensis.)

Cy. fuscus subtus griseo-rufescens, pileo rufo, gula orbitisque albis.

Fuscous Swift, beneath greyish red, with the top of the head rufous; the throat and orbits white.

Hirundo sinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1021.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 583. 35.

Le Grand Martinet de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 199.

Chinese Swift. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 586. 35.

THE Chinese Swift was first described by Sonnerat, in his Voyage to India: it is nearly a foot in length: beak and irides blue grey: top of the head pale rufous: hind parts of the head, back, wings, and tail, brown: orbits of the eye white: supercilia brown, which colour passes backwards, and blends into that of the hind part of the neck: throat white: breast and belly pale rufous grey: legs short, and of a blue grey colour: wings long: tail forked, and as long as the wings. Inhabits China.

 WHITE-BELLIED SWIFT.

(Cypselus melba.)

Cy. griseo-fuscus, gula abdomineque albis.

Greyish-brown Swift, with the throat and abdomen white.

Hirundo Melba. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 345. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1023.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 582. 33.

Hirundo major hispanica. *Briss.* 2. 504. 11.

Le grand Martinet à ventre blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 660.

Greatest Martin, or Swift. *Edwards.* 1. 27.

White-bellied Swift. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 586. 36.

THE White-bellied Swift is in length eight inches and a half: beak slightly bent, and black: irides brown: neck with a grey brown collar, variegated with dusky: upper parts of the body grey brown, with a reddish green gloss in certain positions: throat, breast, and belly, white: sides dusky, variegated with white; vent and under tail-coverts like the back: legs flesh-colour.

Found amongst the mountains of Spain: also on the borders of the Rhone, at Malta, Aleppo, and other mountainous countries of those climates: it is not very common; lives on the same food as the common Swift: it flies high; and breeds in holes of the rocks, about the latter end of April, in the mountains of Savoy and Tyrol, after remaining amongst the ponds and marshes for fifteen or twenty days from its arrival in those parts.

WHITE-COLLARED SWIFT.

(*Cypselus cayanensis.*)

Cy. violaceo-nigricans, capite nigro, gutture fascia oculari bifida femoribusque albis.

Violet-black Swift, with a black head, the throat, bifid fascia near the eyes, and thighs white.

Hirundo cayanensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 583. 34.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1024.

Le Martinet à collier blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 671.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 725. f. 2.

White-collared Swift. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 587. 37.

HEAD and beak black : upper parts of the body black, with a violet tinge : greater wing-coverts, nearest the body, brown, margined with white : quills black : chin and throat white, which colour passes round the neck, and forms a collar : between the beak and eye is a divaricating white streak, part of which goes above and part beneath the eye : sides of the lower belly and top of the thighs white : tail black and forked : legs black : length five inches and a half.

This species builds its nest in the shape of a large truncated cone : it is composed of the down of the dogs-bane, well twisted together ; and is divided into two chambers by a partition running obliquely down the middle, and spreading over that part of the nest where the eggs are situated ; there is also a sort of plug made of the same down as the nest, to fill up the entrance so as to exclude the atmospheric air : it is said to build this singular nest in the houses at Cayenne, where the bird is found.

HIRUNDO. SWALLOW.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> minimum, incurvum, subulatum, basi depressum.	<i>Beak</i> small, bent downwards, pointed, and depressed at the base.
<i>Rictus</i> capite amplior.	<i>Gape</i> extremely wide.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.
<i>Cauda</i> plerisque forficata.	<i>Tail</i> generally forked.

THE migration of the Swallow tribe has been a subject that has engaged the attention of naturalists from the earliest ages, and has given rise to a vast number of hypotheses, some of which are absurd in the extreme*. Pliny, and the generality of the ancient naturalists, favoured the idea that they remained (without feathers) in the holes and recesses of rocks and mountains during the winter, and that the vernal sun called them forth from their hiding places. But more modern naturalists, amongst whom the first was Olaus Magnus, Archbishop of Upsal, believed that they were often found in clusters, at the bottom of lakes and rivers, and that they crept down the

* An anonymous writer on the migrations of birds has asserted, that Swallows retire to the moon in the winter!

reeds in the autumn to those situations : Linnæus, Klein, Pontoppidan, Barrington, and others, were of the same opinion, as far as regards the Chimney Swallow, but differed in respect to the Martins ; Klein imagining that the Sand Martins remained torpid in their holes ; Barrington that the Martins remained concealed in old towers, and other secluded retreats.

The appearance of Swallows late in the autumn, as well as the accidental circumstance of their being found in a state of torpidity, has no doubt given rise to both the above opinions. It is most probable that those birds mentioned as having been seen under such circumstances were in too weak a state to encounter the fatigues of a long journey, at the time when the general migration took place. It is most probably the case, that many of them may get into holes of rocks, and other recesses of a similar nature, to shelter themselves from the inclemency of the season, and may have sunk into a state of torpidity from cold and hunger ; and that others may have crept amongst the weeds at the sides of ponds and rivers, and have been overwhelmed by the increase of the water occasioned by the heavy rains that occur in the autumn, and only having been immersed a short time, may have been restored to animation when brought into the sunshine, or before a fire.

There are several instances on record of their having been seen very late in the autumn, as mentioned by Montagu, Bewick, Forster, and others: the former relates, that he has observed them as

late as the 5th November, 1805* ; and Forster says he has frequently [seen them after the 19th October : and that they have been taken in a torpid state during the winter there can be no doubt, from the many eminent naturalists that have asserted the fact.

But that the greatest number of each species migrate is so well established by a multitude of observers, that there does not appear to be any reason to doubt the fact, especially when it is considered that they are generally eighteen or twenty hours on the wing daily, during their stay in this country ; and that they fly with greater celerity than the swiftest quadruped can run. We have an instance on record of a famous race-horse, that went at the surprising velocity of a mile in a minute, but only for the space of one second ; but allowing the Swallow to go merely at the rate of half a mile in the minute, for the space of eighteen or twenty hours, it will have gone over in that time between five and six hundred miles, so that it would be able to cross any part of the sea between this island and the continent ; a circumstance that has been doubted by many. The fact of their appearing in several parts of Africa (particularly at Senegal, as noticed by Adanson), when they disappear in Europe, and vice versa, tends to give additional plausibility to the theory of migration.

* I found a Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), at Hertford on the 27th December, 1814, which, to all appearance, had not been dead any great length of time, as it had not contracted any bad smell, and in other respects was in good condition.

If these birds were to remain torpid in the winter, would there not be annual proofs of it in almost every county? Whereas we have but few accounts of their being taken in that state, and innumerable narrations from mariners and others who have observed them to settle on their ships, whilst out at sea: and would not they appear much earlier in forward years than in backward, and vice versa? The contrary appears to be the case; Mr. Forster observes, that he has seen them as early as the second of April, when the thermometer was below the freezing point; and at other times, when there has been a fortnight of mild weather in the same month, not a single Swallow has made its appearance.

It is the opinion of most modern naturalists that the generality of these birds migrate, but that a few may occasionally remain behind, from being too weak to undertake the journey. The various species do not appear or disappear at the same time. The Sand Martin generally arrives first, about a week after the Chimney Swallow is seen, and in a few days the House Martin makes its appearance.

It is a singular fact, that Swallows and other migrative birds always return to the same places they left in the autumn, which has been proved by many experiments, particularly by Frisch, who tied threads round their legs, stained with water colours, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they went under water during the winter, and in the ensuing spring, upon taking some of the Swallows that were in the vicinity of his house,

he captured many with the threads still round their legs, and with the colours almost as bright as at first; thus proving that they returned to the same places, and they did not retire beneath the water. These birds are always very much reduced in number when they return in the spring, probably from many of them being exhausted by fatigue in crossing the sea, and being consequently drowned.

Bewick relates the following experiments, which were communicated to him by Sir John Trevelyan, and performed by Mr. Pearson; which are well deserving the attention of naturalists.—“ Five or six of these birds were taken about the latter end of August, 1784, in a bat-fowling net, at night; they were put separately into small cages, and fed with Nightingale’s food. In about a week or ten days they took the food of themselves: they were then put all together into a deep cage, four feet long, with gravel at the bottom; a broad shallow pan with water was placed in it, in which they sometimes washed themselves, and seemed much strengthened by it. One day Mr. Pearson observed that they went into the water with unusual eagerness, hurrying in and out again repeatedly, with such swiftness as if they had been suddenly seized with a frenzy. Being anxious to see the result, he left them to themselves about half an hour, and on going to the cage again found them all huddled together in a corner, apparently dead; the cage was then placed at a proper distance from the fire, when two of them

only recovered, and were as healthy as before—the rest died; the two remaining ones were allowed to wash themselves occasionally for a short time only, but their feet soon after became swelled and inflamed, which was attributed to their perching, and they died about Christmas. Thus the first year's experiments were in some measure lost. Not discouraged by the failure of this, Mr. Pearson determined to make a second trial the succeeding year, from a strong desire of being convinced of the truth respecting their going into a state of torpidity. Accordingly the next season having taken some more birds, he put them into the cage, and in every respect pursued the same methods as with the last; but to guard their feet from the bad effects of the damp and cold, he covered the perches with flannel, and had the pleasure to observe that the birds throve extremely well. They sang their song through the winter, and soon after Christmas began to moult, which they got through without any difficulty, and lived three or four years, regularly moulting every year at the usual time. On the renewal of their feathers, it appeared that their tails were forked exactly the same as in those birds which return hither in the spring, and in every respect their appearance was the same. These birds were exhibited to the Society for promoting Natural History, on the 14th Feb. 1786, at the time when they were in a deep moult, during a severe frost, when the snow was on the ground. They died at last in the summer, from neglect during a long illness which

Mr. Pearson had ; who concludes this interesting account with the following words. Jan. 20, 1797— I have now in my house, No. 21, Great Newport Street, Long-Acre, four Swallows in moult, in as perfect health as any birds ever appeared to be in when moulting.”

The general food of the birds of this genus consists of insects, which they capture while on the wing ; and from their amazing quick flight must be endowed with a wonderful keen sight, to enable them to distinguish such small objects : they usually have two broods in the year ; some will occasionally have three : their nests are made of mud, rendered firm by a mixture of hair, twigs, and such like materials : they are fond of flying over the surface of rivers and brooks, and sipping the water, without staying their flight : many of them warn small birds of the approach of Hawks and other birds of prey, by setting up a loud scream. They are found throughout the whole world.

COMMON SWALLOW.

(Hirundo rustica.)

*Hi. nigro-cærulescens subtus albida, fronte gulaque castaneis, re-
trixibus duabus intermediis exceptis, macula alba notatis.*

Black-blue Swallow, beneath whitish, with the forehead and throat chesnut, all but the two middle tail-feathers marked with an oval white spot.

Hirundo rustica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 343. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 270.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1015.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 572. 1.—*Turt. Brit. Faun.* 1. 48. 132.

Hirundo domestica. *Briss.* 2. 486. 1.

Hirondelle de cheminée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 591. t. 25. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 543. f. 1.

Chimney, or Common Swallow. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 168. t. 58.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 330.—*Albin. Birds.* 45.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 561.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 192.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. Pl. 123.

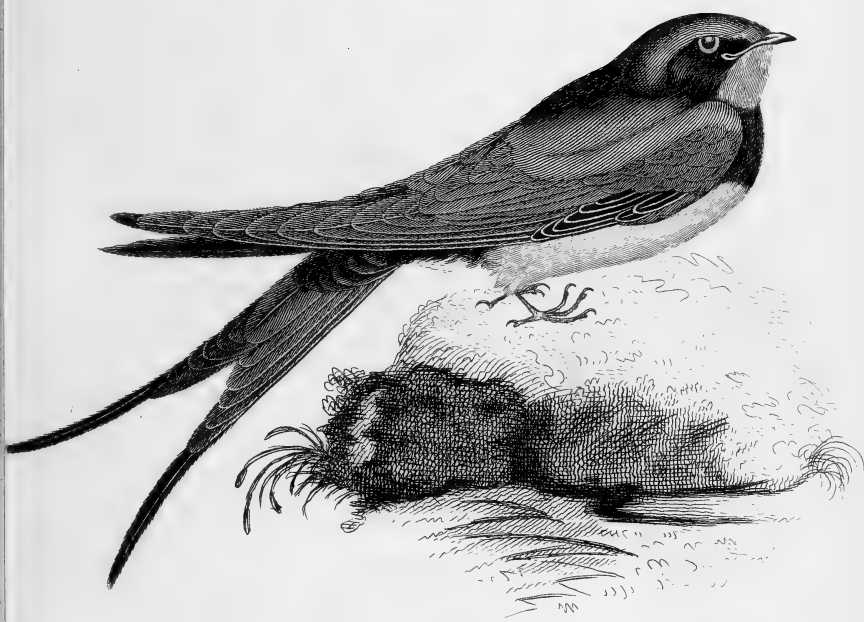
β. *Tota nivea.*

Entirely of a snowy white colour.

Hirundo alba. *Briss.* 2. 489. A.

White Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 563.

THE Common or Chimney Swallow is rather more than six inches in length: its beak is black: irides hazel: forehead and chin chesnut red: top of the head and all the upper parts of the body black, glossed with purplish blue: quills in some positions of a greenish brown, in others of a blue black: upper part of the breast black; lower part and belly white: tail greatly forked, with all but the two middle feathers marked with a white oval spot on their inner webs, near the tips: legs short,



Griffith

COMMON SWALLOW.



and dusky: female with the outer tail-feathers much shorter than in the male: in other respects she is similar: young bird without the white spots on its tail, which is not forked.

The Swallow is an inhabitant of the greatest part of the old world, retiring from us to the south on the approach of winter, and arriving here again in the spring: it is not, as asserted by many, a native of North America; the mistake having arisen through *H. pelasgia* being called the Chimney Swallow in those parts, and travellers and others having mentioned the bird by name, without giving a description of it; and others having mistaken the Barn Swallow for this bird, which differs in colour and manners, and must consequently be a distinct species.

Every person must have observed the elegant and varied flight of this bird, during the summer months, when it is almost continually on the wing, performing its various evolutions, and searching for its food, which it takes flying, with its mouth wide open: it is observed, on the capture of an insect, to make a noise similar to the shutting of a watch-case, by rapidly closing its mandibles.

The nest of this bird is composed of mud, rendered tough by a mixture of hair and straw, lined with feathers, and fixed firmly about three or four feet from the top of a chimney, on the inside: its eggs are four or five in number, and white, speckled with red: it generally has two broods in the year: the nestlings are sometimes dislodged from their nest and fall down; and when that is the case, the

old ones will frequently continue to supply them with provisions until they are able to climb up to the nest again. They are usually capable of flying some days before they can procure their food, and at that time the old birds are observed to capture and fly towards them with it in their beaks, and meeting at an angle to deliver it up to them with such celerity as scarcely to be observed.

It is a common practice for persons to shoot at these harmless birds, for the sole purpose of rendering themselves good shots! as they are extremely difficult to shoot, in consequence of their uncertain and versatile flight; which is particularly to be observed in the intervals of showers during the summer, as at that time their food is flying in abundance. They are likewise very fond of skimming along the surface of the water, and dipping themselves into it.

These birds will often build their nests in other places than chimneys, as mentioned by many authors: they have been known to fix it between the handles of a pair of garden shears; and in the body of an owl, that happened to hang dead from the rafter of an old barn: they likewise have constructed it behind an old picture that was situated in a room near Bath; they used to enter by a hole in the window, and continued to do the same for three seasons till the room was repaired, and they could no longer gain admittance.

For some time before these birds depart from this part of the world they forsake houses, and roost on trees, preferring the dead, leafless branches;

and within a day or two of retiring they assemble in vast flocks on house-tops, the leads of churches, and on trees, especially by the water side, which latter circumstance may have induced many persons to think they went into the water: many of them are observed to stay behind for some time after the general flight, but they are only the young and weak birds, that are incapable of undertaking the journey at that time; but most probably the few that are obliged to remain behind perish in the ensuing winter through a want of food.

They generally make their first appearance in the early part of April, and occasionally thousands die for want of food, should the weather prove cold after their arrival. It has been observed by Colonel Montagu, that all the Swallows in his neighbourhood disappeared of a sudden, in the month of April, when the thermometer was at 42; but in a day or two he discovered them collected together by hundreds in a valley, close to the seaside, near a large sheltered pool.

This species is sometimes found entirely of a snowy white colour, and is described by Brisson as distinct on that account.

BARN SWALLOW.

(Hirundo rufa.)

HI. *cæruleo-chalybea*, fronte gulaque castaneis, abdomine dilute castaneo, fascia pectorali purpurea, reatricibus, duabus intermediis exceptis, macula alba oblonga notatis.

Steel-blue Swallow, with the forehead and throat chesnut, the abdomen pale chesnut, breast with a purple band, all but the two middle tail-feathers, with an oblong white spot.

Hirundo rufa. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 60.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 1018?—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 574. 5?

Hirundo Americana. Wils. Amer. Orn. 5. 34.

L'Hirondelle rousse. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 60. Pl. 30.

L'Hirondelle à ventre roux de Cayenne. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 607?—Buff. Pl. Enl. 724. f. 1. female?

Barn Swallow. Wils. Amer. Orn. 5. 34. Pl. 38. 1. male. 2. female.

Rufous-bellied Swallow. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 566. 5?

THE Barn Swallow is seven inches in length, and thirteen in expanse: its beak is black: irides hazel: lores black: the upper part of the head, neck, back, rump, and tail-coverts steel-blue; breast with a band of the same: forehead and chin deep chesnut: belly, vent, and under part of the wings, light chesnut: wings and tail dusky black, with green reflections; the latter very much forked, and with all but the two middle feathers with an oblong white spot, similar to the Common European Swallow: legs dark purple: female with the belly and vent rufous white, and the outer tail-feathers shorter than in the male. Inhabits America.

This species has been confounded by most writers with the Common Swallow; which it very much resembles, but differs in having the under parts of the body chesnut-colour, instead of white; and it builds its nest in barns, sheds, or other outhouses, on beams or rafters, and not in chimneys, as that bird does: its nest occupies about a week in building, and is commenced early in May: it is in the shape of an inverted cone, with a perpendicular section cut off, on that side by which it adheres to the wood; at the top there is a ridge, that seems to be intended for the old birds to perch on while tending their nestlings; it is formed of mud, mixed with fine hay, and disposed in regular strata from side to side, and is about an inch in thickness; within there is a quantity of hay, which is profusely lined with goose feathers: its eggs are extremely transparent; white, sprinkled with reddish brown, and are five in number: it has generally two broods in the season, the first about the middle of June, and the second about the tenth of August.

These birds appear to live in great harmony, as twenty or thirty pair often build in the same barn, and several of their nests are within a few inches of each other, and no symptoms of quarrelling ever take place amongst them.

When the young birds first leave the nest they are observed to fly about within doors, for some days before they venture out; which when they do they are conducted by the old ones to the sides of rivers, and similar places, where the food

is most abundant, and they are fed by them in the same manner as the European Swallow does its young: these birds are easily tamed, and soon become very gentle and familiar, and in the course of a short time, when confined in a room, will begin to employ themselves in catching flies, and will call out to their companions as they pass by the window. Their song is a sprightly warble, and is sometimes continued for a length of time.

The Barn Swallows arrive near Philadelphia the latter end of March, or the beginning of April: about the middle of August they begin to assemble and make preparations for departing, and by the middle of September there is scarcely a single one to be seen: they are most abundant to the east of the Alleghany Mountains, and extend as far north as the river St. Lawrence; and are observed in great numbers in Florida, during the months of September and October, passing to the south. L'Hirondelle à ventre roux of Buffon has very much the aspect of the female of this species.

SAVIGNY'S SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo Savignii*.)

Hi. cærulescens, fronte, gula, genis, abdomineque fulvis, fascia pectorali cærulescente, cauda maxime forficata.

Blue Swallow, with the forehead, throat, cheeks, and abdomen fulvous; breast with a blue band; tail very much forked.

FIGURED in plate 4. of l'Histoire Naturelle d'Ægypt, by Mons. Savigny, but the letter-press not having made its appearance in this country, I have named it after that celebrated naturalist: by the figure, it seems to have all the upper parts, and a band on the breast, of a beautiful blue; with the forehead, throat, cheeks, abdomen, vent, and under tail-coverts bright fulvous; quills dark fuscous; tail with the outer feathers very much elongated, and forked. Native of Egypt.

RED-FRONTED SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo rufifrons.*)

Hir. cærulescens, fronte rufescente, abdomine tectricibusque caudæ inferioris albis.

Blueish Swallow, with the forehead reddish; abdomen, and under tail-coverts, white.

L'Hirondelle à front roux. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afri. 5. 154. Pl. 245. f. 2.*

THIS species has the beak and feet black: the head, back of the neck, shoulders, wings, back, tail, and its upper coverts, with the throat and breast, of a shining blue-black: the under parts of the body, from the breast to the tail-coverts, of a pure white: the forehead red: eyes brown: the tail of the male is very much forked, of the female not quite so much; in other respects she resembles the male. Inhabits the southern parts of Africa, arriving at the Cape of Good Hope in the spring, and retiring northward in the autumn.

CAPE SWALLOW.

(Hirundo capensis.)

Hi. nigro cærulescens, subtus rufescens, reatricibus lateralibus macula alba.

Black-blue Swallow, beneath reddish, with the lateral tail-feathers marked with a white spot.

Hirundo capensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1019. fœm.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 574. 6. fœm.

L'Hirondelle à capuchon roux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. des Ois.* 6. 608. female.

L'Hirondelle à tête rousse. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 723. f. 2. female.

L'Hirondelle rousseline. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afri.* 5. 152. Pl. 245. f. 1. male.

Cape Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 566. 6.

THE male of this bird is described by Le Vaillant. It has the forehead and upper part of the head black: the upper parts of the body blue-black, similar to the Chimney Swallow: the occiput, back of the neck, rump, throat, and under parts of the body, are red: the wings and tail are dusky; the latter is very much forked, and has a white spot on the inner web of all but the two middle, and the outer feathers, on each side: it is in length seven inches: the female has the top of the head, cheeks, and nape rufous, varied with blackish: the upper parts of the body blue-black, but not so brilliant as the male: quills brown, edged with lighter brown: throat brown and white, mixed: rest of the under parts of the body yellowish



W. G. Wood

CAPE SWALLOW.



white, with longitudinal dusky streaks : tail dusky, and similar to the male.

This species is very abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, and builds its nest of mud in the houses of that place, laying six brown eggs, sprinkled with small brown spots.

SENEGAL SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo senegalensis*.)

Hi. nigra cæruleo-nitens, subtus uropygioque rufa, remigibus retricibusque nigris.

Black Swallow, shining with blue; beneath and rump rufous; quills and tail-feathers black.

Hirundo senegalensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 345. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1021.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 575. 7.—*Briss.* 2. 496. 5. *t.* 45. *f.* 1.

La grande Hironnelle à ventre roux du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 610.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 310.

Senegal Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 567. 7.

THIS is one of the largest species in the genus, being eight inches and a half in length: beak dusky: throat rufous white: top of the head, upper parts of the body and neck, shining steel-black: rump and all the under parts rufous: quills and tail black, the latter greatly forked. Inhabits Senegal.

CRESTED SWALLOW.

(Hirundo cristata.)

Hi. capite cristato, corpore supra griseo-nitente, subtus griseo albo, alis caudaque cærulescentibus.

Swallow with a crest, the body above shining grey, beneath greyish white, with the wings and tail blueish.

L'Hirondelle huppée. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afri.* 5. 159. *Pl.* 247. male.

THIS species of Swallow is remarkable for having a crest, which is similar in appearance to that of the Crested Lark; it consists of five or six feathers, which are of the same colour as the rest of the head: the upper parts of the body are of a shining grey colour; the wings and tail are darkest, and shine with a blue gloss in some positions: the throat, front of the neck, and upper part of the breast, are of the same colour as the upper parts of the body, but variegated with whitish: the lower part of the breast, the sides, abdomen, and under tail-coverts, are greyish white: the feet and beak are lead-coloured: the eyes are brown.

PANAYAN SWALLOW.

(Hirundo panayana.)

Hi. *nigro-sericea subtus alba, fronte gulaque ferrugineo-flavis gula lunula nigra marginata.*

Silky-black Swallow, beneath white, with the forehead and throat rusty yellow, the latter margined with a black crescent.

Hirundo panayana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1018.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 574. 4.

L'Hirondelle d'Antigue. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 118. 76.

L'Hirondelle à gorge couleur de rouille. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 607.

Panayan Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 565. 4.

BEAK black : forehead with a rusty yellow spot : all the upper parts of the body and collar round the neck of a silky black : lesser wing-coverts with a violet gloss : throat rusty yellow : under parts of the body white : tail-feathers of a shining black colour : legs black. Inhabits the isle of Panay.

 DAURIAN SWALLOW.

(Hirundo daurica.)

Hi. *cærulea subtus alba, temporibus uropygioque ferrugineis, rectrice extima longissima macula alba intus notata.*

Blue Swallow, beneath white, with the temples and rump rust-coloured; the outer tail-feather very long, and marked with a white spot within.

Hirundo daurica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1024.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 576. 13.

Hirundo alpestris. *Pall. It.* 2. 709. 19.

Daurian Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 570. 13.

THIS species builds amongst the rocks and deserted buildings of Siberia: its nest is of an hemispherical shape, and is composed of clay, with a long canal for its entrance: it is a large species, exceeding the Chimney Swallow in size: the crown is deep purple black: temples ferruginous: lower part of the beak, and the rump, the same: upper part of the back, base of the wings, and tail-coverts, purple black: the tail black, and greatly forked; the outer feather very long, and marked with a white spot on the inner web: under parts of the body dirty white, with the shafts of the feathers dusky: legs brown: the patch on the temples frequently extends round the neck, producing a sort of collar.

CHALYBEATE SWALLOW.

(Hirundo chalybea.)

HI. *nigro-chalybea subtus fusco grisea, reatricibus nigris.*

Steel-black Swallow, beneath grey brown, with black tail-feathers.

Hirundo chalybea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1026.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 578. 21.

Hirundo cayanensis. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 495. 4. t. 46. f. 1.

Hirondelle de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 675.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 545. f. 2.

Chalybeate Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 574. 22.

THIS species is said to be abundant at Cayenne the whole year: it is six inches in length: beak

stout and brown: upper parts of the plumage black, with a steel gloss: quills and tail obscure black, the latter forked: under parts white: legs brown: it lays its eggs in the hollows of trees without any nest: fond of perching on dead trees.

SWIFT SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo Velox.*)

Hi. nigra, capite alis caudaque cæruleo nitente.

Black Swallow, with the head, wings, and tail, shining with blue.

Le Martinet vélocifère. *Le Vaill. Ois. d'Afric. 5. 147. pl. 244. f. 2. male.*

THE velocity with which this species flies is wonderful, going, according to Le Vaillant, at the rate of one hundred toises in the space of five seconds; which rapidity, if continued for one minute without alteration, would enable the bird to travel the distance of half a league in that time.

The whole plumage of this bird is black, changing to blue on the top of the head, the wings, and the tail; which latter is much forked, and is nearly two inches shorter than the wings, when the bird is at rest: the eyes are reddish: the feet and beak are brown.

This species inhabits the forests, and builds in trees in the country of Auteniquois, and the Cape of Good Hope: it is small, measuring only four inches in length.

BLACK SWALLOW.

(Hirundo nigra.)

HI. tota nigra, alis longissimis, cauda forficata.

Swallow entirely of a black colour; wings very long; tail forked.

Hirundo nigra. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 577. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*1. 1025.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 64.Hirundo apos dominicensis. *Briss.* 2. 514. 16. t. 46. f. 3.Le petit Martinet noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 668.L'Hirondelle noire. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 64.Black Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 572. 17.

THE Black Swallow inhabits St. Domingo and Cayenne: it is nearly six inches in length, and is entirely black: its tail is greatly forked, and the wings exceed it by one inch and a half: it builds its nest in a hole in the ground, which it forms by its own labour; it is nearly six inches in length, with a very small entrance.



WHITE-RUMPED SWALLOW.

(Hirundo leucorhoa.)

HI. nigricans, pennis interioribus alarum apice, uropygioque albis.

Dusky Swallow, with the tips of the inner wing-feathers and the rump white.

Le Martinet à croupion blanc. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afri.* 5. 146. pl. 244. f. 1. male.

THIS bird is very abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, and builds its nest against houses, in the

crevices of rocks, or holes in the wall, and lays four white eggs: its whole body is dusky black, except the tips of the interior webs of the lesser wing-feathers, and the base of the rump, which are white: the eyes are yellowish brown: female not quite so dark as the male.

WHITE-THROATED SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo gularis*.)

HI. *brunnea, subtus albida, fascia pectorali, lateribusque brunneis, gula alba, cauda maxime forficata.*

Brown Swallow, beneath whitish, with a band on the breast, and the sides of the body brown; throat white; tail greatly forked.

Le Martinet a gorge blanc. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afri. 5. 143. pl. 243.*

THE head, the back and sides of the neck, the back, rump, wing, and tail-coverts, the upper part of the tail, and the wing-quills, of an earth brown colour, varying according to the position to greyish: the quills and tail are darkest, with the outer edges of the former light-coloured, and the inner webs white towards their tips: the tail is very much forked: the throat is pure white: the lower part of the neck, and part of the breast, with a fascia, similar in colour to the upper parts of the body; sides of the body the same: abdomen dirty white: the under tail-coverts brownish

black and white mixed: the feathers at the bend of the wing are dingy white: the beak is brownish black: the irides yellow brown: the legs and toes covered with small plain brown feathers: the female differs in having the colours of the plumage less brilliant.

This species is extremely abundant throughout the southern parts of Africa: it builds in crevices of rocks, and lays four pure white eggs.

AMBERGRIS SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo ambrosiaca*.)

Hi. griseo-fusca, subtus dilutior, cauda maxime forficata.

Grey-brown Swallow, beneath paler, with the tail greatly forked.

Hirundo ambrosiaca. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1021.—*Lath. Ind.*

Orn. 2. 575. 9.

Hirundo riparia senegalensis. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 508. 13. *pl.* 45.

f. 4.

L'Hirondelle ambrée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. des Ois.* 6. 612.

Ambergris Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 568. 9.

THE Ambergris Swallow receives its appellation from its smelling very strongly of the substance of that name when recent: it inhabits Senegal, and measures five inches and a half in length: its beak is dusky black: the whole of the plumage is of a grey brown colour, darkest on the head and wing-quills, and palest on the under parts of the body: tail much forked: female? beneath greyish white.

MARSH SWALLOW.

(Hirundo palustris.)

HI. *griseo-brunnea, subtus grisea, pennis alarum caudaque rufo marginatis.*

Grey-brown Swallow, beneath grey, with the feathers of the wings and tail margined with rufous.

L'Hirondelle de Marais, ou la Brunet. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afri.* 5. 158. *pl.* 246. *f.* 2. male.

THIS bird frequents the borders of rivers and marshes in the southern parts of Africa: the prevailing colour of its body is grey brown; the wings are dark brown, with the margins of the feathers rufous: the tail is short, forked, and of the same colour as the wings: the eyes are bright yellow brown: the feet and beak are dusky black.

 JAVA SWALLOW.

(Hirundo javanica.)

HI. *cæruleo-nigricans nitidus, subtus cinerascens, fronte, gula, juguloque ferrugineis, rectricibus lateralibus apice macula alba.*

Shining blue-black Swallow, beneath ash-coloured, with the forehead, throat, and jugulum ferruginous; the lateral tail-feathers with a white spot at their tips.

Hirundo javanica. *Mas. Carls.* 4. 100.—*Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* lviii. 3.

Javan Swallow. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 259. 6.

THIS species inhabits Java, and constructs its nest in holes on the ground: it is less than the common Swallow; its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of the body shining blue black: the quills black: the forehead, throat, and forepart of the neck, are rust-coloured: the rest of the under parts and the rump pale cinereous: wings longer than the tail, which is black and not forked, and has all but the two middle feathers with a white spot near the tip.

CRAG SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo montana*.)

Hi. cinerea subtus rufescens, rectricibus duabus intermediis exceptis, latere inferiore macula ovata alba.

Ash-coloured Swallow, beneath reddish, with all but the two middle tail-feathers with an oval white spot on their inner webs.

Hirundo montana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1020.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 576. 12.

L'Hirondelle grise des rochers. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 641.

Crag Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 570. 12.

THE Crag Swallow is five inches and a half in length: its beak is black: the upper parts of the plumage mouse-coloured: the under parts rufous, the sides inclining to brown: quills and tail grey brown, all but the two middle, and the outermost one on each side, with a white spot on the inner web: legs downy, and of a brown colour: claws black. Inhabits the rocks about Savoy, also in

the mountains of Auvergne, and Dauphiné, and Gibraltar: it arrives at the former place in the middle of April, and retires the middle of August.

ROCK SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo rupestris*.)

Hi. murina subtus albida, remigibus caudaque nigricantibus, rectricibus latere interiore macula ovali alba.

Mouse-coloured Swallow, beneath whitish, with the quills and tail dusky, the lateral tail-feathers with an oval white spot on the inner web.

Hirundo rupestris. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1019.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 576. 11.

Rock Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 569. 11.

SIZE of the Ambergris Swallow: length about five inches and a half: beak black: upper parts of the plumage the same as the Sand Martin, of a pale mouse-colour: the wings and tail darkest; the latter very slightly forked, and each feather with a white spot on the inner web: under parts of the body whitish: legs black, not feathered: builds in the cavities of rocks a nest of mud and clay; and inhabits Carniola.

SAND MARTIN.

(Hirundo riparia.)

Hi. murina, gula abdomineque albis.

Mouse-coloured Swallow, with the throat and abdomen white.

Hirundo riparia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 344. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.*273.—*Gmel, Syst. Nat.* 1. 1019.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 575. 10.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 506. 12.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 46.L'Hirondelle de rivage. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 632.—*Buff.**Pl. Enl.* 543. f. 2.Bank Swallow, or Sand Martin. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 46. pl.

38. f. 4.

Sand Martin. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 170.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2.332.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. 56. B.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 568. 10.—*Bewick, Brit. Birds.* 1. 260.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Lewin.**Brit. Birds.* 2. 125.

THE Sand or Bank Martin is near five inches in length: its beak is dusky: irides hazel: supercilia whitish: head, neck, breast, and back, mouse-coloured brown: wings the same, with their interior feathers singularly notched at the tip: throat, fore-part of the neck, belly, and vent, white: tail brown; the outer feather slightly margined with white: legs dusky, slightly feathered behind.

This species is common to Europe and America, arriving in this country first of the Swallow tribe: it is the scarcest and most local with us, but is extremely abundant in America: its nest is placed on the high sand-bank of a river, quarry, or gravel-pit, at a few feet from the surface, and



Griffith

SAND MARTIN.



often extends two or three feet in a horizontal direction: several of these holes are often within a few inches of each other, and extend for a considerable distance: at the extremity of this hole its nest is placed; it is composed of fine dry grass, lined with a few downy feathers, on which the eggs, which are pure white and very transparent, are placed; they are mostly five in number: the young are hatched late in May: it occasionally has two broods in the season, and will not always take the pains to make a hole for its nest, but will sometimes lay its eggs in a cavity of a quarry, or a hole in a tree.

The manners of this species are similar to those of the common Martin, with which bird it often associates, and flies over the water in pursuit of insects: it has a low muttering voice. In some parts of America they are so numerous amongst the quarries and sand-banks as to appear like swarms of bees round their hives.

BLACK AND WHITE SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo bicolor*.)

Hi. supra nigra, cæruleo viridi versicolore, subtus nivea.

Swallow above black, changing to blue and green; beneath snow white.

Hirundo bicolor. Vieil. *Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 61.

L'Hirondelle bicolor. Vieil. *Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 61. *pl.*

THE male of this species has all the upper parts of the body of a beautiful shining black, changing to brilliant blue and green, according to the position with respect to the light: the tail and wings are of a deep black, and the latter, in a state of rest, reach about six lines beyond the tip of the tail: the beak and irides are black: the legs and feet are brown: all the under parts of the body are of a snowy white colour: the female differs in having the black less brilliant: the young bird has the upper parts of the body dusky: the feathers of the wing and tail, with those of the rump, are edged with dingy white. Inhabits various parts of North America, and is known at Hudson's Bay by the name of *Shaszywine peshew*.

GREEN-BLUE SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo leucogaster*.)

Hir. *supra viridi-cærulea, subtus alba.*

Swallow, above green blue, beneath white.

Hirundo bicolor. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 44.

Green-blue or White-bellied Swallow. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 44.
pl. 38. *f.* 3.

THIS is in length five inches and three quarters, and in expanse about twelve: its beak and eyes are black: the upper parts of the body are of a light glossy green blue: wings brown black, with slight green reflections: tail rather forked, the two exterior feathers being about a quarter of an

inch longer than the middle ones, and all of a uniform brown black: lores black: all the under parts of the body pure white: wings, when closed, extend about one quarter of an inch beyond the tail: legs naked, short, and strong, and, as well as the feet, of a dark purplish flesh-colour: claws stout: female with less of the greenish gloss than the male, and all the colours less brilliant; in other respects the same.

The White-bellied or Green-blue Swallow has generally been confounded by European writers with the common Martin, but separated by Wilson in his American Ornithology with great propriety from that species, from which it differs in not being of a dark cærulean black above, and white on the rump: it arrives in Pensylvania a few days later than the Barn Swallow, and often takes possession of the boxes that are put up for the Purple Swallow: its nest consists of fine loose dry grass, lined with large downy feathers, rising above its surface, and so placed as to curl inwards, and completely conceal the eggs, which are four or five in number, and pure white in colour: the bird has generally two broods in the season, and will sometimes build in a hollow tree: it is a very quarrelsome species, and is continually fighting: they are extremely numerous in some parts of North America: Wilson mentions one hundred and two being brought down by one discharge from a gun, in the low lands of Long Island!

PURPLE SWALLOW.

(Hirundo purpurea.)

- HI.** *violacea cæruleo-nitens, alis, caudaque nigricantibus.* Fæmina, *gula, pectoreque cinereo-fuscis, abdomine albo.*
 Violet Swallow, with a shining blue tinge, and the wings and tail dusky. Female with the throat and breast grey brown, abdomen white.
- Hirundo purpurea.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 344. 5. mas.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1020. mas.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 578. 22.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 58.
- Hirundo violacea.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1026. mas.
- Hirundo subis.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 344. 7. fœm.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1021. fœm.
- Hirundo cærulea.* *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 57.
- Hirundo apos carolinensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 2. 515. 17. mas.
- Hirundo freti Hudsonis.* *Briss. App. Orn.* 56. 18. fœm.
- Hirondelle bleue de la Caroline ou Louisiane.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 674. mas.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 722. mas.
- L'Hirondelle bleue.* *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 57. t. 26. mas. t. 27. fœm.
- Le Martinet couleur de pourpre.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 676. mas.
- Hirondelle de la baie d'Hudson.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 677? fœm.
- Great American Martin.* *Edwards.* 2. 120. fœm.
- Purple Martin.* *Catesby. Carol.* 1. pl. 51. male.—*Wilson. Amer. Orn.* 5. 58. pl. 39. f. 1. male. f. 2. female.
- Violet Swallow.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 574. 21. male.
- Canada Swallow.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 575. 24. female.
- Purple Swallow.* *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 575. 23. male.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 333. male.

THIS bird has been so frequently described under different names, that it has caused great

confusion in consequence. The male is eight inches in length, and sixteen in expanse: his whole body (with the exception of the lores, which are black, and the wings and tail, which are of a brownish black) is of a rich purplish blue, glossed with violet: the tail is very much forked, and is bordered with dusky blue: beak strong and dusky: irides dark hazel: legs dark dirty purple: female with the upper parts of the body of a dusky brown, slightly glossed with blue and violet: chin and breast grey brown: belly and vent dirty white, with obscure dusky and yellow stains: wings and tail dusky brown.

This species of Swallow is an inhabitant of North America, where it is very abundant: it arrives on the southern frontiers of the United States late in February or early in March, reaches Pennsylvania the beginning of April, and advances as far as Hudson's Bay by the middle of May: it retires in the month of August. The Americans are extremely partial to this bird, and fit up boxes for their reception: even the Indians fix up gourds and calabashes for the same purpose; in these they build their nests, which are composed of dry leaves, straw, hay, and great quantities of feathers: their eggs are very small, and four in number: they have two broods; the first comes forward in May, and the second in July: the male assists the female during incubation, and takes her place, uttering at that time a peculiar soft and tender song: if there should not happen to be a box fitted up for them, they will build against houses, sign-

posts, or dove-cots; and if they take possession of the latter place, no pigeon dare set a foot on that tier where their nest is situated, or the Martins would soon despatch it.

From these birds flying so much like the Swift, it has been said by travellers that bird inhabited North America, but that is not the fact: they are very fond of wasps, bees, and large beetles; and will attack crows, hawks, and eagles, with great spirit and audacity, like the common Martin: their note, *peuo peuo peuo*, is very loud and musical, but is generally succeeded by others lower and guttural.

ASH-BELLIED SWALLOW.

(Hirundo cinerea.)

H. nigra nitens subtus cinerea, reatricibus margine griseo-flaviscantibus.

Shining-black Swallow, beneath cinereous, with the edges of the quills yellowish grey.

Hirundo cinerea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1026.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 578. 20.

Hirundo peruviana. *Brisson.* 2. 498. 6.

La petit Hirondelle noire à ventre cendré. *Buff. Hist. Nat.* Ois. 6. 673.

Ash-bellied Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 573. 20.

ABOUT five inches in length: irides dark brown: upper parts of the plumage (the quills and tail excepted, which are dark ash-colour, and mar-





ESCULENT SWALLOW.

and nest

gined with yellowish grey) of a shining black : under parts ash-colour. Native of Peru and Otaheite.

ESCULENT SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo fuciphaga*.)

Hir. supra nigricans, nitens, subtus cinerea, cauda tota immaculata.

Swallow above shining dusky, beneath ash-coloured, with the tail entirely without spots.

Hirundo fuciphaga. Act. Holm. 1812. vol. 33. p. 151.

Esculent Swallow. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 257. 1.*

Small grey Swallow, with a dirty white belly. *Staunt. Emb. Chin. v. 1. p. 288. v. 2. p. 5.*

Layong-Layong. *Marsden. Hist. Sumat. p. 141?*

THE Esculent Swallow is the size of the Sand Martin: it is four inches and a half in length, and eleven in expanse: its beak is black: the upper parts of the plumage shining dusky black: under parts pale ash-colour: wings, when closed, one inch longer than the tail, which is slightly forked, and has all the feathers of an uniform black colour, and rounded at the end; the outer feathers are one inch and three quarters, and the inner only one inch and a quarter, in length.

The bird described by Brisson, Linnæus, Buffon, and others, as the Esculent Swallow, does not appear to be known to the naturalists of the present day, it having been described by the former from

a drawing of Poivre, who, it is well known, has delineated many birds that were fictitious, and the present species may have been in the same predicament: if there was really such a bird, no doubt, from the thousands of edible nests that are procured, it would have occurred since his time; but the contrary is the fact.

The nest of this bird is exceedingly curious, and is composed of such materials that it is not only edible, but is accounted among the greatest dainties by the Asiatic epicures. It generally weighs about half an ounce, and is in shape like a saucer, with one side flatted, which adheres to the rock: the texture somewhat resembles isinglass or fine gum dragon; and the several layers of which it is composed are very apparent, it being fabricated from repeated parcels of a soft slimy substance, in the same manner as the martins form theirs of mud. Authors differ much as to the materials of which this nest is composed; some imagine it to consist of sea worms of the Mollusca class; others of the sea qualm (a species of cuttlefish), or a glutinous sea-plant called Agal-agal. It has also been supposed that the Swallows rob other birds of their eggs, and, after breaking the shells, apply the white of them in the composition of these structures.

The best sorts of nests, which are perfectly free from dirt, are dissolved in broth, in order to thicken it, and are said to give it an exquisite flavour; or they are soaked in water to soften them, then pulled to pieces, and, after being

mixed with ginseng, are put into the body of a fowl; the whole is then stewed in a pot, with a sufficient quantity of water, and left on the coals till morning, when it is ready to be eaten.

These nests are found in vast numbers in certain caverns of various islands in the Soolo Archipelago; but are nowhere so abundant as about Croee, near the south end of the island of Sumatra. The best kind sell in China at from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars the peckul (about twenty-five pounds); the black and dirty ones for only twenty dollars. It is said that the Dutch alone export from Batavia one thousand peckuls of these nests every year, which are brought from the islands of Cochin-China, and those lying east of them.

The following description of these birds and their nests is given by Sir George Staunton, in his account of the Embassy to China. "In the Cass* were found two caverns running horizontally into the side of the rock, and in these were a number of those bird's nests so much prized by the Chinese epicures. They seem to be composed of fine filaments, cemented together by a transparent viscous matter, not unlike what is left by the foam of the sea upon stones alternately covered by the tide, or those gelatinous animal substances found floating on every coast. The nests adhere to each other, and to the sides of the cavern, mostly in rows, without any break or in-

* A small island near Sumatra.

terruption: the birds that build these nests are small grey Swallows, with bellies of a dirty white. They were flying about in considerable numbers, but were so small, and their flight was so quick, that they escaped the shot fired at them. The same sort of nests are said to be also found in deep caverns at the foot of the highest mountains in the middle of Java, at a distance from the sea; from which source it is thought that the birds derive no materials either for their food or the construction of their nests, as it does not appear probable they should fly in search of either over the intermediate mountains, which are very high, or against the boisterous winds prevailing thereabout: they feed on insects, which they find hovering over stagnated pools between the mountains, and for the catching of which their wide opening beaks are peculiarly adapted. They prepare their nests from the best remnants of their food. Their greatest enemy is the kite, who often intercepts them in their passage to and from the caverns, which are generally surrounded with rocks of grey limestone or white marble. The nests are placed in horizontal rows, at different depths, from fifty to five hundred feet: the colour and value of the nests depend on the quantity and quality of the insects caught, and, perhaps, also on the situation where they are built: their value is chiefly ascertained by the uniform fineness and delicacy of their texture; those that are white and transparent being most esteemed, and fetching often their weight of silver in China.

These nests are a considerable object of traffic among the Javanese, many of whom are employed in it from their infancy. The birds, after having spent nearly two months in preparing their nests, lay each two eggs, which are hatched in about fifteen days: when the young birds become fledged, it is thought the proper time to seize upon their nests, which is done regularly three times a year, and is effected by means of ladders of bamboo and reeds, by which the people descend into the caverns, but when these are very deep, rope ladders are preferred: this operation is attended with much danger, and several perish in the attempt."

GREY-RUMPED SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo francica.*)

Hr. nigricans, subtus uropygioque albidis.

Dusky Swallow, with the under parts and rump whitish.

Hirundo francica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1017.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 580. 28.

La petit Hirondelle noire à croupion gris. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 696.

Grey-rumped Swallow. - *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 582. 30.

THIS species inhabits the Isle of France, and has the upper parts of the plumage dusky; the rump and under parts greyish white: it is rather more than four inches in length; delights to play about near fresh waters; is seldom seen to settle,

and is supposed to retire to the woods in the night, as it is generally seen about their skirts in the evening: it flies remarkably quick.

WHEAT SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo borbonica*.)

Hi. fusco-nigricans subtus grisea fusco-maculata, cauda non forficata.

Dusky-brown Swallow, beneath grey, spotted with fuscous; tail not forked.

Hirundo borbonica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 1017.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 580. 27.

L'Hirondelle des Olés. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 694.*

L'Hirondelle de l'isle Bourbon. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 54A. f. 2. var.*

Wheat Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 581. 29.*

THE Wheat Swallow has the beak and legs black; the whole of the upper parts of the plumage dusky brown; the under parts grey, variegated with longitudinal spots of brown: tail not forked. There is a variety figured in the Planches Enluménées, which has the head, wings and tail similar to the above, but the rest of the upper parts of the body are greenish brown: the three outer tail-feathers are likewise edged with that colour, and tipped with dirty white; the under parts spotted with brown.

Affects wheat fields in the isle of France, and is fond of elevated situations: retires in the evening to the clefts of mountains, where they are said to pass the night: their nests are made of straw and

feathers: the eggs are grey, spotted with brown, and are two in number: they follow the herds of cattle for the sake of the flies.

AONALASCHKAN SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo unalaschkensis.*)

Hi. nigricans subtus cinerascens, uropygio albido.

Dusky Swallow, beneath ash-coloured, with a whitish rump.

Hirundo unalashkensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1025.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 64.

Hirundo aoonalashkensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 577. 15.

Hirondelle d'Ounalashka. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 64.

Aoonalashkan Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 571. 15.

THIS, as its name implies, inhabits Aoonalashka: it is in length four inches and a half: its beak is dusky: the prevailing colour of the plumage is obscure black; with the sides of the head, and under parts of the body, dusky cinereous: rump dirty white: tail slightly forked: legs dusky.

COMMON MARTIN.

(Hirundo urbica.)

Hi. nigro-cærulescens subtus uropygioque albis, rectricibus immaculatis.

Black-blue Swallow, beneath and rump white, with the tail-feathers immaculate.

Hirundo urbica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 344. 3.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 271. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1017.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 573. 3.—*Turt. Brit. Faun.* 1. 48. 133.

Hirundo rustica, sive agrestis. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 490. 2.

Hirondelle à cul blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 614. t. 25. f. 2.

Le petit Martinet. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 542. f. 2.

Martin, Martinet, Martlet, or Window Swallow. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 169.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 331.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. 56. A.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 564. 3.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 192.—*Bew. Brit. Birds.* 1. 255.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.—Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 124.

THIS well-known species of Swallow is about five inches and a half in length: its beak is black: irides hazel: upper parts of the body and tail of a glossy blue black: rump and all the under parts of the body white: secondaries with a narrow white fringe: tail slightly forked: legs covered with white downy feathers as far as the claws, which are also white.

Dr. Latham mentions having seen a variety of this bird which differed in being dusky where the above is black, and in having the quills, tail, and upper coverts of the latter, tipped with white; but it most probably belongs to another species,

as it came from some part of North America, where the Martin does not occur.

It is found throughout Europe and Asia, and is much more abundant in England than the Swallow, which generally arrives here about ten days previous to this bird. On its first appearance it affects low, warm situations, and, should the weather prove favourable, begins to build early in May: its nest is often placed beneath the eaves of houses, and it will sometimes commence in many different places before it fixes upon a spot that suits it: it will also build against rocks and cliffs by the sea side: the nest is composed externally of mud and straw, lined internally with goose feathers in preference to any other, and has a small hole on one side, near the top, for an entrance: it is no uncommon thing to observe both the old birds in the nest during the period of incubation, and likewise after the young are first hatched: their eggs are pure white, and five in number the first brood, the second they are three or four, and the third two or three; but it seldoms happens that they have the latter brood, although they generally have some unfledged young in their nests at Michaelmas: during the time the young birds are confined to the nest, the old ones feed them by adhering to the outside of the nest; but as soon as they are able to fly, they receive their food on the wing, by a quick and almost imperceptible motion: as soon as the young can provide for themselves, the old ones prepare for another brood.

As the season advances, the flocks increase in

number daily, from the addition of the second and third broods; till at last, particularly about the villages on the banks of the Thames, they swarm in myriads, and almost darken the face of the sky, as they play about amongst the aits or islets of that river. About the beginning of October they assemble on the roofs of houses and other buildings during the day, though at other times they are seldom seen to settle, and towards the middle of the month they begin to migrate, and continue to go off till about the sixth of November, by which time they have generally all disappeared.

WHITE-WINGED SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo leucoptera*.)

HI. cinerea cæruleo-nitens, subtus uropygio alisque nebuloso-albis.

Ash-coloured Swallow, shining with blue, beneath and with the rump and wings clouded with white.

Hirundo leucoptera. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1022.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 579. 25.

Hirondelle à ventre blanc de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 681.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 546. 2.

Hirondelle à ventre tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 682.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 546. f. 1. female?

White-winged Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 577. 27.

THIS is near five inches in length: beak black: crown, and whole of the upper parts of the body, cinereous, with blue and green reflections, ac-



SPOTTED-BELLIED SWALLOW.

Griffiths

ording to the position with respect to the light : greater coverts and secondary quills variegated with white : greater quills and tail brown, with green and blue reflections : rump and under parts of the body white : legs pale : tail a quarter of an inch shorter than the wings, and slightly forked : female? with the upper parts of the body dull brown, and the under white, with oblong brown spots ; in other respects similar to the above. Abundant amongst the savannahs of Guiana, and, like the rest of the Swallows, is fond of settling on dry, leafless branches of trees.

WHITE-BELLIED SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo fasciata.*)

Hi. nigra, fascia abdominis maculaque femorum albis.

Black Swallow, with a band on the abdomen, and spot on the thighs, white.

Hirundo fasciata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1022.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 575. 8.

L'Hirondelle à ceinture blanche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 611.

Hirondellè de Cayenne à bande blanche. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 72A. f. 2.

White-bellied Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 567. 8.

THIS species is very fond of flying about rivers and ponds at Cayenne and Guiana : it is six inches in length : its beak is black : the whole bird, with the exception of a white fascia on the abdomen, and spot on the outer part of the thighs, black : tail forked.

BRASILIAN SWALLOW.

(Hirundo tapera.)

Hi. corpore fusco, subtus griseo-fusco, abdomine tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus albis.

Swallow with a brown body, the under parts grey brown, with the under tail-coverts and abdomen white.

Hirundo tapera. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 345. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1022.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 579. 23.

Hirundo americana. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 502. 10. t. 45. f. 2.

La Tapere. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 678.

Brasilian Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 576. 25.

INHABITS Brazil, Cayenne, and Jamaica: length near six inches: beak black: upper parts of the plumage brown: quills and tail dusky brown: throat, under parts of the neck, breast, sides, and thighs, grey brown: abdomen, and under tail-coverts, white.

PERUVIAN SWALLOW.

(Hirundo peruviana.)

Hi. nigra subtus alba, fascia abdominali cinerascete, alis caudaque pallide griseis.

Black Swallow, beneath white, with an ash-coloured band on the abdomen; wings and tail pale grey.

Hirundo peruviana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1025.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 577. 19.

Hirundo peruviana major. *Briss.* 2. 498. 7.

Le Martinet noir et blanc à ceinture grise. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 670.

Peruvian Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 573. 19.

THE Peruvian Swallow has the head, throat, and neck, grey: breast with an ash-coloured fascia: upper wing-coverts, quills, and tail, pale grey, edged with yellowish grey: beak, back, rump, scapulars, upper tail-coverts, and claws, black: under parts of the body pure white. Native of Peru.

ST. DOMINGO SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo dominicensis*.)

HI. nigro-chalybea, abdomine albo, reatricibus nigricantibus.

Steel-black Swallow, with a white abdomen, and dusky tail-feathers.

Hirundo dominicensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1025.—*Briss.* 2. 493. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 577. 18.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 59.

Le grand Martinet noire à ventre blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 669.

Hirondelle d'Amerique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 545. f. 1.

L'Hirondelle à ventre blanc. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 59. pl. 28. male. 29. female.

St. Domingo Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 573. 18.

INHABITS the southern parts of North America, and also many of the West-India islands, particularly St. Domingo: it is the size of *Hirundo rustica*, and measures seven inches in length: its beak is black: its legs and claws are brown: the whole bird, with the exception of the belly, and under tail-coverts, which are white, is of a beautiful shining steel blue: its tail is very slightly forked; and, with the wings, is dusky: female with the

forehead and throat brown : the abdomen white, spotted with brown : the quills dusky brown : in other respects similar to the male.

BROWN-COLLARED SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo torquata*.)

Hir. fusca subtus alba, fascia pectorali femoribusque fuscis.

Brown Swallow, beneath white, with a band on the breast and thighs brown.

Hirundo torquata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1022.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 579. 24.

Hirondelle brune et blanche à ceinture brun. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 680.

Hirondelle brun à collier du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 723. f. 1.

L'Hirondelle fauve. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afric.* 5. 156. pl. 246. f. 1? male.

Brown-collared Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 577. 26.

BEAK dusky; between which and the eye there is a white spot : upper parts of the body, thighs, and band on the breast, brown : under parts white : tail not forked. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

Le Vaillant mentions a bird that appears to be a variety of this species : it has the upper part of the head, the neck, the shoulders, back, rump, upper tail-coverts, and the tail itself of a reddish yellow colour, but the feathers of the latter, with the exception of the outer one on each side, and the two middle ones, have each an oval white spot

on the inner webs: the tail is even: the throat, the front of the neck, and the upper part of the breast, are light brown; and the rest of the under parts of the body are greyish white: its eyes, feet, and beak, are brown.

It is found at the Cape of Hope, builds its nest against houses, and lays five yellowish white eggs, slightly spotted with brown.

OTAHEITE SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo tahitica*.)

Hi. *fusco-nigricans*, corpore supra cæruleo-nitente, fronte colloque subtus purpureo-fulvis, cauda subforficata nigra.

Dusky-brown Swallow, with the body above of a shining blue, forehead and neck beneath brownish purple, and black slightly forked tail.

Hirundo tahitica. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 1016.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 573. 2.

Otaheite Swallow. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 563. *pl. in front.* 2. pt. 1.

“BEAK black: irides brown: colour of the body brown black, with a shining blueish gloss: from the chin to the upper part of the breast it is of a fulvous purple: the rest of the parts beneath are of a sooty brown; the vent palest: tail a little forked; above black; beneath the same, but paler: the length two inches and a quarter: legs black: length five inches.” Described as above by Dr. Latham, and figured in the frontispiece to the third volume of his *General Synopsis*. It inhabits the mountainous parts of Otaheite.

FULVOUS SWALLOW.

(Hirundo fulva.)

Hi. nigra cæruleo-nitens, subtus albicans, gula flava, fronte, uropygioque rufo-ferrugineis.

Black Swallow, with a gloss of blue; beneath whitish; throat yellow; forehead and rump reddish brown.

Hirundo fulva. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 62.

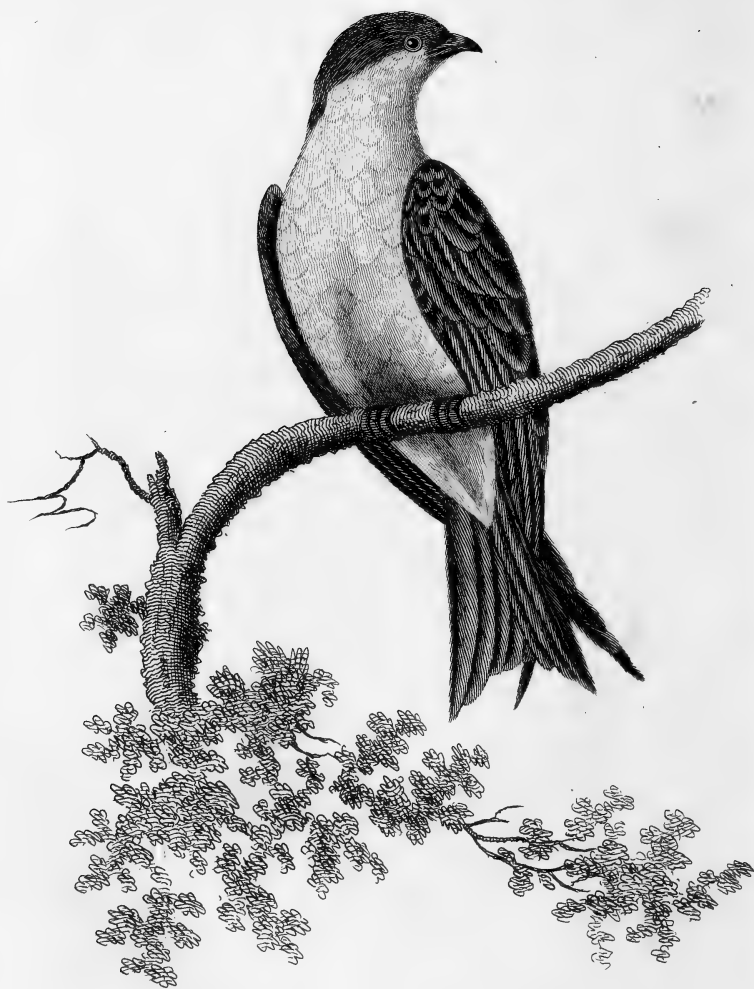
L'Hirondelle fauve. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 62. pl. 32.

DESCRIBED by Mons. Vieillot in his splendid work on the North American birds: it has the upper parts of the body of a shining blue black: the forehead and rump are reddish brown: the upper part of the neck, and the sides of the body, are red: the quills and tail are dark brown, with all their feathers margined with whitish grey: the throat is yellow: the breast greyish brown: the middle of the belly, and under tail-coverts, are of a dingy white: the feet and beak are black: the bird is five inches in length. In some individuals the whole of the under parts of the body are yellow. It is an inhabitant of the southern parts of North America.

 RUFIOUS-RUMPED SWALLOW.

(Hirundo platensis.)

Hi. fusco-nigricans viridi nitens subtus albida, uropygio crissoque rufis.

*Griffiths*

RUFUS-HEADED SWALLOW.

Dusky-brown Swallow, tinged with green, beneath whitish, with the rump and vent rufous.

Hirundo americana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1017.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 581. 29.

L'Hirondelle à croupion et queue quarrée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 698.

Rufous-rumped Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 582. 31.

IN length six inches and a half: throat sometimes rufous: upper parts of the body dusky brown, with a slight tinge of blue and green: quills white on their inner margins: under parts of the body dirty white: rump and vent rufous, variegated with white: tail not forked. Inhabits the borders of the river Plate, in South America.

RUFIOUS-HEADED SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo indica*.)

Hir. fusca, pileo-rufa, corpore subtus albido.

Brown Swallow, with the top of the head rufous, and under parts of the body whitish.

Hirundo indica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1025.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 577. 16.

Rufous-headed Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 571. 16. t. 56.

DESCRIBED and figured by Dr. Latham as below.
 “Length four inches: beak dusky brown: the whole top of the head, even with the eyes, rufous, inclining to brown: the upper parts of the neck, wings, body, and tail, brown; the last forked in shape: the under parts dusky white: some of the

wing-coverts edged with white: the quills exceed the tail in length: legs dusky. Inhabits the East Indies."

RED-HEADED SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo erythrocephala*.)

Hi. nigricans supra albo marginata subtus alba, capite rubro, alis caudaque fuscis.

Dusky Swallow, with the feathers above margined with white; the under parts of the body white; head red; wings and tail fuscous.

Hirundo erythrocephala. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 1024.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 577. 14.

Red-headed Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 571. 14.*

SAID to inhabit India: is one of the smallest of the genus: the beak is flat, and dusky: the head red: back dusky, with all the feathers fringed with white: tail-coverts pale brown: wings and tail dusky, the latter slightly forked: under parts of the body white.

ACULEATED SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo pelagica*.)

Hi. supra nigricans, subtus griseo-brunnea, rectricibus æqualibus apice nudo subulatis.

Swallow above dusky, beneath grey brown, with the tail-feathers equal, and their tips naked, and armed with an awl-shaped point.

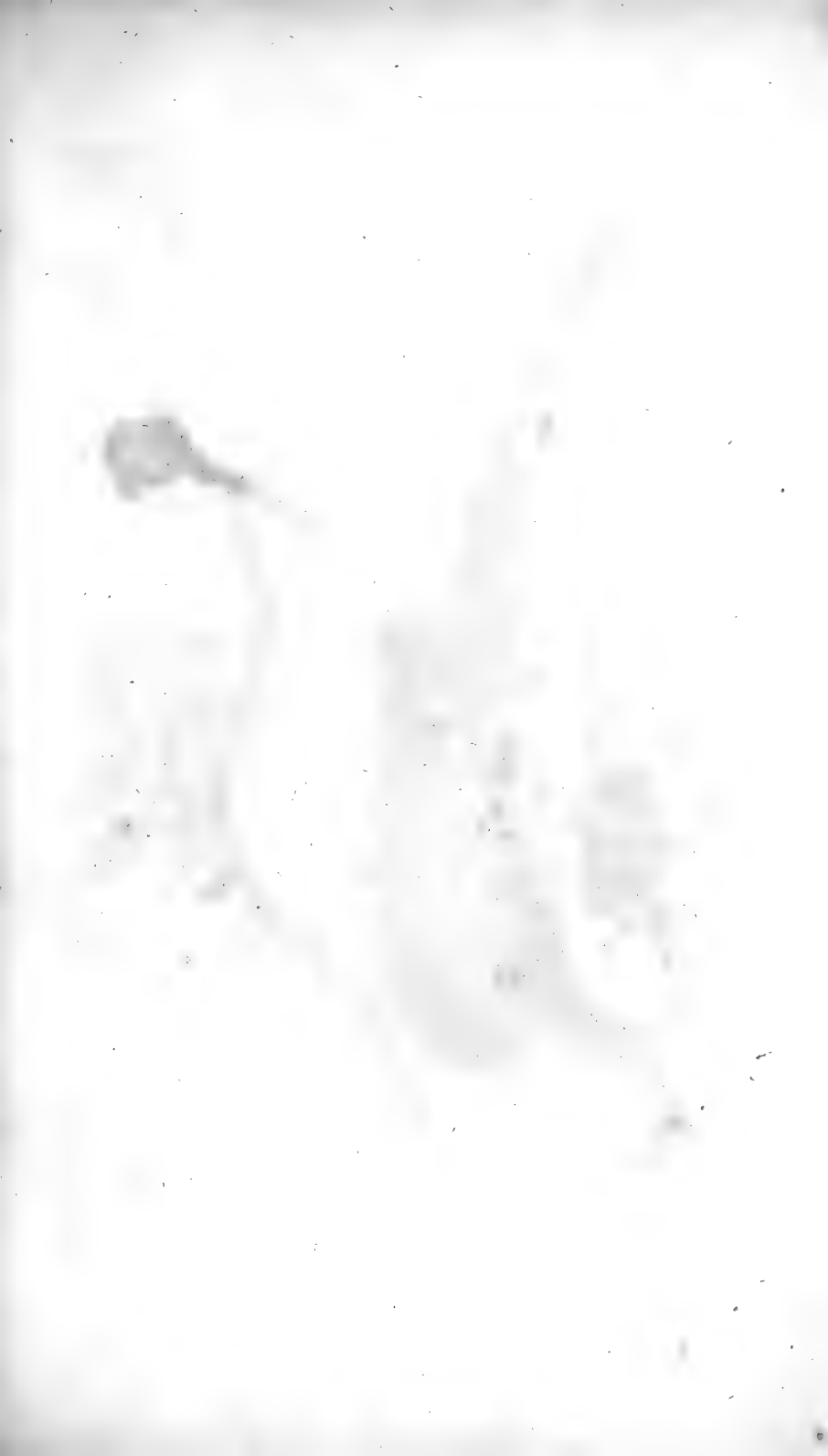
- Hirundo pelagica*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 345. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1023.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 581. 20.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 48.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 63.
- Hirundo carolinensis*. *Briss.* 2. 501. 9.
- Hirondelle de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 700.
- L'Hirondelle brune acutipenne de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 699.
- L'Hirondelle à queue pointue de la Louisiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 726. f. 2.
- Hirondelle acutipenne de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 701.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 726. f. 1.
- L'Hirondelle acutipenne. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 63. p. 33.
- American Swallow. *Catesb. Carol. Appen. t.* 8.
- Chimney Swallow. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 48. pl. 39. f. 1.
- Aculeated Swallow. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 335. pl. 18.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 583. 32.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 258. 2.

HIRUNDO pelagica is in length four inches and a half; and is entirely of deep sooty brown, except the chin and supercilia, which are dusky whitish: beak extremely short, and black: eyes black, surrounded with a bare blackish skin or orbit: legs covered with a loose purplish skin; thighs naked, and of the same tint: feet extremely muscular, the three fore toes nearly of a length, claws very sharp: the wings when closed extend one inch and a half beyond the tip of the tail, which is slightly rounded, and consists of ten feathers, scarcely longer than their coverts; their shafts extend beyond the vanes, are sharp pointed, strong, and very elastic, and of a deep black colour: the shafts of the wing-quills are also remarkably strong: the female can scarcely be distinguished from the male by her plumage. The two varieties of this bird mentioned by Buffon

appear to be merely the young in their immature plumage : one has the throat and fore-part of the neck dirty white, spotted with greenish brown : the other is blueish brown ; has the rump grey, and the throat and fore-part of the neck rufous grey.

This species arrives in Pennsylvania late in April or early in May, and builds its nest in high chimneys that are seldom used ; but in those parts of America that are inhabited with Indians, and where there are no chimneys, they construct it in hollow trees : it is of a singular construction, and is formed of very small twigs, fastened together with a strong adhesive gummy substance, which is said to be secreted by two glands, situated on each side of the hinder part of the head, and to be mixed with the saliva*. With this substance, which becomes as hard as the twigs themselves, the whole nest, which is small and shallow, is thickly covered : it is attached by one side or edge to the wall, and is totally destitute of the soft lining with which those of the other Swallows are so plentifully supplied : its eggs are four in number, and of a pure white : it has two broods in the season. The young are fed at intervals during the night : and the nest is frequently detached from the sides of the chimney, by the heavy rains, and is precipitated to the bottom : the eggs, if there be any, are destroyed ; but if there be young, they will scramble up to the upper part, by clinging to the

* Wilson's American Ornithology, vol. 5, page 64.





Griffiths

SHARP-TAILED SWALLOW.

wall with their strong muscular feet, and in this situation continue to be fed by the old ones for a week or more.

This bird is easily distinguished from the other Swallows by its peculiarity of flight, frequently shooting swiftly in various directions, without any apparent motion of its wings, and uttering the sounds *tsip tsip tsip tsee tsee* in a hurried manner. In roosting, the thorny extremities of its tail are thrown out for its support. It never alights but in hollow trees and chimneys, and is always most gay and active during wet and gloomy weather, and is the earliest abroad in the morning and latest out in the evening of any of the North American Swallows. It departs from Pennsylvania, the first or second week in September, towards the south.

SHARP-TAILED SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo acuta*.)

Hi. nigra subtus fusca, gula grisea, rectricibus apice nudo subulatis.

Black Swallow, beneath brown, with the throat grey, and the tail-feathers naked and sharp-pointed at their tips.

Hirundo acuta. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1023.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 581. 31.

Hirundo martinicana. *Briss.* 2. 499. 8. *t.* 45. *f.* 2.

L'Hirondelle noire acutipenne de la Martinique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 702.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 544. *f.* 1.

Sharp-tailed Swallow. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 584. 33.

THIS singular little bird is scarcely three inches and three quarters in length: it is black above: the beak and legs are brown: the throat is brownish grey: the under parts of the body generally dull brown; sometimes reddish brown: and the ends of the tail-feathers are pointed as in *H. pelasgia*.

NEW-HOLLAND SWALLOW.

(*Hirundo pacifica*.)

Hi. obscura, gula et uropygio cæruleo-albidis, rectricibus apice acutis.

Obscure Swallow, with the throat and rump of a blueish white, the tail-feathers pointed at their tips.

Hirundo pacifica. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. II. lviii. 2.*

New-Holland Swallow. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 259. 4.*

THIS bird has a very great affinity to the following, but it wants the needle-shaped processes at the tips of the tail-feathers: it is of the same size: the prevailing colour is dusky brown, but without any tinge of green on the wings and tail: the throat and rump are blueish white. Inhabits New Holland.

NEEDLE-TAILED SWALLOW.

(Hirundo caudacuta.)

Hir. obscura viridi-nitens, fronte gulaque albida, rectricibus apice subulatis.

Obscure shining green Swallow, with the forehead and throat whitish, and the tail-feathers awl-shaped at the tips.

Hirundo caudacuta. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. II. lvii. 1.

Needle-tailed Swallow. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 259. 3.

DISCOVERED in New South Wales; double the size of the Aculeated Swallow: the prevailing colour of the plumage is dusky, with a green gloss on the wings and tail: the forehead is white: the throat very pale dusky, inclining to whitish: inner wing-coverts variegated with white: the feathers of the tail pointed, and armed with sharp needle-like processes. Very abundant in February, and feeds on large insects, particularly locusts.

 BROWN SWALLOW.

(Hirundo fusca.)

Hir. fusca, alis caudaque viridi-fuscis, gula, crisso, et tectricibus caudæ inferioribus albis, rectricibus apice nudis subulatis.

Brown Swallow, with the wings and tail green brown; the throat, vent, and under tail-coverts white, and the feathers of the latter naked and awl-shaped at the tips.

THERE is a specimen of this bird in the British Museum, which appears to be distinct from H.

caudacuta; it being much larger, and differing in other particulars from that bird: its length is six inches and a half, breadth about twenty: its beak and legs are dusky: the forehead is pale: the prevailing colour of the plumage is dusky brown, the head and neck deepest, and tinged with green: middle of the back light brown: quills and tail deep brown green; the greater quills black on the outer edges: under parts of the body dark brown: throat and chin whitish: vent and under tail-coverts white. Native place unknown.

GLAREOLA. PRATINCOLE.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> basi rectiusculum, validum, versus apicem compressum, apice incurvum.	<i>Beak</i> straight at the base, strong, compressed, and incurved towards the tip.
<i>Nares</i> lineares obliquæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> linear and placed obliquely.
<i>Rictus</i> amplus.	<i>Gape</i> very wide.
<i>Pedes</i> tetradactyli, digitis basi membrana connexis.	<i>Feet</i> with four toes, connected together by a membrane at the base.
<i>Cauda</i> forficata, rectricibus duodecim.	<i>Tail</i> forked, consisting of twelve feathers.

THE only species of this genus known to Linæus was placed by him amongst the Hirundines, but many subsequent writers have transferred it from thence and placed it among the water birds, to which it has not the least affinity, except in having rather long legs, which are bare of feathers a little above the knee; whereas it has the entire habit of the Swallow tribe, especially in the shape of the wings and tail; and like them it resorts to rivers and such like places in search of insects, on which it feeds, and for the purpose of building its nest.

AUSTRIAN PRATINCOLE.

(Glareola austriaca.)

GL. griseo-fusca subtus rufo-alba, linea gulari incurvata nigra, reatricibus quatuor exterioribus basi albis.

Grey brown Pratincole, beneath reddish white, with an incurved black line on the throat, and the base of the four outer tail-feathers white.

Hirundo Pratincola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 345. 12.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 695. 1.

Glareola austriaca. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 753. 1.

Glareola. *Briss. Orn.* 5. p. 141. t. 12. f. 1.

La Perdrix de mer. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 544.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 882.—*Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 216.

Austrian Pratincole. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 222. pl. 85.—*Lin. Trans.* 9. 198.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Suppl.*

La Perdrix de mer à collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 546.

Collared Pratincole. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 223.

Maldivian Pratincole. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 224.

Coromandel Pratincole. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 224.

Madras Pratincole. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 225.

THIS variable bird is the size of a Blackbird, being in length about ten inches: beak short and black; the base of the under mandible and corners of the mouth bright red: upper parts of the plumage grey brown; the crown and the back of the neck with a rufous tinge; the back and scapulars with a slight green bronzed reflection: wings very long, with their primary quills dusky brown; the secondaries paler, tipped with white; the tertials and coverts like the scapulars: under parts of the body, rump, and tail-coverts, white:



Scopoli

AUSTRIAN PRATINCOLE.



throat and lower part of the breast yellowish: from the lower part of the eye, passing beneath the throat, is a black line: under parts of the neck, and upper parts of the breast, rufous brown: under wing-coverts bright rust-colour and black: feathers of the sides rust-coloured: tail greatly forked, and tipped with grey on the inner webs, the outer web of the exterior feathers white: legs and feet rufous brown: claws dusky.

The variety called the Collared Pratincole, by Dr. Latham, is rather less, and has the forehead black, with a white spot on each side near the eye; the throat and fore-part of the neck white, surrounded with a brown collar or line: rest of the under parts whitish. The Maldivian variety differs in having the throat white surrounded with a band, and all the feathers spotted with black on their shafts. The next, called the Coromandel Pratincole, is rather paler than either of the preceding on the upper parts; the throat is rufous brown, with a black collar; the feathers at the base of the tail are whitish, and at their tips brown, with a dirty grey spot at the apex; breast rufous white. The last distinct variety has the top of the head deep brown; the neck, back, and wing-coverts dirty rufous grey; quills brown; two middle tail-feathers the same, all the rest tipped with white, and the outer ones white half way from the base: breast and belly pale brown.

This bird appears to be pretty generally diffused, being found throughout the greatest part of the old continent, and is most abundant in the

deserts towards the Caspian Sea, appearing in great flocks: it is not uncommon in Germany, where it frequents the borders of the Rhine near Strasburgh, and lives on worms and aquatic insects; it is also occasionally seen in France, and is said to have been once taken near Liverpool, and likewise in the Isle of Unst, by Mr. Bullock, whereas it has never been observed on the continent to go far beyond the 53d degree to the north: this bird lays seven oblong eggs, and is a restless noisy species.

SENEGAL PRATINCOLE.

(Glareola senegalensis.)

GL. rostro pedibusque fuscis, corpore fusco immaculato.

Pratincole with the beak and feet brown, body fuscous without spots.

Glareola senegalensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 696.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 754. 2.—*Briss.* 5. 148. 4.

Tringa fusca. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 252. 22.

La Perdrix de mer brun. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 544.

Senegal Pratincole. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 225. 2.

THE Senegal Pratincole is nine inches and a half in length: beak nearly one inch, and brown: prevailing colour of the plumage brown; legs the same: tail much forked. Native of Senegal.

May not this eventually prove to be merely

the young of the preceding, as the Coromandel variety of that bird has been identified at Senegal?

SPOTTED PRATINCOLE.

(*Glareola nœvia.*)

GL. macula fuscis et albicantibus varia supra fusca subtus rufa, abdomine imo, basi que caudæ candicantibus.

Pratincole above fuscous, beneath rufous, variegated with white and brown spots, with the lower part of the abdomen and base of the tail whitish.

Glareola nœvia. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 696.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 754. 3.—*Briss.* 5. 147. 3.

La Giarole. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 7. 545.

Spotted Pratincole. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 5. 225. 3.

THIS species inhabits Germany, and is the same size as the others: its beak is black: its head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the belly are spotted with brown and white; the upper parts of the body the same, but the spots not so distinct: the secondary quills are black and ash-coloured, mixed; the rest are all black: the lower part of the belly, sides, and vent reddish white, spotted with black.

CAPRIMULGUS. GOATSUCKER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum breve, basi dilatatum
 et sæpius setis divergenti-
 bus instructum, versus api-
 cem utrinque compressum
 aduncum : mandibula infe-
 rior apice recurvata.

Rictus amplissimus.

Pedes breves, digitis tribus
 anticis, basi membrana con-
 nexis, uno postico.

Alæ longissimæ.

Beak short, at the base di-
 lated, and often furnished
 with divergent setæ, to-
 wards the apex on each
 side compressed and
 hooked : under mandible
 recurved at the point.

Gape very deep.

Legs short, with three toes
 before, connected at their
 base by a membrane, one
 behind.

Wings very long.

THE birds of this genus are readily distinguished by their immense wide gape, which in many of the species reaches beyond the eyes : they do not build a nest, but lay their eggs, which are generally two in number, on the bare ground ; neither are they ever seen in society, but appear to be all of a solitary disposition : their food consists of large insects, which their wide mouth is well calculated to entrap, and most of them take their prey flying : there is but one species found on the European continent, and the greater part of them are natives of America.

GREAT-HEADED GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus megacephalus.)

CA. *cinereus maculis striisque pallidis, abdomine ferrugineo, remigibus reatricibusque albo maculatis.*

Ash-coloured Goatsucker, with pale spots and stripes; abdomen ferruginous; quills and tail-feathers spotted with white.

Caprimulgus megacephalus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lviii. 3.*

Great-headed Goatsucker. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 263. 5.*

THIS singular species inhabits New South Wales: it has a remarkable large head and neck, the former having a set of feathers in front similar to a crest: its beak is pale brown: irides yellow: the prevailing colour of its plumage dusky brown, varied and streaked with whitish and rust-colour: the quills alternately barred and spotted with black and white: the breast is pale ferruginous: the belly cinereous: tail rounded at the end, and similar to the wings in markings: legs pale yellowish brown: length of the bird about two feet and a half.

GREAT GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus grandis.)

CA. nigricante albo flavescenteque variegatus subtus albo nigroque varius, area oculorum flavescente, pedibus albis.

Goatsucker above variegated with dusky, white, and yellow; beneath with black and white; space round the eyes yellowish; feet white.

Caprimulgus grandis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1029.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 583. 1.

Caprimulgus brasiliensis major nævius. *Briss.* 2. 485. 70. 7.

Le grand Tbijau. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 541.

Le grand Crapaud volant de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 325.

Grand Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 590. 1.

THERE was a magnificent specimen of this bird in the late Leverian museum, which came from Cayenne: it is described as the size of a small Buzzard, its length being nearly two feet: beak covered with hairs to the tip: gape about three inches wide: upper parts of the plumage cream-colour, dotted with brown; and the shafts of the feathers the same: inner parts of the scapulars whitish: wings very long, reaching almost to the end of the tail, which is nearly half the length of the bird, and rounded at the end: quills deep brown, banded with white on each web, and with their shafts black: under parts of the body cream-colour; the breast sometimes brownish: tail brown, with whitish bars: legs brown, covered with feathers to the toes: middle claw not ser-

rated. This species frequents hollow decayed trees that grow near the water, and only appears of an evening.

STRIGOID GOATSUCKER.

(*Caprimulgus strigoides*.)

CA. ferrugineo-fuscus, supra striis maculisque obscuris, subtus lineis fuscis, fasciis tectricum tribus pallidis, superciliis albis.

Rusty-brown Goatsucker above striated with obscure spots; beneath striped with brown lines, with three pale bars on the wing-coverts; supercilia white.

Caprimulgus strigoides. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lviii. 2.

Strigoid Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 262. 4.*

THE prevailing colour of the plumage of this bird is dusky brown above, variegated with obscure spots and stripes of the same: wing-coverts with three oblique mottled bands: quills brown, with the outer margins spotted with pale brown: supercilia whitish: sides of the head, and streak through the eyes, pale brown: under parts of the body similar to the upper, but striped with narrow brown streaks: tail slightly forked: legs yellowish: beak black. Native of New South Wales.

JAMAICA GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus Jamaicensis.)

CA. *ferrugineus nigro striatus, alis albo variegatis, remigibus fuscis maculis albis, rectricibus fasciis nigris.*

Ferruginous Goatsucker striped with black, with the wings variegated with white; quills fuscous, with white spots; tail-feathers with black bands.

Caprimulgus Jamaicensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1029.—*Lath. Ind. Ois.* 2. 584. 2.

Guira guerea. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 536.

Jamaica Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 591. 2. pl. 57.

LENGTH near eighteen inches: beak black, and much curved at the tip: nostrils covered with short feathers: eyes surrounded with a circle of feathers similar to an owl: irides reddish yellow: upper part of the head, neck, and body ferruginous, with the shafts of the feathers black, giving the bird a mottled appearance: wing-coverts brown near the body; the others ferruginous and brown, mixed and spotted with black, with a few of the inner ones variegated with white: quills dark brown, with eight or nine white spots on their outer edges: tail ash-coloured, sprinkled with black, and barred with black brown: legs strong, feathered to the toes, which are yellow: claws black; the middle one not serrated. Inhabits Jamaica: is very scarce.

GRACILE GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus gracilis.)

CA. *cinereo fusco alboque varius, subtus albidus striis maculisque ferrugineo-flavis, cauda integra.*

Ash-coloured Goatsucker varied with brown and white; beneath whitish, with stripes and spots of a rusty yellow; tail entire.

Caprimulgus gracilis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lviii. 4.*

Gracile Goatsucker. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 263. 6.*

THIS is a large species: its beak is pale brown: irides yellow: the plumage mottled, and streaked in a similar manner to the common Goatsucker; with all the under parts from the chin whitish, variegated with ferruginous yellow: legs yellow: it has a very slender appearance, which is heightened by its long tail. It is a native of New South Wales, and is called *Poo-book*.

EUROPEAN GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus Europæus.)

CA. niger cinereo fusco ferrugineo alboque varius, subtus alborufescens fasciis fuscis.

Goatsucker varied with black, cinereous, brown, rust-colour, and white; beneath reddish white, with brown bands.

Caprimulgus Europæus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 346. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 274.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1027.—*Briss.* 2. 470. t. 44.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 584. 5.

L'Engoulevent. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 512.

Le Crapaud-volant. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 193.

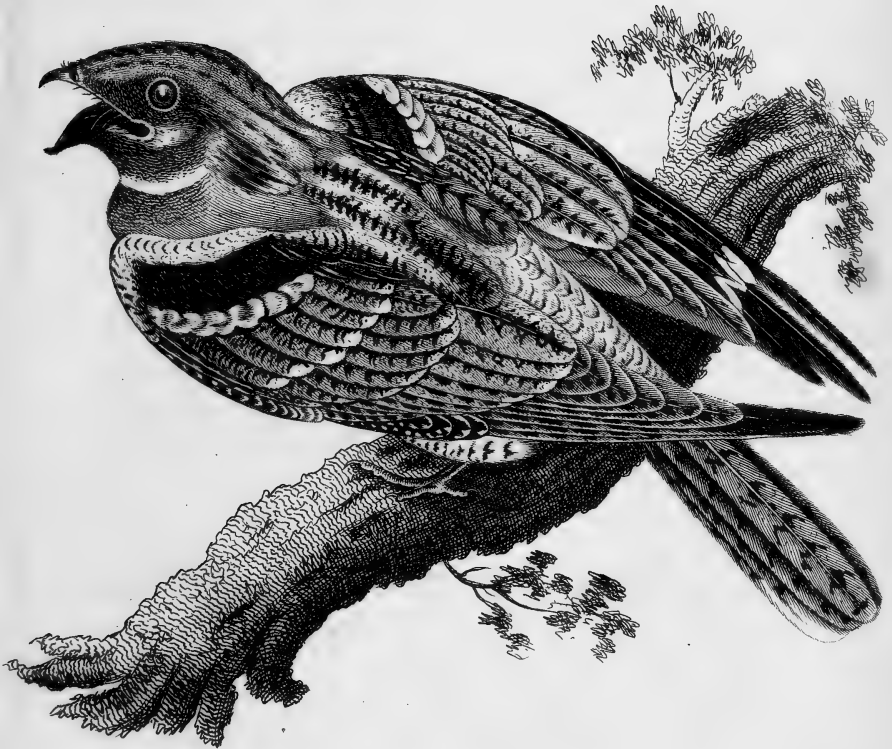
Nocturnal Goatsucker. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 2. 173. t. 59.

Night Jar. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 262.

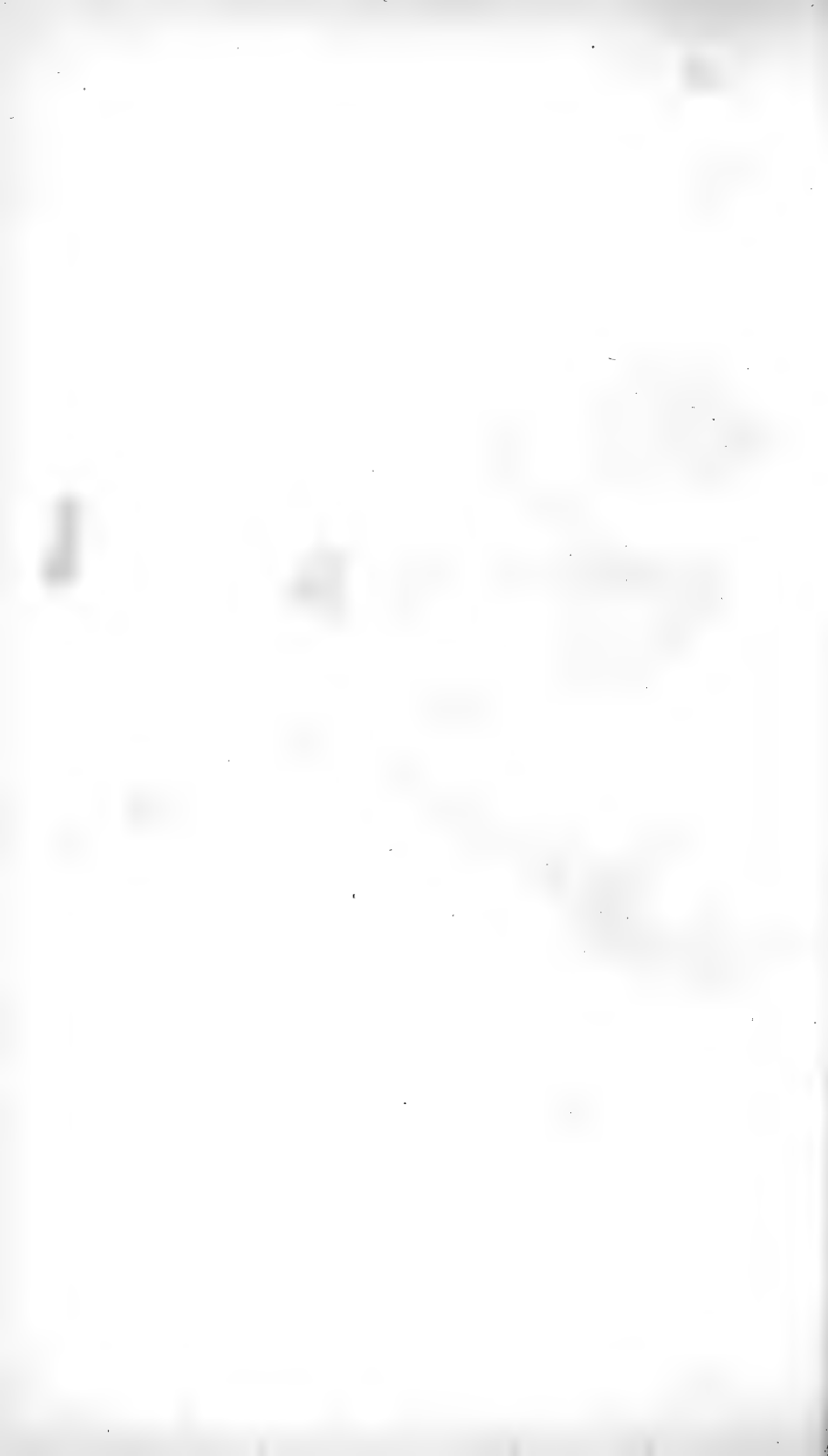
European Goatsucker. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 437. A.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 10.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 593. 5.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 194.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 3. 67.—*White Selb.* 62. 94.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 127.

THE Common or European Goatsucker has its plumage beautifully variegated with black, brown, ferruginous, and white, sprinkled and dashed with cinereous; the under parts ferruginous brown, undulated with numerous darker bands: legs very short, and feathered below the knee; the middle claw serrated on the inner edge: the male has a large oval white spot on the inner web of the three first quill-feathers, and at the tip of the two outer tail-feathers: the female is destitute of the white spots, but resembles the male in other respects.

This solitary bird is the only one of the genus that inhabits Europe, and with us it is only a

*G. Field*

EUROPEAN GOATSUCKER.



summer visitant, appearing about the middle of May, and retiring the latter end of September or beginning of October*. In common with its kind, it is fond of perching lengthwise on the branch of a tree: it likewise does not make a nest, but lays two oblong oval eggs, of a whitish colour, and elegantly marbled with light brown and cinereous, on the bare ground among fern, heath, or long grass, generally near some wood, where it conceals itself during the day; and it has been observed to shift its eggs to a more secure place when they have been disturbed.

This species makes a most singular noise, which has been compared to that of a large spinning wheel, and which it has been observed to utter while perched with its head lowermost, and has on that account been called the wheel bird: it has also a plaintive note or squeak, which it emits during flight, and is supposed to be a call to its female, as it has been remarked to utter it when in pursuit of her. The food of this bird consists of the larger insects, such as *Melolontha vulgaris*, and *solstitialis*, and the large bodied lepidopterous insects, for Latham mentions having taken six of the former and four or five of the latter out of the stomach of one on dissection: its large gaping mouth appears to be well calculated to capture these insects, few of which ever escape it. It lives in woods, and comes out of a morning and evening in search of food, retiring in the day

* One was observed by Montagu as late as the 8th of November, 1805, in Devonshire.

to the darkest recesses, although it has been observed, during very gloomy weather, to fly about in the day, but only when it has been disturbed. It is found in every part of Europe, but not very abundant any where; also in parts of Asia and Africa, having been observed throughout Siberia and Kamtschatka. In England it is known by many names, such as Dorr-hawk, Churn-owl, Goat-owl, and Night-hawk, which have been applied from its habits: the term Goatsucker had its rise from the ridiculous supposition of the ancients, that it used to suck the teats of goats! but it requires no great reasoning to prove the physical impossibility of its being able to perform such a feat.

GUIANA GOATSUCKER.

(*Caprimulgus guianensis*.)

CA. fulvus maculis difformibus striisque rufis notatus, sub gula, lunula alba.

Fulvous Goatsucker, irregularly striped, and spotted with rufous; beneath the throat a white crescent.

Caprimulgus guianensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1030.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 586. 8.

Le Montvoyau de la Guiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 549.

Tette-chevre roux de la Guiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 743.

Guiana Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 598. 9.

IN length about nine inches: beak covered with bristles: the prevailing colour of the plumage ful-

vous, mixed with rufous, in irregular striæ, those of the top of the head and hind part of the neck longitudinal; on the upper part of the back oblique, and variegated with irregular shaped spots of a greyish tint on the rest of the upper parts of the body: quills black; some of them with a white spot towards their tips: under parts of the body similar in colour to the upper, but the striæ are placed transversely: from the gape, reaching beneath the throat, is a white beard: tail dusky, rather longer than the wings.

This species is said to repeat the word *mont-voy-au* very clearly: it is a native of Guiana.

CAROLINA GOATSUCKER.

(*Caprimulgus carolinensis.*)

CA. griseo nigricanteque undulatus, subtus griseo-rufescens lineolis nigricantibus, rectricibus tribus exterioribus latere interiore albis.

Goatsucker waved with grey and dusky; beneath reddish grey with dusky lines; the three exterior tail-feathers white on the inner web.

Caprimulgus carolinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1028.—*Briss.* 2. 475. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 584. 4.

Engoulevent de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 532.

Carolina Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4592. 4.

THIS species has received the name of rain bird in America, from the circumstance of its only making its appearance in the evening, or during

rainy weather: it is the size of the common Goatsucker: length rather more than eleven inches: beak dusky, the upper mandible armed with bristles: the upper parts of the plumage with alternate zigzag lines of dusky and grey: wings spotted, and varied with longitudinal yellowish and dusky streaks: quills barred with dusky and grey, and with the outer webs spotted with yellow; the three first with a large white spot on the inner web: the sides of the head, and all the under parts of the body, reddish grey, marked with longitudinal dusky lines: from the gape along the jaw, on each side, a white stripe, beneath which are a few yellowish spots: crown of the head with a few grey dashes: tail grey, crossed with dusky bands and lines: legs brown: claws black. Inhabits Virginia and Carolina: lays its eggs, which are similar to those of the Lapwing, on the bare ground.

SHORT-WINGED GOATSUCKER.

(*Caprimulgus brachypterus*.)

CA. *griseo nigricanteque undulatus, subtus griseo-rufescens fasciis saturatoribus, gula albida, alis rufo nigroque variegatis, rectricibus nigro fasciatis.*

Goatsucker waved with grey and blackish; beneath reddish grey, with dark fascia; throat whitish; wings variegated with red and black, and the tail-feathers barred with black.

Caprimulgus rufus. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 57.

Caprimulgus carolinensis. Wils. Amer. Orn. 6. 95.

L'Engoulevent roux. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 57. pl. 25.*

Chuck-wills-widow. *Wils. Amer. Orn. 6. 95. pl. 54. f. 2.*

Short-winged Goatsucker. *Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. pl. 18.*

THIS is twelve inches in length: its beak is yellowish, tipped with black: mouth strongly bristled: cheeks and chin rust-coloured, varied with black: over the eye a line of whitish spots: head and back deep brown, powdered with cream-colour and bright ferruginous, and marked with long zigzag streaks of black; scapulars spotted with deep black and cream-colour, and varied with whitish: nape of the neck with long feathers, and streaked with yellowish brown: quills barred with black and bright rust: tail rounded, one inch longer than the wings; the four middle feathers powdered with ferruginous, and elegantly marked with zigzag and herring bone black figures: exterior edge of the outer feathers barred like the wings; their interior webs are white two-thirds of their length, and marbled with black and white at their bases: throat with a whitish band: breast black, powdered with rust-colour: legs feathered in front to the feet, which are of a dirty flesh-colour: the inner edge of the middle claw is greatly serrated: the female wants the white on the outer tail-feathers, which are of a brownish cast.

This is a solitary species: it arrives in Georgia in March, and in Virginia in April: it lays two eggs in the woods, without any nest; they are of a dull olive-colour, sprinkled with darker specks, are oval in shape, and about the size of those of a

Pigeon: in the evening this bird begins to utter its note, which is similar to the words *chuck-wills-widow*, and is continued for two or three hours; it then remains silent till near day-break, when it again commences till the sun has risen; the last syllable is pronounced the strongest: during the day it is silent: in September it departs: it is greatly troubled with vermin. Pennant has figured this species, but has not described it.

BANDED GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus vittatus.)

CA. albidus, dorso cæruleo nebuloso, vertice fasciaque nuchæ nigris, remigibus reatricibusque ferrugineo fuscis.

Whitish Goatsucker, with the back clouded with blue; bar on the crown and nape of the neck black; quills and tail-feathers rusty brown.

Caprimulgus vittatus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lviii. 1.*

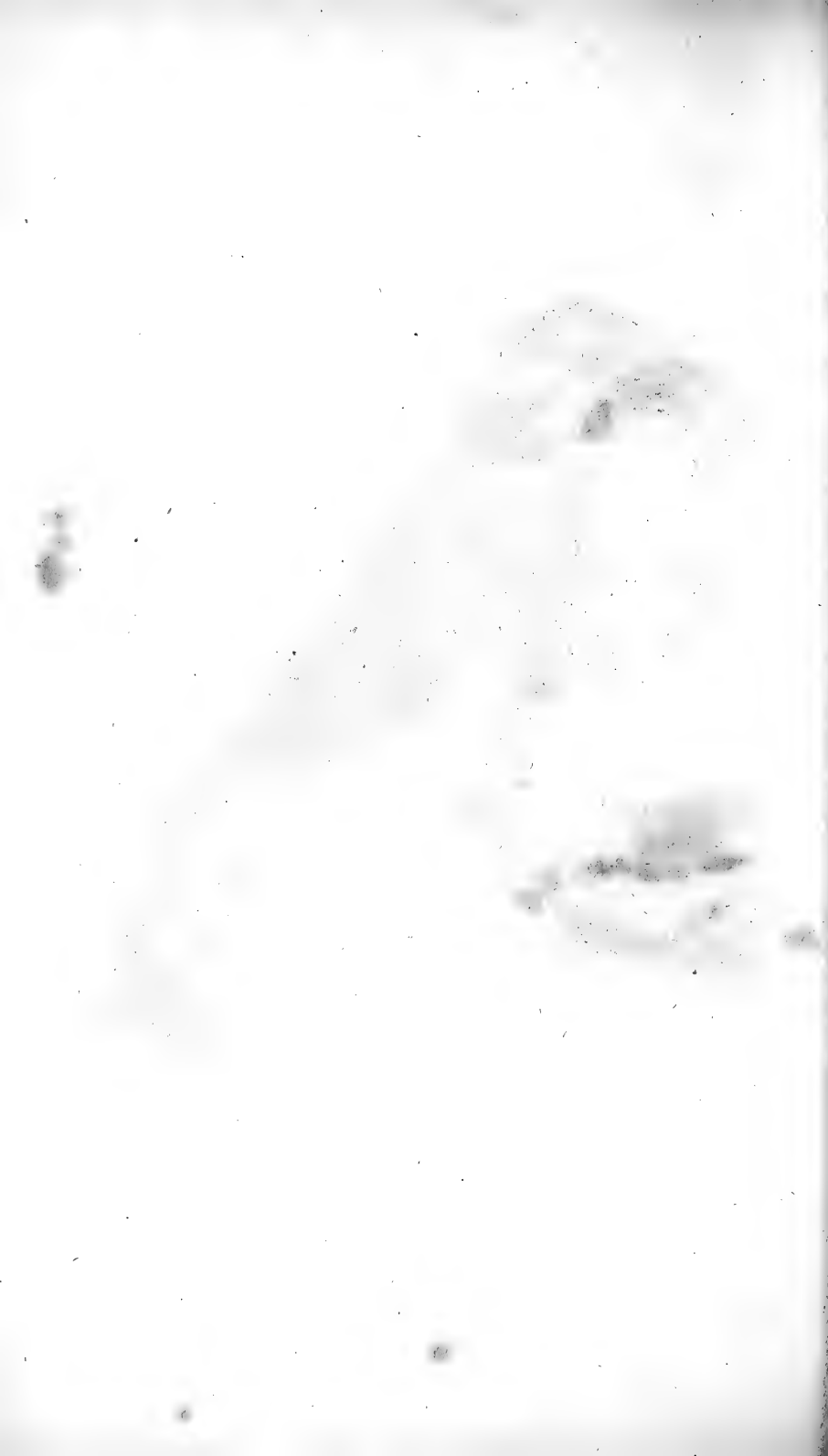
Banded Goatsucker. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 262. 3. pl. 136.*

THE Banded Goatsucker is a native of New Holland: its beak is black: irides orange: head dirty flesh-colour; neck and under parts of the body the same, but tinged with rust-colour: beneath the eyes, and wings, and the sides of the neck, variegated with dusky lines and spots: nape of the neck with a black band, which is bifurcated about the middle of each side of the neck: crown of the head and back of the neck black, meeting on each side over the eye: back and wings dusky



Griffith

BANDED GOATSUCKER.



blue, sprinkled with black : quills blackish, varied and edged with ferruginous : tail slightly forked, and dusky, the webs spotted on each side with ferruginous : legs reddish.

VIRGINIAN GOATSUCKER.

(*Caprimulgus virginianus*.)

CA. *fusco-nigricante rufescente cinereoque varius, subtus albidus fasciis nigricantibus, gula maris lunula alba.*

Goatsucker varied with dusky brown, reddish, and cinereous; beneath whitish, with dusky bands; throat of the male with a white crescent.

Caprimulgus virginianus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1028.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 585. 6.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 55.

Caprimulgus vociferus. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 71. *pl.* 41. 1. male. 2. female.

Le Whip poor Will. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 534.

L'Engoulevent criard. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 55. *pl.* 23.

Virginia Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 595. 6.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 194. 6.

THIS species is in length eight inches : its beak is garnished on the sides with bristles : the whole of the upper parts of the body are of a dull brown, slightly mixed with ash-colour, variegated, and banded transversely with rufous brown, and very prettily sprinkled with grey : quills dusky ; the five first marked with a white spot on both the webs, the first quill excepted, which has it only on the inner one : above the eyes, and behind the

neck, a few orange spots; beneath the eyes grey brown: chin of the male with a triangular white spot, varied with orange on the lower parts: under parts of the body reddish white, barred with dusky: tail similar to the wings; the two outer feathers with a white spot near the end: legs flesh-colour: female with a rufous white spot on the chin, and without the white on the quills and tail-feathers.

This species of Goatsucker, which is known in the United States of America by the name of *Whip-poor-will*, arrives in Virginia about the latter end of April: it does not make a nest; but lays its eggs, which are two in number, and not much unlike those of the Popetue Goatsucker, except in being rather darker in colour, on the bare ground in May: its food consists of the larger moths, grasshoppers, and such-like insects, which it does not always catch while on the wing, but will frequently sit upon a post or rail, and leap up after them, as they fly by: it begins its note, from whence its American name is taken, about sunset, and continues it nearly till sunrise, without intermission; and very often five or six may be heard at once: it is said to be very good for food: it departs in September towards the south.

WHITE-THROATED GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus albicollis.)

CA. *rufo-fuscus albo nigricanteque varius, subtus fusco nigricanteque transversim lineatus, gula macula triangulari alba.*

Red-brown Goatsucker, varied with black and white; beneath transversely striped with dusky and brown; throat with a triangular white spot.

Caprimulgus albicollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1030.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 585. 7.

White-throated Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 596. 7.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from the collection of Major Davies: it is in "length ten inches and a quarter: beak brown with a black tip: nostrils rather prominent: plumage rufous brown dotted with black: head streaked with black; upper part of the body the same, but more obscure: the scapulars and most of the outer wing-coverts have a black band near the end, and the tips yellowish buff: lesser quills spotted with rufous cream-colour on the outer web; the greater dusky black, crossed about the middle with a white bar: tail somewhat cuneiform; the four middle feathers like the back, and crossed with dusky bars; the next on each side white; the last but one white on the inner web, and dusky black on the outer, but near the base is a white spot; the outer feathers dusky black, but white on the inner web near the base: the under parts are pale brown crossed with dusky lines: on the throat is a large

triangular white mark, each feather of which is fringed with dusky: legs brown: middle toe very long, and greatly serrated. Supposed to come from Cayenne."

BOMBAY GOATSUCKER.

(*Caprimulgus Asiaticus*.)

CA. cinerascens, nigro ferrugineoque nebulosus, pectore fasciis cinereis, maxillari maculaque gulæ pallidis.

Ash-coloured Goatsucker, clouded with black and ferruginous; breast with an ash-coloured band; with the throat and fascia on each side of the under jaw white.

Caprimulgus Asiaticus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 588. 16.

Bombay Goatsucker. *Lath. Syn. Sup. 195. 16.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a specimen belonging to Sir Joseph Banks, as the "size of the Virginia Goatsucker: length eight inches and a half: beak dusky: general colour of the plumage not unlike that of the Siberian Owl, being a beautiful mixture of pale ash-colour mottled with black and ferruginous: the top of the head is pale ash-colour, mottled with dusky down the middle of the crown: on each side of the under jaw is a pale streak, and on the throat a whitish spot: the breast crossed with numerous cinereous bars: between the legs pale rufous: the quills are dusky, barred with rufous; the first the shortest; four of the greater quills have a spot of white on the inner

web: the tail marked the same as the quills, but the two middle feathers are likewise mottled as the back; the two outer ones on each side have the ends white for about an inch, but the white extends higher up on the outer webs: the middle toe is greatly pectinated. Inhabits Bombay, in the East Indies."

AFRICAN GOATSUCKER.

(*Caprimulgus Africanus*.)

CA. cinerascens, nigro ferrugineoque varius, striga verticali nigricante, gula, alba, lateribus colli aurantiis.

Ash-coloured Goatsucker, varied with black and ferruginous; the crown of the head with a dusky stripe; throat white; sides of the neck orange.

L'Engoulevent à collier. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq.* 1. 186. pl. 49.

Bombay Goatsucker. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 260. 1.

DESCRIBED by Le Vaillant, who tells us it is the size of *C. europæus*: it has great affinity to the preceding, but differs in having the white on the throat spreading out on the sides of the neck to bright orange: the female is much smaller, has the throat rufous white, but is destitute of the orange mark on the sides of the throat, and resembles *C. asiaticus* more than the male: she has a rufous spot on the tail, which is white in the male.

Le Vaillant observes that this species is well

known on the borders of the river Gamtoo, in Hottinguas, inward from the Cape of Good Hope; that they pair in September, and lay two white eggs, which they place on the ground, like all others of the genus, and should they be disturbed will remove them to a safer place; the male assists the female during incubation; they feed on the larger beetles, and make a most horrid yell in the evenings and mornings, and sometimes throughout the night.

INDIAN GOATSUCKER.

(*Caprimulgus indicus*.)

CA. cinerascens, nigro transversim lineatus, genis pectore alisque ferrugineo maculatis, rectricibus cinerascensibus nigro fasciatis; extima ferrugineo nigroque varia.

Ash-coloured Goatsucker, transversely striped with black, with the cheeks, breast, and wings spotted with rust-colour; tail-feathers ash-coloured, with black bands, the outer feathers varied with ferruginous and black.

Caprimulgus indicus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 588. 17.

Indian Goatsucker. *Lath. Syn. Sup. 196. 17.*

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham as having the "crown and back whitish ash-colour, elegantly marked with minute dusky lines: cheeks, breast, wing-coverts, and secondaries, beautifully marked in the same manner with lines and large spots of rust: prime quills dusky: middle feathers of the

tail light ash, crossed with a few black bars; outmost feathers rusty and black. Inhabits India.”

WHITE-NECKED GOATSUCKER.

(*Caprimulgus cayanus*.)

CA. *rufo griseoque varius nigro undulato-lineatus, gula fasciaque alarum albis, temporibus rufis striis quinque nigris.*

Goatsucker varied with rufous and grey, and undulated black lines, with the throat and band on the wing white; temples rufous, with five black stripes.

Caprimulgus cayanus. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 587. 12.

Caprimulgus cayanensis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 1031.

L'Engoulevent de Cayenne. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 545.—
Buff. Pl. Enl. 760.

White-necked Goatsucker. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 599. 12.

INHABITS the plantations of Cayenne, where it is rather abundant: it is in length near eight inches: its beak is black: irides yellow: head and hind part of the neck grey, with a rufous tinge, and striped with black, the latter most distinct: each side of the head marked with five black bars: back rufous, with black fasciæ: wing-coverts mixed with grey and black: wings with a white bar; quills black, the five first with a spot of white: throat and fore part of the neck white: breast and upper part of the belly like the wing-coverts, but marked with greater regularity, and sprinkled with white: lower belly and thighs whitish, spotted with black: two middle tail-

feathers grey, with five or six dusky bands; the rest black, with white borders, the most outward ones with the deepest border: legs dirty yellow brown.

This bird is said to have a note similar to the croaking of a toad, and at times another sort of noise similar to the barking of a dog.

WHITE-COLLARED GOATSUCKER.

(*Caprimulgus semitorquatus*.)

CA. nigricans rufo griseoque maculatus, collo inferiore lunula alba.

Dusky Goatsucker, spotted with rufous and grey, the throat beneath with a white lunule.

Caprimulgus semitorquatus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 1031.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 586. 11.

Le petit Engoulevent de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 6. 540.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 734.*

White-collared Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 599. 11.*

THE White-collared Goatsucker is the size of a Swallow: the prevailing colour of its plumage is dusky, spotted with rufous and grey: the under inclined to brown, with a half collar of white on the fore-part of the neck: length eight inches. Inhabits Cayenne.

GREY GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus griseus.)

CA. *griseus, alis nigricantibus griseo fasciatis, rectricibus fasciis fuscis.*

Grey Goatsucker, with the wings dusky barred with grey, the tail-feathers barred with brown.

Caprimulgus griseus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1029.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 584. 3.

L'Engoulevent gris. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 548.

Grey Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 592. 3.

THIS species inhabits Cayenne: it is in length thirteen inches: its beak is brown above and yellowish beneath: the prevailing colour of its plumage is grey: the wings are nearly the length of the tail, are dusky black in colour, with pale ash-coloured bands: tail brownish grey, barred with brown.

BRASILIAN GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus Brasilianus.)

CA. *nigricans, flavescens variis punctulis albis, subtus albo nigroque varius, area oculorum flavescens-alba.*

Dusky Goatsucker, varied with white and yellowish spots; beneath varied with black and white; space round the eyes yellowish white.

Caprimulgus brasilianus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1031.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 586. 10.

Caprimulgus brasilianus nævius. *Briss.* 2. 483. 6.

Brasilian Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 598. 10.

THE beak and eyes dusky, surrounded with a yellowish white ring: prevailing colour of the plumage above blackish, varied with small white and yellow spots: the under parts variegated with black and white: wings the length of the tail: legs white. Inhabits Brasil.

GOLD-COLLARED GOATSUCKER.

(*Caprimulgus torquatus.*)

CA. *cinereo-fuscus maculis obscure flavis et albicantibus varius, collo torque aureo, reatricibus binis intermediis longioribus.*

Grey-brown Goatsucker, varied with obscure yellow and whitish spots; collar round the neck gold-coloured; the two intermediate tail-feathers very long.

Caprimulgus torquatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1032.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 587. 15.

Caprimulgus brasiliensis. *Briss.* 2. 481. 5.

Gold-collared Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 601. 15.

THIS small species is the size of a Lark: its eyes are black: the prevailing colour of its plumage ash-coloured brown, varied with dull yellow spots; about the neck with whitish ones: nape with a fine gold-coloured ring: the two middle tail-feathers eight inches in length, the other shorter: wings very long: legs dusky: claws black; the middle one serrated. Inhabits Brasil.

AMERICAN GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus Americanus.)

CA. corpore toto griseo nigro et xerampelino, variegatus, naribus cylindraccis.

Goatsucker with the whole body varied with grey, black, and russet-colour; nostrils cylindrical and prominent.

Caprimulgus americanus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 346. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1032.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 587. 14.

L'Engoulevent à lunettes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 543.

American Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 600. 14.

THIS species appears to be but little known: its beak is black, surrounded on the sides with bristles; the nostrils very prominent: the plumage varied with grey, black, and yellow brown: the wings and tail palest: legs and claws grey. Inhabits Jamaica.

RUFIOUS GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus rufus.)

CA. rufus nigro-varius, tectricibus alarum corporeque subtus fasciis nigricantibus, remigibus rufo nigroque, tectricibus nigro fasciatis.

Rufous Goatsucker, varied with black; wing-coverts and under parts of the body barred with black, the quills with rufous and black, and the tail-feathers with black.

Caprimulgus rufus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1030.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 586. 9.

L'Engoulevent roux de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 550.

Crapaud-volant, ou Tette-chevre de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 735.

Rufous Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 597. 8.

THE Rufous Goatsucker is near eleven inches in length : its beak is pale brown : irides yellow : prevailing colour of the plumage rufous, varied with different tints of black, and sprinkled with white : the upper parts of the body with the shafts of the feathers of the latter colour : quills barred with rufous and black : throat and under parts of the body transversely undulated with black, the lines increasing in width towards the belly, the upper parts of which incline to black, the lower to rufous : tail barred with black : legs flesh-colour. Inhabits Cayenne.

POPETUE GOATSUCKER.

(*Caprimulgus popetue*.)

CA. *fusco-nigricans, albo rufoque varius, subtus albidus fasciis nigricantibus, alis nigris, macula alba, cauda forficata.*

Brown-black Goatsucker, varied with white and rufous; beneath whitish with dusky fasciæ; wings black, with a white spot; tail forked.

Caprimulgus popetue. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 56.

Caprimulgus americanus. Wilson. Amer. Orn. 5. 65.

Whip poor Will. Edwards. pl. 63 : (with bristles added to the edges of the beak.)

Long-winged Goatsucker. Pen. Arct. Zool. p. 434.

Night-Hawk. Wils. Amer. Orn. 5. 65. pl. 40. f. 1. male, f. 2. female.

L'Engoulevent popetue. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 56. pl. 24.

It is rather surprising that European naturalists should generally have confounded this with the

Virginian Goatsucker, to which it has not the least affinity, and from which it differs materially: in the first place this species has no bristles on the edges of the upper mandible, which most of the species possess; and in the next place the tail is greatly forked, whereas in the Virginian species it is rounded. Edwards, in his sixty-third plate, has given a tolerably correct figure of the bird, but he has ornamented its gape with bristles: Pennant has described it after him, but has figured the short-winged Goatsucker, or Chuck-wills-widow, instead of this bird. Vieillot and Wilson have described and figured it as distinct, by which they have given an example of their accuracy. The former of those authors thus describes it: the beak is black; the upper parts of the head and shoulders brown black, spotted with white and reddish; which colours are repeated on the upper wing-coverts, the secondary wing-quills, and the middle feathers of the tail, which are likewise spotted with pale cream-colour: the primary quills are entirely black, with the exception of the third, fourth, and fifth, which have a large white spot towards the middle, and which appears to be transparent when the bird has got to a certain elevation: on the breast and under parts of the body the colours are placed transversely: the lateral tail-feathers are black, barred with reddish white: the tail itself is forked: the feet are brown: it is in length eight inches and three quarters: the male has a white spot on the throat, and likewise on most of the tail-feathers, of which

the female is destitute: in other respects the sexes are similar.

This species inhabits the whole of the United States: it makes its appearance in Pennsylvania the last week in April: about the middle of May the female lays her eggs, which are two in number, in a dry place on the bare ground, generally where the country is open: both ends of the eggs are nearly the same in shape; they are dirty blueish black, with dark brown spots: the male is very attentive to the female during incubation, and guards her very carefully, and if any one approaches he flies off in an opposite direction, and utters a loud scream: the favourite time of these birds for making their appearance is in the evening (but during gloomy weather they are seen at all times of the day), when they are all life and activity: even in the hottest and clearest weather they may be observed basking themselves in the sun: they are very fond of perching lengthwise on the branches of trees: they feed on large insects: in August they are seen by hundreds moving towards the south.

FORK-TAILED GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus forficatus.)

CA. *cauda forficata, corpore nigro fusco rufo alboque vario, mandibula superiore medio crenata.*

Goatsucker with a forked tail; the body varied with black, fuscous, rufous, and white; the upper mandible crenated in the middle.

Caprimulgus forficatus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lix. 5.*

Engoulevent à queue fourche. *Le Vail. Ois. 1. 178. t. 47. 48.*

Fork-tailed Goatsucker. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 264. 7.*

THE length of this species is upwards of twenty-six inches: its beak is black, and it has a groove in the upper mandible, into which the lower one fits when shut: the plumage is similar to that of the European Goatsucker, and is composed of a mixture of black, brown, rufous, and white: its tail is much forked, and is extremely long in proportion to the size of the bird: its legs are yellow.

Le Vaillant discovered this species in a decayed hollow tree, which had fallen by the borders of the river of Lions, in the Great Namaqua, in the interior of the Cape of Good Hope: its note is very similar to that of the European species.

SHARP-TAILED GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus acutus.)

CA. *nigricante fasciatus supra griseus subtus rufus, capite colloque rufo-fuscis, rectricibus apice subulatis.*

Dusky Goatsucker, banded with grey above, and rufous beneath; with the head and neck reddish brown; tail-feathers awl-shaped at the tip.

Caprimulgus acutus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1031.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 587. 13.

L'Engoulevent acutipenne de la Guiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 6. 547.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 732.

Sharp-tailed Goatsucker. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 600. 13.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 195.

THIS species is in length seven inches and a half: its beak is black: the top of its head and neck transversely striped with rufous brown and dusky; sides of the former inclined to rufous: back grey, with transverse black stripes: tail larger than the wings, pale rufous, spotted with black, and barred at the tip with black, the upper edge of the bar being whitish: tips of the feathers awl-shaped: legs black. Native of Guiana.

LEONA GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus macrodipterus.)

CA. griseo varius, alis rufo fuscoque maculatis, penna utrinque humerali longissima.

Goatsucker varied with grey; the wings spotted with red and brown; and each shoulder armed with a very long feather.

Caprimulgus macrodipterus. *Afzel. Sierr. Leon.—Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lix. 6.*

Leona Goatsucker. *Shaw. Nat. Misc.—Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 264. 8.*

RATHER larger than *C. Europæus*, which it somewhat resembles, except in having a single feather springing out of the middle part of the wing-coverts on each side, which is in length about twenty inches: it is only webbed at the tip for about five inches of its length; this part is very similar to the rest of the plumage in colour, and is crossed with five dusky bars: the web on the inside is more than one inch in breadth; but on the outside not more than one quarter of an inch: the rest of the feather towards the base for about fourteen inches has only a few solitary hairs towards the tip on the inside: the legs are very small. Inhabits Sierra Leona.

CRESTED GOATSUCKER.

(Caprimulgus novæ Hollandiæ.)

CA. *fusco nigro albidoque nebulosus subtus albidus, collo pectoreque fasciis obscuris, crista frontali erecta setacea.*

Goatsucker varied with brown, black, and whitish; beneath whitish; the neck and breast with obscure dusky bars; an erect setaceous crest on the forehead.

Caprimulgus novæ Hollandiæ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 588. 18.

New Holland or Crested Goatsucker. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 261. 2.

LENGTH nine inches and a half: the prevailing colour of the plumage brown on the upper parts, varied with obscure spots and streaks of white: beak black: inside of the mouth yellow, and furnished with bristles on its edges: forehead armed with about ten or twelve stiff bristles standing erect, and but slightly barbed: quills plain brown, with the edges of four or five of the primaries sprinkled with dusky white: the under parts of the body dirty white, with the throat, breast, and sides marked with narrow dusky bars: tail slightly wedged; the two middle feathers crossed on each web with twelve dirty white bars, and dotted with brown; the rest of the feathers spotted with brown on the outer edges only. Inhabits Port Jackson, in New Holland: appears about March.

TURDUS. THRUSH.

Generic Character.

Rostrum subarcuatum, apice
deflexo, emarginato.

Nares ovatæ, nudæ, vel mem-
branula semitectæ.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus
anticis, uno postico.

Beak very slightly arcuate,
with the point bent down-
wards, and notched.

Nostrils ovate and naked, or
half covered with a mem-
brane.

Feet simple, with three toes
before, and one behind.

THE Thrushes are extremely numerous, and are found nearly in every part of the world: they feed principally on berries, but many species will also eat snails, slugs, earth-worms, &c. especially in the winter: many of them are greatly admired for their songs, which are very melodious: their nests are generally constructed on the branches of trees, and most of the species lay from four to six eggs.

MISSEL THRUSH.

(Turdus viscivorus.)

Tu. supra griseo-fuscus, subtus albo-flavicans maculis nigricantibus variis, reatricibus tribus extimis albo terminatis.

Thrush above grey brown; beneath whitish yellow, varied with dusky spots; the three outer tail-feathers tipped with white.

Turdus viscivorus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 291.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 216.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 806.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 326. 1.—*Turt. Brit. Faun.* 1. 35. 60.

Turdus major. *Briss.* 2. 200. 1.

Le Draine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 295. t. 19. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 489.

Missel Thrush. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 105.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 341. B.—*Albin.* 1. 33.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 16. 1.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 57.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 96.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Mont. Supp.*

THIS is one of the largest of the genus, and weighs near five ounces: its length is eleven inches: its beak is dusky: the base of the lower mandible yellowish: irides hazel: the plumage on the upper parts of the body light brown, with a tinge of rufous on the rump: quills brown, with pale edges: the lower wing-coverts tipped with white: sides of the head and throat yellowish white, spotted with brown; from thence to the vent white, with dusky spots: those of the breast triangular in shape, and of the belly and sides roundish: tail similar to the quills, the three or four outer feathers with white tips, and the inner web of the exterior one nearly white: legs inclining to yellow: claws black: the sexes very much resemble each other; but the colours of

the female are not quite so brilliant. Dr. Latham mentions two varieties of this bird, one of them reddish cream-colour, palest beneath, and the belly white, spotted with cream-colour; the other white, spotted with brown on the under parts.

The food of this species consists principally of berries, of which those of the misseltoe are its favourite, from whence the ancients supposed that that plant could not vegetate without having passed through its body; but experience proves the contrary: it will also eat insects, and their larvæ, with which it feeds its young. It builds its nest, which it is said to do twice a year, in the fork of low trees, particularly those that are covered with moss, of lichen, and coarse grass, woven together with wool, and lined with fine dry grass: its eggs are four or five in number, of a flesh-colour, varied with deep and light rust-coloured spots, and weigh somewhat more than two drachms.

It is the largest of song birds, and frequently begins to sing with the new year, if the weather be mild; but upon a diminution of temperature below 40 degrees of the thermometer it ceases: when the female commences to build, and during incubation, it resumes it, until the young brood make their appearance, when it becomes silent, and is not heard again till the ensuing year, unless the young be taken, or the female destroyed; when it continues to sing throughout the summer: its song is much louder but far inferior in melody to that of the Song Thrush, or Thrustle.

This bird is very abundant in the west of England,

especially in the summer, and is vulgarly called the *Holm-screech*: it is migratory in some places; and is well known throughout the European continent: in defect of other food, it will eat the roots of plants and ivy berries: it is said to be very good eating.

SONG-THRUSH.

(*Turdus musicus*.)

Tu. supra griseo-fuscus, subtus albo rufescens maculis nigricantibus varius, remigibus basi interiore ferrugineis.

Thrush above grey brown, beneath whitish red, varied with dusky spots; the interior base of the quills ferruginous.

Turdus musicus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 292. 2.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 217.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 809.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 327.—*Turt. Brit. Faun.* 1. 35. 61.

Turdus minor. *Briss.* 2. 205. 2.

La Grive. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 280.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 406.

Throstle, or Song-thrush. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 107.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 342. C.—*Albin.* 134.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 58.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 18. 2.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 139.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 100.

THIS well known species weighs about three ounces, and measures nine inches in length: its beak is dusky, the under mandible yellowish at the base: irides hazel: head, and upper parts of the body, yellowish brown, with a few obscure dusky lines on the former: the throat, neck, and sides, are yellowish: the breast and belly white, the former spotted with dusky: the under wing-coverts dull

orange yellow : legs light brown. This bird is subject to slight variations : there is a specimen, which belonged to the late Colonel Montagu, in the British Museum, that is of a dull colour above ; paler beneath, with the usual shaped spots of the same colour as the back : it has also been found entirely of a pure white.

This is a well known and much admired bird in this country, on account of its melodious notes, which it commences early in February, and continues near nine months : it is a solitary species with us, never uniting into flocks, as many of the genus do, although it has been observed to pass through Livonia, Courland, and Prussia, in great numbers, about Michaelmas, in their way to the Alps : in France it is migratory, visiting Burgundy when the grapes are ripe, and committing great ravages amongst the vineyards : it has also been observed to shift its quarters in England in the winter season.

The food of the Thrush consists of insects and berries ; it is also particularly fond of snails, which it breaks against stones to extract the animals from the shells : its nest is built in March ; it is placed on a stump of a tree, very near the ground, or against the side of a tree, and frequently in a hedge, or solitary bush, and is made of dried grass and green moss externally, and plastered within with rotten wood, mixed with cow-dung, or clay, which is so compact as to hold water, which occasionally proves fatal to their eggs, which are four or five in number, of a blue

colour, spotted with black at the larger end, and weigh from eighty to ninety grains.

It is only observed to visit Sweden in the summer; and is also common in many parts of Russia, especially on the shores of the river Kama. In various parts of England it is called by the names of Mavis, Grey Bird, and Storm Cock.

FUSCOUS THRUSH.

(*Turdus fuscatus*.)

Tu. fuscus, subtus griseus fusco-maculatus, reatricibus lateralibus apice albis.

Brown Thrush, beneath grey, spotted with brown; the lateral tail-feathers tipped with white.

Turdus fuscatus. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 1.

La Grive brun. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 1. pl. 57. bis.

THE head, and upper parts of the neck, and body, of this bird, with the wings, and the two middle tail-feathers, brown; with the edges of the feathers palest: the under parts of the body are pale griseous, with large spots of brown on the breast and belly, and small on the throat; the rest of the under parts, and the lateral tail-feathers, are clear brown; the tips of the latter being white: beak dull yellow: legs brown: the length of the bird ten inches: both sexes are similar. Inhabits the Antilles, particularly St. Domingo and Portorico.

LITTLE THRUSH.

(Turdus minor.)

Tu. fusco-rufescens, corpore subtus maculis nigricantibus vario, gula abdomine crissoque albis.

Brown-red Thrush, with the body beneath varied with dusky spots; the throat, abdomen, and vent white.

Turdus minor: *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 809.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 328. 5.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 7.

Turdus iliacus carolinensis. *Briss.* 2. 212. 4.

Turdus fuscus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 817. female.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 322. 16. female.

Turdus solitarius. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 95.

La Grivette d'Amerique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 289.

Mauvis de la Caroline. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 556. f. 2.

La Grive solitaire. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 7. pl. 63.

Brown Thrush. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 199. female.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 28. 16. female.

Hermit Thrush. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 95. pl. 48. f. 2.

Little Thrush. *Edw. gl.* 296.—*Cates. Carol.* 31.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 201.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 20. 5.

THIS is a small species, being only seven inches in length: its beak and legs are dusky: orbits pale: head and all the upper parts of the plumage reddish brown: breast yellowish, varied with spots of dusky: chin, belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts white: female with the spots on the breast darker and more dusky: this species very much resembles the Wood Thrush.

The nest of this bird is composed externally of coarse grass; it is put together extremely neat, and most delicately lined with fine grass and horse-

hair: its eggs are four in number, of a pale green blue, varied with spots and blotches of olive, especially at the larger end: found in Pennsylvania in the summer, and retires in the autumn to Carolina, where it remains throughout the winter.

GUIANA THRUSH.

(*Turdus guianensis*.)

Tu. viridi-fuscus, subtus flavescente albus maculis longitudinalibus nigricantibus.

Green-brown Thrush, beneath yellowish white, with longitudinal dusky spots.

Turdus guianensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 809.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 328. 3.

La Grive de la Guiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 289.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 398. f. 1.

Guiana Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 20. 3.

In length seven inches: beak reddish: upper parts of the body greenish brown, with the margins of the wing-coverts and quills paler: under parts of the body dusky yellowish white, longitudinally striped with dusky: under part of the tail white: legs reddish brown. Inhabits Guiana.

JAMAICA THRUSH.

(Turdus Jamaicensis.)

TU. *fusco-cinereus, subtus albus, gula juguloque longitudinaliter fusco striatis, pectore cinereo.*

Brown-grey Thrush, beneath white, with the throat and jugulum longitudinally striated with fuscous; breast ash-coloured.

Turdus jamaicensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 809.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 328. 4.

Jamaica Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 20. 4.

INHABITS Jamaica: beak brown and stout: head brown: upper parts of the plumage dark cinereous: quills and tail dusky: chin and fore-part of the neck white, streaked with longitudinal brown spots: lower part of the neck plain white: breast ash-coloured: from thence to the vent white: legs brown.

 WOOD THRUSH.

(Turdus melodes.)

TU. *fulvo-fuscus, uropygio caudaque olivaceis, jugulo pectoreque albis fusco maculatis, ventre crisso gulaque niveis.*

Fulvous-brown Thrush, with the rump and tail olivaceous; the jugulum and breast white, spotted with brown; the belly, vent, and throat pure white.

Turdus melodes. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 29.

Wood Robin. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 29. pl. 2. f. 1.

THIS very much resembles the following species, which Wilson thinks was intended by Pennant for this bird; but the figure in Vieillot of *T. mustelinus* does not agree with Wilson's figure or description of the Wood, and yet agrees very well with Pennant's description of the Tawny Thrush. This species is eight inches in length and thirteen in width: its beak is dusky brown; the lower mandible flesh-coloured at the base: the whole of the upper parts of the body fulvous brown, brightest on the head, and inclining to olive on the rump and tail: chin white: throat and breast white, tinged with buff, and sprinkled all over with dusky spots: belly and vent pure white: eyes surrounded with a white circle: irides chocolate brown: legs and claws flesh-colour: both sexes are nearly alike.

Inhabits the whole of North America, from Hudson's Bay to the peninsula of Florida: it makes its appearance in Pennsylvania about the middle of April, and departs in October: its song is uttered every morning and evening during the months of May and June, and is greatly admired; but during the day it is silent: its favourite haunts are thick shaded hollows by the sides of rivulets or brooks: its nest is often placed in an alder bush; it is made of withered beech leaves with layers of dry grass mixed with mud, and neatly smoothed; it is lined within by dry fibrous roots: its eggs are four or five in number, and are of an uniform light blue.

TAWNY THRUSH.

(Turdus mustelinus.)

Tu. rufo-fuscus, subtus albus maculis nigris, genis albo maculatis, aropygio remigibus caudaque fuscis.

Rufous-brown Thrush, beneath white, spotted with black; cheeks spotted with white; rump, quills, and tail fuscous.

Turdus mustelinus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 817.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 6.

La Grive tannée. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 6. pl. 62.

Tawny Thrush. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 198.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 28. 15.

SIZE of the Redwing: head bright tawny: cheeks brown, spotted with white: back and wing-coverts dull tawny: primaries and rump plain brown: throat, breast, and belly white, variegated with large black spots: tail similar in colour to the quills, the feathers sharp-pointed. Inhabits New York: builds its nest about twelve feet from the ground, at the bifurcation of a branch; it is composed of moss and fibrous roots: its eggs are four in number, white, spotted with black and red.

BROWNISH THRUSH.

(Turdus Fuscescens.)

Tu. mustelinus, genis nigricante-fuscis, gula alba, jugulo pectoreque flavicantibus fusco maculatis, ventre albo, remigibus rectricibusque acuminatis.

Tawny Thrush, with the cheeks dusky brown; the throat white; jugulum and breast yellow, spotted with brown; belly white; quills and tail-feathers pointed at their tips.

Turdus mustelinus. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 98.

Tawny Thrush. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 98. pl. 43. f. 3.

THIS has a very great affinity to the preceding, but is nevertheless very distinct, as the descriptions and figures demonstrate; and it is not a little surprising that Wilson in his American Ornithology should increase the confusion by giving a name that was applied by Pennant to the preceding, when he was confident this bird was a distinct species, as he acquaints us in the last paragraph of his description.

It is in length ten inches, and in expanse one foot: the whole of the upper parts of the body are of an uniform tawny brown, the under white: the sides of the head and under the wings slightly tinged with cinereous: chin white: throat and upper parts of the breast cream-coloured, and marked with pointed brown spots: lores blueish white: cheeks dusky brown: tail nearly even at the end: shafts of the feathers and of the quills reaching beyond their webs, in which it agrees

with the Tawny Thrush: beak black, with the base of the under mandible flesh-colour: eyes dark, surrounded with white. Inhabits the country to the north of Pennsylvania, in which place it only stays a week or ten days at a time in its passage north in May, and south in September.

REDWING THRUSH.

(*Turdus iliacus*.)

Tu. griseo-fuscus, subtus albidus maculis fuscis, alis subtus ferrugineis, superciliis albicantibus.

Grey-brown Thrush, beneath whitish, with brown spots; wings beneath ferruginous; supercilia whitish.

Turdus iliacus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 292. 3.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 218.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 808.—*Briss.* 2. 208. 3. t. 20. f. 1.—*Turt. Brit. Faun.* 1. 35. 63.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 329. 7.

Le Mauvis. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 309.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 51.

Redwing, or Wind Thrush. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 108.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 342. D.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. 35.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 59.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 102.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 22. 7.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Lath. Sup.* 139. 7.

WEIGHT near two ounces and a half: length eight inches and a half: beak dusky, yellowish at the base of the upper mandible: irides dusky: over the eye a whitish streak: prevailing colour of the upper parts brown, lighter on the edges of the quills and wing-coverts: breast and sides varied with dusky lines: the sides of the body and under the wings reddish orange: middle of

the belly whitish : legs pale grey : claws brown. In the British Museum there is a specimen of this bird entirely of a cream-coloured brown, with all the markings of a pale colour : beak and legs nearly white.

The general manners of this bird correspond with those of the Fieldfare, and like that species it is migrative, generally arriving in this country about the latter end of September ; and should the weather become severe, they will fly still farther south. Montagu mentions, that “ in the hard winter of 1799 vast abundance resorted to the west of England, where a sudden fall of snow, unusually deep in that part, cut them off from all supply of food ; and being too weak to attempt a passage over sea to a warmer climate, thousands of them and their companions the Fieldfares were starved to death.”

This species is said to breed in the maple forests of Norway and Sweden, placing its nest in a low bush, or shrub, and laying five or six blue-green eggs, spotted with black : during the breeding season its song is not inferior to that of the Thrush : it is so abundant in Prussia, according to Pennant, that excise duty was paid at Dantzic for thirty thousand pairs, besides what were smuggled, or paid duty in other places.

WATER THRUSH.

(Turdus aquaticus.)

Tu. olivaceus, superciliis, fascia lateribusque colli albis, pectore hypochondriisque fusco-maculatis.

Olive Thrush, with the eyebrow and band on the sides of the neck white; breast and sides of the body spotted with brown.

Turdus aquaticus. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 8. 66.

Water Thrush. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 66. *pl.* 23. *f.* 5.

THE length of this bird is six inches: breadth nine and a half: the upper parts of a plain dark olive: over the eye a white streak, which is continued some way down on the sides of the neck: lower parts white, tinged with yellow; the whole breast and sides marked with pointed spots of black or deep brown: beak dusky brown: legs flesh-coloured, but occasionally yellow: both sexes are similar.

This species is extremely fond of frequenting marshy places; and is generally found in the neighbourhood of a brook or rivulet in the thick woods of North America: it is not known where it breeds, being only seen in Pennsylvania in the beginning of May and the latter end of August, for a few days together, in its passage from north to south, and on its return.

FIELDFARE THRUSH.

(Turdus pilaris.)

Tu. fusco-rufescens, subtus nigricante varius, reatricibus nigris, extime margine interiore apice albicantibus, capite uropygioque cano.

Brown-red Thrush, beneath varied with dusky, with the tail-feathers black, the outer one with the interior edge whitish at the tip; head and rump hoary.

Turdus pilaris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 291. 2.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 215.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 807.—*Briss.* 2. 214. 5.—*Turt. Brit. Faun.* 1. 35. 64.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 330. 11.

La Litorne, ou Tourdelle. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 301.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 490.

Turdus pilaris nævius. *Briss.* 2. 218. B. (var.)

Turdus pilaris leucocephalus. *Briss.* 2. 217. A. (var.)

Fieldfare, Feldefare, or Feltifer. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 106.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 340. A.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. 36.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 60.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 98.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.

RATHER less than the Missel Thrush: weight about four ounces: length ten inches: beak yellowish, with the tip black: irides hazel: head and hind part of the neck ash-colour, the former spotted with black: the upper parts of the body and lesser wing-coverts chesnut brown: quills dusky brown, with pale margins: rump cinereous: the fore-part of the neck, breast, and sides yellowish, streaked with dusky: throat, belly, and vent white: tail dusky black, the interior feathers varied with cinereous: legs black. Brisson describes two



FIELDFARE THRUSH.



varieties of this bird: the first has the head and neck white, the former spotted with white, and the latter with lead colour; the throat and breast rufous, spotted with black; the back brown; rump ash-coloured; and the under parts of the body white, with black spots: the other variety has the head and upper parts of the neck white. Dr. Latham adds another which has the head and neck white, and the rest of the body variegated with white and brown: this latter specimen was shot in Derbyshire: Bewick also describes a very similar variety.

This is only a visitant in this island, arriving about the beginning of October, and departing either the latter end of February or beginning of March, retiring to Russia, Sweden, and even as far as Kamschatka: it does not arrive in France till the beginning of December, but they are then seen by thousands: during the winter they feed on hawthorn, holly, and other berries: they build in high trees, and frequent the places where junipers grow: their flesh is much esteemed, although it is sometimes bitterish: this and the Redwing Thrush are supposed to be the *Turdi* of the Romans with which they took so much pains to fatten in aviaries for food. This bird is much more sociable than the Thristle or Missel, and is often gregarious: if severe weather come on gradually, few are met with after Christmas, but on their return northward they appear again in small flocks: it will sometimes feed upon worms, slugs, and snails.

AOONALASCHKA THRUSH.

(Turdus Aoonalaskhæ.)

Tu. fuscus obscure maculatus, pectore flavo nigro maculato, tectricibus alarum remigibus caudaque nigricantibus testaceo marginatis.

Brown Thrush, obscurely spotted; breast yellow, spotted with black; with the wing-coverts, quills, and tail dusky, margined with testaceous.

Turdus Aoonalaskhæ. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 808.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 329. 8.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 9.

La Grive d'Ounalaska. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 9.

Aoonalaskha Thrush. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 202.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 23. 8.

THE Aoonalaskha Thrush is the size of a Lark, and has the crown of the head and back brown, with obscure dusky spots: the breast is yellow, with black spots: wing-coverts, primaries, and tail dusky, margined with testaceous. Inhabits Aoonalaskha.

 BARBARY THRUSH.

(Turdus barbaricus.)

Tu. virescens, pectore albo nigricante maculatis uropygio caudaque apice luteis.

Greenish Thrush, with the breast white, spotted with dusky; rump and tip of the tail yellow.

Turdus barbaricus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 808.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*
1. 329. 9.

La Grive Basseterre de Barbarie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 313.
Barbary Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 23. 9.

FOUND in Barbary during the summer months : it is the size of the Missel Thrush : its head, neck, and back are of a clear bright green : its breast is whitish, and spotted : the rump and tips of the tail-feathers bright yellow : wings much like those of a Lark : legs stout and short.

OLIVE THRUSH.

(*Turdus olivaceus.*)

Tu. fusco-olivaceus, subtus fulvus, remigibus reatricibusque lateralibus intus fuscis.

Olive-brown Thrush, beneath fulvous, with the quills and lateral tail-feathers internally brown.

Turdus olivaceus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 292. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*
1. 810.

Merula olivacea Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss.* 2. 294. 43. t. 22.
f. 3.

Merle olive du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.*
3. 381.

Olive Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 66. 80.

INHABITS the Cape of Good Hope : it is the size of the Fieldfare, and is upwards of eight inches in length : the beak is brown : the throat yellow brown, spotted with pure brown : the under parts of the body yellowish ; the upper olive brown :

legs and claws brown: the two middle tail-feathers brown, the others ferruginous.

CAYENNE THRUSH.

(*Turdus cayanus*.)

Tu. cinereus, subtus albus pennis medio nigricantibus, gula nigricante, alis nigris, tectricibus majoribus ferrugineo-marginatis.

Ash-coloured Thrush, beneath white, with the feathers dusky in the middle; throat dusky; wings black, their greater coverts margined with ferruginous.

Turdus cayanus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 332. 19.

Turdus cayanensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 816.

La Litorne de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 306.

Grive de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 515.

Cayenne Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 29. 13.

SIZE of *T. musicus*: length eight inches: beak dusky: plumage cinereous on the upper parts: the feathers fringed with white: greater wing-coverts and lesser quills black, edged with rust-colour: primary quills black: throat dusky: breast and belly dingy white; the middle of the feathers dusky, giving the bird a freckled appearance: tail ash-coloured: legs dusky. Inhabits Cayenne.

FERRUGINOUS THRUSH.

(Turdus rufus.)

Tu. ferrugineus, subtus dilutior maculatus, remigibus unicoloribus, cauda rotundata, reatricibus rufis.

Ferruginous Thrush, beneath paler and spotted; quills unspotted; tail rounded; its feathers rufous.

Turdus rufus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 293. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 812.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 338. 44.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 4.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 83.

Turdus carolinensis. *Briss.* 3. 223. 8.

Le Mocquer françois. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 323.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 645.

La Grive rousse. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 4. pl. 59.

Fox-coloured Thrush. *Pèn. Arct. Zool.* 195.

Ferruginous Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 39. 41.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 83. pl. 14. f. 1.

IN length eleven inches: the beak blackish: irides yellow: head and upper parts of the body rufous: the greater and middle wing-coverts tipped with white, forming a double bar of that colour on the wings: quills brown, edged with rufous: the under parts of the body white, varied with dusky spots: tail rounded and rufous: legs brown: female with the white bars on the wings much narrower than the male; in other respects the sexes are alike.

This species is found in most parts of North America from Canada to Florida; in the latter place and Georgia it is constantly found, but in the northern parts it disappears in the autumn: in

September it leaves Pennsylvania, and arrives there in March: it builds its nest in a low situation, on a cedar or in a thick bush: its nest is composed of sticks and leaves externally, and lined with fibrous roots and horse-hair: its eggs are four in number, of a blueish white, sprinkled with rust-colour at the larger end: it has generally two broods in the year: its song is very fine, and it will imitate that of many birds, from whence it has obtained the name of the French Mocking Bird, to distinguish it from the common Mocking Thrush of America.

SPOTTED THRUSH.

(*Turdus nævius.*)

Tu. obscure cinereus, pileo nigricante, fascia pone oculos corpore- que subtus ferrugineis, tectricibus alarum remigibusque ferru- gineo maculatis, pectore fascia nigra.

Dull cinereous Thrush, with the top of the head dusky, a fascia through the eyes, and body beneath ferruginous; wing-coverts and quills spotted with ferruginous; breast with a black band.

Turdus nævius. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 817.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 331. 13.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 10.

Le Merle tacheté. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 10. pl. 66.

Varied Thrush. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 337. t. 55.

Spotted Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 27. 13.

NATIVE of Nootka Sound and New York: in length ten inches: beak black, with the base of

the under mandible yellowish: head nearly black: nape with a ferruginous streak, reaching up to the eyes: the upper parts of the body dusky cinereous: lesser wing-coverts plain ash-colour; the other the same, with a ferruginous triangular spot at the tip of each: primary quills dusky, each feather with two ferruginous spots, one near the base, and the other about the middle of the outer web: secondaries with only one spot, which is situated near the tip: under parts of the body ferruginous orange, palest near the vent: breast with a black band: tail dusky cinereous: legs yellow: female without the black band on the breast, which is dull red, of a dusky cinereous above, and the throat and chin inclined to white: lower parts of the body nearly white.

 AMERICAN THRUSH.

(*Turdus americanus*.)

Tu. corpore violaceo-nitente, subtus obscuro, remigibus apice rufis, rostro pedibusque rufis.

Thrush with the body of a shining violet; beneath obscure; with the tips of the quills and the beak and feet rufous.

Turdus americanus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 342. 52.

Turdus aurantius. ♂. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 832.

Merula americana. *Briss.* 2. 308. 51.

White-chinned Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 45. c.

THIS species is a native of the warmer parts of America: it is the size of a Blackbird: its beak and

legs are yellowish: the plumage is entirely of a shining violet, obscure beneath: quills rufous at their tips.

DUAMA THRUSH.

(Turdus Duama.)

Tu. lunulis nigris, supra fuscus, subtus albus, tectricibus alarum minoribus nigris albo variegatis, remigibus primoribus fuscis apice cinereis.

Thrush with black lunules, above brown, beneath white, with the lesser wing-coverts variegated with black and white; the primary quills brown, with ash-coloured tips.

Turdus Duama. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 362. 134.

Duama Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 145. 127.

THIS bird is said to inhabit India by Dr. Latham, who thus commemorates it. "Beak dusky: cheeks white: crown, hind parts of the neck, and back, brown, marked with curved black spots: lesser wing-coverts black, chequered with white: outmost primary black; the rest of them rusty brown, tipped with ash: fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly, white, barred with curved black marks: tail dusky: legs yellowish: in India it is called Cowal, from its note imitating that word: gorges fruit till torpid, and after a time flings up the stones."

SOOTY THRUSH.

(Turdus fuliginosus.)

Tu. fusco-obscurus, collo anteriore pallide griseo, pectore maculis obscuris notato.

Dull-brown Thrush, with the fore-part of the neck pale grey the breast spotted with dusky.

Turdus fuliginosus. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xlii. 14.

Sooty Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 185. 23.*

THE Sooty Thrush is the size of the common Thrush: its beak is pale: the prevailing colour of its plumage is dark greenish brown: the chin and fore-part of the neck pale grey: the breast is sprinkled with large dusky spots: the legs are yellowish. Inhabits New Holland.

 MARGINED THRUSH.

(Turdus Africanus.)

Tu. nigricans, pectore pennis nigris rufo marginatis, subtus rufo-flavus, pedibus cinereis.

Dusky Thrush, with the feathers of the breast black, edged with rufous; beneath reddish yellow; feet ash-coloured.

Turdus africanus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 808.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 362. 130.

Margined Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. 143. 123.*

INHABITS Africa: it is the size of the Black-bird: its beak is yellow, with a black tip: the prevailing colour of its plumage is black: the feathers on the fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly edged with reddish brown, and towards the vent with white: the edges of the wings pale: legs ash-coloured.

LUNULATED THRUSH.

(*Turdus lunulatus*.)

Tu. lunulis nigris notatus, supra fuscus subtus albidus, rostro nigro, pedibus pallidis.

Thrush marked with black crescents, above brown, beneath whitish, with the beak black, and feet pale.

Turdus lunulatus. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xlii. 13.

Lunulated Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 184. 22.*

BEAK black: the plumage on the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, brown: the under parts white, with all the feathers tipped with black, giving the bird an undulated appearance: legs yellowish: tail short. Inhabits New South Wales.

WARBLER THRUSH.

(Turdus motacilla.)

Tu. olivaceo-fuscus, fascia per oculos, gula, pectoreque albis, abdomine rufo, corpore toto subtus fusco maculatis.

Olive-brown Thrush, with a band through the eyes, the throat and breast white; the abdomen rufous, and the whole of the lower parts of the body spotted with brown.

Turdus motacilla. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 9.

La Grive Nochequeue. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 9. pl. 65.

THIS very rare species of Thrush was first described by Mons. Vieillot in his splendid work on the North American Birds: the specimen there figured and described was procured from the interior of the United States: its beak is brown: the top of its head, neck and body, wings and tail, olive brown: from the beak, passing through the eye, is a white streak, terminating in a point on the occiput; between the beak and eye it is bifurcated, having a dark brown spot on that part: the throat, lower part of the neck and the breast, white: the sides and belly reddish: the whole of them sprinkled with dusky spots: legs yellowish: length five inches and a quarter.

PORT JACKSON THRUSH.

(Turdus badius.)

Tu. badius subtus albidus, vertice cærulescente, pectore nebuloso, remigibus reatricibusque plumbeis.

Chocolate-coloured Thrush, beneath whitish, with the crown blue, the breast clouded, and the quills and tail-feathers lead-coloured.

Turdus badius. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xli. 8.

Port Jackson Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. II. 183. 17. x.*

INHABITS Port Jackson: the beak is dull yellow: the top of the head blueish grey: the hind part of the neck and upper parts of the plumage chocolate brown: wings and tail lead-colour, with pale edges: middle of the neck inclining to brown, giving the bird the appearance of having a collar; all the rest of the under parts dusky white: legs brown.

 NEW YORK THRUSH.

(Turdus noveboracensis.)

Tu. nigro subferrugineoque nebulosus, subtus nigricans, remigibus caudaque nigris viridi-nitentibus, supra et infra oculos vitta nigra.

Thrush clouded with black and subferruginous; beneath dusky; with the quills and tail black, shining with green; above and beneath the eyes a black stripe.

Turdus noveboracensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 818.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 362. 132.
New York Thrush. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 205.—*Lath. Sup.* 144. x.

BEAK dusky: head, neck, and breast, variegated with black and pale ferruginous: from the beak extends a band of black towards the hind head, and taking in the eye: the back is very shining, and has the margins of the feathers ferruginous: wings and tail black, glossed with green; the latter rounded in shape: belly dusky: legs black. This is a migrative species, appearing in New York about October.

GOLDEN-CROWNED THRUSH.

(*Turdus aurocapillus.*)

Tu. olivaceus subtus albus, vertice ferrugineo-flavo, superciliis nigris, pectore nigro maculato.

Olivaceous Thrush, beneath white; with the crown rusty yellow; supercilia black; breast spotted with black.

Turdus aurocapillus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 328. 6.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 8.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 83.

Mortacilla aurocapilla. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 89.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 982.

Ficedula pensilvanica aurocapilla. *Briss.* 3. 504. 57. t. 28. f. 2.

Le Grivelette de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 317.—
Buff. Pl. Enl. 398. f. 2.

La Grive couronnée. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amér. Sept.* 2. 8. pl. 64.

Golden-crowned Thrush. *Edwards.* 252.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 203.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 21. 6.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 83.
pl. 14. f. 2.

THIS most elegant little species is the size of the Sparrow, being in length five inches and three quarters: beak brown, with the base flesh-colour: crown of the head rusty yellow: supercilia blackish: upper parts of the plumage of an elegant brown green: quills and tail deep olive green: sides of the head and under parts of the body white: the throat, part of the neck, and part of the breast, spotted with dusky: legs yellowish brown.

This bird inhabits the whole of the United States: it has a curious cry, like the words *peche-peche-peche*, which is continually uttered, and kept up for nearly half a minute each time: it builds its nest on the ground, of leaves and dry grass, lined with wool and hair; it has a covering at the top, and a small hole in the side for an entrance: its eggs are either four or five in number, and are of a white colour, irregularly spotted with reddish brown, particularly at the larger end.

YELLOW-CROWNED THRUSH.

(*Turdus ochrocephalus*.)

Tu. pileo genisque flavis, corpore subtus cinereo remigibus rectricibusque obscure viridibus, sub genis striga alba.

Thrush with the top of the head and cheeks yellow; body beneath ash-coloured; quills and tail-feathers dull green; and with a white stripe beneath the cheeks.

Turdus ochrocephalus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 821.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 355. 103.

Sturnus zeylanicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 804.

Ceylonese Stare. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 11. 2.

Yellow-crowned Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 74. 96.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 143. 96.—*Brown. Illust. Zool.* 50. pl. 22.

THIS mimicking bird is as large as the common Song Thrush: its beak is black: the crown of the head and cheeks are yellow: from the beak, passing below the cheeks, is a black line: the breast and under part of the body ash-coloured; the former sprinkled with arrow-shaped dusky spots: greater quills, tail, and legs, pale green. Native of Ceylon and Java.

TRIPOLI THRUSH.

(*Turdus Tripolitanus.*)

Tu. olivaceo-flavus, subtus albidus, remigibus nigris, rectricibus nigricantibus apice albis.

Olive-yellow Thrush, beneath whitish, with the quills black; tail-feathers dusky, tipped with white.

Turdus tripolitanus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 808.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 329. 10.

Le Merle olivâtre de Barbarie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 404.

Tripoli Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 23. 10.

SIZE of *T. viscivorus*: its beak is reddish brown: the plumage of the upper parts of the body, and lesser wing-coverts, olive yellow; the latter tinged with brown: the greater coverts and quills black: the wings reach to the middle of the tail: the under parts of the body dirty white: tail-feathers dusky, with yellowish tip: legs lead-coloured. Inhabits the Barbary States.

SANDWICH THRUSH.

(Turdus sandvicensis.)

TU. pallide fuscus, subtus cum sincipite, cinereo albus, abdomine fuscescente.

Pale-brown Thrush, with the under parts of the body and the forehead of a greyish white; the abdomen brownish.

Turdus sandovichensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 813.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 338. 42.

Sandwich Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 39. 40.*

INHABITS the Sandwich Islands: length five inches and a half: beak dusky: forehead and under parts of the plumage ash-coloured white: upper parts pale brown: belly and lower parts of the thighs the same: tail even at the end: legs dusky.

 PUNCTATED THRUSH.

(Turdus punctatus.)

TU. fuscus nigro-punctatus, subtus cœruleo-albus, superciliis albis, sub oculis macula rufa.

Brown Thrush, spotted with black; beneath whitish blue; supercilia white; beneath the eyes a rufous spot.

Turdus punctatus. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xlv. 23.

Punctated Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 187. 32.*

THE upper parts of the body of this species are spotted with black: over the eye a white streak:

chin white ; below which on each side is a rufous patch, that reaches behind the eye : fore-parts of the body, as far as the breast, slate colour ; from thence reddish white : sides over the thighs and vent varied with short black stripes : quills and tail dusky : beak black : legs yellow. Inhabits New Holland.

DARK THRUSH.

(*Turdus obscurus*.)

Tu. corpore fusco, pectore nigricante, superciliis gula crissoque albis.

Thrush with a fuscous body, dusky breast, and white supercilia, throat, and vent.

Turdus obscurus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 816.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 333. 24.

Dark Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 31. 24.

FOUND in the woods beyond Lake Baikal in Siberia : the prevailing colour of its plumage plain brown : the breast inclined to black : supercilia, chin, and vent, white.

DOUBTFUL THRUSH.

(Turdus dubius.)

Tu. nigro cærulescens subtus albus, remigibus, reatricibusque, fuscis.

Black-blue Thrush, beneath white, with the quills and tail-feathers brown.

Turdus dubius. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xl. 4.*

Doubtful Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 182. 13.*

THIS dull bird is nine inches in length: its beak is dusky blue: the plumage is entirely blueish black on the upper parts, and dirty white beneath: the quills and tail are brown: legs dusky. Inhabits New Holland.

AMBOYNA THRUSH.

(Turdus amboinensis.)

Tu. fusco-rubescens, corpore subtus remigibusque minoribus flavescens, reatricibus subtus flavis.

Fuscous-red Thrush, with the body beneath and lesser quills yellowish; the tail-feathers beneath yellow.

Turdus amboinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 820.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 354. 101.*

Merula amboinensis. *Briss. 2. 244. 16.*

Le Merle d'Amboine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 394.*

Amboina Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 73. 94.*

THIS bird is much admired at Amboyna for its song, which is said to be very fine: its head, neck,

and upper parts of the plumage, and primary wing-feathers, are rufous brown: the lesser quills are also of that colour at their tips, but are pale yellow at their bases: breast, under parts of the body, and tail, light yellow; upper parts of the latter reddish brown.

CHANTING THRUSH.

(*Turdus Boubil.*)

Tu. fuscus, pone aures fascia nigra.

Brown Thrush, with a black fascia behind the ears.

Turdus Boubil. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 830.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 349. 78.

Le Boubil de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 193.*

Chanting Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 61. 70.*

THE prevailing colour of the plumage of this bird is dark brown, inclining to umber: the beak and legs are yellowish grey: irides brownish: behind the eye is a longitudinal band of black, extending half way down the neck. Found in the southern provinces of China, and is nearly the only bird that has a song throughout the whole empire: called *Boubil* at Canton.

MAXILLARY THRUSH.

(Turdus maxillaris.)

TU. *fuscus subtilus cæruleo-albus, vertice fasciæque maxillari albis.*
 Brown Thrush, beneath blueish white, with the crown and fascia below the jaw white.

Turdus maxillaris. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xliii. 18.*

Maxillary Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 186. 27.*

DR. LATHAM describes this species as follows:—
 “Size of the Blue-headed Thrush: crown of the head black, passing between the beak and eye on each side, and ending in a large patch below the jaw: hind part of the neck dull blue: back, wings, and tail, brown, with a tinge of greenish bronze; on the shoulders mixed with black and green: all the under parts of the body pale blueish white: tail even at the end; the tips of all the feathers of it white: the beak has both mandibles slightly curved, and brown: irides orange: legs yellow. Met with at Port Jackson, in New Holland.”

 BLACK-BROWED THRUSH.

(Turdus melanophrys.)

TU. *flavo-fuscus, loris elevatis, rostro macula pone oculos pedibusque rubris.*

Yellow-brown Thrush, with the feathers of the lores elevated; and the beak, spot behind the eyes, and feet, red.

Turdus melanophrys. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xlii. 15.*

Black-browed Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 185. 24.*

CALLED *Dilbong* by the natives of New South Wales, where it is an inhabitant: it is the size of *T. musicus*: the prevailing colour of its plumage pale olive brown; the wings and tail darkest: the feathers on the lores stick up like a crest; they are yellowish, and towards the eye are black: behind the eye is a circular crimson spot, bordered with black: the beak and legs are red.

ASH-COLOURED THRUSH.

(*Turdus cinerascens*.)

Tu. cinereo nigricans subtus dilutior, tetricibus alarum majoribus remigibus reatricibusque lateralibus nigris.

Dusky-cinereous Thrush, palest beneath, with the greater wing-coverts, quills, and lateral tail-feathers, black.

Turdus cinereus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 810.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 352. 90.

Merula cinerea indica. *Briss.* 2. 286. 39. t. 25. f. 3.

Le Merle cendré des Indes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 385.

Ash-coloured Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 67. 82.

THIS inhabits the East Indies: it is less than the Redwing: it is in length near eight inches: beak and legs black: the upper parts of the plumage deep cinereous: the greater wing-coverts black, with the edges grey: quills the same; parts of the secondaries white on the inner webs: the under parts of the body pale ash-colour: the two middle tail-feathers deep ash; the next on each side black, with the edges and tips black: the rest of the feathers entirely black.

DILUTE THRUSH.

(Turdus dilutus.)

Tu. pallide fuscus subtus cæruleo-albus, capite collo uropygioque griseo cærulescentibus.

Pale-brown Thrush, beneath blueish white, with the head, neck, and rump, blue grey.

Turdus dilutus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xl. 5.*

Dilute Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 182. 14.*

THIS inhabits New Holland: its beak is blueish: the head, neck, and rump, are blue grey: the back, wings, and tail, pale brown; the latter with a dusky tinge: legs blueish: under parts of the body blueish white.

 PALE THRUSH.

(Turdus pallidus.)

Tu. corpore flavescence-cinereo, subtus albido, collo lutescente, rectricibus fusco-cinereis, extimis apice albis.

Thrush with a yellowish grey body, whitish beneath, yellowish neck, and grey brown tail-feathers, the outer ones with white tips.

Turdus pallidus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 815.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 334. 27.*

Pale Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 13. 32. 27.*

FOUND in Siberia: the under parts of the plumage whitish, inclining to yellow on the neck: the

tail grey brown; with the outer feathers tipped with white: all the rest of the bird yellowish ash-colour.

REED THRUSH.

(*Turdus arundinaceus*.)

Tu. fusco-ferrugineus, subtus albedo-testaceus, remigibus fuscis apice rufescentibus.

Ferruginous-brown Thrush, beneath whitish testaceous, with the quills fuscous, tipped with reddish.

Turdus arundinaceus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 296. 25.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 834.—*Briss.* 2. 219. 6. t. 22. f. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 334. 28.

La Rousserolle. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 293. t. 18.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 513.

Reed Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 32. 28.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 141.

IN length seven inches: the upper mandible of the beak brown; the under whitish: the chin nearly white: the general colour of the plumage above rufous brown: the quills brown, with reddish brown margins: the tail similar to the back: the under parts of the body dirty white: legs grey. There is a variety which differs principally in having the upper parts of the body testaceous brown: the rump and tail rufous, with all but the two middle feathers of the latter with black bars near the tip: the three outer ones are tipped with white, and the fourth on the inner web only.

This species frequents marshy places throughout the greater part of Europe, from Gibraltar to Poland and Russia: it makes its nest among reeds, and lays five or six eggs of a yellowish white colour, and during incubation the male continually amuses the female with his song. It is not found in this country.

WHITE-FRONTED THRUSH.

(*Turdus albifrons*.)

Tu. plumbeo-nigricans, subtus obscure flavescens, sincipite macula alba.

Dusky lead-coloured Thrush, beneath dull yellowish, with a white spot on the forehead.

Turdus albifrons. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 822.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 354. 98.

White-fronted Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 71. 91.

LENGTH above six inches: beak lead-colour: forehead with a white spot: head, neck, and upper parts of the plumage, nearly black plumbeous colour: under parts yellowish buff: legs brown: it is sometimes found with the beak black: the colour of the upper parts of the body and the tail the same, with a spot of white on each side the forehead, and with all the under parts of the body dirty white. It inhabits various parts of New Zealand.

CINERASCENT THRUSH.

(Turdus gilvus.)

*Tu. cinereus, subtus albus, remigibus caudaque griseo-fuscis, re-
trixibus lateralibus apice albis.*

Ash-coloured Thrush, beneath white, with the quills and tail grey brown, and the lateral feathers of the tail tipped with white.

Turdus gilvus. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 15.

Le Merle Mocquere cendré. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 15.
pl. 68. bis.*

THE top of the head, neck, and body of this Thrush are of a grey brown, changing to dusky black on the wing-coverts and quills: the primaries are darker than the secondaries, which, as well as the coverts, are edged with ash-colour: the tail is similar to the wings in colour, and is tipped with white for about an inch on the outer feathers, the next on each side less, and the rest marked with that colour: the feathers on the sides of the head are long and thin, and are dark ash over the ears: from the beak to the eye extends a white line: the under parts of the body are whitish grey: the beak and legs are black: its length is about eight inches and a half. Inhabits Guiana.

MOCKING THRUSH.

(Turdus Orpheus.)

Tu. griseo-fuscus, subtus griseo-albus, reatricibus exterioribus apice, maculaque alarum, albis.

Grey-brown Thrush, beneath greyish white, with the lateral tail-feathers and spot on the wings white.

Turdus Orpheus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 293. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 813.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 339. 47.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 12.

Turdus polyglottus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 293. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 812.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 339. 45.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 13.

Turdus dominicensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 295. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 831.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 340. 48.

Mimus. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 262. 27.

Mimus major. *Briss.* 2. 266. 29.

Merula dominicensis. *Briss.* 2. 284. 38. *pl.* 27. *f.* 1.

Le Merle Mocquere. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 12. *pl.* 68.

Le Grand Mocqueur. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 325.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 558. *f.* 1.

Le Mocqueur. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 325.

Merle de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 325.

Mock bird, or Mimic Thrush. *Catesby. Cas.* 1. *pl.* 27.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 194.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 40. 42.

St. Domingo Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 42. 44.

Lesser Mocking bird. *Edwards. Glean.* 1. 78.

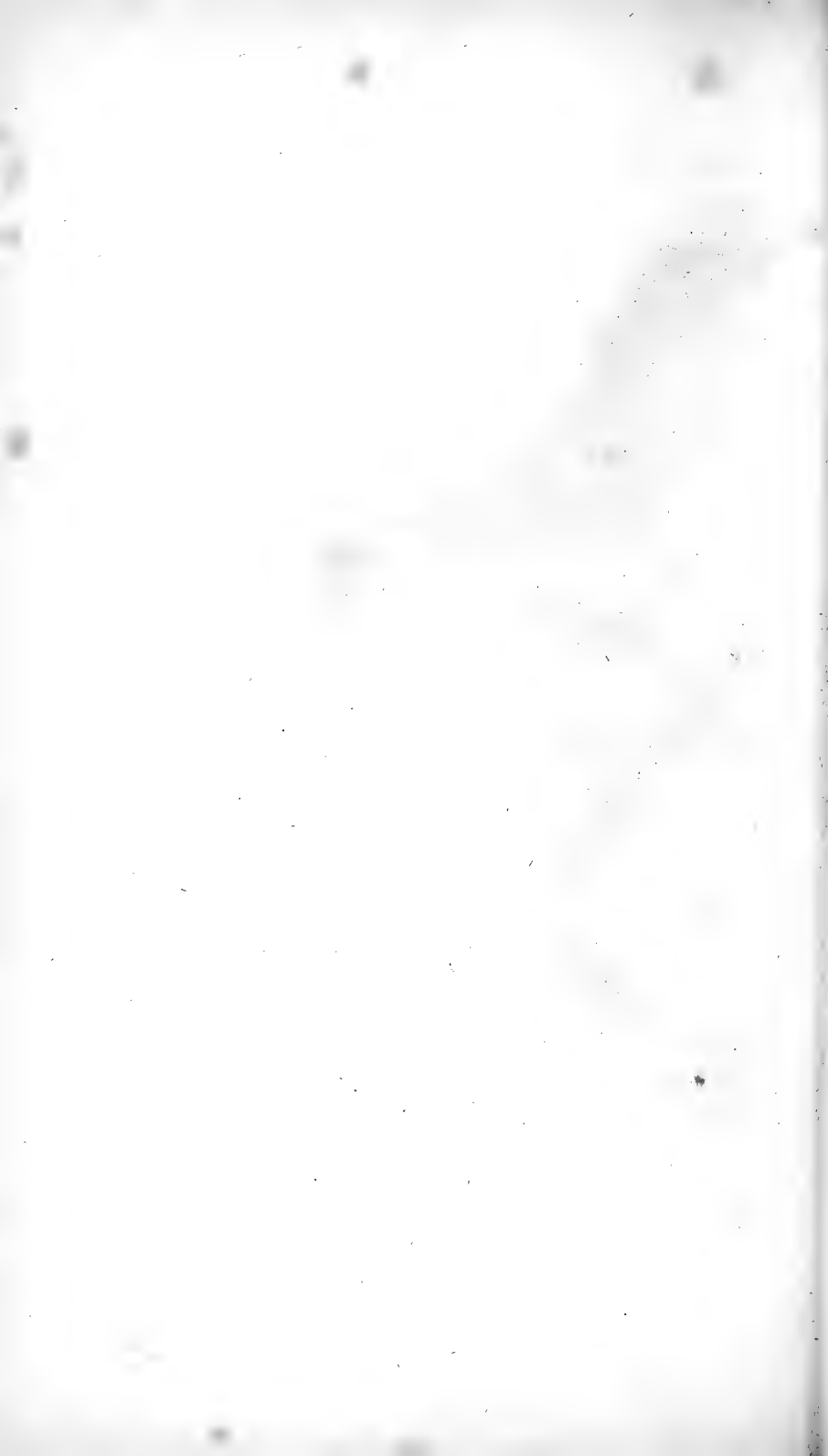
Mocking Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 41. 43.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 13. *pl.* 10. *f.* 1.

MONS. Vieillot was the first author that put the three Mocking Thrushes together, in which he appears to be quite correct, as the descriptions of each do not differ specifically from each other,



W. Gifford

MOCKING THRUSH.



and the variation is not more than would occur in different stages of moulting, or, perhaps, age of the bird: its most general appearance is as follows: the beak is black, with a series of reflected bristles at its base: the cheeks and stripe over the eyes greyish white: irides yellow: the top of the head and neck, the shoulders, and the upper parts of the wings, grey brown: quills brown; the primaries with a white spot in the middle: greater wing-coverts tipped with white: tail-feathers dusky brown; the two outer ones entirely white, the four following white at their tips only: the throat and all the under parts of the body greyish white: the feet black: the length of the bird eight inches and a half: female has the colours duller: the young bird has the breast and belly longitudinally spotted with brown; the white on the wings dirty; the wing-coverts, scapulars, and back, reddish; the feet and beak brown.

This remarkable bird receives its name from its amazing powers of voice, being able to imitate that of almost every species of animal, and also noises that are produced artificially, such as the creaking of a door, wheel, or the like; and its versatility almost exceeds its imitative powers, changing from the soft notes of the Wood Thrush to the discordant jarring of the Whip-poor-Will, then instantly reverting to its original song, and breaking out with the screeching of a Hawk: it has a very fine natural note: it is so much esteemed in America that it was very difficult to procure any in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a few years

since, from the young birds being taken so frequently ; a fine bird has been known to fetch one hundred dollars and upwards : its general haunts are in moist shady woods, where it builds its nest, which is composed of dry sticks and twigs, mixed with straw, hay, pieces of wool and tow, and lined with a thick layer of light brown fibrous roots : its eggs are four or five in number, of an ash-coloured blue, sprinkled with brown blotches : the female sits fourteen days, and has generally two, and if disturbed, three broods in the year.

Immense numbers of these birds are taken in some parts of the United States, for the purpose of keeping in confinement on account of their songs ; and amongst them many young ones are captured, which are far from being difficult to rear, as they will bear great fatigue, and only require to be kept clean and well fed : when first taken they will endeavour to escape through the wires of their cages, and will kill themselves if the upper parts of them be not made of wood, so as entirely to obstruct their view : they are fond of berries of various sorts, and also insects. They are found throughout all parts of North America, and great part of the West Indies.

THENCA THRUSH.

(Turdus Thenca.)

Tu. fusco-cinereus, subtus pallido cinereus, remigibus reatricibusque apice albis.

Brown-ash Thrush, beneath pale cinereous, with the quills and tail-feathers tipped with white.

Turdus Thenca. *Molin. Chili.* 222.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 339. 46.

Turdus orpheus. γ. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 813.

Mimus varius. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 265. 28?

Thenca Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 178. 5.

THIS greatly resembles the preceding, and is of the same size, but differs in having the entire plumage above cinereous, spotted with brown and white; the under parts pale grey, and the quills and tail tipped with white: its beak, irides, and legs, are brown: it inhabits Chili, and its nest is cylindrical, armed on the outside with thorns, and lined with wool and feathers within; the entrance is on one side: its eggs are white, with brown spots.

BRUNET THRUSH.

(Turdus capensis.)

Tu. nigricans, abdomine subflavescente, crisso luteo.

Dusky Thrush, with the belly yellowish, and vent yellow.

*Turdus capensis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 295. 17.—Gmel. Syst. Nat.*1. 822.—*Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 353. 97.**Merula fusca Capitis Bonæ Spei. Briss. 2. 259. 24. t. 27. f. 3.*Le Brunet du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.*

3. 390.

Merle à Cul jaune du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist.**Nat. Ois. 3. 390. (var.) Buff. Pl. Enl. 317. (var.)*Brunet Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 70. 90.*

INHABITS the Cape of Good Hope: length seven inches and a half: beak and legs black: head, neck, upper parts of the body, quills, and tail, brown, the latter the darkest: under parts pale brown: belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts, yellow, the latter brightest: it varies in having the head and throat black.



BRASILIAN THRUSH.

(Turdus brasiliensis.)

Tu. niger subtus flavescens, dorso infimo ferrugineo, fascia alarum alba, rectricibus tribus exterioribus apice, extimis toto albis.

Black Thrush, beneath yellowish, with the lower part of the

back ferruginous; a white band on the wings; the three exterior tail-feathers at the tip and the outer one entirely white. *Turdus brasiliensis*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 831.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 340. 49.

Yellow-bellied Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 42. 45.

THE Yellow-bellied Thrush is a native of Brasil: it is the size of a Redwing: its beak and upper part of the plumage are black: the middle of the wing with a white stripe: lower part of the back and rump ferruginous: under parts of the body dirty yellow, palest on the chin and fore-part of the neck: sides of the body transversely striped with dusky: tail somewhat wedged; the outer feather white, the two next tipped, and the rest merely fringed with that colour: legs brown.

HARMONIC THRUSH.

(*Turdus harmonicus*.)

Tu. pallide fuscus subtus albidus, remigibus rectricibusque obscuris.

Pale brown Thrush, beneath whitish, with the quills and tail-feathers obscure.

Turdus harmonicus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xli.* 7.

Harmonic Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 182. 16.

THE Harmonic Thrush is in length nine inches: its beak and legs horn-colour: the upper parts of its plumage pale brown; the under whitish, with

the shafts of each feather dusky brown : wings and tail dusky : it has a very sweet note.

CHINESE THRUSH.

(*Turdus sinensis*.)

Tu. rufescens, capite fusco striato, superciliis albis, rectricibus fuscis strigis obscurioribus, pedibus flavis.

Reddish Thrush, with the head striated with fuscous ; supercilia white ; tail-feathers brown, with obscure striæ ; feet yellow.

Turdus sinensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 295. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 829.—*Briss.* 2. 221. 7. t. 23. f. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 337. 35.

L'Hoamy de la Chine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 316.

Chinese Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 36. 33.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 141.

SIMILAR in appearance to the Redwing : its length not quite nine inches : the male above rufous brown ; below rufous yellow : middle of the belly cinereous : streak over the eyes white : tail rounded in shape, and barred with six black lines : female with the beak yellowish : upper parts of the plumage similar to the male : the shafts of the feathers of the head and neck brown : the supercilia not quite so white as in the male, and the colour does not reach so far behind : the under parts of the body pale rufous brown : tail brown, with transverse deeper bars : legs yellow.

This species inhabits China and India, and is called *Hoamy*.

RUFIOUS THRUSH.

(Turdus rufifrons.)

Tu. fuscus, sincipite lateribus capitis corporeque subtus rufis, tectricibus alarum nigris flavo marginatis, cauda cinerea, tectricibus inferioribus albis.

Brown Thrush, with the forehead, sides of the head, and body beneath rufous; the wing-coverts black, margined with rufous; the tail ash-coloured; and the under tail-coverts white.

Turdus rufifrons. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 825.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 358. 115.

Le Merle roux de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 402.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 644. f. 1.

Rufous Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 80. 108.

THIS species is found at Cayenne: it is above six inches in length: the beak is dusky: the crown of the head and upper parts of the body brown: the wing-coverts black, edged with yellow: the forehead, cheeks, supercilia, and all the under parts of the body, rufous: the quills and tail brown: the under tail-coverts white: legs cinereous.

NEW ZEALAND THRUSH.

(Turdus australis.)

Tu. corpore fusco nigricante, pectore abdomineque albis.

Thrush with a dusky brown body, white breast and abdomen.

Turdus australis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 338. 43.—*Mus. Carls.* 69.

New Zealand Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 178. 4.

THIS is the size of *Turdus musicus*: its beak and legs are black: the breast and belly white, with the bases of the feathers black: rest of the plumage dusky black. Inhabits New Zealand.

HISPANIOLA THRUSH.

(*Turdus hispaniolensis*.)

Tu. olivaceus, subtus griseus, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis, extus violaceis.

Olive Thrush, beneath greyish, with the quills and tail-feathers brown, externally violet.

Turdus hispaniolensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 356. 106.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 822.

Merula olivacea dominicensis. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 296. 44. *pl.* 27. *f.* 2.

Merle olive de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 403.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 273. *f.* 1.

Hispaniola Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 75. 99.

NATIVE of St. Domingo: beak and legs grey brown: plumage above olive; beneath grey, varied with orange: greater wing-coverts and quills brownish, with their outer edges olive, and their inner whitish: tail brown, with the two middle feathers and outer edges of the others olive; the inner whitish.

SENEGAL THRUSH.

(Turdus senegalensis.)

TU. *griseo-fuscus*, ventre sordide albo, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis.

Grey-brown Thrush, with the belly dull white, and the quills and tail-feathers brown.

Turdus senegalensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 823.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 352. 93.

Merula senegalensis. *Briss.* 2. 261. 26. t. 22. f. 2.

Le Merle brun du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 585.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 563. f. 3.

Senegal Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 68. 85.

THIS is eight inches in length: its beak is brown: the entire plumage, with the exception of the belly, sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, which are whitish, is of a grey brown colour: the quills, tail, and legs, darkest. It inhabits Senegal.

SHORT-WINGED THRUSH.

(Turdus brachypterus.)

TU. *cauda cuneiformi elongata, corpore cinereo-fusco, alis abbreviatis.*

Thrush with an elongated wedge-shaped tail, ash-coloured brown body, and short wings.

Turdus brachypterus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xliiii.* 21.

Short-winged Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 187. 30.

THE wings of this bird are so remarkably short that it is scarcely able to fly, and is in consequence generally observed on the ground: it is

about ten inches in length : the prevailing colour of its plumage is a pale brown, inclining to cinereous below : the breast is mottled with ash-colour and brown : the wings hardly reach to the rump : the tail is wedged, and rather long : the beak and legs are dusky : irides blueish. Inhabits New South Wales.

THICK-BILLED THRUSH.

(*Turdus crassirostris*.)

Tu. rufo-fuscis subtus cinereus, pennis longitudinaliter medio striatis, rectricibus lateralibus obscure rufis.

Red-brown Thrush, beneath cinereous, with the feathers longitudinally striated, and the lateral tail-feathers obscure red.

Turdus crassirostris. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 815.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 335. 30.

Thick-billed Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 34. 30. t. 47.

FIGURED by Dr. Latham, and by him described as follows : “ Size of the Missel Thrush : length nine inches : beak three quarters of an inch ; very stout for the genus, and notched near the tip ; the colour blackish ; at the base a few bristles : irides pearl-coloured : the upper parts of the plumage are rufous brown : sides of the head and all the under parts dusky brown, verging to ash-colour about the neck : each feather marked down the shaft with a very pale rufous streak as far as the breast, and from thence with a white one : the quills and two middle tail-feathers are darker than the back ; the rest of the feathers like those

of the Redstart's tail, but duller: the tail is even at the end, and the feathers rather pointed at the tips: the legs dusky: the female is wholly of a pale reddish brown, lightest beneath, where it is dashed with white like the male: across the wing-coverts two rufous bars. This species was met with in New Zealand, both in Dusky Bay and Queen Charlotte's Sound: it is known by the name of *Gold-beoo*."

PHILIPPINE THRUSH.

(*Turdus philippensis*.)

Tv. olivaceo-fuscus, collo pectoreque rufis albo maculatis, abdomine flavescente-albo.

Olive-brown Thrush, with the neck and breast rufous, spotted with white; abdomen yellowish white.

Turdus philippensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 814.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 338. 39.

La petite Grive des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 316.

Philippine Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 38. 37.

DISCOVERED by Mons. Sonnerat in the Philippine Islands: it is the size of the Black-faced Thrush: the upper parts of its body are olive brown: the neck and breast rufous, with white spots: the belly and vent yellowish white.

BLUE THRUSH.

(Turdus cyanus.)

TU. *pennis margine cinereo-cæruleis, ore palpebrisque luteus.*

Thrush with the margins of the feathers of a grey blue; the mouth and eye-lids yellow.

Turdus cyanus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 296. 24.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 834.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 344. 60.

Merula cærulea. *Briss.* 2. 282. 37.

Le Merle bleu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 355. 24.

Le Merle solitaire. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 250. female.

Solitary Sparrow. *Edwards.* 18. male.

Blue Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 57. 53.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 142.

THE Blue Thrush is rather smaller than the Blackbird: length eight inches: beak blackish: the inside of the mouth and eyelids orange: the irides dull hazel: the entire plumage blue; the feathers with white tips, and a brown band near the tips: quills and tail dusky, edged with greyish white: legs dusky: female more inclined to ash-colour, and transversely waved with that colour and black on the under parts.

Found in the Mediterranean, and amongst the islands in the Grecian Archipelago.

BLACKBIRD THRUSH.

(Turdus Merula.)

Tu. ater rostro palpebris pedibusque fulvis.

Black Thrush, with the beak, eye-lids, and feet fulvous.

Turdus Merula. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 295. 22.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 220.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 831.—*Briss.* 2. 227. 10.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 340. 50.—*Turt. Brit. Faun.* 1. 36. 65.

Merle. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 330. t. 20.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 2. male 555. female.

Blackbird. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 109. 47.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 345. 1.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. 57.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 61.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 43. 46.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 141. 46.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 94.

THIS well-known bird is about ten inches in length: the male is entirely of a deep black when arrived at maturity: the beak and orbits of the eyes are yellow: the females and young birds are of a dark rusty brown, with dusky beaks and eye-lids: it varies in having the head, part of the wings, and behind the eyes, white; also in being wholly of a pure white; and again is found variegated with black and white.

Its song is a shrill kind of whistle of various notes, which it commences early in the spring, and is very loud: it may be taught to whistle a variety of tunes, and will even imitate the human voice: it begins to build very early: its nest is composed of green moss, fibrous roots, and such-like materials; the inside is plastered with earth, and lined with fine dry grass; it is generally placed in

a thick bush, or against the side of a tree or bank: it lays four or five eggs, of a light blue colour, thickly covered with pale ferruginous brown spots, especially at the larger end; they are hatched after fourteen days incubation. It is a solitary species, and is likewise very timorous and restless: it frequents hedges and gardens in the summer, but in winter it affects woods. Its food consists principally of insects, worms, and shelled snails; the latter are dexterously broken against a stone, to extract the animal: it will also eat fruit, and in confinement will eat bread and flesh, either raw or cooked.

This bird inhabits the greatest portion of the temperate parts of Europe, and in Russia it migrates in the dead of the winter.

ASH-HEADED THRUSH.

(Turdus poliocephalus.)

Tv. obscurus, capite colloque canis.

Obscure Thrush, with the head and neck hoary.

Turdus poliocephalus. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xlv. 25.

Ash-headed Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. App. 373.*

THE Ash-headed Thrush inhabits Norfolk Island: it is in length seven inches and a half: the prevailing colour of its plumage purplish black: the head and neck pale cinereous: beak and legs yellow: female with the head and neck dark ash, and the rest of the plumage pale dusky black.





RING OUZEL.

RING THRUSH.

(Turdus torquatus.)

Tu. nigricans, torque albo, rostro flavescente.

Dusky Thrush, with a white collar, and yellowish beak.

*Turdus torquatus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 296. 23.—Lin. Faun. Succ.*221.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 832.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 343. 56.**Merula torquata. Briss. 2. 235. 12.**Le Merle à plastron blanc. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 340. 31.—**Buff. Pl. Enl. 516. male. 182. young bird.**Ring Ouzel. Pen. Brit. Zool. 110. t. 46.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2.*344. H.—*Will. 194.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 2. 62.—Bewick.**Brit. Birds. 1. 92.—Albin. Birds. 1. 39.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3.*46. 49.—*Lath. Sup. 141.—Don. Brit. Birds. 2.—Mont. Sup.—**Mont. Brit. Birds. 3. 61.*

THE description of this bird in the Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary appears to be the most correct of any I have seen, therefore I shall transcribe it as it is there written: "It weighs full four ounces, and is eleven inches in length: the beak is partly orange yellow, especially the under mandible all but the tip; the point and the base of the upper mandible more dusky: irides dark hazel: the whole upper part of the bird is black, with scarcely any grey on the margins of the feathers: tail also black: the quills and wing-coverts dusky, more or less bordered with pale grey, most so on the secondaries, and their larger coverts: the under parts black, with cinereous edges to the feathers on the body and under tail-coverts: gorget pure white: under wing-coverts pale brown,

with broad grey margins: legs dusky brown." The female differs in having the white on the breast less conspicuous, and in some it is almost wanting, which most probably marks the young state: there are several varieties of this bird; some quite white, others spotted with white, and another spotted with white, but without the crescent on the breast.

This species of Thrush is migratory, and is found throughout the greatest part of Europe, Asia, and Africa; in this country it is very abundant in the isle of Portland every spring and autumn, upon their arrival and departure, although they cannot be said to be common: they breed in Wales, and other mountainous parts of Britain and Ireland, on Dartmore in Devonshire, and near the Land's-end in Cornwall: its nest is generally placed on the ground, under some small bush; it is formed like that of a Blackbird; and the eggs in number, size, and colour, are very like that bird's: during the breeding season it is a rare occurrence to observe a second pair in the neighbourhood: they are very clamorous if they be disturbed, when they have young: their food consists of snails, insects, and berries, particularly those of the juniper: when fat they are said to be excellent food. The young has been called the Rock Ouzel.

WHITE-CHINNED THRUSH.

(Turdus leucogenus.)

Tu. *fusco-niger, gula abdomineque albis.*

Brown-black Thrush, with a white throat and abdomen.

Turdus leucogenus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 341. 51.Turdus aurantius. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 832.Merula jamaicensis. *Briss.* 2. 277. 34.Le Merle brun de la Jamaïque. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 391.White-chinned Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 45. 47.

THIS is the size of a Blackbird: its beak is orange, with a black line near the tip: the plumage is black brown: beneath palest: the chin and abdomen white: secondaries in some species spotted with white: legs yellow: beak of the female dusky. Inhabits Jamaica: is said to be good food: it feeds on fruits and insects; and makes a nest of twigs and roots strongly united together.

 AFRICAN THRUSH.

(Turdus Morio.)

Tu. *ater nitens, remigibus primoribus rufis, apice nigris.*

Glossy black Thrush, with the primary quills rufous, with black tips.

Turdus Morio. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 297. 26.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 835.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 346. 64.Merula Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss.* 2. 309. 52. t. 23. f. 2.Le Jaunoir du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 366.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 199.African Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 55. 57.

THIS is the size of the Blackbird: its beak is strong and black: the prevailing colour of the plumage is greenish glossy black, the primary quills, which are rufous, excepted: the three first quills have brown and the rest black tips: the legs are brown: the length of the bird is eleven inches. It inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

WHITE-TAILED THRUSH.

(*Turdus leucurus*.)

Tu. niger, uropygio femoribus caudaque a basi fere ad apicem albis.

Black Thrush, with the rump, thighs, and tail, from the base nearly towards the tip, white.

Turdus leucurus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 820.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 344. 58.

White-tailed Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 49. *pl.* 38.

THIS species is a native of Spain: it is less than the Blackbird: length eight inches: beak lead-coloured: prevailing colour of the plumage black: rump, thighs, and tail, white, the tips of the feathers of the latter excepted, which are black for about half an inch, and the two middle ones for about an inch and a half: legs and claws yellowish.



WHITE-TAILED THRUSH.



BLACK-CHEEKED THRUSH.

(Turdus Sauu-jala.)

Tu. splendide niger marginibus pennarum citrinis, gutture remigibus reatricibusque nigris.

Splendid black Thrush, with the margins of the feathers pale yellow; the throat, quills, and tail, black.

Turdus Sauu-jala. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 356. 105.

Turdus nigerrimus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 821.

Merula madagascariensis aurea. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 247. 18. *pl.* 24. *f.* 2.

Merle doré de Madagascar. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 398.—
Buff. Pl. Enl. 539. *f.* 2.

Black-cheeked Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 75. 98.

THIS bird has the name of *Sauu-jala*, in Madagascar: its length is five inches and three quarters: its beak and legs are black: the prevailing colour of the plumage is velvet black, with the feathers edged with yellow: the sides of the head, throat, quills, and tail, shining black; the latter very short.

ETHIOPIAN THRUSH.

(Turdus Æthiopicus.)

TU. *niger corpore subtus fasciæque alarum albis.*

Black Thrush, with the body beneath, and band on the wings, white.

Turdus Æthiopicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 824.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 357. 110.

Le Merle noire et blanc d'Abissinie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 406.—Le Boubou.—*Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq.* 2. 73. pl. 68. f. 1. 2.

Ethiopian Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 78. 103.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 180. 9.

THIS is a solitary retired species, always preferring the thickest parts of the woods to make its habitation: its beak and legs are black: the under parts of the body and stripe across the wings white: the rest of the plumage plain black: the size of the bird is about that of the Redwing: the female is less than the male, and is brownish in those parts where the male is black; the under parts of her body are entirely fulvous, the throat, which is rufous, excepted: the band on the wings is slightly inclined to that colour. It is abundant over great part of Africa: the male has a note similar to the word *Boubou*, and the female *Cou-i*: the latter lays four or five eggs.

WHITE-BROWED THRUSH.

(Turdus sibiricus.)

Tu. niger, superciliis alis subtus crissoque albis.

Black Thrush, with the supercilia, wings beneath, and vent white.

Turdus sibiricus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 815.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 333. 26.

White-browed Thrush. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 31. 26.

MUCH less than the Red-necked Thrush: the beak is yellow; and the entire plumage, with the exception of a stripe over the eyes and the sides under the wings, which are white, is black: this bird has a fine song, and is found in the northern woods of Russia.

 CHILI THRUSH.

(Turdus curæus.)

Tu. ater nitens, rostro substriato, cauda cuneiformi.

Shining black Thrush, with the beak slightly striated, and the tail wedge-shaped.

Turdus curæus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 818.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 342. 53.

Chili Thrush. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 178. 6.

THE Chili Thrush is the size of a Blackbird: its beak is black: the plumage entirely of a beautiful glossy black: the tail long, and slightly wedged. It is extremely abundant in Chili: it sings well, and will imitate other birds: it feeds on seeds and worms, and will attack other birds and pick out their brains: its nest is made of twigs mixed with dirt and lined with hair: it lays three blueish white eggs.

BLUE-HEADED THRUSH.

(*Turdus cyanocephalus*.)

Tu. supra fuscus subtus flavescens, vertice saturate cæruleo, rectricibus margine albo maculatis.

Thrush above fuscous, beneath yellowish, with the crown of the head dark blue; the margin of the tail-feathers with white spots.

Turdus cyanocephalus. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xliii. 17.

Blue-headed Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 185. 26.*

INHABITS New South Wales: it is the size of the Song Thrush: its beak is blue, with a black tip: the crown of the head is deep blue: the back, wings, and tail, are brown: the under parts of the body yellowish white: the sides sprinkled with narrow black lines: quills dark brown, with white tips: all the tail-feathers with triangular white spots on their outer margins: legs blue.





Griffith

SPECTACLE THRUSH.

SPECTACLE THRUSH.

(Turdus perspicillatus.)

Tu. griseo-viridis, subtus flavescente-albus, capite colloque cinereis, sincipite lunulaque sub oculis nigris.

Grey-green Thrush, beneath yellowish white, with the head and neck ash-coloured; the forehead and crescent round the eyes black.

Turdus perspicillatus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 830.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 349. 79.

Le Merle de la Chine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 368.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 604.*

Spectacle Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 61. 71.*

THIS singular looking bird, of which we have given a figure, is rather larger than the Blackbird: it is in length eight inches and a half: its beak is dusky: the head and neck ash-coloured, inclining to brown towards the breast: forehead and circle surrounding each eye black, appearing like a pair of spectacles: upper parts of the body greenish grey: breast and belly dirty yellowish white: the middle tail-feathers greenish brown; the side ones much darker: tail slightly wedged: legs yellow. Inhabits China.

PRASINE THRUSH.

(Turdus prasinus.)

Tu. cinereo-cæruleus subtus flavescens, macula aurium ovata nigra.

Cinereous-blue Thrush, beneath yellowish, with an oval black spot on the ears.

Turdus prasinus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xli. 9.*

Prasine Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 183. 18.*

FOUND during the summer in New South Wales: it is the size of *Tu. musicus*: its beak is dusky: the prevailing colour of its plumage pale blue: ears with an oval black patch beneath: wing-coverts spotted with, and the inner webs of the quills, black: chin white: under parts of the body pale yellow: tail black: legs dusky yellow.

 CINEREOUS THRUSH.

(Turdus Oorovang.)

Tu. cinereo-nigricans, capite collo pectore dorso tectricibusque alarum olivaceis, abdomine flavescente.

Dusky-cinereous Thrush, with the head, neck, breast, back, and wing-coverts olive, and abdomen yellowish.

Turdus Urovang. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 836.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 351. 85.*

Merula madagascariensis cinerea. Briss. 2. 291. 41. t. 25. f. 2.

L'Ourovang, ou Merle cendré de Madagascar. *Buff. Hist. Nat.*

Ois. 3. 380.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 557. f. 2.

Cinereous Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 64. 76.

CALLED *Ourovang* at Madagascar, where it is found: it is in length eight inches and a half: the beak is tipped with brown: the crown of the head inclines to greenish black: the prevailing colour of the plumage is ash-colour: the greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail, are dark ash-colour: the head, neck, breast, upper parts of the body, and lesser wing-coverts, with an olive green tinge: the belly and vent yellowish: legs brown.

YELLOW-BREASTED THRUSH.

(*Turdus pectoralis.*)

Tu. fuscus, collo inferiore pectoreque rufescente-flavis.

Brown Thrush, with the neck beneath and breast of a reddish yellow.

Turdus pectoralis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 357. 112.

Le petit Merle brun à gorge rousse de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist.*

Nat. Ois. 3. 403.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 644. f. 2.

Yellow-breasted Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 78. 105.

THIS is in length five inches: its beak is of a dusky cinereous: the chin, throat, and breast, rufous yellow: the prevailing colour of the plumage above brown, with a paler mixture on the back: the legs greenish yellow. Inhabits Cayenne.

SORDID THRUSH.

(Turdus sordidus.)

TU. cinereo-virescens, alis caudaque nigris, macula remigium alba, reatricibus exterioribus apice albis.

Grey-green Thrush, with the wings and tail black, a white spot on the quills, and the outer tail-feathers with the tips white.

Turdus sordidus. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xliii. 20.

Sordid Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. II. 186. 29.*

INHABITS New Holland: beak pale blue: prevailing colour of the plumage greenish ash: wings and tail black, the former with a long white streak on the quills, and the tips of all but the two middle feathers of the latter white.

INDIAN THRUSH.

(Turdus indicus.)

TU. viridi-olivaceus, remigibus intus fuscis, extus flavicantibus.

Olive-green Thrush, with the wing-quills brown internally, and yellowish outwardly.

Turdus indicus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 830.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 351. 89.

Merula olivacea indica. Briss. 2. 298. 45. t. 31. f. 2.

Merle olive des Indes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 384.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 564. f. 1.*

Indian Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 66. 81.*

THE upper parts of the body of this bird are deep olive green: the wing-quills are brown on the inner, and olive green on the outer webs, with two thirds of the edge from the base yellowish: the under parts of the body are of the same colour as the upper, but pale, and inclined to yellow: the tail olive green: the legs and beak dusky: length of the bird about eight inches. Inhabits the East Indies.

ASIATIC THRUSH.

(*Turdus Asiaticus.*)

Tu. niger subtus flavus, fascia alarum duplici alba.

Black Thrush, beneath yellow, with a double bar on the wings.

Turdus asiaticus. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xlv. 24.

Asiatic Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 188. 33.*

SUPPOSED to inhabit China: it is described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the collection of the late General Davies: it is near six inches in length: its beak and legs are black: the top of the head, including the eyes and all the upper parts of the body and wings, are black, with the primaries edged with yellow, and the secondaries with white, forming a bar on the wings when closed: edges of some of the greater coverts slightly tipped with white: all the lower parts of the body yellow: tail dusky, with a tinge of olive green.

YELLOW-BELLIED THRUSH.

(Turdus mellinus.)

TU. fusco-virescens, subtus albus, abdomine flavo, superciliis albis, capite, cerviceque nigris.

Brown-green Thrush, beneath white, with the abdomen yellow; supercilia white; head and neck black.

Turdus mellinus. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xlv. 22.

Yellow-bellied Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. II. 187. 32.*

THIS, according to Dr. Latham, is the size of the Missel Thrush: "its beak is pale red: the head, hind part of the neck, and sides of the breast, dusky black: back and wing-coverts greenish brown: breast and belly olive yellow: chin, fore-part of the neck, and vent, white: quills olive brown, the lesser ones barred with black: tail olive above and pale beneath: at the back of the neck are transverse black marks, and between that and the sides of the breast a few sagittal marks: legs pale red. Inhabits New South Wales, appearing in the spring and departing in the autumn."

BAY THRUSH.

(Turdus ulietensis.)

Tu. rufo-fuscus, alis cauda pedibusque nigricantibus, rostro incarnato, cauda rotundata.

Red-brown Thrush, with the wings, tail, and feet, dusky; beak flesh-colour, and tail rounded.

Turdus ulietensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 815.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 335. 31.

Bay Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 35. 31.*

THE Bay Thrush is a large species: it is a native of Ulietea: length eight inches and a half: beak reddish pearl-colour: prevailing colour of the plumage rufous brown: quills with dusky margins: tail rounded at the tip and dusky: legs dusky black.

 GREY THRUSH.

(Turdus griseus.)

Tu. griseus, subtus griseo-rubescens, vertice cerviceque albidis.

Grey Thrush, beneath reddish grey, with the crown and back of the neck whitish.

Turdus griseus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 824.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 352. 91.

Le Merle gris de Gingi. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 193.*

Grey Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 67. 83.*

THIS is less than the Blackbird: its beak is yellowish white: the top of the head and hind part of the neck dirty white: the throat, fore-part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, deep grey: breast, belly, thighs, and vent, pale reddish grey: legs yellowish. This is a native of the Coromandel coast: it feeds on insects.

MINUTE THRUSH.

(*Turdus minutus*.)

Tu. supra fusco-ferrugineus, subtus ferrugineo-cinereus, gula al-bida, alis et cauda nigro ferrugineoque notatis.

Thrush above brown rust-coloured; beneath rusty ash, with the throat white; the wings and tail spotted with black and ferruginous.

Turdus minutus. *Mus. Carls. far. 3. pl. 68.*—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1, 363. 136.

Minute Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 181. 10.*

ONE of the smallest birds of the genus, measuring only four inches in length: its beak is brown: the prevailing colour of the plumage brownish rust-coloured: two or three of the primaries dusky, and others black, with the middle part ferruginous: some of the secondaries with their tips of that colour, and many of them wholly so: the under parts of the body ferruginous ash: the chin whitish: tail ferruginous, the four middle feathers, which are black, excepted. Native place unknown.

WHITE-RUMPED THRUSH.

(Turdus bicolor.)

Tu. viridi-fuscus, abdomine uropygioque albis.

Green-brown Thrush, with the abdomen and rump white.

Turdus bicolor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 835.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 350. 84.—*Daud. Orn.* 2. 311.Le Merle brun du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 378.White-rumped Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 64. 75.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 179. 8.—*Thunb. Trav.* 2. pl. 48.Stourne Spreo. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afriq.* 2. 88.

THIS is in length ten inches: the prevailing colour of its plumage is brown, with a beautiful dull green reflection: the wings reach to about the middle of the tail; the belly and rump are white.

Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, where it is known by the name of *Spreuw*: it is a shy bird: it makes its nest in holes on the borders of rivers, or in old ruined buildings and hollow trees: its eggs are greenish, spotted with brown, and are five or six in number: it feeds principally on insects, but will do great damage to vineyards by feeding on the ripe grapes, by which their flesh becomes extremely delicate.

PALM THRUSH.

(Turdus Palmarum.)

TU. *viridi-olivaceus, subtus subcinereus, sincipite pileo genisque nigris maculis utrinque tribus albis.*

Olive-green Thrush, beneath pale ash; with the forehead, crown of the head, and cheeks, black, with three white spots.

Turdus palmarum. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 295. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 824.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 356. 108.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 16.

Le Palmiste. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 301. 47. *pl.* 29. *f.* 1.

Le Merle Palmiste. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 16. *pl.* 69.—70. young.

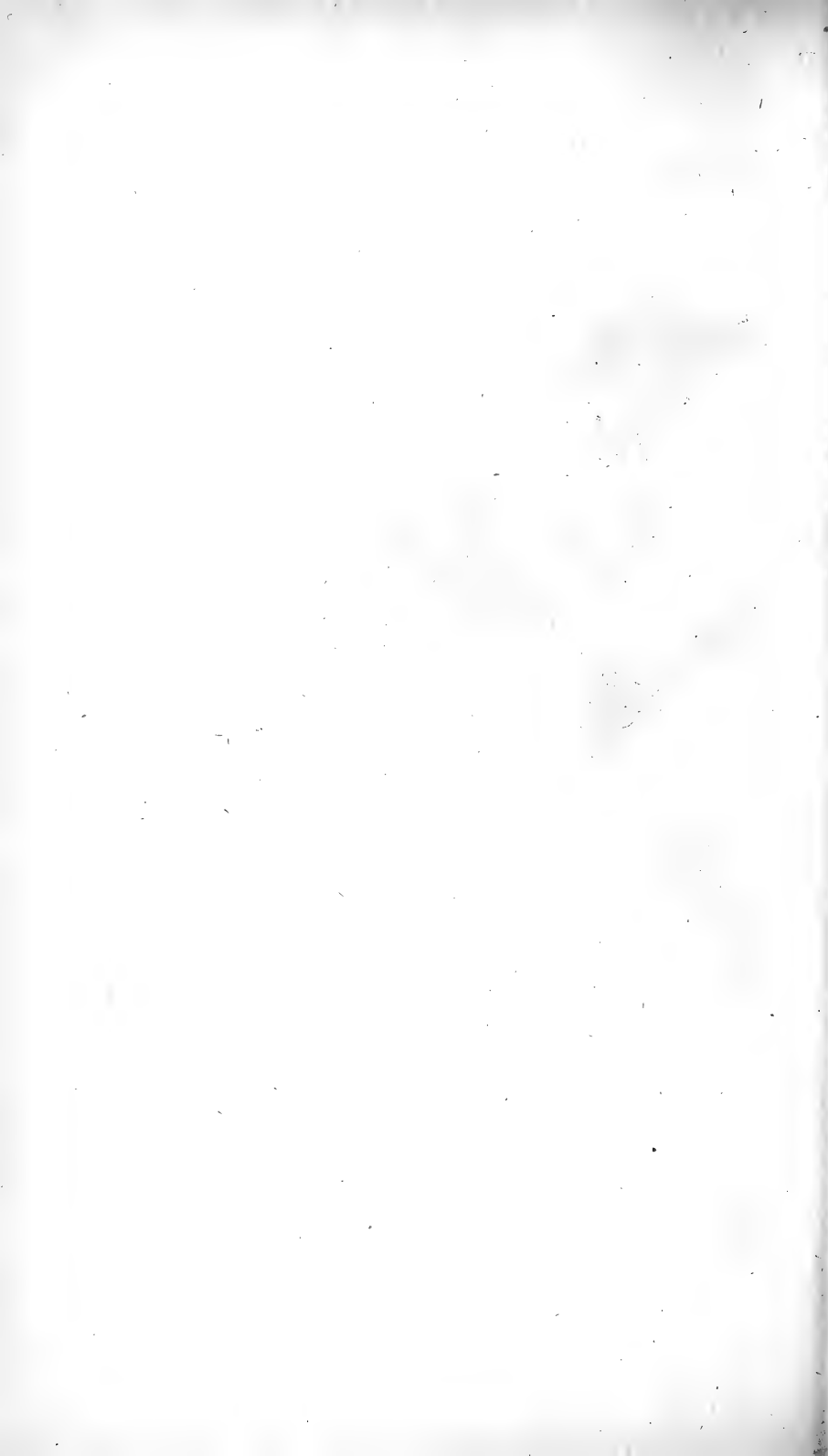
Palm Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 76. 101.

THIS beautiful species is a native of Cayenne, St. Domingo, and Surinam: the crown and back parts of the head are black, with three white stripes, one on the forehead, another above the eye, and the third at the bottom of the black below: the upper parts of the neck brown: the back, rump, scapulars, wing and tail-coverts, of a beautiful olive green, with which colour the edges of the quills and outer webs of the tail-feathers are bordered: the throat and lower part of the neck white, getting gradually darkened to grey towards the vent: all but the two middle tail-feathers brown on the inner webs: length six inches and a half: beak and legs black: female differs in having the back part of the neck black, and the throat and under parts of the body greyish: the young bird has the



Griffiths

PALM THRUSH.



head and lower parts of the body grey : from the gape to the hind head a white stripe : the upper parts of the body dull green : beak and feet brown.

PIGEON THRUSH.

(*Turdus columbinus*.)

Tu. viridis nitens, corpore toto versicolore.

Shining green Thrush, with the whole body changeable.

Turdus columbinus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 836.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*
1. 348. 70.

Le Merle des columbiers. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 381.

Pigeon Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 64. 77.

THIS receives its name from the circumstance of its building in pigeon-houses : it is nearly the size of the Song Thrush, but varies in that respect : the entire plumage is green, with various reflections according to the light : some birds have the rump and vent whitish : it inhabits the Philippine Isles.

SHINING THRUSH.

(Turdus nitens.)

TU. viridis, macula tectricum alarum violacea nitida.

Green Thrush, with a shining violet spot on the wing-coverts.

Turdus nitens. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 294. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 818.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 346. 66.

Merula viridis angolensis. *Briss.* 2. 311. 53. t. 30. f. 2.

Shining Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 56. 60.

THIS elegant bird is a native of the southern parts of Africa: it is in length nine inches: its beak is black: the plumage is entirely of a brilliant glossy green colour, some of the lesser wing-coverts excepted, which are of a bright steel blue, forming a spot of that colour on the front of the wing: legs black.

 SPLENDENT THRUSH.

(Turdus splendens.)

TU. violaceo-splendens, dorso alisque olivaceo-nitentibus his maculis atris.

Shining violet Thrush, with the back and wings shining olive-green; the latter with pure black spots.

Turdus splendens. *Leach. Zool. Misc.* 2. 30. pl. lxxi.

Turdus nitens. β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 347. 66.

Le Merle vert d'Angola. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 561.—*Buff. Hist. Nat.*

Ois. 3. 372.

Blue and green Daw. *Edwards*, 320.

Shining Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 56. 60. A.

THIS most splendid bird is generally admitted to be distinct from the Shining Thrush, than which it is less abundant. It inhabits the same places as that species: the upper parts of the head, neck, body, and tail, are of a shining olive green, with a tinge of blue on the back: wings sprinkled with dark black spots: throat blue: fore-part of the neck blue green: breast, belly, thighs, and feathers covering the ears, violet: vent olive yellow: legs black.

GLOSSY THRUSH.

(*Turdus æneus*.)

Tu. viridis nitens, capite nigro-æneo, abdomine cupreo, uropygio rectricibusque duabus intermediis purpureo splendidibus, cauda longissima cuneiformi.

Shining green Thrush, with the head of a brassy black; abdomen coppery; rump and two middle tail-feathers most splendid purple; tail long and wedge-shaped.

Turdus æneus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 818.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 347. 67.

Merula viridis longicauda senegalensis. *Briss.* 2. 313. 54. t. 31. f. 1.

Merle à longue queue du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 369. —*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 220.

Glossy Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 51. 61.

LENGTH eighteen inches, of which the tail makes eleven: the beak and legs black: the head inclining to blackish, with a tinge of gold: the prevailing colour of the plumage glossy green, which varies according to the light: rump and two middle tail-feathers incline to purple: the belly and thighs glossed with copper: the tail much wedged, the outer feathers being very short. Inhabits Senegal.



GILDED THRUSH.

(Turdus auratus.)

TU. *viridis auratus, capite collo corporeque subtus violaceis, cauda fasciaque alarum cæruleis.*

Golden green Thrush, with the head, neck, and body beneath, violet; the tail and stripe on the wings blue.

Turdus auratus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 819.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 347. 68.

Le Merle violet du royaume de Juida. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 573.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 540.

Gilded Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 57. 62.

INHABITS Whidah: it is the size of the Black-bird: the beak is brown: irides yellow: the head, neck, and under parts of the body, are violet: the back and wings are of a gilded green, with a blue band on the inner edge of the latter: the upper tail-coverts and tail blue: legs reddish brown.

GREEN THRUSH.

(Turdus virescens.)

TU. *griseo-viridis*, corpore subtus superciliis maculaque suboculari albis, gula grisea albo maculata, pectore lateribusque albis.

Grey-green Thrush, with the body beneath, supercilia, and spot under the eye, white; the throat grey, spotted with white; and the breast and sides of the body white.

Turdus viridis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 830.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 351. 87.

Green Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 65. 79.

LENGTH seven inches: beak black, the tip brown, and the lower mandible yellowish: supercilia white: head, neck, and upper parts of the body, greyish green: quills part brown, part grey: throat grey, spotted with white: cheeks with a white spot: breast and sides pale rufous: belly and vent white: thighs variegated with cinereous and white: legs and claws yellowish. Supposed to inhabit China: sings well.

MINDANAO THRUSH.

(Turdus mindanensis.)

TU. *cæruleo-chalybeus*, corpore subtus strigaque longitudinali alarum albis.

Steel-blue Thrush, with the body beneath, and longitudinal stripe on the wings, white.

Turdus mindanensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 823.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 353. 95.

Le Merle de Mindanao. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 387.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 627. f. 1.

Mindanao Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 69. 87.

THE Mindanao Thrush was discovered by Sonnerat: its length is seven inches: its beak is lead-coloured: upper parts of the body, with the head, neck, and tail, polished steel blue: near the edge of the wing is a longitudinal white stripe; the greater coverts, part of the secondary quills, the breast, and under parts of the body, white: tail slightly wedged: legs brown: some specimens have the tips of the quills varied with changeable green.

LABRADOR THRUSH.

(Turdus Labradorus.)

TU. *atro-nitens* cæruleo viridique varians, rostro pedibusque nigris.

Glossy black, varying with blue and green, with the beak and feet black.

- Turdus labradorus*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 832.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*
1. 342. 54.
Labrador Thrush. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 206.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*
3. 46. 48.

IT is in length eight inches and a half: its beak is black: the prevailing colour of the plumage is a glossy black, with a tinge of blue and green: tail long: legs black: hind toes long: claws stout. Inhabits Labrador.

VIOLET THRUSH.

(*Turdus violaceus*.)

TU. violaceo-nitens, *pennis capitis colli pectoris tectricibusque alarum cæruleo-chalybeis*, *macula alarum femoribusque intus albus*.

Shining violet Thrush, with the feathers of the head, neck, breast, and wing-coverts, steel blue; spot on the wings, and thighs internally white.

Turdus violaceus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 829.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*
1. 347. 69.

Le Merle bleu de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 188. f. 108.
Violet Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 57. 63.

THIS inhabits China: it is the size of the Gilded Thrush: its beak and legs are black: irides red: the entire plumage is of a changeable violet blue: the feathers of the head, neck, breast, and wing-coverts, have at the end a changeable violet blue band, which has the lustre of polished metal: on the wing-coverts are two feathers with a white

band: the thighs are white on the inside, and deep blue without.

YELLOW-FRONTED THRUSH.

(*Turdus Malabaricus.*)

Tu. viridis nitens, fronte flava, gutture nigro, maxilla inferiore striga cærulea, tectricibus alarum cærulescentibus.

Shining-green Thrush, with a yellow forehead, black throat, a blue stripe beneath the under mandible, and blueish wing-coverts.

Turdus malabaricus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 837.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 349. 77.

Le petit Merle de la côte de Malabar. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 192.

Yellow-fronted Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 60. 69.

THE beak of this bird is black: irides yellow: the prevailing colour of the plumage is of a fine glossy green: the wing-coverts are of a changeable light blue: the forehead yellow: the throat black: at the lower mandible of the beak is a streak of ultramarine: legs black: female smaller: the general colour of her plumage green, inclining to yellow on the belly: the throat light blue. Inhabits the Malabar coast.

CEYLON THRUSH.

(Turdus Zeylonus.)

TU. viridis, subtus luteus, linea oculo utrinque in pectus nigrum ducta.

Green Thrush, beneath yellow, with a black line on each side beneath the eyes, reaching forward to the breast.

Turdus Zeylonus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 297. 28.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 837.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 349. 80.

Turdus citrinus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 350. 83.—(young?)

Merula torquata Capitis Bonæ Spei. Briss. 2. 299. 46. t. 30. f. 1.

Le Bacbakiri. *Le Vail. Ois. d' Afri. 2. 65. t. 67. f. 1. 2.*

Le Plastron noire de Ceylon. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 374.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 272.*

Green Pye of Ceylon. *Edwards. 321.*

Orange-headed Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. 145. 129. (young).*

Ceylon Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 62. 72.—Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 179. 7.*

Not quite so large as a Blackbird, being only seven inches and a half in length: its beak is black: the crown is greyish olive: upper parts of the body fine olive green: supercilia white: from the nostrils, passing through the eye, and reaching forwards to the breast, is a black line, forming a crescent on the breast: the chin, throat, belly, vent, and thighs, are yellow: tail wedged in shape; the two middle feathers like the back, the others black, with yellow tips: legs blackish: female with the colours less brilliant, and the crescent on the breast dusky. The orange-headed Thrush

of Latham appears to be the young of this bird; from which it only differs in wanting the black crescent, and in having a few whitish spots on the wing-coverts.

Inhabits Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope, where it is known by the name of *Bacbakiri*, *Couit-couit*, and *Jentje-bibi*, from some of its notes resembling those words: it is often found in the gardens: the sexes are generally observed together: they make their nest among thick bushes: their eggs are four or five in number; and the male assists his partner during incubation: the young remain with their parents till the following spring.

ORANGE-BELLIED THRUSH.

(Turdus chrysogaster.)

Tu. viridis fulvo-splendens, subtus fulvus nitidus, remigibus quibusdam extus albis.

Green Thrush, shining with fulvous, beneath bright fulvous; many of the quills bordered with white.

Turdus chrysogaster. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 835.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 350. 81.

Merle à ventre orangé du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 377.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 358.

L'Oranbleu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 377. var.

Merle du Cap de Bonne Espérance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 221. var.

Ceylon Thrush. female. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 62. 72.?

Orange-bellied Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 63. 73.

IN length eight inches: beak brown: the head, chin, throat, upper parts of the body, wings, and

tail, green, with an orange reflection, according to the position with respect to the light: the under parts, from the throat to the vent, bright orange: a few of the quills with the outer webs white: the legs brown: it varies in having the margins of the feathers deep blue, on the upper parts of the body: the female Ceylon Thrush of Latham is referrible to this, from which it only differs in having the throat grey, the breast and belly greenish yellow, and the upper parts of the body with more orange in them. It is a native of Senegal.

YELLOW THRUSH.

(*Turdus flavus*.)

Tu. fulvus, orbitis albis, fascia sub oculari nigra.

Fulvous Thrush, with the orbits white, and a black stripe beneath the eyes.

Turdus flavus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 830.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 350. 82.

Merle jaune de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 193.

Yellow Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 63. 74.

AT first sight this species looks like the Golden Oriole, but from which it differs in many respects when examined: it is the size of that bird: its beak is red: irides grey: the prevailing colour of the plumage deep yellow, palest beneath: all the feathers have their shafts white, with which colour

the eyes are also surrounded : there is a black line reaching from the base of the upper mandible to the ears : its legs are yellowish red. It inhabits China.

GUTTURAL THRUSH.

(*Turdus gutturalis.*)

Tu. viridis subtus luteus, capite nigro, gula alba.

Green Thrush, beneath yellowish, with the head black, and throat white.

Turdus gutturalis. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xli. 6.

Guttural Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 182. 15.*

COMMON at Port Jackson, in New Holland, during the winter : it much resembles the Ceylon Thrush in shape : its beak and legs are black : head, neck, and upper parts of the breast, black : the nape yellowish : chin white : back and wings green : lower breast, belly, and vent, yellow.

MAURITIAN THRUSH.

(*Turdus mauritianus.*)

Tu. toto corpore virescente-cæruleo, pennis capitis colloque longioribus angustis.

Thrush with the whole body of a greenish blue, and the feathers of the head and neck long and narrow.

Turdus mauritanus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 822.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 349. 75.

Le Merle vert de l'isle de France. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 388.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 648. f. 2.

Mauritius Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 69. 88.

It is in length seven inches: the beak is cinereous: the feathers of the head and neck long and narrow: the legs lead-coloured: all the rest of the body of a deep green blue. Found in the Isle of France.

SONGSTER THRUSH.

(*Turdus Cantor.*)

Tu. virescente-ater cæruleo violaceoque nitens remigibus caudaque nigris.

Greenish-black Thrush, with a blue and violet tinge; the quills and tail black.

Turdus Cantor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 837.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 348. 74.

Le petit Merle de l'isle de Panay. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 115. t. 73.

Songster Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 59. 67.

THIS species is noted for its agreeable song: it often builds in pigeon-houses; and is seen by thousands together in the Philippine Isles: its irides are red: head, neck, back, and wing-coverts, greenish black, with a tinge of blue and violet: feathers of the head and neck long and narrow, as in many others of the genus: quills and tail black.

WHIDAH THRUSH.

(Turdus leucogaster.)

Tu. *violaceus*, abdomine albo, remigibus nigricantibus.

Violet Thrush, with the abdomen white, and the quills dusky.

Turdus leucogaster. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 819.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 348. 71.Merle violet à ventre blanc de Juida. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 402.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 648. f. 1.Whidah Thrush. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 58. 64.

THIS species is less than a Lark, being only six inches and a half in length: the beak is cinereous: the prevailing colour of the plumage is violet, the belly, which is white, excepted: the quills are dusky: the legs are cinereous. Inhabits Whidah.

WHITE-HEADED THRUSH.

(Turdus leucocephalus.)

Tu. *cinereo-griseus*, capite colloque albis, alis caudaque viridicupreis remigibus nigris, macula alarum alba.

Ash-coloured grey Thrush, with the head and neck white; wings and tail coppery green; quills black; and spot on the wings white.

Turdus leucocephalus. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 829.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 348. 73.Le Merle dominiquain de la Chine. Sonner. *Voy. Ind.* 2. 191.White-headed Thrush. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 1. 348. 73.

BEAK dusky, tinged with red: irides bright yellow: hind part of the neck, back, and rump, ash-coloured grey; the two latter palest: wing-coverts and lesser quills copper green, glossed with violet: primary and secondary quills black: wing-coverts with a few white spots: head and neck white: the feathers long and narrow: breast and belly similar to the back: tail like the wing-coverts, with its under-coverts white: legs yellow: female with the head grey, and the gloss on the wings less brilliant. Inhabits China.

HUDSONIAN THRUSH.

(*Turdus Hudsonicus.*)

Tu. cæruleo-cinereus, vertice nucha tectricibus alarum uropygionque pallide-castaneo marginatis, cauda cinerea rotundata.

Ash-coloured blue Thrush, with the crown, nape, wing-coverts, and rump, margined with pale chesnut; the tail rounded and ash-coloured.

Turdus hudsonicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 818.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 362. 131.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 17.

Le Merle blueatre. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 17.

Hudsonian Thrush. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 204.—*Lath. Sup.* 143. 124.

INHABITS Hudson's Bay. Length about seven inches and a half: beak black: prevailing colour of the plumage deep blueish ash, with the feathers of the crown of the head, the nape, wing-coverts,

and primary wing quills, and rump, margined with pale chesnut: tail rounded at the tip, and deep cinereous; its coverts pale chesnut: the legs are black.

MADAGASCAR THRUSH.

(*Turdus madagascariensis*.)

Tu. fuscus, subtus albus, pectore lateribusque rufescentibus, macula alarum rufo-aurea, rectricibus duobus intermediis lateraliumque marginibus viridi-auratis, extimis margine exteriori albis.

Brown Thrush, beneath white, with the breast and sides reddish; a reddish gold spot on the wings; the two middle tail-feathers, and the edges of the outer ones, green gold; the outermost one with the exterior margin white.

Turdus madagascariensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 823.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 352. 94.

Merula madagascariensis. *Briss.* 2: 274. 33. t. 25. f. 1.

Le Tauombé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 386.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 557. f. 1.

Madagascar Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 68. 86.

BEAK black: head, neck, back, and scapulars, brown: quills dusky; from the second to the sixth part white, part violet, on the outer webs: the secondaries black, mixed with green and violet, and some of the inner ones glossed with gilded rufous: rump green brown: breast and sides rufous brown: belly, thighs, and vent, white: the two middle tail-feathers green gold; the rest the same, with the inner margins dusky: the outermost feathers white on the outer edge; the two

next margined with white: tail slightly forked: legs black. Inhabits Madagascar. Length above seven inches.

SURINAM THRUSH.

(*Turdus Surinamus*.)

Tu. ater nitens, vertice uropygio maculaque laterali pectoris luteis.
Shining-black Thrush, with the crown of the head, rump, and spot on the sides of the breast, yellow.

Turdus surinamus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 297. 27.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 836.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 356. 107.

Merula surinamensis. *Briss. Orn. Supp.* 46. 13. *pl.* 3. *f.* 1.

Merle de Surinam. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 399.

Surinam Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 76. 100.

LENGTH six inches and a half: beak dusky: crown of the head bright yellow: the prevailing colour of the plumage velvet black: lesser wing-coverts white: quills blackish, all but the two outer ones, yellow on their inner webs at the base: on each side of the breast a pale yellowish spot: rump fulvous yellow: legs brown. Found at Surinam.

DOMINICAN THRUSH.

(Turdus Dominicanus.)

*Tu. fuscus violaceo-chalybeo variegatus, capite corporeque sub-
tus fuscescente-albis.*

Brown Thrush, variegated with shining violet, with the head
and body beneath brownish white.

Turdus dominicanus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 836.—*Lath. Ind.
Orn.* 1. 348. 72.

Merle dominiquain des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3.
396.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 627. f. 2.

Dominican Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 58. 65.

DISCOVERED by M. Sonnerat in the Philippine
Islands: it is in length six inches: beak pale
brown: upper parts of the plumage brown, varied
with bright violet colour: the head and all the
under parts of the body are brownish white: the
base of the tail with a polished steel gloss; the
tip greenish: legs pale brown: wings very long.

 GINGI THRUSH.

(Turdus ginginianus.)

*Tu. griseus, capite nigro cristato, alis virescenti-nigris, remigi-
bus primoribus basi caudaque apice rufis, supra oculos fascia
nuda flava.*

Grey Thrush, with a black crested head; wings greenish
black; the primary quills at the base and the tip of the tail
rufous; above the eyes a naked yellow band.

Turdus ginginianus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 362. 133.

Le petit Martin de Gingi. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 194.

Gingi Thrush. *Lath. Sup.* 144. 126.

DESCRIBED by Monsieur Sonnerat, who discovered it on the Coromandel coast: it is the size of the Song Thrush: its beak and legs are yellow: the irides red: head black, slightly crested: the neck, back, rump, and belly, are grey: the primary quills are rufous at the base, and black at the tips: the secondaries and wing-coverts greenish: the under tail-coverts pale rufous: the tail-feathers black, with rufous tips; the most outward feather the deepest in colour: the eyes are placed in a naked yellow space, which begins at the base of the beak, and reaches to the sides of the head.

RESTLESS THRUSH.

(*Turdus inquietus.*)

Tu. corpore supra nigro subtus albo, rostro pedibusque nigris.

Thrush with the body above black, beneath white, with the beak and feet black.

Turdus leucophrys. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Supp. xlv.* 27. female.

White-browed Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.—App.* 373. female.

Turdus inquietus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xl.* 2.

Restless Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 181. 11.

THE Restless Thrush inhabits New Holland: it is the size of the common Song Thrush; and

is in length eight inches : the beak is black : the entire plumage on the upper parts of the body is black, of which colour the legs are : all the under parts are white. The White-browed Thrush of Latham appears to be the opposite sex of this bird, from which it only differs in having the eye-brow, and a spot on the lower wing-coverts, white.

ASH-RUMPED THRUSH.

(Turdus Orientalis.)

Tu. niger, subtus albus, uropygio cinereo, fascia per oculos nigra, rectricibus nigris, tribus extimis apice albis.

Black Thrush, beneath white, with the rump ash-coloured; stripe through the eyes black; tail-feathers black, the three outer ones with white tips.

Turdus orientalis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 821.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 355. 104.

Merula indica. *Briss.* 3. 248. 19.t. 31.f. 3.

Merle des Indes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 397.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 273.f. 2.

Ash-rumped Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 74. 97.

THIS Thrush is in length six inches and a half: the beak, upper parts of the head and body, streak from the beak through the eyes, and the neck, black: the lower parts of the back and rump cinereous: wing-coverts dusky chesnut; the greater ones edged with white: quills dusky; the primaries with white bars to their inner webs, and the

secondaries to both: the sides of the head and all the under parts white: thighs grey: the tail black; the three outer feathers with white tips: legs dusky. Inhabits the East Indies.

ROCK THRUSH.

(*Turdus infaustus*.)

Tu. nigricante fusco rufescenteque varius, capite cinereo rufescente maculato, rectricibus lateralibus rufis.

Thrush varied with dusky, brown, and reddish, with the head spotted with cinereous red, and the lateral tail-feathers rufous.

Turdus infaustus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 335. 32.

Lanius infaustus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 310.

Turdus saxatilis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 833.

Merula sextatilis. *Briss.* 2. 238. 13.

Merle de roche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 351.

Rock Crow. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 252. f.

Rock Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 1. 176.—*Shaw. Gen. Zool.* 7. 302.

Rock Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 54. 57.

THIS bird has a pale brown beak: the upper parts of the plumage are dark brown, with many of the feathers edged with ash-coloured white: chin white: throat similar to the upper parts, but pale: fore-part of the neck and all the under parts of the body dirty orange colour, undulated with white and brown: rump rust-coloured, and margined with cinereous white: the tail-feathers dirty orange, the two middle ones excepted, which are brown, and edged with that colour: legs dusky.

It has been buffeted about from genus to genus, by various authors, but it certainly claims a place in the present in preference: it has an agreeable note of its own, and can imitate that of others: it makes its nest among holes in rocks, hiding it with great art, and laying three or four eggs: it feeds on worms and insects, upon which it also rears its young: it is a sly bird.

Found in many parts of Europe, from Italy to Russia: it will learn to speak as well as a Starling.

LESSER ROCK THRUSH.

(Turdus saxatilis.)

Tu. capite cæruleo, cauda ferruginea.

Thrush with a blue head, and ferruginous tail.

Turdus saxatilis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 294. 14.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 336. 33.

Lanius infaustus minor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 310. 25. B.

Merula saxatilis minor. *Briss.* 2. 240. 14.

Merle de roche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 351. t. 23.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 562.

Lesser Rock Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 1. 177. 27. A.

RATHER less than the Fieldfare: its head, throat, and neck, blueish ash-colour, varied with rufous and brown spots: the lower part of the back is ash-coloured and white; the rest of it and the rump blackish, variegated with grey blue and rufous: the under parts of the body and tail similar to those of the former species. Inhabits various parts of Europe, particularly Austria, where



LONG-TAILED THRUSH.

it arrives in May, and disappears in September: it builds among stones; and lays five blue-green eggs: it feeds on insects.

LONG-TAILED THRUSH.

(*Turdus macrourus*.)

Tu. nigro-cærulescens, ventre rufo, uropygio reatricibusque tribus extimis albis.

Black-blue Thrush, with the belly rufous; rump, and three outer tail-feathers, white.

Turdus macrourus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 820.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 354. 100.

Le Globe mouche à longue queue de Gingi. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 196.?

Long-tailed Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 72. 93. pl. 39.

THIS remarkable species is nearly one foot in length, of which the tail measures more than half, the two middle feathers being six inches and a half in length: its beak is black: the head, neck, back, and wing-coverts, are shining purplish black: the quills obscure dusky black: the rump white: all the under parts of the plumage rusty orange: tail wedged, the four middle feathers entirely black; the rust on each side, with their tips white; and the three outer ones wholly of the latter colour: legs pale yellow: claws black. Found at Pulo Condore. This and the Amboyna Thrush frequently throw up the tail with a flirting motion, similar to the Magpie.

BLACK-HEADED THRUSH.

(Turdus atricapillus.)

Tu. nigricans, capite atro, abdomine uropygioque rufis, macula alarum alba.

Dusky Thrush, with a dark-coloured head, rufous belly and rump, and white spot on the wings.

Turdus atricapillus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 295. 18.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 822.—Briss. Orn. Sup. 47. t. 3. f. 2.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 353. 96.

Merle à tête noire du Cap de Bonne-Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 3. 388.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 392.*

Black-headed Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 70. 89.*

THE beak, head, and upper part of the neck, are black: the back and scapulars dark brown: the wing-coverts brown, some edged with rufous, and some with white: quills brown; the two first white on the inner edge at the base, the seven next on both webs, forming a white spot on the wings when closed: rump and upper tail-coverts rufous: under parts of the body dull rufous: the sides varied with dusky transverse lines: tail dusky, the feathers tipped with white, with the exception of the two middle ones: legs brown: claws black. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

FRIVOLOUS THRUSH.

(Turdus frivulus.)

Tu. fuscus subtus rufo-albidus, fronte cinereo alboque varia.

Brown Thrush, beneath reddish white, with the forehead varied with white and cinereous.

Turdus frivulus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xliii.* 19.Frivolous Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 186. 28.

THE Frivolous Thrush inhabits the neighbourhood of Port Jackson : its beak is black : the upper parts of its plumage are brown : the forehead and front of the crown of the head varied with ash-colour and white : quills light brown : under parts of the body white, inclining to rufous on the sides of the neck and breast, and to yellow under the wings : tail dark brown, and short : legs lead-colour.

 ABYSSINIAN THRUSH.

(Turdus Abyssinicus.)

Tu. fuscus, remigibus caudaque saturationibus, gutture fusciscente, corpore subtus fulvo.

Brown Thrush, with the quills and tail darkest ; throat brownish ; and body beneath fulvous.

Turdus abyssinicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 824.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 357. 111.Le Merle brun d'Abissinie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 407.Abyssinian Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 78. 104.

THE Abyssinian Thrush is said to feed on palm-tree flowers, and also to eat grapes, when in season: it is the size of the Æthiopian Thrush: the upper parts of its plumage are brown; the quills and tail deepest, and edged with pale: the throat is pale brown; and the under parts of the body fulvous yellow: the legs are black.

CHIMING THRUSH.

(*Turdus Campanella*.)

Tu. fuscus, subtus uropygioque rufo-fulvus, gula alba, pileo genisque albis nigro-maculatis, superciliis strigaeque pone oculos nigris.

Brown Thrush, beneath and rump reddish orange; with the throat white; top of the head and cheek white, spotted with black; supercilia and stripe behind the eyes black.

Turdus Campanella. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 359. 121.

Turdus tintinnabulatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 826.

Le Carilloneus. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 700. f. 2.—*Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 478.

Chiming Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 83. 114.

IT is described to be four inches in length: the upper mandible is black, and the lower white: the top and sides of the head are white, sprinkled with black: above the eye is a broad streak of black, and a narrower one behind the eye, joining the former at its lowest part: the back, wings, and tail, are brown; the first darkest in colour: the wing-coverts are spotted with white:

the chin is white : the breast flesh-colour, spotted with black : the rump, belly, and vent, are rufous orange : the thighs are ash-coloured : the legs dusky.

The habits of this species are rather singular : it assembles in small flocks of six or eight, and utters a remarkable note, which gives the idea of a chime of three bells, which is often continued for hours together : it is not very abundant, and is found in Cayenne and Guiana, among the thickest forests : it does not associate with any other birds of the genus, although it eats the same food.

CRYING THRUSH.

(*Turdus canorus*.)

Tu. griseus subtus ferrugineus, linea alba pone oculos, cauda rotundata.

Grey Thrush, beneath ferruginous, with a white line behind the eyes, and rounded tail.

Turdus canorus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 293. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1, 811.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 336. 34.

Lanius faustus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 138. 26.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 311.

Merula bengalensis. *Briss.* 2. 260. 25.

Le Baniahou de Bengale. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 379.

Brown Indian Thrush. *Edwards. Birds.* 184.

White-wreathed Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 1. 178. 28.—*Shaw. Gen. Zool.* 7. 323.

Crying Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 35. 32.

LENGTH nine inches and a half: beak yellow: the upper parts of the plumage brown: the quills dusky brown, with pale edges: eyes surrounded with a slender white line, reaching a short distance down the neck: irides yellow: under parts of the body pale grey brown: tail dusky: legs reddish: the female ferruginous, three of the quills and three of the tail-feathers excepted, which are nearly all white: it feeds on rice and insects, has a very powerful note, and is an inhabitant of Bengal and China.

CAT THRUSH.

(*Turdus felivox*.)

Tu. fuscus subtus cinereus, capite nigro, crisso rubro.

Brown Thrush, beneath ash-coloured, with the head black, and vent red.

Turdus felivox. Vieil. *Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 10.

Turdus lividus. Wils. *Amer. Orn.* 2. 90.

Muscipapa carolinensis. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 328. 18.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 946.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 483. 64.

Muscicapa Virginiana fusca. Briss. *Orn.* 2. 365. 5.

Le Moucherolle de Virginie. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 562.

Cat Flycatcher. Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 272.—Lath. *Gen. Syst.* 3. 353. 54.

Cat Bird. Catesby. *Car.* 1. pl. 66.

Le Merle Cat Bird. Vieil. *Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 10. pl. 67.

Cat Thrush. Wils. *Amer. Orn.* 2. 90. pl. 14. f. 3.

LENGTH eight inches: beak black: the upper parts of the body and wings deep brown: the

crown of the head black: the under parts of the body cinereous: the vent and under tail-coverts dull red: tail blackish: legs brown. At the latter end of February this species arrives in Georgia from the south, and in Pennsylvania about April: it is fond of building in low thickets of briars and brambles, where it perches and utters its cry, which is precisely like that of a young kitten: it is extremely numerous in the United States, but is much hated by the inhabitants: it is very fond of ripe fruit of all sorts, especially strawberries and cherries: its nest is made of dry leaves, weeds, twigs, and dry grass, well lined with fibrous roots: its eggs are of an unspotted green blue, and are four or five in number: it has generally two and often three broods in the year.

BLACK AND SCARLET THRUSH.

(*Turdus speciosus.*)

Tu. ater, abdomine dorso postico tectricibus alarum intermediis maculis tribus remigium reatricibusque lateralibus coccineis.

Dark-coloured Thrush, with the abdomen, upper parts of the back, middle wing-coverts, the spots on the quills, and the lateral tail-feathers, scarlet.

Turdus speciosus. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 363. 135.

Black and Scarlet Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. 146. 128.*

DESCRIBED by Latham as the "size of the Song-Thrush: length eight inches and a half: beak

dusky black, a little bent at the tip: the head, neck, upper parts of the back, lesser wing-coverts, prime and second quills, and two middle tail-feathers, black: the under parts of the body, from the throat, the lower part of the back, the middle wing-coverts, and the rest of the tail-feathers, a rich deep scarlet: there are also three spots of the same near the tips of three of the second quills: the tail is rounded in shape: the legs black. Inhabits India."

ROSE-COLOURED THRUSH.

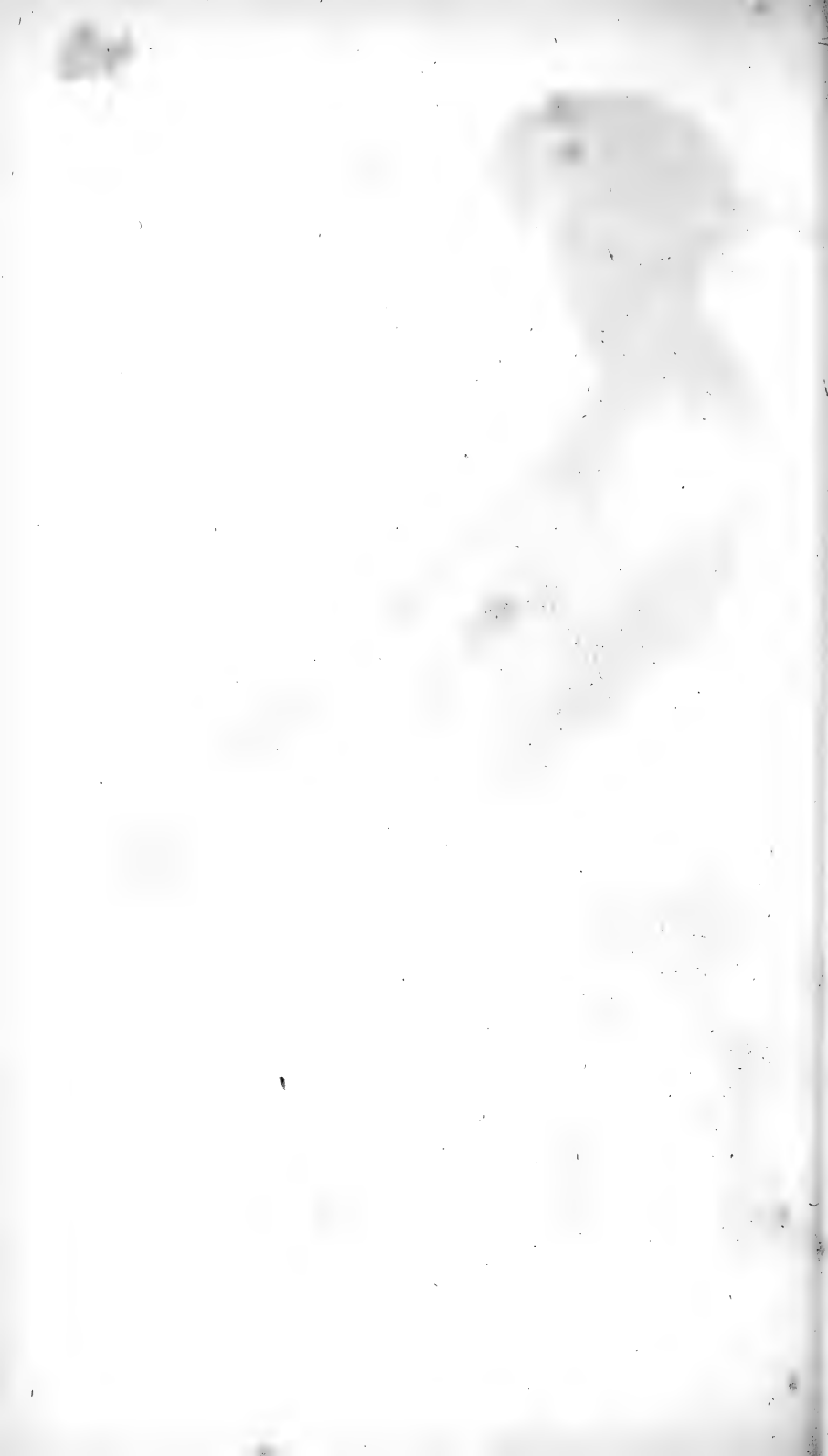
(*Turdus roseus*.)

- Tu. subincarnatus*, capite alis caudaque nigris, occipite cristato.
Flesh-coloured Thrush, with the head, wings, and tail, black; hind head crested.
- Turdus roseus*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 294. 15.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 219.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 819.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 344. 69.
- Turdus Seleucis*. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 837.
- Merula rosea*. *Briss.* 2. 250. 20.
- Merle couleur de rose. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 348. f. 22.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 251.
- Rose-coloured Thrush. *Pen. Brit. Zool. App.* 5. t. 5.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 344. G.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 64.—*Edwards.* 1. 20.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 91.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 50.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 142.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 6. 231.

THIS elegant species of Thrush is rather less than the Blackbird: length near eight inches:



ROSE-COLOURED THRUSH.



beak slightly bent, of a flesh-colour, with the base dusky: irides pale: head crested, and, with the neck, wings, and tail, black, glossed with blue, purple, and green, according to the position with respect to the light: the back, rump, breast, belly, and lesser wing-coverts, pale rose-colour, with a few irregular dark spots: legs pale red: claws brown, and much crooked: female rather paler.

This is met with in many parts of Europe, and has also been observed in Asia, even to India: it is abundant about Aleppo, towards the latter end of summer, where it pursues the locusts: it is also seen in flocks every year in the south of Russia: it also occasionally visits England, but so rarely as scarcely to be admitted into the British list: there are but few instances on record of its having been taken, except about Ormskirk in Lancashire, where one or two are said to be taken almost every season. It is frequent in France, especially about Burgundy, in its passage to other parts.

RED-BREASTED THRUSH.

(Turdus migratorius.)

Tu. griseus, abdomine rufo, palpebris albis, rectrice extima apice interiore alba.

Grey Thrush, with a red abdomen, white eyelids, and the outer tail-feather tipped with white on the inner web.

Turdus migratorius. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 292. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 811.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 330. 12.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 35.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 5.

Turdus canadensis. *Briss.* 2. 225. 9.

La Litorne de Canada. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 307.

Grive du Canada. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 556. 1.

La Grive erratique. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 5. pl. 60. 61. (young).

Robin. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 35. pl. 2. f. 2.

Red-breasted Thrush. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 196.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 26. 12.

THIS is a large species, being ten inches in length: its beak is yellow at the base, and brown at the tip: orbits white: the upper parts of the body olive brown: the lower parts rufous, with many of the feathers tipped with whitish on the breast and belly: the throat whitish, sprinkled with black dashes: tail black, bordered with olive brown: legs brown: female with the whole of the upper parts of the body pale brown, the wings and tail darkest: the throat white, varied with blackish lines: the breast and belly reddish white, with a few brown spots: tail tipped with white, the two middle feathers excepted: the young bird has all

the upper parts of the plumage dark griseous, the lower pale, with a red tinge, with the lower parts of the breast, and upper parts of the belly, spotted with fuscous, as are also the sides of the throat, which is whitish: the sides of the body, beneath the wings, are rufous: it has very much the appearance of the Fieldfare.

This bird is a native of the greatest part of North America, being found from Hudson's Bay to Nootka-Sound on one hand, and as far as Georgia on the other: it is a very familiar bird, and is often kept by the Americans in confinement for its song, which is exceedingly fine, and is continued nearly without intermission during the months of April and May: its eggs are of a beautiful clear blue colour, and the nest is generally placed in a tree: it is fond of gum berries, of which it will eat such immense quantities in the autumn as to give its flesh a purple tinge; and that circumstance has tended very much to keep the bird from being extirpated in North America, as they used to be shot by thousands for food, until a gentleman, that had great regard for the species, asserted that they were poisonous, in consequence of eating so many berries; and when the flesh appeared purple upon being opened, the inhabitants were afraid to eat them: its general food consists of insects and worms.

PACIFIC THRUSH.

(Turdus pacificus.)

TU. *cinereus*, corpore subtus genisque fuscescente-albis, loris obscuris, cauda nigra apice alba.

Ash-coloured Thrush, with the body beneath and cheeks of a brownish white; lores obscure; tail black, with a white tip.

Turdus pacificus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 813.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 338. 41.

Pacific Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 38. 39.

FIVE inches and a half in length: beak dusky: sides of the head, beneath the eyes, brownish white: between the beak and eye a dusky streak: upper parts of the body cinereous; lower parts brownish white; the sides of the neck and breast with great inclination to brown: tail black, tipped with white. Native of the Friendly Islands, in the South Sea.

 RED-NECKED THRUSH.

(Turdus ruficollis.)

TU. *corpore supra fusco subtus albo, collo reatricibusque lateralibus rufis.*

Thrush with the body above brown, beneath white; the neck and lateral tail-feathers red.

Turdus ruficollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 815.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 333. 25.

Red-necked Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 31. 25.

DISCOVERED by Pallas to inhabit the larch forests beyond the Lake Baikal, in Siberia: the upper parts of the plumage, and two middle tail-feathers, are brown; the breast and abdomen white; and the rest of the bird rufous.

BUFF-WINGED THRUSH.

(*Turdus fuscipes*.)

Tu. cinereus subtus obscure rufus, pileo nigro, tectricibus alarum flavescente fasciatis.

Ash-coloured Thrush, beneath dull rufous, with the top of the head black, and the wing-coverts barred with yellowish.

Turdus fuscipes. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 826.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 359. 118.

Buff-winged Thrush: *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 81. 111.

THE Buff-winged Thrush Dr. Latham describes as follows: "Length six inches and a half: beak one inch, stout, and notched at the tip: crown of the head black: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, dark ash-colour: wing-coverts barred with buff: quills brown: under parts of the body dull rufous: tail two inches and a half in length; shape of it somewhat cuneiform: legs brown. Supposed to come from Cayenne, as it was seen in a collection from that place."

RUFIOUS-WINGED THRUSH.

(Turdus erythropterus.)

TU. *ater, alis rufis, crisso reatricibusque lateralibus apice albis, cauda cuneiformi.*

Dark-coloured Thrush, with rufous wings; the vent and tips of the lateral tail-feathers white; tail wedge-shaped.

Turdus erythropterus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 835.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 346. 65.

Le Podobé du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 368.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 354.

Rufous-winged Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 55. 59.

THIS species has all the upper parts of the body black, with short rufous wings: the underparts are also black, the tips of the under tail-coverts, which are white, excepted: the tail is slightly wedged; and all the feathers but the two middle ones are tipped with white. Inhabits Senegal: in length ten inches.

 PENSIVE THRUSH.

(Turdus manillensis.)

TU. *fusco-cærulescens, subtus rufus albidoque maculatus, uropygio cærulescente, remigibus reatricibusque fusco-nigris.*

Brownish-blue Thrush, beneath spotted with rufous and white; rump blueish; quills and tail-feathers dusky black.

Turdus manillensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 833.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 345. 62.

Merula solitaria. *Briss.* 2. 270. 31. t. 23. f. 2.

Merle solitaire de Manille. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 363.—

Buff. Pl. Enl. 636. male. 564. 2. female.

Pensive Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 53. 55.

BROUGHT from Manilla by Sonnerat: it is in length eight inches: its beak is brown: the head, hind part of the neck and back, ash-coloured blue: quills blackish: wing-coverts spotted with white and yellow: throat, fore-part of the neck, and upper part of the breast, spotted with yellow: the under parts of the body are orange, marked with blue and white crescent-shaped spots: rump blue: tail blackish, margined with rufous: legs blackish: female wholly of a brownish colour, with spots of deeper brown on the head, neck, and under parts, which are paler than the upper.

HERMIT THRUSH.

(*Turdus Eremita.*)

Tu. fuscus, apicibus pennarum fascia nigricante albida terminatis, subtus sordide albo-rufescens fusco striatus, remigibus reetricibusque griseo marginatis.

Brown Thrush, with the tips of the feathers with a blackish bar terminated with white; beneath dull reddish white, striated with fuscous; quills and tail-feathers margined with grey.

Turdus Eremita. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 833.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 346. 63.

Merula solitaria Philippensis. *Briss.* 2. 272. 32. t. 28. f. 1.

Le Solitaire des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 364.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 339.

Hermit Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 54. 56.

THIS very much resembles the Pensive Thrush: it is in length seven inches and a half: its beak is brown, with the base and orbits of the eyes whitish: the crown of the head is yellowish olive: the hind parts of the head and neck, with the back, are brown; each feather with a dusky band near the tip, which is whitish: the feathers of the sides of the head and under parts of the body are reddish white, edged with brown, and tipped with dirty reddish white: the quills and tail are brown, edged with grey: the rump and lesser wing-coverts ash-coloured: legs brown. Inhabits the Philippine Islands.

MUSICIAN THRUSH.

(*Turdus Arada*.)

Tu. rufo-fuscus nigricante transversim striatus, subtus albidus, sub oculis macula nigra albo-punctata, genis colloque inferiore rufo-fulvis.

Reddish-brown Thrush, transversely striped with dusky; below whitish; beneath the eyes a black spot, sprinkled with white; with the cheeks and lower parts of the neck reddish orange.

Turdus Arada. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 358. 114.

Turdus cantans. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 825.

L'Arada. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 480.

Le Musicien de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 706. f. 2.

Musician Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 80. 109.

THIS amusing species is one of the most solitary of the genus, rarely frequenting the neighbour-

hood of inhabited places, but in deep forests, where it may be observed perched singly on a tree, uttering its song, which is most beautiful, and is so much admired among the Cayennese, that they have given it the name of *musician*: its length is four inches: beak black: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, rufous brown, striated transversely with dusky: the chin, cheeks, and throat rufous orange, with a broad black patch, spotted with white, on each side of the neck, beneath the eye: the breast, belly, and vent, dirty white: legs yellowish: it feeds principally on ants: its song, which is thought superior, by many, to that of the Nightingale, consists of different tones and accents, much resembling the flute, and sometimes a short whistle.

 RED-LEGGED THRUSH.

(*Turdus plumbeus*.)

Tu. cærulescens, gula atro punctata, rectricibus quatuor exterioribus apice albis.

Blueish Thrush, with the throat spotted with blackish, and the four outer tail-feathers white at their tips.

Turdus plumbeus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 814.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 334. 29.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 294. 12.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 2.

Merula Americana cinerea. *Briss.* 2. 288. 40.

La Grive cendrée d'Amerique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 314.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 560. 1.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 2. pl. 58.

Red-legged Thrush. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 200.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 33. 29.

LENGTH ten inches : beak, eye lids, and irides, red : head and upper parts of the body deep cinereous : quills blackish, edged with grey : throat white, spotted with black : all the rest of the under parts ash-coloured, but the colour towards the vent verges to white : between the beak and eye a spot of black : tail wedge-shaped ; the four outer feathers on each side tipped with white : legs red : female much smaller than the male, similar in plumage, but rather duller in colour. Inhabits various parts of North America, particularly Carolina.

WHITE-BACKED THRUSH.

(*Turdus Alapi*.)

Tu. fuscus subtus cinereus, collo inferiore pectoreque nigris, tectricibus alarum albo punctatis, dorso macula alba.

Brown Thrush, beneath ash-coloured, with the lower part of the neck and breast black, the wing-coverts spotted with white, and the back with a white patch.

Turdus Alapi. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 826.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 359. 119.

L'Alapi de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 485.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 701. f. 2.

White-backed Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 82. 112.

A LITTLE larger than the Buff-winged Thrush : length six inches : the beak dusky : the throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, black : the up-

per part of the head, neck, and back, olive brown; the latter with a white spot in the middle: wing-coverts sprinkled with white spots: wings deep ash-coloured brown: under parts of the body cinereous: tail blackish: legs pale yellow: female without the white spot on the back: the colours of the upper parts of the body paler than in the male: the chin white: the under parts of the body and tips of the wing-coverts with a rufous tinge: the vent and under tail-coverts greyish ash-colour. This species is extremely numerous in the thick woods of Guiana: they feed on ants, are very active, and have only a quavering note, without any resemblance to a song.

BLACK-BREASTED THRUSH.

(*Turdus cinnamomeus*.)

Tu. testaceo-ruber, collo inferiore nigro albo marginato, tectricibus alarum nigris, minoribus albo mediis majoribusque rufo terminatis.

Testaceous-red Thrush, with the neck beneath black, margined with white; the wing-coverts black, the lesser ones tipped with white, and the greater and middle ones with rufous.

Turdus cinnamomeus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 825.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 358. 114.

Le Merle à cravate de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 392.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 560. f. 2.

Black-breasted Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 79. 107.

LESS than *Turdus iliacus*: the beak and legs black: the chin, sides of the head, cheeks, throat,

and breast the same, edged with white, which colour is clouded with dusky on the breast: the upper parts of the body, quills, and tail, are testaceous red: the wing-coverts are black; the lesser ones tipped with white, and the middle and greater ones with rufous: the belly, thighs, and vent, pale cinnamon-colour. Native of Cayenne.

BLACK-CHINNED THRUSH.

(*Turdus cochinsinensis*.)

Tu. viridis, loris gulaque nigris, sub gula lunula lata flava, ad basin rostri utrinque macula cærulea.

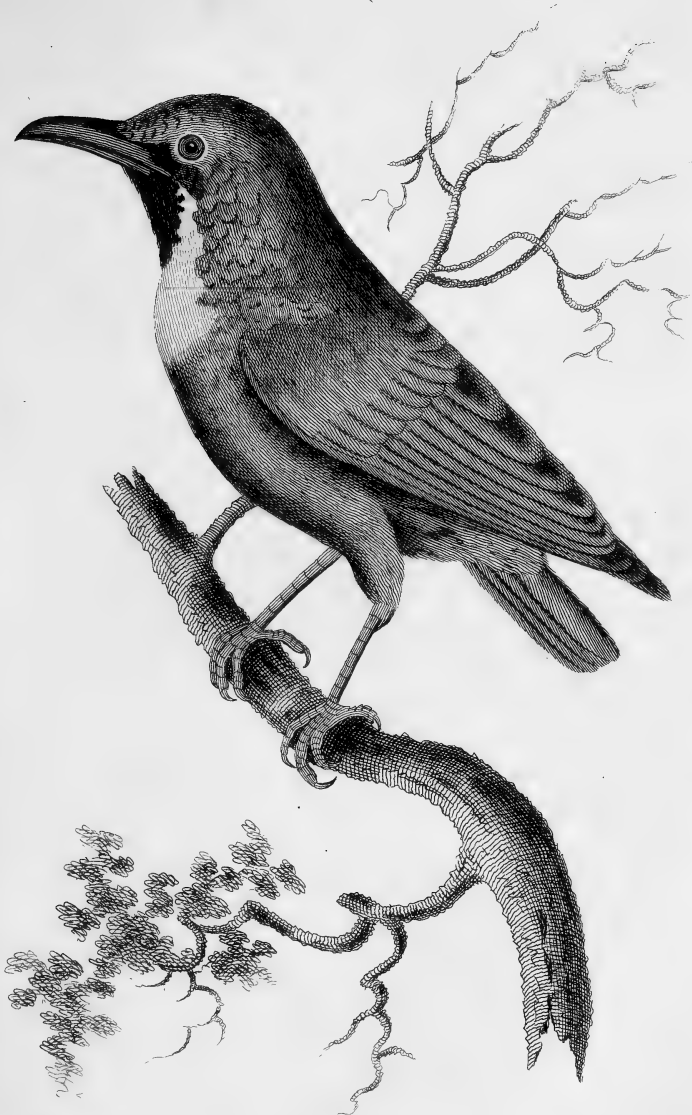
Green Thrush, with the lores and throat black; beneath the latter a broad yellow crescent; and at the base of the beak, on each side, a blue spot.

Turdus cochinsinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 825.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 357. 113.

Le Verdier de la Cochinchine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 409.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 643. f. 3.

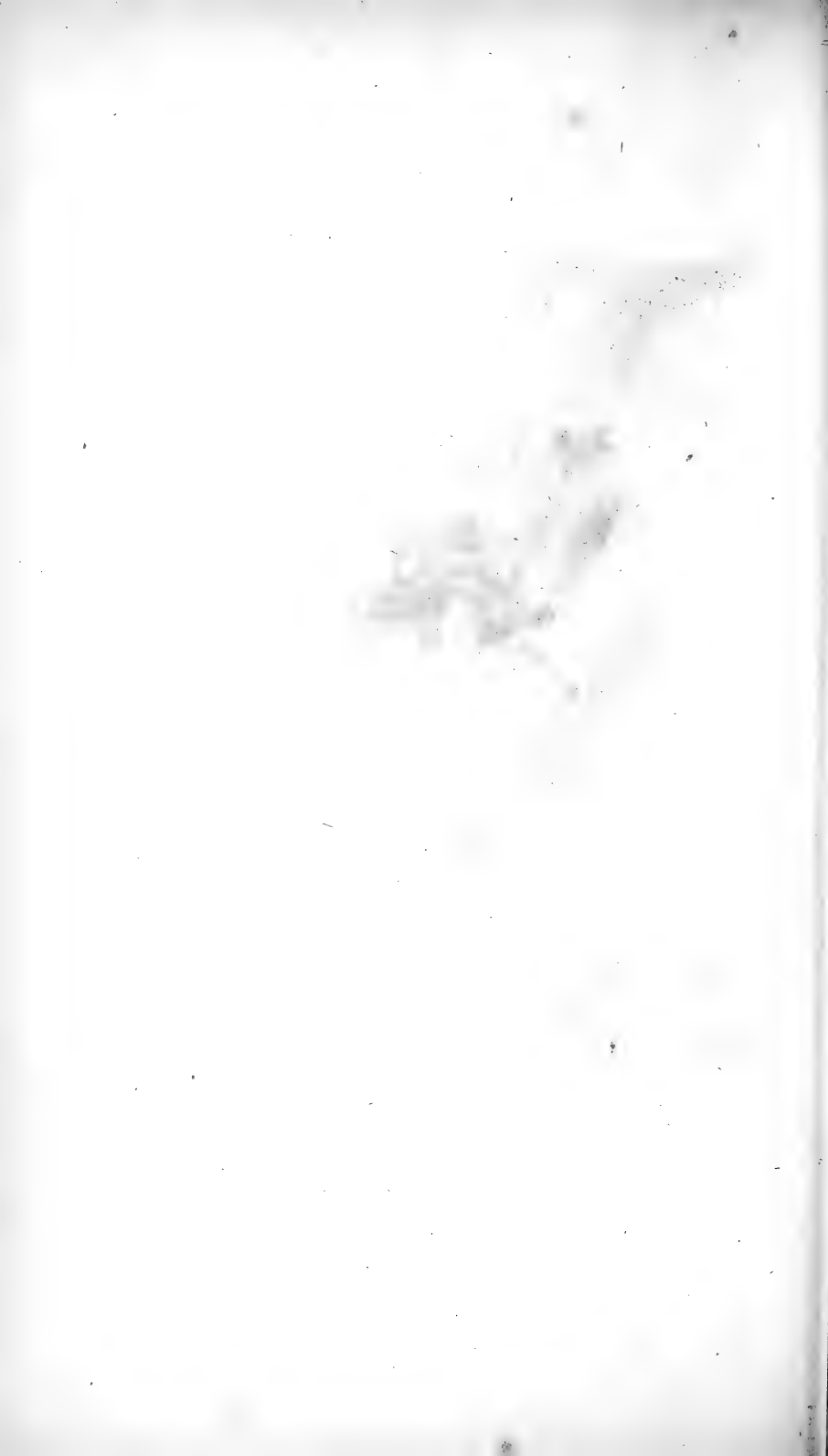
Black-chinned Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 79. 106.

THE prevailing colour of this species is green; towards the tail and outer edges of the quills blue: the space between the beak and eyes, the chin, and throat, black; that colour on the latter edged with yellow, which forms a crescent on the breast: sides of the head, near the base of the beak, with two blue spots: beak and legs dusky. Inhabits Cochin China.



G. S. Pitt

BLACK-CHINNED THRUSH.



SURAT THRUSH.

(Turdus suratensis.)

TU. capite cristato colloque nigris, subtus griseus, dorso uropygioque flavescens, alis viridibus nitentibus, remigibus primoribus caudaque nigris.

Thrush with a crest on the head, and the neck black, beneath grey, with the back and rump yellowish; wings shining with green; the primary quills and tail black.

Turdus suratensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 814.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 338. 40.

Le Merle huppé de Surate. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 194.

Surat Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 38. 38.

TURDUS suratensis is in length eight inches: its beak is rufous: irides red: the head and neck are black, with the feathers similar to those of the Pagoda Thrush, being very long and narrow, and forming a sort of crest: the back and rump are yellowish: wing-coverts and secondaries dark changeable green; the two of the latter nearest the body dirty grey: quills black: the breast, belly, and under tail-coverts, dirty grey: tail black: legs black. Inhabits Surat.

BLACK-NECKED THRUSH.

(Turdus nigricollis.)

Tu. fusco-ferrugineus, subtus fusco-albus, capite toto albo, collo remigibus caudaque nigris, secundariis apice albis.

Brownish rust-coloured Thrush, beneath brown white, with the whole head white; the neck, quills, and tail, black; the secondaries tipped with white.

Turdus nigricollis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 830.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 349. 76.

Black-necked Thrush. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 60. 68.

THIS beautiful species, which is supposed to inhabit China, is given on the authority of Dr. Latham, who thus describes it: "Length nine inches: beak dusky: irides brown: head, chin, and nape, white: at the base of the beak begins a yellowish streak, which passes beneath and takes in the eye, but does not appear above it: the neck is black: the upper part of the back and scapulars ferruginous brown; the lower of a dusky black, inclining to ferruginous on the rump: under parts of the body brown, except the breast and thighs, which are yellowish: all the quills are black, but the secondaries have white tips: tail cuneiform, of a deep lead-colour, almost black: legs dusky."

CRESCENT THRUSH.

(Turdus arcuatus.)

Tu. rufo-fuscus, corpore subtus superciliis lorisque albis, cervice jugulo pectoreque rubentibus, genis lunulaque sub gula nigris.

Red-brown Thrush, with the body beneath, supercilia, and lores, white; top of the neck, jugulum, and breast, reddish; cheeks and crescent beneath the throat black.

Turdus arcuatus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 829.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 337. 36.

Crescent Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 37. 34.*

THIS Thrush is in length eleven inches: its beak is lead-coloured, with a pale tip: supercilia white: cheeks black, passing in a crescent on the fore-part of the neck; on the middle of the black behind the eye a patch of loose white feathers: upper part of the body reddish brown: chin and lores white: hind parts of the neck and breast reddish: abdomen reddish white: vent pure white: tail rounded at the end and long, with a black bar near the tip, and the tips white: legs lead coloured: claws white. Inhabits China.

VOLATILE THRUSH.

(Turdus volitans.)

Tu. supra niger subtus albus, alis fuscis, capite colloque nigris.
 Thrush above black, beneath white, with the wings brown; head
 and neck black.

Turdus volitans. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xli.* 10.

Volatile Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 183. 19.

COMMON in New Holland: length nine inches: beak, head, neck, upper parts of the body, and tail, black, the latter rather long: the under parts of the body white: legs dusky: very like the Restless Thrush: feeds on worms, which it is said to entice out of the ground.

 NEW HOLLAND THRUSH.

(Turdus novæ Hollandiæ.)

Tu. cærulescente-plumbeus, facie gula juguloque nigris, remigibus nigricantibus, rectricibus lateralibus apice albis.

Blue lead-coloured Thrush, with the face, throat, and jugulum black; quills dusky; lateral tail-feathers tipped with white.

Turdus novæ Hollandiæ. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 814.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 337. 37.

New Holland Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 37. 35.

FOUND in Adventure Bay, Van Diemen's island: length seven inches: beak black: fore-part of the

head, chin, and throat, black: the rest of the plumage pale blueish lead-colour: the quills and tail dusky, edged with lead-colour: all but the two middle tail-feathers tipped with white: legs black.

RUFIOUS-NAPED THRUSH.

(*Turdus Coluca.*)

Tv. rufo-fuscus subtus cinereus, lunula nuchæ rufa, jugulo albo nigroque vario, macula narium gulaque albis.

Red-brown Thrush, beneath ash-coloured, with a rufous crescent on the nape; jugulum varied with black and white, with a spot on the nostrils, and the throat white.

Turdus Coluca. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 827.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 360. 124.

Le Coluca. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 475.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 703. f. 1.

Le Teteuca. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 475.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 821. (female?)

Rufous-naped Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 85. 117.

THIS is almost seven inches in length: its beak is blackish: the nape of its neck is rufous: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are rufous brown: lower part of the forehead with a white spot: the chin and throat of that colour; the latter sprinkled with black: the breast greyish brown: the belly, vent, and thighs, ash-coloured: tail short: legs reddish brown: it varies in having the nape of the neck rufous brown: female? with

the colour on the nape of the neck extending lower down, and the general colour of the plumage darker. Inhabits Cayenne.

BLACK-FACED THRUSH.

(*Turdus Shanhu.*)

Tu. viridi-fuscus, capite collo inferiore pectore abdomineque griseis, orbitis gula juguloque nigris, macula aurium alba.

Green-brown Thrush, with the head, lower part of the neck, breast, and abdomen, grey; orbits, throat, and jugulum, black; spot behind the ear white.

Turdus Shanhu. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 814.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 337. 38.

Turdus melanopis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 829.

Black-faced Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 37. 36.*

THE black-faced Thrush is called *Shanhu* in China, where it is abundant in the woods, and feeds on insects: it is the size of the Blackbird: beak dusky: round the eyes, chin, and throat, black: some individuals with the forehead of that colour: ears with a large white spot: head, lower part of the neck, breast, and belly, grey: back and wings green brown: legs brown.

NUN THRUSH.

(Turdus Monacha.)

Tu. fusco-luteus, subtus lutescens, capite colloque inferiore nigris.
Brownish-yellow Thrush, beneath yellowish, with the head and neck beneath black.

Turdus Monacha. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 357. 109.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 824.

Le Moloxita, ou la Religieuse d'Abissinie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 406.

Nun Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 77. 102.

THE Nun Thrush is the size of the Blackbird: its beak is reddish: the head is black, which colour is continued over the throat, and ends in a point on the breast: the general colour of the upper parts of the body is yellow, tinged with brown: the wing-coverts are brown, with yellow edges: the quills dusky, edged with light grey: the under parts of the body pale yellow: tail similar to the wing-coverts: legs ash-coloured. Found amongst precipices in the woods of Abyssinia.

BLACK-THROATED THRUSH.

(Turdus jugularis.)

Tu. griseo-fuscus, subtus flavo-virescens maculis sparsis nigris, facie, gula, juguloque nigris, rufo marginatis.

Grey-brown Thrush, beneath yellow green, sprinkled with black spots; with the face, throat, and jugulum, black, margined with rufous.

Turdus ater. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 830.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 351. 86.

Le Merle à gorge noire de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 382.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 559.

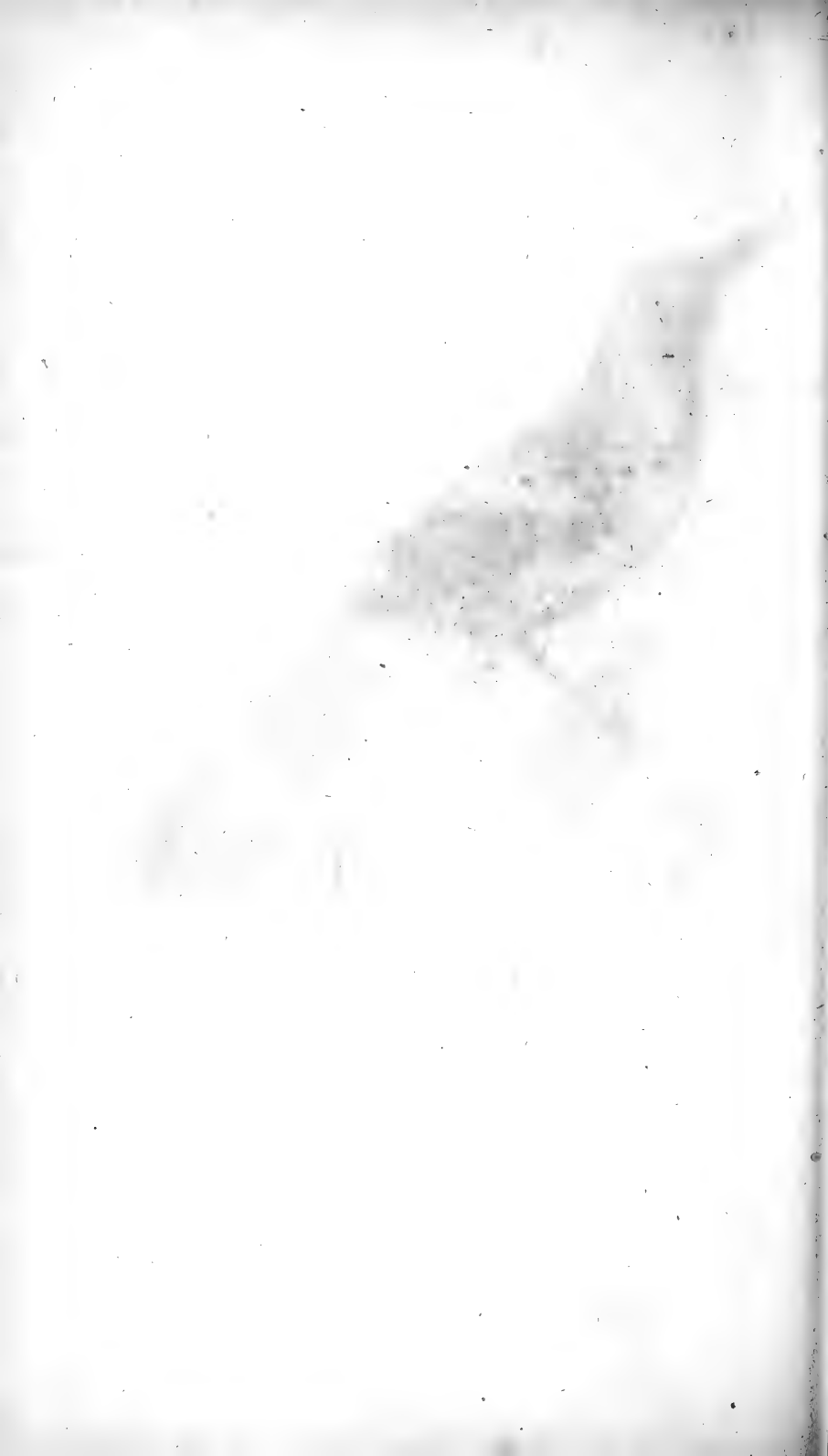
Black-throated Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 65. 78.

THE Black-throated Thrush is seven inches and a half in length: beak black: the hind part of the neck, back, and wing-coverts, grey brown, varied with pure brown: the greater coverts and quills are dusky brown, margined with light grey: the forehead, the chin, throat, and as far as the breast, black, bordered with rufous: crown of this latter colour: under parts of the body and rump greenish yellow, varied with large black spots on the breast and belly: the tail the colour of the back, and rounded: all but the middle feathers edged with dusky: legs black. Inhabits St. Domingo.



Griffith

BLACK-THROATED THRUSH.



BLACK-EYED THRUSH.

(Turdus melanops.)

Tu. ferrugineo-fuscus, subtus cum vertice flavus, per oculos macula longitudinali nigra, intus ad imum macula parva flava.

Ferruginous-brown Thrush, with the under parts and crown of the head yellow, with a longitudinal black spot through the eyes, which has a small yellow mark towards the tip.

Turdus melanops. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xl. 3.*

Black-eyed Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 181. 12.*

THIS is a large species, measuring above eight inches in length: its beak and legs are brownish: the crown of the head yellow: the forehead varied with dusky: the nape of the neck, wings, and tail, rusty brown, the two latter with yellow margins: from the gape to the lower parts of the cheeks, and surrounding the eyes, runs a black streak, which is pointed behind, and has a small yellow spot near the tip: the under parts of the body are yellow. Inhabits New South Wales.

HOARY-CROWNED THRUSH.

(Turdus leucotis.)

Tu. viridis subtus flavus, vertice canescente, jugulo pectoreque nigris, macula aurium alba.

Green Thrush, beneath yellow, with the crown hoary; the jugulum and breast black, and a spot on the ears white.

Turdus leucotis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xlv. 26.*

White-eared Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. App. 373.*

THIS is the size of the preceding, and is supposed by many to be the female of that species; but it appears to differ too materially for that to be the case: the crown of the head and nape of the neck are fine blue grey: the chin and forepart of the neck and breast black: ears with a white patch: lower part of the neck, back, wings, and tail, pale green: belly, thighs, and vent, yellow: length seven inches and a half: beak and legs black. Inhabits New South Wales.

 FLYCATCHING THRUSH.

(Turdus Muscicola.)

Tu. capite collo superiore dorsoque nigris, corpore subtus albo, alis caudaque fuscis.

Thrush with the head, upper part of the neck, and back, black; the body beneath white; the wings and tail brown.

Turdus Muscicola. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xliii. 16.*

Flycatching Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 185. 25.*

LENGTH ten inches : beak and legs brown : head, hind parts of the neck, and back, blueish black : wings and tail brown ; chin and all the under parts of the body white : feeds on insects. Called *Bana-will-will* in New South Wales.

BROWN-CROWNED THRUSH.

(*Turdus tenebrosus*.)

TU. dorso alis gulaque nigris, corpore subtus albido, vertice fusco.
Thrush with the back, wings, and tail, black ; the body beneath whitish ; the crown brown.

Turdus tenebrosus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xlii.* 12.

Brown-crowned Thrush. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 184. 21.

NOT uncommon at Port Jackson, in New South Wales : length about six inches : beak pale blue : crown of the head and sides of the body brown : back and wings black ; the edges of the quills white : chin black ; all the rest of the under parts white : legs black.

CAPE THRUSH.

(Turdus cafer.)

Tu. nigricans subcristatus, capite nigro-violaceo, uropygio ventreque albis, crisso rubro.

Dusky subcrested Thrush, with a violet black head, white rump and belly, and red vent.

Turdus cafer. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 295. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 820.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 354. 99.

Merula cristata Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss.* 2. 257. 23. t. 20. f. 2.

Merle huppé du Cap de Bonne Espérance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 391.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 563. f. 1.

Cape Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 72. 92.

THE Cape Thrush is in length eight inches: its beak and legs are blackish: head crested and black, with a tinge of violet: the upper parts of the plumage brown; the feathers edged with greyish: the quills brown, edged with grey: the fore-part of the neck and breast violet-coloured brown: abdomen brown, the feathers with grey edges: thighs, rump, and lower part of the abdomen, white: vent and under tail-coverts red: tail wedge-shaped, and brown, with the tip white: sometimes found with the upper parts of the body brownish ash-colour, streaked with pale brown: beneath grey white: the vent crimson: in other respects similar. Native of the Cape of Good Hope.

BARRED-TAIL THRUSH.

(Turdus Coraya.)

Tu. rufo-fuscus, pileo lateribusque capitis et colli nigris, gula jugulo strigisque sub oculis albis, cauda grisea fasciis nigris.

Red-brown Thrush, with the top and sides of the head and neck black; the throat, jugulum, and stripes beneath the eyes, white; tail grey, with black bars.

Turdus Coraya. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 825.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 358. 117.

Le Coraya. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 484.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 701. f. 1.

Barred-tail Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 81. 110.

THE length of this is six inches and a half: its beak is dusky, with the under mandible yellowish: the top and sides of the head and neck black, ending in a point on the latter: beneath the eye several short and narrow white streaks: the chin and throat white: breast with an ash-coloured tinge: upper parts of the body, wings, general colour of the breast, the belly and thighs red brown, the under parts palest: tail slightly wedged, and, with its under coverts, grey, varied with slender dusky bars. Native place unknown.

RED-TAILED THRUSH.

(Turdus Phœnicurus.)

TU. viridi-olivaceus, fascia per oculos nigra, superciliis albis, collo inferiore pectore rectricibusque lateralibus rufis.

Olive-green Thrush, with a stripe through the eyes black; supercilia white; lower part of the neck, breast, and lateral tail-feathers, rufous.

Turdus Phœnicurus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 816.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 333. 23.

Red-tailed Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 31. 23.*

MUCH resembles the following in many parts: it is the same length: its beak is dusky: crown of the head dusky: supercilia white: through the eyes a black streak: the upper parts of its plumage are dusky olive green: the throat and breast are rufous: the quills and two middle tail-feathers are dusky reddish brown; the rest of the tail-feathers are rufous: the legs are black. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

 RUFIOUS-TAILED THRUSH.

(Turdus ruficaudus.)

TU. olivaceo-fuscus, subtus purpureo albus, rectricibus lateralibus a basi ad medium rufis.

Olive-brown Thrush, beneath purplish white, with the lateral tail-feathers, from the base to the middle, rufous.

Turdus ruficaudus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 816.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*
1. 333. 22.

Rufous-tailed Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 30. 22.

NATIVE of the Cape of Good Hope: length seven inches: beak black: upper parts of the body olive brown: quills dusky: lower parts pale purplish white: upper tail-coverts rufous: tail like the wings, with all but the two middle feathers rufous for two-thirds of their length: legs black.

BOURBON THRUSH.

(*Turdus Borbonicus.*)

Tu. cinereo-olivaceus, subtus flavicans, vertice nigro, reatricibus fuscis, fasciis duabus saturatioribus.

Cinereous-olive Thrush, beneath yellowish; crown of the head black; tail-feathers brown, with two darker bars.

Turdus borbonicus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 821.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*
1. 355. 102.

Merula borbonica. *Briss.* 2. 293. 42. t. 24. f. 3.

Merle de l'isle de Bourbon. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 395.

Bourbon Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 73. 95.

SIZE of a Lark: length about eight inches: beak and legs yellowish: crown black: sides of the head, neck, breast, upper parts of the body, and lesser wing-coverts, greyish olive: greater wing-coverts brown, varied with pale rufous: quills brown, the lateral ones with reddish margins: sides of the belly and body, with the vent,

yellow olive : middle of the former whitish : tail brown, with two transverse darker bands. Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

LONG-BILLED THRUSH.

(*Turdus longirostris*.)

Tu. fusco-virescens, subtus flavus, superciliis reatricibusque extus flavescentibus.

Greenish-brown Thrush, beneath yellow ; supercilia and edges of the tail-feathers yellowish.

Turdus longirostris. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 823.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 352. 92.

Long-billed Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 67. 84.

THE beak of this species is very long in proportion to the size of the bird, being above an inch and a half in length, and of a brownish flesh-colour: the feathers on the head are short and pointed: the supercilia are pale yellowish: the upper parts of the body are pale olive brown: the wing-coverts and quills margined with pale yellow: the rump yellowish: all the under parts of the body pale yellow: the tail rounded; the two middle feathers brown, with pale tips; the others dusky yellow, with pale shafts: legs dusky flesh-colour: some specimens vary in having more pale buff on the wing-coverts, and in being mottled with dusky and buff. It inhabits the islands of Eimeo and New York.

SOLITARY THRUSH.

(Turdus solitarius.)

TU. *fuscus albido-punctatus, genis collo pectore alisque cæruleo-adumbratis, reatricibus nigricantibus.*

Brown Thrush, spotted with white; with the cheeks, neck, breast, and wings, tinged with blue; and the tail-feathers dusky.

Turdus solitarius. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 834.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 345. 61.

Merula solitaria. *Briss.* 2. 268. 30.

Le Merle solitaire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 358.

Solitary Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 52. 54.

THE Solitary Thrush is much smaller than the Blackbird, and is in length between eight and nine inches: the male has a brown beak: the irides orange: the prevailing colour of his plumage brown, varied with small whitish spots: the sides of the head, throat, neck, breast, and upper wing-coverts, tinged with blue: quills plain brown: rump and under tail-coverts the same: the tail dusky: legs brown: the female has not the slightest tinge of blue on her plumage, and the spots are more yellow than in the male, especially on the breast, where they are most numerous.

Montagu has very erroneously supposed the Starling in its first year's plumage to be this bird, and as such has figured it in his Supplement, and introduced this species of Thrush into the British Fauna, whereas it is perfectly unknown in these parts, being only found in the south of Europe:

it frequents mountainous and rocky places, and is always seen alone; except in the breeding season, and even then no more than a pair are seen in the neighbourhood, from whence it has received the name of solitary. Like the Starling, it prepares its nest in old ruined edifices, church towers, and other similar places, and lays five or six eggs: the young are readily reared, and have a beautiful song when they grow up, which they will utter at candle-light, for which the natives of the Archipelago esteem it so much as to think it sacrilege to take the nest, or kill the bird.

Its food consists principally of insects, grapes, and other fruit: it is said to be common in France, Italy, and the islands of the Mediterranean and Archipelago; and is observed to change its abode with the seasons, coming into those parts where it usually breeds in April, and departing in August.

PAGODA THRUSH.

(*Turdus Pagodarum*.)

Tu. cristatus griseus, capite corpore subtus remigibus caudaque nigris, abdomine albo lineato, crisso albo.

Grey-crested Thrush, with the head, body beneath, quills, and tail, black; abdomen lineated with white; vent white.

Turdus Pagodarum. *Lath. Syst. Nat.* 1. 816.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 332. 20.

Le Martin Brame. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 189.

Pagoda Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 30. 20.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 140. 20.

THE beak of this bird is black at the base, yellow towards the tip: the irides are blue: the head is slightly crested, and black: the back, wing-coverts, and rump, are grey: the quills are black: the feathers of the throat, neck, breast, and abdomen, are long and narrow, and black in colour, with white shafts; those of the head are also of that shape: the tail is of the same colour as the quills, but its under coverts are white: the legs and claws are yellow. It is abundant among the Pagodas of Malabar and Coromandel, where it is known by the names of *Martin Brame* and *Powee*: it is often kept in cages, on account of its song.

MALABAR THRUSH.

(*Turdus Malabaricus*.)

Tu. cinereo-fuscus, subtus rufo-fuscus, capite colloque albo-lineatis.

Cinereous-brown Thrush, beneath rufous brown; with the head and neck striped with white.

Turdus malabaricus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 816.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 333. 21.

Le Martin vieillard de la côte de Malabar. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 195.

Malabar Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 30. 21.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 140.

THE Malabar Thrush is not quite eight inches in length: its beak is black, with the tip tinged

with yellow: the feathers of the head and neck are similar in shape to those of the Pagoda Thrush, and are of an ash-coloured grey, with the shafts white: the upper parts of the body are cinereous grey: quills black: the under parts of the body rufous brown: tail greyish ash: legs yellow. Inhabits Malabar; and, like the preceding, is kept in cages, and bears the name of *Powee*. As it only differs in wanting a crest, and in having the head of the same colour as the body, may it not be merely a variety, or young bird?

 ALARUM THRUSH.

(*Turdus tinniens.*)

Tu. fuscus, subtus albus, pectore nigricante nebuloso.

Brown Thrush, beneath white, with the breast clouded with dusky.

Turdus tinniens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 827.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 360. 125.

Le Grand Befroi. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 470. *pl.* 22.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 706. *f.* 1.

Alarum Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 86. 118.

NEAR seven inches in length: the beak is black above, and white below: the general colour of the plumage is brown above, and whitish beneath, with the breast mottled with dusky: the tail is moderately long: the legs are pale plumbeous: the female is similar to the male, but larger in size.

This species receives its name from its loud and piercing cry, which is similar to the alarum of a clock, and is continued about an hour, morning and evening : it is said to be good for food ; and is common in Cayenne.

SPECKLED THRUSH.

(*Turdus lineatus*.)

Tu. fusco-olivaceus, subtus albus fusco punctatus, lateribus colli albo-lineatis, tectricibus alarum maculis rufis.

Olive-brown Thrush, beneath white, spotted with brown ; the sides of the neck striped with white ; the wing-coverts with rufous spots.

Turdus lineatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 828.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 361. 126.

Le petit Befroi. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 472.

Fourmilier grivelé de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 823. f. 1.

Speckled Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 87. 119.

THIS very much resembles the preceding species, but is considerably less, measuring not quite five inches and a half in length : its beak and legs are brown, the latter palest : the upper parts of the body olive brown : the chin, throat, breast, and belly, white ; the two latter sprinkled with brownish spots : the sides of the neck marked with narrow white lines : the rump and vent pale olive brown : some of the wing-coverts spotted with pale rufous. Inhabits Cayenne.

BLACK-WINGED THRUSH.

(Turdus Bambla.)

Tu. nebulosus, supra rufo-fuscus, subtus cinerascens, alis nigris, fascia alba, cauda nigricante brevi.

Clouded Thrush, above reddish brown; beneath ash-coloured; the wings black, with a white band; the tail short and dusky.

Turdus Bambla. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 827.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 360. 122.

Le Bambla. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 479.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 703. f. 2.*

Black-winged Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 84. 115.*

NATIVE of Cayenne: length seven inches and a half: beak black: the upper parts of the plumage rufous brown, varied: the wings black, with a white bar: the under parts pale cinereous, with dusky variegations: the tail short, and dusky: legs dusky brown.

 ANT THRUSH.

(Turdus formicivorus.)

Tu. rufo-fuscus, subtus albidus, macula dorsali, collo inferiore pectoreque nigris, tectricibus alarum flavo maculatis, cauda rufa.

Red-brown Thrush, beneath whitish; with a spot on the back, the lower part of the neck and the breast black; the wing-coverts spotted with yellow; the tail rufous.

Turdus formicivorus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 828.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 361. 127.

Le Palikour, ou Fourmilier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 473.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 700. f. 1.

Ant Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 87. 120.

THE Ant Thrush is six inches in length: the beak is black: the irides reddish: orbits blue: the upper parts of the plumage reddish brown, edged with rufous, with a black spot on the back: wings black; most of the coverts tipped with rufous yellow, some of the lesser quills tipped with brown, and some edged with white: the chin, throat, and breast, are black, surrounded with a mixture of black and white from the nostrils, passing on each side of the neck to the breast, and taking in the eye, under which it is broadest: the belly, thighs, and vent, ash-coloured: the tail short and rufous on the upper parts: the legs blueish. It varies in having the chin and throat nearly white, and the thighs rufous brown: in others the chin and throat are rufous, bounded with black.

This bird feeds on ants: its nest is composed of moss, and its eggs are brown, marked with spots of a deeper colour at the larger end: it is a very lively bird.

WHITE-EARED THRUSH.

(Turdus auritus.)

Tu. rufo-olivaceus fusco varius, abdomine albo, gula juguloque nigris, vertice fasciaque pectorali rufo-fuscis, vitta aurium alba.

Reddish-olive Thrush, varied with brown, with the abdomen white, the throat and jugulum black, the crown and band on the breast reddish brown, and a white spot on the ears.

Turdus auritus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 827.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 360. 123.

Pipra leucotis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 1003.

Le Fourmilier à oreilles blanches. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 477.
—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 822.

White-eared Manakin. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 527. 13.

White-eared Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 84. 116.

Not quite five inches in length: the beak dusky: the top of the head rufous brown: the lower parts of the neck, back, wings, and tail, are varied rufous olive brown: the breast has a rufous brown collar, joining that colour on the head: the chin and throat are black: the feathers behind the eye white and elongated, giving the appearance of a streak: the belly, thighs, and vent, are white: the legs are dusky: the wings reach to the end of the tail: the female has a greenish bar passing from the gape through the eyes, beneath the white on the ear: the chin and throat are whitish, and the band on the breast is broader than in the male: in other respects the sexes are similar. It inhabits Cayenne, and feeds on ants.

BLACK-CRESTED THRUSH.

(Turdus cirrhatus.)

Tu. cristatus griseo-cinereus, pileo collo inferiore pectoreque nigris, gula albo-varia, tectricibus alarum apice, reatricibus margine et apice albis.

Crested Thrush, of an ash-coloured grey, with the top of the head, lower part of the neck, and breast, black; throat varied with white; the tips of the wing-coverts and tail-feathers, also the margins of the latter, white.

Turdus cirrhatus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 826.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 359. 120.

Le Fourmilier huppé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 476.

Black-crested Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 83. 113.

THIS is one of the ant-eating species: it is in length six inches: irides black: the top of the head with long black feathers, forming a crest, which can be set up at the pleasure of the bird: the prevailing colour of the plumage is of a greyish cinereous: the wing-coverts tipped with white: the throat varied with black and white: fore-part of the neck and breast black: tail wedge-shaped, margined and tipped with white: female with a rufous tinge all over her body, and with the crest rufous: it sometimes varies in wanting the white tips to the wing-coverts. Inhabits Cayenne: is said to breed several times in the year, laying three eggs each time.

CINCLUS. WATEROUZEL.

Generic Character.

Rostrum basi plumosum, et rotundatum, gracile, rectum; versus apicem paulo compressum, et incurvatum, marginibus subdentulatis.

Nares nudæ.-

Cauda brevis.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

Beak downy, and rounded at the base, slender, straight; towards the tip rather compressed and bent down; the margins slightly toothed.

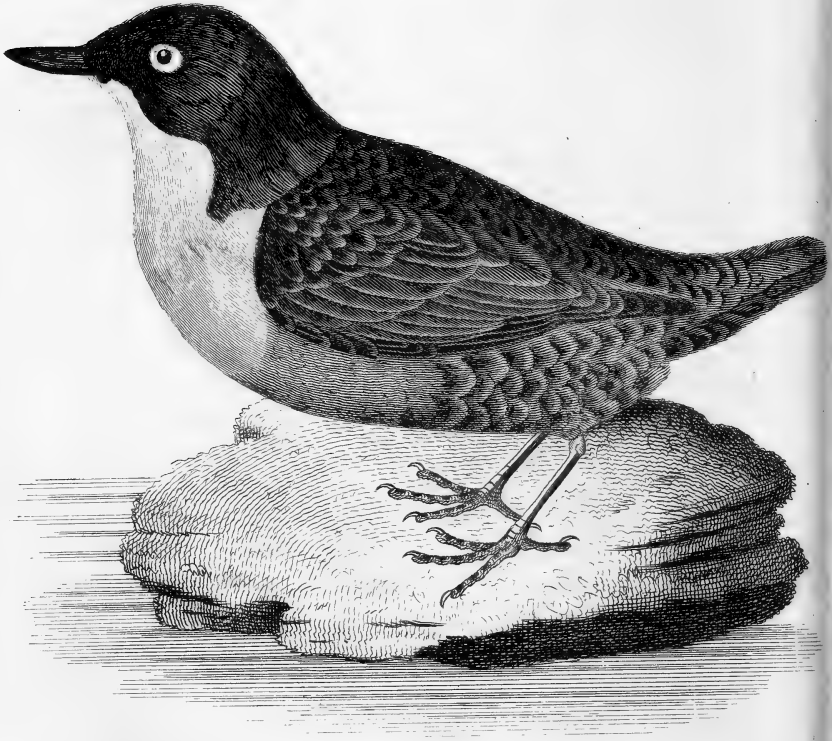
Nostrils naked.

Tail short.

Feet simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

THERE being but one species of this genus known, it is unnecessary to mention its peculiar habits, as they will be found detailed at length in the following pages.





Griffith

WATER OUZEL.

EUROPÆAN WATEROUZEL.

(Cinclus Europæus.)

Tu. fusco-nigricans, genis gutture collo inferiore et pectore niveis, ventre supremo fusco rufescente, imo rectricibusque nigricantibus.

Dusky-brown Thrush, with the cheeks, throat, lower part of the neck and breast, snowy white; the upper part of the breast brownish red, lower part and tail-feathers dusky.

Turdus Cinclus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 343. 57.

Sturnus Cinclus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 290. 5.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 214.—*Lin. Amæn. Acad.* 4. 594.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 803.

Aquatilis Cinclus. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. Ind.*

Turdus gularis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xl.* 1.?

Merula aquatica. *Briss.* 5. 252. 19.

Le Merle d'eau. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 8. 134. 11.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 940.

Penrith Ouzel. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 177. 2.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.*—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. App.*

Water Ouzel. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 111.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 332. B.—*Albin. Birds.* 2. 39.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 63.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 48. 50.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 142. 50.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 2. 16.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Mont. Sup. App.*—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. 24.

THIS most singular bird is rather less than the Blackbird: it is in length seven inches and a half: the beak is three quarters of an inch in length, nearly straight, and black; the upper mandible slightly turned down at the tip: irides hazel: upper part of the head and neck deep brown: the eyelids, chin, fore-part of the neck and breast, white, beneath which is a band of rufous brown:

the rest of the upper parts, the belly, vent, and tail, are black: the feathers on the back and wings are edged with ash-colour: legs black: tail very short. Montagu describes the following interesting variety in the Appendix to the last volume of the Ornithological Dictionary: "Length about seven inches: beak and irides as usual: the upper parts of the head and neck are of a blueish black, with a slight mixture of brown, the middle of each feather being lighter than the margins: the back, scapulars, rump, and coverts of the wing, blueish black, dashed with hoary grey, the middle of the feathers being of the latter colour: the primary and secondary quills black, tipped with white: the tail wholly black: the throat, breast, and belly, white; the extremity of each feather marked with a black semicircular line, which gives those parts a pretty undulated appearance; these markings are fainter on the throat than on the other parts, and not the least appearance of the rufous band on the lower breast usual in the species: vent and thighs blueish black, the former with a mixture of white, the latter with brown: the legs and toes black." The above was communicated by Mr. John Wilson of Edinburgh, an acute ornithologist: it was shot at Roslin, near Edinburgh: another similar variety has also been under his inspection.

The Penrith Ouzel of Dr. Latham is referrible to this species. It is said to be larger than the common Water Ouzel: the head and whole upper parts of the body dusky: chin and throat white,

at the bottom of the last a bar of dusky: breast, belly, and thighs, white, with short black streaks pointing downwards, more numerous towards the lower belly and thighs: vent rusty yellow, crossed with bars of black: legs rusty yellow. This was taken near Penrith by Miss Calvin, who gave it to Mr. Pennant.

From the habits of this bird being so singular, the following account of them, taken from the Ornithological Dictionary, cannot but be acceptable. "A pair of these birds, which had for many years built under a small wooden bridge in Caermarthenshire, we found had made a nest early in May. It was taken, but had no eggs, although the bird flew out of it at the time. In a fortnight after they had completed another nest in the same place, containing five eggs, which was taken; and in a month after we took a third nest under the same bridge, with four eggs, undoubtedly the work of the same bird, as no others were seen about that part. At the time the last nest was taken the female was sitting, and the instant she quitted her nest plunged into the water, and disappeared for a considerable time: at last she emerged at a great distance down the stream. At another time we found a nest of this bird in a steep projecting bank over a rivulet clothed with moss: the nest was so well adapted to the surrounding materials, that nothing but the old bird flying in with a fish in its beak would have led to a discovery. The young were nearly full feathered, but incapable of flight, and the moment the nest

was disturbed they fluttered out and dropt into the water, and to our astonishment instantly vanished, but in a little time made their appearance at some distance down the stream, and it was with difficulty two out of five were taken, as they dived on being approached. The young birds which were taken shewed no inclination to dive in a tub of water, but shewed great uneasiness by struggling on the surface. They refused all food, and soon perished."

Their nest is very large, is formed of moss and water plants externally, and lined with oak-leaves within; it resembles that of the Wren in shape, but is not so deep, and has a sort of covering, and is usually placed in a mossy bank over a rivulet: the eggs are of a semitransparent white, and are five or six in number; they weigh rather more than a drachm.

This is a retired, solitary bird, and is seldom seen, except on the banks of rapid and rocky rivers or streams in mountainous places, which it frequents for the sake of its food, living principally on insects and small fish, which it procures by walking direct into the water, where it walks apparently without much exertion, although it is evident, from its specific gravity being less than that of water, that great exertion must be used: while under water Colonel Montagu says he has frequently observed it tumbling about in a very extraordinary manner with its head downward, as if pecking something, and at the same time making great exertion with its legs and wings. It cannot

swim on the surface of the water, but will often float with the stream and dive down for its prey: it has been taken with a line and hook which were baited to catch fish.

Inhabits the whole of Europe, Italy excepted: its song is very harmonious, and is begun very early in the season, even during a hard frost: its flight is similar to that of the Kingsfisher.

END OF PART I.

T. DAVISON, Lombard-street,
Whitefriars, London.

GENERAL ZOOLOGY

or

SYSTEMATIC NATURAL HISTORY

commenced by the late

GEORGE SHAW, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

WITH PLATES

from the first Authorities and most select specimens

Engraved principally by

M^{RS} GRIFFITH.



VOL. X. Part II. **AVES**. by J. F. Stephens, F.L.S.

Printed for G. Wilkie, J. Walker, J. & A. Arch, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme,
& Brown, E. Jeffery, Sherwood, Neely, & Jones, Law & Whittaker, Baldwin,
Cradock, & Joy, R. Scholey, J. Black & Son, W. Lowe, J. Booth, R. Fenner,
S. Bagster, J. Robinson, Rodwell & Martin, Walker & Edwards, and J. Harper.

1817.



GENERAL ZOOLOGY.

VOLUME X.—PART II.

BY

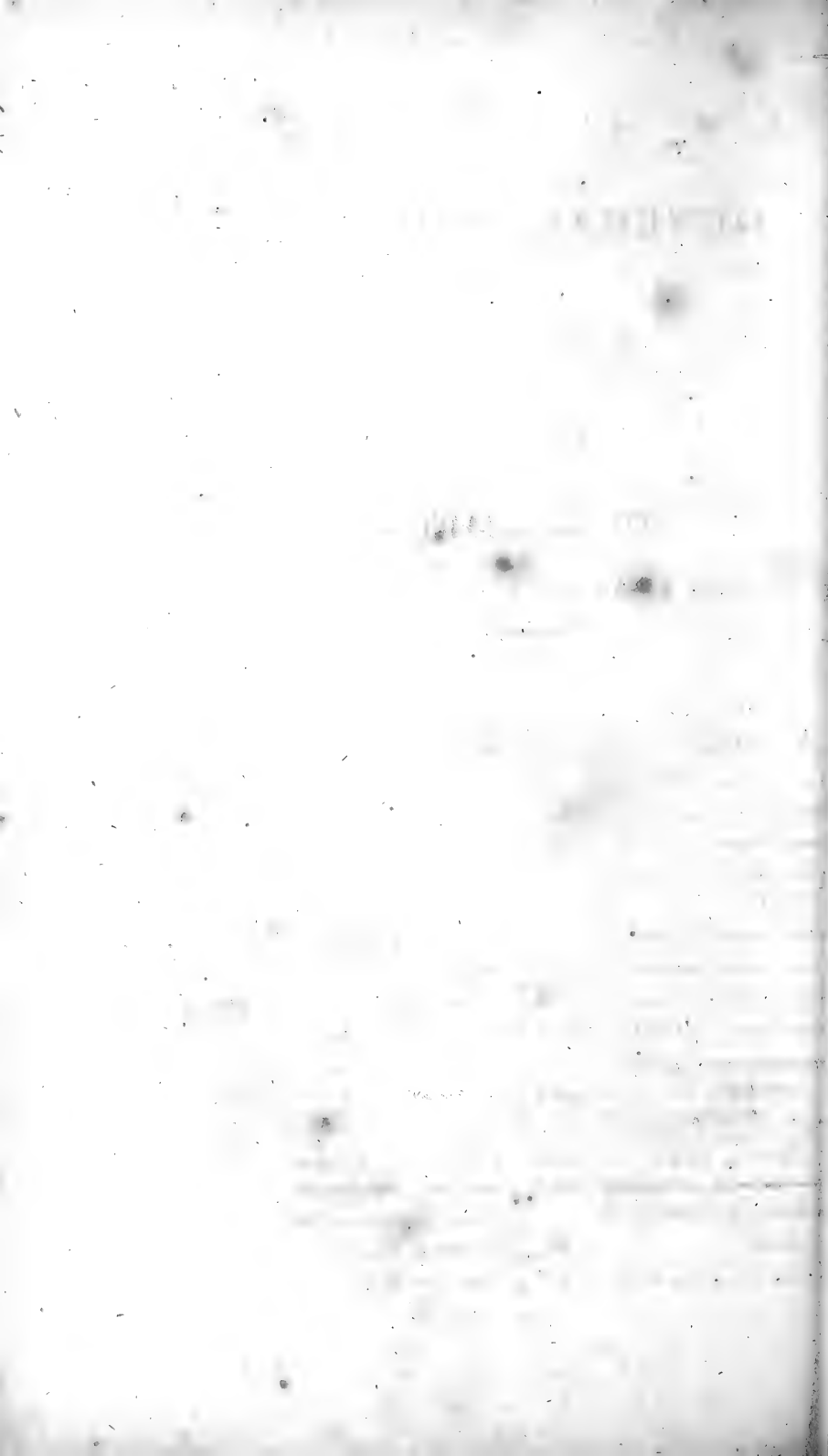
JAMES FRANCIS STEPHENS, F.L.S.

BIRDS.

LONDON :

PRINTED FOR G. WILKIE; J. WALKER; J. AND A. ARCH;
LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN; E. JEFFERY;
SHERWOOD, NEELEY, AND JONES; LAW AND WHITTAKER;
BALDWIN, CRADOCK, AND JOY; R. SCHOLEY; J. BLACK AND
SON; W. LOWE; J. BOOTH; R. FENNER; S. BAGSTER; J.
ROBINSON; RODWELL AND MARTIN; WALKER AND EDWARDS;
AND J. HARPER.

1817.



I N D E X

TO

VOL. X.—PART II.



ALAUDA	p. 501	ALAUDA <i>Capitis Bonæ</i>	
Africana	534	<i>Spei. Briss.</i>	p. 510
agrestis	527	cinerea	. 524
alpestris	530	cristata	. 533
<i>alpestris, var.</i>		<i>cristata minor.</i>	
<i>Lath.</i>	. 522	<i>Ray.</i>	. 505
arborea	. 506	cristatella	. 505
arenaria	. 515	flava	. 522
arvensis	. 502	fulva	. 516
Calandra	513	Gingica	. 523
<i>Calandra,</i>		Gorensis	. 520
<i>var. Lath.</i>	. 512	Italica	. 509
<i>Calandrilla.</i>		Ludoviciana	529
<i>Bonelli.</i>	. 515	<i>magna. Lin.</i>	493
campestris	539	Malabarica	531
<i>candida.</i>		<i>minor. Gmel.</i>	527
<i>Briss.</i>	. 502	Mongolica	516
Capensis	510	Mosellana	523

<i>ALAUDA mutabilis.</i>		<i>AMPELIS coccinea.</i>	
<i>Gmel.</i>	p. 511	<i>Gmel.</i>	p. 426
———— <i>nemorosella.</i>		———— <i>Cotinga</i>	. 429
<i>Gmel.</i>	. 505	———— <i>cristata</i>	. 425
———— <i>nigra. Briss.</i>	503	———— <i>cuprea</i>	. 426
———— <i>novæ Seelan-</i>		———— <i>garrulus. Lin.</i>	421
<i>diæ. Gmel.</i>	. 532	———— <i>garrulus, var.</i>	
———— <i>novæ Zealan-</i>		<i>Lin.</i>	. 423
<i>diæ.</i>	. 532	———— <i>luteus</i>	. 428
———— <i>obscura</i>	. 536	———— <i>Maynana</i>	. 433
———— <i>Pensylvanica.</i>		———— <i>phœnicea</i>	. 431
<i>Briss.</i>	. 517	———— <i>Pompadoura</i>	430
———— <i>petrosus. Mont.</i>	536	———— <i>superba</i>	. 436
———— <i>pratensis</i>	. 540	———— <i>tersa</i>	. 432
———— <i>rubra</i>	. 517	———— <i>umbellata</i>	. 437
———— <i>rufa</i>	. 519	———— <i>variegata</i>	. 434
———— <i>rufa. Gmel.</i>	517		
———— <i>Senegalensis</i>	525	<i>Asilus. Ray.</i>	. 742
———— <i>Senegalensis</i>			
<i>cristata. Briss.</i>	. 525	<i>Blue-bird. Catesby.</i>	. 663
———— <i>sepiaria</i>	. 542	———— <i>red-bellied. Ed-</i>	
———— <i>Sibirica</i>	. 512	<i>wards.</i>	. 689
———— <i>spinoletta. Lin.</i>	539		
———— <i>Tartarica</i>	. 511	<i>BOMBYCILLA</i>	. 420
———— <i>testacea</i>	. 521	———— <i>Bohemica</i>	421
———— <i>trivialis. Lin.</i>	542	———— <i>Carolinensis</i>	422
———— <i>undata</i>	. 535		
———— <i>Virginiana.</i>		<i>Calendula Pensylvanica.</i>	
<i>Briss.</i>	. 530	<i>Briss.</i>	. 761
———— <i>vulgaris. Briss.</i>	502		
———— <i>Yeltonensis</i>	526	<i>Cardinalis. Briss.</i>	. 440
		———— <i>Americanus.</i>	
<i>AMPELIS</i>	. 424	<i>Briss.</i>	. 461
———— <i>carnifex</i>	. 425	———— <i>Canadensis.</i>	
———— <i>carunculata</i>	435	<i>Briss.</i>	. 462
———— <i>Cayana</i>	. 428	———— <i>Mexicanus.</i>	
———— <i>cinerea</i>	. 427	<i>Briss.</i>	. 465

<i>Cardinalis purpurea.</i>		<i>Cotinga alba, Briss.</i>	p. 435
<i>Briss.</i>	p. 439	<i>Cayanensis.</i>	
		<i>Briss.</i>	426
<i>Cephalopterus ornatus.</i>		<i>cinereo-purpurea.</i>	
<i>Geoff.</i>	437	<i>Briss.</i>	430
		<i>Manaynensis.</i>	
<i>Certhia Pinus. Lin.</i>	737	<i>Briss.</i>	433
		<i>nævia. Briss.</i>	434
<i>Chat, yellow-breasted.</i>		<i>purpurea. Briss.</i>	430
<i>Wils.</i>	356	<i>rubra. Briss.</i>	425
CHATTERER	424	<i>Creeper, black and white.</i>	
<i>American.</i>		<i>Edwards.</i>	639
<i>Wils.</i>	423	<i>Pine. Catesby.</i>	737
blue-breasted		<i>yellow-throated.</i>	
ed	432	<i>Catesby.</i>	679
<i>Bohemian.</i>		<i>Curruca. Briss.</i>	581
<i>Pen.</i>	421	<i>albo et nigro varia.</i>	
<i>Carolina.</i>		<i>Briss.</i>	648
<i>Catesby.</i>	423	<i>arundinacea.</i>	
carunculated	435	<i>Briss.</i>	586
crested	425	<i>atricapilla. Briss.</i>	648
cupreous	426	<i>cinerea sive cin-</i>	
grey	427	<i>varia. Briss.</i>	597
grey. <i>Lath.</i>	430	<i>Eliotæ. Ray.</i>	661
pompadour	430	<i>garrula. Briss.</i>	580
purple-		<i>Jamaicensis. Briss.</i>	584
breasted	429	<i>minor. Briss.</i>	745
purple-		<i>nævia. Briss.</i>	591
throated	428	<i>nævia Capitis</i>	
red	425	<i>Bonæ Spei. Briss.</i>	615
red-winged	431	<i>rufa. Briss.</i>	668
silky	433	<i>sepiaria. Briss.</i>	661
superb	436	<i>syloestris seu Lus-</i>	
umbrella'd	437	<i>ciniola. Briss.</i>	581
variegated	434		
yellow	428		

<i>Cyanecula</i> . Briss.	p. 660	<i>Ficedula Jamaicensis</i> .	
———— <i>Gibraltariensis</i> .		Briss.	p. 667
Briss.	660	———— <i>Jamaicensis</i>	
<i>Emberiga flavifrons</i> .		major. Briss.	702
Sparrmann.	458	———— <i>Ludoviciana</i> .	
<i>Fauvette, lesser</i> . Bewick.	588	Briss.	713
———— <i>reed</i> . Bewick.	586	———— <i>Madagascari-</i>	
<i>Ficedula</i> . Briss.	592	ensis major. Briss.	371
———— <i>Bengalensis</i> .		———— <i>Madagascari-</i>	
Briss.	688	ensis minor. Briss.	720
———— <i>Borbonica</i> .		———— <i>Martinicana</i> .	
Briss.	601	Briss.	699
———— <i>Canadensis</i> .		———— <i>Marylandica</i> .	
Briss.	750	Briss.	682
———— <i>Canadensis</i>		———— <i>Pensylvanica</i> .	
<i>cinerea</i> . Briss.	636	Briss.	730
———— <i>Canadensis</i>		———— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
<i>cinerea minor</i> . Briss.	651	<i>cinerea</i> . Briss.	652
———— <i>Canadensis fus-</i>		———— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
<i>ca</i> . Briss.	738	<i>cinerea gutture nigro</i> .	
———— <i>Canadensis ic-</i>		Briss.	624
<i>terocephala</i> . Briss.	623	———— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
———— <i>Canadensis ma-</i>		<i>cinerea nævia</i> . Briss.	636
<i>gor</i> . Briss.	735	———— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
———— <i>Carolinensis</i> .		<i>erythrocephala</i> . Briss.	622
Briss.	744	———— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
———— <i>Dominicensis</i> .		<i>erythrocephalos</i> . Briss.	733
Briss.	750	———— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
———— <i>Dominicensis</i>		<i>guttore nigro</i> . Briss.	740
<i>cinerea</i> . Briss.	612	———— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
———— <i>Dominicensis</i>		<i>icterocephala</i> . Briss.	623
<i>minor</i> . Briss.	734	———— <i>Pensylvanica</i>	
———— <i>Dominicensis</i>		<i>nævia</i> . Briss.	715
<i>varia</i> . Briss.	639	<i>Finch-cold</i> . Edwards.	320
		FLYCATCHER	319

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|--------|
| FLYCATCHER, African p. | 405 | FLYCATCHER, dun | p. 411 |
| ———— agile | . 415 | ———— dusky | . 405 |
| ———— American | 362 | ———— <i>dusky. Pen.</i> | 385 |
| ———— ash-coloured | 398 | ———— dwarf | . 346 |
| ———— azure | . 383 | ———— fan-tailed | 340 |
| ———— black | . 324 | ———— ferruginous | 395 |
| ———— black and | | ———— flammeous | 372 |
| white | . 323 | ———— green | . 409 |
| ———— black-breast- | | ———— <i>green. Pen.</i> | 366 |
| ed | . 360 | ———— <i>green black-</i> | |
| ———— black-cap | 384 | <i>capt. Wils.</i> | . 366 |
| ———— black-crown- | | ———— <i>green Indian.</i> | |
| ed | . 368 | <i>Edwards.</i> | . 688 |
| ———— black-front- | | ———— grey | . 343 |
| ed | . 407 | ———— grey-breast- | |
| ———— <i>black-throat-</i> | | ed | . 347 |
| <i>ed green. Edwards.</i> | 741 | ———— grey-necked | 404 |
| ———— <i>blue. Ed.</i> | 651 | ———— griseous | 387 |
| ———— blue-headed | 403 | ———— <i>golden-crown-</i> | |
| ———— Bourbon | 326 | <i>ed. Edwards.</i> | . 636 |
| ———— brown | . 392 | ———— golden- | |
| ———— Canada | . 350 | throated | . 376 |
| ———— Cape | . 330 | ———— <i>golden-wing-</i> | |
| ———— Cayenne | 358 | <i>ed. Edwards.</i> | . 624 |
| ———— chattering | 356 | ———— Guava | . 335 |
| ———— cinereous | 363 | ———— hanging | . 366 |
| ———— cinnamon | 410 | ———— hooded | . 379 |
| ———— coach-whip | 338 | ———— <i>hooded. Wils.</i> | 399 |
| ———— Cochin | . 380 | ———— Indian | . 397 |
| ———— collared | 374 | ———— Javan | . 400 |
| ———— Coromandel | 375 | ———— Latham's | 336 |
| ———— coronated | 345 | ———— lesser crest- | |
| ———— crested Se- | | ed | . 381 |
| negal | . 325 | ———— Leucomele | 328 |
| ———— crimson-bel- | | ———— <i>little grey-</i> | |
| lied | . 391 | <i>blue. Edwards.</i> | . 652 |
| ———— desert | . 414 | ———— long-winged | 382 |

FLYCATCHER, luteous p. 359	FLYCATCHER, rose-
————— Madagascar 371	breasted p. 412
————— Martinico 377	————— round-crest-
————— melodious 360	ed 412
————— mustachoe 357	————— rufous 389
————— mutable 418	————— rufous-bel-
————— nævous 338	lied 388
————— nitid 388	————— rufous-front-
————— olive 351	ed 373
————— <i>olive-colour-</i>	————— rufous-vent-
<i>ed. Edwards.</i> 379	ed 367
————— orange-	————— rusty-throat-
breasted 348	ed 393
————— orange-	————— Sandwich 394
rumped 406	————— Senegal 333
————— passerine 337	————— <i>small Ameri-</i>
————— Paradise 416	<i>can. Wils.</i> 362
————— particolour-	————— Society 327
ed 342	————— soft-tailed 407
————— petty 347	————— solitary 349
————— petechial 396	————— southern 369
————— <i>Pewee. Wils.</i> 385	————— spotted 332
————— Philippine 339	————— spotted yel-
————— <i>Phæby.</i>	low 355
<i>Lath.</i> 385	————— <i>spotted yel-</i>
————— pied 320	<i>low. Edwards.</i> 738
————— <i>pied, var.</i>	————— spotted wing-
<i>Lath.</i> 322	ed 390
————— pileated 399	————— streaked 336
————— purple-	————— striped 370
throated 393	————— supercilious 386
————— red-bellied 400	————— Surinam 340
————— red-eyed 379	————— swallow-tail-
————— red-faced 339	ed 413
————— <i>red-throated.</i>	————— tufted 331
<i>Edwards.</i> 623	————— <i>Tyrant.</i>
————— red-vented 334	<i>Lath.</i> 343

- FLYCATCHER, undulat-
 ed p. 324
 ————— variegated 322
 ————— warbling 382
 ————— whiskered 352
 ————— white-back-
 ed 328
 ————— white-front-
 ed 402
 ————— white-tailed 376
 ————— wood 378
 ————— wreathed 344
 ————— yellow-bel-
 lied 342
 ————— *yellow-bel-*
 lied. Lath. 358
 ————— yellow-
 breasted 364
 ————— yellow-
 crowned 364
 ————— yellow-eared 384
 ————— yellow-front-
 ed 351
 ————— yellow-head-
 ed 410
 ————— yellow-neck-
 ed 353
 ————— yellow-rump-
 ed 403
 ————— *yellow-rump-*
 ed. Edwards. 715
 ————— *yellow-tailed.*
 Edwards. 362
 ————— yellow-
 throated 368
 ————— *yellow-throat-*
 ed. Wils. 376
- FLYCATCHER, yellow-
 tufted p. 354
 ————— *yellow-vent-*
 ed. Lath. 334

Garrulus Bohemicus. Ray. 421

 GOLD-CREST 757
 ————— common 758
 ————— ruby-crown-
 ed 760

Gracula carunculata.
 Gmel. 499

Greenfinch, red-headed.
 Edwards. 449

Icterus Bengalensis. Briss. 491

Jacarini. Edwards. . . . 475

Kruka. Pen. 580

Lanius garrulus. Lin. . . . 421
 ————— *Neugeta. β. Gmel.* 427

 LARK 501
 ————— African 534
 ————— black 511
 ————— Calandre 513
 ————— Cape 510
 ————— cinereous 524
 ————— crested 533
 ————— *crested. Pen.* . . . 505
 ————— *dusky. Lath.* 503
 ————— *dusky. Lewin.* . . . 536

LARK, ferruginous	p. 520	<i>Locustella avicula.</i> Ray.	p. 595
— field	. 527	<i>Luscinia.</i> Briss.	. 576
— Gingi	. 523	— <i>candida.</i> Briss.	576
— Italian	. 509	— <i>Madagascariensis.</i> Briss.	. 579
— <i>large.</i> Catesby.	. 493	<i>Manakin, blue.</i> Edwards.	655
— lesser crested	. 505	— <i>purple-breasted.</i>	
— <i>lesser field.</i> Willough.	527	Pen.	. 429
— Louisiane	. 529	<i>Merula Americana tor-</i>	
— Malabar	. 531	quata. Briss.	. 493
— marsh	. 523	— <i>viridis</i> Carolinen-	
— meadow	. 539	sis. Briss.	. 356
— Mongolian	. 516	MOTACILLA	. 544
— <i>mutable.</i> Lath.	. 511	— <i>Acredula.</i>	
— New Zealand	. 532	Lin.	. 744
— <i>Pensylvanian.</i> Ed-		— <i>æquinotialis.</i>	
wards.	. 517	Gmel.	. 606
— Pipit	. 542	— <i>æstiva.</i> Gmel.	750
— red	. 536	— <i>Afra</i>	. 561
— rock	. 517	— <i>Africana.</i>	
— rufous	. 519	Gmel.	. 615
— rufous-backed	. 516	— <i>alba</i>	. 545
— sand	. 515	— <i>albicapilla.</i>	
— <i>sea.</i> Walconer.	. 536	Gmel.	. 642
— Senegal	. 525	— <i>albicollis.</i>	
— shore	. 530	Gmel.	. 750
— <i>shore.</i> Lath.	. 522	— <i>alpina.</i> Gmel.	487
— Siberian	. 525	— <i>Americana.</i>	
— sky	. 502	Lin.	. 611
— testaceous	. 521	— <i>aquatica.</i>	
— Tit	. 540	Gmel.	. 583
— <i>Tit, var.</i> Pen.	. 536	— <i>arundinacea.</i>	
— <i>tree.</i> Bewick.	. 527	Gmel.	. 588
— undated	. 535		
— <i>white.</i> Lath.	. 503		
— white-winged	. 512		
— wood	. 506		
— Yeltonian	. 526		

MOTACILLA *asilus*.

Gmel.	.	.	p. 693
————	<i>atrata</i> .	Gmel.	677
————	<i>atricapilla</i>		553
————	<i>atricapilla</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	648
————	<i>aurantia</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	572
————	<i>auricollis</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	735
————	<i>aurorea</i> .		
Pall.	.	.	605
————	<i>Awatcha</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	614
————	<i>bunanivora</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	729
————	<i>Blackburniæ</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	627
————	<i>Boarula</i>	.	554
————	<i>Boarula</i> .	var.	
Lath.	.	.	553
————	<i>Bonariensis</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	703
————	<i>Borbonica</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	600
————	<i>borealis</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	690
————	<i>cærulea</i> .	Lin.	652
————	<i>cærulescens</i>		558
————	<i>cærulescens</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	651
————	<i>Caffra</i> .	Lin.	669
————	<i>Calendula</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	761
————	<i>Calidris</i> .	Lin.	702
————	<i>Calliope</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	644

MOTACILLA *campestris*.

Gmel.	.	.	p. 584
————	<i>Camtschat-</i>		
————	<i>kensis</i> .	Gmel.	608
————	<i>cana</i> .	Gmel.	652
————	<i>Canadensis</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	651
————	<i>Capensis</i>		549
————	<i>Caprata</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	631
————	<i>caryophylla-</i>		
————	<i>cea</i> .	Gmel.	693
————	<i>Cayana</i> .	Lin.	655
————	<i>chloroleuca</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	734
————	<i>chrysoce-</i>		
————	<i>phala</i> .	Gmel.	700
————	<i>chrysoptera</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	624
————	<i>cincta</i> .	Lin.	636
————	<i>cinerea</i>		550
————	<i>cinerea</i> .	Ray.	554
————	<i>citreola</i>		557
————	<i>citrina</i> .	Gmel.	601
————	<i>Coromandel-</i>		
————	<i>ica</i> .	Gmel.	625
————	<i>coronata</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	636
————	<i>cristata</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	686
————	<i>Curruca</i> .		
Lin.	.	.	580
————	<i>cyane</i> .	Gmel.	655
————	<i>cyanea</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	754
————	<i>cyanura</i> .		
Gmel.	.	.	647

MOTACILLA <i>cyanocephala</i> . Gmel.	p. 684	MOTACILLA <i>fusca</i> . Gmel.	p. 609
————— <i>Dominica</i> . Lin.	612	————— <i>fuscescens</i> . Gmel.	667
————— <i>dumetorum</i> . Lin.	618	————— <i>fusicollis</i> . Gmel.	680
————— <i>Erithracus</i> . Lin.	674	————— <i>Gibraltariensis</i> . Gmel.	673
————— <i>erythrogastrea</i> . Gmel.	672	————— <i>grisea</i> . Gmel.	585
————— <i>ferruginea</i> . Gmel.	643	————— <i>Guianensis</i> . Gmel.	678
————— <i>fervida</i> . Gmel.	635	————— <i>Guiana</i> . Lin.	691
————— <i>Ficedula</i> . Lin.	592	————— <i>gularis</i> . Gmel.	667
————— <i>flammea</i> . Sparr.	692	————— <i>Hippolais</i> . Lin.	746
————— <i>flava</i>	560	————— <i>Hirundinacea</i> . Shaw.	613
————— <i>flava</i> . Briss.	554	————— <i>hortensis</i> . Gmel.	581
————— <i>flava</i> . var. Lath.	559	————— <i>Hottentotta</i> . Gmel.	573
————— <i>flavescens</i>	559	————— <i>Hudsonica</i>	552
————— <i>flavescens</i> . Gmel.	619	————— <i>icterocephala</i> . Lin.	623
————— <i>flavescens</i> . var. Gmel.	619	————— <i>incana</i> . Gmel.	628
————— <i>flavicauda</i> . Gmel.	362	————— <i>Indica</i>	563
————— <i>flavicollis</i> . Gmel.	679	————— <i>Javensis</i>	553
————— <i>flavifrons</i> . Gmel.	624	————— <i>Juncorum</i> . Gmel.	587
————— <i>fulva</i> . Gmel.	726	————— <i>leucomela</i> . Gmel.	326
————— <i>fulvicata</i> . Lin.	616	————— <i>leucorrhoea</i> . Gmel.	574
————— <i>fusca</i> . Gmel.	685	————— <i>lineata</i> . Gmel.	656
		————— <i>littorea</i> . Gmel.	691

MOTACILLA <i>livida</i> .		MOTACILLA <i>maura</i> .	
Gmel.	p. 664	Pall.	p. 640
————— <i>longicauda</i> .		————— <i>mauritiana</i> .	
Gmel.	756	Gmel.	665
————— <i>longipes</i> .		————— <i>melanoce-</i>	
Gmel.	721	phala. Gmel.	648
————— <i>longirostris</i> .		————— <i>melanopa</i>	558
Gmel.	630	————— <i>modularis</i> .	
————— <i>Ludoviciana</i> .		Lin.	661
Gmel.	713	————— <i>montanella</i> .	
————— <i>Luscinia</i> .		Gmel.	626
Lin.	576	————— <i>moschita</i> .	
————— <i>lutescens</i> .		Gmel.	648
Gmel.	701	————— <i>multicolor</i> .	
————— <i>macroura</i> .		Gmel.	641
Gmel.	724	————— <i>murina</i> .	
————— <i>maculata</i> .		Gmel.	617
Gmel.	571	————— <i>nævia</i> .	
————— <i>maculosa</i> .		Gmel.	591
Gmel.	715	————— <i>nigrirostris</i> .	
————— <i>madagasca-</i>		Gmel.	731
<i>riensis</i> . Gmel.	579	————— <i>Noveboracen-</i>	
————— <i>madagasca-</i>		<i>sis</i> . Gmel.	681
<i>riensis</i> . var. Gmel.	720	————— <i>ochrura</i> .	
————— <i>Maderas</i>	548	Gmel.	634
————— <i>Maderaspa-</i>		————— <i>Ænanthæ</i> .	
<i>tana</i> . Briss.	548	Lin.	565
————— <i>Maderaspa-</i>		————— <i>olivacea</i> .	
<i>tana</i> . Lin.	720	Gmel.	590
————— <i>Maderaspa-</i>		————— <i>palmarum</i> .	
<i>tensis</i> . Gmel.	579	Gmel.	607
————— <i>Magellanica</i> .		————— <i>passerina</i> .	
Gmel.	590	Gmel.	745
————— <i>magna</i> .		————— <i>Patagonica</i> .	
Gmel.	698	Gmel.	603
————— <i>Massiliensis</i> .		————— <i>pensilis</i> .	
Gmel.	570	Gmel.	629

MOTACILLA *Pensylvanica*. Lin. . . . p. 623
 ————— *perspicillata*.
 Gmel. . . . 631
 ————— *petechia*. Lin. 733
 ————— *Philippensis*.
 Gmel. . . . 617
 ————— *Phœnicurus*.
 Lin. . . . 670
 ————— *pileata*. Gmel. 569
 ————— *pinguis*.
 Gmel. . . . 637
 ————— *Protonotarius*. Gmel. . . . 642
 ————— *Provincialis*.
 Gmel. . . . 717
 ————— *pusilla*.
 White. . . . 647
 ————— *Regulus*. Lin. 758
 ————— *Rubecula*.
 Lin. . . . 711
 ————— *Rubetra*.
 Lin. . . . 706
 ————— *Rubicola*.
 Lin. . . . 709
 ————— *rufa*. Gmel. 668
 ————— *ruficapilla*.
 Gmel. . . . 699
 ————— *ruficauda*.
 Gmel. . . . 676
 ————— *salicaria*. Lin. 586
 ————— *Schœnobenus*. Lin. . . . 583
 ————— *semitorquata*.
 Gmel. . . . 594
 ————— *Senegalensis*.
 Lin. . . . 634

**MOTACILLA *sheltobrius*-
 chka. Lepech.** p. 557
 ————— *Sialis*. Lin. 663
 ————— *Sibilatrix*.
 Beckstein 748
 ————— *Sinensis*.
 Gmel. . . . 689
 ————— *Singalensis*.
 Gmel. . . . 689
 ————— *Spinicauda*.
 Gmel. . . . 694
 ————— *stapazina*.
 Gmel. . . . 569
 ————— *striata*.
 Gmel. . . . 645
 ————— *subflava*.
 Gmel. . . . 611
 ————— *suecica*. Lin. 660
 ————— *Sunamisica*.
 Gmel. . . . 633
 ————— *superba*.
 Shaw. . . . 754
 ————— *superciliosa*.
 Gmel. . . . 723
 ————— *sutoria*.
 Gmel. . . . 753
 ————— *Sybilla*. Lin. 609
 ————— *Sylvia*. Lin. 597
 ————— *thoracica* 562
 ————— *tigrina*.
 Gmel. . . . 738
 ————— *Tiphia*. Lin.
 ————— *Tithys*. Lin. 671
 ————— *Trochilus*.
 Lin. . . . 742
 ————— *Troglodytes*.
 Lin. . . . 763

MOTACILLA <i>Tschecants-</i>		MUSCICAPA <i>australis</i>	p. 369
<i>chia. Gmel.</i>	p. 695	———— <i>barbata</i>	. 352
———— <i>Tschutschen-</i>		———— <i>barbata.</i>	
<i>sis.</i>	. 548	<i>Lath.</i>	. 336
———— <i>umbria.</i>		———— <i>bicolor</i>	. 323
<i>Gmel.</i>	. 637	———— <i>bicolor.</i>	
———— <i>undata.</i>		<i>Sparrman.</i>	. 342
<i>Gmel.</i>	. 620	———— <i>Borbonica</i>	326
———— <i>varia. Lin.</i>	639	———— <i>Borbonica.</i>	
———— <i>Velia. Lin.</i>	687	<i>Briss.</i>	. 397
———— <i>vermivora.</i>		———— <i>Borbonica-</i>	
<i>Gmel.</i>	. 730	<i>cristata. Briss.</i>	. 326
———— <i>verna. Briss.</i>	560	———— <i>cærulea</i>	383
———— <i>virens. Gmel.</i>	740	———— <i>Caledonica</i>	351
———— <i>viridis</i>	. 551	———— <i>Cambaien-</i>	
———— <i>Zeylonica.</i>		<i>sis</i>	. 361
<i>Gmel.</i>	. 688	———— <i>cana</i>	. 398
MUSCICAPA	. 319	———— <i>Canadensis</i>	350
———— <i>Acadica</i>	381	———— <i>Capensis.</i>	
———— <i>Aëdon</i>	. 360	<i>Lin.</i>	. 330
———— <i>Afra</i>	. 355	———— <i>Carolinensis</i>	
———— <i>agilis</i>	. 415	<i>cinerea. Briss.</i>	. 363
———— <i>albicapilla.</i>		———— <i>Carolinensis</i>	
<i>Vieil.</i>	. 377	<i>fusca. Briss.</i>	. 385
———— <i>albifrons</i>	402	———— <i>Carolinensis</i>	
———— <i>altiloqua</i>	345	<i>rubra. Briss.</i>	. 464
———— <i>Americana.</i>		———— <i>Cayanensis</i>	358
<i>Briss.</i>	. 362	———— <i>Cayanensis</i>	
———— <i>armillata</i>	347	<i>rufa. Briss.</i>	. 388
———— <i>atra. Gmel.</i>	385	———— <i>cinerea</i>	. 388
———— <i>atricapilla</i>	320	———— <i>cinnamomea</i>	410
———— <i>atricapilla</i>		———— <i>coccinigastra</i>	391
<i>var. Lath.</i>	. 322	———— <i>Cochinsinen-</i>	
———— <i>audax</i>	. 364	<i>sis</i>	. 390
———— <i>aurantia</i>	. 348	———— <i>collaris</i>	. 374
———— <i>auricomis</i>	354	———— <i>comata</i>	. 331
		———— <i>coronata</i>	412

MUSCICAPA crepitans	p. 338	MUSCICAPA Jamaicensis.	
———— cristata	325	<i>Briss.</i>	p. 379
———— <i>cristata alba</i>		———— Javanica	400
<i>Capitis Bonæ Spei.</i>		———— Lathamii	336
<i>Briss.</i>	416	———— leucomela	328
———— <i>cristata Ca-</i>		———— leuconotus	328
<i>pitis Bonæ Spei. Briss.</i>	416	———— leucura	376
———— cucullata	379	———— littorea	691
———— <i>cucullata.</i>		———— Lucionensis	324
<i>Wils.</i>	399	———— lutea	359
———— cyanoce-		———— maculata	390
phala	403	———— Madagasca-	
———— deserti	414	riensis.	371
———— dichroa	342	———— <i>Madagasca-</i>	
———— erythrogas-		<i>riensis cinerea major.</i>	
tra	400	<i>Briss.</i>	398
———— erythropis	339	———— <i>Madagasca-</i>	
———— <i>ferox, var.</i>		<i>riensis varia longicauda.</i>	
<i>Gmel.</i>	343	<i>Briss.</i>	418
———— ferruginea	395	———— malachura	407
———— flabellifera	340	———— Manillensis	368
———— flammea	372	———— Martinicana	377
———— <i>flava. Vieil.</i>	358	———— <i>Martinicana</i>	
———— flavicollis	352	<i>cristata. Briss.</i>	377
———— flavifrons	351	———— <i>Martinicana</i>	
———— flavigastra	343	<i>fusca. Briss.</i>	396
———— flaviventris	342	———— melanictera	364
———— forficata	413	———— melanoce-	
———— fuliginosa	392	phala	406
———— <i>fuliginosa.</i>		———— <i>melanoptera.</i>	
<i>Sparrman.</i>	414	<i>Gmel.</i>	374
———— fusca	384	———— melodia	382
———— gilva	387	———— meloxantha	368
———— grisea	404	———— minuta	347
———— Griseola	332	———— <i>multicolor.</i>	
———— gularis	392	<i>Gmel.</i>	400
———— hæmorrhousa	334	———— mutata	418

MUSCICAPA mystacea p.	357	MUSCICAPA rufifrons p.	373
_____ naevia .	338	_____ rufiventris	367
_____ nigra .	327	_____ ruticilla	362
_____ nigrifrons	407	_____ Sandvicen-	
_____ nitens	409	sis .	394
_____ nitida .	388	_____ Senegalen-	
_____ Novæ Hol-		sis .	333
landiæ .	384	_____ Senegalensis	
_____ Novebora-		<i>cristata</i> , <i>Briss.</i>	325
censis .	366	_____ Senegalensis	
_____ <i>nunciola</i> .		<i>pectore rufo</i> , <i>Briss.</i>	333
<i>Wils.</i> .	385	_____ Senegalensis	
_____ obscura .	405	<i>torquata</i> , <i>Briss.</i>	374
_____ ochracea	405	_____ Sibirica .	411
_____ ochroce-		_____ Sinensis.	344
phala .	410	_____ solitaria .	349
_____ ochroleuca	376	_____ spadicea	403
_____ olivacea	379	_____ striata .	370
_____ Paradisi	416	_____ superciliosa	386
_____ passerina .	337	_____ Surinama	340
_____ pectoralis	360	_____ <i>sylvicola</i> .	
_____ petechia	396	<i>Wils.</i> .	376
_____ Philippensis	339	_____ Tectec .	397
_____ <i>Phæbe</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	385	_____ torquata	330
_____ pileata .	399	_____ undulata	324
_____ Ponticeriana	375	_____ variegata	322
_____ Psidii .	335	_____ virens .	363
_____ <i>pusilla</i> , <i>Wils.</i>	366	_____ virgata .	336
_____ pygmæa	346	_____ viridis .	356
_____ <i>querula</i> .			
<i>Vieil.</i> .	378	<i>Nightingale</i> , <i>Pen.</i>	576
_____ rapax .	378	_____ <i>American.</i>	
_____ rhodogastra	412	<i>Edwards.</i> .	702
_____ rhodoptera	382	_____ <i>white</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	576
_____ <i>rubra</i> , <i>Lin.</i>	464		
_____ rubricollis	393	<i>Ceanothe altera</i> <i>Aldro-</i>	
_____ rufescens	389	<i>vandi</i> , <i>Ray.</i>	569

- Ænanthe secunda, et ficedula tertia Aldrovandi.*
Ray. p. 706
- Paradise, pied bird of.*
Edwards. 416
- Parus Americanus. Briss.* 737
 — *Carolinensis griseus.*
Briss. 679
 — *cinereus. Briss.* 597
- Passer Virginianus. Briss.* 587
- Pettychaps. Lath.* 581
 — *lesser. Lath.* 746
- Phœnicurus. Briss.* 674
 — *torquatus.*
Briss. 674
- Pipra polyglotta. Wils.* 356
- Pye, crested long-tailed.*
Edwards. 416
- RAMPHOPIS 438
 — *Brasilia* 440
 — *Brasilian* 440
 — *Jacapa* 439
 — *red-breasted* 439
- Red-bird, summer. Edwards.* 464
 — *Surinam. Edwards.* 425
- Red-pole, yellow. Edwards.* p. 733
- Red-breast, blue. Ed.* 663
 — *blue-tailed.*
Pall. 663
- Red-start. Lath.* 671
 — *grey. Ed.* 673
 — *small American.*
Edwards. 362
- Red-tail. Ray.* 674
- REGULUS 757
 — *Briss.* 763
 — *calendulus* 760
 — *cristatus. Ray.* 758
 — *non cristatus*
major. Briss. 748
 — *vulgaris* 758
- Rubecula Carolinensis.*
Briss. 663
- Rubetra. Briss.* 709
 — *Anglicana. Briss.* 320
 — *Luscionensis.*
Briss. 631
 — *Madagascariensis. Briss.* 609
 — *major sive Rubicola. Briss.* 706
 — *Philippensis.*
Briss. 616
 — *Philippensis major. Briss.* 617

<i>Rubetra Senegalensis.</i>		STARLING, Daurian	p. 492
<i>Briss.</i>	p. 634	— green	. 496
<i>Ruticilla. Ray.</i>	. 670	— Louisiane	. 495
— <i>Gibraltariensis.</i>		— Magellanic	488
<i>Briss.</i>	. 673	— <i>Magellanic.</i>	
<i>Sayacu. Edwards.</i>	. 447	<i>Lath.</i>	. 488
<i>Shrike, grey. Lath.</i>	. 427	— olive	. 496
<i>Sparrow, American hedge.</i>		— Persian	. 490
<i>Edwards.</i>	. 584	— silk	. 497
— <i>hedge. Edwards.</i>	661	— wattled	. 498
— <i>little brown.</i>		STURNUS	. 482
<i>Catesby.</i>	. 587	— <i>Capensis</i>	. 490
— <i>scarlet. Edwards.</i>	462	— <i>Capensis var.</i>	
SPECOTHERA	. 480	<i>Lath.</i>	. 491
— <i>green</i>	. 481	— <i>carunculatus</i>	498
— <i>viridis</i>	. 481	— <i>collaris</i>	. 487
<i>Spipola altera Aldrovandi.</i>		— <i>Contra</i>	. 491
<i>Ray.</i>	. 540	— <i>Dauricus</i>	492
<i>Stapazino. Ray.</i>	. 569	— <i>fuscus. Gmel.</i>	496
STARLING	. 482	— <i>gallinaceus</i>	499
— <i>black and white</i>		— <i>Loyca</i>	. 488
— <i>Indian. Edwards.</i>	. 491	— <i>Ludovicianus</i>	495
— <i>Cape</i>	. 490	— <i>Ludovicianus</i>	
— <i>Chili</i>	. 488	<i>var. Lath.</i>	. 493
— <i>cockscornb</i>	499	— <i>militaris</i>	. 488
— <i>collared</i>	. 487	— <i>Moritanicus</i>	490
— <i>common</i>	. 483	— <i>olivaceus</i>	. 496
— <i>Contra</i>	. 491	— <i>sericeus</i>	. 497
— <i>crescent</i>	. 493	— <i>torquatus</i>	. 493
		— <i>viridis</i>	. 496
		— <i>vulgaris</i>	. 483
		SYLVIA	. 575
		— <i>Acredula</i>	. 744
		— <i>æquinotialis</i>	606
		— <i>æquinotialis. Lath.</i>	678

SYLVIA æstiva	p. 750	SYLVIA cana, Lath.	p. 652
——— Africana	. 615	——— Canadensis, Lath.	651
——— agilis	. 732	——— canescens	. 608
——— albicapilla	. 642	——— Caprata	. 630
——— albicollis, Lath.	750	——— Carolinensis	. 752
——— Americana	. 611	——— Caryophyllacea	693
——— anilis	. 725	——— casta	. 731
——— aquatica, Lath.	583	——— castanea	. 714
——— arundinacea	. 588	——— Cayana	. 655
——— Asiatica	. 602	——— <i>Cayanensis cæru-</i>	
——— atrata	. 677	——— <i>lea, Briss.</i>	. 655
——— atricapilla	. 648	——— chloroleuca	. 734
——— <i>atricapilla var.</i>		——— chrysocephala	700
<i>Lath.</i>	. 650	——— chrysoogastra	. 726
——— aurantia, Lath.	572	——— chrysops	. 610
——— auricollis	. 735	——— chrysoptera	. 624
——— aurea	. 605	——— <i>cincta, Lath.</i>	. 636
——— autumnalis	. 632	——— cinerea	. 597
——— Awatcha	. 614	——— citrina	. 601
——— azurea	. 653	——— Coromandelica	625
——— bananivora	. 729	——— coronata	. 636
——— bicolor	. 665	——— cristata	. 686
——— Blackburniæ	. 627	——— Curruca	. 580
——— Bonariensis	. 703	——— Cyane	. 655
——— Borbonica	. 600	——— cyanea	. 754
——— borealis	. 690	——— cyanocephala	684
——— <i>Brasilænsis viri-</i>		——— cyanura	. 646
<i>dis, Briss.</i>	. 691	——— Dartfordiensis	717
——— cærulea	. 652	——— discolor	. 716
——— <i>cærulea, Wils.</i>	653	——— Dominica	. 612
——— cærulescens	. 651	——— dumetorum	. 618
——— Caffra	. 669	——— Erithracus	. 674
——— <i>Calendula, Lath.</i>	701	——— erythroogastra	672
——— Calidris	. 702	——— ferruginea	. 643
——— Calliope	. 644	——— fervida	. 635
——— Cambaiensis	705	——— Ficedula	. 592
——— campestris	. 584	——— flammea	. 692

<i>SYLVIA flayescens</i>	p. 619	<i>SYLVIA locustella</i>	p. 595
—— <i>flavicollis</i>	. 679	—— <i>longicauda</i>	. 756
—— <i>flavifrons, Lath.</i>	624	—— <i>longipes</i>	. 721
—— <i>flavigastra, Lath.</i>	726	—— <i>longirostris</i>	. 630
—— <i>formosa</i>	. 683	—— <i>Ludoviciana</i>	. 713
—— <i>fulicata</i>	. 616	—— <i>Luscinia</i>	. 576
—— <i>fulva</i>	. 726	—— <i>lutescens</i>	. 701
—— <i>furva, Lath.</i>	. 764	—— <i>macroura</i>	. 724
—— <i>fusca, Lath.</i>	. 685	—— <i>maculata, Lath.</i>	571
—— <i>fuscata</i>	. 609	—— <i>maculosa</i>	. 715
—— <i>fuscescens</i>	. 667	—— <i>Madagascariensis</i>	579
—— <i>fuscicollis</i>	. 680	——	720
—— <i>Gibraltariensis</i>	673	—— <i>Magellanica</i>	590
—— <i>grisea</i>	. 585	—— <i>magna</i>	. 698
—— <i>griseicollis</i>	. 685	—— <i>Magnolia</i>	. 604
—— <i>Guianensis</i>	. 678	—— <i>maritima</i>	. 739
—— <i>Guira</i>	. 691	—— <i>Massiliensis,</i>	
—— <i>gularis</i>	. 667	<i>Lath.</i>	. 570
—— <i>Guzurata</i>	. 725	—— <i>maura</i>	. 640
—— <i>Hippolais</i>	. 746	—— <i>Mauritiana</i>	. 665
—— <i>Hirundinacea</i>	613	—— <i>Mediterranea</i>	693
—— <i>hortensis</i>	. 581	—— <i>melanocephala,</i>	
—— <i>Hottentotta, Lath.</i>	573	<i>Lath.</i>	. 648
—— <i>icterocephala</i>	623	—— <i>minima</i>	. 722
—— <i>incana</i>	. 628	—— <i>mitrata, Lath.</i>	399
—— <i>inornata</i>	. 696	—— <i>modularis</i>	. 661
—— <i>juncorum</i>	. 587	—— <i>montana</i>	. 736
—— <i>Kamtschatkensis</i>	603	—— <i>Montanella</i>	626
—— <i>lateralis</i>	. 659	—— <i>moschita, Lath.</i>	648
—— <i>leucogastra</i>	. 622	—— <i>multicolor</i>	. 641
—— <i>leucophea</i>	. 658	—— <i>murina</i>	. 617
—— <i>leucoptera</i>	. 753	—— <i>nævia</i>	. 591
—— <i>leucoptera, Wils.</i>	722	—— <i>nigricollis</i>	. 704
—— <i>leucorrhœa, Lath.</i>	574	—— <i>nigrirostris</i>	. 731
—— <i>leucura</i>	. 678	—— <i>Noveboracensis</i>	681
—— <i>lineata</i>	. 656	—— <i>ochrura</i>	. 634
—— <i>livida</i>	. 664	—— <i>Œnanthe, Lath.</i>	565

SYLVA olivacea	p. 590	SYLVIA Salicaria	p. 586
—— Palmarum	. 607	—— Schœnobœnus	583
—— palustris	. 722	—— semitorquata	594
—— Parus	. 727	—— Senegalensis	634
—— passerina	. 745	—— Sialis	. 663
—— Patagonica	. 603	—— Sinensis	. 689
—— Pensilis	. 628	—— Singalensis	. 689
—— <i>Pensylvanica.</i>		—— Sperata	. 708
<i>Lath.</i>	. 623	—— spinicauda	. 694
—— peregrina	. 621	—— <i>Stapazina; Lath.</i>	569
—— perspicillata	. 631	—— striata	. 645
—— petechia	. 733	—— subflava	. 611
—— Philippensis	. 616	—— Suecica	. 660
—— Phœnicurus	. 670	—— Sunamisica	. 633
—— <i>pileata, Lath.</i>	569	—— superciliosa	. 723
—— <i>pinguis, Lath.</i>	637	—— <i>Surinamensis cæ-</i>	
—— Pinus	. 737	<i>rulea, Briss.</i>	. 687
—— plumbea	. 646	—— sutoria	. 753
—— Protonotarius	642	—— Sybilla	. 609
—— <i>Provincialis.</i>		—— Sylvicola	. 748
<i>Lath.</i>	. 717	—— Sylviella	. 599
—— pusilla	. 647	—— tigrina	. 738
—— <i>pusilla, Vieil.</i>	744	—— Tithys	. 671
—— <i>pusilla, Wils.</i>	737	—— <i>torquata, Vieil.</i>	611
—— rara	. 657	—— Trichas	. 682
—— <i>Regulus, Lath.</i>	758	—— Trochilus	. 742
—— Rubecula	. 711	—— <i>Trochilus var.</i>	
—— Rubetra	. 716	<i>Lath.</i>	. 744
—— Rubicola	. 709	—— <i>Troglodytes.</i>	
—— rubricata	. 697	<i>Lath.</i>	. 763
—— rubricollis	. 703	—— Tschecantschia	695
—— rufa	. 668	—— <i>umbria, Lath.</i>	637
—— ruficapilla	. 699	—— undata	. 620
—— ruficauda	. 676	—— varia	. 639
—— rufigastra	. 619	—— Velia	. 687
—— rufiventris	. 696	—— vermivora	. 730
—— russeicauda	. 675	—— versicolora	. 666
—— sagittata	. 658	—— virens	. 740

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|--------|
| <i>SYLVIA virescens</i> | p. 650 | <i>TANAGER, red-breasted,</i> | |
| ——— <i>viridis. Briss.</i> | 684 | <i>Edwards</i> | p. 439 |
| ——— <i>Zeylonica</i> | . 688 | ——— red-headed | . 449 |
| <i>TANAGER</i> | . 441 | ——— red-headed | . 461 |
| ——— Amboyna | . 474 | ——— rude | . 471 |
| ——— Bishop | . 447 | ——— rufous-head- | |
| ——— black | . 477 | ed | . 459 |
| ——— black and blue | 453 | ——— St. Domingo | 452 |
| ——— black-crown- | | ——— Sayacu | . 446 |
| ed | . 444 | ——— showy | . 466 |
| ——— black-headed | 443 | ——— silent | . 469 |
| ——— <i>black-throated.</i> | | ——— spotted-green | 455 |
| <i>Lath.</i> | . 691 | ——— summer | . 464 |
| ——— blue | . 448 | ——— Turquoise | . 452 |
| ——— <i>Brasilia.</i> | | ——— variable | . 456 |
| <i>Lath.</i> | . 440 | ——— variegated | . 463 |
| ——— <i>cærulean</i> | . 446 | ——— violet | . 450 |
| ——— capital | . 457 | ——— yellow | . 468 |
| ——— Chinese | . 470 | ——— yellow-fronted | 458 |
| ——— crested | . 478 | <i>TANAGRA</i> | . 441 |
| ——— furrow-claw- | | ——— <i>æstiva</i> | . 464 |
| ed | . 479 | ——— albifrons | . 468 |
| ——— golden | . 466 | ——— Amboynensis | 474 |
| ——— grand | . 442 | ——— <i>Amboynensis</i> | |
| ——— green | . 460 | <i>cærulea. Briss.</i> | . 475 |
| ——— green-headed | 450 | ——— <i>atra. Gmel.</i> | . 454 |
| ——— grey | . 474 | ——— atrata | . 477 |
| ——— grey-headed | 470 | ——— atricapilla | . 443 |
| ——— hooded | . 443 | ——— Barbadosensis | 453 |
| ——— Jacarini | . 475 | ——— <i>Barbadosensis</i> | |
| ——— Mexican | . 465 | <i>cærulea. Briss.</i> | . 453 |
| ——— Mississippi | 463 | ——— Bonariensis | . 450 |
| ——— negro | . 477 | ——— <i>Brasilia. Lin.</i> | 439 |
| ——— olive | . 457 | ——— Brasiliensis | . 452 |
| ——— Paradise | . 472 | ——— <i>Brasiliensis</i> | |
| ——— red | . 462 | <i>cærulea. Briss.</i> | . 453 |

TANAGRA, <i>Brasiliensis</i>	TANAGRA, <i>grisea</i> . . . p. 474
<i>cinerea</i> . Briss. . . p. 443	<i>Guianensis</i> . . . 470
<i>Brasiliensis</i>	<i>gularis</i> . . . 461
<i>flava</i> . Briss. . . . 468	<i>Gyrola</i> . . . 449
<i>Brasiliensis</i>	<i>Jacapa</i> . Lin. . . 439
<i>nigra</i> . Briss. . . . 475	<i>Jacarina</i> . . . 475
<i>Brasiliensis</i>	<i>leucocephala</i> .
<i>nigro-lutea</i> . Briss. . . 467	<i>Gmel.</i> 469
<i>Brasiliensis</i>	<i>leucocephala</i>
<i>varia</i> . Briss. . . . 446	<i>Brasiliensis</i> . Briss. . . 469
<i>Brasiliensis</i>	<i>magna</i> . . . 442
<i>viridis</i> . Briss. . . . 460	<i>melanictera</i> . . . 444
<i>cærulea</i> . . . 448	<i>melanopis</i> . . . 454
<i>cærulea Novæ</i>	<i>Mexicana</i> . . . 465
<i>Hispaniæ</i> . Briss. . . 446	<i>Mexicana</i> . Lath. 453
<i>canora</i> . . . 446	<i>Mississippiensis</i> 463
<i>capitalis</i> . . . 457	<i>Mississippiensis</i>
<i>Cayana</i> . . . 459	<i>var. Gmel.</i> 463
<i>Cayana</i> . Lin. 477	<i>Mississippiensis</i>
<i>Cayana viridis</i> .	<i>var. Lath.</i> 465
<i>Briss.</i> 459	<i>nigricollis</i> .
<i>Cayanensis</i> . . . 477	<i>Gmel.</i> 691
<i>Cayanensis cæ-</i>	<i>olivacea</i> . . . 457
<i>rulea</i> . Briss. . . . 453	<i>ornata</i> . . . 466
<i>Cayanensis ni-</i>	<i>Peruviana vi-</i>
<i>gra</i> . Briss. . . . 477	<i>ridis</i> . Briss. . . . 449
<i>Cayanensis ni-</i>	<i>pileata</i> . . . 443
<i>gra cristata</i> . Briss. . . 478	<i>punctata</i> . . . 455
<i>Cayanensis va-</i>	<i>rubra</i> . . . 462
<i>ria chlorocephalos</i> . Briss. 450	<i>rudis</i> . . . 471
<i>Cayanensis va-</i>	<i>Sayaca</i> . . . 446
<i>ria cyanocephalos</i> . Briss. 450	<i>silens</i> . . . 469
<i>cristata</i> . . . 478	<i>Sinensis</i> . . . 470
<i>Dominica</i> . . . 452	<i>striata</i> . . . 479
<i>Episcopus</i> . . . 447	<i>Tatao</i> . . . 472
<i>flava</i> . . . 468	<i>tricolor</i> . . . 450
<i>flavifrons</i> . . . 458	<i>variabilis</i> . . . 456

TANAGRA, variegata	p. 463	VITIFLORA, rufa	p. 569
——— violacea	. 466	WAGTAIL	. 544
——— virens	. 460	——— African	. 561
<i>Thrush, Kamtschatkan.</i>		——— black-crown-	
<i>Lath.</i>	. 644	ed	. 553
——— <i>Solitary. Mon-</i>		——— Cape	. 549
<i>tagu</i>	. 483	——— cinereous	. 550
<i>Titmouse, golden. Ed-</i>		——— <i>collared. Lath.</i>	545
<i>wards</i>	. 467	——— <i>Daurian</i>	. 558
——— <i>Paradise. Ed-</i>		——— green	. 551
<i>wards</i>	. 472	——— grey	. 554
——— <i>spotted-green.</i>		——— <i>Hudsonian</i>	. 552
<i>Edwards</i>	. 455	——— <i>Indian</i>	. 563
——— <i>yellow. Catesby</i>	744	——— <i>Javan</i>	. 553
TROGLODYTES	. 762	——— <i>New Holland</i>	558
——— <i>Europæus</i>	763	——— <i>ped</i>	. 548
——— <i>furva</i>	. 764	——— <i>thoracic</i>	. 562
<i>Turdus Calliope. Lath.</i>	644	——— <i>Timor</i>	. 559
——— <i>Kamtschatkensis.</i>		——— <i>Tschutschki</i>	548
<i>Gmel.</i>	. 644	——— <i>white</i>	. 545
——— <i>Trichas. Lin.</i>	. 682	——— <i>yellow</i>	. 560
VITIFLORA	. 564	——— <i>yellow. Albin.</i>	555
——— <i>Ray</i>	. 565	——— <i>yellow-headed</i>	557
——— <i>aurantia</i>	. 572	WARBLER	. 575
——— <i>cinerea. Briss.</i>	565	——— <i>African</i>	. 615
——— <i>grisea. Briss.</i>	565	——— <i>aquatic. Lath.</i>	583
——— <i>Hottentotta</i>	573	——— <i>Asiatic</i>	. 602
——— <i>leucorrhœa</i>	. 574	——— <i>autumnal</i>	. 632
——— <i>maculata</i>	. 571	——— <i>Awatcha</i>	. 614
——— <i>Massiliensis</i>	570	——— <i>azure</i>	. 653
——— <i>Cenanthe</i>	. 565	——— <i>babbling</i>	. 580
——— <i>pileata</i>	. 568	——— <i>Banana</i>	. 728
		——— <i>bay-breasted</i>	714
		——— <i>belted. Pen.</i>	636
		——— <i>bicoloured</i>	. 665

WARBLER, *black and white.*

<i>Lath.</i>	p. 328
———— black and yellow	
low	604
———— black-backed	634
———— Blackburnian	627
———— black-cap	648
———— <i>black-cap var.</i>	
<i>Lath.</i>	650
———— black-cheeked	610
———— <i>black-headed.</i>	
<i>Pen.</i>	362
———— black-jawed	731
———— black-necked	704
———— black-poll	645
———— black red-tail	677
———— <i>black-throated.</i>	
<i>Pen.</i>	651
———— <i>black-throated</i>	
<i>green. Wils.</i>	741
———— bloody-sided	699
———— blue	663
———— blue-green	657
———— blue-grey	651
———— blue-headed	684
———— blue-mountain	736
———— blue-striped	656
———— blue-tailed	646
———— blue-throated	660
———— <i>blue yellow-</i>	
<i>backed. Wils.</i>	737
———— bogrush	583
———— Bourbon	600
———— <i>brown. Brown</i>	764
———— brown-throated	667
———— buff-faced	701
———— <i>cærulean</i>	652

WARBLER, *cærulean.*

<i>Wils.</i>	p. 653
———— Caffrarian	669
———— Cambaian	705
———— Cape	708
———— Cape May	739
———— Caspian	630
———— Cayenne	655
———— <i>Ceylon. Pen.</i>	688
———— chaste	731
———— chesnut-bellied	672
———— <i>chesnut-sided.</i>	
<i>Wils.</i>	623
———— China	689
———— Cingalese	689
———— citrine	661
———— citron-bellied	619
———— <i>citron-bellied.</i>	
<i>Lath.</i>	619
———— Connecticut	732
———— Coromandel	625
———— crested	686
———— crimson-breast-	
ed	703
———— dark	698
———— Dartford	717
———— Dauurian	605
———— dusky	609
———— <i>dusky. Pen.</i>	637
———— dwarf	647
———— Epicurean	592
———— Equatorial	606
———— Equinoctial	678
———— ferruginous	667
———— fig-eating	591
———— flame-coloured	692
———— flaxen	611

WARBLER, garden	p. 581	WARBLER, long-billed	p. 603
——— gilt-throat	. 643	——— long-legged	. 721
——— gold-bellied	. 726	——— <i>long-legged.</i>	
——— golden-crown-		<i>Lath.</i>	. 722
ed	. 636	——— long-tailed	. 756
——— golden-winged	. 624	——— Louisiane	. 713
——— <i>Grasset. Pen.</i>	. 637	——— Luzonian	. 630
——— Grasshopper	. 595	——— Madagascar	. 579
——— great-tailed	. 724	——— <i>Madagascar.</i>	
——— green	. 740	<i>Lath.</i>	. 664
——— <i>green. Brown.</i>	. 689	——— Magellanic	. 590
——— green and white	. 734	——— Maurice	. 665
——— green Indian	. 688	——— Mediterranean	. 693
——— greenish	. 650	——— minute	. 722
——— grey-poll	. 628	——— moor	. 640
——— grey-redstart	. 673	——— murine	. 617
——— grey-throated	. 685	——— Nashville	. 622
——— <i>grey-throated.</i>		——— New York	. 681
<i>Pen.</i>	. 652	——— Nightingale	. 576
——— grisly	. 585	——— olive	. 752
——— Guiana red-tail	. 678	——— <i>olive-brown. Pen.</i>	. 685
——— Geneva	. 691	——— olive-coloured	. 590
——— Guzurat	. 725	——— orange-bellied	. 726
——— half-collared	. 594	——— orange-headed	. 700
——— hang-nest	. 702	——— <i>orange-thighed.</i>	
——— hedge	. 661	<i>Pen.</i>	. 682
——— Hemlock	. 727	——— orange-throat-	
——— <i>hooded. Pen.</i>	. 399	ed	. 735
——— Indigo	. 655	——— Palm	. 607
——— Jamaica	. 612	——— particoloured	. 716
——— Kentucky	. 683	——— passerine	. 745
——— lesser white-		——— Patagonian	. 603
throat	. 599	——— pensile	. 628
——— lesser wood	. 744	——— Persian	. 633
——— <i>Leucomele.</i>		——— Pettychap	. 746
<i>Lath.</i>	. 328	——— Philippine	. 616
——— livid	. 664	——— Pine	. 737

WARBLER, Pine

Swamp	p. 722
———— pink-coloured	693
———— plumbeous .	646
———— Prothonotary	642
———— <i>Quebec. Pen.</i>	623
———— red-bellied .	687
———— red-breasted .	711
———— reddish-tail-	
ed	675
———— red-headed .	733
———— red-tail .	674
———— <i>red-throated.</i>	
<i>Lath.</i>	623
———— reed	588
———— <i>reed. Lath.</i> .	583
———— ruby-throat	644
———— ruddy	697
———— rufous	668
———— rufous and	
black	641
———— <i>rufous-crowned.</i>	
<i>Lath.</i>	648
———— rufous-tailed	676
———— rufous-vented	696
———— rush	587
———— rusty-headed	690
———— rusty-sided .	659
———— <i>St. Domingo</i>	751
———— <i>Sardinian. Lath.</i>	648
———— Sedge	586
———— Senegal	634
———— shore	691
———— Siberian	626
———— simple	584
———— sooty	616
———— spotted-yellow	738

WARBLER, *spotted-yellow.*

<i>Lath.</i>	p. 681
———— Stone-chat .	709
———— streaked	658
———— sultry	635
———— superb	754
———— Swallow	613
———— Sybil	609
———— <i>Sybil. Lath.</i> . .	708
———— Tailor	753
———— Tennessee	621
———— terrene	696
———— thorn-tailed	694
———— Tithys	671
———— <i>umbrose. Lath.</i>	637
———— undated	620
———— <i>undated. Lath.</i>	609
———— Van Dieman	608
———— variable	666
———— white-breasted	618
———— white-chinned	703
———— white-collared	695
———— white-crowned	642
———— white-eyed	720
———— white-poll	639
———— white-tailed	658
———— white-throat-	
ed	597
———— <i>white-winged.</i>	
<i>Lath.</i>	753
———— Whin-chat	706
———— wood	748
———— worm-eating	730
———— yellow	742
———— yellow-backed	611
———— yellow-bellied	619
———— yellow-bellied	680

- WARBLER, yellow-breast-**
 ed p. 682
 ——— *yellow-breasted.*
 Pen. 680
 ——— yellow-browed 723
 ——— *yellow-crowned* 623
 ——— *yellow-fronted.*
 Pen. 625
 ——— *yellow-poll.*
 Lath. 750
 ——— yellow-rumped 715
 yellow-rumped.
 Wils. 636
 ——— *yellow-tailed.*
 Pen. 362
 ——— yellow-throat-
 ed 679
 ——— yellow-vented 725
- WAXWING** 420
 ——— Bohemian 421
 ——— Carolina 422
- WHEATEAR** 564
 ——— black-hood-
 ed 568
 ——— Cape 573
 ——— *grey. Pen.* 565
 ——— orange-
 breasted 572
- WHEATEAR, Provence p.** 570
 ——— red 569
 ——— rufous 574
 ——— *russet. Ed-*
 wards 569
 ——— spotted 571
 ——— white-rump-
 ed 565
- Whip-Tom-Kelly.* 345
- WREN** 762
 ——— *Pen.* 763
 ——— brown 764
 ——— European 763
 ——— *golden-crested. Pen.* 758
 ——— *larger yellow. White.* 748
 ——— *reed. Lath.* 588
 ——— *ruby-crowned. Pen.* 661
 ——— *willow, least. Bewick.* 746
 willow, yellow.
 Bewick. 748
 ——— *wood. Lamb.* 748
 ——— *yellow. Edwards.* 744
 ——— *yellow. Pen.* 742
- Yellow-poll. Lath.* 752
- Yellow-throat, Maryland.*
 Edwards. 682

Directions for placing the Plates in Vol. X.
Part II.

The Vignette represents the Brazilian Ramphopis about one fourth the natural size: it is described in page 440.

Plate 30	to face page	320	Plate 46	to face page	498
31	—————	340	47	—————	506
32	—————	400	48	—————	532
33	—————	413	49	—————	554
34	—————	421	50	—————	562
35	—————	429	51	—————	576
36	—————	430	52	—————	574
37	—————	435	53	—————	686
38	—————	436	54	—————	694
39	—————	437	55	—————	709
40	—————	444	56	—————	717
41	—————	457	57	—————	748
42	—————	469	58	—————	754
43	—————	483	59	—————	758
44	—————	483	60	—————	763
45	—————	491			

B I R D S.

ORDER

PASSERES.

MUSCICAPA. FLYCATCHER.

Generic Character.

Rostrum subtrigonum, utrinque emarginatum, apice incurvo; vibrissæ patentès versus fauces.

Nares subrotundæ.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

Beak slightly triangular, notched on each side towards the tip, and incurved; at the base armed with bristles.

Nostrils rounded.

Feet simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

THE individuals forming this genus are amongst the most beautiful of the feathered tribes; they receive their name from their expertness in catching flying insects, upon which they feed: they are found throughout both continents: some few feed on fruits.

I have omitted many of the Lathamian species in the following descriptions, they having

been formed into a genus, called *Tyrannus* by Vieillot, which not only takes in a number of Latham's *Muscicapæ*, but also many *Lanii* that have been already described in this work.

PIED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa atricapilla*.)

Mu. nigra, subtus frontisque macula alarumque albis, reatricibus lateralibus extus albis.

Black Flycatcher, with the under parts, forehead, and spot on the wings, white; the lateral tail-feathers also white.

Muscicapa atricapilla. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 326. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 935.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 467. 2.

Rubetra anglicana. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 436. 27.

Traquet d'Angleterre. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 222.

Cold Finch. *Edw. Gl.* 1. 30.

Pied Flycatcher. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 135.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 391. B.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 88.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 324. 2.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 22.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 195.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

ABOUT the size of a Linnet: the beak is black: irides hazel: forehead white: crown of the head, cheeks, taking in the eyes, and whole upper parts, black: the lesser wing-coverts and the greater coverts of the primaries are dusky: the six first quills wholly dusky, the rest white at the base, increasing till the three last feathers are wholly white, except a spot of black near the point of



Gifford

PIED FLYCATCHER.



the outer web: the under parts of the bird, from chin to tail, are white: the tail is dusky black; the two exterior feathers white on their outer webs, and near the shaft on the inner webs, except at the point: the legs are black: the female has no white on the forehead: the whole upper parts are dusky brown; the under parts dirty white: in the wings the white is less conspicuous than in the male.

These birds are subject to great variety: they are sometimes found mixed with grey on the upper parts, or spotted with white on the rump and upper tail-coverts; others have white on the exterior feathers of the tail; some have only the outer feathers marked with white; there is another variety that has the white passing round the neck like a collar.

The young birds at first greatly resemble the female, and in their change of plumage the males have all the intermediate changes from brown to black.

It is found but rarely in this country, and appears to be very local, only making its appearance in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire; in the former it is most common: it affects wild and uncultivated tracts of furze, and places where there are not many trees: its nest is constructed in the hole of a tree, and is composed of dry leaves mixed with broad pieces of bark, a little hay, and a few long hairs, with three or four feathers for a lining: its eggs are five in number, of a very pale blue, about the size and colour of

those of the Redstart, but paler : it is also found in Sweden, and the northern parts of Russia.

VARIEGATED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa variegata*.)

Mu. fusca, subtus fronte lateribus capitis lineaque longitudinali ab humero ad dorsum albis.

Brown Flycatcher, with the under parts, the forehead, sides of the head, and longitudinal stripe from the shoulder to the back, white.

Muscicapa variegata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 328. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 949.

Muscicapa atricapilla. δ . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 468. 2.

Pied Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 326. c.

DR. LATHAM considers this species to be only a variety of the common Pied Flycatcher, but I cannot agree with him in that respect, as the country it inhabits is so very distant from those that that species frequents : it is the size of the White Wagtail : its prevailing colour is brown : the forehead, sides of the head, and all the under parts, and line from the shoulders to the middle of the back, white ; and the outer tail-feathers white at their tips. Inhabits India.

BLACK AND WHITE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa bicolor.)

Mu. nigra corpore subtus fronte orbitis uropygio fascia alarum reatricibusque apice albis.

Black Flycatcher, with the body beneath, the forehead, orbits, rump, band on the wings, and tips of the tail-feathers, white.

Muscicapa bicolor. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 946.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 469. 4.

Le Gobe-mouche à ventre blanc de Cayenne. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 542.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 566. f. 3.

Le Gillit de Cayenne. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 542.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 675. f. 1.

Black and white Flycatcher. Edwards. *Gl.* 348. f. 1. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 327. 4.

THE Black and White Flycatcher has the forehead, orbits of the eyes, fore-part of the neck, rump, under parts of the body, bastard wing, and stripe on the greater coverts, white: the rest of the plumage, the white tips of the tail-feathers excepted, black. The Gobe-mouche pie de Cayenne of Buffon appears to be referrible to this species, only differing in having the rump black, and the tail of an uniform colour, without the white tips to the feathers: the female is of an uniform plain grey. Common in Guiana and Cayenne.

BLACK FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa lucionensis.)

Mu. violaceo-atra, subtus obscure grisea, macula alarum alba.

Violet-black Flycatcher, beneath dull grey, with a white spot on the ears.

*Muscicapa lucionensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 942.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 476. 34.*Gobe-mouche noir de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 58. pl. 27. f. 2.*Black Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 338. 26.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 172.*

THIS species inhabits Madagascar, and the Philippine Islands : its beak is black : irides brownish : the head, throat, and all the upper parts of the plumage, black, with a violet gloss : on the wings a white spot : the under parts of the plumage, from the breast, dusky grey : legs black.

 UNDULATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa undulata.)

Mu. albido fuscoque undulatum vario, capite nigricante, alis rufo-fuscis.

Flycatcher varied with whitish and brown undulations, with the head dusky, and wings reddish brown.

Muscicapa undulata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 140.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 472. 19.

Le Gobe-mouche de l'isle de France. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 527.

Undulated Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 333. 15.

THE male of the Undulated Flycatcher has its head dusky brown, the wings rufous brown, and the rest of the plumage variegated with spots and waves of whitish and brown : the female has more white on her plumage, and has a slight mixture of rufous on the breast and belly, and the brown inclines to grey. Inhabits the Isle of France.

CRESTED SENEGAL FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa cristata.*)

Mu. capite cristato guttureque nitente nigris, corpore supra badio, subtus cinereo, cauda elongata.

Flycatcher with a crested head, which, with the throat, is of a shining black ; body above chocolate-coloured, beneath greyish ; tail rather long.

Muscicapa cristata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 938.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 470. 9.

Muscicapa senegalensis cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 422. 33. *pl.* 39 *f.* 2.

Gobe-mouche huppé du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 530. —*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 572. *f.* 2.

Crested Senegal Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 329. 6.

THIS bird inhabits Senegal : it measures above eight inches in length : its beak is deep ash :

crown of the head crested, and with the throat and fore-part of the neck glossy black, changing to green: the whole upper parts of the body chesnut-coloured: the greater wing-coverts and quills brown, edged with chesnut: breast and under parts of the body cinereous: tail much wedged and long, of a purple chesnut colour: legs grey.

BOURBON FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa borbonica.)

Mu. cristata badia, subtus cinerea, capite nigro-virescente, rectricibus pallide badiis.

Crested chocolate-coloured Flycatcher, beneath cinereous, with the head greenish black, and the tail-feathers pale chocolate.

Muscicapa borbonica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 939.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 470. 10.

Muscicapa borbonica cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 420. 32. *pl.* 37. *f.* 5.

Gobe-mouche huppé de l'isle de Bourbon. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 573. *f.* 1. male.

Bourbon Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 330. 7.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 171.

THIS greatly resembles the preceding, but is not above two thirds the size, being only five inches and a quarter in length: its beak is grey: head of the male greenish black, with a tinge of violet; of the female grey: back, lesser wing-

coverts, and tail, pale chesnut; middle coverts black, tipped with rufous; greater ones the same, with white tips: quills black, edged with chesnut: throat, under parts of the body, and rump, cinereous: legs brown. Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

SOCIETY FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa nigra*.)

Mu. tota nigra, rostro, capite, interscapulio pedibusque atris.

Flycatcher entirely black, with the beak, head, spot between the shoulders, and feet, darkest.

Muscicapa nigra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 947.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 474. 24.

Society Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 174. 84.

INHABITS the Society Islands, in the Pacific Ocean: it is in length six inches: beak stout and black: the whole plumage is black, but darkest on the head and between the shoulders: the legs are also black.

WHITE-BACKED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa leuconotus.)

Mu. nigra, dorso albo, femoribus albo nigroque annulatis, rectricibus albis apice nigris.

Black Flycatcher, with a white back; the thighs annulated with black and white; the tail-feathers white, with black tips.

Muscicapa melanoleuca. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 948.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 469. 6.

Black and white Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 457. 59.*

VERY like the Leucomele Flycatcher: beak and irides black: the back white: the thighs annulated with black and white: the rest of the bird black; the bases of the tail-feathers excepted, which are white: the female is brown where the male is black, and dirty grey where white. It frequents the banks of rivers in Georgia, and other parts of Circassia.

LEUCOMELE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa leucomela.)

Mu. nigra, pileo nucha uropygio abdomine rectricibusque maxime parte albis.

Black Flycatcher, with the top of the head, the nape, rump, belly, and greatest part of the tail-feathers, white.

Muscicapa leucomela. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 469. 7.

Motacilla leucomela. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 974.

Leucomele Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 456. 58.*

RATHER more than six inches in length: the beak, irides, and legs, dusky: the forehead, crown, nape of the neck, lower part of the breast, the belly, rump, and great portion of the tail, white: the rest of the plumage black: the two middle tail-feathers black; the others white, with black tips: the female has the upper parts of her body grey brown; the under parts ash-colour: the throat and fore-part of the neck ash-coloured grey; and the eye-brows white.

This bird inhabits rocky places about the banks of the Volga, where it constructs its nest in holes in the banks; it is composed of dry sticks; and the female is said to lay as many as ten eggs: it is a very bold bird: feeds on insects.

CAPE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa torquata.)

MU. nigra, subtus alba, pectore rufo, remigibus intimis apice albis.
Black Flycatcher, beneath white, with the breast rufous; the inner webs of the tail-feathers white.

Muscicapa torquata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 328. 17. male.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 945.—*Briss.* 3. 379. 12. *pl.* 36. *f.* 4.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 468. 3.

Muscicapa capensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 327. 16. female.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 945. female.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 372. 9. *pl.* 36. *f.* 3. female.

Gobe-mouche à collier du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 572. *f.* 1. male.

Gobe-mouche du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 572. *f.* 1. female.

Cape Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 326. 3.

THE Cape Flycatcher is the size of the Pied one: its beak is dusky: its head, throat, back, wings, and tail, are black: the sides of its neck white, ending in a narrow collar behind: the breast rufous: the belly, thighs, vent, and spot in the middle of the wing, white: legs brown: the female is brown on the upper parts of her body: the breast is black: the tail is tipped with white; and the outer feather is nearly all white: the wing-coverts have a rufous bar across them: in other respects she is similar. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

TUFTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa comata.)

MU. *nigra, capite cristato, subtus, uropygio, reetricumque intermediarum apice albo, crisso flavo.*

Black Flycatcher, with the head crested; the under parts, rump, and the tips of the middle tail-feathers, white; the vent yellow.

Muscicapa comata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 941.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 474. 25.

Tufted Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 334. 18.

THE Tufted Flycatcher is an inhabitant of Ceylon: its beak is black: its head crested, and, with the cheeks and chin, black: the hinder parts of the neck, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, the same; the two middle feathers of the latter with white tips: the legs ash-coloured: the sides of the neck, breast, belly, and rump, white: vent yellow.

SPOTTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Grisola.)

Mu. subfusca subtus albicans, collo longitudinaliter maculato, crisso rufescente.

Brownish Flycatcher, beneath whitish, with the neck longitudinally spotted, and the vent rufous.

Muscicapa Grisola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 328. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 949.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 357. 1. *pl.* 35. *f.* 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 467. 1.

Le Gobemouche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 517. *pl.* 25. *f.* 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 565. *f.* 1.

Spotted Flycatcher. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 134.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 67.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 323. 1.—*Mont. Brit. Birds.* 1.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 196.

THIS species is the size of a Titlark, being scarcely six inches in length : the beak is dusky : the irides hazel : the whole upper parts of the bird are brown ; the head obscurely spotted with dusky : breast and belly dull white : the shafts of the feathers on the breast dusky : sides under the wings tinged with dull orange : legs short and black : both sexes nearly similar.

These birds come to us late in the spring, and depart in September : they frequent orchards and groves, particularly where cherries grow, of which they are very fond, and will destroy great quantities, from whence they are called Cherry-suckers in many parts of Kent : their nest is formed of bents, moss, and such like materials, interwoven with spiders' webs, and lined with feathers : the

female lays four or five eggs, very similar to those of the Redbreast, but rather less, and the rust-coloured spots more distinct, and more generally dispersed: when the young birds leave the nest, they are led by the old ones to some neighbouring wood or grove where there are abundance of insects: their note is only a simple weak chirp, which is very seldom exerted, and never till after their young have left the nest. They are not very uncommon in many parts of this country, especially Cornwall and Devonshire, and are found in most parts of Europe and Siberia.

SENEGAL FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa senegalensis*.)

Mu. varia, superciliis albis, rectricibus extimis dimidiato-albis.

Varied Flycatcher, with white eye-brows, and the outer tail-feathers half white.

Muscicapa senegalensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 327. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 938.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 470. 8.

Muscicapa senegalensis pectore rufo. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 374. 10. *pl.* 37. *f.* 2.

Gobe-mouche à bandeau blanc du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 528.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 567. *f.* 1.

Senegal Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 328. 5.

THIS is in length four inches and a quarter: its beak is black: the top of its head brown: from the head to the occiput is a white stripe: the hind

part of the neck and throat rufous white: back, rump, and scapulars, varied by blackish, white, and grey: upper tail-coverts black: wing-coverts with a white band: quills brown, with grey edges: cheeks black: fore-part of the neck, belly, vent, and edge of the wing, white: breast pale rufous: thighs brown and white mixed: tail black; the four outer feathers tipped with white: legs black: female has a black band on the breast: the upper parts of her plumage black, clouded with white, and only the two outer tail-feathers tipped with white. Inhabits Senegal.

RED-VENTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa hæmorrhousa*.)

Mu. fusco-nebulosa, subtus alba, capite subcristato caudaque nigris, crisso rubro vel flavo.

Brown-clouded Flycatcher, beneath white; the head slightly crested, which, with the tail, is black; vent red or yellow.

Muscicapa hæmorrhousa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 941.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 475. 26.

Yellow-vented Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 335. 19.—*Brown. Illust. Zool.* 76. pl. 31.

Red-vented Flycatcher. *Brown. Illust. Zool.* 78. pl. 31.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 335. 19.

THE Red and Yellow-vented Flycatchers of Brown appear to be the opposite sexes of the same bird, of which the following is the description: The red-vented is four inches and a half in length:

it has the beak blueish : the head slightly crested, and black : the neck and upper parts of the body varied with brown : the tail black : the breast and belly white ; and the vent red. The yellow-vented, which may possibly prove the female, is the same length as the other : has a black beak and head, the latter of which is crested : the sides of the neck, breast, and belly, are white : the vent is yellow ; and the tail is rather elongated, and dusky in colour, and has a white bar near the tip. Inhabits Java and Ceylon.

GUAVA FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa Psidii*.)

Mu. fusca, subtus alba, crisso flavescente, rostro, vertice, loris, pedibusque nigris, superciliis albis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath white, with the vent yellowish ; the beak, crown, lores, and feet, black ; eye-brows white.

Muscicapa Psidii. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 941.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 475. 27.

Petit Goiaver de Manille. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 59. pl. 28.

Guava Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 335. 20.

FREQUENT on the guava trees, in the island of Manilla : it is rather less than the domestic Finch : its beak and legs are black : irides yellowish : eye-brows white : crown black : stripe from the base of the under jaw to the eye of that colour : the upper parts of the body umber-coloured : the quills and tail darkest : under parts of the body white : vent yellow.

LATHAM'S FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Lathamii.)

Mu. fusca subtus alba, vertice genis maculaque gulari nigris.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath white, with the crown, cheeks, and spot on the throat, black.

*Muscicapa barbata. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 7.*Black-cheeked Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 221. 18.*

THIS is the size of the White Throat : the upper parts of the plumage are brown, the under yellow : the crown of the head and the cheeks black : the quills are dark brown, and some of them have yellow margins : the vent is white : the beak is black : legs lead-coloured : tail rather long. Inhabits New Holland.



STREAKED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa virgata.)

Mu. subcristata fusca, subtus sordide alba, fusco-striata, fascia alarum duplici rufa.

Brown subcrested Flycatcher, with the under parts dull white, striped with brown, and a double rufous stripe on the wings.

*Muscicapa virgata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 948.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 486. 76.*Le Gobe-mouche tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 545.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 574. f. 3.*Streaked Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 360. 67.*

THE Streaked Flycatcher is found at Cayenne : it is four inches and a half in length : its beak is black : the crown of the head is ash-colour and yellowish, mixed ; it has a slight crest : the upper parts of the body brown : the middle and greater wing-coverts are tipped with rufous, forming two bands of that colour on the wings : few of the secondaries have their edges whitish ; the rest of the quills are edged with rufous : the under parts of the body are brownish white, varied with longitudinal brown streaks : legs brown.

PASSERINE FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa passerina*.)

Mu. nigricans subtus alba, cauda nigra.

Dusky Flycatcher, with the under parts white, and tail black.

Muscicapa passerina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 490. 93.

Passerine Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 175.

THE Passerine Flycatcher inhabits the island of Tanna : the upper parts of its plumage are dusky black ; the under parts whitish : the tail is black.

NÆVOUS FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa nævia.)

Mu. nigricans subtus pallidior, dorso medio humerisque albonebulosis.

Dusky Flycatcher, beneath paler, with the middle of the back and shoulders clouded with white.

Muscicapa nævia. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 944.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 479. 49.

Nævous Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 343. 39.

ACCORDING to Dr. Latham, this species is eight inches and three quarters in length : its beak and legs are black : the irides are pale cinereous : the eyelids black : the plumage above dusky black ; below pale dusky : middle of the back and shoulders marked with white : legs black. Inhabits New Caledonia.



COACH-WHIP FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa crepitans.)

Mu. cristata atra-cinerea, cauda subcuneiformi, gula striis transversis albis.

Dark-cinereous crested Flycatcher, with a wedge-shaped tail, and throat with transverse white stripes.

Muscicapa crepitans. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li.* 10.

Coach-whip Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 222. 21.

THIS singular species has obtained the name of *Coach-whip Bird* in New South Wales, from the peculiarity of its note, which has some resem-

blance to the noise made by that instrument : its irides are blueish : the prevailing colour of its plumage is of a dull slaty black : the crown of the head is slightly crested : the chin and throat are varied with dusky white lines : the tail is wedge-shaped : its beak and legs are black : it is fond of honey.

PHILIPPINE FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa philippensis.*)

Mu. griseo-fusca, subtus albida, superciliis albis.

Grey-brown Flycatcher, beneath whitish ; the eye-brows white.

Muscicapa philippensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 943.—Lath. Ind.

Orn. 4. 476. 35.

Le Moucherolle des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 565.*

Philippine Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 339. 29.*

NATIVE of the Philippine Islands : it is about the size of the Nightingale : the plumage on its upper parts is grey brown ; on the under whitish : the supercilia are white.

RED-FACED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa erythropis.*)

Mu. supra varia subtus alba, fronte rubra, sub alis rufa.

Flycatcher varied above, and white beneath, with a red forehead ; beneath the wings red.

Muscicapa erythropis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 937.

Red-faced Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 351. 50.*

THE Red-faced Flycatcher is found in Siberia, about the borders of the river Jenisei: it has all the upper parts of its body varied; the under parts white: under the wings rufous; and the fore-head red.

SURINAM FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa Surinama.*)

MU. cauda rotundata apice alba, corpore nigro subtus albo.

Flycatcher with a rounded white-tipped tail; the body black; beneath white.

Muscicapa surinama. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 325. 5.—*Gmel. Syst.*

Nat. 1. 932.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 487. 78.

Surinam Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 361. 69.

DESCRIBED by Linneus, but the size is not mentioned: it has the upper parts of the body black, the under white; and the tail rounded, and tipped with white. Inhabits Surinam.

FAN-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa flabellifera.*)

MU. fusco-olivaceo, capite torqueque colli nigris, corpore subtus superciliis macula alarum reatricibusque lateralibus albis.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, with the head and collar round the neck black; the body beneath, eye-brows, spot on the wings, and outer tail-feathers, white.

Muscicapa flabellifera. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 943.—*Lath. Ind.*

Orn. 2. 477. 39.

Fan-tailed Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 340. 33. *pl.* 49.



Griffith

FAN-TAILED FLYCATCHER.



THIS beautiful species, which is figured by Dr. Latham, is thus described by that celebrated ornithologist: " Size of the Bearded Titmouse: length six inches and a half: beak black, a little bent, and furnished with bristles at the base: the irides hazel: the whole head, taking in the eyes, is black; this descends on the back part lower than the nape, from whence it passes forwards in a narrow collar to the throat: the chin, throat, and sides of the neck, except where this collar passes, are white; and over the eyes is a white streak like an eye-brow: the upper parts of the body are olive-brown, the quills darkest, and some of the wing-coverts tipped with white: the under parts yellowish rust-colour, growing whitish towards the vent: the tail is longer than the body, and cuneiform in shape; the two middle feathers black, the other white: the legs dusky."

According to Dr. Forster's account, it is very familiar, and will sit upon a person's shoulder, and pick the flies off: it always flies with its tail spread, and is continually on the wing in pursuit of insects: it has no song, but only a sort of chirp. It is called *Diggo-wagh-wagh* by the New Zealanders.

Dr. Latham mentions two varieties of this bird, one of which is darker in colour, and has the two middle tail-feathers of a sooty black, with white shafts, the other margins and tips being whitish; the others have the inner webs deep black, the shafts paler black, and the outer webs almost wholly grey. The other variety has only the

outer tail-feathers white; the others white, with the margins dusky.

PARTI-COLOURED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa dichroa.*)

MU. corpore supra cinereo subtus olivaceo, reatricibus ochraceis cinereisque.

Flycatcher with the body above ash-coloured, beneath ochraceous; the tail-feathers ochraceous and grey.

Muscicapa dichroa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 949.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 490. 94.

Muscicapa bicolor. *Mus. Carls. fas.* 2. pl. 46.

Parti-coloured Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* II. 218. 9.

THIS bird inhabits the southern parts of Africa: it is eight inches in length: the beak and legs are dusky: the prevailing colour of its plumage above is ash-coloured, and below of an ochraceous yellow: the margins of the wing-coverts are hoary: the tail is nearly the length of the body, and is yellowish and grey in colour.

YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa flaviventris.*)

MU. rufescens subtus flavescens, macula aurium fusca.

Reddish Flycatcher, beneath yellowish, with a brown spot on the ears.

- Muscicapa flaviventris. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 70.*
 Muscicapa ferox. β . *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 485. 72.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 934.*
 Petit Tyran de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 571. f. 1.*
 Le Moucherolle à ventre jaune. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 70.*
 Tyrant Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 858. A.*

ABOUT six inches in length: the prevailing colour of its plumage deep reddish brown: the wing-coverts brown; the greater ones edged with whitish olive: ears with a brown spot: chin and breast whitish grey: lower part of the latter, belly, and vent, yellowish: beak and legs dusky. Inhabits Cayenne.

GREY FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa flavigastra.*)

- Muscicapa cinerascens subtus flava, remigibus reatricibusque obscuris.*
 Ash-coloured Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the quills and tail-feathers obscure.
Muscicapa flavigastra. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lii. 14.*
 Grey Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 223. 25.*

INHABITS New South Wales: the beak black: the upper parts of the body and wings pale grey: the under parts yellow: the quills and tail dusky black: legs dirty flesh-colour.

WREATHED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa sinensis.)

MU, *virescente-grisea, subtus flavescens, rostro, capite, pedibusque nigris, gula alba, collo inferiore pectoreque griseis, superciliis albis.*

Greenish-grey Flycatcher, beneath yellowish, with the beak, head, and feet, black; the throat white; the lower part of the neck and breast grey; and the eye-brows white.

Muscicapa sinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 942.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 475. 30.

Le Gobe-mouche verdâtre de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 107.

Wreathed Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 336. 25.

THIS bird inhabits China: its beak is black: irides red: eye-brows white: head black: hind part of the neck, rump, wing-coverts, and tail, greenish grey: quills yellow green: fore-part of the neck and breast greyish: the belly and vent pale yellow: legs black: the white line over the eyes is continued to the hind head, giving the bird the appearance of a ring or wreath round that part, from whence it receives its name.

CORONATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa altiloqua.)

MU. olivaceo-fusca, subtus albida, superciliis rufo-albis, alis caudaque fuscis margine olivaceis.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, beneath whitish; the eye-brows reddish white; the wings and tail fuscous, with olive margins.

Muscicapa altiloqua. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 67.

Le Moucherolle Altiloque. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 67. pl. 38.

THE head, neck, back, and rump of the male are olive brown: the wing-coverts and quills are edged with green; the tail the same; the feathers dull brown above, and greyish beneath: from the beak passing over the eyes and terminating on the hind head is a reddish white line: the colours of the feathers over the ears are brighter than on the back: the under parts of the body are pale white, irregularly spotted with pale yellowish: beak and feet brown: length five inches and a third: female with the markings less distinct, and the colours less brilliant. This species is a native of the southern provinces of North America, and is also found in many of the West India Islands, particularly Jamaica, where it is called *Whip-Tom Kelly*, from its note, which is similar to those words.

DWARF FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa pygmæa.)

MU. fusco-cinerea, subtus flavescens, capite cerviceque rufis nigromaculatis, sub oculis fascia pallida.

Brown-grey Flycatcher, beneath yellowish, with the head and neck rufous, spotted with black; beneath the eyes a pale stripe.

Muscicapa pygmæa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 933.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 488. 84.

Gobe-moucheron. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 554.

Le petit Gobe-mouche tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 831. f. 2.

Dwarf Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 363. 15.

THIS is the smallest species of the genus, being scarcely three inches in length: its beak is rather long and dusky: beneath the eyes a pale streak: the head and hind part of the neck are rufous, spotted with black: the back and wing-coverts are bright ash, with pale greenish edges: the wings are black edged with grey: the scapulars and rump are pale ash: all the under parts pale straw-colour: tail short and black: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits various parts of South America.

PETTY FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa minuta.)

Mu. olivaceo grisea, dorso supremo corporeque subtus viridi adumbratis, striis alarum flavescensibus sparsis.

Olive-grey Flycatcher, with the upper part of the back and under parts of the body varying to green, and a few sprinkled yellowish stripes on the wings.

Muscicapa minuta. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 933.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 488. 85.

Le Gobe-moucheron. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 553.

Petty Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 364. 76.

ABOUT three inches in length: the plumage on the upper parts deep olive grey, tinged with greenish on the back; the wings blackish, slightly streaked with yellowish white: under parts of the body nearly similar to the upper: the breast slightly tinged with green: native of South America: not quite so large as the Golden-crested Wren.

 GREY-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa armillata.)

Mu. grisea subtus rufo-fusca, pectore cinereo, rectricibus tribus exterioribus apice albis.

Grey Flycatcher, with the under parts brownish red; the breast ash-coloured; and the three outer tail-feathers tipped with white.

Muscicapa armillata. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 69.

Le Moucherolle à bracelets. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 69. pl. 42.

THIS bird has a dusky beak : a white stripe on each side the under mandible : orbits of the eye white : head, neck, back, rump, and middle tail-feathers, deep grey : quills and tail-feathers dusky, with grey edges ; the three lateral ones of the tail more or less tipped with white : the belly and vent are brown : the thighs yellowish red : the feet are brown : the breast slate-colour : the throat and upper parts of the neck red : length six inches and a quarter.

ORANGE-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa aurantia*.)

Mv. rufo-virescens subtus alba, pectore aurantio, capite cerviceque olivaceo fuscis, remigibus nigris margine rufis.

Reddish-green Flycatcher, beneath white, with the breast orange ; the head and nape olive-brown ; the quills black, edged with rufous.

Muscicapa aurantia. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 932.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 489. 80.

Le Gobe-mouche roux à poitrine orangée de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 537.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 831. f. 1.

Orange-breasted Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 361. 71.

NOT quite five inches in length : beak dusky : head and hind part of the neck greenish brown : back rufous, tinged with green : quills black, edged with rufous : breast pale orange-colour ; rest of

the under parts white: tail rufous: legs pale. Inhabits Guiana, frequenting the environs of woods.

SOLITARY FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa solitaria.*)

MU. olivaceo-viridis, subtus alba, capite colloque cæruleo-griseis, lateribus hypochondriisque flavis, alis caudaque fuscis margine olivaceo-viridibus.

Olive-green Flycatcher, beneath white, with the head and neck blue green; the sides of the body and flanks yellow; the wings and tail brown, with greenish olive margins.

Muscicapa solitaria. *Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 143.*

Solitary Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 143. pl. 14.*

THIS bird is five inches in length: its cheeks and the upper parts of its head and neck are blue grey: the breast is cinereous: its sides and flanks are yellow: its back and tail-coverts olive green: wings dusky; the larger and middle coverts with white tips: the three secondary quills nearest the body edged with pale yellowish white; the rest of the quills bordered with pale light green: tail forked, and edged with light green; the middle of the feathers coloured like the wings: from the nostrils to the eye is a white stripe: belly and vent white: upper mandible of the beak black; lower light blue: legs and feet light blue: irides hazel. It inhabits woods in North America, but is very rare.

CANADA FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Canadensis.)

MU. *cinerea subtus lutea, loris luteis, vertice nigro maculato.*

Cinereous Flycatcher, beneath yellowish; lores yellow; crown spotted with black.

Muscicapa Canadensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 327. 13.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 937.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 484. 65.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 100.

Muscicapa Canadensis cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 406. 25. *pl.* 39. *f.* 4.

Canada Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 273.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 354. 5.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 100. 24.

THE Canada Flycatcher is four inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are dusky: the crown of its head grey, spotted with black: cheeks with a black spot; space between the beak and eye yellow: upper parts of the plumage ash-coloured; the quills and tail grey brown, with grey edges: wing-coverts cinereous: under parts of the plumage yellow, varied with small black spots on the neck and upper part of the breast: under tail-coverts dirty white. Native of Canada and other parts of North America.

YELLOW-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa flavifrons.)

Mu. flavo-olivacea, subtus fronteque flava, pone oculos lunula alba, alis caudaque fuscis.

Yellow-olive Flycatcher, with the under parts and forehead yellow; behind the eyes a white crescent; wings and tail brown.

Muscicapa flavifrons. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 944.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 479. 48.

Yellow-fronted Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 342. 38.*

LENGTH five inches and a half: beak three quarters of an inch, of a pale lead-colour: the upper parts of the body yellow olive: forehead and under parts yellow: eye yellow; round the back part of it a half crescent of white: the wings are brown, edged with yellow: quills nearly black, edged with the same: tail olive-brown, with the end palest: legs pale blue. Found in the Island of Tanna.

 OLIVE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Caledonica.)

Mu. viridi-olivacea subtus flavo-albida, gula crissoque flavis, remigibus ferrugineis.

Olive-green Flycatcher, beneath yellowish white, with the throat and vent yellow, and quills rust-coloured.

Muscicapa caledonica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 944.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 478. 45.

Olive Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 342. 35.*

“ SIZE of a Chaffinch: length six inches: general colour of the plumage olive green on the upper parts; yellowish white beneath: chin and vent yellow: quills ferruginous: legs dusky. Inhabits New Caledonia:” described as above by Dr. Latham.

WHISKERED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa barbata*.)

Mu. olivaceo-fusca, subtus uropygioque virescente-flava, vertice aurantio.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, beneath and rump greenish yellow; crown orange.

Muscicapa barbata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 933.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 488. 86.

Le Barbichon de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 830. f. 1. 2.—*Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 534.

Whiskered Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 364. 77.

THE beak of this bird is armed with strong bristles at its base, which are rather larger than the beak itself: the upper parts of the plumage are deep olive brown, the crown of the head, which is orange, excepted: the under parts are greenish yellow: the rump nearly yellow: legs brown: length about five inches: the female has the upper parts blackish brown tinged with green: the throat and upper part of the neck whitish: the lower

part of the latter and breast brown, with yellowish edges: belly and vent pale yellow: crown of the head with an oblong yellow spot. The sexes of this species are generally found together: they build their nests on the naked branches of trees; it is about one foot in depth, and six inches in diameter, with a hole on one side for an entrance. This bird is found in Cayenne: its note is a soft whistle.

YELLOW-NECKED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa flavicollis*.)

Mu. supra viridis, vertice areaque oculorum flavescens, facie nigra, gutture remigum rectricumque margine flavo, abdomine virescente maculis tribus flavis vario.

Flycatcher above green, with the crown and space round the eyes yellowish; the face black; the throat, quills, and tail-feathers, edged with yellow; the abdomen greenish, varied with three yellow spots.

Muscicapa flavicollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 942.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 476. 32.

Yellow-necked Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 337. 25.

THE Yellow-necked Flycatcher is a native of China: it is in length six inches and a half: its beak and legs are reddish: the forehead and eye-brows are dusky black: from the gape to the eyes, on each side, is a dusky stripe: orbits of the eyes

yellowish, ending in a point behind : upper parts of the body greenish : quills dusky, edged with yellow : top of the head pale yellow : fore-part of the neck yellow, with an inclination to red on the sides of the breast : belly pale green, with three yellow spots : tail greatly forked, dusky, edged with yellow ; the two middle feathers with white tips.

YELLOW-TUFTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa auricomis.*)

Mu. olivacea, vertice corpore subtus maculaque aurium flavis, per oculos striga alba.

Olive Flycatcher, with the crown, under parts of the body, and spot on the ears, yellow ; through the eyes a white stripe.

Muscicapa auricomis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xlix. 1.*

Yellow-tufted Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 215. 4.*

THIS species is called *Darwang* by the natives of New Holland : it is larger than *Sylvia modularis* : its beak and legs are black : the prevailing colour of its plumage is olive green on the upper parts, and yellow on the under ; the crown is of this latter colour : from the gape passing through the eyes, and reaching to a tuft of yellow feathers on the ears, is a large patch of black : the outer tail-feathers are yellow. It is very abundant in New South Wales : its nest is fixed upon a slender

branch of a tree, to secure it from the attacks of those animals that would otherwise plunder it for sustenance.

SPOTTED YELLOW FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa afra.*)

Mu. sordide flavescens atro-maculata, vertice rufo atro striato, cauda alisque rufis, his margine fuscis.

Pale Yellow Flycatcher, spotted with dusky; the crown rufous, striped with black; the wings and tail rufous, with their margins brown.

Muscicapa afra. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 940.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 472. 15.

Spotted Yellow Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 332. 12.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham as being "eight inches in length: beak somewhat broad at the base, slightly curved at the tip, and bristly at the gape: the crown of the head rufous, streaked with black: wings and tail rufous, the first edged with rusty brown: quills dusky brown: the body of a dirty pale yellow, marked on the upper parts and the neck with irregular dusky spots: on the sides of the neck two or three dusky blotches, and from the corners of the mouth a streak of the same: the under parts are marked with irregular spots, for the most part placed transversely, but in the thighs lengthwise: legs dusky ash-coloured. From the Cape of Good Hope."

CHATTERING FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa viridis.)

Mu. obscure viridis subtus lutea superciliis maculaque sub oculis candidis, imo ventre sordide albo, reatricibus fuscis.

Dull-green Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the eyebrows and spot below the eyes white; the upper part of the abdomen white; the quills fuscous.

Muscicapa viridis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 936.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 482. 58.

Pipra Polyglotta. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 90.

Merula viridis Carolinensis. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 315. 55.

Le Merle vert de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 396.

Yellow-breasted Chat. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. 50.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 90. *pl.* 6. *f.* 2.

Chattering Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 266.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 350. 47.

THIS remarkable species is about six inches in length: the whole of the upper parts of its body are of a rich deep olive green, the tips of the wings and the inner webs of the quills and tail-feathers excepted, which are dusky brown: the throat and breast are of a bright yellow; under the wings and the sides of the body the same: the belly and vent white: the forehead pale ash: lores black: from the nostrils a line of white extends to the upper part of the eyes, which it nearly surrounds; another white spot is situated at the base of the under mandible: beak strong and black: legs and feet pale blue: female with the spot between the beak and eyes dull brown, and those parts that are white on the cheeks of the male less pure.

This bird abounds in most parts of North America during the summer months: it arrives in Pennsylvania in May, and departs to the south in August: its favourite residence is in close hazel or bramble thickets, or underwood, where it takes unbounded possession, and will not let any person approach without assaulting him with a variety of strange and uncouth notes, it having the faculty of mimicing almost any noise that it hears, and which it will repeat during the whole night if the weather be fine. About the middle of May these birds begin to build their nests in a bramble or thick shrub, about four feet from the ground; it is composed of dry leaves with layers of grape vine bark, and lined with fibrous roots and dry grass: the female lays four flesh-coloured eggs, sprinkled with brown and dull red spots: the young are hatched in twelve days, and are able to fly by the second week in June: the male is particularly noisy during the time the female is sitting: their food consists of large coleopterous insects and whortle berries.

MUSTACHOE FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa mystacea*.)

Mu. virens subtus flava, tænia a rictu oris sub oculis nigra.

Green Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with a stripe from the gape to the eyes black.

Muscicapa mystacea. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 8.*

Mustachoe Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 221. 19.*

THIS spirited bird is found in New South Wales: its length is about eight inches and a half: its beak and legs are black: the prevailing colour of its plumage is bright green on the upper parts, and greenish yellow on the under: from the gape to the hind head, passing beneath the eyes, is a broad black band, edged with yellow on the hinder parts.

CAYENNE FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa cayanensis*.)

Mu. fusca subtus lutea, superciliis albis, vertice subaurantia.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with white eyebrows and orange-coloured crown.

Muscicapa cayanensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 327. 12.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 937.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 484. 68.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 404. 24. *pl.* 38. *f.* 4.

Muscicapa flava. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 69.

Gobe-mouche à ventre jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 550.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 569. *f.* 2.

Le Moucherolle jaune. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 69. *pl.* 41.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 359. 65.

Cayenne Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 355. 58.—*Lath. Sup.* 173.

THIS beautiful species is above seven inches in length: its beak is dusky: the crown is brown yellow: from the beak to the hind head, passing over the eyes, is a white streak: between the

gape and eye, and the latter and the ears, are two brown spots : all the upper parts of the body are brown, the feathers lighter on their margins : the wing-coverts and the upper ones of the tail are brown, their edges rufous : the chin is white, and the rest of the under parts bright yellow : quills and tail brown, edged with rufous. Inhabits Cayenne and St. Domingo.

LUTEOUS FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa lutea*.)

*Mu. obscure flava tetricibus alarum remigibusque nigricante-
nebulosis, cauda ad apicem nigricante.*

Dull-yellow Flycatcher, with the wing-coverts and quills clouded with dusky ; the tail dusky at the tip.

Muscicapa lutea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 944.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 478. 46.

Luteous Flycatcher. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 3. 342.

“ LENGTH six inches : beak three quarters of an inch, and lead-coloured ; straight, rather stout, and a trifle bent at the tip ; base hairy : irides the colour of the beak : general colour of the plumage like yellow oker, mottled with dusky on the wing-coverts and quills : the tail is one inch and three quarters long, and dusky for one-third next the tip : legs of a pale ash-colour : claws black. This species is common at Otaheite, where it is known by the name of *Oo mā māo pōōa hōu*.” Dr. Latham.

MELODIOUS FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Aëdon.)

Mu. fusco-ferruginea subtus flavescenti-albida, cauda elongata, rectricibus intermediis subæqualibus, extima utrinque longe brevior.

Rusty-brown Flycatcher, beneath yellowish, with an elongated tail, the two middle feathers of which are equal, and the outer ones shortened.

Muscicapa Aëdon. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 947.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 478. 42.

Melodious Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 215. 2.

THE Melodious Flycatcher is found in various parts of Siberia: it is the size of the Red Thrush: the upper parts of the body are rusty brown; the under white: the tail is elongated, and grey brown in colour: the two middle feathers largest, and of equal length; the others much shorter: it has a beautiful song.

 BLACK-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa pectoralis.)

Mu. flavo-virescens subtus flava, capite lateribus colli fasciaque pectoris nigris, gula juguloque albis.

Yellow-green Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the head, sides of the neck, and band on the breast, black; the throat and jugulum white.

Muscicapa pectoralis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 11.*

Black-breasted Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 222. 22.*

ABOVE eight inches in length: its beak is brown: the top and sides of the head, nape, and sides of the neck, and collar round the lower part of the latter, black: the rest of the upper parts of the plumage greenish yellow: the chin and throat white: the belly and vent yellow: wings and tail black; the coverts of the former with yellow edges, and the latter tipped with that colour: legs black. Found in New South Wales in April.

CAMBAIAN FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa cambaiensis.*)

MU. nigra nitens, dorso viridi-flavescente, corpore subtus fulvo-flavo, tectricibus alarum fascia duplici alba.

Shining black Flycatcher, with the back greenish yellow; the body beneath fulvous yellow; the wing-coverts with a double white stripe.

Muscicapa cambaiensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 490. 97.*

Cambaian Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 219. 12.*

THE Cambaian Flycatcher has a dusky beak: the upper parts of the body are black, with the back tinged with greenish yellow: wings with two white bars, formed by their coverts being tipped with that colour: under parts fulvous yellow: legs blueish. Inhabits Cambaia.

AMERICAN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa ruticilla.)

*Muscicapa nigra subtus alba, pectore macula alarum basi remigum re-
tricumque flavis.*

Black Flycatcher, with the under parts white; spot on the
breast, base of the wings, quills, and tail-feathers, yellow.

Muscicapa ruticilla. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 236. 10.—*Gmel. Syst.
Nat.* 1. 935.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 473. 22.—*Vieil. Ois. de
l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 66.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1. 103.

Muscicapa americana. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 383. 14.

Motacilla flavicauda. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 997. female.

Le Gobe-mouche d'Amerique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 566. f. 1. 2.

Le petit Noir-aurore. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 546.

Le Moucherolle doré. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 66. pl. 35.
male. 36. female.

Small American Redstart. *Edwards.* 80.—*Catesby. Carol.* 1.
pl. 67. male.

Yellow-tailed Flycatcher. *Edwards, pl.* 257. female.

Yellow-tailed Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 301.

Black-headed Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 282. male. 301.
young.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 427. 18.

Small American Redstart, or Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 1.
103. pl. 6. male.—5. 115. pl. 45. f. 2. young.

THIS species is four inches and three quarters in
length: its beak is blackish: the head, neck, and
upper parts of the body, are black; as are likewise
the wings, which have a broad orange stripe across
their centre: the sides of the body and the tail are
likewise orange, the two middle feathers, and the
tips of the others of the latter excepted, which
are black: the belly, sides, and vent, are pale

orange: the female has all the upper parts of the body brownish ash; the under parts white: the tail, wings, and sides of the body, pale yellow. It is found in most parts of North America, from Hudson's Bay to the West Indies; appearing in the former place in the summer, and the latter in the winter. It is a vivacious bird, and frequently utters the notes *sic sic saic*, occasionally interrupting it by one like *weesy weesy weesy*, while perched upon a leafless stem watching for its prey.

CINEREOUS FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa virens.)

Mu. fusco-virens subtus lutea, superciliis albis.

Brown-green Flycatcher, beneath yellowish; the eye-brows white.

Muscicapa virens. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 327. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 936.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 482. 57.

Muscicapa carolinensis cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 368. 7.

Le Gobe-mouche brun de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 543.

Cinereous Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 270.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 350. 47.

THIS species migrates in Carolina, arriving there in the spring, and departing in the autumn: it is nearly six inches in length: the upper mandible of its beak is black, the lower yellow: the head and upper parts of its body are dark ash-colour: the wings and tail are brown, the former edged with white: under parts of the body white: legs black.

YELLOW-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa melanictera.)

Mu. cinerea-fusca luteo varia, pectore luteo, capite nigro, remigibus reetricibusque obscuris flavescente marginatis.

Grey-brown Flycatcher varied with yellowish; the breast yellow; the head black; and the quills and tail-feathers edged with dull yellowish.

Muscicapa melanictera. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 941.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 475. 28.

Yellow-breasted Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 336. 21.

CALLED *Malkala-kourla* in Ceylon, where it is greatly esteemed on account of its melodious song: it is the size of the Goldfinch: its beak is ash-coloured: the whole head is black: the upper parts of the body and wing-coverts grey brown, varied with yellow: quills and tail dusky, fringed with pale yellow: breast yellow.



YELLOW-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa audax.)

Mu. nigricans rufo undulata, subtus flavicans, vertice flavo, uropygio caudaque rufis.

Dusky Flycatcher, undulated with rufous, with the under parts of the body yellowish, the crown yellow, and the rump and tail rufous.

Muscicapa audax. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 934.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 486. 74.

Le Gobe-mouche tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 453. f. 2.

Le Candee. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 582.

Yellow-crowned Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 358. 64.

ABUNDANT in Cayenne, where it affects the low branches of trees, and insnares the insects that frequent the water: it is rather a large species, being eight inches in length: its beak is stout and black: the forehead, between the beak and eye, the chin and throat, white: crown yellow: through the eye a dusky streak: the upper parts of the body dusky; the feathers with rufous brown margins; wings the same: under parts of the body, from the breast, pale yellow, varied on the sides with long narrow streaks of dusky: middle of the belly and thighs plain: rump and tail rust-coloured: legs dusky blue: female without the yellow on the head: this is a very bold species.

HANGING FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa noveboracensis.)

MU. *pallide viridis, capite cinerascete, abdomine medio alba, macula varium lateribusque corporis flavis.*

Pale-green Flycatcher, with the head ash-coloured; the middle of the belly white; spot on the nostrils and sides of the body yellow.

Muscicapa noveboracensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 947.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 489. 92.

Muscicapa pusilla. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 103.

Green Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 274.

Green black-capt Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 103. *pl.* 26. *f.* 4.

Hanging Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 174. 83.

THIS bird is a native of the most swampy parts of North America, particularly those towards the Gulf of Mexico: it has a very fine note: it is four inches and a half in length: the forehead, supercilia, and under parts of the body, are yellow: the line over the eye is the brightest; and the colour of the cheeks, belly, and vent, darkest, the latter particularly, where it is tinged with olive: the upper parts of the body are olive green: the wings and tail dusky brown; the former are very short: the legs and beak are flesh-coloured: the crown of the head is deep blue: the irides hazel: female without the black on the crown, but has that part olive yellow. This species appears to be very rare, by frequenting only the almost inaccessible parts of North America:

its nest is made excessively neat, and of the shape of an inverted cone: it is composed of bits of sticks, dry stalks, weeds, paper, and such like, woven together with skill, and lined with dry grass: this bird lays five pure white eggs, with black spots at the large end: it has two broods in the year.

RUFIOUS-VENTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa rufiventris*.)

M. nigro, abdomine crisso macula alarum basique cauda fulvo-rufis.

Black Flycatcher, with the abdomen, vent, spot on the wings, and base of the tail, yellowish red.

Muscicapa rufiventris. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 473. 21.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 941.

Le Gobe-mouche de l'isle de Bourbon. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 572. f. 1.
Rufous-vented Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 334. 17.

THIS, which is said to inhabit the Isle of Bourbon, is not quite five inches in length: it is entirely black, with the exception of the vent, spot on the wing, and under tail-coverts, which are rufous: legs pale red.

BLACK-CROWNED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa meloxantha.)

Mu. cinerea subtus flava, vertice alis caudaque nigris, reatricibus apice albis.

Grey Flycatcher, with the under parts yellow; the crown, wings, and tail, black; the tips of the latter white.

Muscicapa meloxantha. Musc. Carls. fasc. 4. pl. 97.—Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. t. 4.

Black-crowned Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 220. 15.*

THE Black-crowned Flycatcher has its beak black: the prevailing colour of its plumage above is dusky ash-colour: the wing-coverts are black, with their tips and edges yellowish: the quills are the same: the forehead and crown are also black, but the feathers are not bordered: the under parts of the body are yellow: the tail is short and black, with a white tip: legs dusky. Locality unknown.

YELLOW-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa manillensis.)

Mu. grisea subtus flava, dorso alisque castaneis, fascia genarum duplici alarum solitaria reatricibusque lateralibus albis.

Grey Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the back and wings chestnut; cheeks with two, and wings with one white stripe; the outer tail-feathers also white.

Muscicapa manillensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 943.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 477. 38.

Gobe-mouche à gorge jaune de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 57. pl. 26.

Yellow-throated Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 340. 32.

THE Yellow-throated Flycatcher is found in the Manilla isles: it is rather larger than *M. cyanocephala*: the beak and legs are brown: the top and sides of the head are black: the hind-head is grey: the nape black: the upper parts of the body are grey, with a large chesnut spot on the back, extending over the wings, which have a white stripe: the quills are black, with brown margins: the cheeks with two white stripes: throat and middle of the belly yellow: breast reddish: sides of the body and vent white: tail white, the two middle feathers, which are black, excepted.

SOUTHERN FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa australis*.)

M. cinerea, corpore subtus superciliisque flavis.

Ash-coloured Flycatcher, with the under parts of the body and eyebrows yellow.

Muscicapa australis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. l.* 2.

Southern Motacilla. *White, Journ.* 239. pl.

Southern Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 219. 13.

THE beak and legs of this species are pale brown: the prevailing colour of its plumage is

grey brown on the upper, and rich yellow on the under parts: the eyebrows are yellow; and between them and the ears the colour bifurcates, and is very faint: the tail is the colour of the upper parts of the body: the chin and vent are pale yellow: it varies in having the edges of the quills whitish, and the wings brown: the lines above and behind the eye white; and the tips of the two middle tail-feathers also white: it may probably be the opposite sex. Inhabits New Holland.

STRIPED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa striata*.)

Mu. cinereo-virens, dorso nigro striato, subtus flavescens, gula lateribusque pectoris fusco maculatis; reatricibus extimis tribus apice albis.

Grey-green Flycatcher, with the back striped with black; under parts yellowish; the throat and sides of the breast spotted with brown; and the three outer tail-feathers tipped with white.

Muscicapa striata. *Phil. Trans.* 62. 406. and 428.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 930.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 481. 56.

Striped Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 877.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 349. 46.

THE Striped Flycatcher is in length five inches: its beak is black, with the under mandible yellowish at the base: the crown of the head is black: the back of the head varied with black and white: the back is greenish ash, with black

stripes : rump nearly the same : wing-coverts with a yellowish and a white bar : cheeks white : throat yellowish white, spotted with brown : breast and belly whitish : sides with black spots : tail brown ; the outer feather with a white spot on the inner web ; second the same, but the spot much smaller ; the next merely edged with white within : legs yellowish : the female has the head greenish yellow, with the shafts black : the eyebrows yellow : the throat, cheeks, and breast, dirty yellow, varied with oblong brown spots on the sides : in other respects she resembles the male, but has not quite so many spots. Inhabits North America.

MADAGASCAR FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa madagascariensis*.)

Mu. olivacea, gula flava, jugulo pectoreque flavicantibus.

Olivaceous Flycatcher, with a yellow throat, and yellowish jugulum and breast.

Muscicapa madagascariensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 940.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 472. 18.

Ficedula madagascariensis major. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 482. 46. *pl.* 24. *f.* 5.

Le Vira-ombé de Madagascar. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 198.

Madagascar Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 333. 14.

CALLED Tectec at Madagascar : it is the size of a Lark : its length is seven inches and a half : its beak is brown : the prevailing colour of its plum-

age is olive green, with the under parts of the body darkest: the throat is yellow: the fore-part of the neck and breast are tinged with yellowish: the legs are grey.

FLAMMEOUS FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa flammea.*)

Mu. nigra, dorso, tectricibus alarum minoribus, pectore, crisso, remigum secundariarum margine, rectricumque apice, aurantiis.

Black Flycatcher, with the back, lesser wing-coverts, breast, vent, edges of the secondary quills, and tips of the tail-feathers, orange-coloured.

Muscicapa flammea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 474. 23.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 942.

Flammeous Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 338.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 171. 26.

THE male of this bird is thus described by Dr. Latham. "Length six inches: the beak black, with a slight notch near the tip: the plumage on the upper parts black: rump and upper tail-coverts a fine glowing orange: chin and sides of the head, beneath the eye, black: from the breast to the vent orange: vent yellowish white: thighs black: tail very cuneiform in shape; the two middle feathers three inches in length; the outer one but an inch and a half; colour black; the ends of all, except the four middle feathers, more or less orange-coloured: legs black." The female

“ has the head and back ash-coloured: chin black: breast and rump orange; the rest of the under parts yellowish white: the wings black, with a bar of orange across the middle: the tail black above and yellow beneath. Inhabits India.”

RUFIOUS-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa rufifrons.*)

Mu. fusca, fronte dorso basique caudæ rufis, remigibus nigris, auribus pectoreque nigro maculatis.

Brown Flycatcher, with the forehead, back, and base of the tail, rufous; the quills black; the ears and breast spotted with black.

Muscicapa rufifrons. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. l. 5.

Rufous-fronted Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 220. 16.*

THIS inhabits New South Wales in the summer: its beak and legs are pale brown: the crown, nape, and upper part of the neck, wing-coverts, tip of the tail, belly, and vent, pale brown: the ears and breast are spotted with black; and on the middle of the neck is a large patch of that colour: the forehead, middle of the back, and base of the tail, are of a bright rufous colour: the chin, forepart of the neck, and breast, dirty white: tail long, and wedge-shaped.

COLLARED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa collaris.)

MU. cinerea, subtus alba, gutture fuscescente-badio, fascia subtus transversa nigra, rostro, alis, caudaque nigris.

Grey Flycatcher, beneath white, with the throat of a brownish chocolate, with a transverse black fascia beneath; the beak, wings, and tail, black.

Muscicapa collaris. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 471. 11.

Muscicapa melanoptera. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 939.

Muscicapa senegalensis torquata. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 370. 8. pl. 36. f. 1.

Gobe-mouche à gorge brun du Senegal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 533.

Gobe-mouche à gorge rousse. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 567. f. 3.

Collared Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 330. 8.

THIS bird is in length near five inches: its beak is black: the head and upper parts of the body ash-colour: wing-coverts with a white fascia: quills black, with grey margins: throat and fore-part of the neck brownish chesnut, with a transverse black line on the lower edge, forming a sort of collar on the neck: breast and under parts of the body white: thighs varied with dusky and white: tail black: the outer web of the exterior feather white; and the tips of the rest, the two middle ones excepted, of that colour: legs grey: claws brown. Inhabits Senegal.

COROMANDEL FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Ponticeriana.)

MU. *cinereo-grisea subtus alba, tectricibus alarum albo maculatis, rectricibus lateralibus griseo alboque dimidiatis, superciliis albis.*
 Cinereous-grey Flycatcher, beneath white, with the wing-coverts spotted with white; the lateral tail-feathers half grey and half white; supercilia white.

Muscicapa Ponticeriana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 939.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 471. 14.

Le Gobe-mouche de Pondichery. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 198.

Coromandel Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 331. 11.

THIS species is said to have a fine song: it is larger than the Domestic Finch: its beak and legs are black: the head is ash-coloured: the eyebrows are white: the hinder part of the neck, the back, wings, and tail, are ash-coloured grey: the wing-coverts have a white triangular spot at their tips: the fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly, white: tail-feathers, the two middle ones excepted, grey half way from the base, with their tips white. Inhabits the Coromandel coast.

WHITE-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa leucura.)

MU. cinereo-grisea, subtus alba, reatricibus lateralibus nigro alboque oblique dimidiatis.

Ash-coloured grey Flycatcher, beneath white, with the lateral tail-feathers half black and half white; the colours placed obliquely.

Muscicapa leucura. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 939.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 471. 13.

White-tailed Flycatcher. Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 331. 10.

THIS species inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: it is in length four inches and a half: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of the plumage ash-coloured grey; the under parts white: the outer tail-feathers all white; the middle ones black, and the intermediate ones obliquely tipped with white; till that colour vanishes on the middle feather.

GOLDEN-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa ochroleuca.)

MU. olivacea subtus albida, gula margineque alarum fuscis, remigibus reatricibusque olivaceo-viridibus.

Olive Flycatcher, beneath whitish, with the throat and edges of the wings brown; the quills and tail olive green.

Muscicapa ochroleuca. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 946.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 489. 89.

Muscicapa sylvicola. Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 117.

Yellow-throated Flycatcher. Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 117.

Golden-throated Flycatcher. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 276.—Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. 173. 80.

THIS elegant species is a native of New York : the crown of its head, upper parts of the neck and body, are dirty olive green : the throat and margin of the wings splendid yellow : the primary quills and tail rich olive green : breast and belly white, tinged with yellow.

MARTINICO FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa Martinica.*)

Mu. capite cristato, corpore fusco subtus cinereo, remigum margine exteriori albido.

Flycatcher with a crested head ; the body brown ; beneath ash-coloured ; the outer margins of the quills whitish.

Muscicapa martinica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 325. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 930.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 483. 62.

Muscicapa martinica cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 362. 3. *pl.* 36. *f.* 2.

Muscicapa albicapilla. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 66. (female?)

Gobe-mouche huppé de la Martinique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 540.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 568. *f.* 1.

Le Moucherolle a huppe blanche. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 66. *pl.* 37. female?

Martinico Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 352. 52.

THE Martinico Flycatcher is rather larger than *M. grisola* : it is in length six inches : its beak is brown : the head and upper parts of the body brown : feathers of the crown of the head long, and capable of being set up in the manner of a crest : the quills are brown, margined with whitish : under parts of the plumage cinereous : tail brown : legs grey. Inhabits Martinique.

WOOD FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa rapax.)

Mu. grisea, subtus alba, tectricibus caudæ superioribus apice albis.

Grey Flycatcher, beneath white, with the tips of the upper tail-coverts white.

Muscicapa rapax. Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 81.

Muscicapa querula. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 68.

Le Moucherolle plaintif. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 68. pl. 39.*

Wood Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 81. pl. 13. f. 5.*

THIS species of Flycatcher, which has a note expressed by the words *peto-wāy*, *peeto-wāy*, *pee-way*, has the top of the head dull grey: the cheeks, temples, nape, and upper parts of the neck and body, wings and tail, of an uniform grey colour, getting stronger towards the rump: the upper wing-coverts are tipped with white: the throat and all the under parts of the body are also white: the upper mandible of the beak is brown, the lower yellowish: the feet are dusky: the length is five inches and a half: it is called the Small Pewit in North America, where it arrives very late in the spring: it affects sequestered woods, where there is but little underwood and plenty of dead leafless twigs, upon which latter its nest is fixed: it is composed of moss, and is put together without any mud: it lays five clear white eggs: it is more numerous than the Black-cap Flycatcher.

HOODED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa cucullata.)

Mu. nigro subtus alba, remigibus albo marginatis, rostro capiteque nigris.

Black Flycatcher, beneath white, with the quills edged with white; the beak and head black.

Muscicapa cucullata. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 12.

Hooded Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 223. 23.*

HEAD very full of feathers, which are black in colour: the upper parts of the plumage dull clouded black: the wings and tail pure black, the lesser quills excepted, which are edged with white: under parts of the body white: beak black: legs dusky. Inhabits New Holland.

RED-EYED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa olivacea.)

Mu. olivacea subtus albidior, superciliis albis, oculis rubris.

Olive Flycatcher, with the under parts whitish; the eyebrows white and eyes red.

Muscicapa olivacea. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 327. 14.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 938.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 70.—Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 55.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 482.

Muscicapa jamaicensis. Briss. Orn. 2. 410. 27.

Gobe-mouche de la Caroline, et de la Jamaïque. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 359.*

Le Moucherolle olive. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 70.*

Olive-coloured Flycatcher. *Edw. Glean. pl. 253.*

Red-eyed Flycatcher. *Catesb. Car. pl. 54.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 271.—Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 55.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 351. 52.*

THIS species is five inches and a half in length : its beak is lead-coloured, the base of the under mandible excepted, which is pale : irides bright red : all the upper parts of the plumage are of an olive-brown colour : the quills and tail are deep olive, with white edges : from the gape passing through the eyes is a brownish streak, above which there is a whitish one : the under parts of the plumage are whitish green : legs brownish.

Found in Carolina in the summer, and in Jamaica in the winter.

COCHIN FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa cochinsinensis.*)

Mu. olivaceo-fusca subtus rufescens, cauda cuneata, reatricibus tribus exterioribus apice albo nigroque maculatis.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, beneath reddish ; the tail wedge-shaped ; the three outer feathers spotted at their tips with black and white.

Muscicapa cochinsinensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lii. 17.*

Cochin Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. App. 374.*

BEAK dusky : upper parts of the body olive brown, the forehead darkest : quills dusky, with a white spot on the outer margin : the throat and neck bright whitish red ; the rest of the under parts pale rufous : tail light olive brown, greatly wedged ; the three outer feathers tipped with white,

and marked with a black lunule in the white: legs pale red: length near five inches. Inhabits Cochin China.

LESSER CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa Acadica*.)

Mu. subcristata cinereo-viridis, subtus flavescente alba, fascia alarum duplici alba.

Subcrested Flycatcher, of a grey green colour; the under parts of the body white, and a double stripe of that colour on the wings.

Muscicapa Acadica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 947.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 489. 91.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 71.

Le Moucherolle d'Acadie. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 71.

Lesser crested Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 268.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 174. 82.

THE lesser crested Flycatcher is a native of North America: the head, neck, and upper parts of the plumage, dirty ash-coloured green, the former slightly crested: the wings and tail dusky: the coverts of the wings with two white stripes, and the secondary quills edged with white: breast and under parts of the body whitish, tinged with yellow: legs black.

WARBLING FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa melodia.)

MU. *olivaceo-viridis, subtus superciliisque albis, pectore virescente-flava, alis caudaque fuscis margine olivaceis.*

Olive-green Flycatcher, with the under parts and eyebrows white; the breast greenish yellow; the wings and tail brown, with olivaceous edges.

Muscicapa melodia. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 85.

Warbling Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 85. *pl.* 42. *f.* 2.

LENGTH five inches and a half: upper mandible of the beak dull lead-colour, lower pale flesh: irides dark hazel: supercilia and under parts of the body white: the breast tinged with pale greenish yellow: upper parts of the body pale olive green: wings brown, edged with pale olive green: tail slightly forked, and margined with olive: legs and feet pale lead-colour: head with an inclination to ash-colour. It appears in Pennsylvania in April, and departs about October: it has a fine note.

 ROSY-WINGED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa rhodoptera.)

MU. *subcristata fusca subtus alba, remigibus medio rectricibusque a basi ultra medium roseis.*

Slightly-crested Flycatcher, brown above, white beneath, with the middle of the quills and base of the tail rose-coloured.

Muscicapa rhodoptera. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. li. 9.*

Rose-winged Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 222. 20.*

THE Rose-winged Flycatcher is an inhabitant of many parts of New South Wales: its beak, legs, and upper parts of its body, are brown: the feathers on the crown of the head have somewhat the appearance of a crest, and are slightly spotted with black: the under parts of the body are white: the middle of the greater quills, and the four middle tail-feathers, are rose-coloured; the latter are ornamented with a few black spots.

AZURE FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa cærulea.*)

Mu. cærulea nitens, subtus cærulescenti alba, macula occipitis pectorisque nigra.

Shining blue Flycatcher, beneath blueish white, with a spot on the hind head, and over the breast black.

Muscicapa cærulea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 943.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 476. 36.*

Le petit Azur. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 4. 554.*

Le Gobe-mouche bleu des Philippines. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 666. f. 1.*

Azure Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 339.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 172. 30.*

INHABITS the Philippine Islands and India: its length is six inches: its beak is black: the pre-

vailing colour of its plumage is a beautiful rich azure blue, with a black spot on the hind head, and another on the breast: the quills blue black, edged with blue grey: the belly, thighs, and vent, blueish white: tail blue black: legs pale reddish brown.

YELLOW-EARED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa Novæ Hollandiæ.*)

Mu. fusca subtus albida, sub oculis utrinque ad aures striga flava.
Brown Flycatcher, beneath whitish; beneath the eyes and near the ears a yellow stripe.

Muscicapa Novæ Hollandiæ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 478. 43.

Yellow-eared Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 215. 3.

THE Yellow-eared Flycatcher is seven inches in length: its beak is yellowish: the prevailing colour of its plumage brown: ears and below the eyes yellowish: under parts of the body whitish; belly pure white: tail with the two middle feathers shortest. Inhabits New Holland.

BLACK-CAP FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa fusca.*)

Mu. fusca subtus albo-flavicans, pileo maris nigro, fæminæ flavicante, cauda subforficata.

Brown Flycatcher, with the under parts yellowish white; the top of the head of the male black, of the female yellowish; tail slightly forked.

Muscicapa fusca. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 931.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 483. 63.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 68.

Muscicapa Carolinensis fusca. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 367. 6.

Muscicapa Phæbe. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 489. 88. female.

Muscicapa atra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 946. female.

Muscicapa nunciola. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 78.

Le Gobe-mouche noirâtre de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 541.

Le Moucherolle noirâtre, ou le Pewit. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 68. *pl.* 40.

Dusky Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 275. female.

Phæby Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 173. 79.

Pewee Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 78. *pl.* 13. *f.* 4.

Black-cap Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 269.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 353. 53.—*Catesb. Carol.* 1. *pl.* 53.

THIS bird inhabits many parts of North America: it is rather more than six inches in length: the male has the top of his head black: the upper parts of the body, quills, and tail, brown; the latter slightly forked: the beak and legs black: the female has her head dusky; the top of it yellowish: the upper parts of her body dull olive grey: the quills and secondaries dusky, and the latter with the margins white: breast pale ash: belly yellowish: tail similar to the wings, with part of the outer web of the exterior feathers white.

This species builds its nest in caves, sheds, under the eaves of outhouses, and such like places: it lays five pure white eggs, marked at the larger end with three or four red dots; it has often three

broods in the year, and generally two: it appears about March at Hudson's Bay, and disappears in August: it is there and at New York called Phœby Bird: it is fond of perching upon dead branches, and will utter the note *pe-wèe, pe-wittitee pe-wèe*, for a considerable length of time, occasionally stopping when it darts upon an insect, which it generally secures.

SUPERCILIOUS FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa superciliosa*.)

Mu. cinerea subtus incarnata, superciliis reatricibusque duabus intermediis nigris, lateralibus albis.

Cinereous Flycatcher, beneath flesh-coloured, with the eyebrows and two middle tail-feathers black; the outer ones white.

Muscicapa superciliosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 944.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 477. 40.

Supercilious Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 341. 34.

THE locality of this species is unknown: its length is four inches and a half: its beak is black: supercilia and spot before the eyes black: upper parts of the body greyish: under parts pale reddish white: tail wedged: the two middle feathers wholly black, the next on each side black with white tips, and the rest all white: legs brown.

GRISEOUS FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa gilva.)

Mu. virescente-grisea subtus albida, alis caudaque fuscis.

Greenish-grey Flycatcher, beneath whitish, with the wings and tail brown.

Muscicapa gilva. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 65.*Le Moucherolle gris. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 1. 65. pl. 34.*

THE Griseous Flycatcher is very much like *Motacilla rufa* at first sight, but greatly differs from it when examined: its beak and feet are brown: the head, upper parts of the neck and body are grey, tinged with green on the back: the quills and tail-feathers are brown, with pale margins: the under parts of the body are dull white: the sides and flanks are similar in colour to the back: the wings and tail are greyish white below: the bird is four inches and three quarters in length: it makes its appearance in the middle of the United States of North America about the end of April, and departs in the autumn.

NITID FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa nitida.)

Mu. pallide viridis, tectricibus alarum margine albo, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus margine flavo.

Pale-green Flycatcher, with the edges of the wing-coverts white; the quills and tail-feathers dusky, with yellow margins.

Muscicapa nitida. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 489. 90.

Nitid Flycatcher. Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 173. 81.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham as being of a small size: with a black beak: pale green plumage, with the coverts edged with white: the quills and tail dusky, with yellowish edges: the legs black. Native of China.

RUFIOUS-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa cinerea.)

Mu. rufo-fusca, abdomine rufescente, capite colloque cinereis, uropygio pectore caudaque rufis.

Red-brown Flycatcher, with a reddish abdomen; the head and neck ash-coloured; the rump, breast, and tail, rufous.

Muscicapa cinerea. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 933.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 488. 83.

Muscicapa cayanensis rufa. Briss. *Sup.* 51. pl. 3. f. 3.

Rufous-bellied Flycatcher. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 363. 74.

NATIVE of Cayenne: length somewhat more than eight inches: the upper mandible of the beak

dusky, the lower grey: the head, hind part, and sides of the neck, deep cinereous: the shafts of the feathers on the crown dusky: back rufous brown; wings the same, edged with pale rufous: throat and fore-part of the neck ash-colour, edged with whitish: breast, upper tail-coverts, and rump, bright rufous: belly and vent pale rufous: tail similar to the rump: legs brown: varies in having the belly yellowish white.

RUFIOUS FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa rufescens.*)

Mu. rufescente nitens subtus rufo-alba, remigibus nigris, vertice macula rufa.

Shining reddish Flycatcher, beneath reddish white, with the quills black, the crown with a rufous spot.

Muscicapa rufescens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 932.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 487. 82.

Le Gobe-mouche roux de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 549.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 453. f. 1.

Rufous Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 362. 73.

INHABITS Cayenne: length five inches and a half: beak stout and dusky: the crown of the head with a rufous brown spot: the upper parts of the plumage of a pale rufous: the quills black: the under parts of the body entirely white, with a slight tinge of rufous: legs dusky.

SPOTTED-WINGED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa maculata.)

MU. ferrugineo-fusca, subtus fusco rufescens, tectricibus alarum apice ferrugineo-albis, rectrice extima apice intus alba.

Ferruginous-brown Flycatcher, with the under parts brownish red; the wing-coverts tipped with whitish ferruginous, and the tip of the inner web of the lateral tail-feathers white.

Muscicapa maculata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 945.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 480. 53.

Spotted-winged Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 345. 43.

THE locality of this species, which was in the late Leverian Museum, is unknown: Dr. Latham describes it as below: "Beak black: base of the under mandible yellow at the edges: the plumage on the upper parts of the body ferruginous brown, the head palest: on each of the wing-coverts at the tip is a round ferruginous white spot: the rump ferruginous: quills dusky: the under parts of the body pale reddish brown, changing to reddish white on the bottom of the belly: vent the same, but the feathers tipped with a still paler colour: tail brown; the outer feather marked at the tip of the inner web with white: legs black. Supposed to inhabit the Sandwich Islands."

CRIMSON-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa coccinigastra.)

Mu. olivacea, gula alba, pectore abdomineque coccineis, fronte nigra, remigibus reatricibusque albo nigroque dimidiatis.

Olive Flycatcher, with a white throat; the breast and belly crimson; the forehead black; the quills and tail half black, half white.

Muscicapa coccinigastra. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. l. 6.*

Crimson-bellied Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 221. 17. pl. 134.*

THIS scarce bird is described by Dr. Latham as being "five inches and a half in length: beak and legs pale brown: plumage olive brown above, but from the base of the beak to the middle of the crown, taking in the eye, black, and passing backwards into a point on the ears: the chin and sides of the neck are white: breast and belly deep crimson: the wings are black, but the quills are white half way from the base: tail longish: the two middle feathers wholly black, the others the same half way from the base, the rest of the length white: the wings reach one third on the tail. Inhabits New South Wales."

RUSTY-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa gularis.)

Mu. fusca abdomine cinerascete, gula rectricibusque ferrugineis, superciliis albis.

Brown Flycatcher, with the body ash-coloured; the throat and tail-feathers ferruginous; eye-brows white.

Muscicapa superciliosa. Mus. Carls. fas. 4. pl. 96.—Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. l. 3.

Supercilious Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 220. 14.*

THIS is described by Sparrman: it is the size of a small Thrush: its beak is pale at the base and black at the tip: the upper parts and side of its head, its neck, back, and wings, are dark rufous brown: line from the nostrils to the hind head, passing over the eyes, white: the chin and throat pale rust-colour: the breast, belly, and vent, dull ash: the two middle tail-feathers dark brown; the rest rust-colour, with their inner margins and tips brown: the tail itself rounded: legs pale brown: locality unknown.

 BROWN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa fuliginosa.)

Mu. fusca flavescete-marginata, subtus albida, pectore subrufo.

Brown Flycatcher, with the feathers edged with yellowish; beneath whitish; breast reddish.

Muscicapa fuliginosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 932.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 487. 79.

Le Gobe-mouche brun de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 536.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 574. f. 1.

Brown Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 361. 70.

ONE of the smallest species of the genus, not being quite four inches in length: its beak is dusky: the upper parts of the plumage dark brown; the feathers all margined with yellowish brown: the under parts whitish, with a tinge of rufous on the breast: the quills and tail fringed with whitish; the latter even at the end: legs dusky: the female(?) has a slight tinge of green on the upper parts of the plumage: the breast is tinged with olive brown, and the belly with yellowish: the quills are likewise edged with reddish yellow. Inhabits Cayenne.

PURPLE-THROATED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa rubricollis*.)

Mu. nigra, menti gutturisque area ingente purpurea.

Black Flycatcher, with the chin and large spot on the throat purple.

Muscicapa rubricollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 933.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 489. 87.

Le Piauhau. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 588.

Le Grand Gobe-mouche noir de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 381.

Purple-throated Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 365. 77.

THE Purple-throated Flycatcher is about twelve inches in length: its beak is dusky: the chin, throat, and fore-part of the neck, are of a splendid crimson, inclining to purple: the rest of the plumage and legs black: it is sometimes found without the slightest trace of crimson on the throat. It inhabits Cayenne and other parts of South America: it is gregarious, is very lively, and is said to feed on fruits and insects: it has a sharp note not dissimilar to the word *Pihauhaw*, which it frequently utters.

SANDWICH FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa sandvicensis*.)

MU. fusca, subtus superciliisque albidis, pectore ferrugineo, tectricibus alarum remigibus rectricibusque lateralibus apice albis.

Brown Flycatcher, with the under parts and eye-brows whitish; the breast ferruginous; the wing-coverts, quills, and outer tail-feathers, tipped with white.

Muscicapa sandvicensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 945.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 479. 51.

Sandwich Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 344. 51.

THIS bird is not quite six inches in length: its beak is black, with the base yellowish: the forehead is buff-coloured: supercilia white: the upper parts of the body brown: wing-coverts brown, edged with pale ferruginous and tipped with white:

greater quills plain brown, with white tips : chin pale, varied with dusky : sides of the neck mottled with white : breast ferruginous : belly and vent yellowish white : tail brown ; all but the two middle feathers tipped with white : legs black. Inhabits the Sandwich Islands.

FERRUGINOUS FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa ferruginea*.)

MU. fusco-murina subtus flavo-alba, gutture candido, alis nigris, pennarum margine ferrugineo.

Brown mouse-coloured Flycatcher, beneath yellow white, with the throat white ; wings black, their feathers margined with ferruginous.

Muscicapa ferruginea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 947.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 477. 41.

Ferruginous Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 214. 1.

THE Ferruginous Flycatcher inhabits Carolina and other parts of North America : it is the size of a Goldfinch : its beak is black, with chesnut edges : the upper parts of the body are grey brown : the wings and tail are black ; the quills of the first margined with rust-colour : the throat white : the rest of the under parts dirty yellowish white : length five inches and a half.

PETECHIAL FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa petechia.)

- MU. fusca subtus cinerea rufo-maculata, gutture crissoque rufis.*
 Brown Flycatcher, with the under parts of the body ash-coloured,
 spotted with rufous; the throat and vent rufous.
- Muscicapa petechia.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 328. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 948.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 486. 75.
- Muscicapa martinicana fusca.* *Briss. Orn.* 2. 361. 4. *pl.* 38. *f.* 1.
 Le Moucherolle brun de la Martinique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.*
 4. 563.
- Gobe-mouche brun de la Martinique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 568. *f.* 2.
 Petechial Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 360. 66.

THIS species inhabits Martinique: it is six inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of the body are deep brown: the quills plain brown: the throat rufous: the forepart of the neck and breast cinereous brown: belly and vent cinereous, varied with rufous spots: under tail-coverts rufous: tail brown: all the feathers but the two middle ones margined with paler brown and white.

INDIAN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Tectec.)

Mu. fusca pennis rufescente-marginatis, subtus rufescens, collo inferiore sordide albo.

Brown Flycatcher, with the feathers edged by reddish, beneath rufescent; the under part of the neck dull white.

Muscicapa Tectec. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 941.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 473. 20.

Muscicapa borbonica. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 360. 2. *pl.* 39. *f.* 1.

Indian Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 334. 16.

SIZE of *Muscicapa Grisola*: length four inches and a half: beak brown; legs the same: head, hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body, brown, varied with a few spots of rufous: quills brown, tipped with rufous: throat and fore-part of the neck dirty white: lower part of the body pale rufous: tail brown, edged with rufous: female dirty white, where the male is rufous. Inhabits the Isle of Bourbon.

ASH-COLOURED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa cana.)

Mu. cinerea, capite saturatiore, reatricibus nigris, duabus extremis apice cinerascentibus, remigibus intus albis.

Ash-coloured Flycatcher, beneath darker, with the tail-feathers black; the two outer ones tipped with ash-colour, and the quills white on their inner webs.

Muscicapa cana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 940.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 472. 16.

Muscicapa madagascariensis cinerea major. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 389. 17. *pl.* 37. *f.* 1.

Le Kinki-manou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 584.

Grand Gobe-mouche cendré Madagascar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 541.

Ash-coloured Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 332. 13.

THIS species inhabits Madagascar: it is eight inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: the head, throat, and nape, dusky cinereous; the rest of the neck and the upper part of the plumage clear ash: the quills dusky, with grey edges: lower parts of the body pale ash: vent white: tail black; the two middle feathers ash-colour, with dusky tips, and the outer one on each side pale ash-colour at their tips.

PILEATED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa pileata.)

Mu. olivacea subtus flava, fronte genis mentequae flavis, pileo nucha torque colloque inferiore nigris.

Olive Flycatcher, beneath yellow, with the forehead, cheeks, and chin, yellow; the upper parts of the head, collar, and under parts of the neck, black.

Muscicapa cucullata. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 101.

Sylvia mitrata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 528. 71.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 977.

Le Gobe-mouche citrin de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 538.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 666.

Hooded Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 287.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 462. 68.

Hooded Flycatcher. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 101. *pl.* 25. *f.* 3.

THIS species is in length five inches and a half: its forehead, cheeks, and chin, are yellow, surrounded with a black band that covers the crown, hind head, and part of the neck, and descends over the breast; from thence all the under parts are of a rich yellow: back and upper parts of the wings and tail olive yellow, with the inner webs and tips of the two latter dusky: some of the tail-feathers are slightly tipped with white, and edged with pale yellow olive: the female has the throat and breast yellow, and the black on the collar is more dull than in the male.

JAVAN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa javanica.)

MU. corpore nigro ferrugineoque vario subtus albo, jugulo nigro, superciliis albis.

Flycatcher with the body varied with black and ferruginous, beneath white, jugulum black, eyebrows white.

Muscicapa javanica. Mus. Carls. fas. 3. pl. 75.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 490. 95.

Javan Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 218. 10.*

INHABITS Java: beak and legs black: eyebrows white: upper parts of the plumage dusky, with rusty edges: under parts white: on the front of the neck a black bar: tail long and rounded at the end: the four middle feathers black; the others black, with white tips.

 RED-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa erythrogastra.)

MU. nigra, fronte fasciaque alarum albis, pectore abdomineque coccineis.

Black Flycatcher, with the forehead, and stripe on the wings, white; the breast and belly scarlet.

Muscicapa erythrogastra. Shaw. Nat. Misc. pl. 147.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 479. 50.

Muscicapa multicolor. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 944.

Red-bellied Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 343. 40. pl. 50.—Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 216. 5.*



Griffith

RED-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.



THE Red-bellied Flycatcher is very abundant in Norfolk Island, in the southern ocean: the male is in length four inches and a half: his beak is black, with the base of the under mandible yellowish: the forehead and lower wing-coverts are white: the breast and belly are deep crimson: the vent reddish: the rest of the body, wings, and tail, black: legs very slender, and yellowish brown: the female is brown in those parts where the male is black, and has the space between the beak and eye, and the chin, cinereous brown: the vent, sides, and thighs, yellowish white; and the breast and belly pale orange.

This appears to be a very variable species, as Dr. Latham commemorates no less than five varieties: the first has the head, neck, back, and wings, slaty black: the quills and tail black: the chin and throat pale dusky: forehead with a white spot: breast purplish: belly and vent white: the second has no white on the forehead, but has a white streak over the eye: the chin is also white: the prevailing colour of the plumage is black: the breast and belly crimson: vent white: and tail very short: the next has an oblique white stripe on the wing, and most of the outer tail-feathers white: the fourth has the plumage black above and deep crimson below: forehead with a small white spot just over the beak, and on the wing-coverts are a few faint white markings; the last has the prevailing colour of the upper parts grey: black: the chin, fore-part of the neck, and breast, crimson: spot over the forehead, a broad longitu-

dinal streak on the wings, and all the belly and vent white.

This bird is not only common in the sequestered parts of Norfolk Island, but is also found at Port Jackson and its vicinity, but not very numerous in the latter place.

WHITE-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa albifrons*.)

MU. supra nigro-fusca, jugulo et pectore sordide albis, abdomine dilute ferrugineo, fronte albida, pedibus nigris.

Flycatcher above black brown, with the jugulum and breast dull white; the abdomen pale ferruginous; the forehead white, and feet black.

Muscicapa albifrons. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 948.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 469. 5.

White-fronted Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup.* 175.

THE White-fronted Flycatcher is very similar to the Pied Flycatcher, but differs in many respects: it is near six inches in length: its beak is black: its forehead dusky white: the hinder part of the head, nape, shoulders, and wing-coverts, dull black: primaries dusky brown, with rusty margins: secondaries black: fore-part of the neck and breast dusky white, with brown shafts to the feathers: under parts of the body pale ferruginous: tail-feathers and legs black; the former about two inches in length. Inhabits the country about the Cape of Good Hope.

YELLOW-RUMPED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa spadicea.)

MU. rubro-fusca subtus obscure flavescens, uropygio flavo, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis.

Red-brown Flycatcher, beneath dull yellow, with the rump bright yellow; the quills and tail-feathers brown.

Muscicapa spadicea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 937.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 484. 67.

Yellow-rumped Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 354. 57.

BEAK brown: the upper parts of the body reddish brown: the wing-coverts with rufous margins: the quills brown: rump yellow: under parts of the body and vent dull yellow: tail brown. Inhabits Cayenne: length about seven inches.

BLUE-HEADED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa cyanocephala.)

MU. rubra, subtus fuscescens, capite cæruleo, reatricum apice nigro.

Reddish Flycatcher, beneath brownish, with the head blue, and the tip of the tail black.

Muscicapa cyanocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 943.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 477. 37.

Gobe-mouche à tête bleuâtre de Luçon. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 57. pl. 26. f. 1.

Blue-headed Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 339. 31.

THE Blue-headed Flycatcher is the size of the Linnet: its beak is brown: its head is of a deep blue black: the throat, back, wing-coverts, and tail, deep red; the tips of the feathers of the latter black, and forked: the breast, belly, and vent, pale brown: legs brown. Inhabits Manilla.



GREY-NECKED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa grisea.)

MU. nigra, subtus rubescens, gutture griseo; tectricum alarum fascia alba, cauda subcuneata.

Black Flycatcher, beneath reddish, with the throat grey; a white fascia on the wing-coverts, and the tail slightly wedge-shaped.

Muscicapa grisea. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 942.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 476. 31.

Grey-necked Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 337. 24.

THE upper parts of the plumage of this species of Flycatcher are black, with a white bar across the wing-coverts: the fore-part of the neck is dark ash: the breast and belly are pale red: the tail is slightly wedged, and the feet are yellowish brown. It inhabits China.

DUSKY FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa obscura.)

Mu. fusca subtus cinerascens, abdomine rufo, cauda integra, rectricibus apice acutiusculis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath ash-coloured, with the belly rufous; the tail entire; the tips of its feathers sharp pointed.

Muscicapa obscura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 945.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 479. 52.

Dusky Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 344. 42.

THE Dusky Flycatcher is a native of the Sandwich Islands, and measures near eight inches in length: the beak and legs are dusky: the prevailing colour of the plumage brown above, and pale ash-colour, tinged with rufous, beneath: tail long, the feathers slightly pointed, and even at the end.

AFRICAN FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa ochracea.)

Mu. collo pectoreque cinereo-ferrugineis, alis caudaque nigro-cinereis.

Flycatcher with the neck and breast rusty grey; the wings and tail blackish grey.

Muscicapa ochracea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 947.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 472. 17.

African Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 175.

THIS greatly resembles the Ash-coloured Flycatcher: it is in length eight inches and a half: its beak is brown: the head and upper parts of the body brownish: the wing-coverts and quills black, edged with white: neck and breast rusty grey; the feathers greatly elongated, especially beneath the ears, where they are raised into a small tuft: belly rusty ochre: tail black at the tip and inner sides; the outer edges white: legs black: claws yellowish. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

ORANGE-RUMPED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa melanocephala*.)

MU. capite colloque nigris, dorso fulvo, corpore subtus albo maculis nigris, alis caudaque fuscis, uropygio aurantio.

Flycatcher with a black head and neck; fulvous back; body beneath white, with black spots; wings and tail brown; and rump orange.

Muscicapa melanocephala. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lii. 16.*

Orange-rumped Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 225. 27.*

THIS bird has a tail composed, something like that of the Soft-tailed Flycatcher, of distinct hairy filaments: its head and neck are black: the back and rump are orange red: the wings and tail are brown: the under parts of the body are white: the beak and legs are dusky. Inhabits New South Wales: carries its tail erect.

BLACK-FRONTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa nigrifrons.)

MU. fusca, subtus olivaceo-fusca, fronte temporibusque nigris, mente gulaque flavis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath of an olive brown, with the forehead and temples black; the chin and throat yellow.

Muscicapa nigrifrons. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 939.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 471. 12.

Black-fronted Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 331. 9.*

THE Black-fronted Flycatcher is four inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are dusky: the prevailing colour of the plumage brown on the upper parts, and olive-brown on the under: the forehead and temples black, ending in a point behind the eyes: the chin and throat yellow: the two middle tail-feathers plain brown, the rest olive brown: locality unknown.

SOFT-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa malachura.)

MU. fusca subtus ferruginea, gula cinerea, cauda longa cuneata rectricibus pinnulis disjunctis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath ferruginous, with the throat ash-coloured, the tail much wedged, and its feathers composed of soft disjointed plumes.

Muscicapa malachura. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lii. 15.

Soft-tailed Flycatcher. *Lin. Trans. 4. 240. pl. 21.—Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 224. 26.*

THIS most singular species is thus commemorated in the second Supplement to the General Synopsis of Dr. Latham: "Length from beak to rump three inches: beak brownish black; base furnished with strong bristles: nostrils low down on the beak: the general colour of the plumage ferruginous, but the feathers of the upper parts of the body and wings are streaked down their middle with brownish black: the middle of the belly nearly white: over the eyes, arising at the base of the beak, is a pale blue streak: throat and fore-part of the neck of the same blue colour: the feathers of the rump are soft, long, and silky: wings short, nearly reaching to the base of the tail; the quills are dusky, edged with ferruginous: the tail is four inches or more in length; the shafts very slender and black, the webs on each side consisting of minute slender hairy black filaments, placed at distances, and distinct from each other, as in the feathers of the Cassowary: legs pale brown: the female is like the male in colour, but wants both the blue streak over the eye, and the chin and throat are of the same colour as the rest of the under parts.

"Inhabits New Holland; being found about Sydney and Botany Bay in marshy places, abounding with long grass and rushes, which afford it an hiding place, and where, like the Bearded Titmouse, it is supposed to make the nest: when disturbed, its flight is very short, and it is found to run on the ground with great swiftness: feeds on small flies and other insects: known in the

country by the name of *Merion Binnion*, or Casowary Bird."

GREEN FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa nitens*.)

Mu. viridi-aurea, alis atris, gutture pectoreque rufis, uropygio abdomineque flavis, cauda elongata.

Golden-green Flycatcher, with the wings dusky; the throat and breast rufous; the rump and abdomen yellow; the tail elongated.

Muscicapa nitens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 942.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 475. 29.

Green Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 336. 22.

THE Green Flycatcher has its head, back, and wing-coverts, of a beautiful variable green-gold colour: wings dusky: throat and breast dun-colour: belly and rump yellow: the outer edges of the tail-feathers green, the inner dusky: tail much elongated. Inhabits India.

YELLOW-HEADED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa ochrocephala.)

Mu. flavescence-viridis subtus alba, capite collo pectoreque auréo-flavis.

Greenish-yellow Flycatcher, beneath white, with the head, neck, and breast, golden yellow.

Muscicapa ochrocephala. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 944.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 479. 47.

Yellow-headed Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 342. 37.

SAID by Dr. Latham to be in “ length five inches and a half: beak seven lines, rather stout, and bent only at the tip; nostrils covered by a membrane; base of the beak bristly: irides hazel: the head, neck, and breast, golden yellow: upper parts dusky pale yellowish green, inclining on the rump to ash-colour: belly, thighs, and vent, white: legs black: claws long. Inhabits Queen Charlotte’s Sound, in New Zealand.”

 CINNAMON FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa cinnamomea.)

Mu. flavicante cinnamomea, alarum fascia, tectricumque apice flavis, remigibus atris margine ferrugineis.

Yellowish cinnamon-coloured Flycatcher, with a stripe on the

wings, and the coverts, at their tips, yellow; the quills dusky, edged with ferruginous.

Muscicapa cinnamomea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 937.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 484. 66.

Cinnamon Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 354. 56.

THIS Flycatcher is a native of Cayenne: its length is eight inches: its beak is black: the general tinge of the plumage is yellowish cinnamon-colour, varied on the upper parts; and the rump and under parts are paler, and almost yellow in colour: wings with a yellow bar, arising from the coverts, being tipped with that colour: quills dusky, edged with rust-colour.

DUN FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa sibirica.*)

Mu. fusca subtus cinerea, gula crissoque albo maculatis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath ash-coloured, with the throat and vent spotted with white.

Muscicapa sibirica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 936.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 482. 59.

Dun Flycatcher. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 390. A.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 351. 49.

THE prevailing colour of this bird is brown, inclining to ash-colour beneath: the throat and vent are spotted with white. Found in the eastern provinces of Siberia, and in Kamtskatka.

ROSE-BREASTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa rhodogastra.)

Mu. fusca subtus pallida, pectore roseo, tectricibus alarum albido marginatis.

Brown Flycatcher, beneath pale, with the breast rose-coloured; the wing-coverts edged with whitish.

Muscicapa rhodogastra. Lath. *Ind. Orn. Sup. lii.* 13.

Rose-breasted Flycatcher. Lath. *Syn. Sup. II.* 223. 24.

THIS bird has the breast of a beautiful rose or carmine tint, but the rest of the under parts of the plumage are white: the upper parts are pale brown: the wing-coverts are sprinkled with a few pale spots: the beak and legs are brown: the irides are blueish. Inhabits New South Wales.

 ROUND-CRESTED FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa coronata.)

Mu. crista erecta rotundata, corpore supra fusca, subtus crista lateribusque capitis coccineis.

Flycatcher with an erect rounded crest, with the body above brown; the under parts, crest, and sides of the head, scarlet.

Muscicapa coronata. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 932.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 487. 81.

Le Rubin, ou Gobe-mouche rouge huppé. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 547.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 675. f. 1.

Round-crested Flycatcher. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 362. 72.





J. H. Aud.

SWALLOW-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

KNOWN by the name of *Putillas* in South America: the beak of the male is brown; and the crown of his head is ornamented with a most singular rounded crest, very similar to that of *Pipra rupicola*; it is of a most splendid crimson colour, as are also the sides of the head, and all the under parts of his body; the rest of the plumage brown; the quills edged with grey: legs reddish: female without a crest, and with those parts of her body, which, in the male are crimson, merely tinged with that colour: the rest of the plumage is also much paler: length five inches and a half. Inhabits the borders of the river Amazons.

 SWALLOW-TAILED FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa forficata*.)

Mu. cauda longissima forficata, corpore pallide griseo subtus albo, tetricibus alarum cinereis albido undulatis, inferioribus rubris.

Flycatcher with a very long forked tail, pale grey body, beneath white; the wing-coverts ash-colour, waved with white; under the wings red.

Muscicapa forficata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 931.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 485. 70.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 71.

Le Moucherolle à queue fourchue du Mexique. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 564.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 677.

Le Moucherolle à queue fourchue. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 1. 71.

Swallow-tailed Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 356. 60.

THE Swallow-tailed Flycatcher is thus noticed by Dr. Latham. "Bigger than a Lark in the body: length ten inches, of which the tail is five: the beak is straight, eight lines long, compressed, and weak; the colour of it black: irides red: the head and back are light grey, with a little tinge of red: the under parts of the body white; beneath the wing red; and when closed a little of this colour appears just above the bend of it: the lesser wing-coverts are ash-colour, with pale edges, giving the appearance of scales; the greater wing-coverts marked in the same manner, but blackish: the quills black, edged with grey: the tail is greatly forked; the outer feathers are five inches long, and the middle ones but two; these are all black, edged with rufous grey, but the outer ones have the exterior webs white for half their length: the legs are black. Inhabits Mexico." It varies in the length of its tail.

DESERT FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa Deserti*.)

Mu. corpore ex ferrugineo nigricante-fuliginoso, alis caudaque nigricantibus, rostro flavicante.

Flycatcher with the body of a ferruginous sooty black, with the wings and tail dusky, and beak yellowish.

Muscicapa Deserti. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 944.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 478. 44.

Muscicapa fuliginosa. *Mus. Carls. fas.* 2. pl. 47.

Desert Flycatcher. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 217. 7.

THIS bird, according to the account in the Museum Carlsonianum, inhabits the deserts of Africa, between the river Heni and the spring Quamodacka: its beak is yellowish: legs black: the prevailing colour of its plumage dusky ferruginous: the wings and tail black; the latter much longer than the body.

ACTIVE FLYCATCHER.

(*Muscicapa agilis*.)

Mu. fusco olivacea subtus albida, gutture subrufo, remigibus caudaque nigricantibus.

Olive-brown Flycatcher, beneath whitish, with the throat reddish, the quills and tail dusky.

Muscicapa agilis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 948.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 486. 77.

Le Gobe-mouche olive de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 544.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 574. f. 2.

Active Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 360. 68.

THE Active Flycatcher is four inches and a half in length: its beak is blackish: the upper parts of its plumage are olive brown; the under dirty white: the throat inclines to rufous: the quills and tail are dusky black; the latter is rather elongated, and is edged with olive brown: legs brown. Inhabits Cayenne, and, like the rest of its tribe, lives upon flying insects.

PARADISE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa Paradisi.)

MU. capite cristato nigro-virescente, corpore albo, cauda cuneata, reatricibus intermediis longissimis.

Flycatcher with a crested blackish-green head, white body, wedge-shaped tail, with the two middle feathers very long.

Muscicapa Paradisi. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 324. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 929.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 481. 54.

Muscicapa cristata alba Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss. Orn.* 2. p. 414. 29. *pl.* 41. *f.* 2.

Le Moucherolle huppé à tête couleur d'acier poli. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 558.

Pied bird of Paradise. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 113.

Paradise Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 345. 44.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 172. x.

β. castanea subtus alba, collo inferiore pectoreque griseis.

Chesnut-coloured, beneath white, with the lower part of the neck and the breast grey.

Muscicapa Paradisi. β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 480. 54.

Muscicapa cristata Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 418. 31. *pl.* 41. *f.* 1.

γ. pectore cærulescente.

With a cærulean breast.

Crested long-tailed Pye. *Edwards. Glean.* 325.

THIS singular and variable bird is about the size of a Lark in the body, but measures upwards of twenty inches in length, owing to its long and disproportioned tail, which is generally about fourteen inches long: its beak is dusky: its head, hind part of the neck, and throat, are greenish black; the feathers on the former are very long,

and form a crest: the back and rump are white: the wing-coverts and tail-feathers the same, with their shafts black: the greater coverts and quills black, fringed with white: the fore-part of the neck, and all the under parts of the body, pure white: tail wedged: legs ash-coloured. It varies in being rather smaller, and in having the upper parts of the body (the top of the neck excepted) pale chesnut, and the neck and breast grey; the quills and tail-feathers are also pale chesnut: it is likewise observed to have its breast of a blueish ash: the female has the tail-feathers much shorter than those of the male.

This bird is found in the southern parts of Africa, and is particularly fond of the borders of rivers, as its food, consisting of insects, is most abundant in those situations.

MUTABLE FLYCATCHER.

(Muscicapa mutata.)

MU. *capite cristato nigro-virescente, cauda cuneata rectricibus intermediis longissimis, palpebris cæruleis.*

Flycatcher with a blackish-green crested head, a wedge-shaped tail, with its two middle feathers longest, and blue eyelids.

Muscicapa mutata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 347. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 930.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 481. 55.

Muscicapa madagascariensis varia longicauda. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 430. 36. *pl.* 40. *f.* 1.

Gobe-mouche à longue queue et ventre blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 568.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 248. *f.* 2.

Gobe-mouche à longue queue de Madagâscar. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 248. *f.* 1. *var.*

Schet-all. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 568. *var.*

Schet vouloulou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 569. *var.*

Mutable Flycatcher. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 347. 45.

At first sight this greatly resembles the preceding, but it is not much more than half the size, measuring only a foot in length, of which the tail is upwards of seven inches: its beak is blackish: its irides are yellow, and eyelids blue: the head, neck, and back, are greenish black; the latter is varied with white: the wings black; with a white fascia: the breast and under parts of the body white: the two middle tail-feathers very long and white, with their shafts and a spot at their tips black; the rest of them white on their inner, and black on their outer webs: it varies in having the body and tail of a clear cinnamon colour, and in

having a mixture of white on the thighs: it likewise varies in having the body of a chesnut hue, and in having the two middle tail-feathers white, and fringed with black for half their length; the four next on each side chesnut, and the outermost feathers black, with the inner web white. All the varieties are common in the island of Madagascar, and are known by the names Schet, or Schet-vouloulou.

BOMBYCILLA. WAXWING.

Generic Character.

Rostrum breve, basi paulo depressum et trigonum; supra convexum, versus apicem deflexum, utrinque emarginatum.

Nares ovatae, plumis minimis obtectae.

Pedes tetradactyli, digiti exteriores basi sola connexi.

Beak short, slightly depressed and triangular at the base; above convex, towards the tip bent down, and emarginate on each side.

Nostrils oval, covered with small feathers.

Feet four-toed, with the outer one connected at the base.

THE Waxwings, which have been detached from the Chatterers by Monsieur Vieillot, have a most remarkable and peculiar appendage on the tips of some of the quills, which has very much the appearance of red sealing-wax, and by which they may be distinguished at first sight from any other known genus of birds.

They were considered by the older ornithologists as forming a distinct genus, but were placed by Linneus, in his *Fauna Suecica*, in *Lanius*; but in the *Systema Naturæ*, in *Ampelis*, in which latter circumstance he has been followed by most modern authors. They feed on berries, but of their nests we are ignorant.





Griffith

BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

BOHEMIAN WAXWING.

(Bombycilla Bohemica.)

Bo. occipite cristato, remigibus secundariis apice membranaceo colorato.

Chatterer with a crested occiput, and the tips of the secondary quills with a coloured membranaceous appendage.

Ampelis Garrulus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 297. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 838.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 363. 1.

Garrulus bohemicus. *Ray. Syn.* p. 85. A.

Bombycilla bohemica. *Briss. Orn.* 2. p. 333. 63.

Lanius garrulus. *Lin. Faun. Suec.* 82.

Le Jaseur de Boheme. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 429. pl. 26.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 261.

Bohemian Chatterer. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 112. pl. 48.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 91. 1.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. 65.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. 11.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* 11.

THIS is the only species of Waxwing that is found in Europe: its length is about eight inches: its beak is black: irides purplish: the head and upper parts of the body vinaceous brown, dashed with ash-colour, lightest on the rump; the feathers on the crown of the head are long, and form a pointed crest, reclining backwards, of a chesnut colour; over the eye is a black streak, passing from the beak to the hind head: chin and throat black: breast and belly pale purplish ash-coloured brown, lightest towards the vent: the greater coverts of the primaries black, tipped with white; greater quills black; the three first tipped with white, the others with yellow on their outer mar-

gins; the secondaries tipped on the outer web with white, terminating in flat horny appendages, the colour of red sealing-wax; these appendages vary in number, some birds only having four or five on each side, and others having as many as eight; the tail is also adorned with them in few specimens, but such are very rare: the tail is black, with a yellow tip; it is dashed with cinereous at the base: its under coverts are pale chestnut: legs black.

The Bohemian Waxwing, as before observed, is a native of Europe, and is occasionally captured in this country: it is supposed to breed in Bohemia and other parts of Germany, where they are very abundant: it has been observed from St. Petersburg to Italy, but in the latter country it is very rare: it feeds on berries of all sorts, particularly those of the mountain ash; but of its nest we are quite ignorant: this bird is said to be good eating.



CAROLINA WAXWING.

(*Bombicilla carolinensis*.)

Bo. occipite cristato, abdomine fulvo, remigibus secundariis apice membranaceo colorato.

Chatterer with a crested occiput, yellow belly, and the tips of the secondaries with a membranaceous appendage.

Bombicilla carolinensis. *Briss. Orn. 2. 337. 1.*

Ampelis Garrulus, β . *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 297. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 838.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 364. 1.
Chatterer of Carolina. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. 46.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 207.—*Edwards. pl.* 242.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 93. 1. A.
American Chatterer. *Wils. Amer. Orn.*

THE Carolina Waxwing, which has been generally confounded with the Common or Bohemian species, which it is very like, has the belly of a pale yellow, and the wings of both sexes are of a plain colour, and the female is destitute of the red appendages to the quill-feathers.

This species is found throughout the whole of North America, from Carolina to Mexico; but of its habits we are as much in the dark as we are respecting the European species: it is known by the names of Chatterer and Recollect in the United States, where it makes its appearance in June when the cherries are ripe, and in the autumn when the cedar berries are in perfection: they generally arrive in large flocks.

AMPELIS. CHATTERER.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> rectum, convexum, subincurvatum, utrinque emarginatum.	<i>Beak</i> straight, convex, slight- ly incurved, and emargin- ated on each side.
<i>Nares</i> setis tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with bristles.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tri- bus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.
<i>Lingua</i> acuta, bifida.	<i>Tongue</i> acute and bifid.

ALL the Chatterers but one are natives of America: they feed on fruits and berries, but of their manners of life we are utterly ignorant, as they do not reside near the habitations of man, and no person has yet discovered their haunts, or the period of their incubation.

CRESTED CHATTERER.

(Ampelis cristata.)

Am. capite cristato, alis caudaque nigris, abdomine genisque albis, dorso rubro.

Chatterer with a crested head, with the wings and tail black, the abdomen and cheeks white, and the back red.

Ampelis cristata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 841.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 368. 14.

Crested Chatterer. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 190. 4.

THIS species inhabits America: it has the head crested: the back red: the cheeks and belly white; and the wings and tail black.

 RED CHATTERER.

(Ampelis carnifex.)

Am. rubra fascia oculari remigum reatricumque apicibus nigris.

Red Chatterer, with a band through the eyes, and the tips of the quills and tail-feathers black.

Ampelis carnifex. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 298. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 839.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 366. 7.

Cotinga rubra. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 351. 7.

Cotinga rouge ou l'Ouette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 452.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 378.

Red bird from Surinam. *Edwards.* 1. 39.

Red Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 97. 7.

THE note of this bird is very similar to the word *Ouette*, from whence it has received a corresponding name by the natives of the parts it inhabits : it is in length seven inches : the male has the beak dull red : the head is crested, and with the lower part of the back and belly, the rump, thighs, and vent, is of a bright crimson ; the rest of the plumage is of a dull red, with the tips of the feathers dusky : the tail is crimson, with the tip black : the legs are dirty yellow : the female is entirely of a reddish brown, with the wings and tail tipped with black, as in the male.

This bird is very common in Cayenne, Guiana, and many other parts of South America.

CUPREOUS CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis cuprea*.)

AM. olivacea, pennis apice cupreo-aurantiis, pileo rubro, genis aurantiis, pectore abdomineque sanguineis margine viridi-nitentibus.

Olivaceous Chatterer, with the tips of the feathers of a golden copper ; the top of the head red ; the cheek orange ; the breast and abdomen blood-coloured, edged with shining green.

Ampelis cuprea. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 366. 8.

Ampelis coccinea. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 839.

Cupreous Chatterer. Lath. *Syn. Sup. II.* 190. 2.

VERY similar to the preceding, but sufficiently distinct : its prevailing colour is olive, with the

feathers glossed with bronzed copper, and orange at the tips: the crown of the head is red: the breast and belly are of a blood-red colour, with the margins of the feathers glossed with green: the cheeks are orange: legs brown. Inhabits Surinam.

GREY CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis cinerea.*)

AM. cinereo-grisea, subtus grisescens, rostro pedibusque rubris.

Ash-coloured grey Chatterer, beneath greyish, with the beak and feet red.

Ampelis cinerea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 367. 11.

Lanius Neugeta. β . *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 298. 7.

Variété du Guiravou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 461.

Cotinga gris de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 699.

Grey Shrike. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 1. 184. 36. A.

THIS species is only seven inches and a half in length: its beak is red: the prevailing colour of its plumage is cinereous; paler beneath: the quills and tail are dusky: the legs are red. Inhabits the swampy places in Guiana.

YELLOW CHATTERER.

(Ampelis luteus.)

AM. corpore supra fusco olivaceo, subtus uropygio reatricibusque lateralibus luteis, macula faucium alba.

Chatterer with the body above of brown green; beneath, rump, and lateral tail-feathers, yellow; and a white spot near the gape.

Ampelis luteus. *Musc. Carls.* 3. 70.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 368. 13.

Yellow Chatterer. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 190. 3.

THIS anomalous species is six inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: the sides of the gape have a white spot: the upper parts of the plumage are olive brown: the under parts yellow, getting paler towards the vent, where it is white: rump yellow: the two middle tail-feathers black, with yellow tips; the others dull yellow.

 PURPLE-THROATED CHATTERER.

(Ampelis Cayana.)

AM. nitida cærulea, collo subtus violaceo, remigibus reatricibusque nigris cæruleo marginatis.

Shining blue Chatterer, with the neck beneath violet; the quills and tail-feathers black, margined with blue.

Ampelis cayana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 298. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 840.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 365. 3.



PURPLE-BREASTED CHATTERER.

Cotinga Cayanensis. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 344. 32. *pl.* 34. *f.* 3.

Cotinga de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 624.

Le Queréiva. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 444.

Purple-throated Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 95. 3.

INHABITS Cayenne: its length is eight inches and a half: its beak, tail, and legs, are black: the prevailing colour of its plumage blue green, varied with black, the bases of the feathers being of the latter colour, giving it that appearance: the greater wing-coverts and quills black, with blue edges: the chin, throat, and fore-part of the neck, of a most splendid purplish crimson.

PURPLE-BREASTED CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis Cotinga.*)

Am. nitidissima cærulea, subtus purpurea, alis caudaque nigris.

Chatterer of a most splendid blue; beneath purple; with the wings and tail black.

Ampelis Cotinga. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 298. 4.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 840.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 340. *pl.* 34. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 364. 2.

Le Cordon bleu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 442. *p.* 21.

Cotinga du Bresil. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 188. male. 186. female.

Purple-breasted Manakin. *Pen. Gen. Birds.* *p.* 63. *pl.* 9.—*Edwards.* 340. male. 341. female.

Purple-breasted Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 94. 2.

LENGTH eight inches and three quarters: beak black: the head, all the upper parts of the body,

and wing-coverts, of a splendid glossy blue : the greater coverts, wings, and tail, black : the throat and fore-part of the neck purple, varied with three or four irregular patches of bright scarlet : breast with a blue band, and in some individuals another of scarlet ; rest of the under parts of the body blue : legs dusky : the female has all the upper parts of the body of a beautiful blue, and the throat, neck, and breast, purple : the belly and vent blue, in some places varied with black. Inhabits Brasil.

POMPADOUR CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis Pompadora.*)

Am. purpurea, tectricibus alarum proximis ensiformibus elongatis carinatis rigidis.

Purple Chatterer, with the feathers of the greater wing-coverts sword-shaped, stiff, elongated, and carinated.

Ampelis Pompadora. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 293. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 839.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 365. 6.

Cotinga purpurea. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 347. 5. *pl.* 35. *f.* 1.

Cotinga cinereo-purpurea. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 349. 6. *pl.* 35. *f.* 2. young ?

Le Pacapac ou Pompadour. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 448.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 279.

Cotinga gris-pourpré. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 450.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 699. young ?

Grey Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 97. 6. A. young ?

Pompadour Chatterer. *Edwards.* 341.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 96. 6.



POMPADOUR CHATTERER.



THE Pompadour Chatterer is seven inches and a half in length: its beak is brown: the prevailing colour of its plumage is of a glossy purple: the feathers of the greater wing-coverts are narrow, long, and hollowed beneath, with their shafts white, and the tips bare of webs; they hang over the quills, which are white, except the tips of a few of the primaries, which are brown: the legs are black: this species varies in having a mixture of brown with the purple; the under tail-coverts rose-colour, and the tail brown: it has also occurred entirely of a grey brown.

Common in Cayenne and Guiana: it makes its appearance in the latter place in March and September: it feeds on fruits, and builds its nest in high trees, near the margins of a large river.

RED-WINGED CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis phœnicea.*)

Am. cæruleo nigra, alarum tectricibus minoribus fulvo-coccineis.
Blue-black Chatterer, with the lesser wing-coverts of a fulvous crimson.

Ampelis phœnicea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 367. 12.

Red-winged Chatterer. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 146. 10.

SAID to inhabit Africa: length about seven inches and a half: the beak and legs black: the prevailing colour of the plumage blue black, with

a polished steel gloss : the lesser wing-coverts of a beautiful crimson, and some of them of a reddish yellow : tail rather long.

BLUE-BREASTED CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis tersa*.)

Am. nitida cærulea, dorso nigro, abdomine albo flavescente.

Shining blue Chatterer, with a black back, and yellowish white abdomen.

Ampelis tersa. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 298. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 841.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 365. 4.

La Tersine. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 446.

Blue-breasted Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 95. 4.

THIS species, which is described by Linneus, has the upper part of the head, the shoulders, quills, and tail, black ; the throat, breast, lower part of the back, and fascia on the wing-coverts, pale blue ; the belly yellowish white, deepest on the sides, and the outer edge of the quills are blueish : native place unknown : it appears to have a great affinity to the following species.

SILKY CHATTERER.

(Ampelis Maynana.)

Am. nitida cærulea, gula violacea, remigibus intus albis.

Shining blue Chatterer, with the throat violet, and inner webs of the quills white.

Ampelis Maynana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 298. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*1. 840.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 365. 5.Cotinga Maynanensis. *Briss. Orn.* 1. 341. 2. *pl.* 34. *f.* 2.Le Cotinga à plumes soyeuses. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 447.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 229.Silky Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 96. 5.

THIS elegant bird is above seven inches in length; and is thus described by Dr. Latham: “beak brown: the feathers of the head and hind part of the neck are long and narrow, and of a fine blue; the base of them brown: the chin and throat deep purple: the back and rump, fore-part of the neck, and from thence to the vent, of the same blue as the head; but the feathers are white at the base and blue only at the tips, the intermediate part being of a violet purple, so that, except the feathers lie exactly over each other, this last colour seems mixed with the blue: the thighs are brown: the quills and tail are blackish brown; the outer margins and ends blue; but the outer ones only brown: the legs are black. The feathers of this bird have the appearance of silky hairs, serving to distinguish it from the others, and the

blue in some lights appears green. This beautiful species inhabits the province of Mayna, in South America."

VARIEGATED CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis variegata*.)

Am. cinerea, gutture carunculis duabus nigris lanceolatis.

Grey Chatterer, with two black spear-shaped wattles on the throat.

Ampelis variegata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 841.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 367. 10.

Cotinga nævia. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 354. 9.

L'Averano. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 457.

Variiegated Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 99. 9.

THIS curious bird is said to make a noise like that of a cracked bell : its voice is as loud as that of the Carunculated Chatterer, and is only uttered during the months of December and January : its beak is black : the throat and fore-part of the neck is ornamented with a number of black fleshy wattles : the feathers of the breast are divided as it were into a kind of furrow : the colour of the head is brown : the neck, breast, belly, back, and thighs, are ash-coloured ; the back being varied with black and the rump with green : the wing-coverts are black, but the greater ones are varied with dull green : legs and quills dusky : tail cine-





Lyffatt

CARUNCULATED CHATTERER.

*1 Male * 2 Female*

reous, variegated with black and green: the female is much smaller than the male, and is destitute of the wattles on the neck and throat: her plumage is entirely of a dusky colour; the back rather inclining to brown, and the belly to green.

CARUNCULATED CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis carunculata*.)

Am. albo, uropygio remigibus reatricibusque flavescente adumbratis fronte denudata elongata carunculata.

White Chatterer, with the rump, quills, and tail-feathers inclining to yellowish; the forehead naked with an elongated caruncle.

Ampelis carunculata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 841.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 366. 9.

Cotinga alba. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 356. 13.

Le Cotinga blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 454.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 793. male. 794. female.

Carunculated Chatterer. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 98. 8. *pl.* 40.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham as being twelve inches in length: the beak black; at its base a fleshy caruncle hanging over it like that of a Turkey-cock, being more or less dilatable, as far as two inches in length: the whole plumage of the male is of a pure white, except a slight tinge of yellow on the rump, quills, and tail: the legs are black: the female is furnished with the same caruncle as

the male: the upper parts of her plumage are olive grey: her forehead and cheeks are white: throat grey, edged with olive: breast and upper part of the belly the same, tipped with yellow: lower part of the belly and vent pale yellow: the two middle tail-feathers like the back, the others grey, edged with yellow. The note of these birds, which is composed of the two syllables *in, au*, is uttered in a drawling kind of tone, but may be heard half a league off. They are common in Cayenne and Brasil.

SUPERB CHATTERER.

(*Ampelis superba*.)

Am. nitidissima cærulea, subtus purpurea, maculis fulvo-coccineis.
Chatterer of a shining blue, beneath purple, with fulvous scarlet spots.

Ampelis superba. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 19.*

Superb Chatterer. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 19. pl. 821.*

THIS most elegant and scarce bird has been generally considered as the male of *Ampelis cotinga*, but Levaillant considers it as a distinct species, as it differs very materially from that bird. It inhabits Brasil.



SUPERB CHATTERER .







UMBRELLA'D CHATTERER.

UMBRELLA'D CHATTERER.

(Ampelis umbellata.)

Am. nigra, crista verticali pennisque pectoralibus dependentibus violaceo splendidis.

Black Chatterer, with the vertical crest and pendant breast feathers glossed with violet.

Ampelis umbellata. Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 21.

Cephalopterus ornatus. Geoff. Ann. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat. no. 75. f. 235. pl. 15.

Umbrella'd Chatterer. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 21. pl. 897.*

A VERY singular and highly elegant species, described by Geoffroy de St. Hilaire in the Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, where it is formed into a genus by the name of Cephalopterus.

It is nearly the size of a Jay, and its colour is black; the crest and the breast feathers, which hang down, are richly glossed with violet. It is an inhabitant of Brasil.

RAMPHOPIS. RAMPHOPIS.

Generic Character.

Rostrum crassum, supra convexum, lateratim compressum, mandibula inferiore transversim, basi dilatata, oculis tenus continuata.

Beak thick, convex above, compressed at the sides, with the under mandible transverse, dilated at the base, and reaching as far as the eyes.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

Feet simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

THE species included in this genus may be easily distinguished from the birds belonging to the genus *Tanagra*, from the peculiar structure of the under mandible of their beaks, which is very broad and much rounded at the base, and reaches far down on the chin. The little that is known of the habits of the birds will be given with the first species, which is common in many parts of America.

This genus was established by M. Vieillot.

RED-BREASTED RAMPHOPIS.

(Ramphopis Jacapa.)

RA. *atra*, fronte jugulo pectoreque coccineis.

Dark-coloured Ramphopis, with the jugulum and breast scarlet.

Tanagra Jacapa. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 313. 1.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 888.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 419. 1.Cardinalis purpurea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 49. 29. pl. 3. f. 2.Le Cardinal pourpré. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 128. f. 1. 2.Le Bec d'argent. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 259.Red-breasted Tanager. *Edwards. pl.* 267.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 214. 1.

THIS species of Tanager is abundant in Cayenne, Guiana, Mexico, and other parts of America, within the tropics: it is a very sociable bird, and frequents gardens and such like places, generally in pairs: the female constructs a cylindrical nest, composed of dried leaves and fibres, and lined with large leaves; it has the opening beneath, and is attached to the horizontal branch of some low trees: the female lays two white eggs, marked at the larger ends with small dull red spots.

The bird is described as the size of a Sparrow, and being in length six inches and a half: its beak is black, with the base rather lighter, and rounded with a silvery gloss: the irides are brown: the prevailing colour of the plumage is black, with a strong purplish cast, the chin, throat, and breast, excepted, which are fine crimson, as is also the forehead in some individuals: legs

brown: the female is destitute of the peculiar formation of the under mandible of the beak, and the colour of her plumage is dull purplish brown, with the under parts reddish, and the wings and tail brown.



BRASILIAN RAMPHOPIS.

(Ramphopis Brasilia.)

RA. *coccinea*, *alis caudaque nigris*.

Scarlet Ramphopis, with the wings and tail black.

Tanagra Brasilia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 314. 2.—*Gmel, Syst. Nat.*

1. 888.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 420. 2.

Cardinalis. *Briss.* 3. 42. 24. *pl.* 3. *f.* 1.

Brasilian Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 215. 2.

THE Brazilian Ramphopis is rather larger than the House Sparrow, and is six inches and upwards in length: its beak is black, with the base of the under mandible of a silvery white hue for half its length: the whole of the plumage is of a brilliant crimson, the thighs, which are black, excepted: the wing-coverts, quills, tail, and legs, are also deep black, but the lesser coverts are mixed with crimson: it varies in having the breast and upper parts of the back marked with greenish crescent-shaped spots, but is the same as the above in other respects. Inhabits Mexico, and many parts of South America.

TANAGRA. TANAGER.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> conicum, acuminatum, emarginatum, basi subtrigonum, apice declivi.	<i>Beak</i> conic, acuminated, emarginated at the base, somewhat triangular, and towards the tip bent down.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

THE greatest portion of the Tanagers are inhabitants of America: they feed on fruits and seeds: they are generally very shy and solitary birds, being mostly found only in pairs, but some few are said to be gregarious.

GRAND TANAGER.

(Tanagra magna.)

TA. *fusco-olivacea*, fronte genisque cæruleis, striga maxillari nigra, gula crissoque rubris, superciliis maculaque gulæ albis.

Olive-brown Tanager, with the forehead and cheeks blue; stripe near the jaw black; throat and vent red; supercilia and spot on the throat white.

Tanagra magna. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 890.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 422. 8.

Le grand Tangara. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 239. pl. 11.

Tangara des grands bois de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 20. 5.

Grand Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 220.

THE Grand Tanager is eight inches and a half in length, and is about the size of the Song Thrush in appearance: its beak is stout and brown: the upper parts of its body are olive brown: forehead and cheeks blue; line from the gape to the sides of the neck black: eyebrows white: throat, thighs, and vent, red, with a white spot in the middle of the former; rest of the under parts pale red: quills and tail the same as the upper parts of the body, with the edges of the feathers palest: legs blueish. This bird frequents the thick woods of Guiana, Cayenne, and other parts of South America: both sexes are generally observed together: they are called *Olive birds*, and feed upon small insects and fruits.

BLACK-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra atricapilla.)

Ta. rufo-rubra, capite alis caudaque nigris, striga alarum alba.

Rufous-red Tanager, with the head, wings, and tail black, and stripe on the wings white.

Tanagra atricapilla. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 899.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 423. 13.Le Mordoré. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 255.Tangara jaune à tête noire de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 809. f. 2.Black-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 224. 13.

INHABITS Guiana. Length seven inches : beak dusky black : the whole of the body, the head, wings, and tail, excepted, which are glossy black, of a reddish rufous colour, with the fore-part of the neck and breast deepest : legs brown.

 HOODED TANAGER.

(Tanagra pileata.)

Ta. cærulescente-cinerea subtus alba, vertice strigaque lateribus colli nigris, inter rostrum et oculos macula alba.

Blue-grey Tanager, beneath white, with a stripe on the top of the head, and the sides of the neck black ; between the beak and eyes a white spot.

Tanagra pileata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 898.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 423. 11.Tanagra brasiliensis cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 17. 9. female.Le Coiffe noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 284. male.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 720. f. 2. male.Hooded Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 223. 11.

FOUND in Guiana and Brasil: size of the Hedge Warbler: beak and legs dusky: the top of the head and sides black; sides of the neck as far as the wings also black: the upper parts of the neck, body, wings, and tail, blueish ash; the two last darkest: between the beak and eyes a spot of white: all the under parts of the body of a silvery white: the female is destitute of the black markings on the head and neck: the upper parts of her body are blueish ash, and the under dirty white.

BLACK-CROWNED TANAGER.

(*Tanagra melanictera.*)

TA. ferrugineo-fusca subtus lutea, pileo genisque nigris, alis albo longitudinaliter striatis.

Rusty brown Tanager, beneath yellowish, with the top of the head and cheeks black, the wings longitudinally striped with white.

Tanagra melanictera. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 898.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 423. 12.

Black-crowned Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 223. 12.

THE Black-crowned Tanager is thus described by Dr. Latham. "Size of the Common Bunting: length seven inches and a half: beak of a livid colour; the sides of the under mandible bent inwards, and the end of the upper one a trifle margined; the base furnished with a few hairs: irides



BLACK-CROWNED TANAGER.

G. S. S.



brown: the top of the head and sides, beneath the eye, black: hind part of the neck and back ferruginous brown, changing to a rust-colour on the rump: under parts of the body deep yellow: the wings reach to the middle of the tail, and are marked with longitudinal whitish streaks: quills brown, with whitish margins: the tail a trifle forked, brown, edged with yellowish white: legs dusky flesh-colour: claws brown. The female is of a dirty ferruginous olive on the upper parts, spotted with brown, and beneath of a whitish yellow.

“ This species is found in the neighbourhood of the Caucassian mountains, and Teflis in Georgia: it frequents the Christs-thorn, and makes the nest on the branches of it, which being well defended with sharp spines, secures the brood from birds of prey. The food chiefly consists of the seeds of the same plant. It is a solitary bird, and the voice not greatly different from that of the Greater Titmouse.”

CÆRULEAN TANAGER.

(Tanagra canora.)

TA. cyanea maculis fulvis varia, alis cyaneis fulvo nigroque variis, reatricibus nigris apice albis.

Blue Tanager varied with fulvous spots, with blue wings mixed with fulvous and black; the tail-feathers black, with white tips.

Tanagra canora. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 896.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 432. 43.

Tangara cærulea Novæ Hispaniæ. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 15. 7.

Cærulean Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 245. 44.

THIS species is said to be a fine songster: it is the size of a Nightingale: its beak is brownish: the prevailing colour of its plumage is of a blue cast, inclining to fulvous: the wings are part blue, part black, with white tips: its legs are grey. Inhabits New Spain.

SAYACU TANAGER.

(Tanagra Sayaca.)

TA. cana, alis subcæruleis.

Hoary Tanagra, with blueish wings.

Tanagra Sayaca. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 316. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*

1. 897.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 425. 18.

Tanagra brasiliensis varia. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 18. 10.

Sayacu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 288.

Tangara tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 301. f. 1.

Sayacu Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 227. 19.

LENGTH not quite six inches: beak black: the prevailing colour of the plumage is of a variable cinereous and green hue; the upper parts having the greatest proportion of the latter. It inhabits Cayenne, and is called *Sayacou*.

BISHOP TANAGER.

(*Tanagra Episcopus*.)

TA. cinerea, alis caudaque extus cæruleis.

Grey Tanager, with the wings and tail blue on their outer edges.

Tanagra Episcopus. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 316. 19.—*Gmel. Syst.*

Nat. 1. 896.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 40. pl. 1. f. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*
1. 424. 17.

Le Bluet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 265. pl. 12.

L'Evêque. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 178. f. 1. 2.

Sayacu. *Edwards. Glean.* 351. f. 1.

Bishop Tanager. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 240. ?—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3.
226. 18.

THIS elegant species is found in Cayenne: it is six inches and a quarter in length: its beak is black, with the under mandible greyish: the prevailing colour of the bird is greyish blue, in some parts inclining to green, and in others to grey, according to the position of the light: the lesser

wing-coverts have the greatest inclination for blue: the legs are ash-coloured: the female has her head, neck, and breast, blue green; the back and wing-coverts brown, with an oblique greyish bar across the latter: quills and tail black: under parts of the body grey: assembles in large flocks about the skirts of forests: it roosts on the palm at night, and feeds on small fruits: it has only a disagreeable note, not worthy the name of a song.

BLUE TANAGER.

(*Tanagra cærulea*.)

TA, *tota cærulea, rostro atro, pedibus spadiceis.*

Tanager wholly blue, with the beak dusky and feet chesnut.

Tanagra cærulea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 891.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 427. 27.

Le Pape-bleue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 495.

Moineau bleu de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 203. f. 2.

Blue Tanager, *Lath, Gen, Syn.* 3. 234. 28.

THIS bird, which is the size of the Domestic Finch, has the whole of its plumage blue: its beak dusky, and legs reddish brown: it is in length about five inches. Native of Cayenne.

RED-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra Gyrola.)

Ta. viridis, capite rubro, collari flavo, pectore cærulea.

Green Tanager, with a red head, yellow collar, and blue breast.

Tanagra Gyrola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 315. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*1. 891.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 427. 26.Tanagra peruviana viridis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 23. 13. *pl.* 4. *f.* 1.Le Rouverdin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 286.Tangara de Perou. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 133. 2.Red-headed Greenfinch. *Edwards.* 23.Red-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 233. 27.

Not quite five inches in length: beak and legs pale brown: the prevailing colour of the plumage glossy green: the head entirely rufous: the quills and tail are brown, with green edges, the two middle feathers of the latter excepted, which are green: spot near the shoulders yellow: breast pale blue. Edwards's bird has a complete yellow collar round the neck. It is found in various parts of South America, and frequents large trees, upon whose fruits it feeds: it affects sequestered places.

VIOLET TANAGER,

(Tanagra bonariensis.)

TA. *atro-violacea, alis caudaque viridi-nitentibus.*

Dark-violet Tanager, with the wings and tail shining green.

Tanagra bonariensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 898.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*

1. 439. 36.

Le Tangario. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 241.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.*
710.Violet Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 222. 9.

THE male of this species has a stout dusky black beak: the prevailing colour of the plumage is an intense violet, appearing nearly black; the wings and tail are glossed with greenish: the legs are blackish: the female has her head black, with a polished steel gloss; the rest of her plumage is dull brown, with the upper parts of her body and rump slightly glossed with black: length of the two sexes about eight inches. Native of Buenos Ayres.

 GREEN-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra tricolor.)

TA. *viridis splendens, subtus viridi-flavescens, tectricibus alarum violaceis, capistro dorsoque superiore nigris, uropygio fulvo.*

Shining green Tanager, beneath yellowish green; with the wing-coverts violet; base of the beak and upper part of the back black; rump fulvous.

Tanagra tricolor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 891.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 428. 29.

Tangara cayanensis varia chlorocephalos. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 59. *pl.* 4. *f.* 1.

Tangara cayanensis varie cyancephalos. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 62. *pl.* 4. *f.* 2. female.

Le tricolor, *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 276.

Tangara varié à tête verte de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 33. *f.* 1. 2. female. ?

Green-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 234. 30.

THE Green-headed Tanager is five inches and a quarter in length: its beak is black, surrounded with that colour at the base: the head is of a pale sea-green: the upper part and sides of the neck green gold: the upper part of the back black; the lower part and rump orange yellow: the lesser and middle wing-coverts violet blue; the greater ones greenish black, edged with green on their outer webs: quills and tail the same; the latter with a small violet blue spot on the outer margin, near the tip: chin pale sea-green: throat with a large black spot: fore-part of the neck and breast similar to the chin, with a slight blue bar between them and the black on the throat: belly, sides, thighs, and vent, bright yellowish green: legs lead-coloured: the female? has the crown of the head and throat violet blue: the sides of the head and back part of the neck orange red: wing-coverts with a yellow band; in other respects like the first described, except that the wing-coverts are greenish instead of blue.

ST. DOMINGO TANAGER.

(Tanagra dominica.)

TA. *nigro maculata, supra olivaceo-fusca, subtus albida.*

Black spotted Tanager, above olive brown, beneath whitish.

Tanagra dominica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 316. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 895.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 424. 16.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 37. 21. *pl.* 2. *f.* 4.L'Esclave. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 263.Tangara de Saint Domingue. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 156. *f.* 2.St. Domingo Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 226. 17.

CALLED *L'Esclave* in St. Domingo: its length is six inches and a half: its beak and legs are brown: the upper parts of its head and body are olive brown: the quills are brown, with olive-coloured margins: the under parts of the body are dirty white, with the shafts brown: the two middle tail-feathers are olive brown, the rest of the tail ash-coloured brown, with the outer edges slightly olive.

 TURQUOISE TANAGER.

(Tanagra brasiliensis.)

TA. *nigra subtus alba, jugulo uropygioque cærulescentibus, facie pectoreque nigris.*

Black Tanager, beneath white, with the jugulum and rump blueish, and the face and breast black.

- Tanagra brasiliensis*. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 316. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 895.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 424. 15.
Tanagra brasiliensis cærulea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 9. 4. *pl.* 1. *f.* 1.
 Le Turquin. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 258.
 Tangara bleu du Bresil. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 179. *f.* 1.
 Turquoise Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 225. 16.

THIS measures rather more than six inches in length: its beak and legs are black: the head, fore-part of the neck, and lower part of the neck, ash-coloured blue: spot on the breast, hind part of the neck, upper part of the back, round the beak, and the tail, black: under parts dirty white. Inhabits Brasil.

BLACK AND BLUE TANAGER.

(*Tanagra barbadensis*.)

- Ta. nigra, subtus flavicans, pectore uropygioque cæruleis*.
 Black Tanager, beneath yellowish, with the breast and rump blue.
Tanagra barbadensis cærulea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 8. 3.
Tanagra cayenensis cærulea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 6. 2. *pl.* 1. *f.* 3.
Tanagra mexicana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 426. 23.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 315. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 893.
 Tangara blue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 282.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 155. *f.* 1.
 Tangara diable-enrhumé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 27.
 Tangara tacheté de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 290. *f.* 2.
 Black and blue Tanager. *Edwards. Glean.* 350.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 230. 24.

CALLED *Diabie-enrheumé* by the Creoles : it is five inches in length : its beak and legs are black : the upper parts of the head and the cheeks are blue : the hind part of the head and neck, the upper parts of the back, and the scapulars, are black : the throat, neck, breast, lower part of the back and rump, blue : the upper wing-coverts glossy blue green : the greater ones black, with blue edges : quills black, part edged with green, and the rest with white : the belly, thighs, and vent, yellowish white ; the sides spotted with black and blue, and the thighs with black : tail black : it varies in having the lower part of the back and the rump black ; the wing-coverts black, with blue edges ; the upper tail-coverts green ; the belly, sides, thighs, and vent, white ; and the quills and tail black, with purplish edges. Both varieties are found at Cayenne and Guiana, and, according to Brisson, in Barbadoes.

BLACK-FACED TANAGER.

(*Tanagra melanopis.*)

TA. cinerea, capite anterieus colloque toto inferiore nigris.

Grey Tanager, with the head in front, and the whole of the lower part of the neck black.

Tanagra melanopis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 422. 10.

Tanagra atra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 898.

Le Camail, ou la Cravatte. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 254.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 714. f. 2.

Black-faced Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 222. 10.

THIS, like the Crested Tanager, is found only in the open places of Guiana, where it is very rare: it is in length seven inches: its beak is black, with the base of the under mandible whitish: the front of the head, the cheeks, chin, and fore-part of the neck, black, the colour ending in a point on the breast: the prevailing colour of the plumage is cinereous, with the under parts palest, and the quills and tail darkest: legs dusky: the female has the head and fore-parts brown, where the male is black; and the plumage is pale yellowish ash on the upper parts; the under parts are the same, but the colours are much paler.

SPOTTED GREEN TANAGER.

(*Tanagra punctata*.)

TA. *viridis nigro punctata, subtus flavescente-albida.*

Green Tanager spotted with black, beneath yellowish white.

Tanagra punctata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 316. 21.—*Gmel. Syst.*

Nat. 1. 897.—*Briss. Orn.* 8. 19. *pl.* 4. *f.* 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*

1. 425. 19.

Le Sayacou. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 288.

Tangara vert tacheté. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 133. *f.* 1.

Spotted green Titmouse. *Edwards.* 262.

Spotted green Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 228. 20.

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak and legs brown: the upper parts of the body green varied

with brown : rump green : quills and tail brown, fringed with green : chin and throat brown, the feathers edged with whitish : breast varied with brown and yellow ; from thence to the vent yellowish white, with a green tinge. Inhabits Cayenne.

VARIABLE TANAGER.

(*Tanagra variabilis*.)

TA. *viridis cæruleo fuscoque splendens, uropygio virescente, fascia per oculos nigra, remigibus reatricibusque nigricantibus.*

Tanager shining with green, blue, and brown ; with the rump greenish ; stripe through the eyes black ; quills and tail-feathers dusky.

Tanagra variabilis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 891.—Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 1. 428. 28.

Variable Tanager. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 234. 29.

THE locality of this species is unknown : it is four inches and a half in length : its beak and legs are pale brown : through each eye runs a black stripe : its plumage, according to the position of the light, appears blue, or brown : it has a very glossy appearance : the back between the shoulders is darkest, and towards the rump it is pale green : the quills and tail are dusky, fringed with green.





CAPITAL TANAGER.

Griffith

OLIVE TANAGER.

(Tanagra olivacea.)

TA. *viridi-olivacea subtus alba, gula pectoreque luteis, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis.*

Olive-green Tanager, beneath white, with the throat and breast yellow, the quills and tail-feathers brown.

Tanagra olivacea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 889.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 421. 4.

L'Olivet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 269.

Olive Tanager. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 238.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 218. 4.

THE male Olive Tanager has his head, upper parts of his body, and wing-coverts, olive green, changing to ash-colour towards the rump: the throat and breast are clear yellow, and the belly white: the quills and tail are brown, with white edges: the female has the under parts of her body pale yellow, and the wings and tail dusky, with olive margins. Inhabits America.

 CAPITAL TANAGER.

(Tanagra capitalis.)

TA. *supra viridis, subtus flava, capite colloque inferiore nigris.*

Tanager above green, beneath yellow, with the head and under part of the neck black.

Tanagra capitalis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 430. 44.

Capital Tanager. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 162. 45. *pl.* 112.

THE locality of this beautiful species, which was in the late Leverian Museum, is unknown: it is in length five inches: its beak is dusky lead-colour: the head, throat, and all the fore-part of the neck, as far as the breast, black: the upper part of the neck behind, its sides, and all the under parts of the body, are of a fine yellow, inclining to orange on the breast: the rest of the plumage is of a pale olive green, with the wings and tail darkest, and bordered with yellow: legs flesh-colour.

YELLOW-FRONTED TANAGER.

(*Tanagra flavifrons*.)

TA. viridis, fronte lutea, rostro pedibus alis caudaque nigris.

Green Tanager, with the forehead yellow, the beak, feet, wings, and tail, black.

Tanagra flavifrons. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. xlvii. 1.*

Emberiga flavifrons. *Mus. Carls. 4. pl. 92.*

Yellow-fronted Tanager. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 204. 2.*

THIS, which may probably prove to be the young bird or the female of the following species, has a black beak: blue crown, hind head and nape: yellow forehead: dusky tail and quills: the rest of the plumage being green, with the throat inclining to yellow: legs black.

RUFIOUS-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra cayana.)

TA. *fulvo dorso viridi, pileo rufo, genis nigris.*

Fulvous Tanager, with a green back, red crown, and black cheeks.

Tanagra cayana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 315. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 892.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 427. 25.Tanagra cayanensis viridis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 21. 12. *pl.* 4. *f.* 3.Le Passevert. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 494. and 4. 273.Passe-vert à tête bleue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 275. ?Moineau à tête rousse. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 201. *f.* 2. male.Tangara à tête rousse. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 290. *f.* 1. female.Rufous-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 231. 26.

THIS species, which is rather variable in its plumage, is generally about four inches in length: its beak and legs are dusky: the crown is rufous: cheeks black: the back part of the neck, the lower part of the back, and the rump, are pale golden yellow, with a gloss of green in certain positions: the rest of the back, the scapulars, and upper tail-coverts, are green: throat blue grey: the under parts of the body varied with pale golden yellow, rufous, and slate colour, in different lights: the quills and tail are brown, with golden green margins: the female has the upper parts of the plumage plain green, and the under dull yellow, with a slight green tinge: this bird varies in having the red on the top of the head much more extensive in some individuals than in others; it also varies in being tinged with rufous on the breast and belly;

and likewise in the back being rufescent: there is also a variety described by Buffon, that has the head of a bright blue; but in other respects it agrees tolerably with the above.

This species has very little song: it is very common at Cayenne, where it is called *Le Dauphinois*: it is said to destroy great quantities of rice, upon which it feeds, as it does also upon bananas and guavas, of which it is particularly fond: like the rest of the genus, they are generally found by pairs, and frequent open and uninhabited places.

GREEN TANAGER.

(*Tanagra virens*.)

TA. viridis subtus flavescens, loris gulaque nigris, fascia maxillari cærulea.

Green Tanager, beneath yellowish, with the lores and throat black, and stripe near the jaw blue.

Tanagra virens. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 317. 22.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 897.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 426. 21.

Tangara brasiliensis viridis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 25. 14.

Le Tangara verd du Brasil. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 268.

Green Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 229. 22.

THE Green Tanager is larger than the Domestic Finch, and measures six inches and a quarter in length: the beak is dusky; between which and the eyes is a black spot, bounded on the lower

edge with deep blue : head and upper parts of the body bright green : the lesser wing-coverts glossy sea-green, the rest green : the quills dusky, margined with blue : throat pure black : fore-part of the neck yellow : rest of the under parts of the body yellowish green : the two middle tail-feathers green, the rest dusky, edged with blueish : legs brown. Inhabits Mexico, Peru, and Brasil.

RED-HEADED TANAGER.

(*Tanagra gularis*.)

TA. nigra, subtus alba, capite rubro, jugulo purpureo.

Black Tanager, beneath white, with a red head and purple jugulum.

Tanagra gularis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 316. 13.?—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 894.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 425. 20.

Cardinalis Americanus. *Briss. Orn. App.* 67. *pl.* 4. *f.* 4.

Le Rouge Cap. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 267.

Tangara brun d'Amerique. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 155. *f.* 2.

Red-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 228. 21.

THIS beautiful bird has the head, chin, and throat crimson, on the latter sprinkled with purple, and ending in a point near the breast : the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, which is rounded, are of a fine shining black : the under parts are pure snowy white : the female? has the upper parts brown. Occasionally found in Cayenne and Guiana.

RED Tanager.

(Tanagra rubra.)

TA. *rubra*, *alis caudaque nigris, rectricibus apice albis.*

Red Tanager, with the wings and tail black, the tail-feathers tipped with white.

Tanagra rubra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 314. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 889.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 420. 3.

Cardinalis canadensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 48. 28. *pl.* 2. *f.* 5.

Le Scarlat. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 245. var.?

Scarlet Sparrow. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 343. var.?

Red Tanager. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 237.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 217. 3.

THIS is the size of the Domestic Finch: the male is six inches and a quarter in length: his beak is horn-coloured: the prevailing colour of his plumage is pale dull red; his wing-coverts are black, and the quills are brown, the two nearest the body excepted, which are black; all of them have their inner margins white for the greatest portion of their length from the base: tail black, tipped with white: legs black: the female is entirely of a greenish colour above, and yellowish green beneath. Edwards describes a bird which appears to be a variety of this, as it only differs in wanting the white tips to the tail. It inhabits North America, and is said to sing very agreeably.

VARIEGATED TANAGER.

(*Tanagra variegata*.)

- TA. *rubro virescente flavoque variegata*.
 Tanager variegated with red, greenish, and yellow.
Tanagra variegata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 421. 6.
Tanagra mississippiensis. *β. Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 889.
 Variegated Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 219. pl. 46.

PERHAPS a variety of the following, which it equals in size: its beak and legs are pale brown: its entire plumage is variegated with crimson and greenish buff; some spots on the neck, the whole of the wing, the lower part of the back, and middle of the belly, being of the latter colour: the quills and lower wing-coverts are dusky: the tail is half crimson and half greenish buff. It inhabits North America.

MISSISSIPPI TANAGER.

(*Tanagra mississippiensis*.)

- TA. *tota rubra, alis caudaque saturatioribus*.
 Tanager entirely red, with the wings and tail darkest.
Tanagra mississippiensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 889.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 421. 5.
 Le Tangara du Mississippi. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 252.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 741.
 Mississippi Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 218. 5.

THE whole of the plumage of this elegant bird is of a fine red, with the wings and tail darkest in colour: the legs are reddish, and the beak horn-coloured. Du Pratz assures us that this species will collect an immense quantity of maize together against winter, and that it is so extremely careful of its treasure as seldom to stir from the spot where it is stored up, except to drink: it secures this hoard, which has been known to equal a bushel, by covering it with dry leaves, leaving a small passage for itself to enter. It is found about the borders of the Mississippi.

SUMMER TANAGER.

(*Tanagra æstiva*.)

TA. rubra, rostro flavescēte, remigibus intus fuscis.

Red Tanager, with the beak yellowish, and the quills within brown.

Tanagra æstiva. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 422. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 889.

Muscicapa rubra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 326. 8.

Muscicapa Carolinensis rubra. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 432. 37.

Summer Red bird. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 56.—*Edwards. Glean.* pl. 239.

Summer Tanager. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 236.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 220. 6.

RATHER larger than the Domestic Finch: beak yellowish: irides black: the whole of the plumage

of a beautiful scarlet, the tips of the quills, which are pale red, excepted: legs dusky: the female is brown, tinged with yellow. Inhabits Carolina and Virginia.

MEXICAN TANAGER.

(*Tanagra mexicana.*)

TA. rubra, capite alis caudaque amethystinis, cervice tectricibus-que alarum viridibus, scapularibus flavis virescente marginatis.

Red Tanager, with the head, wings, and tail, of an amethyst colour; the top of the neck and wing-coverts greenish; the scapulars yellow, with greenish margins.

Tanagra mississippiensis. β. Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 421. 5.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 889. γ.

Cardinalis mexicanus. Briss. Orn. 3. 46. 27.

Mexican Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 219. 5. B.*

INHABITS Mexico: its beak is ash-coloured: the irides are white: the head, wings, and tail, are of a fine amethyst colour: the hind parts of the neck are green: the under part of the neck and the rump are crimson: the wing-coverts are reddish green: the scapulars are yellowish, all the feathers edged with greenish: tip of the tail pale red: legs greyish violet.

SHOWY TANAGER.

(Tanagra ornata.)

TA. subtus cinereo-nitens supra fusco-virescens, capillis cervice humerisque violaceis, macula alarum aureo-lutea.

Tanager beneath of a shining ash, above greenish brown, with the hairs at the base of the beak, the top of the neck and shoulders violet, and a golden yellow spot on the wings.

Tanagra ornata. Muse. Carlso. 4. pl. 95.—Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. II. xlvii. 3.

Showy Tanager. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 205. 4.*

TANAGRA ornata inhabits the East Indies: its beak and legs are dusky cinereous: the upper parts of its plumage are of a dull brownish green: its head is of a pale violet, glossed with blue: the lesser wing-coverts are like the upper parts of the plumage, but the middle ones are tipped with yellow; the rest of the coverts are red brownish green: the quills and tail are black, with the outer webs greenish yellow.

 GOLDEN TANAGER.

(Tanagra violacea.)

TA. violacea, subtus sincipiteque flavissima, remigibus intermediis reatricibusque lateralibus intus albis.

Violet Tanager, with the under parts and back of the head fine yellow; the middle quills, and the lateral tail-feathers, with their inner webs white.

Tanagra violacea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 314. 5.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 890.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 429. 33.

Tanagra brasiliensis nigro-lutea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 31. 18. *pl.* 2. *f.* 2. male.

Le Teité. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 295.

Tangara du Bresil. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 114. *f.* 2.

Golden Titmouse. *Edwards. pl.* 263. *f.* 1.

Golden Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 239. 35.

THE Golden Tanager is nearly four inches in length: its beak and legs are black: the forehead and all the under parts of its body are of a rich golden yellow: the rest of the plumage of a violet black, appearing like polished steel: the quills have the bases of their inner webs white: the two middle tail-feathers are black; the others are black, with their inner webs white at the base: the female has the upper parts of her plumage olive green: the forehead yellowish: the chin with a spot of yellow: the throat ash-coloured: the rest of the under parts yellowish, with a slight tinge of olive: only the two outer tail-feathers are white at their bases: the legs are brownish: the young bird has the yellow on the forehead very dull: the plumage is blue and olive green mixed; and the under parts of the body are yellow.

The nest of this bird is composed of reddish herbs, and is of a hemispherical shape: like the Jacarini Tanager, it commits great depredations in the rice plantations of Cayenne, Surinam, and Brasil: it is often kept in cages by the natives.

YELLOW TANAGER.

(Tanagra flava.)

TA. *obscura flava, abdomine nigro-maculato, collo inferiore pectoreque nigris.*

Dull yellow Tanager, with the abdomen spotted with black, and the under part of the neck and breast black.

Tanagra flava. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 896.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 431. 40.

Tanagra brasiliensis flava. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 39. 22.—*Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 300. pl. 3.

Yellow Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 244. 42.

THIS singular species is the size of a Lark : its beak is black : all the upper parts of its plumage are dark yellow : the lower part of the neck and the breast are black : the belly is spotted with black, and towards the vent is plain dark yellow : the quills and tail are dusky, with green edges : legs cinereous. Inhabits Brasil.

 WHITE-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra albifrons.)

TA. *fusco-nigra, subtus flavescens, gula juguloque pallide rubris, pectore alisque purpureo-rubris, fronte albo.*

Brown-black Tanager, beneath yellowish, with the throat and jugulum pale red, the breast and wings purple red, the forehead white,





Griffith

SILENT TANAGER.

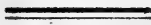
Tanagra albifrons. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 431. 39.

Tanagra leucocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 896.

Tanagra brasiliensis leucocephalos. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 35. 20.

White-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 243. 40.

ABOUT the size of *T. violacea*: beak and legs yellow: forehead white: all the upper parts of the body dusky brown: throat and fore-part of the neck reddish: breast and wings purplish red: belly and vent pale yellow: tail dusky brown. Inhabits the mountainous parts of Brasil.



SILENT TANAGER.

(*Tanagra silens.*)

TA. viridis, capite subtusque incana, superciliis vitta oculari fasciaque jugulari nigris.

Green Tanager, with the head and under parts hoary, the eyebrows, stripe near the eyes, and band on the throat black.

Tanagra silens. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 432. 42.

L'Oiseau silentieux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 304.

Tangara de la Guiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 742.

Silent Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II.* 204. 1.

THIS solitary bird is found only in the thick woods of Guiana: it is in length seven inches: its beak and legs are black: its prevailing colour is green, with the head and under parts of the body hoary; the sides of the head black: the eyebrows and throat white; the latter with a black crescent beneath: shoulders yellow.

GREY-HEADED TANAGER.

(Tanagra guianensis.)

TA. viridis, capite cinereo-cano, fronte fasciaque verticis duplici rufis.

Green Tanager, with the head of an ashy grey, with a band on the forehead and another on the crown rufous.

Tanagra guianensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 893.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 427. 24.

Le Verderoux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 272.

Grey-headed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 231. 25.

RATHER more than five inches in length: forehead with a rufous spot on each side, above which is a band of the same colour that passes backwards to the nape; the rest of the head is ash-coloured grey: the body is coloured with various shades of green. It is a native of the close forests of Guiana.

 CHINESE TANAGER.

(Tanagra sinensis.)

TA. viridi-olivacea, subtus flava, remigibus reatricibusque flavo marginatis, basi remigum ferrugineo.

Olive-green Tanager, beneath yellow, with the quills and tail-feathers edged with yellow, and the base of the former rust-coloured.

Tanagra sinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 897.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*
1. 426. 23.

Mesange de Nanquin. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 204. pl. 114.

Chinese Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 229. 23.

THIS is one of the few Tanagers that are found in the old Continent: it is a native of China, and is as large as the Domestic Finch: its length is five inches and a half: its beak is red brown at the base and yellow at the tip: the upper parts of its plumage are olive green: its quills are dusky, with the base rather rust-coloured and the edges yellowish: between the beak and eye is a yellowish white spot: all the under parts of the plumage are yellow, the belly and vent being palest: tail the same as the wings: legs dusky.

RUDE TANAGER.

(*Tanagra rudis.*)

*TA. rostro jugulo pedibusque fusco-cinereis, pectore abdomine
crisso uropygioque ferrugineo-rufis, reliquis fusco-nigris.*

Tanager with the beak, jugulum, and feet, brown ash; the breast, abdomen, vent, and rump, rusty red; and the other parts of the body brown black.

Tanagra rudis. *Mus. Carls.* 4. pl. 94.—*Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.*
xlvii. 2.

Rude Tanager. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 205. 3.

DESCRIBED in the Museum Carlsonianum, where it is stated to be a native of the Coromandel Coast:

it is about eight inches in length: its beak is grey brown: the top of its head, nape, and between the shoulders, are blackish: the back and rump are rusty brown: the wings and tail dusky: the breast, belly, and vent, rusty red: the legs ash-coloured.

PARADISE TANAGER.

(*Tanagra Tatao.*)

TA. violacea, dorso nigro, uropygio fulvo, capite viridi, pectore alisque violaceis.

Violet Tanager, with a black back, brown rump, green head, and violet wings and breast.

Tanagra Tatao. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 315. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 893.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 428. 31.

Tangara. *Briss. Orn.* 8. 3. 1. *pl.* 1. *f.* 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 7. *f.* 1.—127. *f.* 2.

Le Septicola. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 279. *pl.* 13.

Titmouse of Paradise. *Edwards.* 349.

Paradise Tanager. *Lath, Gen. Syn.* 3. 236. 32.

THIS most elegant species is described in Dr. Latham's Synopsis as being "somewhat less than a Goldfinch: length near six inches: beak black: the upper part and sides of the head yellowish green: the feathers small, and seem distinct from each other: the hind part of the head and neck, the upper part of the back and scapulars, of a velvety black: the lower part of the back and

rump of a bright fire-colour, verging to orange towards the tail: the throat and fore-part of the neck glossy violet blue: breast, belly, sides, and vent, sea-green: thighs dull green: the lesser wing-coverts green gold; the middle ones blue; and the greater violet blue: the quills black, with blue margins: the second quills, tail, and legs, black: the female and young males differ from the above description, as they have not the fire-colour on the lower part of the back: the male gains this at a mature age, but it is ever wanting in the female, as that part is wholly of an orange-colour, and in general the whole plumage is less brilliant; not but both males and females vary much, as some of them have been of a bright red both on the back and rump, while others have those parts wholly of a golden yellow."

This bird appears in large flocks in the neighbourhood of Cayenne, about September, and frequents a particular large tree when the fruit is just set, upon which it commits its depredations: it remains there about six weeks, and returns in April and May, when the fruit is ripe: it is only found about this one tree: in confinement it will feed on bread and meal, but it has no song. It is very common in the inhabited parts of Guiana at certain seasons.

GREY TANAGER.

(Tanagra grisea.)

TA. *olivaceo-grisea, subtus grisea, alis caudaque nigricantibus griseo marginatis.*

Olive-grey Tanager, beneath grey, with the wings and tail dusky, with grey edges.

Tanagra grisea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 892.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 428. 30.

Le Gris-olive. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 277.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 714. f. 1.

Grey Tanager. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 239.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 236. 31.

LENGTH five inches: beak black: the forehead and space between the eyes grey: the upper parts of the plumage olive grey: the wings dusky black, with grey fringes: the quills and tail dull black, but darker than the wings: under parts of the body grey. Found in Guiana and Louisiana.

 AMBOINA TANAGER.

(Tanagra amboinensis.)

TA. *nigro cyanoque varia, subtus nivea, macula tectricum purpurea, cauda fusca apice rufo.*

Tanager varied with black and blue, beneath snow white, with a purple spot on the wings, and brown tail with a red tip.

Tanagra amboinensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 896.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 431. 41.

Tanagra amboinensis cærulea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 12. 5.

Calatti. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 301. 5.

Amboina Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 244. 33.

CALLED *Calatti* in Amboyna: it measures six inches and three quarters: the crown is black: the upper parts of its body are variegated with blue and black: the rump and upper tail-coverts are pale blue green: the upper wing-coverts are blue, with a purple spot: the quills are varied with blue, black, and green: the cheeks, under parts of the neck and breast, blue: belly, thighs, and vent, white: tail brown, with the tip of a greyish rufous colour.

JACARINI TANAGER.

(*Tanagra Jacarina.*)

Ta. atro-violacea, alis subtus albicantibus, cauda divaricata bifurca.
Dark violet Tanager, with the wings beneath whitish, and the tail divaricating and forked.

Tanagra Jacarina. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 314. 4.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 890.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 429. 32.

Tanagra brasiliensis nigra. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 28. 16.

Le Jacarini. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 293.

Moineau de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 224.

Jacarini. *Edwards.* 306.

Jacarini Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 238. 34.

THE Jacarini Tanager receives its appellation from the Brasilians: it is the size of the Goldfinch: its beak and legs are cinereous: the prevailing colour of its plumage is black, glossed with blue and green: the inside of its wings are white, and its tail is rather forked: the female is entirely grey: but during the season of moulting the male is also of that colour, from which it may be found in all the intermediate stages from grey to black.

This bird is extremely abundant at Guiana, and particularly frequents coffee trees in newly cultivated places: it is very destructive to the rice-fields. Buffon says the male is remarkable for hopping upwards frequently from the branch, first alighting down on one foot and then the other, each leap being accompanied by a note that is far from unpleasing, and spreading out the tail at the same time: the female lays two greenish white eggs sprinkled with red spots, particularly at the larger end: the nest is about two inches in diameter; it is constructed of dried herbs, and is of a hemispherical shape.

BLACK TANAGER.

(Tanagra atrata.)

TA. *atra nitens*, dorso subviolaceo.

Dark shining Tanager, with the back pale violet.

Tanagra atrata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 315. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 892.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 430. 35.Black Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 241. 38.

THIS species is the size of a Thrush, and is wholly of a black colour, with the back glossed with blue: its legs and beak are also black. It is found in the East Indies.

 NEGRO TANAGER.

(Tanagra cayanensis.)

TA. *nigra nitida*, pectore utrinque alisque subtus flavis.

Shining black Tanager, with the breast on each side and wings beneath yellow.

Tanagra cayanensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 894.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 430. 34.Tanagra cayana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 316. 14.Tangara cayanensis nigra. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 29. 17. f. 2. f. 1.Le Tangara Negré. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 297.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 114. f. 3.Negro Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 240. 36.

INHABITS Mexico, Brasil, Guiana, and other parts of South America: it is about five inches in

length: its beak is dusky: the bird when at rest appears to be wholly black, with a blue reflection: but when examined, a small space on each side of the breast of a yellow colour presents itself; but when the wings are closed it cannot be seen: some of the quills are also white on their inner webs: its legs are dusky.

CRESTED TANAGER.

(*Tanagra cristata*.)

TA. nigricans, crista aurantia, gula uropygioque fulvis.

Dusky Tanager, with an orange crest, and fulvous throat and rump.

Tanagra cristata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 317. 24.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 898.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 422. 9.

Tanagra Cayanensis nigra cristata. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 65. pl. 4. f. 3.

La Houppette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 240.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 7. f. 2. male? 301. f. 2. female?

Crested Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 221. 8.

SIZE of the Domestic Finch: length upwards of six inches: beak black: head with an orange-coloured crest: chin pale buff: outer edge of the wing, near the head, white: scapulars likewise with a band of that colour: lower part of the back and rump pale buff-colour: rest of the plumage dull black: legs lead coloured: the buff spot

on the chin is wanting in some specimens, and the edge of the wing is occasionally yellow.

This species is very abundant in Guiana, but it does not frequent the woods, being only found in the most open places: it feeds on small fruits.

FURROW-CLAWED TANAGER.

(*Tanagra striata*.)

Ta. nigra subtus flava, capite cæruleo nigroque striata, dorso infimo aurantio.

Black Tanager, beneath yellow, with the head striated with blue and black, and the lower part of the back orange.

Tanagra striata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 899.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 423. 14.

L'Onglet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 256.

Furrow-clawed Tanager. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 224. 14.

THIS curious bird has a very singular formation of claw, each having a furrow on the sides parallel to the edge, and from this it takes its name: it is supposed to inhabit South America, and is in length seven inches: its head is striped with alternate lines of black and blue: the upper part of the back is blue, and the lower part bright orange: the under parts of the body are yellow: its upper wing-coverts, quill, and tail, are black, fringed with blue: its upper tail-coverts are brown olive.

SPHECOTHERA. SPHECOTHERA.

Generic Character.

Rostrum basi crassum et glabrum, validum, supra convexum, versus apicem declive: *orbitæ* nudæ.

Nares orbiculares.

Beak thick and smooth at the base, strong, above convex, towards the tip bent down: *orbits* naked.

Nostrils rounded.

THERE is only one species known of this genus, which is described by Mons. Vieillot, but nothing is known of its habits.

GREEN SPHECOTHERA.

(Sphecothera viridis.)

SP. *supra virescens, subtus flavo-viridis, capite, rostro, pedibusque nigris.*

Sphecothera above greenish, beneath yellowish, with the head, beak, and feet, black.

Sphecothera viridis. *Vieil. Analyse d'une nouvelle Ornithologie Élémentaire, p. 68. (H).*

THIS bird is the size of the Greater or Pied Butcher bird: it has the upper parts of the plumage greenish, and the under yellowish green: the head, beak, and feet, are black. It inhabits New Holland.

STURNUS. STARLING.

Generic Character.

Rostrum subulatum, angulatum, depressum, obtusiusculum: mandibula superiore integerrima, marginibus patentiusculis.

Nares supra marginatæ.

Pedes simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.

Beak awl-shaped, angulated, depressed, and obtuse: the upper mandible entire, the margins rather gaping.

Nostrils above margined.

Feet simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

THE Common Starling, which forms the type of this genus, is so well known and fully described in the following pages, that any general account of the habits of the genus in this place is unnecessary.





Griffiths

COMMON STARLING.





G. S. P.

COMMON STARLING.

young

COMMON STARLING.

(Sturnus vulgaris.)

- ST. *rostro flavescente, corpore æneo-nigro nitente, punctis albis.*
 Starling with a yellowish beak, shining brassy-black body, spotted with white.
- Sturnus vulgaris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 290. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* No. 213.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 801.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 439. 1.—*Ray. Syn. p.* 67. A. 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 321. 1.
- L'Etourneau. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 176. pl. 15.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 75.
- Solitary Thrush. *Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup.* young.
- Stare, or Starling. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 104. pl. 46.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 331. A.—*Will. Orn.* 196. pl. 37.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 40.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* pl. 32.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. pl. 56.—*Wale. Syn.* 2. pl. 195.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 8.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. pl. 2. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 137.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* v. 2.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. p. 88.

FEW birds are better known than the species now under consideration, upon which account the description need not be very laboured: its beak is blueish at the base, and yellow towards the tip: irides hazel: the head, neck, and upper parts of the back, are black, glossed with purple and green, according to the light; the feathers on the neck are long, narrow, and pointed: the breast, lower part of the back, the wing-coverts, and rump, are black, varied with dark green; the entire plumage, except the throat, is beautifully sprinkled with spots, white on the breast, and yellowish brown on the head and back: the greater

quills are dusky on the inner webs, and black on their outer ones, the exterior feathers excepted; the rest of the quills are of a dark cinereous, edged with green, and the border itself reddish brown: the tail is similar to the quills: legs reddish brown: the sexes are very like, but the male exceeds the female in weight.

The young of this species differs so very materially from the old as to have deceived one of the most acute ornithologists, the late Colonel Montagu, who has described it in the Supplement to the Ornithological Dictionary, under the name of the Solitary Thrush; but as this bird was received from a distant part, and does not breed in the neighbourhood of the spot near which he resided, it is not very surprising that he should be deceived, as the specimen in question (which is now in the British Museum) has not much the appearance of the common Starling, otherwise than belonging to the genus where Colonel Montagu should certainly have placed it, and not in *Turdus*, as described in the Ornithological Dictionary. As the young bird may not be well known to all, the following account of it from the above work may not be unacceptable: its beak is dusky, and not tipped with yellow as in the mature bird: "The general colour of the plumage is brown, the upper parts and sides of the head, back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail-coverts, plain, except the tips of the feathers on the back being paler, giving that part a slightly spotted appearance: the chin is sullied white: above and

behind the eyes the feathers are paler than those adjacent: from the beak to the eye dusky: the feathers on the throat and neck beneath are pale yellowish brown at their tips, whitish at their base, which gives that part a mottled appearance: the upper part of the breast plain brown, but rather paler than the back; the sides under the wings nearly the same: the lower breast and belly down to the vent mottled, or streaked with brown and white, the middle of the feathers being of the former colour: the under tail-coverts pale brown, with a rufous tinge: the quills and greater coverts of the wings are brown, margined with rufous: the tail is a little forked: the feathers are brown, their margins tinged with rufous: the legs are rather long in proportion, strong, and, with the toes and claws, are of a yellowish brown colour: the middle toe is closely connected to the outer as far as the first joint."

The Starling, like many other birds, has been found entirely of a white cast, with reddish legs and beak: it likewise occurs in all the stages between that and the common appearance; also in having the ground colour cream-colour, spotted with pure white: again it has been observed with the upper parts of its plumage of a rufous ash, inclining to yellow, the breast being slightly spotted.

This species constructs an artless nest in the old deserted habitation of a Woodpecker, in the hollow of a tree, naturally formed, or in old buildings, pigeon-houses, and such like situations; it is

made of dry grass or leaves, on which the eggs are placed; they are of a light blue colour, and are four or five in number: many of these birds are taken during the winter in dovecotes, and by some they are accused of feeding on the eggs of the pigeons, but most probably without foundation: their usual food is insects, but in default of these they will eat grain and fruits; in a state of domestication they will readily eat meat of any kind, and will become extremely docile, imitating the human voice, whistling, &c.; their natural note is a shrill whistle. In the winter these birds fly in large flocks, and associate not only with their own species, but will intrude themselves into the company of Crows, Pigeons, and Thrushes of the gregarious kinds: in the evening they appear in the greatest numbers, assembling in marshy places, where they roost among the reeds: their flight is not undulated, but smooth and even, and they walk very easily in the manner of a Wagtail; but when many congregate they may be known by their peculiar tumultuous and disorderly flight, which is compared to a kind of vortex, in which there is an uniform circular revolution, and at the same time a progressive advance.

The species is abundant throughout the old continent from Norway to the Cape of Good Hope, and in this country it has been observed to migrate during very severe winters, retiring westward into Devonshire and Cornwall, and returning eastward as soon as the frost breaks up.

COLLARED STARLING.

(Sturnus collaris.)

St. fusco-nigricans, dorso maculato, uropygio albo vario, gula alba fusco maculata, remigibus caudaque apice fuscis.

Brown-dusky Starling, with the back spotted, the rump varied with white, the throat white, spotted with brown, and the quills and tail tipped with brown.

Sturnus collaris. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 805.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 323. 5.

Motacilla alpina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 957.

La Fauvette des Alpes. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 156. *pl.* 10.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 668. *f.* 2.

Alpine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 434. 25.

Collared Stare. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 8. 5.

THIS bird inhabits the southern Alps of Europe, particularly the lofty mountains of Auvergne and Dauphiny: it is in length six inches and a half: its beak and legs are brownish, with the base of the former yellowish: the upper parts of the body dusky, spotted with paler: rump varied with brown and white: quills blackish; the inner webs and tips edged with rufous: throat white, with brown spots: breast grey brown: belly brown, the sides darkest: tail brown, tipped with pale rufous: it is a solitary and retired species, seeking the most sequestered places: it feeds on insects and seeds, and is very shy. M. Meyer forms a genus for this species, by the name of *Accentor*.

CHILI STARLING.

(Sturnus Loyca.)

St. fusco alboque maculatus, pectore coccineo.

Starling spotted with brown and white; the breast crimson.

Sturnus Loyca. *Molin. Chili.* 325.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 804.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 325. 12.Magellanic Starling. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 174. 2.

THIS approaches very close to the Magellanic Starling, but is destitute of the crimson markings near the eyes and the lores. The male has the breast crimson, and the rest of his body variegated with brown and whitish: the female is pale grey, with the breast tinged with dull crimson. This species is found in Chili: it constructs its nest in cavities in the ground: it lays three eggs, that are of a grey colour varied with brown: the natives are said to esteem it very much on account of its song, which they hold in great veneration: its plumage is also of value to them, as they form it into ornaments.

MAGELLANIC STARLING.

(Sturnus militaris.)

St. griseus, pectore gulaque sanguineis cauda subfurcata.

Grey Starling, with the breast and throat blood-coloured; the tail slightly forked.

- Sturnus militaris.* *Lin. Mont.* 1771. p. 527.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 803.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 323. 4.—*Daud. Orn.* 2. 305.
Etourneau des terres Magellaniques. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 196.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 113.
Magellanic Stare. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. p. 7. 4.

LENGTH eight inches and a half: its beak is dusky: the upper parts of its plumage are brown, the edges of the feathers being palest: between the beak and eye a spot of crimson: the sides of the neck are black: behind the eye is a white streak, and at the base of the under mandible is a spot of that colour: the chin, fore-part of the neck, breast, bend of the wings, and upper part of the belly, deep crimson: the sides of the body and thighs are black, the feathers bordered with cinereous: the vent, under tail-coverts, and tail, black; the latter slightly forked: legs brown: some specimens have a white line beginning at the nostrils and terminating on the hind head, but such have not the spot at the base of the under mandible; they may be immature birds. Native of the Falkland Islands: supposed to feed on insects.

PERSIAN STARLING.

(Sturnus moritanicus.)

St. cinereus, capitis parte inferiore gulaque cinereo alboque variis, ventre cano rufescente maculato, rostro apice nigro.

Ash-coloured Starling, with the lower part of the head and the throat varied with grey and white, the belly hoary, spotted with rufous, and the beak black at the tip.

Sturnus moritanicus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 804.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 325. 11.

Etourneau more. *Daud. Orn. 2. 302.*

Persian Starling. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 174. 1.*

INHABITS the alpine parts of Persia: its nest is placed in holes and cavities of rocks: it is about the size of the Skylark: its beak is tipped with black: the prevailing colour of its plumage is cinereous: the fore-part of the head and the throat variegated with white, and the belly spotted with rufous.

 CAPE STARLING.

(Sturnus capensis.)

St. nigricans, capitis lateribus subtusque albus.

Dusky Starling, with the sides of the head and the under parts of the body white.

Sturnus capensis. Linn. Syst. Nat. 1. 290. 2.—Gmel. Syst. Nat.





S. 189. 14

CONTRA STARLING.

1. 802.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 446. 2. *pl.* 41. *f.* 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.*

1. 322. 2.

L'Etourneau pie du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat.*

Ois. 3. 191.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 280.

Cape Stare. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 5. 2.

THE Cape Starling is the size of *Sturnus vulgaris*: its beak and legs are yellowish: the head, neck, back, wings, and tail, are black: from the base of the upper mandible arises a streak of white that surrounds the eyes, and increases in size so as to cover nearly the whole sides of the head, where it is produced into a stripe that reaches down each side of the neck, and meets the white on the breast: the belly, vent, and rump, are also white: the scapulars and edge of the wing are tipped with white. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

CONTRA STARLING.

(*Sturnus contra.*)

St. fuscus, macula oculari, fascia alarum, abdomineque albis.

Brown Starling, with a spot near the eye, a band on the wing, and the abdomen white.

Sturnus contra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 290. 4.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 803.

Sturnus capensis. β . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 322. 2.

Icterus bengalensis. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 94. 9.

Black and white Indian Starling. *Edwards. Glean.* 2. 187.

Contra Stare. *Albin. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 21.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 5.

2. A.

THE Contra Starling may possibly be only the immature plumage of the preceding, which it greatly resembles, having, like that species, the head, neck, back, rump, upper tail-coverts, and scapulars, black: a white line also is observed to arise from the beak, which inclines to the hind head: beneath the eye is a white spot, and round the upper part of the neck is a band of a dingy white: the upper wing-coverts are black, variegated with six white spots: the under parts of the body, from the breast to the vent, are white: the quills and tail are black: the legs yellowish brown. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and is known by the name of Contra.

DAURIAN STARLING.

(*Sturnus Dauricus.*)

St. corpore supra atro-violaceo, subtus cinerascens-albo, capite cerviceque cærulescente-canis, verticis litura violaceo atra.

Starling with the body above dark violet, beneath greyish white, with the head and top of the neck hoary blue, the crown with a dark violet stripe.

Sturnus Dauricus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 806.—*Pall. Act. Holm.* 1778. 3. 198.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 325. 13.

Etourneau de la Daoure. *Daud. Orn.* 2. 302.

Daurian Stare. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 175. 3.

INHABITS the willow plantations of Dauria: it is in length six inches: its beak is black: irides

brown: between the beak and eyes is a streak of white, and another over the eyes: the prevailing colour of the plumage is dark blue black: the head and nape are blueish white: the crown of the head in the male has a violet black stripe; in the female it is brown: the wing-coverts are black, tinged with green; the quills are black, the two nearest the body with white tips, and the rest tipped with white on their outer webs: the under parts of the body sullied white: the tail greenish black, its coverts violet: legs blue black. The eggs of this bird are of a ferruginous colour, tinged with blue; they are three in number.

CRESCENT STARLING.

(*Sturnus torquatus*.)

St. supra fusco rufescente nigricanteque varius, subtus flavus, fascia pectorali curva nigra, rectricibus tribus lateralibus albis.

Starling above brown, varied with rufous and dusky; beneath yellow, with a curved band on the breast black; the three outer tail-feathers white.

Sturnus ludovicianus. β . *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 322. 3.

Alauda magna. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 289. 11.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 801.

Merula Americana torquata. *Briss. Orn.* 2. 242. 15.

Le Merle à collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 376.

Large Lark. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 33.

Crescent Stare. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 192.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 6. 3.

THIS bird, which appears specifically distinct from *S. ludovicianus*, is in length eleven inches: its beak is dusky: the top of its head and neck are brown, with their sides pale grey; the crown is marked with a stripe of the latter colour; between the beak and eye is a yellowish spot, and above each eye, pointing backwards, is a stripe of the same: the upper parts of its plumage are brown, varied with red and dusky: the greater quills are plain brown, and the lesser ones are spotted with rufous, having the ground colour brown: all the under parts of the plumage are yellow, a crescent-shaped mark on the breast excepted, which is deep black: the tail is brown, sprinkled with rufous on the outer margins; its under coverts are grey: legs and claws brown: the young are nearly destitute of the crescent on the breast.

Common in North America, where it is known by the name of the Meadow Lark, as it principally affects meadows, and rarely perches on trees: it is migratory and gregarious: its legs are pure white.

LOUISIANE STARLING.

(Sturnus ludovicianus.)

St. griseo fuscoque maculatus, subtus flavus, linea capitis superciliisque albis, gula nigra.

Starling spotted with grey and brown; beneath yellow; with a line on the head and the eyebrows white; the throat black.

Sturnus ludovicianus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 290. 3.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 802.—*Briss. Orn.* 2. 449. 4. *pl.* 42. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 323. 3.

Etournéau de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 192.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 256.

Louisiane Starling. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 193.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 6. 3.

THE Louisiane Stare is common in some of the provinces of North America: it is in length nine inches and a half: its beak is whitish at the base and brown at the tip: the upper parts of its plumage are varied with brown and reddish grey: its head has three white stripes, one of them over each eye, and the other down the crown: edge of the wing yellow: the quills rufous grey, varied with brown on the outer webs: the cheeks, throat, fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly, of a clear yellow; the fore-part of the neck being ornamented with a fine patch of black, the ends of each of the feathers of which it is composed being tipped with grey: the sides, thighs, and under tail-coverts, sullied white, sprinkled with a few

brownish spots: tail like the quills, with the inner edges of the four exterior feathers white: legs and claws grey.

OLIVE STARLING.

(*Sturnus olivaceus.*)

St. fusco-olivaceus, subtus flavescens, vitta oculo cærulea.

Olive-brown Starling, beneath yellowish, with a stripe near the eyes blue.

Sturnus olivaceus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 325. 10.

Sturnus fuscus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 805.

Brown Stare. *Osbeck. Voy. Chin.* 2. 328.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 11. 10.

THIS bird is described by Osbeck: its beak is whitish red: the orbits and space round the eyes are bright blue: the whole body, wings, and tail, are pale olive brown, the belly palest, and sprinkled with yellowish: legs pale red. Inhabits China.

GREEN STARLING.

(*Sturnus viridis.*)

St. viridis subtus cærulescens, macula sincipitis poneque oculos unica, scapulari duplici alba.

Green Starling, beneath blueish, with a spot on the sinciput,

another beyond the eyes, and a double one on the scapulars white.

Sturnus viridis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 805.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 325. 9.

Green Stare. *Osbeck. Voy. Chin.* 2. 327.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 10. 9.

DESCRIBED by Osbeck, in his Voyage to China, as a native of that country: it has a tuft of black and white feathers on the forehead and chin, with a white spot on the front of the crown, and another beyond the eyes: the upper parts of its plumage are green: the scapulars are adorned with two white spots: the wings green, with the outer webs and the shafts of the feathers white: the fore-part of the neck, breast, and belly, pale cærulean: the tail very similar to the wings, but the outer webs of the feathers are not white: legs grey blue.

SILK STARLING.

(*Sturnus sericeus.*)

St. pallide griseus, capite flavescente-albo, basi remigum albo, remigibus reatricibusque nigris.

Pale grey Starling, with the head yellowish-white, the base of the wing white, and the quills and tail-feathers black.

Sturnus sericeus. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 805.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 324. 8.

Silk Starling. *Brown. Ill. Zool. pl.* 21.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 10. 8.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 137. 8.

LENGTH about eight inches: beak and legs reddish: the entire head and the fore-part of the neck yellowish white, the crown inclined to dusky: the upper parts of the body pale cinereous: wings glossy black: quills white at the base: the under parts of the body of the same colour as the upper, but paler; the vent inclining to white: tail similar in colour to the wings, about two inches and a half in length, and even at the end. The female is brown where the male is black: the crown is also black: the forehead varied with white and black, and the sides of the head and spot behind the eyes white: the wings incline to cinereous, and are very glossy: the rump is white: the tips of the tail-feathers white. Inhabits China.

WATTLED STARLING.

(Sturnus carunculatus.)

ST. niger, dorso tectricibusque alarum ferrugineis, ad basin mandibule inferioris palea duplici carunculata fulva.

Black Starling, with the back and wing-coverts rust-coloured, and at the base of the under mandibles of the beak a double carunculated fulvous wattle.

Sturnus carunculatus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 805.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 1. 324. 6.

Wattled Stare. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 3. 9. pl. 36. 6.*

THESE most curious birds are described by Dr. Latham in the following manner. “ Size of our



G. S. P.

WATTLED STARLING.

Male & Female



Starling: length nearly ten inches: the beak rather long and somewhat bent; it is sharp at the tip, but a trifle flatted; the colour is black, tinged with blue towards the base: irides dull hazel: from the angle of the lower mandible springs a carunculated orange-coloured membrane, tending downwards like the wattle of a cock; this is about a quarter of an inch in size: the general colour of the plumage is dull black, but the back and wing-coverts are ferruginous: the legs are black. The female is wholly of a dull ferruginous brown: the bill and legs are the same as in the male, but the wattle is not so large, nor is it very conspicuous, except in old birds. This species is found in New Zealand, particularly in the southern island, where it is pretty common: it has a weak piping voice, not worthy being called a song."

 COCKSCOMB STARLING.

(*Sturnus gallinaceus.*)

St. cinereus, regione oculorum nuda, ad basin mandibulae inferioris palea duplici, cristaque vertici membranacea bifida erecta fulva.

Cinereous Starling, with the space round the eyes naked, the base of the under mandible with a double wattle, and the crown with a bifid, erect, membranaceous and fulvous crest.

Sturnus gallinaceus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 324. 7.

Gracula carunculata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 399.

Cockscomb Stare. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 9. 7.

A VERY singular species: it is in length rather more than six inches: beak brown; from its lower mandible depends a deep orange-coloured double wattle, above an inch in length; the crown of the head is also ornamented with two similar excrescences, one placed behind the other; the region of the eye is bare of feathers, and is of a yellow colour: the prevailing colour of the plumage is of a dirty slate, with the under parts of the body palest: the quills and tail black: legs pale yellowish brown, very long. Inhabits the Capé of Good Hope.

ALAUDA. LARK.

Generic Character.

<p><i>Rostrum</i> subcylindricum, magis minusve crassum; basi pennis minimis recumbentibus tectum.</p>	<p><i>Beak</i> subcylindrical, more or less thickened; covered with small recumbent feathers at the base.</p>
<p><i>Lingua</i> bifida.</p>	<p><i>Tongue</i> cloven at the tip.</p>
<p><i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.</p>	<p><i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.</p>
<p><i>Unguis</i> posticus rector, digito longior.</p>	<p><i>Hinder claw</i> straight, and longer than the toe.</p>

LARKS are distinguished from all other birds by the superior length of their hinder claws, which, in some of the species, are upwards of an inch in length, and totally incapacitates them from perching on trees; consequently, they rest on the ground, where they all place their nests: some few that have shorter claws perch upon trees, but only on the larger branches. From the situation of their nests they are greatly exposed to the attacks of predaceous animals of the weazel kind, &c. which destroy great numbers of the eggs and young: the Cuckow also frequently deposits its eggs in them.

These are the only birds that sing during flight,

and there are few persons that have heard their song but must have admired the various modulations of their melodious strains, which may be heard when the performers are invisible from the great height to which they soar. Their usual food consists of insects and their larvæ; they will also eat seeds, and in a state of confinement will eat bread, eggs, &c.

SKY-LARK.

(*Alauda arvensis*.)

AL. nigricante griseo rufescente et albido varia, subtus rufo-alba, reatricibus extimis duabus extrorsum longitudinaliter albis, intermediis interiori latere ferrugineis.

Lark varied with dusky grey, reddish and white, beneath reddish white, with the outer webs of the two exterior tail-feathers white, and the two middle ones with their edges ferruginous.

Alauda arvensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 287. 1.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 209.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 791.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 491. 1.

Alauda vulgaris. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 335. 1.

L'Alouette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 1. *pl.* 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 363. *f.* 1.

Skylark. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 136.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 394. A.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 41.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 368. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 226.—*Will. Ang.* 203.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 89.—*Wale. Syn. pl.* 189.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 178.

β. toto luteo-alba.

Entirely of a yellowish white colour.

Alauda candida. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 339. *pl.* 19. *f.* 1.

Alouette blanche. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 20.

White Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 369. A.

γ. fusco-nigra.

Variety of a brown black.

Alauda nigra. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 340. B.

Alouette noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 22.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.*
650. f. 1.

Dusky Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 370. 1. B.

THIS delightful singing bird is about seven inches in length: its beak is dusky; the base of the under mandible yellowish: the feathers on the top of the head are dusky, edged with rufous brown; they are rather elongated, and may be set up like a crest; the back of the head is inclined to cinereous: the feathers on the upper part of the body are reddish brown, with the middle darkest, and the edges pale: the under parts are dirty buff; the neck and breast are darkest, and streaked with dusky: quills brown, with the outer webs and the tips lightest: the tail is dusky brown, the two middle feathers darkest, with light rufous edges; the outer feather is white on the exterior web and tip of the inner; the second that colour on the outer web only, and the next with a slight edging of white on the outer web: legs dusky; claws dusky, the hind one very long and straight: the female differs in being much less than the male.

This species is subject to considerable variety, some being found of a pure white, others of a light cream-colour; again mixed brown and white, with the belly white; and also of a dusky black, the hind part of the head, the beak, and legs,

being dirty yellow, and some of the feathers on the under side being edged with white.

A very well known species, and one whose history most persons are acquainted with: it is very common throughout this country, and is almost universally diffused over Europe; it is likewise found in many parts of Asia and Africa; in Egypt they generally appear for a few days in the month of September: immense quantities of these birds are said to be taken in Germany, for which there is a duty paid at Leipsic, that at the rate of one half-penny per dozen amounts to about 12,000 crowns per annum, which may seem prodigious, but from Michaelmas to Martinmas the fields are literally covered with them: they are likewise taken in great abundance in England and other parts of Europe. If the above account relative to the duty be correct, the enormous quantity of upwards of seventeen millions must be caught in one twelvemonth's time! which appears too great a number for any person to appreciate; and which is certainly too improbable to occur: no doubt Dr. Latham, from whose work the account is extracted, must have been misinformed as to the sum.

In the morning early these birds may be observed rising perpendicularly in the atmosphere to a great height, singing the whole time most delightfully, and increasing as they mount, till they are nearly imperceptible; upon their descent they fly in an oblique direction, unless attracted by their mates, or alarmed by the sudden appear-

ance of a predaceous bird, when they fall like a stone: they are most abundant in the more open and highest cultivated situations abounding in corn, being but seldom seen in extensive moors at a distance from arable land: they place their nest on the ground amongst grass or corn, between two clods of earth; it is composed of dried grass and other vegetable substances, lined with very fine dry grass: the female lays four or five dirty white eggs, blotched and spotted with brown; she has generally two broods in the year.

LESSER-CRESTED LARK.

(*Alauda cristatella*.)

AL. capite cristato, corpore supra fusco subtus albicante, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis, pedibus subrubris.

Lark with a crested head, the body above fuscous, beneath whitish, with the quills and tail-feathers brown, and feet reddish.

Alauda cristatella. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 499. 26.

Alauda nemorosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 797.

Alauda cristata minor. *Raii. Syn. p.* 69. A. 5.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 361. 9.

Le Lulu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 74.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 503. f. 2.

Crested Lark. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 141.

Lesser-crested Lark. *Will. Ang. p.* 207.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 391. 24.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 9.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

ORIGINALLY described by Aldrovandus, who tells us that it is not so brown as the Greater-crested Lark, and the tuft on the head is larger in proportion to the size of the bird, and that the legs are red: all other authors have given the above description, from which it should appear that it cannot be a species, as it could not well have passed unnoticed so great a length of time as has elapsed since Aldrovandus wrote.

Colonel Montagu appears to think that it is only an accidental variety of the Lesser Field Lark, as in *Harmonia Ruralis* that bird is figured for the one now under consideration; and Dr. Latham received a specimen of that bird from Yorkshire under the name of Lesser-crested Lark. Dr. Latham informs us that it is said to fly in flocks, contrary to the Greater-crested Lark, and that it is for the most part met with in woods and thickets, where it makes its nest: he also tells us that it is found in Italy, Austria, Poland, and Siberia; and according to Mr. Bolton is abundant in Yorkshire, but the latter fact cannot be substantiated, as it is shewn above, that he has mistaken the Lesser Field Lark for this bird.

WOOD-LARK.

(*Alauda arborea.*)

AL. nigricante griseo rufescenteque varia, capite vitta annulari alba cincto.

Lark varied with dusky, grey, and reddish; the head with an annular stripe bordered with white.



WOOD LARK.



Alauda arborea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 287. 3.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 211.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 793.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 492. 3.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 340. *pl.* 20. *f.* 1.

L'Alouette de bois, ou le Cujelier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 25.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 660. *f.* 2.

Wood Lark. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 137.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 395. B.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 42.—*Will. Orn.* 204.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 371. 3.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 90.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 190.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 183.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

IN plumage this species greatly resembles the Skylark, but it is much less than that bird, and only measures six inches in length: its beak is dusky, with the base of the under mandible whitish: irides hazel: the feathers on the crown and upper parts of the body are dusky, edged with light reddish brown; on the former they are elongated, and form a slight crest at the will of the bird: from the beak over the eye is a narrow yellowish white band surrounding the crown of the head; the feathers over the ears are brown, beneath which is another light band: quills dusky, slightly edged with brown: neck and breast yellowish white tinged with brown, and marked with dusky spots: tail short; the two middle feathers brown, the next dusky, and the four outer ones on each side black, with dirty white tips; tail-coverts very long and brown: legs yellowish flesh-colour: hind claws long, and slightly bent.

This species can be easily distinguished from the Skylark during flight, as it does not mount in the air in a perpendicular manner, and continue hovering and singing in the same spot like that

bird; but will often rise to a great height, and keep flying in large irregular circles, singing the whole time with little intermission, sometimes for an hour together: it will also sing when perched on a tree, even in the dead of winter, should the weather be fine: its song is more melodious than the Skylark's, and is continued throughout the year, except during the months of June and July.

This bird feeds on grain, seeds, and insects: it builds its nest very early, and the young are capable of flying in April; the nest is placed under a tuft of high grass or furze, or in a low bush; it is made of dry grass, lined with finer grass and a few hairs: the eggs are brown, varied with dusky and ash-colour, particularly at the larger end; they are mostly four in number, and are rather less than those of the Skylark: it often has two broods in the year.

It appears to be a general inhabitant of Europe, but is not so plentiful as the Skylark: in Devonshire it is found more abundantly than in any other part of England; particularly in the winter season, when they are said to be excellent eating, and are very fat: it is rarely seen in greater flocks than six or seven.

ITALIAN LARK.

(Alauda Italica.)

AL. *fusco-castanea subtus alba, capite vitta annulari albicante, rectrice extima alba, proxima apice alba.*

Chesnut brown Lark, beneath white; head with an annular whitish stripe; the outer tail-feather white, and the next at the tip white.

Alauda Italica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 793.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 355. 7.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 492. 4.

Giarola. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 47.

Italian Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 373. 4.

THIS scarcely appears to be more than a variety of the young of the Wood Lark, except being much larger than that bird even when full grown: it was taken in Italy: its length is eight inches: its beak is red: the upper parts of the plumage are chesnut brown, with the feathers edged with pale reddish white, especially those of the hind head, which greatly inclines to white: the breast, belly, and sides, are white: the outer tail-feather is white, the next has the tip white, and the rest of the tail is chesnut-brown with pale edges: legs flesh-coloured: claws whitish.

CAPE LARK.

(Alauda capensis.)

AL. reatricibus tribus lateralibus apice albis, gula lutea nigro marginata, superciliis flavis.

Lark with the three lateral tail-feathers white at the tips; the throat yellow, margined with black; eyebrows yellow.

Alauda capensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 798.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 498. 10.

Alauda Capitis Bonæ Spei. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 364. 11. *pl.* 19. *f.* 3.

Cravate jaune, ou Calandre du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. *pl.* 54.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 504. *f.* 2.

Cape Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 384. 18.

LA Cravate jaune of Buffon is found at the Cape of Good Hope: it is eight inches in length: its beak is yellowish horn-colour: the upper parts of the plumage are brown, with the shafts of the feathers darkest: over the eye is a streak of yellow, and one of brown beneath, passing to the ear: the chin and throat are orange; the rest of the under parts yellowish white: the four outer tail-feathers are tipped with white: the legs are dusky; the hind claws slightly bent: the male has the yellow on the throat bordered with black, and the stripe above the eye deep yellow: the breast varied with brown, grey, and pale yellow, and the belly and sides reddish yellow: the female sometimes has the breast spotted with brown.

BLACK LARK.

(Alauda tartarica.)

AL. fusco-nigricans, pennis albido marginatis, remigibus reetricibusque nigris.

Dusky-brown Lark, with the feathers margined with white, and the quills and tail-feathers black.

Alauda tartarica. *Pall. It.* 2. 707. 15. *pl. c.*—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 795.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 496. 15.

Alauda mutabilis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 796. var.?

Mutable Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 381. 14. var.?

Black Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 380. 13.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 177. 15.

THIS equals the Starling in size: its beak is of a yellowish horn-colour, with the tip brown: the prevailing colour of its plumage is dusky black; the edges of the feathers of the head and neck being dusky white, and of the upper parts of the body pure white: quills black: the two middle tail-feathers black, with pale edges, the next with the edge at the tip pale, and all the rest plain black: legs black; the hind claw nearly straight: the females and young are brown: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are bordered with grey, and of the under with whitish: the quills and two outer tail-feathers are edged with white: legs brown. Inhabits the arid deserts of Tartary: during the summer is found but sparingly, and singly; but upon the approach of winter it becomes gregarious, and frequents inhabited places.

A variety of this species frequents the country about Astrachan in the winter, and towards the spring retires to the most sequestered places near the Volga: it is rather smaller in size than the first described, but in other respects it approaches very near to that bird, having the whole plumage black, with the edges of the feathers on the hind part of the neck and back hoary: the quills and tail are tipped with brown, the latter slightly forked, and the outer feathers not brown at the tip: legs and claws black: the female has the forehead hoary: the plumage of the young inclines to ferruginous.

WHITE-WINGED LARK.

(Alauda Sibirica.)

AL. flavo-ferruginea subtus albida, jugulo ferrugineo vario, remigibus secundariis maxima parte albis.

Rusty-yellow Lark, beneath whitish, with the jugulum varied with ferruginous, and the greater part of the secondary quills white.

Alauda sibirica. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 799.—*Pall. It.* 2. 708. 15.

Alauda Calandra. β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 497. 17.

White-winged Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 353.

PLENTIFUL in the vicinity of the river Irtis, in Siberia, and is probably a variety of the preceding species: its size is the same as that bird: its beak

is livid at the base, and brown at the tip: the crown of the head, the ears, lesser wing-coverts, and tail-coverts, of a yellowish rust-colour: the first primary quill wholly white, the next of that colour on the margin, and the greatest part of the secondaries the same: the under parts of the body sullied white, with the fore-part of the neck varied with rust-colour: legs grey.

CALANDRE LARK.

(*Alauda Calandra.*)

AL. rectrice extima exterius tota, secunda tertiaque apice, albis, fascia pectorali fusca.

Lark with the whole of the outer web of the exterior tail-feather, and the second and third at the tip, white; breast with a fuscous band.

Alauda Calandra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 9.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 800.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 352. 6. *pl.* 20. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 496. 17.

Calandre Lark. *Edwards. Birds.* 268.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 382. 18.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 177. 15.

THIS species has been observed throughout the greatest part of Europe, and also in many parts of Asia, frequenting the deserts of Tartary, and the vast tracts of the Russian empire: Edwards affirms that it is found in America, but that account is doubtful: in its native countries it is often confined for the sake of its song, which is greatly

esteemed by many, as it not only has a fine note of its own, but will imitate that of many other song birds, as the Goldfinch, Linnet, &c. : it constructs its nest after the manner of the Skylark, on the ground, and lays four or five eggs.

It is rather more than seven inches in length : its beak is rather short, and is of a pale horn-colour : the upper parts of its body are variegated with brown and grey, the shafts of the feathers being of the former, and the edges of the latter colour : the quills are very dark, with their outer webs brown edged with whitish : the throat is white, bordered on the lower part with a black lunulated stripe, beneath which, towards the breast, the feathers are dirty white, varied with black : the belly is white, and the sides of the body and thighs reddish brown : the outer tail-feather is white on the outer and tip of the inner web ; the next is bordered on the outer web with white, and is tipped with that colour ; the third is edged with grey, and tipped with white ; and the fourth is merely tipped with grey : the rest of the tail is black : the legs are pale grey : the male is rather larger than the female, and has his back of a darker black.

SAND LARK.

(Alauda arenaria.)

AL. rufescenti-gilva, nigro maculata, subtus alba, fascia pectorali maculari, medio interrupta, nigra, cauda nigra, reatricibus lateralibus oblique albis.

Reddish ash-coloured Lark, spotted with black; beneath white; with a black band on the breast, composed of spots, interrupted in the middle; tail black, the outer feathers white towards their tips.

Alauda calandrilla. Bonelli, Memoires de l'Academie de Turin.

THIS bird has the upper parts of its body of a reddish grey, sprinkled with black: the under parts white, with an interrupted band on the breast composed of black spots: tail-feathers black, with the first obliquely tipped with white on the outer web; the second with the tip and outer margin only of that colour; the third and fourth with only the outer web, towards the tip, white. Inhabits France.

MONGOLIAN LARK.

(Alauda Mongolica.)

AL. capite colloque ferrugineis, vitta annulari verticis marginali maculaque medio albis, gula macula nigra bifida.

Lark with the head and neck ferruginous, with an annular stripe on the edge of the crown, and a spot in the middle white; throat with a bifid black spot.

Alauda Mongolica. *Pall. It.* 3. 697. 19.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 799.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 497. 18.

Mongolian Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 384. 16.

THE Mongolian Lark is much superior in size to the Calandre, and has a finer note: it inhabits the salt meadows, on the Chinese frontiers, between the rivers Argun and Onon: its beak is stout as in the Black Lark: the head and neck are rust-coloured, with the crown of the former deepest in colour, encircled with white, and ornamented with a distinct white spot in the middle: the throat is ornamented with a large divaricating patch of black.

 RUFIOUS-BACKED LARK.

(Alauda fulva.)

AL. fusco-nigricans, cervice dorso scapularibusque rufo aurantiis, alis caudaque obscuris.

Brown-black Lark, with the neck, back, and scapulars, reddish orange; the wings and tail obscure.

Alauda fulva. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 492. 2.

Alauda rufa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 792.

L'Alouette noire à dos fauve. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 23.

L'Alouette noire d'Encenada. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 738. f. 2.

Rufous-backed Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 371. 2.

MUCH smaller than the Sky-Lark, scarcely measuring five inches in length: the beak, legs, head, throat, fore-part of the neck, under parts of the body, and upper tail-coverts, are dusky brown: hinder part of the neck, the back, and scapulars, rufous orange: lesser and middle wing-coverts dusky, edged with fulvous: quills and tail deep dusky brown, the outer feathers of the latter edged with rufous. Inhabits Buenos Ayres.

RED LARK.

(*Alauda rubra.*)

AL. obscure fusca, subtus fulvo-rufescens maculis fuscis varia, genis nigricantibus, superciliis pallide rufis.

Dull-brown Lark, beneath fulvous red, varied with fuscous spots; cheeks dusky; eyebrows pale rufous.

Alauda rubra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 794.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 494. 10.

Alauda pensylvanica. *Briss. Sup.* 94.

Alouette à joues brunes de Pensylvanie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 58.

Lark from Pennsylvania. *Edwards. Birds.* 297.

Red Lark. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 140.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 279.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 376. 8.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. 93.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Sup. App.*

As large as the Sky-Lark: its beak is blackish: the upper parts of the body are dusky brown: a black stripe passes through the eyes, and a clay-coloured one is situated above it: the irides are dark: the under parts of the body are pale reddish brown, varied with dusky spots: legs dark brown: hind claw slightly curved. Common in North America, and is said to have been captured in England, but not upon good grounds, as American animals have generally proved distinct to any found on the old continent, when they have been properly examined: it has been confounded with some other species, as the two Waxwings and various other birds have been confounded.

Colonel Montagu describes as a species the following, which he says was taken in Middlesex*, and which he considers to be the Red Lark: "This species is rather superior in size to the Sky-lark: the beak is dusky above, whitish beneath, except at the point: irides hazel: the upper part of the head, hind part of the neck and back, rufous brown, each feather a little dusky in the middle: over the eye a pale ferruginous streak: chin and throat the same: the ear-coverts inclining to dusky: from the beak under the eye a narrow dusky line: the sides of the neck and breast ferruginous, with dusky spots: belly and under tail-coverts ferruginous white: greater quill-feathers dusky, slightly edged with yellowish white; the rest of the quills deeply margined with rufous: some of the larger coverts the same, but

* Which we doubt.

those immediately impending the secondary quills have whitish tips, making a small bar across the wing; one row also of the smaller coverts is tipped with white, making another line of that colour across the superior part of the wing: the two middle feathers of the tail are dusky, deeply margined with rufous brown; the outer feather is white, the next is white on the exterior web, and part of the inner web towards the tip: the shaft dusky; the rest are dusky: legs yellowish brown: hind claws as long as the toe, and somewhat curved."

RUFIOUS LARK.

(*Alauda rufa*.)

*Al. nigricans rufo nebulosa, corpore subtus gulaque albis, rec-
trixibus duabus extimis albo marginatis.*

Dusky Lark, clouded with rufous, with the body beneath and the throat white, the two outer tail-feathers edged with white.

Alauda rufa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 798.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 498.
22.

Variolle. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 63.

Petite alouette de Buenos Ayres. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 738. f. 1.

Rufous Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 388. 20.

THE Rufous Lark is five inches and upwards in length: its beak and legs are brownish: the crown of the head and upper parts of the plumage dusky, varied with rufous: the greater quills grey, the lesser brown, all bordered with rufous: the

fore-part of the neck rufous, darkened with black: the throat and all the under parts of the body dirty white: the tail-feathers brown, all edged with pale rufous but the two outer ones, which have white edges. Found in South America, in the vicinity of the Rio de Plata.

FERRUGINOUS LARK.

(*Alauda Gorensis*.)

AL. nigro-maculata ferrugineo-fusca subtus ferruginea, abdomine albo, cauda nigricante, rectricibus extimis oblique albis.

Rusty-brown Lark spotted with black, beneath ferruginous; the abdomen white; tail dusky, with the outer feathers obliquely marked with white.

Alauda Gorensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liii. 1.*

Ferruginous Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 229. 5.*

BEAK brown: the feathers on the crown of the head, nape, and upper part of the back, dusky, with rufous edges: back and rump ferruginous: quills with their margins pale: chin and under parts of the body rust-colour; the feathers on the throat and breast streaked with dusky: belly nearly white, with dusky spots: vent white: edges of the tail-feathers white; the outer feather with a triangular white spot on the tip, and the two middle feathers rusty brown: legs pale: locality unknown.

TESTACEOUS LARK.

(Alauda testacea.)

AL. testacea subtus albida, vertice tectricibusque alarum nigro maculatis, reatricibus quatuor exterioribus testaceo-albis.

Testaceous Lark, beneath whitish, with the crown and wing-coverts spotted with black, and the four outer tail-feathers of a testaceous white.

Alauda testacea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 798.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 500. 29.

Testaceous Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 393. 27.

DR. LATHAM, on the authority of Mr. Pennant, describes this species as a native of Gibraltar: its “beak is black: the upper parts of the body testaceous: crown of the head dashed with black: the wing-coverts marked with the same: the under parts of the body testaceous white: quills dusky; the secondaries deeply margined with testaceous; the edges of the greater pale: four of the middle tail-feathers marked as the quills; the others testaceous white: legs yellow: hind claw a trifle incurvated.”

SIBERIAN LARK.

(Alauda flava.)

AL. rufa, griseo varia subtus alba, vertice nigro maculato, fascia pectorali suboculari lorisque nigris.

Rufous Lark, varied with grey, beneath white, with the crown spotted with black, a band on the breast and beneath the eyes, and the lores black.

Alauda flava. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 800.

Alauda alpestris. β. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 498. 21.

La Ceinture de Prêtre. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 61.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 650. f. 2.*

Shore Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 387. 19. A.*

FOUND in Germany, Prussia, Russia, and Siberia, but not very abundant, particularly in the former places: its length is somewhat less than six inches: the beak is lead-coloured: the forehead, chin, throat, and sides of the head, are pale yellow: between the beak and eye is a spot of black, which passes beneath the eye, and unites with a larger spot near the ear: the top of the head and upper parts of the body are varied with rufous and grey brown: the crown is spotted with black: the quills are grey, edged with darker: the breast has a large spot of black; the rest of the under parts are whitish: the rump is slightly inclined to yellow: the outer tail-feathers are edged with white, and the others with grey, with the middle of each nearly black: the legs are lead-coloured; and the hind claw is almost straight.

GINGI LARK.

(Alauda Gingica.)

AL. cinereo-fusca, capite cinereo, subtus vittaque per oculos nigra.
Brown-ash Lark, with the head ash-coloured, the under parts
of the body and stripe through the eyes black.

Alauda Gingica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 496. 14.

La petit alouette grise de Gingi. Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 203. pl.
113. f. 2.

Gingi Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 380. 12.

NATIVE of the Coromandel Coast: it is four inches
and a half in length: beak pale rufous grey: the
head greyish ash: the upper parts of the plumage
greyish brown: the whole of the under parts, and
stripe through the eyes, black: the legs pale rufous
grey.



MARSH LARK.

(Alauda Mosellana.)

AL. rufa, fusco varia subtus rufescens, pectore fusco maculato,
fasciis tribus subocularibus fuscis.

Red Lark, varied with brown, beneath rufescent, with the
breast spotted with brown, and three stripes beneath the eyes
brown.

Alauda Mosellana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 794.—Lath. Ind. Orn.
2. 495. 11.

Le Rousseline, ou l'Alouette de marais. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.
5. 60.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 661. f. 1.

Marsh Lark. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 377. 9.

COMMON in marshy places in many parts of Germany, particularly in Alsace, and the borders of the river Moselle, in the neighbourhood of Metz, in the autumn: it is said to be a very charming songster: its length is six inches and a quarter: the entire plumage inclines to rufous; on the top of the head, and upper parts of the neck and body, varied with brown: beneath the eye are three stripes of brown: the sides of the head and throat pale rufous: the breast and thighs rufous, the former striped with brown; the rest of the under parts rufous white: tail dusky brown, with rufous edges: beak, legs, and claws, yellowish.

CINEREOUS LARK.

(*Alauda cinerea.*)

AL. cinerea, abdomine albo, remigibus rectricibusque fuscis, rectrice extima extus apice alba.

Cinereous Lark, with the abdomen white, the quills and tail brown, the outer feather of the latter tipped with white on the exterior edge.

Alauda cinerea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 798.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 499. 23.

Cinereous Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 388. 21.

LOCALITY unknown, but supposed to be from the Cape of Good Hope: it was described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the late Leverian

Museum: it is six inches in length: the upper parts of its plumage cinereous: the under parts white: the quills and tail dark brown; the outer feather of the latter white near the tip: legs dusky.

SENEGAL LARK.

(*Alauda Senegalensis*.)

AL. fusco griseoque varia subtus albida, collo inferiore fusco maculato, reatricibus duabus extimis extus rufo-albis.

Lark varied with brown and grey, beneath whitish, with the lower part of the neck spotted with brown, and the two outer tail-feathers with their exterior webs reddish white.

Alauda Senegalensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 797.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 500. 28.

Alauda Senegalensis cristata. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 362. 10. *pl.* 19. *f.* 2.

Grisette, ou Cocheris du Sénégal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 79.
—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 504. *f.* 1.

Senegal Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 392. 26.

THE Senegal Lark is six inches and a half in length: its beak is horn-coloured: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are brown in the middle and grey at their edges, giving those parts a variegated appearance: the quills are grey brown, with grey borders on their outer webs, and rufous on their inner: the throat is whitish, spotted with brown; the rest of the under parts plain whitish: the sides of the body are tinged

with rufous: the outer tail-feather is nearly all rufous; the next has the outer edge of that colour; and the others, with the exception of the two middle ones, which are grey, are plain brown: legs and claws grey.

YELTONIAN LARK.

(*Alauda Yeltonensis*.)

AL. nigra supra rufescente varia, sexta remigum margine exteriori alba, reatricibus duabus intermediis rufis.

Black Lark, varied with rufous above, with the outer web of the sixth quill white, and the two middle tail-feathers rufous.

Alauda Yeltonensis. Phil. Trans. LVII, p. 350.—Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 496. 16.

Yeltonian Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 228. 3.*

THIS species is the size of a Starling: its beak is black at the base and pale at the tip: the prevailing colour of the plumage is black, with the head, back, and shoulders, varied with rufous: the outer web of the sixth quill-feather is white: the two middle tail-feathers are rufous; the rest are similar to the upper parts of the plumage: the hind claws nearly straight. Very abundant near the Volga.

FIELD LARK.

(Alauda agrestis.)

AL. rubro-fusca subtus maculata, gula abdomineque albis, jugulo pectoreque obscure flavescentibus.

Red-brown Lark, spotted beneath, with the throat and abdomen white, the jugulum and breast dull yellowish.

Alauda minor. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 793.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 494. 8.

Lesser Field Lark. *Will. Ang.* p. 207.

Tree Lark. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 181.?

Field Lark. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 139.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 395. D.
—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 375. 6.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 92.—
Walc. Syn. 2. pl. 192.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Sup.*

THIS species measures six inches and a half in length: its weight is five drams and three quarters: its beak is dusky above and whitish beneath: irides hazel: the upper parts of the plumage are of a light yellowish brown, with the middle of each feather dusky brown: the coverts of the wings are tipped with whitish: the rump is plain light brown: the throat and breast are of an ochraceous yellow, the feathers of the latter with their centres dusky black: belly yellowish white: the outer tail-feathers white; the next slightly tipped with that colour; the rest dusky: legs yellowish brown; claws horn-colour; the hind one short and hooked.

This bird greatly resembles the Tit-lark, but the beak and legs will enable any one to distinguish it with certainty: the present species

having the beak much broader at the base than that bird, and having the legs yellowish brown, and not dusky; this has also the hind claw shorter and more curved. The manners of this bird also greatly resemble those of the Tit, but it is a solitary species, never associating in flocks as that bird is accustomed to do, but appearing to be thinly scattered over the more enclosed places, not being seen on the moors and downs, where the Tit-lark is most abundant. The nest of this bird is placed only amongst high grass in the most cultivated parts, where there are plenty of trees: it is composed of dry grass, fibrous roots, and a little moss, lined with fine grass and hair: its eggs are of a dirty blueish white, blotched and spotted with purplish brown: they are four in number.

The song of this bird, which is only uttered during its descent from flight, is greatly superior to that of the Tit-lark, though somewhat similar. Its flight is very peculiar, mounting up in a fluttering manner, and after some time descending to a neighbouring tree with motionless wing and expanded tail, and then pitching on the ground, warbling during its descent. It is found in the western and southern parts of England, and in South Wales.

LOUISIANE LARK.

(*Alauda ludoviciana*.)

AL. fusco nigricans subtus fulva, jugulo pectoreque flavescente-griseis, pectore fusco maculato.

Dusky-brown Lark, beneath fulvous, with the jugulum and breast yellowish-grey, the latter spotted with fuscous.

Alauda ludoviciana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 793.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 494. 9.

La Farlouzanne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 38.

Louisiane Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 376. 7.

LARGER than *Alauda agrestis*, which it greatly resembles: it is seven inches in length: the upper parts of its body are varied with greenish and dusky brown: the wing-coverts and quills are blackish brown, bordered with paler brown: the throat, neck, and breast yellowish grey, the two latter spotted with brown; the rest of the under parts fulvous: the outer tail-feather half brown, half white, the next tipped with the latter colour, and the rest of the tail plain brown. Inhabits Louisiana.

SHORE LARK.

(Alauda alpestris.)

Al. reatricibus dimidio interiore albis, gula flava, fascia suboculari pectoralique nigra.

Lark with the inner half of the tail-feathers white, the throat yellow, and a band beneath the eyes and on the breast black.

Alauda alpestris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 289. 10.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 800.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 498. 21.

Alauda virginiana. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 367. 12.

Le Haussecol noir. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 55.

Shore Lark. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 278.—*Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 32.—*Phil. Trans.* LXII. 398.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 385. 19.

A VERY abundant species in North America, visiting the country about Albany in the early part of May, and retiring to the northern parts to breed: in the winter it makes its appearance in Virginia and Carolina: it is called Snow-bird, or Ortolan; the former from its being abundant in the winter, and the latter from its delicious flavour: during the winter many are captured by horse-hair springes, which are placed in the snow: it feeds on grain, grass, and the buds of the birch: it is quite destitute of a song.

The length of this species is six inches and a half: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of its body are reddish brown, striped with dusky: the forehead and space round the eyes are of a clear yellow: from the beak, passing beneath the eye and on the sides of the neck, is a stripe of

black, which ends at a small distance below the ears: the throat and fore-part of the neck are pale yellow; the latter is varied with a broad band of black: all the rest of the under parts are pale yellow: the tail-coverts are pale rust-colour: the tail itself and wings are similar in colour to the upper parts of the body, with their edges rather paler: claws black: the female differs slightly from the male, having the back grey, with the shafts of each feather darker brown than in him, and the crown is not black, but dusky.

MALABAR LARK.

(*Alauda Malabarica.*)

AL. fusca pennis rufo marginatis, apice albo maculatis, collo rufescente maculis sagittatis nigris.

Brown Lark, with the feathers edged with rufous and tipped with white, the neck reddish, spotted with black arrow-shaped marks.

Alauda malabarica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 795.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 495. 13.

L'Alouette huppée de la côte de Malabar. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 203. *pl.* 113. *f.* 1.

Malabar Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 379. 11.

INHABITS the Malabar coast: length above five inches and a half: the beak is black: the feathers on the crown of the head are brown, tipped with white: back and wing-coverts brown, edged with

pale rufous, and marked with a small white spot at the tip of each feather: quills dirty brown, edged with pale rufous: the neck pale rufous, with each feather black on the shafts: the throat and belly rufous white: the tail similar to the quills: legs pale rufous.

NEW ZEALAND LARK.

(*Alauda novæ Zælandiæ.*)

AL. obscura pennis cinerascente marginatis, abdomine, superciliisque albis, fascia oculo nigra.

Obscure Lark, with the feathers edged with greyish, the abdomen and eyebrows white, and a black band near the eye.

Alauda novæ Zealandiæ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 497. 19.

Alauda novæ Seelandiæ. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 799.

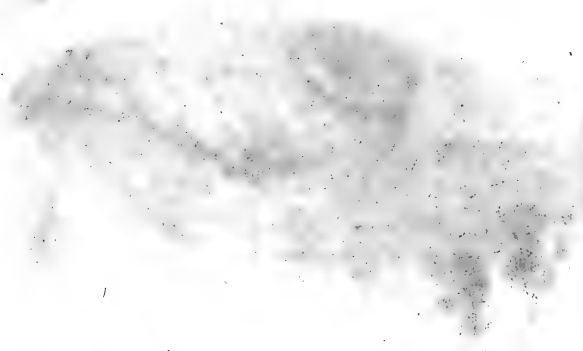
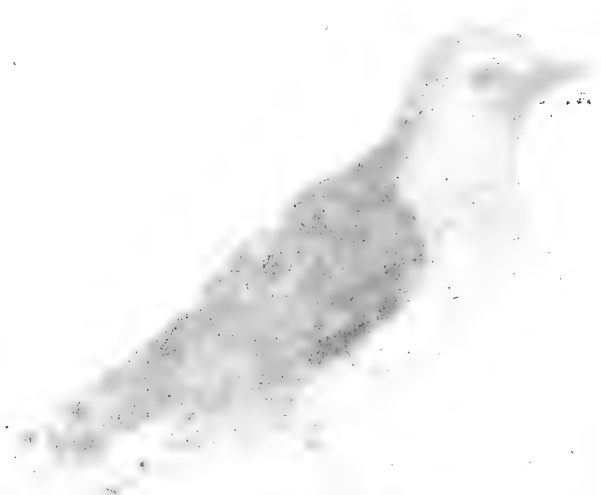
New Zealand Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 384. 17. *pl.* 51.

SAID by Dr. Latham to be "in length seven inches and a half: beak half an inch, pale ash-colour, with the upper part black: the upper parts of the body are dusky, edged with pale ash-colour: above the eye a white streak; through the eye one of mottled black: fore-part of the neck marked as the upper parts, but much paler: breast and belly white: vent pale cinereous: legs reddish ash-colour: claws black; hind one almost straight, and half an inch in length. Inhabits Charlotte Sound, and called *Kogoo aroùre.*"



G. P. H. H.

NEW ZEALAND LARK.



CRESTED LARK.

(Alauda cristata.)

AL. reatricibus nigris, extimis duabus margine exteriori albis, capite cristato.

Lark with black tail-feathers, the two outer of which are white on their exterior edges; head crested.

Alauda cristata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 6.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 796.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 357. 8.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 499. 25.

Le Cocheris, ou la grosse Alouette huppée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 66.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 503. f. 1.

Crested Lark. *Will. Ang.* 208.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. pl. 52.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 389. 23.

LARGER than the Sky-lark: length about seven inches: beak brown: irides hazel: head with the feathers on the crown much elongated and forming a crest, which is darker in colour than the rest of the plumage: the back ash-coloured, and spotted with brownish, but less than in the Sky-lark: the rump scarcely spotted: the breast and belly yellowish white: the throat slightly spotted with dusky: tail rather short; the two outer feathers with their exterior edges white, tinged with red.

Found in many parts of Europe, but not in England: it is a fine songster, but does not equal the Sky-lark: it delights in frequenting the banks of rivers and lakes: its nest is placed carelessly on the ground, if possible where junipers are abundant: its eggs, which are said to be deposited twice a year, are four or five in number.

AFRICAN LARK.

(Alauda Africana.)

AL. fusca rufo alboque varia, subtus alba maculis fuscis, alis caudaque fuscis.

Lark varied with brown, rufous, and white; beneath white, with brown spots; wings and tail fuscous.

Alauda africana. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 798.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 499. 24.

Le Sioli du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 65.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 712.

African Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 389. 22.

THE beak of this bird is black: the feathers on the upper parts of the body are mostly dark brown in the middle, rufous on their margins, and white at their tips, giving those parts the appearance of different shades of those colours: the under parts of the body are white, varied with longitudinal spots of brown: the wing-coverts, quills, and tail, brown, edged with white: legs brown: the hind claws above half an inch in length, and straight. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: length eight inches.

UNDATED LARK.

(Alauda undata.)

AL. cristata nigricans rufo varia, subtus alba, pectore nigro maculato, tectricibus alarum majoribus apice albis.

Crested dusky Lark, varied with rufous, beneath white, with the breast spotted with black, and the greater wing-coverts white at their tips.

Alauda undata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 797.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 500. 27.

La Coquillade. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 77.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 662.

Undated Lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 391. 25.

FOUND in Provence: it is nearly seven inches in length: the beak is rather stout; its upper mandible is brown, and lower whitish: the crown of the head is slightly crested, the feathers being dusky in the middle, and white on their edges: the head, upper parts of the neck, and body, are varied with dusky and pale rufous: the greater coverts are tipped with white: the quills are brown, with some of them edged with rufous, and the rest with white: the throat and all the under parts of the body white, with the neck and breast striped with dusky: tail brown, edged with rufous: legs yellowish.

This delightful songster was sent to Buffon, who first described it, and states that both sexes are always found together, whether in search of food, which consists of insects, or during the period of incubation: its song is commenced at sun-rise.

ROCK LARK.

(Alauda obscura.)

AL. *olivaceo-fusca nigricante varia subtus flavicans, lateribus colli pectoreque maculis fusciscentibus, rectrice extima dimidiato, secunda apice albo-cinerascente.*

Olive-brown Lark, varied with dusky, beneath yellowish, with the sides of the neck and breast with brownish spots, half the outer tail-feathers, and the tip of the second, of an ashy-white.

Alauda obscura. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 494. 7.

Alauda Petrosus. *Mont. in Lin. Trans.* 4. p. 41. pl. 2. egg.

Dusky Lark. *Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 94.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 227. 2.

Sea Lark. *Walc. Syn. pl.* 193.

Tit Lark. *Pen. Brit. Zool. folio. pl. P.* 1.? var.

Rock Lark. *Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.

MR. LEWIN appears to be the person that first ascertained this to be a distinct species, although perhaps the author of *British Zoology* was the first that mentioned it; for in the folio edition of that work he has given a figure of a bird shot on the rocks of Carmarthenshire, which he calls a variety of the Tit-lark, and which appears to agree tolerably well with the present species: Colonel Montagu has well described it in the *Linnean Transactions*, and has appended to his description an account of its habits; the former I shall extract verbatim, and give the substance of the latter.

“ The bird weighs about seven drams: the length six inches and three quarters: the beak is

dusky; near seven eighths of an inch long from the apex to the corner of the mouth: irides hazel: the upper part of the head, back of the neck, and tail-coverts, are of a dark brown: the back and scapulars of the same colour, obscurely marked with dusky strokes; above the eyes, and beneath the ear, is a lightish coloured stroke: the throat whitish; the breast and belly yellowish white, the former blotched with large dusky spots; the sides marked with strokes of the same: under tail-coverts light brown; the two middle feathers of the tail dark brown, the others dusky; the outer one of a dirty yellowish white on the interior web and the point of the exterior; in the second feather the light colour is just visible at the end: the quill-feathers and wing-coverts are dusky, slightly edged with light brown: legs and toes dusky: claws black: hind claw four tenths of an inch long, and somewhat crooked. The female resembles the male. The young birds are not maturely feathered till after the winter of their first year; till then their upper parts have a tinge of olivaceous ash-colour; beneath the lighter parts are yellowish, and the coverts of the wings more deeply margined with light brown: the base of the under mandible and legs less dusky."

Colonel Montagu ascertained this to be an inhabitant of Britain in the year 1791, during the course of a journey in South Wales, where he observed it in great abundance, and found several nests with eggs, proving beyond a doubt that it was not an accidental visitor, but that it breeds in

this country : he afterwards found it not uncommon on all the abrupt rocky coasts from Kent to the Land's-End, in Cornwall : it appears to be entirely confined to the vicinity of the sea, as it is never found, even in winter, at a great distance from the shore : it commences breeding early in the spring, and places its nest on the ledge of a rock near the sea, where there are a few scanty bushes or tufts of grass : it is formed of dry grass, marine plants, and a small quantity of moss, and lined with fine grass and a few long hairs : the eggs are four or five in number, of a dirty white, sprinkled with numerous specks of brown, darker and confluent at the larger end, appearing on that part wholly of that colour ; they weigh about thirty-six grains, and are rather larger than those of the Tit-lark. At the commencement of the spring it begins its song, which greatly resembles that of the bird above mentioned ; and like that species it mounts in the air, and returns to the ground or some neighbouring rocks with apparently motionless wings.

MEADOW-LARK.

(Alauda campestris.)

Al. rectricibus fuscis, inferiori medietate, exceptis intermediis duabus albis, gula pectoreque flavescente.

Lark with brown tail-feathers, the base half, except of the two middle ones, white; the throat and breast yellowish.

Alauda campestris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 212.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 794.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 349. 5.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 495. 12.

Alauda spinolette. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 794. 4.

La Spipolette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 43.

Meadow-lark. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 378. 10.

THIS equals the Tit-lark in size: the upper mandible of its beak is dusky, the under one is flesh-coloured: the upper parts of the plumage are greyish olive brown: over each eye is a white stripe: the under parts of the body are dirty yellowish white, the lower parts of the neck and breast being striped with longitudinal spots of dusky: the outer tail-feather white half way from the tip on the inner web, and entirely so on the outer; the next with a small spot of that colour on the tip; all the rest of the tail but the two middle feathers, which are grey brown, are dusky: the legs and claws grey brown.

This species is common in many parts of Italy and in Carniola: it affects damp and sheltered places.

TIT-LARK.

(Alauda pratensis.)

AL. viridi-fusca, reatricibus duabus extrorsum albis, linea superciliari alba.

Greenish-brown Lark, with the two outer tail-feathers externally white, eyebrows white.

Alauda pratensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 287. 2.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 210.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 792.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 343. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 493. 5.

Spipola altera Aldrovandi. *Ray. p.* 80. 4.

L'Alouette de prés. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 31. pl. 3.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 660. f. 1.

Tit-lark. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 395. c.—*Pen. Brit. Zool.* 138.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 43.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 374. 5.—*Will. Ang.* 110. 206.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. p. 198.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 191.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. App.* —*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 185.

THE Tit-lark is about five inches and three quarters in length: its beak is slender and dusky, the base of the under mandible excepted, which is paler: irides hazel: the upper part of the head, and the plumage above, is of a dusky brown; the edges of the feathers palest: the quills are dusky brown, slightly edged with paler: from each side the under mandible arises a line of dusky, which passes down the sides of the throat; which, with the under parts of the body, are dirty white: the sides of the neck and breast are marked with oblong dusky spots: tail dusky brown, edged with paler; the outer feather, with the exception of

the base of the inner web, white; the next with a little white at the tip: legs brownish.

This is a very common bird in many parts of this island, and remains here the whole year: it affects barren situations of all sorts, whether swamps and marshes, or mountainous moors: its nest is placed on the ground amongst furze or long grass; it is made of bents, dry grass, and stalks of plants, lined with fine grass and horse-hair: the eggs are generally six in number, but vary considerably in size and colour; some are of a dark brown, others whitish, speckled with rufous brown, or of a pale brown, tinged with red: the Cuckow is said to deposit its eggs in the nest of this species. During the period of incubation the male sits upon an adjoining tree, and pours forth its short but pleasing song; it likewise sings in the air, increasing its song as it descends to the branch on which it is going to perch. In the winter these birds frequent the low grounds in search of insects and worms, and fly in small flocks.

Colonel Montagu appears to consider this and the following species as the same in the Appendix to the Supplement of the Ornithological Dictionary.

PIPIT LARK.

(Alauda sepiaria.)

AL. reatricibus fuscis, extima dimidiato alba, secunda apice cuneiformi alba, linea alarum duplici alba.

Lark with brown tail-feathers, the outer one half white, the second with a wedge-shaped spot at the tip of that colour, and a double line of the wings also white.

Alauda sepiaria. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 347.

Alauda trivialis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 288. 5.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 493. 6.

Alouette pipi. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 39. pl. 4.

Pipit Lark. *Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 44.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 1.—*Mont. Orn. Dict. Sup. App.*

THE top of the head and the whole of the upper parts of the body are of a rusty olivaceous brown, striped with dusky: the wing-coverts and quills are dusky; the former are edged with pale olivaceous brown, the primary quills excepted, which are bordered with olive green: the sides of the neck, breast, and sides of the body, streaked with oblong dusky spots: the whole of the under parts pale ferruginous; darkest on the breast, vent, and under tail-coverts, and lightest on the chin: rump plain brown: the two middle tail-feathers dusky brown, with pale margins; the outer web of the exterior feather on each side white, towards the tip brownish; the web also white, except at the base; the second feather is white at the tip only, and the rest are dusky black, slightly edged with greenish brown: legs dull yellow: claws horn-colour; the hinder one slightly bent.

The weight of this bird is five drachms and a half: its length is six inches and a half: its beak is dusky, with the sides and base of the upper mandible dull yellow: irides hazel.

The Pipit Lark frequents the same places as the preceding species, to which it is most decidedly greatly allied, although the proofs given in the Ornithological Dictionary are not quite conclusive enough to warrant their being considered as one species; as the Pipit not only differs in the colour of its plumage, but is of a much superior size, and has the hinder claw nearly straight, and longer than the toe, whereas the Tit-lark has it bent, and shorter than the toe. It is to be hoped that future Ornithologists will pay particular attention to this species, to ascertain if it be a species or not. This bird appears in the neighbourhood of London, in the autumn, in flocks; it has also been captured in Cornwall and Devonshire in the winter.

MOTACILLA. WAGTAIL.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> gracile, cylindricum, rectum, apice subemarginatum.	<i>Beak</i> slender, cylindrical, straight, and slightly notched at the tip.
<i>Cauda</i> elongata.	<i>Tail</i> elongated.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico: <i>unguis</i> posticus longior.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind: the hinder <i>claw</i> rather long.

THE Wagtails are principally confined to the continents of Europe and Asia, where many of the species are very numerous: they do not hop, like the generality of small birds, but run nimbly along the ground, and are easily distinguished by their lively motions, and by the continual jerking up and down of their long tails.

They frequent the borders of pools and rivulets, picking up the worms and insects that inhabit those places: for the most part they have a weak and vacillating flight, during which they make a twittering noise: they seldom perch, and they mostly construct their nests on, or very near, the ground.

WHITE WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla alba.)

Mo. pectore nigro, rectricibus duabus lateralibus dimidiato oblique albis.

Wagtail with a black breast, and the two lateral tail-feathers obliquely half white.

Motacilla alba. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 331. 11.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 252.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 960.—*Ray. Syn.* 75.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 461. 38.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 501. 1.—*Shaw. Nat. Misc. pl.* 207.

La Lavandiere. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 251. *pl.* 14. *f.* 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 652. *f.* 1.

Collared Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 396.

White Wagtail. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 142. 55.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 396. B.—*Will. Ang.* 237.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 49.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 395. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 178. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 230.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 95.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. 226.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. *pl.* 5.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 188.

LENGTH about seven inches: weight about six drachms: beak black: irides hazel: forehead, cheeks, and sides of the neck, white: the hind part of the head and neck, the chin, fore-part of the neck, and upper parts of the breast, black; the edges of the two latter are bordered slightly with white, in the form of a gorget: the back and rump are deep cinereous, in some approaching to dusky: the wing-coverts and secondary quills dusky, bordered with light grey: primaries black, with pale edges: the lower part of the breast, and the under parts of the body, white: the tail-

feathers are black, with the exception of the exterior one on each side, which has the outer web entirely, and the middle part of the inner web, white: legs black. The female is dusky where the male is black, and the rump and back incline more to cinereous. The young have no black on the throat till the returning spring, but about the beginning of March they obtain it: in the autumn the black feathers, on the chin and throat of the old birds, fall off, and are replaced by white ones, leaving only a black crescent-shaped patch on the breast. Dr. Latham mentions having seen a variety white, except on the hind parts, which were yellowish: he also describes a bird which came from Luçonia, which differs in few particulars from the first described, as it has the throat and a band on the wings white, and the black on the breast joins that of the hind part of the neck, and forms a collar of that colour: in other respects it is nearly similar.

The nest of the Water-wagtail, or as it is called in many parts Dish-washer, or Washerwoman, is placed either amongst a heap of stones, in the hole of a wall, or on the top of a pollard tree; it is composed of moss, dry grass, and fibrous roots, woven together with wool, and lined with feathers or hair: the female lays four or five eggs, which exactly resemble those of the Cuckow; they are white, spotted with light brown and ash: the parent birds are very attentive to their young, and continue to feed them for three or four weeks after they are able to fly; they will defend them

with great courage when in danger, and upon the approach of a Hawk will give an alarm, and pursue it in company with the Swallows: they are extremely nice about their nests, and will remove any dirt or extraneous substances, as bits of paper, straws, and the like, which have been placed as a mark for the nest: they constantly reside in the vicinity of watery places, feeding on flies and other insects that frequent those parts: in the winter they change their abode, and haunt marshes that are overflowed by the tide, in the southern parts of England; in the northern parts and in Scotland they are seldom seen during that season of the year, but upon the return of spring they go back to their former situations, and appear to be gregarious at that time, as immense numbers are often seen on new ploughed land. They are very active birds, continually in motion, and leaping after flies and other insects, after which it will sometimes wade a short distance in the water: the note of these birds is small and insignificant, but is continually repeated, especially in the spring.

This species appears to be pretty generally diffused over the old continent, the most northern parts excepted.

PIED WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Maderas.)

Mo. nigra, ventre, fasciaque alarum longitudinali albis, rectricibus duobus intermediis nigris, lateribus albis.

Black Wagtail, with the belly, and a longitudinal band on the wings, white; the two middle tail-feathers black, the lateral ones white.

Motacilla maderaspatensis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 961.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 502. 2.

Motacilla maderaspatana. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 478. 44.

Pied Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 397. 2.

THE Pied Wagtail has the beak, head, neck, breast, and upper parts of the body, black; the under parts, and an oblique bar on the wings, white: the two middle tail-feathers black, and the lateral ones white: the female has those parts grey that are black in the male. Inhabits Madras.

 TSCHUTSCHI WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Tschutschensis.)

Mo. olivacea fusca, subtus loris fasciaque duplici alarum alba, rectrice prima tota, secunda latere interiore alba.

Olive-brown Wagtail, with the under parts, lores, and double band on the wings, white; the whole of the outer tail-feather, and the inner edge of the second, white.

Motacilla tschutschensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 505. 12.
 Tschutschi Wagtail. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 397. H.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 403. 10.

THIS has the crown of the head and the back deep olive brown: the wing-coverts and primary quills deep brown; the tips of the middle and greater coverts are white, forming two bars of that colour on the wing: between the beak and eye is a white spot: the breast and belly are white, with a tinge of ferruginous: the vent is pale yellow: the outer tail-feathers white, except the base of the inner web; the rest of the tail dusky: tail very long: legs black. Native of Tschutschi.

CAPE WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla capensis.*)

Mo. fusca subtus albida, fascia pectorali fusca, superciliis albis, cauda nigra, rectricibus lateralibus oblique albis.

Brown Wagtail, beneath whitish, with a brown band on the breast; the eyebrows white, and tail black, with the lateral feathers obliquely white.

Motacilla capensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 24.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 979.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 476. 45. pl. 25. f. 3.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 505. 10.

La Bergeronette du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 273.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 28. f. 2.

Cape Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 402. 8.

SIZE of *Motacilla alba*: beak dusky: the upper parts of its plumage brown: the eyebrows whitish:

the quills brown, with grey edges: the under parts of the body dirty white, the sides inclining to dusky: breast with a dusky band: the two outer tail-feathers tipped with white; the rest of the tail black: legs dusky. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

CINEREOUS WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla cinerea.*)

Mo. cinerea subtus alba, fascia pectorali fusca, rectrice prima alba, secunda basi apiceque alba.

Cinereous Wagtail, beneath white, with a brown band on the breast, the first tail-feather white, and the second at the base and tip of that colour.

Motacilla cinerea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 961.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 465. 39. *pl.* 25. *f.* 1.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 502. 3.

Bergeronette grise. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 261.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 674. 1.

Cinereous Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 397. 3.

NOT uncommon in many parts of Europe, but it is not found in England: it measures six inches and upwards in length: its beak and legs are brown: the upper parts of its head, neck, and body, are greyish ash: the wing-coverts and secondary quills are dusky, edged with whitish: the greater quills are blackish brown: the breast is marked with a dusky band, but the rest of the under parts are whitish: the outer tail-feather is

white, except towards the base of the inner web; the next has the tips of each web white, and the base of the inner web black; the rest of the tail is dusky black: the female is destitute of the pectoral band. In the summer this species appears in pastures, and in the winter it approaches the rivulets in search of insects that frequent the water: its nest is placed near the ground in willows or such like trees: it has two broods in the season.

GREEN WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla viridis.*)

Mo. pallide viridis subtus alba, capite cinereo, alis caudaque cinereis albo marginatis.

Pale-green Wagtail, beneath white, with the head grey, and the wings and tail cinereous, edged with white.

Motacilla viridis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 505. 13.

Green Wagtail. *Brown. Illust. Zool.* 86. pl. 33.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 403. 11.

DESCRIBED by Brown in his Illustrations of Zoology, but the length is not mentioned: its head, wings, and tail, are cinereous; the two latter edged with white: the neck, back, and breast, pale green: the belly white. Inhabits Ceylon.

HUDSONIAN WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Hudsonica.)

Mo. ferrugineo-fusca subtus albida, collo subtus striis obscuris, rectrice extima alba, secunda alba margine intus nigro, tertia disco albo.

Rusty-brown Wagtail, beneath whitish, with the neck beneath with obscure striæ; the outer tail-feather white; the second white, with the inner margin black, and the third with the disc white.

Motacilla hudsonica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 503. 6.

Hudsonian Wagtail. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 231. 3.

DESCRIBED in the second Supplement of Dr. Latham: length six inches: beak yellowish brown: plumage above brown; the feathers edged with ferruginous: quills dusky; the secondaries with rusty margins: chin and throat pale rust-colour, streaked with dusky: breast, belly, and vent, dusky white: the outer tail-feather white; the next of the same colour, with the inner edge brown; the third dusky, with the shaft white; the rest plain dusky: legs similar to the beak. Inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay.

BLACK-CROWNED WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla atricapilla.)

Mo. fusco-rubra subtus alba, vertice remigibusque nigris, rectricibus fuscis flavescente dimidiatis.

Red-brown Wagtail, beneath white, with the crown and quills black; the tail-feathers half fuscous, half yellowish.

Motacilla atricapilla. Lath. *Ind. Orn. Sup. liii.* 1.

Black-crowned Wagtail. Lath. *Syn. Sup. II.* 231. 4.

A NATIVE of New South Wales: it is the size of the White Wagtail: its beak is yellow: the crown of the head is black: the back and wings are reddish brown: the quills are black: the under parts of the body are white, the breast inclining to orange; the tail reddish brown at the base, and yellowish at the tip: legs yellow.

 JAVAN WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Javensis.)

Mo. fusco-olivacea subtus flava, collo inferiore pectoreque griseis, rectrice prima tota, secunda tertiaque latere interiore apiceque albis.

Olive-brown Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the lower parts of the neck and breast grey; the whole of the first tail-feather, and the second and third, on the inner web and tip, white.

Motacilla javensis. Briss. *Orn.* 3. 474. 42. pl. 25. f. 2.

Motacilla Boarula. β. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 503. 4.

Bergeronette de Java. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 272.

Javan Wagtail. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 399. 4. A.

THIS species approaches very near, but cannot be associated with, the Grey Wagtail, as its residence is so remote, this being found in Java, and the latter inhabiting only Europe, unless the bird mentioned by Adanson be the same which he calls the Ortolan of Senegal; but most probably it is a distinct species.

The length of this bird is seven inches: its beak and legs are grey: the head, upper parts of the body, and upper tail-coverts, are olive yellow: the greater wing-coverts and quills are brown, the base of the secondaries excepted, which are white: the throat and neck are grey: the rest of the under parts are yellow, towards the vent deepest: the six middle tail-feathers are dusky, the two next white within and at the tip, with the outer edge dusky; the outer one white, the base of the shaft excepted, which is dusky.

GREY WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Boarula.)

Mo. cinerea subtus flava, rectrice prima tota, secunda latere interiore, alba.

Cinereous Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the whole of the first tail-feather, and the inner web of the second, white.

Motacilla Boarula. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. 527.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 997.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 502. 4.

Motacilla flava. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 471. 41. pl. 23. f. 3.

Motacilla cinerea. *Ray. Syn.* 75. 3.



Griffith

GREY WAGTAIL.



Bergeronette jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 268.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 28. f. 1. male.

Yellow Wagtail. *Albin. Birds.* 2. pl. 58. female.

Grey Wagtail. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 144.—*Will. Ang.* 238.—*Edwards. pl.* 259.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 398. 4.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 178. 4.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. pl. 40.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 95.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 227.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 190.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE winter plumage of the Grey Wagtail is as follows: beak dusky: irides dark hazel: the crown of its head, cheeks, back of the neck, back, and scapulars, dark cinereous: rump greenish yellow: eyelids, chin, throat, and breast, buff-coloured yellow; behind the eye a line of the same: eyebrows pale: wing-coverts and quills black, the former edged with light brown, and the latter slightly edged on the exterior webs of the primaries, and the three next the body deeply margined on their outer webs with yellowish white; the inner webs of all, except the three or four largest, are white at the base: the belly pale yellow: the vent, sides of the upper and the under tail-coverts, bright yellow: the outer tail-feather is entirely white; the second white, except on the outer web, which is black to within half an inch of the end; the third similar to the last, with a small streak of black on the edge of the inner web; the two next black; the middle ones dusky, tinged with ash, and edged with yellow towards the base: legs dusky brown: both sexes are similar. About the beginning of March the chin and throat become black, and by the end of that month

the summer plumage is obtained, when the sexes may be discriminated by the colour of the chin and throat, which is rather of a dusky hue in the female, and pure black in the male; in both it is bordered with white: at this time the breast and belly of the male become of a brilliant yellow; and in the female they are brighter than in the winter.

This elegant species is a constant inhabitant of the southern parts of England in the winter, retiring to the northern about April, and continuing there till September: it is supposed to breed in Cumberland and the adjoining counties, as young birds have been shot in June. Colonel Montagu relates an instance, on the authority of Mr. Tucker, of a pair being seen in the summer of 1808, in Devonshire, upon the borders of the Dart, near Ashburton, to which belonged four young birds that had recently left their nest, which is said to be constructed of dried fibres and moss, lined with hair, feathers, or wool; it is placed on the ground, not far from the water: the eggs are six or eight in number, of a dirty white, marked with yellow spots.

This species, like the White Wagtail, is solitary, except in pairing time: it frequents watery places, particularly small shallow streams, for the insects, on which it feeds: it is found in many parts of Europe, and Linnæus asserts that it is gregarious: the length of this species is seven inches and three quarters.

YELLOW-HEADED WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla citreola.)

Mo. cinereo-cærulescens, capite collo corporeque subtus flavis, nucha lunula nigricante.

Grey-blue Wagtail, with the head, neck, and body beneath yellow; the nape with a dusky crescent.

Motacilla citreola. *Pall. Trav.* 3. 696. 14.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 504. 9.

Motacilla sheltobriuschka. *Lepech. Trav.* 2. 187. pl. 8. f. 1.

Yellow-headed Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 401. 7.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 297. G.

DESCRIBED by Pallas, who informs us that it is extremely common in Siberia, and that its habits are similar to the others of its tribe: it is rather larger than, but similar to, the Yellow Wagtail: the head, neck, and all the under parts of the body, are yellow: the back is of a blueish ash-colour: the nape of its neck is marked with a dusky crescent: in other respects it resembles the Yellow Wagtail.

DAURIAN WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla melanopa.)

Mo. cærulescenti-cinerea subtus flava, loris guttureque nigris, superciliis reatricibusque utrinque tribus lateralibus albis, extrema margine exteriori nigra.

Blueish-ash Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the lores and throat black; the eyebrows and three lateral tail-feathers on each side white, the outer one with the exterior edge black.

Motacilla melanopa. *Pall. Trav.* 3. 696. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 997.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 503. 5.

Daurian Wagtail. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 231. 2.

THE prevailing colour of this bird, which slightly resembles the Yellow Wagtail, is blueish ash on the upper parts, and yellow on the under: over the eyes is a white streak, commencing at the gape: the lores and throat are black: the three exterior tail-feathers are white, except the outer edge, which is black. It inhabits the eastern parts of Dauria.



NEW HOLLAND WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla cærulescens.)

Mo. pallide cærulea, subtus flavescens, alula alba, remigibus reatricibusque nigris.

Pale-blue Wagtail, beneath yellowish, with the spurious wing white, the quills and tail-feathers black.

Motacilla cærulescens. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liii.* 2.

New Holland Wagtail. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 232. 5.

BEAK and legs black: the prevailing colour of the upper parts of the plumage pale blue, of the under pale yellow: the quills and tail are black; the latter very long: the spurious wing whitish. Inhabits New South Wales.

TIMOR WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla flavescens.*)

*Mo. cinereo-grisea, subtus flava, superciliis flavis, remigibus rec-
tricusque nigris, fascia alarum alba.*

Ashy-grey Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the eyebrows yellow, the quills and tail black, and a white band on the wings.

Motacilla flava. β. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 504. 8.

Bergeronette de l'isle de Timor. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 275.

Timor Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 401. 6. A.

THE Timor Wagtail has its beak black, and slightly curved: the upper part of its plumage is greyish ash-colour: the eyebrows and under parts of the body are yellow: the greater wing-coverts are tipped with white: the quills and tail are black: the legs pale red: hind claws very long. Inhabits Timor.

YELLOW WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla flava.)

Mo. pectore abdomineque flavis, reatricibus duabus lateralibus dimidiato oblique albis.

Wagtail with the breast and abdomen yellow, and the two outer tail-feathers obliquely half white at the tips.

Motacilla flava. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 331. 12.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 253.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 963.—*Ray. Syn.* 75. A. 2.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 504. 8.

Motacilla verna. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 468.

Bergeronette de Printemps. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 265. pl. 14. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 674. 2.

Yellow Wagtail. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 143.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 396. F.—*Will. Ang.* 238. pl. 68.—*Edwards.* 258.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 400. 6.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 179.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 2. pl. 97.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. 228.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 15.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 191.

LENGTH six inches and a half: beak black: irides hazel: the upper part of the head, the coverts of the ears, and back of the neck, pale olive green: the back, scapulars, wing-coverts, and rump, dark olive green: eyebrows white: quills dusky; those next the body, and the greater coverts, edged with yellowish white: the whole of the under parts, from the chin to the vent, bright yellow: tail dusky, except two of the outer feathers that are half white, half black, divided obliquely, and leaving the outer web of the exterior one white; the two middle feathers with a tinge of olive: legs black: the hinder claws very

long, and slightly curved: the female has the colour of the under parts of the body very pale, nearly approaching to white: the young birds are less vivid in their colour than the old, which also become very pale in the winter, and possess an olivaceous band on the breast.

This agrees in habits and general manners with the other species of the genus: its nest is placed on the ground, and is composed of dried stalks and fibres, and lined with hair: the eggs are very like those of the Sedge Warbler, are four or five in number, of a pale brown, sprinkled with a darkened shade. It visits the southern parts about March, and returns in September: it delights in moist meadows and corn-fields, but it does not affect watery places so much as the other indigenous species. It is found in Sweden, Russia, Siberia, and France, remaining the whole year in the latter place.

AFRICAN WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla Afra.*)

Mo. flavescens fusca subtus flava, crisso albo, superciliis alis caudaque nigris.

Yellowish-brown Wagtail, beneath yellow, with the vent white, eyebrows, wings, and tail, black.

Motacilla Afra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 505. 11.

La petite Bergeronette du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 274.

African Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 402. 9.

THE African Wagtail inhabits the Cape of Good Hope: length about six inches and a half, of which the tail is nearly half: the beak is black: the upper parts of its plumage are yellowish brown: the eyebrows, wings, tail, and legs, are black: the under tail-coverts are white: the rest of the under parts of the plumage yellow: the hind claws very long.

THORACIC WAGTAIL.

(*Motacilla thoracica*.)

Mo. griseo-olivacea, subtus flavescens, gula alba, loris fasciaque pectorali nigris.

Greyish-olive Wagtail, beneath yellowish, with white throat, black lores, and pectoral band.

Motacilla thoracica. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 22.*

Le Plastron noir. *Le Vail. Ois. d'Afric. pl. 123.*

Thoracic Warbler. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol. 22. pl. 969.*

THE Thoracic Wagtail inhabits the interior of Africa: it is described by Mon. Le Vaillant in his splendid work on the African Birds.



Griffith

THORACIC WAGTAIL.



INDIAN WAGTAIL.

(Motacilla Indica.)

Mo. griseo-virescens subtus flavescens, pectore lunulis duabus nigris confluentibus, rectricibus duabus extimis femoribus crissoque albis.

Greenish-grey Wagtail, beneath yellowish, with two black confluent lunules on the breast; the two outer tail-feathers, thighs, and vent, white.

Motacilla Indica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 962.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 503. 7.

Le Bergeronette grise des Indes. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 207.

Indian Wagtail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 399. 5.

INHABITS the East Indies: beak pale rufous: irides yellow: head, hind part of the neck, lesser wing-coverts, back, and rump, dirty greenish grey: the greater wing-coverts yellow; the secondary quills part brown, part yellow; the primaries dirty brown, with yellow margins: breast with two lunulated black bands, coalescing at their tips, and connected with a line of the same colour in the middle; the rest of the breast, throat, and belly, whitish yellow: thighs and vent white: the two middle tail-feathers greenish grey; the rest dusky brown; the two outer ones white: legs pale rufous.

VITIFLORA. WHEATEAR.

Generic Character.

Rostrum basi altius quam latum, rectum, inter nares angulosum, et ad apicem incurvatim.

Nares obovatæ, depressiusculæ.

Pedes digitis tribus anticis, uno postico; digitus exterior medio basi subtus connexus.

Beak higher than broad, straight, between the nostrils angulated, and bent down towards the tip.

Nostrils suboval and depressed.

Feet with three toes before, and one behind; the outer toe connected with the middle at the base.

THE birds belonging to this genus are of a very timid nature, retiring beneath stones and turfs upon the appearance of the least danger, or even upon the motion of a cloud, which has devised a very easy method of capturing them, as mentioned in the account of *V. Cœnanthe*, which is the only indigenous species: they all feed upon insects, and are of a solitary disposition: they have been separated from the modern genus *Sylvia*, and placed by themselves, agreeably to the excellent arrangement of the older naturalists, but which has been subverted, in many instances, by later writers.

WHITE-RUMPED WHEATEAR.

(Vitiflora Cenanthe.)

V1. dorso cano, fronte superciliis uropygio basique caudæ albis, per oculos fascia nigra.

Wheatear with a hoary back; the forehead, eyebrows, rump, and base of the tail, white; and a band of black through the eyes.

Vitiflora. *Raii. Syn.* 75. A. 1.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 499. 33.

Motacilla Cenanthe. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 15.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 254.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 906.

Sylvia Cenanthe. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 529. 79.

Le Cul-blanc, Vitrec, ou Motteux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 237.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 554. f. 1, 2.

Wheatear, Fallowsnich, or Whitetail. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 157.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 420. P.—*Will. Ang.* 133. pl. 41.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 55.—*Edwards. Birds.* pref. p. 12.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 465. 75.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 182.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 110.—*Lin. Trans.* 4. p. 17.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 241.—*Pult. Cat. Dors.* p. 9.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 229.

β. fulvo albidoque varia, jugulo griseo maculato, rectricibus duabus intermediis toto nigris.

Varied with fulvous and white, with the jugulum spotted with grey, and the two middle tail-feathers entirely black.

Vitiflora grisea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 452. 34. pl. 21. f. 2.

Motacilla Cenanthe. *β. Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 15.

Sylvia Cenanthe. *β. Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 530.

Cul-blanc gris. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 244.

Grey Wheatear. *Pen. Brit. Zool. App.*—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 467.

γ. supra cinerea, griseo-fusco varia.

Above ash-coloured, varied with grey brown.

Vitiflora cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 454. 35. pl. 21. f. 3.

Cul-blanc cendré. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 245.

Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 468. B.

THIS species of Wheatear is six inches and a half in length: its beak is black: irides hazel: from the beak, passing through the eyes, and ending on the ears, arises a black streak: the eyebrows are white, and join a spot of that colour on the forehead: the upper part of the head and back are hoary grey: the quills are dusky, edged with pale rust: wing-coverts black, tipped with rusty yellow: rump, upper and under tail-coverts, white; tail with its two middle feathers, with one inch, and the rest half an inch, black at their tips: under part of the neck buff-coloured: breast and belly yellowish white: legs and claws black: the female is rather heavier than the male, but her colours are not so beautiful; the white line over the eye and on the forehead is very obscure, as is also the black streak which passes through the eyes: the back is varied with grey and brown: the young bird resembles the female.

There are several varieties of this species described by authors: the first is mentioned by Brisson, who observes that it has a mixture of whitish and fulvous on the upper parts, and that the lower part of the neck is varied with small grey spots: its two middle tail-feathers are entirely black; and its beak and legs brown. Mr. Pennant also mentions one that approaches very near the last: another described by Brisson has the rump grey-brown, and the upper parts of the body varied with that colour and grey. There is a white variety in the British Museum, which was killed on Dartmoor, by P. Ilbert, Esq. who sent it to Montagu.

These birds, which are very abundant in many parts of Britain, arrive in this country in March, the females generally appearing first: they continue migrating till May, when the young are hatched. They are not gregarious, seldom more than a pair or two being seen together, except towards autumn, when they appear in small flocks of forty or fifty: the numbers that are taken in the neighbourhood of East Bourne, in Sussex, are really astonishing, when we consider that so few are ever seen together, generally amounting to upwards of 1800 dozens in number annually; as many as 84 dozens are recorded to have been captured in one day on the South Downs by a single shepherd. They are caught in a singular manner, by placing two turfs on edge in the shape of a Roman T; at each end a small horse-hair noose is fastened to a stick, which the birds, either in search of food, or on the appearance of a hawk, or the motion of a cloud, get under for shelter, being very timid animals, and are certain to be entangled in the noose. Pennant informs us that they sold at the rate of six-pence per dozen: they cannot be had now for more than treble that sum, even in the height of the season. It used to be a common custom for the inhabitants in the vicinity of the traps to visit them, take out the bird, and leave a penny for the shepherd, but that is in a great measure abolished. Numbers of them are picked and sent up to the London poulterers, and others are potted, and are as much esteemed in England as the Ortolan is on the continent.

They breed under shelter of a clod or turf, on

heaths, or newly ploughed lands, or in old deserted rabbit burrows; if the latter, the nest is generally placed very far within: it is composed of dry grass and moss, mixed with wool, rabbit fur, &c. and lined with feathers, hair, or wool, and is very neatly put together: the eggs are five or six in number, of an uniform pale blue colour, and weigh about forty-three grains.

The White-rump has a very pretty song, which is occasionally uttered on wing, especially during the breeding season, at which time it also displays its tail in a very extraordinary manner: its food consists of insects; but in rainy seasons, when there are but few to be procured, it will feed upon worms. During the months of August and September the migration of these birds commences, and they assemble in quantities on the Sussex and Dorset downs, preparatory to their departure, which is believed to take place in the night. They are found in most parts of Europe, and have been observed in the Isles of Orkney and Zetland, and on the continent still farther north: they likewise inhabit Asia.

BLACK-HOODED WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora pileata.*)

VI. capite reatricibus intermediis lateribusque apice nigris, superciliis, fronte, mento, uropygio, abdomineque albis.

Wheatear with the head, middle tail-feathers, and tips of the lateral ones, black; the eyebrows, forehead, chin, rump, and abdomen, white.

Sylvia pileata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 531. 84.

Motacilla pileata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 965.

Black-hooded Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 471. 80.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham, who informs us that it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called *Schaap Wagter*: it is the size of the White-rump: length six inches: beak black: head black, uniting on each side the neck with a deep crescent of the same: the eyebrows are white: forehead and chin the same: the back and wing russet-brown: rump, belly, and tail, white, the whole of the two middle, and tips of the other, feathers of the latter excepted, which are black. It approaches near to the common species.

RED WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora rufa.*)

Vi. ferruginea, alis fuscis, area oculorum caudaque nigris, rectricibus extimis latere albis.

Ferruginous Wheatear, with the wings brown, space round the eyes and the tail black, and the sides of the outer tail-feathers white.

Vitiflora rufa. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 459. 37.

Sylvia Stapazina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 530. 80.

Motacilla Stapazina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 966.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 331. 14.

Cul-blanc roux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 246.

Enanthe altera Aldrovandi. *Raii. Syn. p.* 76. 2.

Stapazino. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 241. q.—*Raii. Syn.* 81. No. 13. var.

Russet Wheatear. *Edwards. Birds. pl.* 31.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 468. 76.

TAKEN at Gibraltar and near Bologna: about six inches in length: the male has the head, neck, back, and breast, of a faint dirty orange; the back darkest, and the breast palest: the lower part of the back has a crescent of black spots: the rump, lower part of the belly, and upper tail-coverts, are white: the chin, cheeks, and throat, black: the wings light brown: the two middle tail-feathers black; the rest white, edged with black: beak and legs black: the female differs in having the throat white. Willoughby describes a bird that has the wing-feathers half black, half yellow; the throat, breast, and belly, white; and the tail towards the base yellowish: in other respects it agrees very well with the above. It was taken near Nismes.

PROVENCE WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora massiliensis.*)

VI. rufa, subtus rufo-alba, pectore nigricante maculata, vertice cerviceque rufo fuscescentibus, macula sub oculis ochroleuca, rectricibus duabus extimis totis albis.

Rufous Wheatear, beneath reddish white, with the breast spotted with dusky; the crown and nape reddish brown; spot beneath the eyes ochraceous white, and the two outer tail-feathers entirely white.

Sylvia massiliensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 531. 85.

Motacilla massiliensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 965.

Fist de Provence. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 194.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 654. f. 1.

Provence Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 471. 81.

THIS bird receives the name of *Fist* from its cry, which is said to resemble that word: it is a timid species, hiding itself beneath a turf or stone when disturbed: its length is seven inches: beak dusky: top of the head, and hind part of the neck, pale rufous brown; the tips of the feathers dusky: upper part of the back rufous: lesser wing-coverts and quills black, edged with rufous: beneath the eyes a yellowish white spot: neck and breast spotted with black: the rest of the under parts reddish white: tail slightly forked, dusky black; the two middle feathers edged with rufous, and the four next with white: the two outer ones entirely of the latter colour: legs yellowish. Inhabits Provence.

SPOTTED WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora maculata.*)

VI. *nigro-maculata supra fusca subtus albida, orbitis ochroleucis, uropygio fusco, cauda nigra basi alba, rectricibus extimis exterius et apice albis.*

Black spotted Wheatear, above fuscous, beneath white; orbits yellowish white; rump brown; tail black, with a white base, with the outer margin and tip of the exterior feather white.

Sylvia maculata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 532. 86.

Motacilla maculata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 965.

Pivote ortolane. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 195.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 654. f. 2.

Spotted Wheatear. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 472. 82.

THE upper part of the plumage of this bird is brown, spotted with dusky black: the wing-coverts and quills black, edged with sullied white: primaries black: rump and upper tail-coverts brown: eyelids yellowish white: neck and breast spotted with black: under parts of the plumage dusky white: sides spotted with dusky: tail black, with the outer webs and tips of the exterior feathers, and the bases of the rest, white: legs yellowish. Inhabits Provence with the last, which it greatly resembles: it may possibly be a variety of that species.

ORANGE-BREASTED WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora aurantia*.)

VI. *fusca, subtus aurantia, gutture albido infra nigro vario, tectricibus alarum majoribus caudæque albis, rectricibus fuscis, lateralibus apice albis.*

Brown Wheatear, beneath orange-coloured, with the throat whitish, varied with black beneath; the greater wing-coverts and tail white; the feathers of the latter fuscous, the outer ones tipped with white.

Sylvia aurantia. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 531. 83.

Motacilla aurantia. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 965.

Motteux ou Cul-blanc brun-verdâtre. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 248.

Orange-breasted Wheatear. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 470. 79.

LENGTH six inches: upper parts of the plumage dark brown, varied with greenish brown: the

greater wing-coverts, upper and under tail-coverts, white: throat dirty white: fore-part of the neck the same, sprinkled with dirty black: breast orange, palest on the lower parts: all but the two middle tail-feathers with white tips; the rest of the tail brown. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

CAPE WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora Hotentotta.*)

VI. *fulvo fusca, gula abdomineque inferiore albidis, superiore uropygioque fulvis, tectricibus caudæ superioribus flavicantibus, cauda nigra basi alba, apice albida.*

Fulvous-brown Wheatear, with the throat and lower part of the belly white; the upper part and rump brown; the upper tail-coverts yellowish; the tail black, with a white base and whitish tip.

Sylvia Hotentotta. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 531. 82.

Motacilla Hotentotta. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 965.

Grand Motteux ou Cul-blanc du Cap de Bonne Espérance.
Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 248.

Cape Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 470. 78.*

THE Cape Wheatear, as its name imports, is found at the Cape of Good Hope: it is eight inches in length: the crown of the head and the breast are varied with dark and pale brown: the upper parts of the plumage fulvous brown: rump with a pale fulvous band: upper tail-coverts white: wings brown, edged with yellowish: upper parts of the belly and sides fulvous; lower part of the

former dirty white : under tail-coverts yellowish : the base of the tail is white, the middle black, and the tip whitish, except of the two middle feathers, which are fulvous.

RUFIOUS WHEATEAR.

(*Vitiflora leucorrhœa.*)

Vi. rufo-fusca, subtus ochroleuca, uropygio tectricibus basique caudæ albis.

Red-brown Wheatear, beneath yellowish white, with the rump, base, and coverts of the tail, white.

Sylvia leucorrhœa. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 531. 81.

Motacilla leucorrhœa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 966.

Motteux du Sénégal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 249.

Cul-blanc du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 583. f. 2.

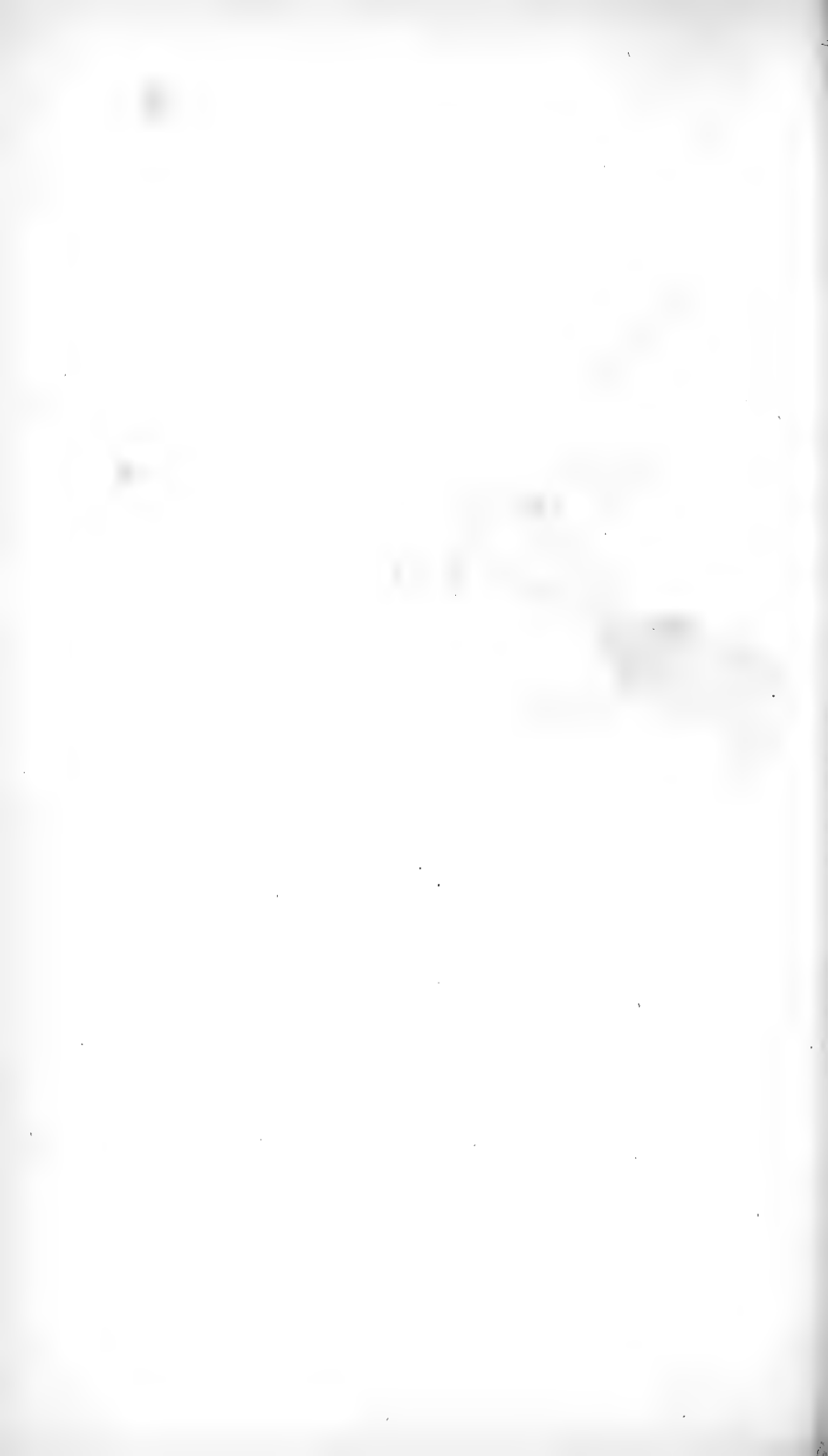
Rufous Wheatear. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 499. 77.

THIS bird is rather larger than the White-rumped Wheatear : it is a native of Senegal : length seven inches : beak black : the upper parts of the body are reddish brown ; the wing-coverts and quills are margined with rufous : the rump, upper and under tail-coverts, and base of the tail, are white : the breast inclines to reddish, and the rest of the under parts are yellowish white : the legs are black : the tip of the tail is similar to the quills.



J. Gould

RUFOUS WHEAT-EAR.



SYLVIA. WARBLER.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> gracile, rectum, cylindricum, mandibulis subæqualibus.	<i>Beak</i> slender, straight, cylindrical, the mandibles nearly equal.
<i>Nares</i> obovatæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> slightly oval.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

THE Warblers, as they now stand, form one of the largest divisions of birds, which it is impossible to separate into genera on account of the great number of species, that are either not sufficiently well figured, or are merely known from description; but it is to be hoped that some future ornithologist will undertake the laborious task of separating the birds belonging to the genera *Luscinola*, *Ficedula*, *Curruca*, and others, of the older authors; as the present genus consists of an heterogeneous assemblage of small birds, having a few characters in common: many are noticed for their charming songs: they perch on trees, and proceed upon the ground by leaps, and some are distinguished by their peculiar flight: their principal food is insects, but some few will eat berries and fruits: they are found in all parts of the globe.

NIGHTINGALE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Luscinia.)

Sy. rufo-cinerea subtus cinereo-alba, reatricibus fusco-rufis.

Red-grey Warbler, beneath cinereous white, with the tail of a brownish-red.

Sylvia Luscinia. *Scop. Ann.* 1. 227.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 506. 1.Motacilla Luscinia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 328.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 244.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 950.—*Ray. Syn.* 78. A. 2.Luscinia. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 397. 13.Rossignol. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 81. pl. 6. f. 1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 615. f. 2.Nightingale. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 145.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 416.A.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. 53.—*Albin. Song Birds.* 67.—*Will. Ang.*220. pl. 41.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 408. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.*180.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 233.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 99.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 229.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 108.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 199.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont.**Sup.**β. tota alba.*

Entirely white.

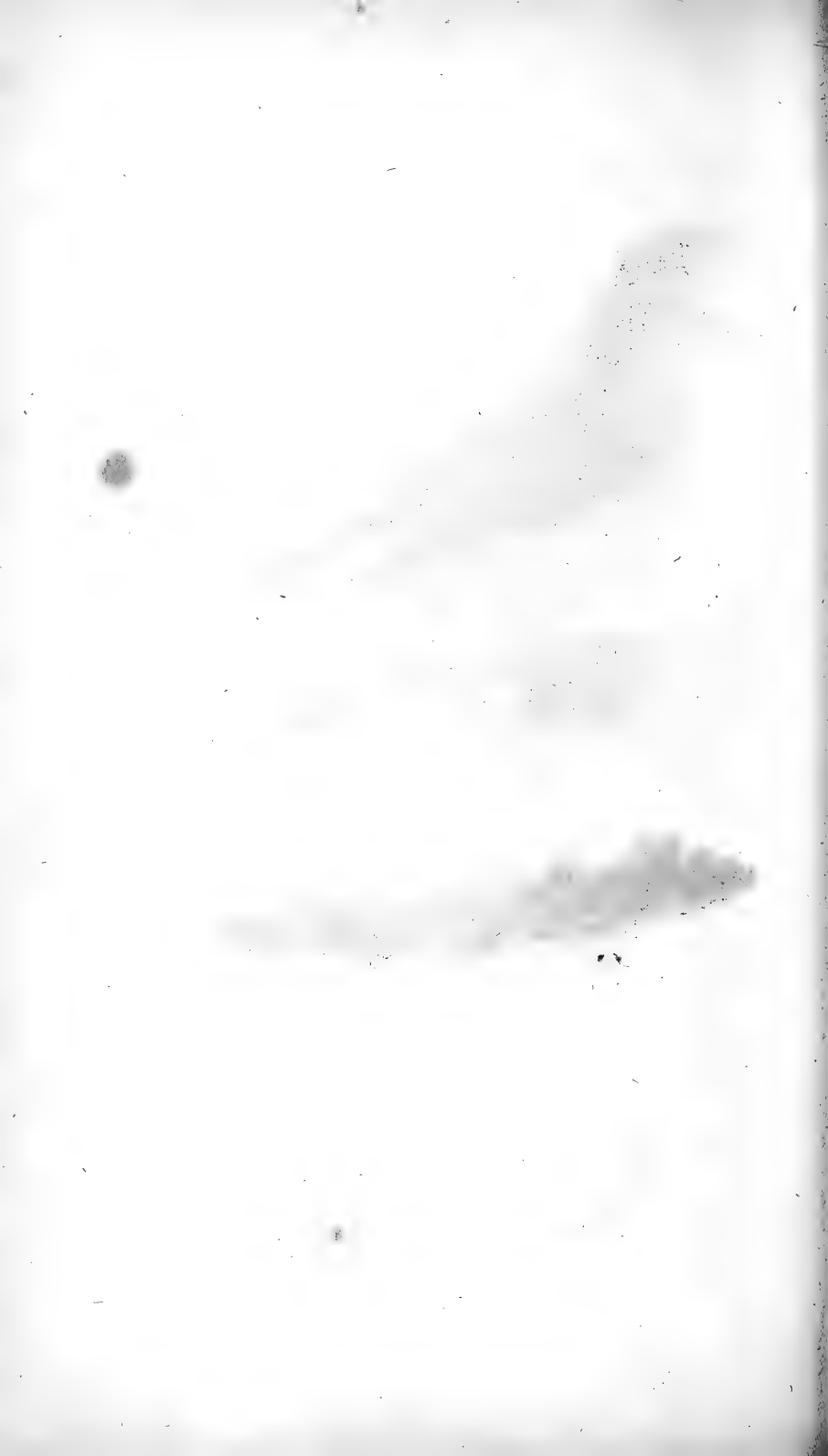
Luscinia candida. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 401. B.Rossignol blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 114.White Nightingale. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 412.

OF all the Warblers this appears to be the greatest favourite, not on account of its plumage, which is extremely simple and elegant, but for the charming melody of its voice, which enlivens the solitary gloom of night to the bewildered traveller. It is the largest of the genus found in England: it is the size of a Skylark: its length is about six inches: beak brown: irides hazel:



Griffith

NIGHTINGALE WARBLER.



the head and upper parts of the body pale tawny : the quills brown, their outer webs reddish brown : the under parts are grey brown : the tail deep tawny red : female rather less, but similar in colour.

Notwithstanding this bird is common in this country, it never visits the northern parts, and but seldom occurs in the western counties of Devonshire and Cornwall, although it is plentiful in the adjoining counties of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, and the two former places are well wooded, and apparently equally calculated for its abode : its northern bounds appear to be about Doncaster, in Yorkshire ; but on the continent it occurs in Sweden and Germany much farther north than many parts of Scotland. In Asia it extends even to Siberia and Kamtschatka : in the eastern quarter of the globe it appears to be most abundant, and appears at all times in India, Persia, China, and Japan, where it is greatly prized. In Aleppo these birds are tamed, and are let out for the evening for the purpose of entertaining by their song.

The males appear about the latter end of April, or the beginning of May ; the females about a week or ten days later : the male never quits the spot first resorted to, but entices the female with his song.

Shortly after their arrival the nest is constructed ; it is fixed in a low bush or hedge, well covered with leaves, and is composed of dry leaves and grass, and lined with hair or down ; it is often

placed upon the ground amongst the same materials with which it is composed: the eggs are four or five in number, of a greenish brown: the female alone performs the business of incubation, while the male amuses her with his delightful song; but as soon as the young are hatched he ceases, and assists the female in procuring food: when the young are able to provide for themselves, the female, it is said, provides for a second brood, and the male recommences singing: they will often have three, and in hot countries four broods in the year; but Colonel Montagu doubts whether they have more than one, at least in this climate, unless the first be destroyed accidentally.

They are very solitary birds, never uniting into flocks, and residing wholly in close woods and thickets, where they are seldom seen: their food consists principally of small worms, insects, and occasionally a few berries: they are often taken for the sake of their song, and although very shy are easily captured, being taken with snares or twigs of birdlime. Young ones are frequently brought up from the nest, and when well managed will sing all the year round, except during the time of moulting: of the superior melody of the song of these birds it is useless to give an account, as it must be known to all; it is sufficient to state that it is generally uttered in the still summer's night, when all nature is silent.

There are two or three varieties mentioned; one is much larger, and is said to sing even better; another entirely white; and it has been

found with the head, neck, wings, and tail, white; the rest of the plumage pale brown and white mixed.

MADAGASCAR WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Madagascariensis*.)

Sy. olivaceo-fusca, capite rufo, gula alba, pectore rufescente, abdomine rufo-fusco.

Olive-brown Warbler, with a red head, white throat, reddish breast, and reddish-brown abdomen.

Sylvia Madagascariensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 507. 2.

Motacilla Madagascariensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 952.

Luscinia Madagascariensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 401. 14. *pl.* 22. *f.* 1.

Foudi-jala. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 116.

Madagascar Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 412. 2.

THE Madagascar Warbler is the size of the Nightingale: it is in length six inches and a half: its beak and legs are deep brown: the head is rufous: the coverts of the ears are brown: the upper parts of the body are olive-brown: the throat is white: the breast pale rufous, and the belly olive-brown, with a tinge of reddish: the upper parts of the tail are olive-brown, and the lower olive. Inhabits Madagascar.

BABBLING WARBLER.

(Sylvia Curruca.)

Sy. supra fusca, subtus albida, reetricibus fuscis, extima margine tenuiori alba.

Warbler above brown, beneath whitish, with the tail-feathers brown, the outer one with the inner margin white.

Sylvia Curruca. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 509. 9.

Motacilla Curruca. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 6.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 247.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 954.

Curruca garrula. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 384. 7.

Fauvette babillarde. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 135.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 580. f. 3.

Kruka. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 422. u.

Babbling Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 417. 6.

THIS is a very noisy and restless bird: it is abundant in gardens in Pisa, where the natives call it Bianchetto: it is likewise abundant in other parts of Italy and France: its eggs are said by some to be greenish, with brown spots; but by Linneus they are described as cinereous, sprinkled with ferruginous: its food consists of insects and their larvæ. The bird is five inches in length: its beak is dusky: the crown of its head is grey: beneath the eye is a stripe of deep cinereous: the upper parts of the neck and body resemble the crown, but incline to brown: the quills are brown, margined with white on their inner edges, and with reddish grey on their outer: the primaries are edged with cinereous: the under parts of the body, and edge of the wing, are reddish white:

the tail is brown, with grey edges; the outer web and tip of each side feather is white; the rest of the inner web ash-coloured, edged with white: tail slightly forked: legs brown.

GARDEN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia hortensis*.)

Sy. griseo fusca, subtus rufo alba, superciliis albidis, remigibus cinereo fuscis, margine griseis, rectricibus fuscis, extima extus et versus apicem intus albida.

Grey-brown Warbler, beneath reddish white, with the eyebrows whitish; the quills grey-brown, edged with grey; the tail-feathers fuscous, the outer feather whitish on the outer web and towards the tip within.

Sylvia hortensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 507. 3.

Motacilla hortensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 955.

Curruca. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 372. 2.

Fauvette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 117. pl. 7.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 579. f. 1.

Petty-chaps. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 413. 3.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 234. 2.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 100.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. pl. 230.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 209. ?

THIS is in length six inches: weight about five drachms: beak dusky above; the base of the under mandible yellowish: irides hazel: orbits white: the prevailing colour of the upper parts of the plumage light brown, inclining to olive: quills dusky, edged with olive: beneath the ear a dash

of cinereous: throat, neck, breast, and sides, dirty white; the two latter inclining to brown: belly and under tail-coverts white: tail similar to the wings: legs blueish brown: both sexes are alike.

This species is found in Sweden, Italy, England, and other parts of Europe: in this country the males arrive about the last week in April, the females some days later: it frequents fields and gardens, and builds its nest in a thick bush, or on pea-sticks; it is composed of dried fibres, wool, and a little moss, outwardly, the inside lined with horse-hair; it is flimsily put together: the eggs are generally four in number, of a dirty white, blotched with light brown, especially at the larger end, where there are also some spots of ash. The young remain in the nest till they are nearly feathered.

The song of this bird is only inferior to that of the Nightingale, either in melody or variety: some of the notes are sweetly and softly drawn, others are quick, lively, loud, and piercing, reaching the ear with pleasing harmony, like the whistle of the Blackbird; by some the song is thought superior to the Nightingale. Its general food consists of insects; but it will also feed on fruits, resorting, in the autumn particularly, to gardens with other birds of a like disposition, for the sake of the currants and other fruits.

This was first discovered to be a native of England by Sir Ashton Lever, who took several in Lancashire; but since that time it has been ob-

served in most of the southern counties, even to Devonshire: it is most abundant in Lincolnshire: according to Bewick, it occurs in Northumberland.

BOGRUSH WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Schœnobænus.*)

Sx. testaceo-fusca, subtus pallide testacea capite maculato.

Testaceous-brown Warbler, beneath pale testaceous, the head spotted.

Sylvia Schœnobænus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 510. 10.—*Scop. Ann.* 1. 235.

Sylvia aquatica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 510. 11. var.

Motacilla Schœnobænus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 4.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 246.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 953.

Motacilla aquatica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 953. var.

Curruca sylvestris seu Lusciniola. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 393. 11.

Fauvette des bois ou Roussette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 139.

Aquatic Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 419. 8. var.

Reed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 418. 7.

Bogrush Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 419. L.

SIZE of *Sylvia Hippolais*: the beak dusky: the whole of the feathers on the upper parts of the body brown, edged with rufous; quills the same: the under parts of the plumage incline to rufous: the tail is entirely brown: the legs are whitish.

The nest of this bird, which inhabits France, Italy, and Sweden, is composed of moss and wool, and lined with the latter: the eggs are plain sky-

blue, and are four or five in number: it has a pleasing song, which is uttered through the winter: both young and old birds are very tame, and the former are easily reared: it is a migrative species, wintering in the southern provinces of France.

The Aquatic Warbler of Dr. Latham does not appear specifically distinct from the above, as it only differs in having the belly and rump whitish, a white spot near the outer angle of the eye, and a band of white at the base of the wing: it is found in the same situations as the former, and is called by the Italians, *Grisato*.

SIMPLE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia campestris*.)

Sy. fusca, capite virescente-cinereo, reatricibus concoloribus, abdomine albido.

Brown Warbler, with the head greenish-ash; the tail-feathers of the same colour; the belly white.

Sylvia campestris. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 544. 139.

Motacilla campestris. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 953.—*Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 5.

Curruca jamaicensis. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 100.

Habit-uni. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 336.

American Hedge Sparrow. *Edwards. Birds.* 122. f. 1.

Simple Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 500. 134.

THE Simple Warbler is the size of *Sylvia modularis*: its beak is black: the head and neck are

greenish ash-colour above: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are rufous brown; the under parts brownish white: legs brown. Inhabits Jamaica.

GRISLY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia grisea*.)

Sy. cinerco grisea, vertice, rostro, gutture pectoreque nigris, stria oculari, recticum apice, abdomine crissoque albis.

Cinereous-grey Warbler, with the crown, beak, throat, and breast, black; stripe through the eyes, tip of the tail-feathers, abdomen, and vent, white.

Sylvia grisea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 532. 88.

Motacilla grisea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 964.

Griffin de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 3. 408.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 643. *f.* 1. 2.

Grisly Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 473. 84.

INHABITS Cayenne: length four inches and a half: the male has the beak black: the crown of the head dusky black: the upper parts of the body are ash-coloured grey, edged with grey: the wings and tail are the same, but bordered with white: through the eye a white stripe: the throat, forepart of the neck, and breast, are black: the belly, thighs, and vent, are white: the legs are ash-coloured: the female has all the upper parts of her body deeper ash than the male, and those parts that are black in him are dusky in her.

SEDGE WARBLER.

(Sylvia salicaria.)

Sy. cinerea, subtus alba, superciliis albis.

Cinereous Warbler, beneath white, with white eyebrows.

Sylvia salicaria. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 516. 26.*Motacilla salicaria.* Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 330. 8.—Lin. *Faun. Suéc.* 249.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 955.*Curruca arundinacea.* Briss. *Orn.* 3. 378. 5.*Fauvette des roseaux.* Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 142.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 581. f. 2.Reed Fauvette. Bewick. *Brit. Birds.* 1. 215.Sedge Bird, or Warbler. Pen. *Brit. Zool.* 1. 155.—Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 419. M.—Albin. *Birds.* 3. pl. 60.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 430. 21.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 180. 21.—Lewin. *Brit. Birds.* 3. 105.—Don. *Brit. Birds.* 2. 48.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 2.—Mont. *Sup.*

AN elegant species : it is five inches and a half in length : its beak is dusky above, and whitish beneath : irides hazel : crown of the head and upper parts of the body yellowish brown : the crown and back spotted with dusky : wing-coverts dusky, edged with olive-brown ; quills the same : over the eyes a stripe of white : all the under parts yellowish white, the breast and sides darkest : tail similar to the wings, and rounded ; its coverts tawny : legs dusky.

This bird greatly resembles the Reed Warbler, but the latter wants the white stripe over the eyes, and the feathers on the back and wing-coverts are not dusky : the eggs and nest greatly differ.

The Sedge Warbler is found where there are abundance of reeds and sedges, by the sides of rivers and marshes: the nest is sometimes fastened to two or three reeds, either on the ground or some distance up; it is also placed occasionally on a short tuft of the same, or in a low bush, or willow stump; it is composed of moss and dried stalks, lined with dried grass and a few hairs: the eggs are five or six in number, of a light brown colour, varied with darker shades: the young will desert the nest if any one approaches it. The note of this bird is so varied, that it has obtained the name of the English Mock-bird, as during the breeding season it is singing continually, and imitating the song of the Skylark and Swallow, and even the chatter of the Domestic Finch; it also sings during the night, and if silent, a stone thrown into the bush where it is perched will cause it to begin singing instantly.

RUSH WARBLER.

(*Sylvia juncorum*.)

Sx. fusca, subtus dilutior, cauda subfurcata.

Brown Warbler, beneath palest, with the tail slightly forked.

Sylvia juncorum. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 511. 14.

Motacilla juncorum. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 952.

Passer Virginianus. Briss. *Orn.* 3. 101. 14.

Little brown Sparrow. Catesb. *Carol.* 1. 35.

Rush Warbler. Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2: 415. 323.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.*
4. 420. 10.

THE Rush Warbler is less than *S. modularis*: it is scarcely five inches in length: the prevailing colour of its plumage is brown, with the under parts palest: the tail is greatly forked: the beak and legs are brown. It is common near habitations in Virginia and Carolina, and feeds upon insects.

REED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia arundinacea*.)

Sy. supra olivaceo-fusca subtus albida, loris et orbitis fusco-albescentibus, angulo carpi subtus luteo-fulva, cauda subcuneata fusca.

Warbler above olive-brown, beneath whitish, with the lores and orbits brownish-white; the angle of the wings brownish-yellow beneath; the tail slightly wedged and brown.

Sylvia arundinacea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 510. 12.

Motacilla arundinacea. *Lightfoot. Phil. Trans.* lxxv. p. 8.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 992.

Lesser Fauvette. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 212.

Reed Wren. *Phil. Trans.* lxxv. p. 8. pl. 1.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 184.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 114.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE Reed Warbler is scarcely five inches and a half in length: its beak is broad at the base; it is dusky above and yellowish beneath: irides hazel: the upper parts of the plumage are plain olive-brown: from the beak to the eye is an obscure lightish streak; the eyelids are also light,

but the eyebrows are like the rest of the head : the under parts of the body yellowish white ; the throat, and down the middle of the belly, are lightest ; the sides incline to reddish brown : the quills and tail are dusky, edged with olive-brown ; the feathers of the latter are wedged : legs dusky brown : both sexes are similar.

The nest of this bird is curiously suspended between three or four reeds, or upon some plant overhanging the water ; it is fastened by means of dead grass, of which, and reeds, it is principally composed on the outside ; the lining consists of the flowery tufts of the reeds, dead grass, and a few horse-hairs ; it is very deep in proportion, which gives great security to the eggs, as the nest is perpetually swinging about with the wind, every gust forcing it nearly to the water. The eggs are four or five in number, rather larger than those of the Sedge Warbler, of a greenish white, blotched with dusky brown, particularly at the larger end.

About the latter end of April or the beginning of May this species makes its appearance, and is found during the summer in many parts of the eastern division of the kingdom, but has not been seen to the west as far as Wiltshire or Somersetshire : it is very abundant near the river Coln, in Buckinghamshire, among the reeds : it is a very shy bird, and is difficult to meet with : its note is similar to that of the Sedge Warbler, with which it is often confounded.

OLIVE-COLOURED WARBLER.

(Sylvia olivacea.)

Sy. olivacea, pectore abdomineque albis.

Olive Warbler, with the breast and abdomen white.

*Sylvia olivacea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 532. 90.**Motacilla olivacea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964.**Olive-coloured Warbler. Brown. Ill. Zool. 33. pl. 14.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 473. 86.*

SIZE of *Sylvia modularis*: its beak is whitish, with a few yellow bristles at its base: the head and upper parts of the plumage are olive: the breast and belly white. Inhabits Ceylon.

 MAGELLANIC WARBLER.

(Sylvia Magellanica.)

Sy. flavo-fusca, nigro undulata, subtus cinereo-fluva nigricante transversim striata, cauda brevior nigra lineis transversis.

Yellow-brown Warbler, waved with black, beneath cinereous yellow, transversely striped with dusky; the tail short, with black transverse stripes.

*Sylvia Magellanica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 528. 75.**Motacilla Magellanica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 979.**Magellanic Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 464. 72.*

“ LENGTH four inches and a half: beak half an inch: visage somewhat prolonged: irides reddish:

upper parts of the body yellow-brown, waved with black, with a mixture of red, especially on the sides over the wings: under parts cinereous yellow, crossed with blackish: tail cuneiform, yellowish brown, mixed with red, and barred with black lines; it is very short, the longest feather being only one inch: legs three quarters of an inch long, but stout, and of a yellow colour. Inhabits Terra del Fuego." Described by Dr. Latham from Sir Joseph Banks's drawings.

FIG-EATING WARBLER.

(*Sylvia nævia*.)

Sy. rufo-fusca, flavicante cinereoque varia, subtus alba, pectore flavicante nigro maculato, remigibus rectricibusque nigricantibus margine albis.

Red-brown Warbler, varied with yellow and cinereous; beneath white, with the breast yellowish, and spotted with black; the quills and tail dusky, margined with white.

Sylvia nævia. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 517. 29.

Motacilla nævia. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 957.

Curruca nævia. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 389. 9.

Fauvette tachetée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 149.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 581. f. 3.

Fig-eater. *Albin. Birds.* 3. pl. 26.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 433. 24.

LENGTH five inches and a half: beak and legs reddish: the upper parts of the body and wings reddish brown, varied with yellowish and cinereous.

ous: the quills dusky, edged with white: the breast yellowish, spotted with dusky; the rest of the under parts white: tail slightly forked, the same colour as the wings. Common in the vicinity of Bologna, in Italy, in cow pastures: its nest is placed about twelve inches from the ground, on a shrub or bush; and, according to Buffon, it is very courageous in defence of its young, as it will sooner lose its life than they should be hurt.

EPICUREAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Ficedula.*)

Sy. subfusca, subtus alba, pectore cinereo maculato.

Brownish Warbler, beneath white, with the breast spotted with cinereous.

Sylvia Ficedula. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 517. 28.

Motacilla Ficedula. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 330. 10.—Lin. Faun. Suec. 251.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 956.

Ficedula. Briss. Orn. 3. 369. 1.

Becfigue. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 187.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 668. f. 1.

Epicurean Warbler. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 419. κ.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 432. 23.

As its name imports, this species is greatly prized on the continent as a very great delicacy, particularly in the autumn, when it feeds upon, and commits great havoc on, figs and grapes: it is rather small, measuring only five inches in length:

its beak and legs are dusky: the orbits of the eyes are reddish white: the upper parts of the plumage are grey brown: the greater wing-coverts are cinereous brown, tipped with white, forming a bar of that colour on the wings; the quills of which are cinereous brown, edged with greyish brown, the three nearest the body excepted, which have white edges: the under parts of the body grey white: the breast tinged with brown: the outer tail-feather on the exterior web is white, as is the next for two-thirds of its length: the rest of the tail is dusky, edged with grey brown: the female is paler in colour. Found on all parts of the continent from Sweden to Greece, retiring to the southern parts on the approach of winter: they are so abundant in the islands of Cyprus and Candy, that 1000 or 1200 pots of them, filled with vinegar and sweet herbs, are exported from thence and sent to Italy annually.

HALF-COLLARED WARBLER.

(Sylvia semitorquata.)

Sy. fusca subtus dilute cinerea, vertice flavicante olivaceo, stria pone oculos cinerea, tectricibus alarum remigibusque fuscis, rectricibus cinereus acutis, lateribus intus albis.

Brown Warbler, beneath pale grey, with the crown olive yellow; stripe behind the eyes ash-coloured; the wing-coverts and quills brown; the tail-feathers acute and cinereous, the outer ones white within.

Sylvia semitorquata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 542. 129.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 43.

Motacilla semitorquata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 972.

Figuier à demi-collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 316.

La Fauvette à demi-collier. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 43.

Half-collared Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 410. 311.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 494. 124.

INHABITS Louisiana: length four inches and a half: beak dusky above and whitish beneath: crown yellowish olive: behind the eyes a stripe of cinereous: upper parts of the plumage brown; wing-coverts the same, edged with yellow: primaries and secondaries brown, the former edged with whitish, and the latter with olive, and tipped with white: the lower part of the neck with a yellow stripe like a half collar: under parts of the body pale cinereous, the belly inclining to yellow: tail ash-coloured; the four outer feathers edged with white on the inner margins, all the feathers pointed: legs dusky.

GRASSHOPPER WARBLER.

(Sylvia Locustella.)

Sy. fusco-viridis maculis nigricantibus subtus flavescens, pectore saturatiore, cauda cuneata rectricibus apice mucronatis.

Brown-green Warbler, spotted with dusky, beneath yellowish, with the breast darker; the tail wedged, the tips of the feathers pointed.

Sylvia Locustella. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 515. 25.

Locustella avicula. *Will. Orn.* 151.—*Ray. Syn.* 70. A. 7.

La Locustelle. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 42.

Fauvette tachetée. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 581. f. 3.

Grasshopper Warbler. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 156.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 419. 1.—*White. Hist. Selb.* 45.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 429. 20.?—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 240. 9.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2. —*Mont. Sup.*

LENGTH rather more than six inches: beak dusky above, white beneath: irides dark hazel: the whole upper parts of the bird are olivaceous brown; the middle of each feather dusky, except on the neck, which gives it a spotted appearance: quills dusky brown, the edges lighter and tinged with olive: eyelids, chin, throat, and belly, yellowish white: breast, sides, and thighs, inclining to brown, the two last faintly streaked with dusky: under tail-coverts very pale brown, marked down the shafts with long pointed dusky streaks: tail similar in colour to the quills, but greatly wedged; the two middle feathers being two inches and a half long, and pointed at the tips; the outer feather only one inch and a quarter, and rounded

at the tip, the intermediate ones decreasing in sharpness as they approach the sides: legs pale brown: claws light horn-colour; the hind claw short and crooked.

This species receives its name from its note, which greatly resembles that of the Mole Cricket*, or Field Cricket†, and which is generally uttered about dusk; further than that it is destitute of a song: it is a very local species, principally confined to the south-western counties of England, the south of Wales and Ireland; by Colonel Montagu its eastern range is fixed in Hampshire, but many specimens have been taken at Coombe Wood, near London. The males generally arrive first, appearing about the second week in April, when they settle upon the highest sprigs of bushes and furze, and utter their singular note: the females arrive about ten days after, when the males cease singing in the daytime: the nest is built in thick brambles or furze; it is like that of the White-throat, composed of dried stalks and goose-grass, lined with fibrous roots, and of a flimsy construction: the eggs are blueish white, and are not spotted: they weigh twenty-one grains.

* *Grylotalpa vulgaris*. Latreille.

† *Acheta campestris*. Fabricius.

WHITE-THROATED WARBLER.

(Sylvia cinerea.)

Sy. supra cinerea, subtus alba, rectrice prima longitudinaliter dimidiato alba, secunda apice alba.

Warbler above cinereous, beneath white, with the outer tail-feather longitudinally half white, the next tipped with white.

Sylvia cinerea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 514. 23.

Motacilla Sylvia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 330. 9.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 250.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 956.

Parus cinereus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 549. 4.

Mesange cendrée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 409. 3.

β. supra rufo-cinerea, subtus rufo alba, gula alba.

Above of a reddish ash, beneath reddish white, with the throat white.

Curruca cinerea sive cineraria. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 376. *pl.* 21. *f.* 1.

Fauvette grise, ou la Grissette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 132.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 579. *f.* 3.

Le Bouscarle de Provence. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 134. ?—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 655. *f.* 2. ?

White-throat. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 160.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 422. s.—*Will. Ang.* 210.—*Albin. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 58.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 104.—*White. Hist. Selb.* 103.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 428. 19.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 219.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.

THE White-throat weighs about four drams, and is in length five inches and three quarters: its beak is dusky brown above, whitish beneath: irides yellowish: the whole of the upper parts cinereous brown, the wing-coverts darkest, edged with brown, and tinged with rufous: quills dusky, slightly edged with grey-brown: under parts of the plumage grey-brown, the thighs and breast

darkest; the latter in some tinged with rosy: tail similar to the quills; its outer feather white, except the base of the inner web: legs pale brown: female like the male. A variety is mentioned by Colonel Montagu which has the irides paler yellow; the whole of the upper parts rufous brown; the coverts of the wings and quills next the body deeply margined with bright rufous; throat and belly silvery white; breast inclining to brown, darker on the sides; in other respects like the above. Dr. Latham also mentions a variety which is considered a distinct species by Buffon: it differs from the first in being fulvous throughout: it was found in Provence.

This is a very common species in England: it is a bird of passage, arriving with others of this genus in the spring, when it enlivens the hedges with its song, which is attended with a peculiar motion of the wings: it is very shy: its nest is placed two or three feet from the ground; it is made of goose-grass, lined with fibres and moss, with a few long hairs, but is of a very flimsy construction: the eggs are four or five in number, of a greenish white colour, speckled with light brown or cinereous: during the spring the feathers on the head are generally erected, forming a slight crest: its principal food consists of insects and berries, but in the autumn it will eat cherries and other ripe fruit; and in France during that season it destroys the fig and olive: in the autumn it departs from this part.

LESSER WHITE-THROAT.

(Sylvia Sylviella.)

Sy. cinereo-fusca subtus sordide alba, reatricibus duabus intermediis brevioribus subulatis.

Grey-brown Warbler, beneath dull white, with the two middle tail-feathers short and awl-shaped.

Sylvia Sylviella. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 515. 24.

Lesser White-throat. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 185. 152. pl. 113.—
Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 239. 8.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 86.—
Mont. Orn. Dict. 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE Lesser White-throat was first described by Dr. Latham from specimens transmitted by Mr. Lightfoot, from Buckinghamshire, where they were taken near Bulstrode, during the months of May and June: it is less than the common White-throat: its length is five inches and a quarter: weight rather more than three drams: the beak is dusky: irides yellowish, with a tinge of pearl: the upper parts and sides of the head are dark ash-colour: the rest of the upper parts grey-brown: quills and tail dusky, edged with ash: under parts from throat to vent, including the tail-coverts, silvery white: the outer tail-feathers white, except at the very base of the inner web: legs dusky lead-colour: both sexes nearly similar.

This bird builds in brambles and thickets: the nest is situated very near to the ground, and, like that of the White-throat, is very flimsily put together; it is composed of goose-grass and wool,

with a few hairs that scarcely serve the purpose of a lining: the eggs are four or five in number, of a blueish white, sprinkled at the larger end with brown and ash-colour; but occasionally the egg is nearly covered with spots.

It does not appear to be plentiful in this country: in the eastern parts, as about the fens of Lincolnshire, it is most abundant: in the north of Wiltshire it is not uncommon, where it generally arrives in the latter end of April: it may be easily discovered by its shrill note, which is hardly worth being called a song; which, however, it so modulates occasionally as to be very pleasing when close: it generally resides in the thickest bushes: it has never been seen as far west as Devonshire, or farther north than Lincolnshire: Dr. Latham says he received this species from Sweden, by the name of *Motacilla Curruca*.

BOURBON WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Borbonica*.)

*Sy. griseo fusca, subtus flavicante sordide grisea, remigibus re-
triticibusque fuscis, margine griseo-fuscis.*

Grey-brown Warbler, beneath dirty yellowish grey; the quills and tail brown, edged with grey-brown.

Sylvia Borbonica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 533. 95.

Motacilla Borbonica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 981.

Ficedula Borbonica. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 510. 60. *pl.* 28. *f.* 3.

Petit Simon. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 280.

Figuier de l'isle de Bourbon. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 705. *f.* 2.

Bourbon Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 475. 92.

THE Bourbon Warbler flies in flocks: it feeds on insects: its nest is formed in the spring, of dried plants, lined with hair: it lays three blue eggs: it is a native of Madagascar and the Isle of Bourbon: it is the size of the White-eyed Warbler: its beak, legs, and upper parts of its body, are grey-brown: the quills and tail plain brown, edged with grey-brown: the under parts of the plumage dirty yellowish grey.

CITRINE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia citrina*.)

Sy. flava, supra atro-striata, genis, gutture pectoreque albis, cauda nigra apice flava.

Yellow Warbler, above striped with dusky, with the cheeks, throat, and breast, white; the tail black, tipped with yellow.

Sylvia citrina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 529. 76.

Motacilla citrina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 979.

Citrine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 464. 73.

“ SIZE of a Wren: length three inches and a half: beak three quarters of an inch long, straight, and black: irides very pale blue: plumage above yellow, streaked with dusky: sides of the head, beneath the eye, fore-part of the neck, and breast,

white: belly, thighs, vent, and rump, yellow: tail short, only half an inch long; colour of it black, with the ends of the feathers of a dull yellow: legs one inch long, dusky: claws large. Inhabits Dusky Bay, New Zealand." Described by Dr. Latham from the same source as the Magellanic Warbler.

ASIATIC WARBLER.

(Sylvia Asiatica.)

Sy. fusca subtus flavicans, capite colloque nigris, loris gulaque albis, cauda elongata.

Brown Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the head and neck black; the lores and throat white; the tail elongated.

Sylvia Asiatica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 554. 174.

Asiatic Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 247. 27.

THE Asiatic Warbler is a native of Guzurat, in India: its beak is dusky: the head and neck are black: the upper parts of the body brown: the lores and chin are white: the under parts of the plumage are yellowish; the breast is spotted with white: the tail is very long and wedged; the five outer feathers on each side pale at the tip from the middle: it varies in having the forehead, eyebrows, under parts and tips of the five outer tail-feathers, white.

LONG-BILLED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Kamtschatkensis.)

Sy. fusca, subtus dilutior, abdominis medio albo, fronte, genis, mentoque dilute-ferrugineis.

Brown Warbler, beneath paler, with the middle of the belly white; the forehead, cheeks, and chin, pale ferruginous.

Sylvia Kamtschatkensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 552. 162.

Motacilla Kamtschatkensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 986.

Long-billed Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 420. o.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 245. 20.

NATIVE of Kamtschatka: the beak is rather elongated: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are olive-brown: the forehead, cheeks, and chin, are pale rust-colour.

 PATAGONIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Patagonica.)

Sy. cinerea, mento, gula, superciliis reatricibusque extimis albis, alis fuscescente variis, tectricibus fascia fuscescente, remigibus margine fuscis.

Cinereous Warbler, with the chin, throat, eyebrows, and outer tail-feathers, white; the wings varied with brownish, their coverts with a brownish band, and the quills edged with brown.

Sylvia Patagonica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 517. 30.

Motacilla Patagonica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 958.

Patagonian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 434. 26.

THIS species inhabits the sea-coast of Terra del Fuego: it measures nine inches in length: its beak, which varies very much in size, is black: the upper parts of the body are ash-coloured: the eyebrows, chin, and throat, are white: the wing-coverts are tipped with pale brown; the quills are dark ash, with brown edges: the under parts of the body are pale ash, striped with white: the tail-feathers are cinereous, the outer ones excepted, which are white: the supposed female has fewer stripes of white on the breast.

BLACK AND YELLOW WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Magnolia*.)

Sx. nigra subtus flava, fronte, loris, maculaque aurium nigris, uropygio flavo, superciliis crissoque albis, cauda subfurcata.

Black Warbler, beneath yellow, with the forehead, lores, and spot on the ears, black; the rump yellow, and the eyebrows and vent white; tail slightly forked.

Sylvia Magnolia. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 63.

Black and Yellow Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 63. *pl.* XXIII. *f.* 2.

LENGTH five inches: beak black: front, lores, and behind the ear, black: over the eye a white stripe, and immediately below another of the same: crown dark ash: back nearly black; shoulders slightly streaked with olive: rump yellow: tail-coverts deep black: inner webs of the lateral tail-

feathers white, with the tip black; the middle feathers entirely black: the under parts of the plumage rich yellow, spotted from the throat downwards with black streaks: vent white: tail slightly forked: wings black, crossed with two transverse white bars: legs brown. This species inhabits the banks of the Miami, near its junction with the Ohio; it is also found on the Mississippi and in the vicinity of Philadelphia: it delights to sit on the highest branches of the trees.

DAURIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia aureora*.)

Sy. subtus fulva, vertice cerviceque canis, fronte maculaque alarum albidis, gutture atro, reatricibus fulvis, intermediis duabus nigris.

Warbler beneath fulvous, with the crown and top of the neck hoary; the forehead and spot on the wings white; the throat dusky; the tail-feathers fulvous, with the two middle ones black.

Sylvia aureora. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 66.

Motacilla aureora. *Pall. Trav.* 3. 695. 15.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

Daurian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 460. 64.

FREQUENTS the willows in the neighbourhood of the river Selinga, in Siberia, and on the confines of China: it is a very familiar and common species: it is the size of the Redstart: the forehead is

whitish: the crown of its head and the nape are hoary: the back and wings are black, the latter marked with a triangular white spot: the throat and fore-part of the neck are black: the under parts of the body are deep yellow; the tail is also yellow, the two middle feathers excepted, which are wholly black.

EQUATORIAL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Æquinoctialis*.)

Sy. virescente fusca, subtus ochroleuca, gula pectoreque flavescens, remigibus, cauda pedibusque fuscis.

Green-brown Warbler, beneath yellow white, with the throat and breast yellowish; the quills, tail, and feet, brown.

Sylvia æquinoctialis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 542. 127.—*Vieil. Ois. de l' Amer. Sept.* 2. 26.

Motacilla æquinoctialis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 972.

Figuier olive de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 315.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 685. f. 1.

La Fauvette olive. *Vieil. Ois. de l' Amer. Sept.* 2. 26. pl. 81.

Equatorial Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 493. 122.

THIS bird is above five inches in length: its beak is black: the upper parts of the plumage are greenish brown: the quills and tail dusky brown: the throat and breast pale yellow: the under parts of the body yellowish white: legs brown. Inhabits Cayenne and North America.

PALM WARBLER.

(Sylvia Palmarum.)

Sy. fusca, subtus sordide ochroleuca, abdomine flavescente, uropygio olivaceo, reatricibus duabus extimis fascia intus prope apicem alba.

Brown Warbler, beneath dull yellow white, with the belly yellowish; the rump olive, and the two outer tail-feathers with a white stripe near the tip within.

Sylvia palmarum. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 544. 136.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 21.

Motacilla palmarum. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 951.

La Fauvette Bimbelé. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 21. pl. 73.

Bimbelé ou fausse Linotte. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 330.

Palm Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 498. 131.

CALLED *Bimbelé* by the negroes of St. Domingo: its length is five inches: the upper parts of its plumage are brown, the head deepest: wings and tail brown, with paler edges: rump and upper tail-coverts olive-green: the throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, yellowish white: belly and vent pale yellow: the two outer tail-feathers with a white band on the inner web near the tip. Inhabits the island of St. Domingo, among palm-trees, where its nest is constructed: the female lays two or three eggs: their principal food consists of seeds and insects: it has scarcely any song, but what little there is, is far from being unpleasant.

VAN DIEMAN'S WARBLER.

(Sylvia canescens.)

Sy. fusco-canescens subtus alba, capite nigro, fronte albo striata, pectore crissoque striis nigris.

Hoary-brown Warbler, whitish beneath, with the head black; the forehead striped with white, and the breast and vent with black.

Sylvia canescens. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 553. 168.

Van Dieman's Warbler. Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 187. 153.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham: "Length six inches and a half: beak the length of the head, colour black: forehead marked with white striæ: space over the eyes and the cheeks whitish: back brown, mixed with white: wings pale brown; the edges of most of the feathers fulvous on their outer margins, forming a spot of the same on the wings: tail shorter than the body, somewhat cuneiform in shape; the outer margin of the feathers, half way from the base, pale fulvous; the two outer ones on each side marked with a white spot within, at the tips: the under parts of the body white: the breast and vent striped longitudinally with white: legs black. Inhabits Van Dieman's Land."

DUSKY WARBLER.

(Sylvia fuscata.)

Sy. fusca, subtus grisea, cauda æquali longa.

Brown Warbler, beneath grey, the tail even and elongated.

*Sylvia fuscata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 535. 101.**Motacilla fuscata. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 982.*Figuier brun du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl. 584. f. 1.*Undated Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 471. 97.*

LENGTH six inches : the beak dusky : the whole of the upper parts of the plumage brown ; the quills and tail darkest ; the latter even at the end, and much elongated : the under parts of the plumage grey : legs yellow. Inhabits Senegal.

SYBIL WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sybilla.)

Sy. nigricans, subtus alba, pectore rufo, macula alarum alba.

Dusky Warbler, beneath white, with the breast red, and spot on the wings white.

*Sylvia Sybilla. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 523. 50.**Motacilla Sybilla. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 337. 44.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 992.**Rubetra madagascariensis. Briss. Orn. 3. 439. 28. pl. 24. f. 4.*Traquet de Madagascar. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 231.*Sybil Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 450. 47.*

LARGER than *S. rubicola*: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, are black; the edges of the feathers of the back and wing-coverts tawny: the quills near the body have a white spot on them: the whole of the under parts white, with a stripe passing over the lower part of the neck like a half collar: the breast is reddish: the tail entirely black: it has much the appearance of the Stone Chat Warbler. Its native place is Madagascar.

BLACK-CHEEKED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia chrysops*.)

Sx. rufo-fusca subtus alba, genis nigris, sub oculis striga flava.
Red-brown Warbler, beneath white, with the cheeks black, and beneath the eyes a yellow stripe.

Sylvia chrysops. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 5.*

Black-cheeked Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 248. 31.*

LARGER than the Domestic Finch: beak dusky: tongue jagged at the tip: the plumage above dusky brown: through the eye an irregular stripe of yellow: cheeks and sides of the head, surrounding the eye, black: chin blue-grey: under parts of the body dirty white. Inhabits New South Wales.

YELLOW-BACKED WARBLER,

(Sylvia Americana.)

Sy. cinereo-cærulea, axillis olivaceo luteis, gula pectoreque flavis, abdomine tectricumque alarum apice albis, caudæ apice pallido.

Grey-blue Warbler, with the axillæ of an olive yellow; the throat and breast yellow; the abdomen and tips of the wing-coverts white; and the tip of the tail pale.

Sylvia americana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 40.

Sylvia torquata. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 38.

Motacilla americana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 960.

Yellow-backed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 440. 36.

La Fauvette à collier. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 38. pl. 99.

THE Yellow-backed Warbler inhabits America: its beak and legs are pale brown: the head, hind part of the neck, and back, cinereous blue: between the shoulders olive yellow: tips of the wing-coverts white, exhibiting a bar of that colour: throat and breast yellow: belly white: tip of the tail pale.

 FLAXEN WARBLER.

(Sylvia subflava.)

Sy. fusca, subtus alba, cauda cuneiformi.

Brown Warbler, beneath white, with the tail wedged.

Sylvia subflava. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 535. 102.

Motacilla subflava. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 982.

Figuier bloud du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 584. f. 2.

Figuier à ventre gris du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 584. f. 3.

Flaxen Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 478. 98.

LENGTH not quite five inches: beak dusky: the upper parts of the plumage brown; the rump palest: the tail short and wedge-shaped: the sides of the body pale red; the under parts white: legs yellow: the female has the under parts grey. Inhabits Senegal.

JAMAICA WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Dominica.*)

Sy. cinerea subtus alba, macula ante oculos lutea, pone alba, infra nigra.

Cinereous Warbler, beneath white, with a spot of yellow before the eyes, and one of white behind, the latter with a black one beneath.

Sylvia dominica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 538. 114.

Motacilla dominica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 26.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 980.

Ficedula dominicensis cinerea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 520. 65. *pl.* 27. *f.* 3.

Figuiier cendre à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 300.

Jamaica Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 485. 110.

THE length of this species is four inches and a half: its beak and legs are brown: the upper parts of its plumage are cinereous: between the beak and eye a streak of yellow; beneath the latter a spot of black, and behind it one of white: wing-coverts brown, with two bands of white: quills grey brown, edged with grey: throat and forepart of the neck yellow; from thence to the

vent white: sides of the breast sprinkled with small spots of dusky: tail like the quills, with a white spot near the tips of the inner webs. Inhabits the West Indies.

SWALLOW WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Hirundinacea.*)

Sx. corpore supra nigro, jugulo pectoreque coccineis, abdomine albo striga longitudinali nigra, crisso fulvo.

Warbler with the body beneath black; the jugulum and breast crimson; the belly white, with a longitudinal black stripe; the vent fulvous.

Sylvia hirundinacea. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 13.*

Motacilla hirundinacea. *Nat. Misc. 4. pl. 114.*

Swallow Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 250. 39.*

FOUND in New South Wales: the whole of the plumage above is black: the throat, fore-part of the neck, and the breast, crimson: the rest of the under parts white, divided down the middle with a broad black streak: vent and under tail-coverts orange.

AWATCHA WARBLER.

(Sylvia Awatcha.)

Sy. fusca, gula pectoreque albis nigro-maculatis, remigibus primoribus margine albis, rectricibus basi aurantiis.

Brown Warbler, with the throat and breast spotted with black; the primary quills edged with white, and the base of the tail-feathers orange.

Sylvia Awatcha. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 553. 167.

Motacilla Awatcha. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 986.

Awatcha Warbler. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 422. t.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 184. 150.

THE Awatcha Warbler has the crown of the head, and upper parts of the neck and body, deep brown: from the nostrils to the eye an oblique stripe of white: throat white, its sides spotted with black: breast also white, sprinkled with spots of black: sides of the body rusty: middle of the belly and margins of the greater quills pure white: base of the five outer tail-feathers deep orange, tips brown: the two middle feathers totally brown. Inhabits Kamtschatka.

AFRICAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Africana.)

Sy. nigra, pennarum margine rufo-griseo, subtus rufo albida, vertice rufo nigricante maculato, gula stria utrinque longitudinali nigra, rectricibus fuscis rufo marginatis.

Black Warbler, with the edges of the feathers red-grey, beneath reddish white; the crown of the head red, spotted with dusky; the throat with a longitudinal black stripe on each side; and the tail-feathers brown, edged with red.

Sylvia africana. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 518. 32.

Motacilla africana. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 958.

Curruca nævia Capitis Bonæ Spei. Briss. Orn. 3. 390. 10. pl. 22. f. 2.

Fauvette tachetée du Cap de Bonne Espérance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 160.*

African Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 436. 28.*

THE African Warbler is rather more than seven inches in length: its beak is grey brown: the crown of its head is rufous, and striped with dusky: the hind part of the neck, the back, and scapulars, are black, with rufous grey edges: the quills, rump, and upper tail-coverts, the same, but edged more deeply with rufous: the throat is ornamented with a longitudinal black streak on each side: the under parts of the body dirty rufous white; the sides sometimes dashed with dusky: the tail slightly wedged; its four middle feathers brown, with reddish margins; the four outer ones rufous outwardly, with brown shafts: legs grey brown. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

SOOTY WARBLER.

(Sylvia fulicata.)

Sy. nigro-violacea, crisso castaneo, macula tectricum alba.

Violet-black Warbler, with the vent chesnut, and spot on the wing-coverts white.

*Sylvia fulicata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 524. 53.**Motacilla fulicata. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 336. 39.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 990.**Rubetra philippensis. Briss. Orn. 3. 444. 31. pl. 23. f. 2.**Traquet des Philippines. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 230.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 185. f. 1.**Sooty Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 451. 49.*

LENGTH rather more than six inches: the beak and legs brown: the prevailing colour of the plumage violet black: the wings with a white bar: the under tail-coverts pale chesnut. Inhabits the Philippine Islands.

 PHILIPPINE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Philippensis.)

Sy. violacea nigra, subtus rufescente alba, capite rufescente albo, collo sordide rubro, fascia pectoris cærulescente, rectricibus extimis extus rufo albis.

Violet-black Warbler, beneath reddish white, with the head reddish white, the neck dull red, a blue band on the breast, and the exterior tail-feathers reddish white on the outer edges.

- Sylvia philippensis*. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 525. 56.
Motacilla philippensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 968.
Rubetra philippensis major. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 446. 32. *pl.* 22. *f.* 3.
 Grand Traquet des Philippines. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 230.
 —*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 185. *f.* 2.
 Traquet de Manille. *Salern. Orn.* 225.
 Philippine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 453. 52.

LENGTH six inches and a quarter: beak dirty yellow: head reddish white, inclining to yellow: back, wings, and tail, violet black; wing-coverts with a stripe of white, and outer edge of the wing with another: some of the greater coverts have white tips, forming a third stripe of that colour: the neck dirty red: breast with a blueish band: belly and vent reddish white: the outer tail-feathers with rufous white margins on the exterior web: legs ferruginous. Inhabits the Philippine Isles.

MURINE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia murina*.)

- Sy. murina*, capite, collo caudaque nigris, stria oculari, abdomine, rectricumque extimarum margine albis.
 Mouse-coloured Warbler, with the head, neck, and tail, black; stripe through the eye, abdomen and margins of the outer tail-feathers white.
Sylvia murina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 528. 73.
Motacilla murina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 978.
 Murine Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 463. 70.

LOCALITY unknown. "Size of the Domestic Finch: head and neck black: the body and wings mouse-coloured: from the beak through the eye, passing down on each side of the neck, a white streak: the belly white, except the middle, which is black: the tail black; the outer feather rather shorter, and fringed with white."—Dr. Latham.

WHITE-BREASTED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Dumetorum*.)

Sy. cinereo-fusca, capite cærulescente, gula pectoreque albis.

Grey-brown Warbler, with the head blue, and the throat and breast white.

Sylvia dumetorum. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 522. 45.

Motacilla dumetorum. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 31.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 985.

White-breasted Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 447. 41.

THE White-breasted Warbler has all the upper parts of its body grey brown; the throat and breast white, and the head blueish. It inhabits Russia.

YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia flavescens.)

Sy. fusca, subtus flavescens, temporibus albidis, reatricibus remi gibusque margine rufo-fuscis.

Brown Warbler, beneath yellowish; the temples white; the tail-feathers and quills edged with red-brown.

Sylvia flavescens. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 534. 98.

Motacilla flavescens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 982.

Figuier à ventre jaune du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 582. f. 3.

Citron-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 477. 95.

LENGTH above four inches: the beak and legs are dusky: the upper parts of its head and body are brown; the quills are dark brown, edged with reddish brown: the sides of the head are whitish: the under parts of the body pale yellow: the tail similar to the quills. Inhabits Senegal.

CITRON-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia rufigastra.)

Sy. olivaceo-fusca subtus rufo-flavescens, remigibus reatricibusque fuscis.

Olive-brown Warbler, beneath reddish yellow; the quills and tail-feathers brown.

Sylvia rufigastra. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 534. 99.

Motacilla flavescens. β . *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 982.

Figuier du Sénégal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 282.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 582. f. 1.

Citron-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 477. 95. A.

PERHAPS a variety of the preceding, from which it differs in being smaller, in having the tail shorter, and the body beneath tinged with red: the sides of the head are not pale, as in the above-mentioned.

UNDATED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia undata*.)

Sy. nigra, pennarum margine rufo, subtus alba, uropygio rufo, cauda cuneiformi, rectricibus remigibusque fuscis, margine rufo-albis.

Black Warbler, the feathers edged with rufous; beneath white; the rump rufous; the tail wedged, its feathers and the quills brown, margined with reddish white.

Sylvia undata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 534. 100.

Motacilla undata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 982.

Figuier tacheté du Sénégal. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 582. f. 2.

Undated Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 477. 96.

THIS greatly approaches the Yellow-bellied Warbler, and is even conjectured to be the male of that species by Buffon; but the cuneiform and elongated tail appear to remove it from that bird: it is found in the same country, Senegal: its length is four inches: its beak is black: the upper parts of its body are black, edged with rufous: the quills and tail are brown, edged with rufous white: rump plain deep rufous: under parts of the body white.

TENNESSEE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia peregrina*.)

Sx. olivaceo-flava subtus alba, genis pileoque pallide cæruleis, superciliis flavis, cauda furcata.

Olive-yellow Warbler, beneath white, with the cheeks and top of the head pale blueish, the eyebrows yellow, and the tail forked.

Sylvia peregrina. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 83.

Tennessee Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 383. *pl. xxv. f. 2.*

THE back, lesser wing-coverts, rump, and tail-coverts of this bird, are of a rich yellow olive: wings deep dusky, broadly edged with yellow olive: cheeks and upper part of the head light blueish, tinged with olive: line from the nostrils over the eye pale yellow, fading to white: throat and breast pale cream-colour: belly and vent white: tail forked, olive, shaded with dusky: beak strong, the upper mandible dusky, the lower pale: irides hazel: legs purplish brown: the female less brilliant in colour. Inhabits the Tennessee country, in North America.

NASHVILLE WARBLER.

+ (*Sylvia leucogastra*.)

*Sy. olivaceo-flava cinereo variegatis, subtus, uropygio tectricibus-
que caudæ flavis, ventre albo, vertice maculis spadiceis, cauda
subfurcata.*

Olive-yellow Warbler, varied with ash, with the under parts, rump, and tail-coverts, yellow; the belly white; the crown with chesnut spots; and the tail slightly forked.

Sylvia ruficapilla. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 120.

Nashville Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 120. *pl. xxvii. f. 3.*

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak dusky ash: irides hazel: upper parts of the head and neck pale ash, inclining to olive: crown spotted with patches of deep chesnut: orbits of the eye pale yellow: back yellow-olive, slightly striped with ash: rump and tail-coverts rich yellow-olive: wings nearly black, broadly edged with olive: the under parts of the body bright yellow, except the middle of the belly, which is white: tail slightly forked, and dark olive: legs pale ash: feet dirty yellow. Inhabits North America.

YELLOW-CROWNED WARBLER.

(Sylvia icterocephala.)

Sy. nigra, subtus albida, pileo luteo, fascia oculari nigra, duabusque alaribus flavescente.

Black Warbler, beneath white, with the crown yellow, a black stripe near the eye, and two yellowish ones on the wings.

Sylvia icterocephala. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 538. 113.—Vieil. *Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 31.

Sylvia Pensylvanica. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 540. 120.—Wils. *Amer. Orn.* 2. 99.

Motacilla icterocephala. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 25.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 980.

Motacilla Pensylvanica. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 19.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 971.

Ficedula Canadensis icterocephala. Briss. *Orn.* 3. 517. 64. pl. 17. f. 2.

Ficedula Pensylvanica icterocephala. Briss. *Orn. Sup.* 105. 78.

Figuier à tête jaune, de Canada. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 299.

Figuier à poitrine rouge. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 308.

La Fauvette à tête jaune. Vieil. *Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 31. pl. 90.

Red-throated Flycatcher. Edwards. *Glean. pl.* 301.

Red-throated Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 490. 116.

Chesnut-sided Warbler. Wils. *Amer. Orn.* 2. 99. xiv. f. 5.

Quebec Warbler. Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 408. 305.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 484. 109.

LENGTH rather more than four inches: beak and legs dusky: the crown of the head yellow: between the beak and eye a spot of black, and beneath the latter a white mark: the hind part of the neck, and all the upper parts of the plumage, black, the feathers edged with yellowish green:

the quills dusky, edged with olive green and whitish; wings with two yellowish bands: throat and under parts of the body whitish: tail similar to the quills, with the inner webs of the three outer feathers yellowish white from the middle to the end: it has been found with the top of the breast and sides deep red, in other respects the same as the above. This inhabits the continent of North America, appearing in Canada and Pennsylvania in April, and disappearing in the autumn: it frequents shrubs.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia chrysoptera*.)

Sy. atro-cinerea subtus alba, vertice maculaque alarum flavis, gula nigra, rectricibus extimis albo-maculatis.

Dark-grey Warbler, beneath white, with the crown and spot on the wings yellow, the throat black, and outer tail-feathers spotted with white.

Sylvia chrysoptera. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 123.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 37.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 113.

Sylvia flavifrons. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 69.

Motacilla chrysoptera. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 20.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 971.

Motacilla flavifrons. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

Ficedula Pensylvanica cinerea, gutture nigro. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 109. 80.

Figuiier aux ailes dorées. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 311.

La Fauvette chrysoptère. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 37. pl. 97.

Golden-winged Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 299.

Yellow-fronted Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 404. 296.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 461. 67.

Golden-winged Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 492. 118.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 403. 295.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 113. xvi. f. 6.

SIZE of the Petty chaps: beak and legs black: the middle of the crown yellow: through the eyes a streak of black, bounded by white above: the upper parts of the body deep ash: the wing-coverts spotted with yellow: the chin, throat, and fore-part of the neck, black: the rest of the under parts white: quills and tail deep cinereous; the outer feather of the latter with a spot of white near the tip of the inner web: both sexes nearly similar. Inhabits Pensylvania.

COROMANDEL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Coromandelica.*)

Sy. nigra, tectricibus alarum minoribus macula flavicante, reliquis macula alba notatis, uropygio abdomineque rufescente, hoc nigro-fasciato.

Black Warbler, the lesser wing-coverts with a yellowish spot, the others with a white one; the rump and abdomen rufescent, the latter striped with black.

Sylvia Coromandelica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 524. 55.

Motacilla Coromandelica. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 968.

Petit Traquet des Indes. *Sonner. Voy. Ind.* 2. 207.

Coromandel Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 452. 51.

THIS inhabits the Coromandel coast: its beak and legs are black: the irides are reddish yellow:

the head, neck, breast, lesser wing-coverts, quills, and tail, black, all but the two latter, with a yellow spot on each feather: the middle and greater wing-coverts are edged with yellow, and spotted with white in the middle: the belly and rump are pale rufous, banded with irregular black stripes.

SIBERIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Montanella*.)

Sy. subtestacea fusco-maculata, subtus dilute ochracea, vertice fusco nigro, superciliis gulaque ochraceis, auribus nigris.

Subtestaceous Warbler, spotted with brown; beneath pale ochraceous; with the crown brown black; the eyebrows and throat ochraceous; the ears black.

Sylvia Montanella. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 526. 60.

Motacilla Montanella. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 968.

Siberian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 456. 56.

A NATIVE of the Daurian Forests: rather larger than *S. Rubetra*: crown of the head dusky: eyebrows yellowish: coverts of the ears black, and situated in an area of grey: back testaceous, with brown spots: wings brown; the primaries edged with grey, and the secondaries with white: chin sometimes yellowish, at others white: the feathers on the throat with their bases brown: under parts of the body pale ochraceous: tail pale cinereous, the two middle feathers, and the outer one, shorter than the rest.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Blackburniæ.)

Sy. pileo atro, linea verticali et suboculari loris pectoreque medio flavis, fascia alarum crisso rectricibusque extimis tribus albis, per oculos vitta nigra.

Warbler with a black crown, a vertical stripe, and another above the eye, the lores, and middle of the breast, yellow; a fascia on the wings, vent, and three outer tail-feathers, white; through the eyes a black stripe.

Sylvia Blackburniæ. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 70.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 36.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 64.

Motacilla Blackburniæ. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 977.

La Fauvette Blackburniæ. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 36. *pl.* 96.

Blackburnian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 461. 67.*—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 412. 317.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 64. *pl.* XXIII. *f.* 3.

A NATIVE of New York: it is thus described by Dr. Latham: "Crown intensely black, divided by a line of rich yellow: from the corner of the upper mandible another of the same; through the eye a black one, reaching beyond it, bounded beneath by a narrow yellow line: sides of the neck, throat, and middle of the breast, yellow: sides spotted with black: vent and thighs white: lesser wing-coverts black; the greater white; primaries dusky; the middle tail-feathers dusky; the three outer ones on each side white."

GREY-POLL WARBLER.

(Sylvia incana.)

Sx. capite, colli lateribus tectricibusque caudæ superioribus griseis, gula aurantia, mento pectoreque flavis, subtus fasciaque alarum duplici alba.

Warbler with the head, sides of the neck, and upper tail-coverts, grey; throat orange; chin and breast yellow; beneath, and double stripe on the wings, white.

Sylvia incana. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 68.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 45.

Motacilla incana. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

La Fauvette à tête grise. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 45.

Grey-poll Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 402. 291.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 461. 66.

THE Grey-poll Warbler inhabits New York: its head, the sides of its neck, and the upper tail-coverts, are grey: the wing-coverts have two white bars; the primary quills are dusky, edged with grey: the throat is orange: the chin and breast pale yellow: the belly whitish ash: the tail is similar to the wings.

 PENSILE WARBLER.

(Sylvia pensilis.)

Sx. grisea subtus flava, abdomine superciliisque albis, loris flavo maculatis, tectricibus alarum fasciis alternis albis nigrisque.

Grey Warbler, beneath yellow, with the abdomen and eyebrows

white; the lores spotted with yellow, and the wing-coverts with alternate black and white bars.

Sylvia pensilis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 41.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 20.

Motacilla pensilis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 960.

Cou-jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 165.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 686. f. 1.

La Favette à Cou-jaune. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 20. pl. 72.

Pensile Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 441. 37.

THIS elegant little species receives its name from the singular manner in which its nest is suspended: it is composed of the small dry fibres of plants, roots, and decayed leaves; and is fastened by its top to the extremity of a branch that reaches over the water; the opening is at the bottom, and about midway up is a kind of partition, which descends to the bottom, which is lined with soft down, and upon which the eggs are placed: they are three or four in number, and the parents have often two, and sometimes three broods in the year. The following is the description of this industrious little creature: it is four inches and three quarters in length: its beak is dusky: the head is greyish black, getting paler towards the nape: the back of the neck and back are deep grey: the eyebrows and orbits are white: between the beak and eye a few yellow spots: wing-coverts barred with white and black: quills edged with grey: the throat, neck, and breast, yellow: the sides of the neck sprinkled with dusky, and of the body with black: belly white: tail dark grey, with the four outer feathers marked with large white spots:

legs greenish grey. The song of the male is very agreeable, and is continued all the year; the female is also said to possess a slight song: their food consists principally of insects. They are natives of St. Domingo.

CASPIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia longirostris*.)

Sy. cinerea, subtus atra, rostro longo.

Cinereous Warbler, beneath dusky; the beak long.

Sylvia longirostris. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 552. 164.

Motacilla longirostris. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 978.—Gmel. It. 3. 98. pl. 19. f. 2.

Caspian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 245. 22.*

INHABITS the mountains in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea: the beak is rather long: the upper parts of its plumage are cinereous; the under parts black.

LUZONIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Caprata*.)

Sy. nigra, uropygio, crisso, maculaque tectricum alari albis.

Black Warbler, with the rump, vent, and spot on the wing-coverts, white.

Sylvia Caprata. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 524. 52.

- Motacilla Caprata. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 335. 33.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 986.
 Rubetra lucionensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 442. 30. *pl.* 24. *f.* 2. male.
f. 3. female.
 Traquet de l'isle de Luçon. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 229.—
Buff. Pl. Enl. 235. *f.* 1. 2.
 Luzonian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 451. 48.

THE male of this bird has the beak and legs dusky: the lesser wing-coverts nearest the body and the vent are white, and the rest of the plumage blackish brown: in some the rump is whitish: the female is brown above, and rufous beneath: her throat is whitish: the rump and upper tail-coverts are pale rufous, and the under dirty rufous white: the tail is brown. Inhabits the Isle of Luzonia.

SPECTACLE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia perspicillata.*)

Sx. nigra, tetricibus alarum macula alba notatis, orbitis nudis flavicantibus rugosis.

Black Warbler, with a white spot on the wing-coverts; the orbits naked, rugged, and yellowish.

Sylvia perspicillata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 524. 54.

Motacilla perspicillata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 969.

Clignot ou Traquet à lunette. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 234.

Spectacle Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 452. 50.

THIS is a very singular species, and is well marked by the following peculiarities: its eyes

are situated in a naked wrinkled space, resembling lichen, and which gives the bird the appearance of wearing spectacles: its irides are yellow, and the pupil blue: the general colour of its plumage is black: the wing-coverts have a white spot on them, and in some specimens the under tail-coverts are white: the tail itself is even at the end. Found about Montevideo, and other parts in the neighbourhood of the river Plata.

AUTUMNAL WARBLER.

(Sylvia autumnalis.)

Sy. olivaceo-viridis subtus alba, gula pectoreque sordide flavis, alis fasciis duabus albis.

Olive-green Warbler, beneath white, with the throat and breast dull yellow; the wings with two white stripes.

Sylvia autumnalis. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 65.

Autumnal Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 65. *pl.* XXIII. *f.* 4.

SCARCELY five inches in length: the upper mandible of the beak brown; lower, and orbits of the eye, yellow: the upper parts of the plumage olive-green; the back streaked with dusky: wings dusky black, edged with olive, and crossed with two bars of white: primaries tipped with, and the three secondaries nearest the body edged with, white: chin and breast dull yellow: belly and vent white: legs dusky brown: feet and claws

yellow: tail-coverts ash, tipped with olive: tail black, edged with dull white: the three exterior feathers with a white mark near the tip.

This bird passes through Pennsylvania in October, when it is very abundant, though rare in the spring: it frequents marshy places amongst willows: the male has a slight warble: about the first or second of November it retires.

PERSIAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Sunamisica*.)

Sy. cinereo-rufescens, mento gulaque nigris, pectore abdomineque rufescentibus, pennarum apice albo, crisso niveo, reatricibus intermediis fuscis, lateralibus fulvis.

Cinereous-red Warbler, with the chin and throat black; the breast and belly reddish, the tips of the feathers white; the vent pure white; the middle tail-feathers brown, and outer ones fulvous.

Sylvia sunamisica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 552. 166.

Motacilla sunamisica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 978.—Gmel. It. 4. 181. 182.

Persian Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 246. 24.*

THE prevailing colour of the Persian Warbler is reddish ash: the wing-coverts and quills are white on the outer margins and tips: the eyebrows are white: the chin and throat black: the breast and belly are pale rufous, the feathers tipped with white: the two middle tail-feathers are brown, the rest fulvous: the vent is white. This species is a native of the alpine parts of Persia.

BLACK-BACKED WARBLER.

(Sylvia ochrura.)

Sy. capite cinereo, cervice dorsoque antice atris, jugulo pectoreque splendide nigris, abdomine flavo.

Warbler with a cinereous head; the top of the neck, and upper part of the back, dusky; the jugulum and breast shining black; the belly yellow.

Sylvia ochrura. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 552. 165.

Motacilla ochrura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 978.—*Gmel. It.* 4. 178.

Black-backed Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 245. 23.

THE beak of this species is brown: the crown and nape are grey brown; the lower part of the latter and the back are black: the throat and breast are shining black; the belly is yellow: the rump and vent are grey and white mixed: the legs are dusky. It inhabits the mountainous parts of Persia.

SENEGAL WARBLER.

(Sylvia Senegalensis.)

Sy. fusca, remigibus interioribus rufis, rectricibus nigris apice albis.

Brown Warbler, with the quills rufous within, and the tail-feathers black, tipped with white.

Sylvia senegalensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 526. 61.

Motacilla senegalensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 22.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 974.

Rubetra senegalensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 449. 29.

Senegal Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 456. 57.

THE Senegal Warbler is rather above five inches in length: its beak and legs are brown, as is the prevailing colour of the plumage: the quills are rufous, with brown edges: the tail is black, tipped with white, the two outer feathers excepted, which are entirely black. Inhabits Senegal.

SULTRY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia fervida*.)

Sy. fusca, pennarum margine rufo, subtus ochroleuca, alarum maculis duabus albis, cauda atra.

Brown Warbler, with the feathers edged with rufous, beneath yellowish white; the wings with two white spots; the tail dusky.

Sylvia fervida. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 525. 59.

Motacilla fervida. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 968.

Traquet du Sénégal. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 228.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 583. f. 1.

Sultry Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 455. 55.

THE beak and legs of this bird are black: the upper parts of its body, head, and neck, are deep brown: the wings are the same, but edged with rufous, and spotted with white, as in *S. Rubetra*: the under parts of the body are yellowish white, the breast inclining to rufous: the tail is dusky, with pale edges. Inhabits Senegal.

GOLDEN-CROWNED WARBLER.

(Sylvia coronata.)

Sy. supra nigro cinereoque varia, subtus alba, pileo uropygio hypochondriisque flavis, fascia oculari alis caudaque nigricantibus.

Warbler varied above with black and grey, beneath white, with the crown, rump, and sides, yellowish; a stripe on the eyes, wings, and tail, dusky.

Sylvia coronata. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 538. 115.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 24.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 138.

Motacilla coronata. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 31.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 974.

Ficedula pensylvanica cinerea nævia. Briss. *Orn. Sup.* 110. 81.

Figuier couronné d'or. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 312.

Figuier de Mississippi. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 731. f. 2.?

La Fauvette couronnée. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 24. pl. 78. male. pl. 79. young.

Golden-crowned Flycatcher. Edwards. *Glean. pl.* 298.

Yellow-rumped Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 138. xvii. f. 4. 5. 121. xlv. f. 3. winter dress.

Golden-crowned Warbler. Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 403.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 486. 111.

β. superciliis, orbitisque albis, pectore fascia flava.

With the eyebrows and orbits white; breast with a yellow band.

Sylvia cincta. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 539. 116.

Motacilla cincta. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 27.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 980.

Ficedula canadensis cinerea. Briss. *Orn.* 3. 524. 67. pl. 27. f. 1.

Figuier à ceinture. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 303.

Belted Warbler. Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 408. 306.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 487. 112.

γ. corpore supra griseo-olivacea, gula juguloque rufo cinereoque variis.

With the body above olive-grey, with the throat and fore-part of the neck red and grey mixed.

Sylvia pinguis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 543. 132.

Motacilla pinguis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 973.

Figuier grasset. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 319.

Grasset Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 411. 314.—*Lath. Gen.*

Syn. 4. 496. 127.

♂ gula pectoreque albis, fere impunctatis.

With the throat and breast white, scarcely spotted.

Sylvia umbria. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 518. 34.

Motacilla umbria. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 959.

Fauvette ombrée de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 162.

Fauvette tachetée de la Louisiane. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 709. f. 1.

Dusky Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 410. 309.

Umbrose Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 437. 30.

THE four species of Warblers, designated by the names of Golden-crowned, Belted, Grasset, and Umbrose, by Dr. Latham, are said, by Mons. Vieillot, to form but one genuine species; and, as the differences are but trifling, he most probably is correct. The usual appearance of this bird agrees tolerably well with the following description; after which the several varieties will be noticed. Its beak is dusky: the upper parts of its plumage are grey blue, spotted with black: the crown of the head, rump, and sides of the breast, yellow, the latter sprinkled with a few black spots: the cheeks and throat whitish: through the eyes a band of black: wing-coverts and quills dusky; the first with two bands of white, and the latter edged with grey: fore-part of the neck and upper part of the breast black, varied with grey blue: the rest of the under parts of the plumage are white; the sides slightly spotted with dusky: tail similar to the quills, with a spot of white at the tips of

the inner webs of the three outer feathers : legs dusky.

The first variety principally differs in having a white line over the eyes, and their orbits being also of that colour : the fore-part of the neck and breast are only spotted with blackish, and not, as in the former, a stripe of that colour varied with blue ; the yellow on the sides of the breast is produced into a slender band that encircles that part ; and the plumage above is very deep grey blue, scarcely spotted with black.

The next, or Grasset Warbler, has the body above greyish olive, sprinkled with black : the throat and fore-part of the neck are varied with pale rufous and ash-colour ; in other respects it agrees with the first.

The Umbrose Warbler is destitute of any particular marks on the lower parts of the throat and breast, those parts being white, with one or two dusky spots : it likewise wants the stripe through the eyes, so conspicuous in the first described.

All the above varieties are found in the United States, where they make their appearance in the spring, and return in the autumn : they get very fat before their departure, when they are greatly prized as a delicacy.

This species arrives in Pennsylvania in October, where it remains three or four weeks, feeding on red cedar berries ; it then leaves, departing to the south : about the middle of April it returns : it is a lively active bird, but has scarcely any note, having only a kind of chirp, which is frequently repeated : its nest and eggs are unknown.

WHITE-POLL WARBLER.

(Sylvia varia.)

Sy. albo nigroque maculata, fasciis duabus alarum albis, cauda furcata.

Warbler spotted with black and white, with two white bars on the wings, and the tail forked.

Sylvia varia. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 539. 118.

Motacilla varia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 333. 23.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 979.

Ficedula dominicensis varia. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 529. 69. *pl.* 27. *f.* 5.

Figuier varié de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 305.

Black and White Creeper. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 300.

White-poll Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 402. 293.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 488. 114.

FOUND in many parts of North America and the West Indies: it is the size of the Blackcap: length nearly five inches: beak dusky: crown of the head white; the sides black, with two streaks of white: the back, rump, and throat, white, varied with large black spots: wing-coverts black, with two white bands: quills dusky, edged with grey: some of them nearest the body are nearly white: breast and sides white, spotted with black: belly white: tail slightly forked, dusky, edged outwardly with grey, and the exterior feathers whitish on the inside: legs greenish brown.

MOOR WARBLER.

(Sylvia maura.)

Sy. atra, subtus alba, uropygio lateribusque colli albis, jugulo intense ferrugineo, macula alarum basique caudæ albis.

Dusky Warbler, beneath white, with the rump and sides of the neck white; the jugulum bright ferruginous; a spot on the wings, and the base of the tail, white.

Sylvia maura. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 526. 62.

Motacilla maura. *Pall. Trav.* 2. 708. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 975.

Moor Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 458. 60.

FIRST described by Pallas, who informs us that it is found amongst the birch-trees that are scattered in the forests of Ural, and in the fields between the rivers Tobol and Irtisch, in Russia: it feeds on insects, and places its nest in the deserted habitation of a mouse or other quadruped, in holes of trees: it has a slight resemblance to the Whin Chat, which it equals in size: its head and neck are black, edged with paler: back and base of the wings the same, the latter with grey edges: wing-coverts with an oblique yellowish white stripe; wings brown: rump and base of the tail white: throat ferruginous: sides of the throat, and all the under parts of the body, white: tail black: the female and young have the head grey, varied with brown; the back the same, and the rest of the plumage much paler. Dr. Latham mentions a bird, which he considers a variety of the above: it

differs in having the plumage rufous brown on the upper parts: the eyebrows are rufous; the secondaries are edged with the latter colour; and the two middle tail-feathers are wholly black: it was found on the ice between Asia and America.

RUFIOUS AND BLACK WARBLER.

(*Sylvia multicolor.*)

Sy. nigra, pectore, colli lateribus, tectricum alarum majorum apice, caudaque dimidiata rufis, abdomine crissoque albis.

Black Warbler, with the breast, sides of the neck, tip of the greater wing-coverts, and half the tail, rufous; the abdomen and vent white.

Sylvia multicolor. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 126.

Motacilla multicolor. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 972.

Figuier noir. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 314.

Figuier noir et jaune de Cayenne. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 391. f. 2.

Rufous and Black Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 493. 121.

OCCASIONALLY met with at Cayenne: it is five inches in length: its beak and legs are brown: the head, throat, and upper parts of the body and wings are black, the tips of the greater wing-coverts excepted, which are rufous, and form a band of that colour on the wings: the sides of the neck and breast are also rufous: the middle of the breast, belly, and vent, are white: the base half of the tail is rufous; the tip black.

WHITE-CROWNED WARBLER.

(Sylvia albicapilla.)

Sy. nigra, subtus albida, gula, macula verticis oculorumque alba.
 Black Warbler, beneath whitish, with the throat, spot on the crown, and behind the eyes, white.

Sylvia albicapilla. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 532. 87.

Motacilla albicapilla. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 964.

White-crowned Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 472. 83.

THE White-crowned Warbler inhabits China: its length is seven inches: its beak and legs are black: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are also black, with a white spot on the crown of the head, and another behind the eye: the chin is likewise white: the under parts of the body are sullied white.

 PROTONOTARY WARBLER.

(Sylvia Protonotarius.)

Sy. flava, uropygio cinereo, crisso albo, remigibus cinereo nigricanteque variis rectricibus lateralibus intus albis.

Yellow Warbler, with an ash-coloured rump, white vent, quills varied with cinereous and dusky, and the outer tail-feathers white within.

Sylvia Protonotarius. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 542. 128.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 27.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 72.

Motacilla Protonotarius. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 972.

Figuier Protonotaire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 316.

Figuier à ventre et tête jaunes. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 704. f. 2.

La Fauvette Protonotaire. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 27. pl. 83.

Protonotary Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 410. 310.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 494. 123.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 242. 11.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 72. pl. xxiv. f. 3.

THIS species, which has received the name of *Protonotaire*, is a native of Louisiana; but it is not common: it is about five inches in length: its beak is dusky: the head, neck, breast, and belly, are yellow: the vent is white: the back olive yellow: rump cinereous: quills dusky and cinereous: tail with the bases of the inner webs of the three outer feathers white; the fourth feather with a white spot on the same part, and the rest of the feathers dusky black: legs black.

GILT-THROAT WARBLER.

(*Sylvia ferruginea.*)

Sy. supra cinerea, subtus albida, gula colloque ferrugineis.

Warbler above ash-coloured, beneath whitish, with the throat and neck rust-coloured.

Sylvia ferruginea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 526. 64.

Motacilla ferruginea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

Gilt-throat Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 459. 63.

ACCORDING to Mr. Pennant, this bird inhabits the banks of the Tunguska river in Russia: it

has the throat and neck of a rich ferruginous : the upper parts of the body cinereous, and the lower whitish.

RUBY-THROAT WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Calliope*.)

Sy. fusco-ferruginea, subtus flavescente alba, gula cinnabarina albo nigroque marginata, loris nigris, superciliis albis.

Rusty-brown Warbler, beneath yellowish white, with the throat vermilion, bordered with black and white; the lores black, and the eyebrows white.

Motacilla Calliope. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 977.—*Pall. Trav.* 3. 697. 17.

Turdus Calliope. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 331. 14.

Turdus Camtschatkensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 817.

Kamtschatkan Thrush. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 3. 28. 14.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 140. *pl.* in frontispiece.

Ruby-throated Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 463.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 343. E.

LENGTH about six inches : beak dusky, with a black tip : the upper parts of the plumage pale brown, similar to the Nightingale : spot between the beak and eye black, reaching rather below the latter : eyebrows white : the chin and throat of a beautiful pink or vermilion colour, bounded on each side with a black and white streak : the rest of the under parts yellowish white : tail similar to the upper parts of the plumage : legs dusky : claws black. Inhabits the eastern provinces of Siberia

and Kamtschatka: it is an excellent songster, and warbles during the night: it is fond of perching on the highest trees.

BLACK-POLL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia striata*.)

Sy. nigro-striata, supra cinerea, subtus alba, vertice nigro, genis niveis.

Warbler striped with black; above ash-coloured; beneath white; crown black; cheeks snowy white:

Sylvia striata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 67.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 22.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 40.

Motacilla striata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

Black-poll Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 401. 290.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 4. 460. 65.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 243. 13.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 40. *pl. xxx. f.* 3. male. 6. 101. *pl. LIV. f.* 4. female.

La Fauvette rayée ou Le Sailor. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 22. *pl.* 75. male. *pl.* 76. female.

THE male Black-poll Warbler has the crown black: the upper parts of its plumage cinereous, streaked with black: the wing-coverts and primary quills dusky; the former with two bars of white; the secondaries are edged with white: the cheeks and throat are white, the latter streaked on each side with black: the breast and belly are dirty white, longitudinally streaked with black: the tail is dusky; the tips of the two outer feathers with a large white spot: the legs are whitish: the female wants the black crown; the double bar

on the wing-coverts is not so distinct; and the tail has a very minute white spot at the tip. This bird inhabits New York and Newfoundland.

PLUMBEOUS WARBLER.

(*Sylvia plumbea*.)

Sy. plumbea subtus cinerea, remigibus reatricibusque obscuris.

Lead-coloured Warbler, beneath ash-coloured, with the quills and tail-feathers obscure.

Sylvia plumbea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 553. 171.

Plumbeous Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. 188. 156.*

LOCALITY unknown: it is a small species, measuring scarcely four inches in length: its beak is short, and is of a dusky brown colour: the upper parts of the plumage are very deep lead-colour: the quills and tail are dusky: the under parts of the body pale cinereous: legs deep brown.

BLUE-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cyanura*.)

Sy. cinereo-flavescens, subtus superciliisque flavo-albis, alis caudaque fuscis, uropygio reatricumque marginibus cæruleis.

Ash-coloured yellow Warbler, with the under parts of the body

and the eyebrows yellowish white; the wings and tail brown; the rump and tail-feathers edged with blue.

Sylvia cyanura. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 527. 65.

Motacilla cyanura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 976.

Blue-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 459. 63.

COMMON in the early winter months among the rivulets of Siberia: the upper parts of its plumage are cinereous yellow, tinged with green: the eyebrows, throat, and under parts of the body, are yellowish white: the sides of the breast are orange-coloured: the quills are brown, with their outer edges greenish yellow, and their inner yellow: the rump is blueish: the tail-feathers are slightly pointed, and are of a deep brown colour, with pale blue edges, appearing wholly of that colour when closed.

DWARF WARBLER.

(*Sylvia pusilla.*)

Sx. fusca subtus pallida, cauda prope apicem fascia fusca.

Brown Warbler, beneath paler, with a fuscous stripe towards the tip of the tail.

Sylvia pusilla. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lvi.* 16.

Motacilla pusilla. *White. Journ. pl. in p.* 257.

Dwarf Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 251. 42.

SOMEWHAT like the Superb Warbler: it has the upper part of its plumage brown, the under pale; with a band of brown towards the tip of the tail, which is even at the end: its beak and legs are black. It inhabits New South Wales.

BLACK-CAP WARBLER.

(Sylvia atricapilla.)

Sy. testacea, subtus cinerea, pileo obscuro.

Testaceous Warbler, beneath ash-coloured, with the top of the head obscure.

Sylvia atricapilla. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 508. 6.*Sylvia melanocephala.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 509. 7. var. male.*Sylvia moschita.* Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 509. 8. var. female.*Motacilla atricapilla.* Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 332. 18.—Lin. Faun. Suec. 256.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 970.*Motacilla melanocephala.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 970. var.*Motacilla moschita.* Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 970. var.*Curruca atricapilla.* Briss. Orn. 3. 380. 6.

Fauvette à tête noire. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 125. pl. 8. f. 1.

Black-cap. Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 148.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 418.

F.—Ray. Birds. 79. 8.—Will. Ang. 226.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 415. 5.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. pl. 116.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 1. —Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1. 217.

Sardinian Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 236. 2. var.

Rufous-crowned Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 236. 3. var.

β. corpore toto albo nigroque vario.

With the whole body varied with black and white.

Curruca albo et nigro varia. Briss. Orn. 3. 383.

Black-cap Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 416. A.

γ. supra nigricans, lateribus griseis, gula alba.

Above dusky, with the sides grey and the throat white.

La petite Columbaude. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 131.

Blap-cap Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 416. B.

THE Black-cap Warbler weighs about four drachms and a half: length near six inches: beak brown: irides dark hazel: the male has the upper part of his head black: the hind part of the neck

grey brown: back greyish brown, tinged with green: quills and tail dusky, margined with dull green: breast and upper parts of the belly light ash: legs lead-colour: the female is known by her head being dull rust-colour; she is also superior in size: this species is variable: one has been found in Sardinia with a red band over the eyes, and another with a rufous crown; both are said to be rather smaller than the Black-cap: it has also occurred with its whole plumage varied with black and white: likewise with the upper parts deep dusky; the throat white, and the sides grey.

The song of this bird is very fine, and by many is thought as much of as that of the Nightingale, which has caused it to be called the Mock Nightingale in Norfolk; it has not, however, quite so much compass as that bird: it is a migrative species, coming here early in the spring, and returning in September: it is very partial to orchards and gardens; not but it affects woods and thick hedges: its nest is placed in a low bush or shrub; it is made of dried stalks, grass, and wool, and lined with fibrous roots and horse-hair; the outside is sometimes covered with green moss: the female lays five pale reddish brown eggs, mottled with a deeper colour, and sprinkled with a few cinereous spots: during the period of incubation the male assists the female, and should any one approach the nest, shortly after the young are hatched, they will leap out and forsake it entirely. The Black-cap is very fond of berries of various

kinds, particularly those of the ivy, upon which it feeds upon its first arrival, if there be not a sufficient supply of insects, which are its principal food.

GREENISH WARBLER.

(*Sylvia virescens*.)

Sy. fusco-virescens, pileo nigricante, cervice cinereo, superciliis albis, alis caudaque nigricantibus.

Brown-green Warbler, with the top of the head dusky, the nape ash-coloured, the eyebrows white, and the wings and tail dusky.

Sylvia virescens. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 40.

Sylvia atricapilla. ♂. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 509. 6.

Fauvette verdâtre de la Louisiane. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 162.

—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 40.

Black-cap Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 417. c.

THIS equals the Black-cap in size: its beak is dusky: eyebrows white: the top of the head dusky: the hind part of the neck is deep ash; the sides and back pale brown, tinged with green: the wings and tail green-brown: throat white: rest of the under parts grey. Inhabits Louisiana.

BLUE-GREY WARBLER.

(Sylvia cærulescens.)

Sy. *supra cærulea, subtus alba, jugulo nigro, alis caudaque nigri-*
cantibus.

Warbler above blue, beneath white, with the jugulum black,
and the wings and tail dusky.

Sylvia cærulescens. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 39.—*Vieil. Ois. de*
l'Amer. Sept. 2. 25.

Sylvia canadensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 539. 117.—*Wils. Amer.*
Orn. 2. 115.

Motacilla cærulescens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 960.

Motacilla canadensis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 336. 42.—*Gmel. Syst.*
Nat. 1. 991.

Ficedula Canadensis cinerea minor. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 527. 68. *pl.*
27. f. 6.

Figuier bleue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 304.

Petit figuier cendré de Canada. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 685. *f. 2.*

Fauvette bleuâtre de St. Domingue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5.
164.

La Fauvette bleuâtre. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 25. *pl.*
80.

Blue-grey Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 440. 35.

Blue Flycatcher. *Edwards. Gleæn. pl.* 252.

Black-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 399. 285.—*Lath.*
Gen. Syn. 4. 487. 110.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 115. xv. *f. 7.*

THE Black-throated Warbler is four inches and a half in length: its beak is black: the upper parts of its body deep grey-blue: quills dusky black; the primaries with a white spot near the base, and edged with pale grey-blue: the sides of the head, the throat, and fore-part of the neck, are black: the belly and under parts whitish; the

sides spotted with black: the tail-feathers grey-blue; the three outer ones white at the base and tips within; the two next whitish at the tip: legs brownish: it varies in not having the sides sprinkled with black. Native of North America and the West Indies: it is migratory.

CÆRULEAN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cærulea*.)

Sy. supra cinerea aut cærulea, subtus alba, alis caudaque nigricantibus, remigibus lateralibus fere albis.

Warbler above cinereous or blue, beneath white, with the wings and tail dusky, the outer feathers of the latter nearly white.

Sylvia cærulea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 540. 121.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 30.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 141.

Sylvia cana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 543. 133. female.

Motacilla cærulea. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 337. 43.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 992.

Motacilla cana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 973. female.

Ficedula pensylvanica cinerea. *Briss. Orn. App.* 107. 79. male.

Figuiier gris-de-fer. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 309. male.

Figuiier cendré à gorge cendrée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 319. female.

La Fauvette gris-de-fer. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 30. pl. 88. male.

Little blue-grey Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 302. male.

Grey-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 411. 315. female.
—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 496. 128. female.

Cærulean Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 405. 299. male.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 490. 117. male.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 141. xvii. f. 5.

THIS elegant species has the beak black, with the base of the under mandible reddish: eyelids white; from the beak to the hind head a stripe of black: the head and upper parts of the plumage blue-grey: wings grey-brown; the quills edged with whitish within, and some of them with the outer edges and tips of that colour: the under parts of the body white: the eight middle tail-feathers dusky blue, the outer ones tipped with white. The female has the plumage in general ash-coloured, the head and upper parts deepest: the quills are edged with whitish: the outer tail-feather is nearly all white, the next so towards the tip, and the third slightly tipped with that colour. This bird is migratory, arriving in Pennsylvania in the spring, and retiring in the autumn: its nest is very singularly constructed: it is cylindrical, and is placed between two branches of a tree; the top is open; its outside is composed of moss and lichen neatly put together, and the lining consists of horse-hair.

 AZURE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia azurea*.)

Sy. cærulea subtus alba, lateribus pectoris cæruleo maculatis.

Blue Warbler, beneath white, with the sides of the breast spotted with blue.

Sylvia cærulea. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 141.

Cærulean Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 141. *pl.* xvii. *f.* 5.

FOUND during the summer in Pennsylvania, frequenting the borders of streams and marshes: it is migratory, and retires very early in the autumn towards the south. It is thus described by the author of American Ornithology: "It is in length four inches and a half: the front and upper part of the head are of a fine verditer blue; the hind head and back of the same colour, but not quite so brilliant: a few lateral streaks of black mark the upper part of the back: wings and tail edged with sky-blue; the three secondaries next the body edged with white; and the first and second rows of coverts also tipped with white: tail-coverts large, black, and broadly tipped with blue: lesser wing-coverts black, also broadly tipped with blue, so as to appear nearly wholly of that tint: sides of the breast spotted or streaked with blue: belly, chin, and throat, pure white: the tail is forked; the five lateral feathers with a white spot on each side, and the two middle slightly marked with the same: from the eye extends a line of dusky blue: from the nostrils, passing over the eye and reaching to the ears, is a white stripe: beak dusky above, and light blue beneath: legs and feet light blue."

INDIGO WARBLER.

(Sylvia Cyane.)

Sy. *supra tota cyanea subtus nivea, striga a rostro ad alas atra.*

Warbler entirely blue above, beneath snowy, with a dusky stripe on the sides of the neck from the beak to the wings.

Sylvia Cyane. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 122.

Motacilla Cyane. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 992.—*Pall. It.* 3. 697.

18.

Indigo Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 243. 15.

THE prevailing colour of this bird's plumage is deep blue on the upper parts, and white on the under: the sides of the neck are black: the outer tail-feathers are white. It inhabits the country between the rivers Onon and Argun, in Dauria, in the spring, but is not common.

 CAYENNE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Cayana.)

Sy. *cærulea, capistro, humeris, alis caudaque nigris.*

Blue Warbler, with the capistrum, shoulders, wings, and tail, black.

Sylvia cayana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 545. 143.

Motacilla cayana. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 336. 40.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 990.

Sylvia cayanensis cærulea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 533. 72. pl. 28. f. 1.

Pitpit bleu de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 339.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 669. f. 2. f. 1. var.

Blue Manakin. *Edwards. Glean.* 263. var.

Cayenne Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 502. 138.

LENGTH nearly five inches : beak dusky : forehead, upper part of the back, wings, and tail, deep black : rest of the plumage blue : legs grey : it varies in having the throat black, and the head blue, in other respects the same : another variety has been observed with the head plain blue, and the rest of the plumage similar to the first described. Inhabits Guiana.

BLUE-STRIPED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia lineata*.)

Sy. subtus cærulea, linea alba a pectore ad crissum producta, verticis macula longitudine fronteque cæruleis.

Warbler beneath blue, with a white stripe from the breast to the vent, and the forehead and longitudinal spot on the crown blue.

Sylvia lineata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 546. 145.

Motacilla lineata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 990.

Pitpit à coëffe bleue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 342.

Blue-striped Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 504. 140.

THE Blue-striped Warbler inhabits Cayenne : its beak and legs are black : the forehead is of a deep bright blue, passing over each eye to the middle of the back : on the top of the head is a longitudinal blue spot : on the breast begins a white stripe that reaches to the vent, and increases in width as it passes backward : the rest of the under parts are blue.

BLUE-GREEN WARBLER.

(Sylvia rara.)

*Sy. cæruleo viridis subtus albidis, cauda alisque nigricantibus, re-
trixibus lateralibus extus albis, margine viridibus.*

Blue-green Warbler, beneath whitish, with the tail and wings dusky; the lateral tail-feathers white on their outer webs, and edged with green.

Sylvia rara. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 119.

Blue-green Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 119. *pl.* xxvii. *f.* 2.

THIS bird appears about Cumberland River in North America in April: it is four inches and a half in length: the upper parts are verditer, tinged with pale green, brightest on the forehead; lores, line over the eye, throat, and under parts, pale cream-colour: cheeks tinged with greenish: tail and wings dusky; the former marked on the three outer webs with white, and edged with greenish; and the greater and middle wing-coverts tipped with white: beak with the upper mandible dusky, the lower, and the legs, blue.

STREAKED WARBLER.

(Sylvia sagittata.)

Sy. nigro sagittato-striata, corpore supra fusco subtus albo, vertice nigro striis albis, per oculos vitta ferruginea.

Warbler striped with black sagittal marks, with the body above fuscous, beneath white; the crown black, striped with white; through the eyes a ferruginous stripe.

Sylvia sagittata. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 3.

Streaked Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 247. 29.*

THIS fine songster is the size of *Sylvia modularis*: its beak is black: the upper parts of its body, wings, and tail, are dusky, spotted with blackish sagittal marks, and inclining to ferruginous on the rump: the crown of the head is black, and the under parts of the body are white; the former is marked with white sagittal spots, and the latter with black: from the nostrils, passing through the eyes, and reaching to the hind head, is a ferruginous streak: tail brown, the feathers loosely webbed: legs dusky.

 WHITE-TAILED WARBLER.

(Sylvia leucophæa.)

Sy. fusca subtus albo-cærulescens, macula remigum rectricibusque, duabus intermediis exceptis, albis.

Brown Warbler, beneath whitish blue, with a spot on the

quills, and the tail-feathers white, the two middle ones excepted.

Sylvia leucophæa. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 10.*

White-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 249. 36.*

THE White-tailed Warbler is an inhabitant of New Holland: it is brown above: the quills are black, with a patch of white across their middle: the under parts of the body are blueish white: the tail is greatly elongated, and has all but the two middle feathers white: legs lead-colour.

RUSTY-SIDED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia lateralis.*)

Sy. griseo-cærulescens subtus albida, alis uropygio rectricibusque lateralibus viridibus, loris nigris.

Blue-grey Warbler, beneath white; with the wings, rump, and lateral tail-feathers, green; the lores black.

Sylvia lateralis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 12.*

Rusty-sided Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 250. 38.*

THIS bird is the size of a Wren: its beak is dusky: the greater part of its head and wings, the lower part of its back, and all but the two middle tail-feathers, green: the hind part of the neck, the upper part of the back, and two middle tail-feathers, are blue-grey: the sides of the body are rust-coloured; the under parts are white: between the beak and eye black: legs pale. It is found in New South Wales.

BLUE-THROATED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Suecica.)

Sy. pectore ferrugineo fascia cærulea, reatricibus fuscis versus basin ferrugineus.

Warbler with a rust-coloured breast, striped with blue; the tail-feathers brown, rusty towards the base.

Sylvia suecica. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 521. 43.

Motacilla suecica. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 336. 37.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 259.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 989.

Cyanecula. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 413. 19. male.

Cyanecula gibraltarensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 416. 20. female.

La Gorge-blue. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 206. pl. 12.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 610. f. 1. male. f. 2. female. f. 3. young.

Blue-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 417. E.—*Edwards. Birds.* pl. 28. female.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 444. 30.

β. macula pectoris nivea.

With a pure white pectoral spot.

La Gorge-blue. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 361. f. 2.

THIS beautiful species is nearly the size of the Red-breast: the upper parts of its plumage are greenish: the eyebrows white: the throat, and fore-part of the neck, are of a bright azure blue; beneath which is a black border, then red: the belly, thighs, and vent, are dusky white: the tail is brown, with the base of all but the two middle feathers orange-red: the female has the throat white: across the neck a band of blue, edged with one of black beneath: in other respects she resembles the male: in some specimens of the male there is a beautiful silvery spot in the middle of

the blue on the front of the neck: the young do not obtain the blue breast till some time after leaving the nest; that part is then spotted with brown, and, when confined, that colour disappears after the first moult.

Common in many parts of Europe from Sweden to Gibraltar, but not found in Britain: it frequents marshy places, fixing its nest on willows: it is often eaten, and is esteemed very good: it has an agreeable song, which is often uttered in the night.

HEDGE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia modularis*.)

Sy. supra griseo-fusca, tetricibus alarum apice albis, pectore cærulescente-cinereo.

Warbler above grey-brown, with the tips of the wing-coverts white; the breast of a grey-blue.

Sylvia modularis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2, 511. 13.

Motacilla modularis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 3.—*Lin. Faun.*

Suéc. 245.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 952.

Curruca Eliotæ. *Raii. Syn.* 79. 6.

Curruca sepiaria. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 394. 12.

Traîne-buisson, Mouchet ou Fauvette d'hiver. *Buff. Hist. Nat.*

Ois. 5. 151. 9.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 6. 5. f. 1.

Hedge Sparrow, or Warbler. *Albin. Birds.* 3. 59.—*Pen. Brit.*

Zool. 1. 150.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 418. H.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*

4. 419. 9.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 102.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.*

2.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 213.

THIS common bird is somewhat more than five inches in length: it weighs near six drams: its

beak is dusky: irides dark hazel: the prevailing colour dusky brown; the feathers of the back and wings edged with reddish brown: the rump greenish brown: the cheeks, throat, and fore-part of the neck, dull blueish ash: the sides of the body and thighs pale tawny brown: the belly dirty white: the quills and tail dusky: the legs brown: the female has less cinereous about the head and breast.

This bird has very little song, and what it has is only uttered in the winter season, when it continually repeats the notes *tit, tit, tititit*, which has occasioned it to be called Titling in some places: it remains with us throughout the whole year, but in France it is migratory, appearing in October, and returning to the north in the spring: it breeds very early, commencing its nest in March; it is composed of green moss and wool, and lined with hair; it is placed in a low thick bush or hedge, and is often selected by the Cuckow to deposit her eggs in. The female mostly lays four or five uniform pale blue eggs: its food is insects and worms, and it will frequently pick up crumbs, when there is a deficiency of the former.

BLUE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sialis.)

Sy. supra cærulea, subtus tota rubra, abdomine albo.

Warbler above blue, beneath entirely red, with a white belly.

*Sylvia Sialis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 522. 44.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer.**Sept. 2. 40.—Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 56.**Motacilla Sialis. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 336. 38.—Gmel. Syst. Nat.**1. 989.**Rubecula carolinensis. Briss. Orn. 3. 423.**Rouge-gorge bleue de la Caroline. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5.**212.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 390. f. 1. 2.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer.**Sept. 2. 40. pl. 101.**Blue Bird. Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 47.—Wils. Amer. Orn. 1. 56.**III. f. 3.**Blue Red-breast. Edwards. Birds. pl 24.**Blue-backed Red-breast. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 398. 281.**Blue Warbler. Lath Gen. Syn. 4. 446. 40.*

THIS bird is nearly six inches in length: its beak is blackish: the upper parts of its plumage are of a fine blue: the throat, fore-part of the neck, breast, and sides, rufous; the breast sometimes tinged with blue: the belly and under tail-coverts white: the female is less brilliant in colour, and has the upper parts varied with brown, and the edges of the secondaries white.

This migrative bird makes its appearance in Carolina and Virginia very early in the spring, in flocks: it feeds on insects, to procure which it frequents fields of maize and marshy places: it often perches upon rails and posts, and jumps at

an insect in the manner of a Flycatcher : it flies quick : it has only a slight plaintive note : its nest is placed in the hole of a tree, or wall. In the United States the inhabitants fix boxes for this species to nidificate in, as they are very partial to its melody.

LIVID WARBLER.

(*Sylvia livida.*)

Sy. cæruleo grisea, crisso albo, rostro pedibusque plumbeis, remigibus nigricantibus margine albis, rectricibus nigris; extimis duabus albis.

Blue-grey Warbler, with a white vent ; the beak and legs lead-colour ; the quills dusky, edged with white ; the tail-feathers black, the two outer ones white.

Sylvia livida. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 534. 97.

Motacilla livida. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 981.

Figuier bleu de Madagascar. Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 705. f. 3.

Madagascar Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 476. 94.

THE Madagascar Warbler is four inches and a half in length : the beak and legs are pale plumbeous : the upper parts of the body are deep blue-grey : the quills are dusky, edged with white : the tail rather long and black, the two outer feathers excepted, which are white : under parts of the body pale blue-grey, inclining to white towards the vent. Said to be the male of the Maurice Warbler, but differs too remarkably for that to be the fact.

MAURICE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Mauritiana.)

Sy. cæruleo grisea, subtus alba, remigibus rectricibusque nigris, margine albis.

Blue-grey Warbler, beneath white, with the quills and tail black, margined with white.

Sylvia mauritiana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 534. 96.

Motacilla mauritiana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 981.

Figuier bleu. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 282.

Figuier de l'isle de France. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 705. f. 1.

Maurice Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 476. 93.

THIS inhabits the Isle of France: its length is three inches and three quarters: the beak is dusky: the upper parts of its plumage are blue-grey: the quills and tail black, with white edges: the under parts of the plumage are white.

BICOLOURED WARBLER.

(Sylvia bicolor.)

Sy. supra pallide-cærulea, subtus gilva.

Warbler above pale blue, beneath grey.

Sylvia bicolor. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 32.

La Fauvette bicolor. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 32. pl. 90. bis.

THIS species has the whole of its upper parts pale blue; the quills and inner tail-feathers darkest: the under parts are grey: its legs and beak are brown: it is in length four inches and a quarter. Inhabits North America.

VARIABLE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia versicolora*.)

Sy. fusco-nebulosa subtus albo-cærulescens, reatricibus duabus intermediis fuscis, lateralibus rubris apice albis.

Clouded-brown Warbler; beneath blueish white, with the two middle tail-feathers brown, the lateral ones red, tipped with white.

Sylvia versicolora. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lvi. 14.*

Variable Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 250. 40.*

UPPER parts of the plumage brown, clouded with purplish red: below blueish white: the two middle tail-feathers brown; the rest purplish red, tipped with white: beak black: legs pale brown. Native of New South Wales.

FERRUGINOUS WARBLER.

(Sylvia gularis.)

Sy. supra ferruginea subtus alba, gula, alis, caudaque nigris.

Warbler above ferruginous, beneath white, with the throat, wings, and tail, black.

Sylvia gularis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 552. 160.*Motacilla gularis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 997. 171.Ferruginous Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 244. 18.

THIS bird inhabits South America: it is entirely of a deep ferruginous above, with the wings and tail black: the under parts are white, the throat excepted, which is black.

BROWN-THROATED WARBLER.

(Sylvia fuscescens.)

Sy. fuscescens, subtus nigricante et rufo-griseo varia, rostro, gula fasciæque oculari fusca.

Brownish Warbler, beneath varied with dusky and reddish grey; the beak, throat, and stripe on the eye, brown.

Sylvia fuscescens. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 537. 109.*Motacilla fuscescens.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 984.*Ficedula jamaicensis.* *Briss. Orn.* 3. 512. 61.Figuier brun. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 292.Brown-throated Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 482. 105.

INHABITS Jamaica: length five inches: beak and legs pale brown: the upper parts of the plum-

age, the quills, and tail, the same: from the beak, passing through the eyes, a dull brown stripe: throat dull brown: rest of the under parts varied with dusky and rufous grey.

RUFIOUS WARBLER.

(*Sylvia rufa*.)

Sy. rufo-grisea, subtus rufescens, temporum stria longitudinali, remigibus reetricibusque rufescentibus.

Reddish-grey Warbler, beneath reddish, with a longitudinal stripe on the temples, and the quills and tail-feathers reddish.

Sylvia rufa. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 516. 27.

Motacilla rufa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 955.

Curruca rufa. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 387. 8.

Fauvette rousse. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 146.

Rufous Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 431. 22.

LENGTH not quite five inches: the beak is grey-brown: the upper parts of the body are rufous grey; the under parts are sometimes pale rufous, at others white: the cheeks are marked with a stripe of rufous: the quills and tail are reddish grey, edged with pale rufous: legs brown. This species inhabits France and Germany: it generally resorts to gardens, and fixes its nest, which is constructed of dried herbs, and lined with hair, on a low bush or plant: its eggs are five in number, and are of a greenish white, sprinkled with a darker colour.

CAFFRARIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Caffra.)

Sx. olivacea, gula caudaque ferrugineis, superciliis albis.

Olive Warbler, with the throat and tail ferruginous; the eyebrows white.

Sylvia Caffra. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 514. 22.Motacilla Caffra. *Lin. Mant.* 1771. p. 527.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 997.Caffrarian Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 426. 17.

NATIVE of the Cape of Good Hope: the head and back are olive: the quills are brown: the eyebrows white: between the beak and eyes black: the breast and belly whitish: the throat, rump, and tail, ferruginous; the feathers of the latter tipped with brown, and even.

REDSTART WARBLER.

(Sylvia Phœnicurus.)

Sy. gula nigra, abdomine caudaque rufis, capite dorsoque cano.

Warbler with a black throat, red belly and tail, and hoary head and back.

Sylvia Phœnicurus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 511. 15.*Motacilla Phœnicurus.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 335. 34.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 257.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 987.*Ruticilla.* *Raii. Syn.* 78. A. 5.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 403. 15.*Rosignol de muraille.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 170. pl. 6. f. 2.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 331. f. 1. 2.—*Buff. Hist. Prov.* 1. 501.*Redstart.* *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 146.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 416. B.—*Will. Ang.* 218.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 50.—*Hayes. Brit.**Birds.* pl. 40.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 421. 11.—*Lewin. Brit.**Birds.* 3. pl. 108.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 4. pl. 82.—*Bewick. Brit.**Birds.* 1. 208.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THE Redstart is five inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: irides hazel: forehead white: crown of the head, hind part of the neck, and back, deep blueish grey: cheeks and throat black: the breast, sides, and rump, rusty red: quills and two middle tail-feathers brown; the rest of the tail-feathers red: female light brown, with a dash of grey on the head and back: the chin is whitish: the red is not so bright as the male.

The Redstart is far from a shy bird, as it will often build its nest and rear its young in some hole of a wall where persons are continually passing, but upon being disturbed will immediately

forsake the place: it is generally found near habitations, in villages, and small towns: its nest, as before mentioned, is generally built in old ruinous walls, or hollow trees; it is composed chiefly of moss, and lined with hair and feathers; the eggs are five or six in number, of a fine blue, not much unlike those of the Hedge Warbler, but larger, and of a lighter cast. The young, at first, are speckled all over.

Its song is rather agreeable, and it will imitate that of other birds in confinement, which, however, but few individuals of this species will bear, unless they be brought up from the nest: it is migratory, appearing about the middle of April, and retiring the latter end of September or beginning of October; it is rarely seen farther to the north than Yorkshire, or to the west than Exeter. Its food consists of insects and worms: when perched, it has a peculiar method of wagging its tail.

TITHYS WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Tithys.*)

Sy. remigibus nigricantibus, rectricibus rufis, intermedio pari nigro extrorsum rufescente.

Warbler with dusky quills, and rufous tail-feathers; the two middle ones black, outwardly rufous.

Sylvia Tithys. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 512. 16.—*Scop. Ann.* 1. 233.

Motacilla Tithys. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 335. 34. β .—*Gmel. Syst.*

Nat. 1. 987. β .

Redstart. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 423. c.

THE male of this species is greyish on the upper parts: his throat and breast are black: the belly is whitish between the thighs: the rest of the plumage varied with black and white: the female is entirely of a fuscous brown: both sexes have the two middle tail-feathers brown, and the rest brown at the tips: the vent and bases of the outer tail-feathers are red. Found in Italy: its eggs are whitish.

CHESNUT-BELLIED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia erythrogastra*.)

Sy. subtus badia, capite nucha alarumque speculo albis, genis, temporibus, collo, interscapulio et alis aterrimis, uropygio caudaque badiis.

Warbler beneath chesnut-coloured, with the head, nape, and spot on the wings, white; the cheeks, temples, neck, between the scapulars and the wings, dark; the rump and tail chesnut.

Sylvia erythrogastra. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 513. 18.

Motacilla erythrogastra. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 975.

Chesnut-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 424. 13.

DISCOVERED by Gueldenstaedt among the gravelly hollows of the Caucasian mountains: its nest is placed between the branches of the sea-buckthorn: it is a migratory species, retiring to the south in the winter when its food becomes scarce: it is fond of the berries of the plant above mentioned, and will feed on insects, like the rest

of the genus: the male has his beak black: the irides brown: the crown and nape are sullied white: the feathers at the base of the beak are deep black, as are those of the throat, cheeks, temples, neck, and between the wings: the middle of the quills, from the third to the tenth, is white, forming a spot across them: the breast, belly, vent, rump, and tail, are deep chesnut: the knee is black: legs and claws the same: the female has the rump and tail paler than the male; the tips of the two outer feathers, and the whole of the inner ones, are brown: the rest of the plumage is ash-coloured, palest beneath, with a tinge of rufous.

GREY REDSTART WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Gibraltariensis*.)

Sy. cinerea, fronte, temporibus gulaque nigris, occipite abdomineque inferiori albis, uropygio caudaque aurantiis, rectricibus intermediis fuscis.

Cinereous Warbler, with the forehead, temples, and throat, black; the hind head and lower part of the belly white; the rump and tail orange, and the middle tail-feathers brown.

Sylvia gibraltariensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 513. 17.

Motacilla gibraltariensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 987.

Ruticilla gibraltariensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 407. 16.

Rossignol de muraille de Gibraltar. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 177.

Grey Redstart. *Edwards. Birds. pl.* 29.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 417. c.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 423. 12.

INHABITS Gibraltar: size of the Redstart: beak dark brown: forehead, sides of the head, and throat, black: hind head white: top of the head, neck, back, wing-coverts, breast, and upper part of the belly, blue-grey: lower part of the latter white: quills grey-brown, with white margins: rump and tail orange; all the tips of the feathers of the latter brown; the two middle feathers entirely brown: legs brown.

RED-TAIL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Erithracus*.)

Sy. dorso remigibusque cinereis, abdomine reetricibusque rufis, extimis duabus cinereis.

Warbler with the back and quills ash-colour; the belly and tail-feathers rufous, the outer feathers cinereous.

Sylvia Erithracus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 513. 19.

Motacilla Erithracus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 335. 35.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 258.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 988.

Phœnicurus torquatus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 411. 18. male.

Phœnicurus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 409. 17. female.

Rouge-queue à collier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 180.

Red-tail. *Ray. Syn.* 78. 5. 2.—*Will. Ang.* 218. 7. 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 425. 14.

LARGER than the Redstart: beak dusky: the top of the head, hind part of the neck and back, scapulars, and lesser wing-coverts, grey: rump rufous: greater wing-coverts and quills grey-brown, margined with rufous: throat and under

parts of the body whitish grey, irregularly varied with pale rufous: sides and under tail-coverts pale rufous; tail deep rufous, and somewhat forked: legs black: according to Buffon, the male has a large brown lunulated mark on the fore-part of the neck, with the concave part uppermost; he has also a small spot of that colour between the beak and eyes, and the two middle tail-feathers are also brown.

This species inhabits the southern parts of Europe, frequenting woods and low bushy places: its nest is placed within a short distance of the ground; it is composed of moss without, and wool and feathers within: the eggs are white, varied with grey, and are five or six in number. The bird is accounted very fine eating in the autumn, as it is then very fat: it feeds on worms, flies, and other insects: its song is very trifling.

REDDISH-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia russeicauda*.)

Sy. griseo-fusca, reatricibus lateralibus rufis.

Grey-brown Warbler, with the lateral tail-feathers red.

Sylvia russeicauda. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 17.

La Fauvette à queue rousse. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 17.
pl. 71.

THIS species has a very great affinity to *Sylvia erithracus* and *S. ruficauda*, but may be readily

distinguished from the former by having the middle tail-feathers of the same colour as the rest of the body, and from the latter by the same parts not being orange: it is about five inches and a half in length: its beak and feet are black.

It inhabits North America, from Georgia to Hudson's Bay: it is migratory, arriving at the latter place in April, and retiring to the south in the autumn.

RUFIOUS-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia ruficauda.*)

Sy. fusca subtus alba, dorsi colore in rufum vergente, tectricibus alarum caudaque rufis, gula alba, fusco maculata, pectore dilute fusco.

Brown Warbler, beneath white, with the back inclining to rufous; the wing-coverts and tail rufous; the throat white, spotted with brown; the breast pale brown.

Sylvia ruficauda. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 519. 37.

Motacilla ruficauda. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 959.

Fauvette de Cayenne à queue rousse. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 163.

Rufous-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 439. 33.

INHABITS Cayenne: it is five inches and a quarter in length: the upper parts of the plumage are brown, with the back inclining to rufous: the quills are edged with rufous: the wing-coverts and tail are entirely of that colour: the throat is

white, edged with pale rufous, and dotted with brown: the breast is pale brown: the under tail-coverts are tinged with rufous: the rest of the under parts white.

BLACK RED-TAIL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia atrata*.)

Sy. nigra, vertice plumbeo, remigibus atris; secundariis margine
exteriore albis, reatricibus rufis; intermediis duabus atris.

Black Warbler, with the crown lead-colour; the quills dusky; the outer margin of the secondaries white; the tail-feathers rufous, the two middle ones dusky.

Sylvia atrata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 514. 21.

Motacilla atrata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 988. 162.

Black Red-tail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 426. 16.

LOCALITY unknown: the prevailing colour of its plumage is black: the top of the head lead-colour: the quills dusky: the outer edges of the secondaries bordered with white: the feathers of the back have dusky margins: the two middle tail-feathers are dusky, the others red: the bird is about six inches in length.

GUIANA RED-TAIL WARBLER.

(Sylvia Guianensis.)

Sx. grisea, subtus alba, alis caudaque longa rufis.

Grey Warbler, beneath white, with the wings and elongated tail rufous.

Sylvia guianensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 514. 20.*Motacilla gujanensis.* *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 988. 161.Rouge-queue de la Guiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 186.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 686. f. 2.Guiana Red-tail. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 426. 15.

THIS inhabits Guiana: it is six inches and a half in length: its beak is pale: the upper parts of its body are grey: the wings and tail entirely rufous, the latter very long: the under parts of the body are white: the legs are pale flesh-coloured.

EQUINOCTIAL WARBLER.

(Sylvia leucura.)

Sx. fusco-testacea subtus alba, uropygio pallido, reatricibus fasciis obsoletis.

Testaceous-brown Warbler, beneath white, with the rump pale, and the tail-feathers obsoletely banded.

Sylvia æquinoctialis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 553. 169.Equinoctial Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 187. 154.

THIS bird inhabits Christmas Island: it is as large as the Domestic Finch: its beak is dusky: the prevailing colour of its upper parts is testaceous brown, the rump palest: the quills and tail are brown, the latter slightly forked, and crossed with obsolete bars: the under parts of the body are white: it has a short but not unpleasing warble.

YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia flavicollis*.)

Sy. grisea, subtus alba, ad latera nigro-varia, fronte, fascia oculari rectricibusque nigris, lateribus interiori latere albidis, macula utrinque ad basin rostri guttureque flavis.

Grey Warbler, beneath white, towards the sides varied with black; the forehead, stripe through the eyes, and tail, black; the lateral feathers white on their inner webs; a spot on each side the base of the beak and the throat yellow.

Sylvia flavicollis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 518. 35.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 45.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 64.

Motacilla flavicollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 959.

Parus carolinensis griseus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 563. 10.

Mesange gris à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 454.

La Fauvette gris à gorge jaune. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 45.

Yellow-throated Creeper. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. pl. 62.

Yellow-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 400. 286.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 437. 31.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 64. XIII. f. 6.

THE Yellow-throated Warbler is five inches and a quarter in length: its beak is black; forehead

the same, with a spot of yellow on each side near the base of the beak: from the beak, passing through the eyes, is a stripe of black: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, are of a beautiful grey: the wing-coverts are brownish, and are marked with two white bars: the quills are also brownish, but paler than the coverts: the throat and fore-part of the neck are bright yellow, and are bounded by the streak that passes through the eyes: the rest of the under parts of the plumage are white, sprinkled on the sides with black: the tail is slightly forked, and has all but the two middle feathers whitish on the inner webs: the legs are brown: the female is destitute of the black and yellow markings on the head. This bird is very abundant in Carolina.

YELLOW-BELLIED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia fuscicollis*.)

Sy. virescente fusca, pectore abdomineque flavis, cauda virescente, tectricibus alarum remigibusque fuscis, margine rufescentibus.

Greenish-brown Warbler, with the breast and abdomen yellow; the tail greenish; the wing-coverts and quills brown, with reddish margins.

Sylvia fuscicollis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 38.

Motacilla fuscicollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 959.

Fauvette de Cayenne à gorge brune et ventre jaune. *Buff.*

Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 163.

Yellow-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 440. 34.

NATIVE of Cayenne : the upper parts of its head and body are greenish brown : the wing-coverts and quills brown, edged with pale rufous : throat greenish brown : breast and belly yellow, tinged with fulvous : tail-coverts greenish.

NEW YORK WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Noveboracensis*.)

Sy. cinereo fuscoque varia, subtus flavicans nigro variegata, superciliis albis.

Cinereous Warbler, varied with fuscous; beneath yellowish, varied with black; the eyebrows white.

Sylvia noveboracensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 518. 33.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 26.

Motacilla noveboracensis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 958.

Fauvette tachetée de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 161.
—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 752. f. 1.

La Fauvette brune. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 26. pl. 82.

Spotted Yellow Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 482. 106. female.

New York Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 409. 308.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 436. 29.

A SOLITARY species, inhabiting New York and Louisiana : it is five inches and three quarters in length : its beak is black : all the upper parts of the body are variegated with grey and deep brown : the eyebrows are white : the under parts of its plumage are yellowish, striped with black, the streaks on the sides and breast broadest : legs pale

reddish brown: the female, which is that of the Yellow-spotted Warbler of Latham, is rather less than the male, and has the under parts whitish.

YELLOW-BREASTED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Trichas*.)

Sy. olivacea, corpore subtus flavo, fascia oculari nigra.

Olive Warbler, with the body beneath yellow, and stripe through the eye black.

Sylvia Trichas. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 519. 36.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 28.

Turdus Trichas. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 293. 7.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 811.

Ficedula marylandica. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 506. 58.

Le Figuier aux joues noires. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 292.

La Fauvette aux joues noires. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 28. *pl.* 85. male. *pl.* 86. female.

Maryland Yellow-throat. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 237.

Yellow-breasted Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 283.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 438. 32.

β. fascia transversa capitis alba, femoribus crissoque aurantiis.

With a transverse white stripe on the head, and the thighs and vent orange.

La Fauvette à poitrine jaune de la Louisiane. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 162.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 709. *f.* 2.

Orange-thighed Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 284.

Yellow-breasted Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 439. 32. A.

THIS elegant species, which inhabits various parts of North America, is subject to slight variations in its plumage: it is of a small size, only measuring five inches in length: its beak is brown:

the plumage above is deep olive-brown: the forehead is black: the crown of the head reddish yellow: the quills are fringed with olive-yellow: the sides of the head are black: the throat and breast bright yellow: the belly and vent are yellowish white: the tail is similar to the quills: the legs are dull flesh-colour: it varies in having a transverse band of white on the top of the head, passing from eye to eye: the sides, thighs, and vent, are orange, the former palest: legs reddish: in other respects similar to the first. The last is the male, according to Vieillot.

KENTUCKY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia formosa.*)

Sy. olivaceo-viridis subtus flava, vertice, lorisque nigris, superciliis maculaque infra oculos flavis, capite subcristato.

Olive-green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the crown and lores black; the eyebrows, and spot beneath the eye, yellow; the head slightly crested.

Sylvia formosa. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 85.

Kentucky Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 85. *pl. xxv. f. 3.*

LENGTH five inches and a half: head slightly crested: the crown deep black, towards the hind part spotted with light ash: upper parts of the body olive-green: tail nearly even at the end, and of a rich olive-green: its inner webs, and those of the wings, dusky: the lores, and a stripe on each

side of the neck, beneath the eye, black: the eyebrows, spot beneath the eye, and the under parts of the plumage, brilliant yellow: legs flesh-colour: the female has but little black on the crown, and is destitute of the spot beneath the eye.

This bird is common in Kentucky and the Tennessee country, among low and damp grounds, where it builds its nest on a tuft of grass, or in a low bush; it is composed of dry loose grass and weeds, and lined with hair: the eggs are four in number, pure white, with reddish spots. About April it arrives in Kentucky from the south, and remains there till the approach of cold weather, when it disappears; it is a restless quarrelsome species.

BLUE-HEADED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cyanocephala*.)

Sy. viridis, capite tectricibusque alarum superioribus cæruleis, gula cana, remigibus fuscis margine viridibus.

Green Warbler, with the head and greater wing-coverts blue; the throat hoary; the quills brown, edged with green.

Sylvia cyanocephala. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 546. 144.

Motacilla cyanocephala. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 990. 163.

Sylvia viridis. Briss. Orn. 3. 531. 70. pl. 28. f. 4.

Pitpit vert. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 338.*

Blue-headed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 503. 139.*

Not quite five inches long: beak brown: the head, and upper wing-coverts, blue: the throat

blue-grey: the rest of the body, and the greater coverts, bright green: the quills brown, with green margins: legs grey. Inhabits Cayenne.

GREY-THROATED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia griseicollis*.)

Sy. supra fusco-virescens, gula gilva, pectore hypochondriis tectricibusque caudæ inferioribus flavis, ventre reetricibusque lateralibus albis.

Warbler above brown-green, with the throat grey; the breast, sides, and under tail-coverts, yellow; the belly and outer tail-feathers white.

Sylvia griseicollis. Vieil. *Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 29.

Sylvia fusca. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 543. 131. young?

Motacilla fusca. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 973. young?

Figuier brun-olive. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 318. young.

Olive-brown Warbler. Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 411. 313. young.—
Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 495. 126. young.

INHABITS Louisiana: the legs and beak are brown: between the latter and the eye is a spot of white: the eyelids are also white: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are green-brown: the quills and wing-coverts are brown, edged with yellowish: the throat is whitish grey: the breast, sides, and under tail-coverts, are yellow: the belly is white: the tail similar to the quills, with the outer feathers white: the young differs in having the throat, fore-part of the neck,

and sides, whitish and grey, mixed: belly yellowish white; and the middle tail-feathers tinged with yellow.

CRESTED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cristata*.)

Sy. supra fuscescente viridis, subtus virescente grisea, capitis crista nigricante fusca, margine alba.

Warbler above brown-green, beneath green-grey, with a dusky brown crest on the head, margined with white.

Sylvia cristata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 125.

Motacilla cristata. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 972.

Figuier huppée de Cayenne. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 314.—
Buff. Pl. Enl. 391. f. 1.

Crested Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 493. 20.

THE Crested Warbler is in length four inches: its beak is dusky brown: the upper parts of its plumage are greenish brown; the under greenish grey: the feathers on the top of the head are blackish brown, edged with white, are much elongated, and may be elevated at pleasure, and form a crest: legs yellowish brown. This frequents the open parts of Guiana: it feeds on insects.



CRESTED WARBLER.



RED-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Velia.)

Sy. nigra viridi-cæruleo varia, ventre fulvo, uropygio viridi-aureo.
Black Warbler, varied with green-blue, with the belly fulvous,
and rump golden green.

Sylvia Velia. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 546. 146.

Motacilla Velia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 336. 41.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.*
1. 991.

Sylvia surinamensis cærulea. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 536. 73.

Pitpit varié. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 341.

Pitpit bleu de Surinam. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 669. f. 3.

Red-bellied Blue-bird. *Edwards, Birds.* 1. pl. 22.

Red-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 504. 141.

BEAK lead-colour; the under mandible whitish: the upper parts of the head, neck, and back, are black, variegated with blue-green; the greater wing-coverts, quills, and tail, are black, bordered with blue: the rump is of a golden green: the throat is violet, as is the fore-part of the neck, but the latter is varied with brown: the rest of the under parts is rufous: legs ash-coloured: it varies in having the forehead golden green; and also in having the belly and rump reddish. It is a native of Surinam and other parts of South America: it is greatly esteemed as food, and is considered as fine as the Ortolan.

GREEN INDIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Zeylonica.)

Sy. viridis, subtus flavescens, alis nigris, fasciis duabus albis.

Green Warbler, beneath yellowish; wings black, with two white bars.

*Sylvia zeylonica. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 532. 91.**Motacilla tiphia. Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 331. 13. male.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 963.**Motacilla zeylonica. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964. female.**Ficedula bengalensis. Briss. Orn. 3. 484. 47.**Le Figuier vert et jaune. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 278.**Ceylon Warbler. Brown. Ill. Zool. p. 36. pl. 15.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 474. 87.—Lath. Sup. 474.**Green Indian Flycatcher. Edwards. Glean. 1. 15. male. pl. 79. female.**Green Indian Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 474. 90.*

LENGTH above four inches: beak dusky, with a yellowish base: the upper parts of the plumage olive-green; the rump palest: lesser wing-coverts deep brown: the middle and greater ones the same, tipped with white, forming two bars of that colour on the wings: quills and tail blackish, with yellow edges: cheeks and under parts of the body pale greenish yellow: legs dusky: the opposite sex differs in having the crown and nape black. Inhabits Bengal and Ceylon.

CINGALESE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Singalensis.)

Sy. variabili-viridis, gutture aurantio, pectore abdomineque flavis.
Changeable-green Warbler, with the throat orange; the breast and abdomen yellow.

Sylvia singalensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 533. 92.

Motacilla singalensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964.

Green Warbler. *Brown. Illust. Zool. 82. pl. 32.*

Cingalese Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 474. 88.*

THE Green or Cingalese Warbler inhabits Ceylon: its length is four inches and a half: its beak is brown: the upper parts of its plumage are changeable green: the fore-part of the neck is orange: the breast and belly are yellow.

 CHINA WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sinensis.)

Sy. viridis, subtus incarnata, macula aurium striaque ab oculis ad nucham producta pallidis, cauda acuta.

Green Warbler, beneath flesh-coloured, with a spot on the ears, and stripe from the eyes to the nape, pale; tail pointed.

Sylvia sinensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 533. 93.

Motacilla sinensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 963.

China Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 474. 89.*

INHABITS China: length six inches: beak pale dusky red: the prevailing colour of the plumage

green: a spot on the ears, and a stripe from the eyes to the nape of the neck, pale: under parts of the body flesh-coloured: legs dusky: tail greatly pointed.

RUSTY-HEADED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia borealis*.)

Sy. viridis, subtus flava, fronte, gula, temporibusque ferrugineis, cauda rotundata, rectricibus lateralibus apice albis.

Green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the forehead, throat, and temples, rusty; the tail rounded, its outer feather tipped with white.

Sylvia borealis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 522. 47.

Motacilla borealis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 986.

Rusty-headed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 448. 44.

INHABITS Kamtschatka: length five inches: beak pale: forehead, throat, and temples, ferruginous: the upper parts of the body green, inclining to olive: the tail rounded; the tips of all but the two middle feathers white: the under parts of the body yellow: legs dusky.

SHORE WARBLER.

(Sylvia littorea.)

Sy. supra obscure viridis, subtus ochroleuca, remigibus reatricibus que nigricantibus.

Warbler above dull green, beneath yellow-white, with the quills and tail-feathers dusky.

Sylvia littorea. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 552. 163.

Motacilla littorea. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 977.

Shore Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn. II.* 245. 21.

THIS inhabits the shores of the Caspian Sea: it lives on worms: its plumage is dull green above, with dusky quills and tail: the under parts yellowish white.

GUIRA WARBLER.

(Sylvia Guira.)

Sy. viridis, subtus lutea, genis gulaque nigris linea lutea cinctis.

Green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the cheeks and throat black, bounded with a yellow line.

Sylvia Guira. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 547. 147.

Motacilla Guira. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 335. 36.—Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 988.

Tanagra nigricollis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 894.

Sylvia brasiliensis viridis. Briss. *Orn.* 3. 533. 71.

Guira-beraba. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 342.

Tangara à gorge noire. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 283.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 720. f. 1.

Guira-guia-beraba. Edwards. *Glean.* 351. f. 2.

Black-throated Tanager. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 3. 237. 33.

Guira Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 505. 142.—Pen. *Arct. Zool.* 2. 316.

LENGTH five inches : the upper mandible of the beak black ; the lower flesh-coloured : the head and throat are black : the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, are olive-green : the rump is orange, and the upper tail-coverts are yellow : the supercilia are yellow, and join a line of that colour that passes down the sides of the neck, and separates the black of the head and throat from the colour on the lower part of the neck, which is fine orange : from thence to the vent yellow : legs dusky : the quills are tipped with brown. Inhabits Guiana and Brasil.

FLAME-COLOURED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia flammea*.)

Sy. supra flammea subtus grisea, alis caudaque nigris.

Warbler above flame-colour, beneath grey, with the wings and tail black.

Sylvia flammea. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lvi. 15.*

Motacilla flammea. *Musc. Carls. 4. pl. 98.*

Flame-coloured Warbler. *Lath, Syn. Sup. II. 251. 41.*

THIS splendid species is a native of Java, where it is found among the palm trees : it is the size of a Wren : the head, neck, and back, are of a most beautiful pale orange, or flame-colour : the beak, irides, legs, wings, and tail, are black : the belly is pale grey : the tongue is ciliated at the tip.

PINK-COLOURED WARBLER.

(Sylvia caryophyllacea.)

Sy. dilute caryophyllacea, rostro pedibusque rubescentibus.

Pale-pink Warbler, with the beak and feet reddish.

*Sylvia caryophyllacea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 532. 89.**Motacilla caryophyllacea. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 964.**Pink-coloured Warbler. Brown. Illust. Zool. 84. pl. 33.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 473. 85.*

THE Pink Warbler is described in the Illustrations of Zoology by Mr. Brown, and is stated to be a native of Ceylon: it is the size of the Willow Wren: its beak is reddish: the prevailing colour of its plumage is pale pink; the wings and tail tinged with dusky; and the legs red.

MEDITERRANEAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Mediterranea.)

Sy. fusco-virescens, subtus ferruginea, collo subtus pectoreque fulvis.

Brown-green Warbler, beneath ferruginous, with the neck beneath and breast fulvous.

*Sylvia Mediterranea. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 551. 156.**Motacilla asilus. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 996. 168. ♂.**Mediterranean Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 244. 17.*

INHABITS Spain : its beak is somewhat curved at the tip : its plumage is greenish brown above, and ferruginous beneath : the fore-part of the neck and the breast are fulvous.

THORN-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia spinicauda*.)

Sx. spadicea, subtus alba, vertice flavo-maculato, facie superciliisque flavis, cauda cuneiforma, reatricibus apice nudis subulatis.

Chesnut Warbler, beneath white ; with the crown spotted with yellow ; the face and eyebrows yellow ; the tail wedge-shaped, its feathers at the tip naked and awl-shaped.

Sylvia spinicauda. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 528. 74.

Motacilla spinicauda. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 978.

Thorn-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 463. 71. *pl.* 52.

A VERY singular species, described and figured by Dr. Latham ; who informs us that it is the " size of a Sparrow : length (the appendage of the tail included) more than six inches : beak three quarters of an inch, straight, except the very tip : base of the under mandible white : the head and upper part of the body dusky reddish brown, mottled with yellow on the crown : between the beak and eye yellow, passing in a streak over the eye to the hind head, where it is rufous : the wing-coverts are rufous, mixed with brown, except the shoulder, which is white : the under parts of the body, from chin to vent, are white



THORN-TAILED WARBLER.



also: the greater coverts and quills brown, with pale margins: the tail is cuneiform in shape, and of a very singular construction; for the end of each feather, for about one third of its length, is almost bare of webs, ending in a point; the four middle feathers are ferruginous; the other reddish brown, with the ends white: the legs are brown, one inch in length. Inhabits Terra del Fuego."

WHITE-COLLARED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Tschecantschia.*)

Sy. supra nigricans, subtus ferruginea, capite atro, nucha albicante, torque maculaque alarum oblonga albis, dorso nigro.

Warbler above dusky, beneath ferruginous; with the head dusky; the nape whitish; the collar, and oblong spot on the wings, white; back black.

Sylvia Tschecantschia. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 552. 161.

Motacilla Tschecantschia. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 997.—Lepech. Trav. 2. 186.

White-collared Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 245. 19.*

INHABITS Siberia: the plumage above is dusky: the head is black: the nape of the neck whitish; beneath which is a white collar: the back is black: the wings are ornamented with an oblong white spot: the under parts of the body are ferruginous.

TERRENE WARBLER.

(Sylvia inornata.)

Sy. flavo-fuscenscens subtus flava, remigibus nigris, cauda apice pallida.

Yellow-brown Warbler, beneath yellow, with the quills black, and the tip of the tail pale.

Sylvia inornata. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 4.

Terrene Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 248. 30.*

BEAK and legs black : the prevailing colour of the plumage of a greenish yellow, tinged with brown ; the under parts palest : quills dull black : tips of the tail-feathers cinereous : common at Port Jackson, New South Wales : its habits agree very much with the Wagtails, as it is but seldom seen perching, but generally on the ground, and takes but short flights at a time.

 RUFOUS-VENTED WARBLER.

(Sylvia rufiventris.)

Sy. cinereo-fusca, abdomine rufo, jugulo albo, lunula pectoris cærulea.

Cinereous-brown Warbler, with a red belly, white jugulum, and a blue crescent on the breast.

Sylvia rufiventris. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 6.

Rufous-vented Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 248. 32.*

NATIVE of New South Wales: somewhat like the Blue-throated Warbler, which it more than equals in size: beak dusky: tongue ciliated at the tip: upper parts of the plumage slaty grey: breast with a lunulated blue stripe, extending from the colour on the shoulders: chin and fore-part of the neck white: breast, and all the rest of the under parts, rufous: tail even at the end: legs like the beak.

RUDDY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia rubricata*.)

Sy. cinereo-fusca, subtus toto ferrugineo-rubra, alis caudaque fuscis.

Grey-brown Warbler, beneath entirely rusty red, with the wings and tail brown.

Sylvia rubricata. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 8.*

Ruddy Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 249. 34.*

BEAK dusky: irides hazel: the upper parts of the plumage brownish cinereous: the under parts ferruginous, inclining to yellow: wings and tail brown, the latter rounded: legs yellow. Native of New South Wales: it is rather larger than the Redbreast.

DARK WARBLER.

(Sylvia magna.)

Sy. fusca, cervice dorsoque dilutiori, subtus rufescens, gula al-bida, remigibus rectricibusque dimidiato-rufis, extimis extus albis.

Brown Warbler, with the top of the neck and back palest; the under parts rufescent; the throat whitish; the quills and tail-feathers half red; the outer web of the exterior tail-feather white.

Sylvia magna. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 525. 57.

Motacilla magna. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 968.

Grand Traguët. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 232.

Dark Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 453. 53.

LOCALITY unknown: length seven inches and a half: the head brown, varied with darker brown: upper part of the neck and body pale brown: wing-coverts and outer edge of the quills brown; the inner edge of the latter half brown, half rufous: throat whitish, mixed with brown: breast of the latter colour: under parts of the body pale rufous: tail similar to the quills, with the outer web of the exterior feathers white.

BLOODY-SIDE WARBLER.

(Sylvia ruficapilla.)

Sx. olivacea, subtus flava, gutture pectoreque maculis rufis variis, vertice rufo, tectricibus alarum, remigibus reetricibusque fuscis, margine olivaceis.

Olive Warbler, beneath yellow, with the throat and breast varied with rufous spots; the crown red; the wing-coverts, quills, and tail-feathers, brown, edged with olive.

Sylvia ruficapilla. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 540. 119.

Motacilla ruficapilla. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 971.

Ficedula martinicana. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 490. 50. *pl.* 22. *f.* 4.

Figuier à tête rousse. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 306.

Bloody-side Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 405. 298.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 489. 115.

THE Bloody-side Warbler is found in Martinico: it is a trifle more than four inches in length: its beak is brown: the crown is rufous: the upper parts of the neck and body are olive-green: the wing-coverts and quills are brown, edged with olive-green: the throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, are yellow, marked with longitudinal rufous spots: belly and vent yellow: tail brown, edged with olive; the two outer feathers yellowish within: legs grey: it has a very agreeable and melodious note, scarcely worth the name of a song.

ORANGE-HEADED WARBLER.

(Sylvia chrysocephala.)

Sy. spadicea subtus alba, capite colloque aurantiis, fascia supra infraque oculos fusca, tectricibus alarum albis nigrisque, rectricibus nigris, margine flavescentibus.

Chesnut-coloured Warbler, beneath white, with the head and neck orange; a brown stripe above and another beneath the eye; the wing-coverts black and white; the tail-feathers black, edged with yellowish.

Sylvia chrysocephala. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 541. 124.

Motacilla chrysocephala. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 971.

Figuier orangé. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 313.

Figuier étranger. *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 58. f. 3.

Orange-headed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 492. 119.

THE Orange-headed Warbler is of very rare occurrence, and is a native of Guiana: its beak is black: the top and sides of the head, the front, and sides of the neck, orange: the eyebrows brown: the upper part of the body and the quills reddish brown: wing-coverts varied with black and white: beneath the eye a pale brown streak: breast and belly pale yellow: tail black, edged with yellow: legs yellow.

BUFF-FACED WARBLER.

(Sylvia lutescens.)

Sy. ferrugineo-fusca, subtus rufo-alba, fronte, mentoque atro lutescentibus, macula aurium rubra, pectore atro-maculato.

Rusty-brown Warbler, beneath reddish white, with the forehead and chin dirty yellow, a red spot on the ears, and the breast spotted with dusky.

Sylvia lutescens. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 523. 48.

Motacilla lutescens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 986.

Buff-faced Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 448. 45.

LOCALITY unknown: described by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks: "Beak dusky: forehead and chin dusky buff-colour: on the ears a patch of dusky red: upper parts of the body and tail-coverts ferruginous brown: under parts reddish white, mottled across the breast with dusky: legs pale brown."

HANG-NEST WARBLER.

(Sylvia Calidris.)

Sy. supra fusco-virescens, subtus flava, linea oculari subocularique nigra.

Warbler above brown-green, beneath fulvous, with a black line through the eyes and another beneath.

Sylvia Calidris. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. 543. 134.

Motacilla Calidris. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 329. 2.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 950. 2.

Ficedula jamaicensis major. *Briss. Orn. Sup.* 101.

Grand Figuier de la Jamaïque. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 320.

American Nightingale. *Edwards. Birds.* 121. f. 2.

Hang-nest Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 297. 129.

THE upper mandible of the beak of this bird is dusky; the under pale flesh-colour: the upper parts of its plumage are greenish brown; the rump palest: the wing-coverts are edged with yellowish, and the quills are rufous on the inner webs: through and beneath the eyes a dusky line: the sides of the head and under parts of the body dirty orange: the tail greenish brown, all but the two middle feathers rufous within, and the tips pale green-brown: legs dusky. Inhabits Jamaica.

WHITE-CHINNED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Bonariensis.)

Sy. nigra, gutture hypochondriisque ferrugineis, facie, mento, abdominis medio reatricibusque extimis albis.

Black Warbler, with the throat and sides rusty; the face, chin, middle of the belly, and outer tail-feathers, white.

Sylvia bonariensis. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 543. 135.

Motacilla bonariensis. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 951.

Demi-fin noir et roux. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 328.*

White-chinned Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 497. 130.*

INHABITS Buenos Ayres: length scarcely six inches: the beak dusky: irides chesnut: the upper parts of the body deep black: space between the beak and eyes white: chin, middle of the belly, and outer tail-feathers, white: throat, fore-part of the neck, and sides of the body, beneath the wings, ferruginous.

 CRIMSON-BREASTED WARBLER.

(Sylvia rubricollis.)

Sy. cærulea subtus alba, jugulo pectoreque coccineo-rubris.

Blue Warbler, beneath white, with the jugulum and breast red-crimson.

Sylvia rubricollis. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 11.

Crimson-breasted Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 250. 37.*

THE Crimson-breasted Warbler is blue on the upper parts, and white on the under: the fore-part of its neck and the breast are fine crimson; and the beak and legs are brown. It is a native of New South Wales.

BLACK-NECKED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia nigricollis*.)

Sx. subcristata supra pallide grisea subtus incarnata, pileo cervice remigibus reatricibusque nigris.

Slightly crested Warbler, above pale grey, beneath flesh-colour, with the top of the head and neck, the quills, and tail-feathers, black.

Sylvia nigricollis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 553. 170.

Black-necked Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 187. 155.

INHABITS India: the beak is yellow, with the base blue: the feathers on the crown of the head are elongated and black, and are capable of being erected into a crest: the hind part of the neck is also black: the back and wing-coverts are light grey: the greater quills and tail are black: the sides of the neck, breast, and belly, reddish white: legs yellow.

CAMBAIAN WARBLER.

(Sylvia Cambaiensis.)

Sy. fusco-nigricans subtus nigra nitida, abdomine imo crissoque rufo-ferrugineis, tectricibus alarum albis.

Dusky-brown Warbler, beneath shining black, with the lower part of the belly and the vent dull red; the wing-coverts white.

Sylvia Cambaiensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 554. 172.

Cambaian Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* II. 246. 25.

BEAK black: plumage above dusky brown: wing-coverts white: under parts glossy black; lower part of the belly and vent dull red: tail three inches long, and even at the end: legs brown. Inhabits Guzurat.

WHIN-CHAT WARBLER.

(Sylvia Rubetra.)

*Sy. nigricans, superciliis albis, macula alarum alba, gula pectore-
que flavescente.*

Dusky Warbler, with white eyebrows, a white spot on the wings,
and the throat and breast yellowish.

Sylvia Rubetra. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 525. 58.

Motacilla Rubetra. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 16.—*Lin. Faun.*
Suéc. 255.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 967.

Rubetra major sive Rubicola. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 432. 26. *pl.* 24.
f. 1.

Cenanthe secunda, et Ficedula tertia Aldrovandis. *Will. Orn.*
232. 234.—*Ray.* 76. 77.

Grand Traquet ou Tarier. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 224.—*Buff.*
Pl. Enl. 678. *f.* 2.

Whin-chat. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 158.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 421.
R.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* *pl.* 39.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 454. 54.
—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 2. *pl.* 60.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 109.
—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 140.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Bewick. Brit.*
Birds. 1. 231.

LENGTH five inches: beak black: irides dark
hazel: crown of the head, cheeks, hind part of
the neck, back, and upper tail-coverts, black,
each feather edged with rufous brown, giving the
bird a pretty spotted appearance: from the upper
mandible a broad white streak passes over the eye
on each side to the back of the head, where it
almost meets; from the chin another white streak
passes down each side of the neck: wing-coverts
and quills dusky black, slightly edged with rufous
brown: on the wing, near the shoulder, is a large

patch of white, and another smaller near the bastard wing: throat and breast light rust-colour; sides the same, but not so bright: belly and under tail-coverts white, tinged with ferruginous: tail short, the feathers white for two-thirds from the base; the rest blackish, except the middle feathers, which are wholly of the latter colour: legs black. The colours of the female are paler; the white streak over the eye, and the spots on the wings, are much less conspicuous; and the cheeks, instead of being black, are like the rest of the head.

This bird appears with us about the middle of April: its manners are similar to those of the Stone-chat; but, unlike that bird, it leaves us in the winter, at least that is the case with some counties: in Kent it is seen all the year: it frequents furzy places, where it breeds: its nest is artfully concealed on the ground; it is constructed of dried grass and stalks, with a little moss externally, and lined with fine dried grass: its eggs are six in number, entirely blue: it feeds on worms and insects, and, like the Flycatcher, it will sit upon the upper sprig of a furze or bush, dart after the flies, and return to the same place again: in the autumn this species grows very fat, and is said to be as great a delicacy as the Ortolan.

This is not so common as the Stone-chat; but it occurs, though sparingly, in most parts of Europe: it is most common with us in the eastern parts.

CAPE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sperata.)

Sy. fusco-viridis subtus uropygioque rufo-grisea, reatricibus duabus intermediis nigricantibus, lateribus fusco-fulvo oblique dimidiatis.

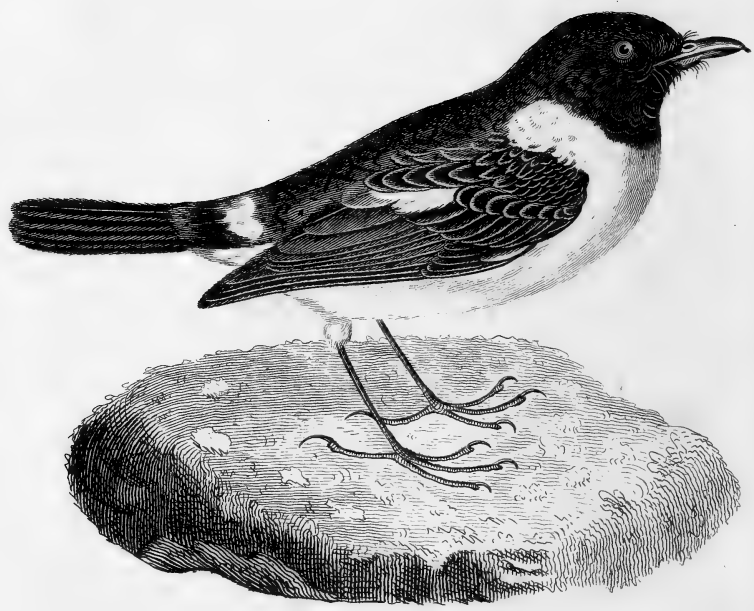
Brown-green Warbler, with the under parts and rump reddish grey; the two middle tail-feathers dusky, and the outer ones obliquely half brown and fulvous.

Sylvia Sperata. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 523. 51.

Le Traquet du Cap de Bonne Esperance. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 233.

Sybil Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 450. 47. A.

PERHAPS but a variety of the Sybil Warbler: length six inches: the beak black: the upper parts of the head, neck, and body, greenish brown: the wing-coverts and quills brown, edged with paler: the rump rufous: under parts grey, tinged with rufous: tail slightly forked: the two middle feathers dusky brown; the rest obliquely brown and fulvous: another bird from the same part had the whole of the upper parts blackish brown, the throat white, and the breast rufous. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.



STONECHAT WARBLER.

STONE-CHAT WARBLER.

(Sylvia Rubicola.)

Sy. grisea, subtus rufescens, jugulo fascia alba, loris nigris.

Grey Warbler, beneath reddish, with a white stripe on the jugulum, the lores black.

Sylvia Rubicola. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 523. 49.Motacilla Rubicola. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 332. 17.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 969.Rubetra. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 428. 25. *pl.* 23. *f.* 1. male.Traquet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 215. *pl.* 13.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 678. *f.* 1.

Stone Smith, Stone Chatter, Moor Titling, or Stone-chat.

Pen. Brit. Zool. 1. 159.—*Will. Ang.* 235. *pl.* 41.—*Albin.**Birds.* 3. *pl.* 52.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* *pl.* 39.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*4. 448. 46.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. *pl.* 108.—*Don. Brit. Birds.*4. *pl.* 92.—*Walc. Syn.* 2. *pl.* 239.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 233.

A SOLITARY species, weighing about five drams: length five inches and a quarter: beak black: irides dusky: the head and throat black; on each side the neck, immediately above the wings, is a large white spot: the back and wing-coverts are of a fine velvet black; the feathers edged with tawny: the quills are dusky, the lesser ones edged on their outer webs with bright ferruginous: the coverts black, slightly tipped and edged with rusty brown, except some of the larger ones near the body, which are of a pure white, forming a large conspicuous spot on the wing: the lower part of the rump and tail-coverts white: the breast deep

ferruginous; belly lighter: tail black, slightly tipped and edged with pale brown: the legs black: the female has no black on the head, which is of the same dusky colour as the back; on the throat is an obscure dusky spot; and the white on the wings is wanting: the male has the head varied with black and rufous the first year.

It appears that a partial migration takes place with this species, as it is not so abundant in the winter as in the summer: it is a solitary species, chiefly confined to dreary moors and commons, where it sits on the uppermost sprays of furze and brambles: it builds its nest at the roots of bushes, or beneath stones; it is formed of moss and bents, lined with hair and feathers; and the parent birds use such art to decoy any person away, that it is rarely found, except by chance: its eggs are blue, faintly spotted with rufous at the larger end; they are five in number: it is a very early breeder, eggs being often found in the nest by the middle of April: the flight of this bird is low, and it is almost continually on the wing, flying from bush to bush, alighting only for a few seconds. The note is compared by Buffon to the word *ouistrata* frequently repeated; but Dr. Latham compares it to the clicking of two stones together, from whence it is probable its name is derived.

It is common in many parts of Europe; and Buffon asserts that it departs south in September.

RED-BREAST WARBLER.

(Sylvia Rubecula.)

Sy. grisea, gula pectoreque ferrugineis.

Grey Warbler, with the throat and breast ferruginous.

Sylvia Rubecula. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 520. 42.*Motacilla Rubecula.* *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 337. 45.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 260.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 993.—*Scop. Ann.* 1. 231.—*Raii. Syn.* 78. A. 3.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 418. 21.*Rouge-gorge.* *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 196. pl. 11.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 361. f. 1.—*Buff. Hist. Prov.* 1. 508.*Red-breast.* *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 147.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 417. D.—*Albin. Birds.* 1. pl. 51.—*Will. Ang.* 219. pl. 39.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* pl. 40.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 442. 38.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 107.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 5. pl. 123.—*Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 204.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

THIS quarrelsome but favourite bird is so well known, that the following short description will suffice: the upper parts are yellowish brown, tinged with ash: forehead, and from chin to breast, deep rufous orange: belly and vent whitish: legs and beak dusky: both sexes are alike: the young do not possess the red feathers on the breast for two or three months after leaving the nest; during that time the breast is spotted with rust-colour. It has been found totally white.

The Red-breast is generally observed to be most numerous in the winter, which has made many conjecture that it is a migrative species, but the fact has never been correctly ascertained: Scopoli asserts that it is migratory in Carniola: Buffon

also allows it to migrate, and states that its departure takes place singly, and not in flocks. Its familiarity during the winter must be known to all: during that season it will enter houses that have the windows open, and pick up the crumbs beneath the table, when it often falls a victim to the cat: it will also follow the gardener while he is at work, closely attending his heels for the sake of the worms that are dug up. It sings throughout the winter, except in very severe weather. About the beginning of April it prepares its nest in some mossy bank, bush, or out-house; it is composed of dried leaves, mixed with hair and moss, and lined with feathers: the eggs are of a dirty white, spotted with rust-colour and cinereous; they are from five to seven in number. During the period of incubation the male sits at a little distance and utters his delightful song: he will pursue any small birds, not excepting even his own species, that approach near.

It is a general inhabitant of Europe, being found from Sweden to Italy; and from its familiarity it has obtained a peculiar name in many countries. About Bornholm it is called *Tommi-liden*, in Norway *Peter Ronsmad*, in Germany *Thomas Gierdet*, and with us *Robin Red-breast* and *Ruddock*.

LOUISIANE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Ludoviciana.)

Sy. olivacea, gutture pectoreque rubro-maculato flavis, abdomine ochroleuco, alarum fasciis duabus, rectricibusque duabus extimis intus ad apicem albis.

Olive Warbler, with the throat and breast yellow, spotted with red; the abdomen yellowish white; the wings with two bands, and the two outer tail-feathers white towards the tip within.

Sylvia ludoviciana. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 535. 105.

Motacilla ludoviciana. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 983.

Ficedula ludoviciana. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 500. 55. pl. 26. f. 4.

Figuier à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 288.

Louisiane Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 407. 303.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 480. 101.

LENGTH four inches and a quarter: beak brown, with the lower mandible grey: the plumage on the upper parts of the body olive-green: wings with two white stripes: the quills dusky brown, with blue-grey edges, and their inner webs white: the fore-part of the neck and breast yellow, the latter spotted with red: the rest of the under parts yellowish white: the two outer tail-feathers tipped with white on their inner webs, and the next with a small oval spot at the tip: legs cinereous: the female has the breast plain. It inhabits North America.

BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.

(Sylvia castanea.)

Sy. griseo-flavescens, gula, pectore hypochondriisque pallide castaneis, fronte, genis, superciliis, strigaeque per oculos, nigris, fascia alarum duplici alba.

Greyish-yellow Warbler, with the throat, breast, and sides, pale chesnut; the forehead, cheeks, eyebrows, and stripe through the eyes, black; and a double white stripe on the wings.

Sylvia castanea. Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 97.

Bay-breasted Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn. 2. 97. pl. xiv. f. 4.*

THE Bay-breasted Warbler is a very scarce species, at least in Pennsylvania, through which place it passes during the month of May, in its passage to the north: it soon disappears, and is not seen again till the autumn, when very few, in proportion to those seen in the spring, are observed: it is an active, restless bird, and feeds upon insects: the nest and eggs are unknown. The length of it is five inches: the beak is black: the irides hazel: the throat, breast, and sides of the body, pale chesnut: the forehead, cheeks, eyebrows, and stripe through the eye, black: the crown deep chesnut: towards the nape yellowish: hind head and back greyish buff-colour, striped with black: wings brownish black, crossed with two bars of white: tail forked, dusky black, with cinereous margins, the three outer feathers marked with a white spot on their inner webs: beneath the eye is a broad oblong spot of yellowish white:

the legs and feet dark ash : the female has less of the bay colour on the breast ; the black on the forehead is of a brownish tinge.

YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia maculosa*.)

Sy. olivacea nigro-maculata, capite remigibusque cinereis, abdomine, crisso alarumque fasciis duabus albis, gula, uropygio pectoreque nigro-maculato flavis.

Olive Warbler, spotted with black, with the head and quills cinereous ; the belly, vent, and two bars on the wings, white ; the throat, rump, and breast yellow, the latter spotted with black.

Sylvia maculosa. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 536. 108.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 33.

Motacilla maculosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 984.

Ficedula pensylvanica nævia. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 502. 56.

Figuier à tête cendrée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 291.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 33. *pl.* 93.

Yellow-rumped Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean. pl.* 255.

Yellow-rumped Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 400. 288.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 481. 104.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 182.

THE Yellow-rumped Warbler is five inches in length : its beak is brown : the top and sides of the head are cinereous : the hind part of the neck and back are olive-green, spotted with dusky : the wing-coverts have two white stripes ; the quills are deep ash, edged with white : the throat and rump are plain yellow : the breast is also yellow,

but is ornamented with spots of black: the belly and vent are white: the tail-feathers are dusky, with the middle of their inner webs white; but the two middle ones are totally black: legs brown. Inhabits North America: its nest is composed of grass and feathers, and its eggs are four in number.

PARTICOLOURED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia discolor.*)

Sy. olivaceo-viridis subtus flava, lateribus capitis colli hypochondriisque nigro-maculatis, remigibus reatricibusque nigricantibus.

Olive-green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the sides of the head, neck, and body, spotted with black; the quills and tail dusky.

Sylvia discolor. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 37.

La Fauvette discolor. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 37. pl. 98.

THE whole plumage of this bird above is olive-green: the quills and tail are dusky; the lateral feathers of the last white: the under parts of the body are yellow, as are also the eyebrows: beneath the eye are two large blackish spots: the sides of the neck, breast, and body, are likewise ornamented with a few dusky spots. Native of North America.





Griffith

DARTFORD WARBLER.

DARTFORD WARBLER.

(Sylvia Dartfordiensis.)

Sy. spadicea, subtus ferruginea, abdominis medio, remigum margine, alis spuriiis, et rectricum extimarum exteriori latere albis, palpebris rubris.

Chesnut-coloured Warbler, beneath ferruginous, with the middle of the belly, the edges of the quills, bastard wing, and the outer margin of the exterior tail-feather, white; eyelids red.

Sylvia provincialis. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 517. 31.

Motacilla provincialis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 958.

Pitchou de Provence. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 158.—Buff. *Pl. Enl.* 655. f. 1.

Dartford Warbler. Pen. *Brit. Zool.* 1. 161. pl. 56.—Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 435. 27.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 181. 27.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* II. 241. 10.—Don. *Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 10.—Lewin. *Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 106.—Mont. *Orn. Dict.* 2.—Mont. *Sup.*—Mont. *Lin. Trans.* 7. 280. and 9. 191.—Bewick. *Brit. Birds.* 1. 203.

THIS singular Warbler is rather larger than the Wren: its length is five inches and a half: beak black, at the base of the upper mandible whitish: irides and eyelids yellow: the whole upper parts are of a dusky brown: cheeks dark ash: throat, neck, and breast, deep ferruginous; sides the same, but not so bright: middle of the belly white: quills dusky; the outer webs slightly edged with dark cinereous, those next the body and the coverts with dark ferruginous brown: at the bend of the wing, beneath the alula spuriaræ, is a spot of white: the tail is greatly wedged: the

outer feather is tipped with white, and edged with the same on the exterior web; the next slightly tipped with white; the rest of the tail dusky; the middle feathers edged with ash-colour, and upwards of two inches in length: legs yellowish: the female and young birds are of a much lighter colour, and are without the rufous breast.

This interesting species was first taken near Dartford, in Kent, and from that circumstance the name is derived; but until the late Colonel Montagu was so fortunate as to detect it in the south of Devon and Cornwall, nothing was known of its habits, which have been very fully described in the Linnean Society's Transactions by that gentleman. He first observed it near Penryn, in Cornwall, frequenting the furzy hills, from the month of September till Christmas, when a fall of snow suddenly drove the birds away. A few years afterwards he discovered a nest and young, which latter he reared till they arrived at maturity: the nest was composed of dry vegetable stalks, particularly goose-grass, mixed with tender branches of furze, not sufficiently hardened to become prickly; they are put together in a very loose manner, and sparingly mixed with wool; the lining consists of a few stalks of carex: the whole nest is so slight, that it can be seen through in all directions: the eggs are tinged with green, and are speckled all over with olivaceous brown and cinereous; the markings becoming more dense, and forming a zone at the larger end: the young consume an amazing quantity of provisions, as Colonel

Montagu weighed a pair, and found them two drams and a quarter each; at that time they ate about one dram and a quarter each, or above half their weight daily, which is almost incredible; their growth is in proportion: during the day they are very active, and are continually uttering the note *cha*, twice or thrice repeated: the males begin to sing upon the first appearance of the red feathers on the breast: the song somewhat resembles that of the Stone-chat. This bird appears to have two broods in the year: it has a singular manner of flying in short jerks, owing to its short wing and long tail, which latter is thrown up when on the wing: this is a very shy bird, concealing itself amongst the thickest furze on the slightest alarm: its food consists of insects. It is found throughout Devonshire and Cornwall, and has been taken in several places in the neighbourhood of London; it also occurs in France, where it is said to frequent cabbages, not only for the sake of food, but for protection in the night, but the latter circumstance is most likely erroneous.

WHITE-EYED WARBLER.

(Sylvia Madagascariensis.)

Sy. viridescens, subtus albida, gula crissoque flavis, palpebris albis.

Greenish Warbler, beneath whitish, with the throat and vent yellow, the palpebræ white.

Sylvia madagascariensis. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 533. 94.

Motacilla madagascariensis. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 981.

Motacilla mederaspatana. Lin. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 28.

Ficedula madagascariensis minor. Briss. *Orn.* 3. 498. 54. *pl.* 28. *f.* 2.

Le Cheric. Buff. *Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 279.

White-eyed Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 475. 91.

THIS inhabits the Isles of France and Madagascar, and also Madras: it is a solitary species, rarely appearing near inhabited places: it is not quite four inches in length: its beak is grey-brown: the orbits of the eyes are white: the head and upper parts of the body are olive-green: the throat and vent are yellow, the intermediate parts being whitish: the quills are pale brown, edged with olive: the two middle tail-feathers are olive-green, the rest brown, with olive margins: legs cinereous.

LONG-LEGGED WARBLER.

(Sylvia longipes.)

Sy. dilute viridis, subtus cinerea, arcu infra oculo albo, fronte, temporibus, genis, collique lateribus cinereis, crisso virescente, cauda brevissima.

Pale-green Warbler, beneath cinereous; with an arch beneath the eyes white; the forehead, temples, cheeks, and sides of the neck, ash-coloured; the vent greenish; the tail very short.

Sylvia longipes. Lath. *Ind. Orn.* 2. 529. 77.

Motacilla longipes. Gmel. *Syst. Nat.* 1. 979.

Long-legged Warbler. Lath. *Gen. Syn.* 4. 465. 74.—Lath. *Syn. Sup.* 181. 74.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a drawing of Sir Joseph Banks's: "Length four inches and a half: beak three quarters of an inch, straight, black: irides blueish ash-colour: upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, of an elegant pale green: forehead, sides of the head, under the eye, and sides of the neck, ash-colour: above the eye a semicircular white mark: the under parts are very pale ash-colour: thighs and vent greenish: tail not longer than in the Citrine Warbler: legs above one inch long, and flesh-coloured: toes and claws rather stout. This inhabits Dusky Bay, New Zealand, and is named there *E Teetee tee poinom.*" It varies in being brownish instead of green.

MINUTE WARBLER.

(Sylvia minima.)

Sy. pallide fusca subtus albida, rostro caudaque brevissima flavescens.

Pale-brown Warbler, beneath whitish, with the beak and tail yellowish, the latter very short.

Sylvia minima. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 529. 78.

Long-legged Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup.* 181. 74. A.

A VERY small species, measuring only three inches in length: its beak and legs are yellowish; the prevailing colour of its plumage is brownish; the under parts inclining to dusky white. It inhabits Van Dieman's Land.

 PINE SWAMP WARBLER.

(Sylvia palustris.)

Sy. olivaceo-viridis cæruleo nitente, subtus flavicans, gula atra, superciliis albis, rectricibus tribus exterioribus intus macula alba, remigibus macula triangularis alba.

Olive-green Warbler, glossed with blue; beneath yellowish, with the throat dusky; eyebrows white; the three outer tail-feathers with a white spot on their inner webs; the quills with a triangular whitish spot.

Sylvia leucoptera. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 100.

Pine Swamp Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 100. *pl.* XLIII. *f.* 4.

THIS active species frequents the deep pine and hemlock forests of North America, amongst moss and swamps: it is in length five inches and a half: beak black: the upper parts of its plumage deep olive-green, glossed with blue, particularly on the edges of the tail and head: wings dusky, but so broadly edged with olive-green as to appear wholly of the latter colour; immediately below the greater coverts there is a triangular spot of yellowish white: the three exterior tail-feathers have each a spot of white on their inner webs; the tail itself is slightly forked: from the nostrils, over the eyes, extends a fine line of white, and the lower eyelid is touched with the same tint: lores blackish: sides of the neck and coverts of the ears olive-green: the entire lower parts of the colour of yellow ochre, with a tinge of greenish: throat dusky: legs long, and flesh-coloured: both sexes are similar in plumage.

 YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia superciliosa*.)

Sy. supra virescens, subtus pallida, verticis stria pallida, superciliis flavis.

Warbler above greenish, beneath pale, with a pale stripe on the crown, and the eyebrows yellow.

Sylvia superciliosa. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 526. 63.

Motacilla superciliosa. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 975.

Yellow-browed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 409. 61.

THIS species has a pale streak on the crown of the head: the eyebrows are yellow: the upper parts of the body are greenish, and the lower pale. It inhabits Russia.

GREAT-TAILED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia macroura*.)

Sy. fusca, subtus ochroleuca nigricante-maculata, superciliis albis, cauda magna cuneiformi.

Brown Warbler, beneath yellow-white, spotted with dusky; eyebrows white; the tail wedge-shaped and large.

Sylvia macroura. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 545. 140.

Motacilla macroura. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 953.

Petite fauvette tachetée du Cap de Bonne Espérance. *Buff.*

Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 161.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 752. f. 2.

Great-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 500. 135.

THIS bird receives its name from the great length of its tail, which is above half the length of its body: it is less than *S. Curruca*: length six inches: beak brown: the plumage of the upper parts of the body brown: the under parts yellowish white, sprinkled on the breast and sides with dusky: the chin and throat are also dashed with minute dusky markings: from the nostrils a white stripe passes above each eye: the tail is wedged: the legs are reddish. Inhabits the Cape of Good Hope.

YELLOW-VENTED WARBLER.

(Sylvia anilis.)

Sy. fuscescens subtus albida, crisso flavo, iridibus rubris.

Brownish Warbler, beneath whitish, with the vent yellow, and irides red.

Sylvia anilis. *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 2.*Yellow-vented Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 247. 28.*

THIS species inhabits New South Wales in the summer: the beak and legs are brown: the upper parts of its plumage are pale brown; the under dirty white: the vent yellow: irides red.

 GUZURAT WARBLER.

(Sylvia Guzurata.)

Sy. virescens, subtus alba, vertice spadiceo, remigibus caudaque fuscis.

Greenish Warbler, beneath white, with the crown chesnut, and the quills and tail brown.

Sylvia Guzurata. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 554. 173.*Guzurat Warbler. *Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 246. 26.*

NATIVE of Guzurat: length four inches and a half: beak and legs pale brown: crown chesnut: upper parts of the body dull green: under parts white: quills and tail brown; the latter rounded; both edged with green.

GOLD-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia chrysogastra.)

Sy. cinereo-fusca, corpore subtus uropygioque flavo, loris nigris.

Cinereous-brown Warbler, with the body beneath and rump yellow; the lores black.

Sylvia flavogastra. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. liv. 7.

Gold-bellied Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. Sup. II. 249. 33.*

SIZE of the Rufous-vented Warbler: beak and legs dusky black: upper parts of the body slate-colour, darkest on the wings and tail: rump and all the under parts yellow; the throat and fore-part of the neck brightest: between the beak and eye, and orbit of the latter, black. Found in New South Wales.

ORANGE-BELLIED WARBLER.

(Sylvia fulva.)

Sy. olivaceo-fusca, subtus flava, rectricibus remigibusque fuscis margine olivaceis, primoribus margine dilute griseis.

Olive-brown Warbler, beneath yellow, with the tail-feathers and quills brown, edged with olive; the edges of the primaries pale grey.

Sylvia fulva. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 542. 130.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 46.

Motacilla fulva. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 973.

Figuier à gorge jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 317.

La Fauvette à gorge jaune. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 46,

Orange-bellied Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 410. 312.—*Lath.*

Ind. Orn. 4. 495. 125.

THE Orange-bellied Warbler has the upper mandible of its beak brown, and the lower whitish: the head and upper parts of its body are olive-brown: the quills are brown; the primaries edged with pale grey, and the secondaries with olive; the outer quill is white: the throat and under parts of the neck are yellow: the breast is brownish: the rest of the under parts rufous, the vent inclining to yellow: the tail-feathers are brown, with olive edges; legs yellowish brown. Inhabits Louisiana.

HEMLOCK WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Parus.*)

Sy. nigricans subtus flavescens, superciliis, lateribus colli, pectoribusque flavis, alarum fasciis duabus albis, reatricibusque tribus exterioribus apice extus albis.

Dusky Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the eyebrows, sides of the neck, and breast, yellow; wings with two white stripes, and the three outer tail-feathers white at the tips of their exterior webs.

Sylvia Parus. Wils. Amer. Orn. 5. 114.

Hemlock Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 114. *pl. XLIV. f. 3.*

THIS species has very much the habits of the birds of the Titmouse genus, darting after flies

and other insects, as well as lodging on the branches of trees after the manner of those birds: it is peculiar to the great Pine Swamp of Pennsylvania, and appears to be very rare, as the male only is known, which is thus described by Wilson: "Length five inches and a half: beak black above, paler below: upper parts of the plumage black, thinly streaked with yellow-olive: head above yellow, dotted with black: line from the nostril over the eye, sides of the neck, and whole breast, rich yellow: belly paler, streaked with dusky: round the breast some small streaks of blackish: wings black; their greater coverts, and next superior row, broadly tipped with white, forming two broad bars across the wings: primaries edged with olive, tertials with white: tail-coverts black, tipped with olive; tail slightly forked, and edged with olive; the three exterior feathers altogether white on their inner vanes: legs and feet dirty yellow: irides dark hazel."



BANANA WARBLER.

(*Sylvia bañanivora*.)

Sy. atro grisea, subtus flavescens, crisso flavo griseoque vario, gula cinerea, rectorum apice, alarum macula superciliisque albis, loris nigris.

Dusky-grey Warbler, beneath yellowish; the vent varied with yellow and grey; the throat grey; the tips of the tail-feathers, spot on the wings, and eyebrows, white; lores black.

Sylvia bananivora. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 544. 137.

Motacilla bananivora. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 951.

Bananiote. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 332.

Banana Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 498. 132.

SAID to feed on the fruit of the banana tree, and also on oranges and other fruits, as well as seeds and insects: it is found in St. Domingo: length scarcely four inches: beak black: the upper parts of the plumage very dark grey; the bend of the wings yellow: the wing-coverts brown, with a white spot: eyebrows white: from the beak, passing through the eyes to the hind head, a black streak: throat greyish ash: breast, belly, and rump, pale yellow: sides, thighs, and vent, that colour, and grey mixed: tail grey brown, tipped with white: legs cinereous. The nest of this species is fixed on the low branches amongst bananas.

WORM-EATING WARBLER.

(Sylvia vermivora.)

Sy. olivacea, capite, gutture pectoreque fulvis, fascia oculari et arcu superciliari nigris, linea supra oculi flavicante, crisso cinereo.

Olive Warbler, with the head, throat, and breast, brown; stripe through the eyes and superciliary arch black; a line above the eye yellowish; the vent ash-coloured.

Sylvia vermivora. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 544. 138.—Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 43.—Wils. Amer. Orn. 3. 74.

Motacilla vermivora. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 951.

Ficedula pensylvanica. Briss. Orn. Sup. 102. 76.

Demi-fin mangeur de vers. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 325.

La Fauvette vermivore. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 43.

Worm-eater. Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 406. 300.—Edwards. Birds. 305.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 499. 133.—Wils. Amer. Orn. 3. 74. pl. XXIV. f. 4.

THE food of this species consists principally of worms, from whence it takes its name: its beak is dusky, with the lower mandible flesh-coloured: the eyebrows are yellowish, with an arch of black above: from the beak to the hind head, passing through the eyes, is a black stripe: the upper parts of the body, wings, and tail, dark olive-green: the upper parts of the head, throat, and breast, reddish yellow; the belly and vent white: the under tail-coverts cinereous: legs flesh-colour. Inhabits Pennsylvania, appearing for a short time in the month of July, and again in the autumn.

CHASTE WARBLER.

(Sylvia casta.)

Sy. fusco-ferruginea, subtus flavescens, pectore cæruleo, nebuloso, superciliis obscuris.

Rusty-brown Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the breast clouded with blue; the eyebrows dull brown.

Sylvia casta. Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup. lv. 9.

Chaste Warbler. Lath. Syn. Sup. II. 249. 35.

FOUND in New Holland: the plumage above rusty brown: over the eye an irregular dusky brown streak: the under parts of the body yellowish white; the breast clouded with pale blue, and the sides with ferruginous: tail dull pale yellow, sprinkled with brown spots.

 BLACK-JAWED WARBLER.

(Sylvia nigrirostris.)

Sy. fusco-olivacea subtus alba, pectore rufo nigro-striato, loris gulaque rufo-flavis, striga maxillari nigricante, rectrice extima toto, sequenteque apice alba.

Olive-brown Warbler, beneath white, with the breast rufous, striped with black; the lores and throat reddish yellow, maxillary stripe dusky; the whole of the outer tail-feather, and tip of the next, white.

Sylvia nigrirostris. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 522. 46.

Motacilla nigrirostris. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 986.

Black-jawed Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 447. 43.

DESCRIBED by Dr. Latham from a specimen in the collection of Sir Joseph Banks as follows: "Length seven inches: beak black, and pale at the base: plumage above olive-brown; middle of each feather darkest: from the base of the beak to the eye rufous yellow; throat the same: on each side of the jaw a blackish streak: breast rufous, dashed perpendicularly with blackish: belly white; the sides dashed with dusky black: wing-coverts dark olive-brown, with reddish white tips: quills still darker, with yellowish edges: tail even, but the feathers pointed at the ends; outer feathers white; the end of the second white, the rest brown: legs pale yellow brown." Locality unknown.

CONNECTICUT WARBLER.

(*Sylvia agilis*.)

Sy. olivaceo-flava, subtus flava, gula cinerea, remigibus fuscis margine olivaceis, orbitis albis.

Olive-yellow Warbler, beneath yellow, with the throat cinereous; the quills brown, edged with olive, and the orbits white.

Sylvia agilis. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 64.

Connecticut Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 64. *pl.* xxix. *f.* 4.

LENGTH five inches and three quarters: upper parts of the body rich olive yellow: wings dusky brown, edged with olive: throat dirty white, or pale ash: upper parts of the breast dull greenish

yellow; lower part and belly pure rich yellow: round the eye a narrow ring of yellowish white: upper mandible of the beak pale brown, lower whitish: irides dark hazel: legs long and slender, of a pale flesh-colour: a bird, supposed by Wilson to be the female, had the throat dull buff. Inhabits Connecticut and Philadelphia: nest and eggs unknown.

RED-HEADED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia petechia*.)

Sy. olivacea, subtus flava, rubro guttata, pileo rubro.

Olive Warbler, beneath yellow, spotted with red; top of the head red.

Sylvia petechia. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 535. 103.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 32. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 17.

Motacilla petechia. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 334. 30.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 983.

Ficedula pensylvanica erythrocephalos. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 488. 49.
Figurier à tête rouge de Pensylvanie. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 286.

La Fauvette à tête rouge de Pensylvanie. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 32. *pl.* 91.

Yellow Redpole. *Edwards. Glean.* 256.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 17. *pl.* xxviii. *f.* 4.

Red-headed Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 401. 289.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 479. 99.

THIS bird inhabits Pennsylvania, where it makes its first appearance in March, and retires in the autumn: it frequents bushy places, and is a soli-

tary species: the male has its beak black: the crown of the head red: the upper parts of the body olive-green: the wings and tail dusky, with yellow edges: the under parts of the plumage are bright yellow, sprinkled on the breast and belly with red: the legs are dusky: the female has her colours less brilliant.

GREEN AND WHITE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia chloroleuca*.)

Sy. olivacea, subtus ochroleuca, capite cinereo, olivaceo vario, tectricibus alarum majoribus reetricibusque fuscis, margine flavicante viridibus.

Olive Warbler, beneath whitish yellow; the head ash-coloured, varied with olive; the greater wing-coverts and tail-feathers brown, edged with yellowish green.

Sylvia chloroleuca. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 536. 106.

Motacilla chloroleuca. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 984.

Ficedula dominicensis minor. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 496. 53. *pl.* 26. *f.* 2.

Figuier vert et blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 289.

Green and White Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 480. 102.

INHABITS St. Domingo: length about four inches and a half: beak and legs grey-brown: the head and upper parts of the neck ash-coloured, varied with olive: the plumage above olive-green: the greater coverts and quills brown, with yellowish

green edges: the under parts yellowish green: tail deep olive; the inner webs of all but the two middle feathers varied with yellow: female duller in colour.

ORANGE-THROATED WARBLER.

(*Sylvia auricollis*.)

Sy. olivacea, subtus aurantia, abdomine flavescente, crisso albido, tectricibus alarum majoribus rectricibusque intermediis cinereis, lateribus intus albis, extus apiceque nigris.

Olive Warbler, beneath orange-coloured, with the abdomen yellowish; the vent white; the greater wing-coverts and middle tail-feathers ash; the lateral ones white within, and outwardly tipped with black.

Sylvia auricollis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 536. 107.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 46.

Motacilla auricollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 984.

Ficedula canadensis major. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 508. 59. *pl.* 26. *f.* 1.

Figuier à gorge orangée. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 290.

La Fauvette à gorge orangée. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 46.

Orange-throated Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 408. 304.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 481. 103.

THE Orange-throated Warbler is upwards of five inches in length: the upper mandible of the beak brown, the lower whitish: the plumage above olive-green; the rump inclining to grey: the greater coverts ash-coloured; quills brown, with ash-coloured edges: the throat, fore-part of the neck, and breast, orange: belly pale yellow: vent

and thighs yellowish white: the two middle tail-feathers ash-coloured; the rest black, with the bases of their inner webs white: legs grey. Inhabits Canada.

BLUE MOUNTAIN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia montana*.)

Sy. olivaceo-flava, subtus dilute flava, fronte, genis, mento, lateribusque colli flavis, cauda rotundata; rectricibus duobus laterali-bus apice interne albis.

Olive-yellow Warbler, beneath pale yellow, with the forehead, cheeks, throat, chin, and sides of the neck, yellow; tail rounded, its two outer feathers white at the tip within.

Sylvia montana. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 113.

Blue Mountain Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 5. 113. *pl.* XLIV. *f.* 2.

THE male of this bird is four inches and three quarters in length: the upper parts rich olive-yellow: front, cheeks, and chin, and sides of the neck, yellow: breast and belly pale yellow, streaked with blackish: vent plain dull yellow: wings black; first and second row of coverts broadly tipped with pale yellowish white; tertials the same: the rest of the quills edged with whitish: tail rounded, black, edged with pale olive; the two exterior feathers, on each side, white on their inner vanes from the middle to the tips, and on their outer edges: legs and feet purple-brown: beak dark

brown : irides dark hazel : female unknown. Inhabits the Blue Mountains : it has but a feeble song : it is very active, and darts after flies with great rapidity.

PINE WARBLER.

(*Sylvia Pinus*.)

Sy. olivacea subtus flava, loris nigris, alis cæruleis fasciis duabus albis.

Olive Warbler, beneath yellow, with the lores black, and wings blue, with two white bands.

Sylvia Pinus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 537. 111.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 25. ?—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 44.

Sylvia pusilla. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 17.

Certhia Pinus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 187. 16.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 478.

Parrus americanus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 576. 15.

Le Figuier des sapins. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 296.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 44.

Pine Creeper. *Catesb. Carol.* 1. p. 46. pl. 46.—*Edwards. Glean. pl.* 277. f. 2.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. 25. pl. XIX. f. 4. ?

Blue Yellow-backed Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 4. 17. pl. XXVIII. f. 3.

Pine Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 412. 318.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 483. 107.

FREQUENT among pine trees, in Carolina, in the summer, and in Pennsylvania from April to September departing to the south in the latter month : its length is nearly five inches : its beak and legs are brown : the head, hind part of the neck, back,

and rump, olive : upper wing-coverts brown, tipped with white, and forming two bars of that colour on the wings : quills brown : through the eye a black streak : the throat, neck, and breast, yellow : belly and vent white : tail brown, slightly forked : the outer webs of the exterior feathers white : the female is entirely brown. This bird has very much the manner of a Creeper, running up and down the decayed trunks of trees in search of insects and their larvæ.

SPOTTED YELLOW WARBLER.

(*Sylvia tigrina*.)

Sy. fusca, pennarum margine olivaceo, subtus uropygioque flava, abdomine inferiori sordide ochroleuco, litura aurium rufa, rectricum remigumque margine olivaceo.

Brown Warbler, with the edges of the feathers olive ; the under parts and rump yellow ; the lower belly dirty yellow-white ; spot on the ears rufous ; the tail-feathers and quills edged with olive.

Sylvia tigrina. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 537. 110.—*Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 34.

Motacilla tigrina. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 985.

Ficedula canadensis fusca. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 515. 63. pl. 27. f. 4.

Figuier tacheté de jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 293.

La Fauvette tigrée. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 34. pl. 94.

Spotted Yellow Flycatcher. *Edwards. Glean.* pl. 257.

Spotted Yellow Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 407. 302.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 482. 106.

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak dusky: the upper parts of the plumage brown, the feathers edged with greenish: spot on the ears rufous: the greater wing-coverts with a white fascia: the quills edged with olive-green: the throat, fore-part of the neck, upper part of the belly, the sides, and rump, yellow; the neck and breast spotted with dusky: the lower part of the belly, thighs, and under tail-coverts, dirty yellowish white: tail similar to the quills, with the two outer feathers whitish on the inner webs near the tips; it is slightly forked: legs brown. Inhabits North America and the West Indies.

CAPE MAY WARBLER.

(*Sylvia maritima*.)

Sy. olivaceo-flava, subtus ochroleuca, superciliis, mento, lateribus-que colli flavis, fascia alarum alba, rectricibus tribus exterioribus intus macula alba, cauda furcata.

Olive-yellow Warbler, beneath yellowish white, with the eyebrows, chin, and sides of the neck, yellow; a white bar on the wings; the three outer tail-feathers with a spot of white within, and the tail forked.

Sylvia maritima. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 6. 100.

Cape May Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 6. 100. *pl. LIV. f. 3.*

THE Cape May Warbler is five inches and a half in length: its beak and legs are black: the upper parts of the head deep black: line from

the nostrils, over the eye, chin, and sides of the neck, rich yellow: ears orange: at each angle of the eye is a spot of black: hind head, back, rump, and tail-coverts, yellow olive, thickly streaked with black: the exterior edges of several of the greater wing-coverts are pure white, forming a broad bar on the wings; rest of the wing dusky, slightly edged with dark olive-yellow: the sides beneath the wings are also of the latter colour, striped with black: belly and vent yellowish white: tail forked; the feathers dusky black, edged with olive-yellow; the three outer ones on each side marked on their inner vanes with a spot of white: the yellow on the throat and sides of the neck reaches nearly all round it, in the manner of a collar, and is very bright. It inhabits swamps on the Cape May coast.

GREEN WARBLER.

(*Sylvia virens*.)

Sy. olivacea, gutture nigro, pectore, colli capitisque lateribus flavis, abdomine, crisso alarumque fasciis duabus albis.

Olive Warbler, with a black throat; the breast and sides of the head and neck yellow; the abdomen, vent, and two bars on the wings, white.

Sylvia virens. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 537. 112.—*Vieil. Ois. de P Amer. Sept.* 2. 33.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 137.

Motacilla virens. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 985.

Ficedula pensylvanica gutture nigro. *Briss. Orn. App.* 104.

Figuier à cravatte noire. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 298.

La Fauvette à cravatte noire. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.* 2. 33.
pl. 92.

Black-throated Green Flycatcher. *Edwards, Glean. pl.* 300.

Black-throated Green Warbler. *Wils. Amer. Orn.* 2. 137. xvii.
f. 3.

Green Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 404. 297.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.*
4. 484. 108.

BEAK black: the upper parts of the plumage olive-green: the sides of the head and neck bright yellow: wing-coverts olive-green, with the middle and greater ones tipped with white, forming two bars of that colour on the wings: quills cinereous, edged with white: throat, and fore-part of the neck, black: the upper part of the breast yellow; the lower part, belly, and vent, white: the sides of the body varied with black and white: the tail ash-colour; the three outer feathers with a tinge of white on the inner web: legs brown. This arrives in Pennsylvania in the month of April, in its passage northwards, and returns in September.

YELLOW WARBLER.

(Sylvia Trochilus.)

Sy. cinereo-virens, alis subtus reatricibusque flavescens, superciliis luteis.

Grey-green Warbler, with the wings beneath and quills yellowish, the eyebrows yellow.

Sylvia Trochilus. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 550. 155.

Motacilla Trochilus. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 338. 49.—*Lin. Faun. Succ.* 264.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 995.

Asilus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 479. 45.—*Raii. Syn.* 80. A. 10.—*Will. Ang.* 228.

Le Pouillot. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 344.

Yellow Wren. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 151.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 319.—*White. Hist. Selb.* p. 28. and 55.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* pl. 38.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 512. 147.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 238. 7.—*Don. Brit. Birds.* 1. pl. 14.—*Lewin. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 113.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*—*Bewick. Birds.* 1. 222.

THE Willow or Yellow Warbler weighs rather more than two drams and a half: its length is five inches and a quarter: the beak is dusky above and yellowish beneath: irides hazel: the whole of the upper parts of the plumage are of a greenish yellow-brown: the quills are dusky brown, edged with yellow; their coverts are yellow: the under parts of the plumage are white, tinged with yellow: on the breast are a few yellow streaks: thighs yellow: tail similar to the quills, slightly edged with yellow: over the eye a faint yellow streak: legs light brown: the female can scarcely be dis-

tinguished from the male, except in being rather paler.

This species greatly resembles the Pettychap Warbler, from which it may be readily known by its superior size: it also approaches the Wood Warbler, which is known by its white belly and tail-coverts: it is very abundant in some places, affecting wooded and enclosed situations, where willows abound: it arrives here early in April, and soon commences its song, which is simple, and similar to the words *twit, twit*, and is uttered while running up and down the branches of trees in search of insects: in the beginning of May it makes an oval nest with a small opening at the top, composed of moss and dried grass, lined with feathers, and placed in the hollow of a ditch or low bush: the eggs are six or seven in number, white, spotted towards the larger end with ferruginous; some are sprinkled all over with that colour: it disappears in the autumn, and is abundant in many parts of Europe as well as England.

LESSER WOOD WARBLER.

(Sylvia acredula.)

Sx. supra fusco-virens, subtus flava, gula pectoreque albo-flavescentibus.

Warbler above brown-green, beneath yellow, with the throat and breast yellowish white.

Sylvia Trochilus. *β. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 550. 155.*

Sylvia pusilla. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 39.*

Motacilla acredula. *Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 338. 49. β.*

Ficedula Carolinensis. *Briss. Orn. 3. 486. 48.*

Le Figuier brune et jaune. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 295.?*

Yellow Titmouse. *Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 63.*

La Fauvette naine. *Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 39. pl. 100.*

Yellow Wren. *Edwards. Glean. pl. 278. f. 2.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 420. n.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 513.*

THE plumage on the upper parts of this species is very similar to that of the Yellow Warbler, but is more inclined to brown; beneath it is olive-green: in other respects it agrees with that species. Buffon describes a bird which approaches very near to this, only differing in being somewhat larger: the upper parts are olive-green; the under yellow: found with the former. It is a native of North America, Jamaica, and other of the West India islands: it feeds on insects.

PASSERINE WARBLER.

(Sylvia passerina.)

Sx. cinerea, subtus griseo alba, superciliis albidis, remigibus caudaque atris.

Cinereous Warbler, beneath greyish white, with the eyebrows white; the quills and tail dark-coloured.

Sylvia passerina. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 508. 5.

Motacilla passerina. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 954.

Curruca minor. Briss. Orn. 3. 374. 3.

Passerinette. Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. 123.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 579.

f. 2.

Passerine Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 414. 4.

LENGTH rather more than five inches: beak brown: irides red-brown: the upper parts of the plumage pale cinereous: eyebrows white: the under parts of the body pale greyish white: quills and tail dusky: legs lead-colour. This species makes its nest in a low bush close to the ground: it is constructed of dry grass and herbs, and lined with finer materials: the eggs are of a dingy white, varied with two shades of green, especially at the larger end; they are four in number. The note is very trifling, consisting only of a chirp. It is a native of many parts of Europe, but does not occur in England.

PETTYCHAP WARBLER.

(Sylvia Hippolais.)

Sx. virescente-cinerea, subtus flavescens, abdomine albido, superciliis albidis.

Greenish-ash Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the belly whitish, eyebrows white.

Sylvia Hippolais. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 507. 4.

Motacilla Hippolais. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 330. 7.—*Lin. Faun. Suec.* 248.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 954.

Least Willow Wren. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 223.

Lesser Pettychaps. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 413. 3. *

Pettychaps. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 149.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 418.

G.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 413. 3. *—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 236. 4.

Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. pl. 101.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont.*

Sup.

THE Lesser Pettychap Warbler weighs scarcely two drams: its length is about four inches and a half: it is the smallest bird found in England, the Golden-crested Wren excepted: it greatly resembles the Yellow Wren; its principal marks of distinction from which consist in the prevailing colour being scarcely tinged with yellow, and in having the legs dusky: both sexes are the same in plumage.

Common in many parts of Europe: with us it is the earliest species of Warbler that arrives, being often heard in the beginning of March, and towards the latter end of that month appearing in great numbers; next to the Wryneck it is the first migrative bird that appears: upon its arrival

it commences singing, and prepares its nest, which is composed of dry leaves and coarse dry grass externally, and fine downy feathers within; its shape is oval; it is generally placed on or near the ground, in a tuft of grass or low bush: the eggs are six in number, white, sprinkled with purplish red at the larger end, and one or two spots at the sides. The note of this bird, which is continually repeated, is extremely simple, and not at all interesting, except from its being the harbinger of spring: it has a resemblance to the words *chip chop chop, chip chop*, or, according to some, *chiff chaff*: it is continued throughout the summer. This is a very hardy bird, and is greatly diffused over England, being found in all places where the woods and hedges afford it shelter: it often remains here till the latter end of October, and even through the winter, as it has been seen by Colonel Montagu in Devonshire in the months of December and January, but the season was extremely mild, the thermometer being but once below the freezing point.

WOOD WARBLER.

(Sylvia Sylvicola.)

*Sy. virescens subtus flavescens, superciliis, luteis, abdomine crisso-
que niveis.*

Greenish Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the eyebrows yellow, and the belly and vent snow white.

Sylvia sylvicola. *Lin. Trans.* 4. 35.—*Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* liii. 1.

Motacilla Sibilatrix. *Naturf.* 27. 47. 4.

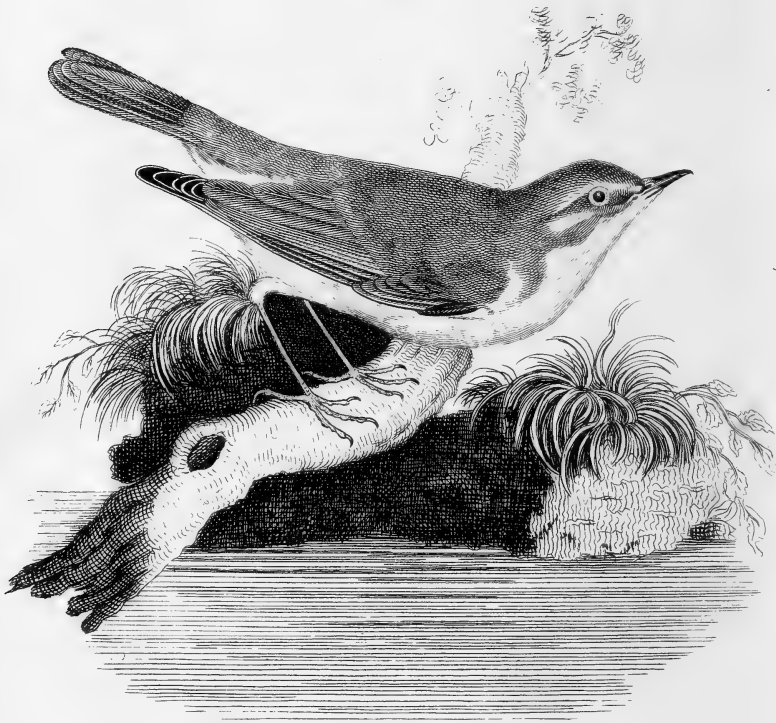
Regulus non cristatus major. *Will.* 164.—*Briss. Orn.* 3. 482. A.

Yellow Willow Wren. *Bewick. Brit. Birds.* 1. 220.

Larger Yellow Wren. *White. Selb.* 55.

Wood Wren. *Lin. Trans.* 2. 245. pl. 24.—*Lin. Trans.* 4. 35. pl. 2. f. 1. egg.—*Lath. Syn. Sup. II.* 237. 6.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.—*Mont. Sup.*

DESCRIBED by Mr. Lamb as a new species of Warbler in the second volume of the Linnæan Transactions, though noticed before by Mr. White, in his Natural History of Selborne; but as it has been again described by Colonel Montagu in the fourth volume of the former work, the description there given will be repeated. “ This species weighs about two drams, forty grains: the length five inches and a quarter: the beak is dusky: irides hazel: the upper parts of the head, back, scapulars, and upper coverts of the tail, are of a lively yellow-green: over the eye is a bright brimstone-coloured stroke: the cheeks and throat yellow: the upper part of the breast white, tinged with yellow; the lower part, belly, and under tail-



Griffith

YELLOW WARBLER.

coverts, pure white: the quill-feathers are dusky, edged on their exterior webs with yellow-green: the tail very little forked, coloured like the wing-feathers, except the two outermost, which want the yellow margins: the legs are of a yellowish brown. The female caught on the nest weighed three drams:" her plumage corresponds with that of the male.

This is a migrative species, the males arriving towards the latter end of April, ten days or a fortnight before the females; they both depart in September. It is not a rare bird, as it appears to occur in all parts of England, in places congenial to its habits: it seems most partial to oak and beech woods, where it may be found by its peculiar note, which is compared by Colonel Montagu to the word *twee*, drawn out to some length, and repeated five or six times successively, terminating with the same notes delivered in a hurried manner, at which time it shakes its wings; the latter only takes place during the incubating season, after which it is not so vociferous. It makes its nest on the ground, beneath the shades of trees or bushes, constructing it of dry grass with a few dead leaves, and a little moss externally, and lined with finer moss and a few long hairs: it is oval, and differs materially from those of the Yellow Willow Warbler and Pettychap Warbler, as those birds line the nest with feathers: the eggs weigh from eighteen to twenty-two grains; they are white, sprinkled with rust-coloured spots, in some parts confluent; they are six in number.

This bird appears to have remained in obscurity from its great similarity to the Yellow Willow Warbler, and to the Pettychap Warbler, both of which approach very near to this in size and colour. It differs from the former in having the plumage more vivid in colour, and in the belly and under tail-coverts being pure white, whereas in that bird they are tinged with yellow; and from the latter in its superior size: its manner and habits are likewise different.

It is found in Germany, where it is also migrative.

YELLOW-POLL WARBLER.

(*Sylvia æstiva*.)

Sy. viridi-olivacea subtus flava, gutture pectore hypochondriisque maculis rufescentibus, reatricibus lateralibus intus flavescentibus.

Olive-green Warbler, beneath yellow, with the throat, breast, and sides, spotted with reddish, and the outer tail-feathers yellow within.

Sylvia æstiva. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 551. 157.—*Vieil. Ois. de P Amer. Sept.* 2. 35.

Sylvia albicollis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 535. 104.

Motacilla æstiva. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 996.

Motacilla albicollis. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 983.

Ficedula canadensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 492. 51. *pl.* 26. *f.* 3.

Ficedula dominicensis. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 494. 52. *pl.* 26. *f.* 5.

Le Figuier tacheté. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 285.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 58. *f.* 2.

Figuier à gorge blanc. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 287.

La Fauvette tachetée. *Vieil. Ois. de l' Amer. Sept. 2. 35. pl. 95.*

St. Domingo Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 479. 100.*

Yellow-poll Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 292.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 515. 148.—Lath. Syn. Sup. 183.*

LENGTH nearly five inches: beak blackish: irides blue: the upper parts of the body are olive-green: the under parts and the head fine yellow: the neck, breast, and sides, longitudinally spotted with reddish: the quills and tail are brown, edged with olive-green; the two middle feathers of the latter entirely dark brown; the outer ones yellow within: legs blackish: one sex has the top of the head greyish.

Common in many parts of America and the West Indies: it appears in Canada and Hudson's Bay in the summer, and retires in the autumn to the south: it breeds in the latter place, and its nest is constructed amongst willows; it is composed of moss, hair, grass, and feathers, well woven together; it is placed at various heights from the ground: the female lays from three to five white eggs, sprinkled with rusty spots: it has a very agreeable note.

OLIVE WARBLER.

(Sylvia Carolinensis.)

Sy. viridi-olivacea subtus flavescens, remigibus caudaque fuscis, rectricibus flavo marginatis.

Olive-green Warbler, beneath yellowish, with the quills and tail brown, the feathers of the latter edged with yellow.

Sylvia carolinensis. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 551. 158.

Le Figuier de la Caroline. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 285.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 58. f. 1.

Yellow-poll. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 515. 148. var.—*Lath. Syn. Sup.* 183.

Olive Warbler. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 307.

THIS species approaches very near to the Yellow-poll Warbler, differing only in having the whole of the upper parts brown, the forehead and under parts of the body excepted, which are of a pure immaculate yellow: it inhabits the same parts as that bird, and is considered to be a variety of it by Dr. Latham.

WHITE-WINGED WARBLER.

(Sylvia leucoptera.)

Sy. viridi-flava, subtus lutea, tectricibus alarum superioribus apice albis, cauda viridis.

Green-yellow Warbler, beneath yellow, with the tip of the upper wing-coverts white; the tail green.

Sylvia leucoptera. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 28.

La Fauvette leucoptère. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept. 2. 28. pl. 84.

LENGTH four inches and a half: beak black; its sides white: the whole of the upper parts of the body yellowish green, inclining to brown; the upper wing-coverts tipped with white, forming a bar of that colour on the wing; the bend of which, with the cheeks, throat, and under parts of the body, are fine yellow: the tail is dark green: the legs are black. It is an inhabitant of North America: it somewhat resembles the Pine Warbler.

 TAILOR WARBLER.

(Sylvia sutoria.)

Sy. tota flava.

Warbler entirely yellow.

Sylvia sutoria. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 551. 159.

Motacilla sutoria. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 997.—Zool. Ind. p. 17.

Tailor Warbler. Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 515. 149.—Ind. Zool. pl. 9.

THIS dextrous Warbler is only three inches in length, and weighs but ninety grains: it is entirely of a light yellow colour. It inhabits India, and is remarkable for the construction of its nest, which is extremely curious: it is composed of two leaves; the one generally dead, which it fixes at the end of a branch, to the side of a living one, by sewing both together with slender fibres; the lining is composed of feathers and soft vegetable down: the nest and birds taken together are so buoyant, that the leaves of the slenderest twigs are generally chosen for the purpose, as the nest then becomes less likely to be attacked by predaceous animals; occasionally two living leaves are sewn together: its eggs are pure white.

SUPERB WARBLER.

(*Sylvia cyanea*.)

Sy. nigro-cyanea subtus alba, capite nigro-sericeo tumido, sincipite genis lunulaque cervicis cæruleo-nitidis, fascia per oculos nigra.

Black-blue Warbler, beneath white, with the head swelled, and of a silky black; the hind part of the head, cheeks, and lunule on the top of the neck, of a shining blue; stripe through the eyes black.

Sylvia cyanea. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 545. 142.

Motacilla cyanea. *Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 991.

Motacilla superba. *Shaw. Nat. Misc. vol.* 1.

Superb Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 501. 137. *pl.* 53.—*Shaw. Nat. Misc.* 1. *pl.* 10.



S. J. Gifford

SUPERB WARBLER.



THIS highly elegant species is thus described by Dr. Latham, who has also given a figure of it. "The length of this beautiful species is five inches and a half: the beak is black: the feathers of the head are long, and stand erect like a full crest; from the forehead to the crown they are of a bright blue; from thence to the nape black like velvet: through the eyes from the beak a line of black: beneath the eye springs a tuft of the same blue feathers; beneath these, and on the chin, it is of a deep blue, almost black, and feeling like velvet: on the ears is another patch of blue, and across the back part of the head a band of the same; the whole giving the head a greater appearance of bulk than is natural: the hind part of the neck, and upper parts of the body and tail, deep blue black; the under pure white: wings dusky; shafts of the quills chesnut: the tail two inches and a quarter long, and cuneiform; the two outer feathers very short: legs dusky brown; claws black." Inhabits Van Dieman's Land: it varies slightly in its markings, particularly about the head, where the blue patches often become confluent: some have the shafts of the quills blackish instead of chesnut. This bird forms the type of the genus *Mahurus* of Vieillot, possessing the following characters. Beak very slender, straight, entire, and short; the base ciliated: legs very slender: the outer toes united to the second at the base: wings stout: tail very long and slender.

LONG-TAILED WARBLER.

(Sylvia longicauda.)

Sy. olivacea, vertice-rufescente, remigibus olivaceo fuscis, rectricibus longis angustis, intermediis longioribus.

Olive Warbler, with the crown reddish; the quills olive-brown; the tail-feathers long and narrow, the middle ones very long.

Sylvia longicauda. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 545. 141.

Motacilla longicauda. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 954.

Petit figuier à longue queue de la Chine. *Sonner. Voy. Ind. 2. 206.*

Long-tailed Warbler. *Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 501. 136.*

DESCRIBED by Sonnerat, who tells us that it is abundant among the trees that adorn the shrubberies of the Chinese: that it is very tame, and has an agreeable note: the top of its head is pale rufous: the hind part of the neck, back, rump, wing-coverts, and tail, are pale olive-green: the quills are olive-brown: the tail is long and slender, and is composed of very narrow feathers; the two middle ones are as long as the body.

REGULUS. GOLD-CREST.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> tenue, breve, rectum, lateratim subcompressum.	<i>Beak</i> slender, short, straight, compressed at the sides.
<i>Nares</i> pennis duabus recumbentibus tectæ.	<i>Nostrils</i> covered with two recumbent feathers.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.	<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.

THE genus *Regulus* was first established by Ray, but by Linnæus and his followers it was placed amongst the birds belonging to kindred genera under the name of *Motacilla*: the individuals composing this genus subsist upon insects, worms, and seeds.

COMMON GOLD-CREST.

(Regulus vulgaris.)

RE. virescens, remigibus secundariis exteriori margine flavis, medio albis, vertice luteo.

Greenish Gold-crest, with the exterior edges of the secondary quills yellow; the middle white; the crown yellow.

Regulus cristatus. *Ray. Syn. p. 79. A. 9.—Briss. Orn. 3. 579. 17.*

Motacilla Regulus. *Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. 338. 48.—Lin. Faun. Suec. 262.—Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 995.*

Sylvia Regulus. *Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 548. 152.*

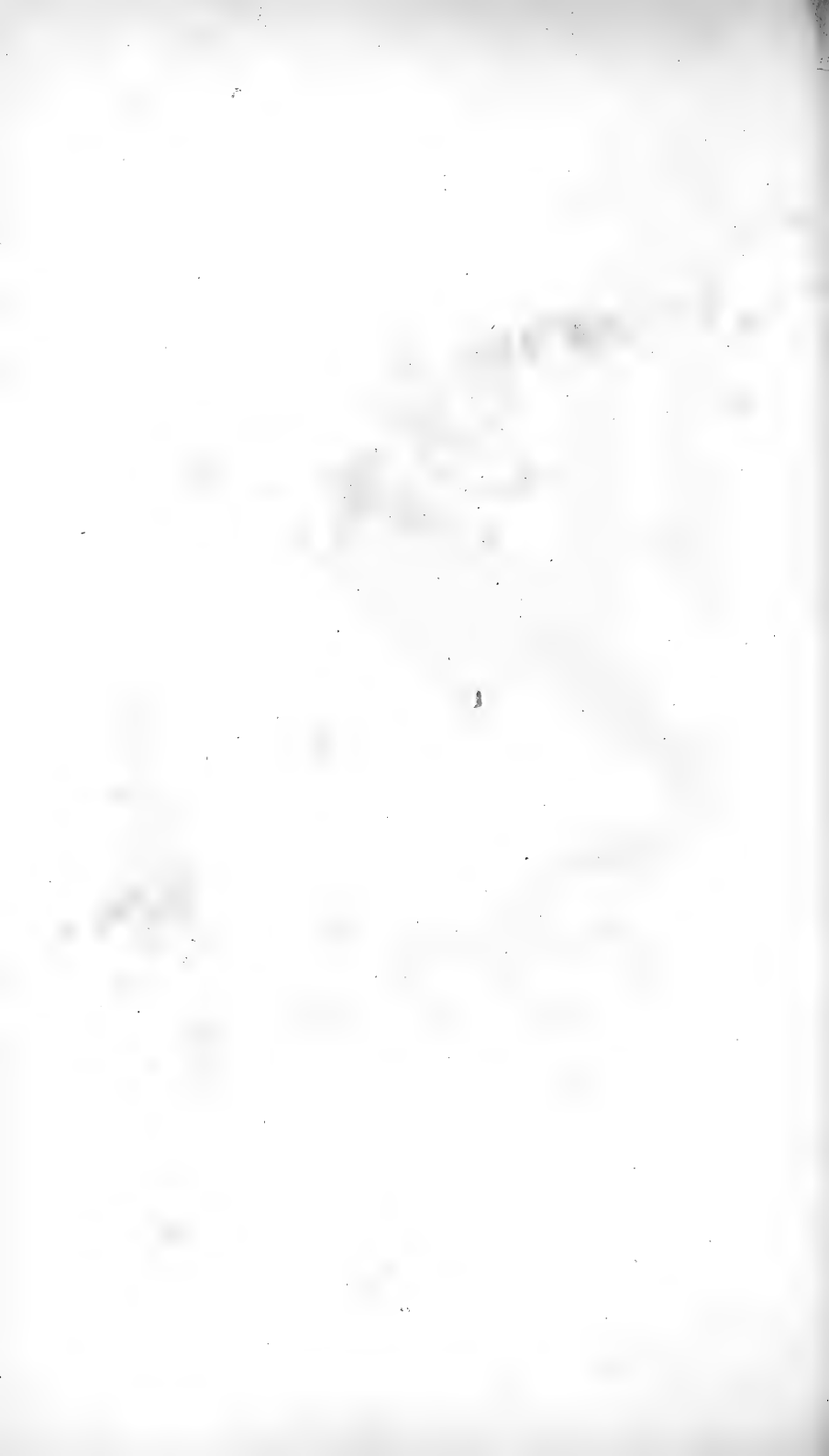
Roitelet, Poul, Souci. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois. 5. p. 363. pl. 16. f. 2.—Buff. Pl. Enl. 651. 3.—Buff. Hist. Prov. 1. 509.*

Golden-crested Wren. *Pen. Brit. Zool. 153.—Pen. Arct. Zool. 2. 321.—Will. Ang. p. 227.—Edwards. pl. 254. 1.—Albin. Birds. 1. pl. 53.—Hayes. Brit. Birds. pl. 38.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 508. 145.—Lewin. Brit. Birds. 3. 112.—Walc. Syn. 2. 243.—Don. Brit. Birds. 1. pl. 4.—Bewick. Brit. Birds. 1.—Shaw. Nat. Misc. pl. 165.—Mont. Orn. Dict. 2.—Mont. Sup.*

THIS elegant species is the smallest bird found in Europe, measuring scarcely three inches and a half in length, and the body, when stripped of its feathers, but little more than an inch: its weight is between seventy and eighty grains: its beak is black: irides hazel: the crown of the head is ornamented with a crest composed of a double series of feathers arising from each side, and nearly meeting at their points; the exterior are black, the interior bright yellow; between which, on the crown, the feathers are shorter, and of a fine deep orange: the forehead, chin, and round the eyes,



COMMON GOLDCREST.



whitish: the hind part of the head, neck, and back, greenish: quills dusky, edged with green; at the base of the secondaries is a black bar, above which the coverts are tipped with white, forming a narrow bar of that colour; and above that the lesser coverts are black, tipped with white, resembling two obscure bars: the plumage beneath brownish white; the belly lightest, and tinged with yellow: the tail slightly forked; its feathers dusky, edged with yellowish green: the female had the head less crested, and the crown bright yellow instead of orange: the young do not attain the crest till autumn. There is a beautiful white variety of this species in the British Museum, which was captured in Devonshire.

Montagu has given a very pleasing account of the manners of this species in the introduction to his Ornithological Dictionary, of which the following is an abridgement. A nest containing ten young birds was placed in a small basket near the window of Colonel Montagu's study, for the purpose of enticing the old birds, who soon made their appearance, and became very familiar; the female attending upon the young, even when the nest was placed far in the room, or held in the hand: the male constantly accompanied the female as far as the window-frame, but would not venture within the room; he never uttered any note except the female was out of sight, and then only a slight chirp: the female repeated her visits every two or three minutes, for full sixteen hours daily, each time loaded with food, which the

young devoured in great quantities, considering their diminutive size, consuming above their own weight in four days.

The nest is composed of green moss, interwoven with wool, and lined with a profusion of small feathers, which completely conceal the eggs: it is often placed among the branches of ivy, or beneath the thick stem of the fir: the eggs weigh about nine or ten grains, are from seven to ten in number, and are of a brownish white colour, darker at the larger end.

The song of this species is repeated at intervals during the day, in the spring, but is discontinued when it has young: it is a very active species, and braves the severest winters: it delights in woody countries, particularly where fir abounds: in all parts of England it is very abundant, as it is likewise in Europe and the rest of the old continent, but does not occur in America: its food consists of insects, small worms, and seeds.

RUBY-CROWNED GOLD-CREST.

(*Regulus Calendulus.*)

RE. cinereo-virens, linea verticali rubini colore abdomine alisque subtus flavescens.

Brown-green Gold-crest, with a ruby red stripe on the crown; the body and wings beneath yellowish.

Regulus Calendulus. Vieil. Ois. de l'Amer. Sept.

Motacilla Calendula. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 337. 47.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 994.

Sylvia Calendula. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 549. 154.

Calendula Pensylvanica. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 584. 18.

Roitelet rubis. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 5. 373.

Ruby-crowned Wren. *Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 413. 300.—*Edwards. Glean. pl.* 254. *f.* 2.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 511. 146.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.*

THIS greatly resembles the former species, but is nevertheless very distinct: it is much larger than that bird, measuring above four inches and a half in length: its beak is dusky: the upper parts of the plumage are of a brown olive, the rump being palest: the wings are adorned with two yellowish stripes, and the head with a spot of a bright ruby-red colour: the under parts of the body are yellowish white, the breast greatly inclining to yellow: the quills and tail resemble those of the former species: the female is destitute of the red on the head: it varies in having the hind part of the head striped with crimson. Inhabits North America: its habits are similar to those of the European species, with which it has been confounded by many.

TROGLODYTES. WREN.

Generic Character.

<i>Rostrum</i> gracile, integrum, mandibulæ æquales.		<i>Beak</i> slender, entire, the mandibles equal.
<i>Alæ</i> breves rotundatæ.		<i>Wings</i> short and rounded.
<i>Pedes</i> simplices, digitis tribus anticis, uno postico.		<i>Feet</i> simple, with three toes before, and one behind.
<i>Cauda</i> ascendens.		<i>Tail</i> bent upwards.

THIS genus, like the preceding, was established by the older ornithologists, but by the moderns placed with the rest of the Warblers: there are but two species, one of which is an inhabitant of the old continent, the other of the new; they both feed on insects, worms, and small seeds.





Griffith

EUROPEAN WREN.

EUROPEAN WREN.

(Troglodytes Europæus.)

Tr. griseus, alis nigro cinereoque undulatis.

Grey Wren, with the wings undulated with black and grey.

Motacilla Troglodytes. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* 1. 337. 46.—*Lin. Faun.*

Suéc. 261.—*Gmel. Syst. Nat.* 1. 993.

Sylvia Troglodytes. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 2. 547. 148.

Troglodytes. *Ray. Syn.* 80. A. 11.—*Wils.* 16A. 42.

Regulus. *Briss. Orn.* 3. 425. 24.

Troglodytes, Roitelet. *Buff. Hist. Nat. Ois.* 4. 352. pl. 16. f.

1.—*Buff. Pl. Enl.* 651. f. 1.—*Buff. Hist. Prov.* 1. 510.

Wren. *Pen. Brit. Zool.* 1. 154.—*Pen. Arct. Zool.* 2. 322.—

Albin. Birds. 1. pl. 53. B.—*Hayes. Brit. Birds.* 3. pl. 111.—

Walc. Syn. 2. 242.—*Lath. Gen. Syn.* 4. 506. 143.—*Bewick.*

Brit. Birds. 1. 227.—*Mont. Orn. Dict.* 2.

Troglodytes Europæus. *Leach.*

LENGTH four inches and a quarter: beak dusky brown, and nearly straight: irides dark hazel: the head, neck, and upper parts of the body, deep reddish brown, obscurely marked with transverse dusky lines: the eyebrows pale-coloured: the quills and tail dusky brown, the latter crossed with undulated dusky black lines, the former spotted with light brown: the plumage beneath light rufous brown, the sides and thighs with darker lines: the under tail-coverts spotted with dusky and white: legs pale brown.

This bird is found throughout Europe, and, like the Gold-crest, defies the severest winters, approaching, during that season, the habitations of man: it commences building its nest very early

in the spring; it is constructed with very great art, but, unlike other birds, this does not begin at the bottom of the nest, but traces the outlines first: it is of an oval shape, and is composed of various materials according to the substance with which it is in contact; if it be built against a tree covered with white moss, it is made of that material; if with green, that is the substance chosen: it is invariably lined with feathers, and has a hole near the top for an entrance. The eggs are seven or eight in number, white, slightly marked with reddish spots at the larger end. The song of this bird is greatly esteemed, being a pleasing but short warble; it is continued throughout the year: its tail is generally carried erect.

BROWN WREN.

(*Troglodytes furvus.*)

Tr. fuscus, dorso, alis caudaque lineis atris.

Brown Wren, the back, wings, and tail, with black stripes.

Motacilla furva. Gmel. Syst. Nat. 1. 994. 168.

Sylvia furva. Lath. Ind. Orn. 2. 548. 151.

Brown Warbler. *Brown. Illust. Zool. 68. pl. 18.—Lath. Gen. Syn. 4. 508. 144.*

THE Brown Wren is four inches and a half in length: its beak is slightly bent, and of a yel-

lowish brown colour : the prevailing colour of its plumage is brown, the belly palest : the back, wings, and tail, are striped with dusky bars : legs yellow brown. Inhabits Surinam, and other parts of America.

END OF VOL. X.

*On the First of July will be published, Price 6s. plain,
7s. 6d. coloured,*

No. XV.

OF

MALACOSTRACA PODOPHTHALMA
BRITANNIÆ;

OR

DESCRIPTIONS OF BRITISH CRABS,
LOBSTERS, &c.

BY WM. ELFORD LEACH, M.D. F.R.S.—L.S., &c.

ILLUSTRATED WITH

HIGHLY FINISHED FIGURES OF ALL THE SPECIES,
BY JAMES SOWERBY, F.L.S., &c.

This work will be completed in nineteen numbers, and will form one quarto volume. A few copies are printed on extra royal paper, price 10s. 6d. each number. No. XVI. will be published on the first of September, 1817.

T. Davison, Lombard-street,
Whitefriars. London.

3477
X259

